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# STOCKMAN JOURNAL

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NO. 29

## GRADE SHORTHORN STEER GRAND CHAMPION

Texas Exhibits Show Up Well at Chicago International--Car Load Prize Goes to Iowa

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 7.—For the first time in the history of the International Show, a shorthorn was declared to be the grand champion but-look of the show.

Undoubtedly the sensation of the judging in the cattle classes was the grand championship ribbon on a grade shorthorn calf from Canada. He is Roan King, the property of James Leask, Greenbank, Canada.

The Minnesota 2-year-old Angus was reserved over the Ohio-fed Nebraska owned yearling Angus, the third contestant for premier honors.

Grand championship in feeding cattle class was awarded to the Stanton breeding farm Herefords.

Judge James Brown enthused Shorthorn men by placing a calf of that breed, Ohio Crown, at the head of the pure bred class. It is an action that has no precedent in ring annals.

Defender, last year's grand champion of the fat ring, was but third in the yearling class this time.

### Iowan Wins With Fat Steers

Claus Krambeck, the veteran feeder of Marne, Iowa, is a three times winner of the grand championship in the fat carlot class for cattle. Judge Henry Du Plan awarded sweepstakes premium to Mr. Krambeck's grand load of Angus 2-year-olds late Tuesday, after he had gone thru the ninety-five loads of prime beefs exhibited in the great carlot show. Dan Black's 2-year-old fed Texas ("J. A." brand) Herefords were the runners up for the grand championship honors, while W. C. White's Angus yearlings were also strong contenders.

Mr. Krambeck's load of Doddies won a total of \$625 in capturing the grand championship. Prizes were as follows: Grand champion ..... \$125 First in eastern district ..... 200 Champion 2-year-old ..... 100 Angus special premium ..... 200

Total ..... \$625

### "A Grand Carload" Says Du Plan

"The Krambeck load is near to perfection, in my opinion," said Henry Du Plan, the cattle expert who placed the awards in the carlot classes. In every way they are superior to others in the show. Angus, Herefords and Shorthorns were all of the best to be seen anywhere, but above all others the Krambeck load stands out as nearest to ideal beef steers.

"Quality of the whole was par excellence. It is the best the International has yet had. Each year there is an improvement and thus in the value of the international as an educational institution strongly realized by live cattle feeders.

"Breeders of the Herefords and Shorthorns should feel equally proud with the Angus men. They have all accredited themselves well in putting such a superb lot of animals on exhibition.

### Decision Wins Approval

Live stock men strongly approved of Mr. Du Plan's decision in awarding the Krambeck load highest honors of the show. Ever since the carlot exhibits have been on view live stock men generally have picked the Krambeck load as probable winner.

Claus Krambeck is a happy man. He has won three grand championships in the fat carlot cattle shows in the past eight Internationals. Two years in succession—1904 and again 1905—Mr. Krambeck fitted the grand champions of the show. The veteran German feeder is acclaimed one of the most expert in the country. His judgment of any animal is sound. He chooses his show cattle when calves and nurses them thru to maturity with the most careful attention. His rewards have been many in recent years and his profits likewise satisfactory.

### Helmer Steers Aged Champions

A. F. Helmer, Camargo, Ill., won first in the class for aged steers 3 years old or over with a load of Herefords, while Casper Beekman, Atlantic, Iowa, got second money also with Herefords and Fred V. Stone was third.

Claus Krambeck won first in the 2-year-old championship with his sweepstakes Angus load, while Dan Black was second with Herefords and Casper Beekman third also with Herefords.

W. C. White, Carrollton, Mo., captured the championship for yearlings for the third successive year with a load of prime Angus, and W. E. Waters, Stamford, Neb., got second in this class with Herefords, while Furk Brothers won third with Shorthorns.

The grand championship in feeder cattle was won by a load of calves exhibited by the Stanton Breeding Farm. They are Sand Hill product and score a touchdown for Nebraska.

In the Hereford rings S. L. Brock of Wisconsin was first on the young herd, all by Disturber, Cargill & McMillan of Wisconsin were second, Dr. J. E. Logan of Kansas City was third and Van Natta of Indiana fourth.

In the Hereford calf herd Brock of Wisconsin was first, Cargill & McMillan second, Heath Stock Farm of Illinois third and Dr. Logan fourth.

On the produce of a Hereford cow Cargill & McMillan were first, A. C. Huxley of Indiana second, S. L. Brock third and fourth.

On four animals, the get of a sire, S. L. Brock was first, on the get of Disturber; Van Natta, second, on the get of Prime Lad; Cargill & McMillan, third, on the get of Tullfiller, and fourth, on the get of Princeps 4th.

The International official silver cup for the best herd of Herefords went to Cargill & McMillan, with Brock as the best contender.

### Texas Herefords Win

In the Hereford specials, Texas showed up well. Following are some of the awards:

#### Southwest District

Calves—First, A. J. Norton, Texas; second, Wallace Good, Texas.

#### Southern District

Yearlings—First and second, J. E. Boog-Scott, Texas.

Calves—First, J. E. Boog-Scott, Texas.

The list of contestants follows:

#### North Central District

Twos—A. Norrell, Laramie, Wyo., Hereford; W. S. Vance, Laramie,

Wyo., Hereford and Shorthorn. Yearlings—George J. Allen, Livingston, Mont., Hereford; A. Norrell, Laramie, Wyo., Hereford.

Calves—William Reynolds, Lusk, Wyo., Hereford; F. W. Remington, Douglas, Wyo., Hereford; T. J. Payne, Waldon, Colo., Shorthorn.

#### South Central District

Twos—W. H. Daniels, Murray, Iowa, Hereford and Angus; F. W. Boot, Denver, Colo., Shorthorn; Howell Brothers, Montrose, Colo., Shorthorn.

Yearlings—Howell Bros., Montrose, Colo., Shorthorn and Hereford; Sanborn & Dwinell, Waldron, Colo., Shorthorn and Hereford.

Calves—Lucore Bros., Amba, Colo., Angus; Howell Bros., Montrose, Colo., Shorthorn; Stanton Farm, Madison, Neb., Hereford; T. J. Payne, Waldron, Colo., Hereford.

#### Southwest District

Calves—A. J. Norton, Quanah, Texas, Hereford; Wallace Good, Bovinia, Texas, Hereford.

#### Southern District

Yearlings—J. E. Boog-Scott, Coleman, Texas, Hereford.

Calves—J. E. Boog-Scott, Hereford.

#### In the Feeder Classes

Twos—First, Howell Bros., Colorado, Shorthorn; second, W. S. Vance, Wyoming, Hereford.

Yearlings—First, Howell Bros., Colorado, Shorthorn; second, J. E. Boog-Scott, Texas, Hereford; third, George J. Allen, Montana, Hereford.

Calves—First, Stanton Farm, Nebraska, Hereford; second, William Reynolds, Wyoming, Hereford; third, A. J. Norton, Texas, Hereford.

#### North Central District

Twos—First, W. S. Vance, Wyoming, Hereford; second and third, same; fourth, A. Norrell, Wyoming, Hereford; fifth, same.

Yearlings—First, George J. Allen, Montana, Hereford; second, same; third, A. Norrell, Wyoming, Hereford.

Calves—First, F. W. Remington, Colorado, Hereford; second, William Reynolds, Wyoming, Hereford; third, same; fourth, F. W. Remington; fifth, T. J. Payne, Colorado, Shorthorn.

#### South Central District

Twos—First, Howell Bros., Colorado, Shorthorn; second, F. W. Boot, Colorado, Shorthorn; third and fourth, W. H. Daniels, Iowa, Hereford.

Yearlings—First, Payne, Shorthorn; second, Sanborn & Dwinell, Colorado, Hereford; third, Payne, Hereford; fourth, Sanborn & Dwinell, Shorthorn; fifth, Howell Bros., Colorado, Shorthorn.

Calves—First, Stanton Breeding Farm, Nebraska, Hereford; second, Howell, Colorado, Shorthorn; fourth, Lucore Bros., Colorado, Angus.

#### Southwestern District

Calves—First, A. J. Norton, Texas, Hereford; second, Wallace Good, Texas, Hereford; third, Norton; fourth, Good.

#### Southern District

Yearlings—First and second, J. E.

Boog-Scott, Texas, Herefords. Calves—Same.

### Among the Horses

In the horse rings some "hot things" were pulled off.

Old Hannibal, for years the champion German Coach stallion on this side, was defeated by his own son, Hannibal 2d.

No one has ever succeeded in importing one to beat him, so the McLaughlins did the trick by breeding his conqueror.

Old Hannibal went down to defeat without disgrace. He was the progenitor of his own conqueror.

John A. Spoor's Dragon cut a wide swath in the Percheron ring, taking championship honors. It was the greatest show of the kind of drafters they breed in La Perche the world has ever seen.

Decoration of the McLaughlin stable won a "blue" and the Championship.

In the aged Clydesdale ring a hot contest was witnessed with this result:

First, Sir Marcus, Graham Renfrew Company; second, Caliph, Alex Galbraith; third, Kuroki, Iowa State College; fourth, Right Forward, Graham Brothers; fifth, Urieside, William Moffat & Son.

Right Forward was last year's champion. Graham Brothers showed Royal Choice, an extraordinary good 3-year-old, at the head of his ring.

### S. H. TODD WINS SHEEP HONORS

#### Ohio Feeder Captures Grand Championship of Car Load Sheep Show

Grand championship of the car lot show of sheep and lambs at the Chicago International went to S. H. Todd of Wakarusa, Ohio, with a load of native lambs. R. E. Bicknell, Kirkland, Ill., was the runner-up with a load of Oregon Lincoln yearlings. Mr. Todd also got the championship for a car lot of range fed sheep, while the championship for a load of native wethers went to Molt Sheep Company, and this concern also captured the first prize for range wethers over 2 years old and R. E. Bicknell won first in the wethers under 2 years. F. E. Bryant won first for the best car lot of range lambs.

### BUILD FOURTEEN MILES

#### Track Layers on Orient Are Busy. Foundation for New Depot

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Dec. 7.—The track laying force of the Orient, working north from San Angelo, laid exactly four thousand feet of track in one day, thus completing the fourteenth mile of track from San Angelo. The work is progressing at a fast rate. The concrete foundation for the new Orient depot is being laid.

Every reader of The Stockman-Journal will be proud that his name is on The Stockman mailing list for the year 1908. Mark the assertion.



## OLD CATTLEMAN PRAISES PANHANDLE FOR FARMING

Colonel Tom Bugbee, president of the Panhandle Cattle Raisers' Association, and who lives in Clarendon, Donley county, was at the Worth. Colonel Bugbee is too well known to all old Texas cowmen to need an extended introduction, but it may be necessary to remark for the benefit of the "tenderfoot," that Colonel Bugbee was in the Panhandle more than thirty years ago and was one of the instrumental agencies along with other cowmen in freeing that valuable section from Indians and buffalo and making it a paradise for cattle and their owners. He was at one time the part owner of the famous "Shoe Bar" ranch, which extended over a vast territory. This ranch is now being cut up for settlement as is looked upon as one of the most valuable tracts of land in the Panhandle.

"I have been in the Panhandle section of Texas for thirty years or more," said Colonel Bugbee, "having drifted into the country after the war. It was a magnificent country then and it has carried out its promise ever since. There has been a wonderful development in the Panhandle since I first saw it, both as to country and diversity of crops, that can be raised profitably. In the last thirty years of my experience I do not remember having seen a year when there was not a good crop of grass. At least I have never seen it fail to make enough to keep the cattle in condition all winter and summer. I think that there could be no season that kaffir corn, milo maize and sorghum could not be raised. My opinion is that lands are cheap at from \$10 to \$20 per acre for the purposes for which they can now be successfully used. The way of stock-farming, raising feed and hogs, sheep, poultry and cattle. Dairying will be a great success, for the reason that the country, owing to its altitude, is free from ticks and above malaria—and thus is attractive to all classes of people in the United States, but especially so to the men who handle milk cows for milk and butter purposes, who have made a success of the foregoing industries. For that reason I say that lands at the present prices are cheaper than they were at \$2 per acre for growing cattle.

### A Good Finishing Ground

"It has not only been demonstrated that it is one of the best feeding countries in the United States, but also a good finishing ground. Professor Marshall of the Agricultural and Mechanical College and myself finished some native steers this year and they were excellent beef. One set were fed with a ration of ground kaffir, milo maize and cotton seed, and they gained in the last thirty days 100 pounds each. Another bunch were fed ground kaffir, milo maize and cotton seed meal, and they gained ninety some odd pounds in thirty days, and all these steers were as well finished as if they were fed on corn. I have 250 head of hogs that are now on kaffir and alfalfa and I have hogs that have been finished on kaffir and alfalfa. I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion the Panhandle is the best farming country and will be the most profitable in the United States, and because of healthful, mild climate. When it comes to a stock country, where one can breed and develop all kinds of live stock cheaply, there can be no doubt as to its being the very best.

"There is no doubt in my mind that alfalfa will be successfully grown all over the Panhandle country. It is also developing into a vegetable and fruit country like Colorado.

"I am tired of this eternal political agitation against the railroads," said the Colonel. "Why crucify the railroads because they could not do the impossible? Our prosperity had outgrown the possibility of our handling our own business, then why not apply

this truism to the railroads as well as to any other business? Why try to destroy their power to earn interest on their investments? Why impair their credit, which makes it necessary for them to pay twice the amount of interest? Why try to make them carry the business of the country at less than cost, which only adds to the confusion and hardship of all of the people, as well as the railroads, because by crippling the railroads and their credit you destroy their ability to repair their roadbed and buy new rolling stock, which results in the railroads being unable to give safe and comfortable service. Texas needs more railroads, especially in the Panhandle. There are many counties in this section that do not have a mile of railroad. I would like to see more and better railroads in the Panhandle and I would like to see them protected and given a chance to earn interest on their investments.

"You may say that every condition is in fine shape, and that the whole Panhandle is in prosperous and happy condition. The financial flurry has not had much of a deterring effect upon our people, for they are all pushing ahead in earnest and are determined to develop their country to the utmost.

## HOGS

The agricultural committee of the Cleburne Board of Trade, having successfully disposed of the matter of financing the poultry show to be given by the Johnson County Poultry Association, in Cleburne, Nov. 29 and 30, has now turned its attention to hog raising, and the preliminaries connected with the meeting with the Texas Swine Breeders' Association, to be held in Cleburne, Jan. 7 and 8.

This meeting of the hog breeders is a state meeting and will bring to Cleburne practically all the leading hog growers of the state of Texas. It is the purpose of the agricultural committee to so organize Johnson county as to develop an interest among the farmers to such an extent that a great many of them, from all sections of the country, will attend this meeting. To this end a number of the leading hog growers of Johnson county met with the members of the agricultural committee at the Texas State Bank and Trust Company and spent several hours together, canvassing the situation. A committee to co-operate with the agricultural committee was named as follows:

M. M. Offart, Cleburne; M. Hart, Grandview; I. R. Carper, Lone Willow; F. M. Hamilton, Egan; B. M. Sansom, Alvarado; W. H. Griffith, Godley; John L. Rogers, Godley; G. W. Patterson, Joshua; Dr. D. H. Stratton, Blum; Jesse Hill, Alvarado; H. E. Stoy, Georges Creek; P. H. McClain, Lillian; John Osborn, Marystown; James Fielder, Venus; W. H. Killough, Freeland; James Crook, Cresson; Samuel Hayes, Crowley. Others will be added to the committee.

This committee is expected to talk up the January meeting in their respective localities, and use every influence to have the farmers in their neighborhood attend.


Hogs have been the mortgage lifters of many of the old states, and there is every reason why they should do as much for Texas. It is a mistaken idea that hogs must be raised wholly on corn. The way to make the most money out of hog raising is to get the hog ready for the market, at the least possible cost, and that can be done by growing them largely on pasture and forage. The most of the states, where hogs are numerously raised, pasture for them can be had but six months in the year, and they must be kept on expensive feed the other six months. There, too, cholera is so prevalent that whole droves frequently die, causing an appalling loss, and yet, with all these disadvantages, hogs have proven for the most profitable thing raised on the farm.

### Makes Important Experiment

Handling of hogs on the farm is a question that is forcing itself more to the front at this time than in years. Prices recently dropped to a level that caused many farmers to contend that it was not profitable to handle them, considering the high cost of feed and labor.

During the past two years the Ontario Agricultural college in Canada has collected some very valuable data regarding the prices realized for feeds consumed by hogs. Some of the hogs

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were fed at the college and some were fed in different parts of the country. The experiments dealt with the food consumed by 297 hogs, aggregating 56,718 pounds when sold, or an average weight of 190.9 pounds each. A variety of foods was used, comprising barley, peas, oats, middlings, bran, corn, skim milk, roots and miscellaneous foods, which were valued by the feeders at certain sums and duly charged against the pigs. The young pigs at weaning time are valued at \$1.50 each, which is considered above the cost of raising pigs from birth to weaning, including maintenance of sow, etc., as shown by experiments conducted at the college. Deducting from the selling price the cost of the pigs at \$1.50 each, and the charges for miscellaneous foods, we find as follows:

If the pigs were sold at 4 1/2 cents per pound, live weight, they would return \$20.45 per ton for all meal consumed, including middlings and bran; 20 cents per cwt. for skim milk and 10 cents per bushel for roots.

At 5 cents per pound, live weight, they would return \$23.87 per ton for meal, 20 cents per cwt. for skim milk and 10 cents per bushel for roots.

At 5 1/2 cents per pound, live weight, they would return \$27.29 per ton for meal; 20 cents per cwt. for skim milk and 10 cents per bushel for roots.

At 6 cents per pound, live weight, they would return \$30.71 per ton for meal; 20 cents per cwt. for skim milk and 10 cents per bushel for roots.

At 6 1/2 cents per pound, live weight, they would return \$34.13 per ton for meal; 30 cents per cwt. for skim milk and 10 cents per bushel for roots.

Considering that middlings and bran enter quite largely into the mixture, and taking into consideration the prices received for hogs during the year, this is considered a remarkably good showing in values received for feed. It should be remembered that the grain was fed as it came from the threshing machine, and the price obtained for uncleaned grain by feeding it to these pigs should certainly

leave a comfortable margin of profit to the farmer.

### KANSAS LIVE STOCK CENSUS

In his annual report, issued last week, Secretary Coburn shows an increase in the number of hogs, horses and mules in Kansas, and a decrease in cattle, compared with a year ago. His tabulation follows:

	Number.	Value.
Horses	899,063	\$89,906,300
Mules and asses.	127,593	14,673,195
Milk cows	690,318	20,709,540
Other cattle	2,171,276	47,768,072
Sheep	159,241	716,584
Swine	2,608,574	23,477,166

The decrease in milk cows for the year is 21,000; in other cattle, 206,000; total decrease in cattle, 227,000. The number in the state now is the smallest since 1898. With the exception of 1898 never before were there so many hogs in Kansas as at present. The gain over a year ago is 431,000. The sheep enumeration is about normal. The count on horses and mules shows the largest numbers of those animals ever recorded in Kansas.

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# Government Working to Save Range Herds

Enormous Losses From Starvation and Exposure Show Great  
Leak in Wealth Which Uncle Sam Will Seek to  
Stop by Campaign of Education

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 9.—"Maybe those range steers bawling out there in the feed lots would just hate all this warmth and light and band music," drawled a Texas ranchman at the live stock show. He waved his hand inclusively about the amphitheater. "Beef critters from the range always have got a bum deal, even since we began getting in this expensive breeding stock. Plenty of snow and north wind for them in winter—hauled for hours in crowded cars without water—only to get knocked on the head without a smell of high life like this." Out in the cold and snow there were 15,000 tired steers waiting their turn up the runway to the slaughter room. Seemingly no Thanksgiving or Christmas or New Year's brings to the millions of range cattle cause for rejoicing.

And yet, if they did but know it, the millions of suffering steers upon the range have cause for a grand celebration this year, for at last they have found a friend. Alarmed at the frightful loss and suffering during severe winters, the United States government has intervened on behalf of the ill-used cattle and is moving a thousand governmental wheels to bring about better conditions for the live stock which form such a large item in America's annual bill of fare.

### A Loss of \$800,000,000

Bound up with the government's tardy action is the story of the discovery of an \$800,000,000 leak in the nation's wealth, of a lesson learned from Canada and of conditions on the range that beggar belief.

For years reports have poured in to the department of agriculture of the suffering and wholesale deaths of cattle left to winter on the range with no other food than the grass that the snow did not cover and no shelter—but many new line fences. Each year the report was worse, and finally, not long ago, the department sent an agent to investigate and to suggest possible remedies.

The situation he found was frightful. In the last year for which figures are available 2,687,027 cattle died from all causes, over half of them succumbing from exposure. Over 1,000,000 sheep died from exposure and another million from other causes.

Hundreds of thousands of sheep and steers are left to their own devices every winter, when snow and ice cover the grass of the plains (the only fodder for cattle) and after frantic, futile efforts made by the cattle to penetrate the crusts of ice, with lips and noses tore to the bone and blood freezing in

their veins, they mutely surrender to their fate.

This is awful, were it unavoidable, but, according to the report, the most awful part of it seems to be that no attempt is made to provide food, water and shelter for the stock, it being calculated that a large percentage of the stock may be lost if the winter be a severe one, and that if there is no expenditure for food, the cattle being made to subsist on the grass of the plains, even a heavy loss of cattle by cold and starvation may be sustained and still leave a profit to the cattle raiser.

The financial loss incurred each year in this way is estimated at no less than \$24,000,000. Thousands of frozen carcasses can be seen any spring, lying in snow drifts or leaping against the endless fences of the railroad right of way.

Now the "free range" is no more. Yet the range methods persist. No fodder or shelter is provided in a majority of cases and the average rancher expects to find a loss of 50 to 75 per cent of his stock at the end of a severe winter.

The full significance to the wealth of the country of this reckless waste of animal life is only disclosed by a careful examination of recent government figures of the value of cattle. The story they tell is startling.

### Great Decrease in Value

Jan. 1, 1907, there were 51,565,731 cattle in the United States, exclusive of milch cows. This was the largest number in the history of the country. The value of these cattle was estimated at \$881,557,398. In spite of the size of this figure it is more than \$25,000,000 less than the total value in 1901, when there were 6,000,000 less cattle. In other words, the hardships and losses due to the range winters have not only retarded the growth of the number of cattle in the country, but they have also caused a marked deterioration in the quality of the survivors.

On the basis of the government figures the average value of the cattle of the country Jan. 1, 1901, was a trifle under \$20 apiece. Six years later, on Jan. 1, 1907, after the ranges had been fenced in and grazed out, the average value was a little over \$10, or a depreciation of nearly 50 per cent. As was seen, this loss is absolute as well as relative and the country's cattle are not worth today the price of the smaller herds of six years ago. On the basis of the 1901 values the farmers and stockmen of the country ought at this moment to be richer than they are by \$800,000,000. Clearly, it is up to Uncle Sam to find some means of putting a stop to this enormous depreciation.

In their first search for a solution of the problem, the government experts turned to Canada, to discover if possible how conditions had been met there. Curiously enough they found the situation entirely different, owing to milder winters and richer forage for the steers.

In Alberta, the coming stock-growing province, the warm "Chinook" winds, blowing up from the lower Columbia river, lick up the snow and make a season of bright, cloudless days, with occasional scanty snowfalls, broken by frequent and prolonged periods of warm weather. Sometimes the temperature drops very low, but seldom dangerously so, and, anomalously, the average is considerably above the average further south. This cuts down the suffering and loss of live stock to a marked degree.

The problem for the Canadian stock grower is also simplified by the fact that Canadian cattle are free from that other curse of the range, Texas fever, which alone caused a loss of from \$40,000,000 to \$100,000,000 in the United States in 1906. Alberta in particular, owing to its location in the northern latitude, is free from the ravages of injurious insects of all sorts, one of which is responsible for the deadly Texas fever.

But the day of the free range is over in Alberta, as it is in Texas and the Dakotas. The picturesque cowboy is doomed and the English "younger son" no longer rules, from the saddle, domains as large as principalities. The same fertile prairie that has en-

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riched the stock grower has gained the eye and ear of the farmer. The vast cattle ranges are already giving way to the farm, yet cattle raising will always be a leading industry in Alberta. The high altitude produces a strong-lunged, hardy breed of cattle with enormous feeding capacity.

Here, if anywhere, the cattle have reason to be thankful and might be expected to celebrate Christmas if some idea of the meaning of the day should penetrate their dumb intelligence. For, wiser than the stockmen in the states, the ranchers of Alberta have avoided the mistake of overcrowding, which leads to overgrazing, failure of grass and starvation. They have learned the lesson that our own department of agriculture is trying to inculcate, of the enormous profit that is to be made by raising smaller herds of better stock. The results are already evident in the increased shipments to Chicago.

### Canada's Cattle Are Fat

The other day a Missouri Shorthorn man was at the Chicago stock yards viewing the sea of horns that made up that day's delegation from the northwest. One shipment he noted in particular, composed of heavy full-fed steers that averaged 1,400 pounds or over.

"I reckon you're from Dakota, stranger," said the Missourian to one of the men who were with the cattle.

"No, sir, we're from Alberta," was the patriotic response.

The Missourian was non-plussed. "Stranger, you've got me," he said. "That state ain't on my map."

Defly the Canadian produced a map and indicated a point midway between Calgary and Edmonton.

"Stranger, you're a long way from home, but if those are grass cattle you've got good grass up there, and what's more, you know how to make cattle."

This is merely one of the incidents that give color to the daily life of the great stock yards, but it is an incident of significance, for Red Deer, from which the cattle came, is so far north that in the old school geographies it used to be included in the great white blank that stretched in unbroken desolation to the Arctic ocean. This land now proves to be covered with rich, nourishing grasses, so that it is possible to raise cattle and ship them as far south as Chicago and still sell them at a profit in competition with other steers.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company had orders for 1,500 cars for the shipment of cattle during the month of November alone, making this month's stock shipments the largest in the history of the country. An idea of the quality of the range bred cattle in some of these shipments can be had by noting the prices they brought. A top

load recently averaged 1,396 pounds and sold at \$6.10 per hundredweight grossing \$85.18 per head. A second load, averaging 1,374 pounds, was put over at \$5.50, grossing \$75.57, and the third load, averaging 1,246 pounds, at \$5.50, grossing \$66. The fourth cut, sixty-four head, averaging 1,159 pounds, sold at \$5.60, grossing \$53.34. Some medium-weight cows grossed \$10 per head.

Red Deer is the most northerly point from which cattle have ever been shipped to Chicago as yet, but representatives of Swift & Co. in Alberta predict that the Peace River region, lying away north of the Saskatchewan Valley, will within the next decade, be the center of an important range cattle industry.

In other words, Canada has no such live stock problem as there is in the United States and the question now before Uncle Sam is whether our western range can be put on an equal footing with that of Alberta, by migrating the effects of our severe winters.

The department of agriculture has opened its campaign by trying to induce stockmen to provide food and shelter, by showing them the profit to be made in that way. In the next place it is urging them to rest their overgrazed lands and to promote better grass growth by reseeding pastures. The stockmen themselves are asking for some kind of legislation which will enable them to lease and improve sections of the public land so that they will be capable of taking care of the large herds now grazing on them. Lastly, the best solution of the difficulty lies in cutting down the herds and grading up the stock, so that when the stockman can no longer grow beef he will be in a position to dispose of high class feeding cattle, which he will aim to sell as yearlings or 2-year-olds to eastern feeders.

All these points are brought out in the recent report of J. S. Cotton, who is assistant in range investigation for the government's bureau of plant industry. The hearty co-operation of the live stock men is required before any great results can be accomplished. But if this co-operation is given, a stop will be put to what is now a blot on the country industrial life, as well as a source of great loss, and a brighter day will dawn for the much-abused beef steers.

Every reader of The Stockman-Journal will be proud that his name is on The Stockman mailing list for the year 1908. Mark the assertion.

## MEMORY IMPROVED

Since Leaving Off Coffee

Many persons suffer from poor memory who never suspect coffee has anything to do with it.

The drug—caffeine—in coffee, acts injuriously on the nerves and heart, causing imperfect circulation, too much in the brain at one time, too little in another part. This often causes a dullness which makes a good memory nearly impossible.

"I am nearly 70 years old and did not know that coffee was the cause of the stomach and heart trouble I suffered from for many years, until about four years ago," writes a Kansas woman.

"A kind neighbor induced me to quit coffee and try Postum. I had been suffering severely and was greatly reduced in flesh. After using Postum a little while I found myself improving; my heart beats became regular and now I seldom ever notice any symptoms of my old stomach trouble at all. My nerves are steady and my memory decidedly better than while I was using coffee."

"I like the taste of Postum fully as well as coffee. My sister told me two years ago that she did not like it, but when I showed her how to make it according to directions, she thought it was delicious."

"It is best to pour cold water over your Postum, let it come to a boil, then boil 15 minutes. That brings out the flavor and full food value."

"There's a Reason."

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



## Prize Calf Sold at 24c Pound

Champion Carload Lot Steers  
Bring \$8 a Hundred

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The Shorthorn calf awarded sweepstakes championship among fat steers of all breeds at this week's international, owned by James Leask of Toronto, Canada, sold at 24 cents a pound, and the champion carload of fat cattle owned by Claus Krambeck of Iowa, sold at \$8 per cwt.

The public sale of Hereford cattle closed with an average of \$135 on 46 head. The highest price of the sale was \$300 for the yearling bull, Mapleton 6th, consigned by S. W. Anderson of West Virginia, and sold to R. H. Shaw of Michigan.

In the class for Shorthorn aged cows visitors witnessed a superb line-up. Clarke's Dorothea 2d held her position, won at other shows, at the head of the list. She was never in better form. Duchess of Lancaster 13th, another Clarke entry, was second, and Carpenter & Ross of Ohio were third on Lottie. Another victory for the Meadowlawn herd developed in the class of 2-year-olds, which was headed by the beautiful red heifer, Alice of Meadowlawn.

In the Angus division, O. V. Battles of Iowa won first on aged herd, with Binnie second.

A choice lot of Galloway 2-year-old heifers were easily headed by Bales & Sons (Hawkeye Lady), with Clarke second on Card of Meadowlawn. In the senior yearling, Vinolia 3d of Mystic, owned by Hechner of Illinois, headed the list. She is a remarkably good one and has enjoyed the same distinction at other shows this year. Clarke was again victorious in the junior yearling class with Lady Douglas 3d.

### Shorthorn Calf Brings \$1,500

C. E. Leonard & Son of Missouri enjoy the distinction of having sold the highest priced Shorthorn at private sale this week. Their first prize junior bull calf, Viscount of the Realm, sold yesterday to F. C. Maxwell of Earlham, Ia., for \$1,500.

The show of Shorthorn bulls uncovered a good many surprises for international visitors.

The first appeared in the 2-year-old class, by the placing of Renick's roan, Signet, above the red Purdy bull, Lord Champion, thereby reversing the popular rating of these bulls, as made at the American Royal in Kansas City. Carpenter & Ross of Ohio were third in this class on Avondale. Harding's white bull, Anoka Sultan, repeated his record at former shows by heading the list of senior yearlings. Clarke's red bull, Flower Knight, was forced to third place by Marigold Prince, an entry of J. D. Douglas & Sons of Indiana.

In the game of love a man is apt to draw to beauty until he makes a pair.

## BOTH GAINED

### Man and Wife Fatten on Grape-Nuts

The notion that meat is necessary for real strength and the foundation of solid flesh is now no longer as prevalent as formerly.

Excessive meat eaters are usually sluggish a part of the time because they are not able to fully digest their food, and the undigested portion is changed into what is practically a kind of poison that acts upon the blood and nerves, thus getting all through the system.

"I was a heavy meat eater," writes an Ills. man, "and up to two years ago, was in very poor health. I suffered with indigestion so that I only weighed 95 pounds."

"Then I heard about Grape-Nuts and decided to try it. My wife laughed at me at first, but when I gained to 125 pounds and felt so fine, she thought she would eat Grape-Nuts, too."

"Now she is fat and well and has gained 40 pounds. We never have indigestion any more and seldom feel the desire for meat."

A neighbor of ours, 68 years old, was troubled with indigestion for years; has a heavy meat eater, and now since he has been eating Grape-Nuts regularly, he says he is well and never has indigestion. I could name a lot of persons who have really been cured of indigestion by changing from a heavy meat diet to Grape-Nuts. "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

## More Feed Crops Is Thomas' Plea

Abilene Man Proves Profit in  
Raising Varied Products

ABILENE, Texas, Dec. 7.—"Yes, they call me a crank on the subject of diversification," said O. P. Thomas, secretary of the Central West Texas Association of Commercial Clubs, "and I accept the title with pride. The fact is, from observation, experience and reading history, I have reached the conclusion that about the only people who have left an imprint on the pages of past history sufficient to be noticed are the so-called cranks and radicals. The radicals on the Stage of Governmental action, have been the kind of men who 'do things.' The cranks have largely been that class of men who single out some special object and concentrate their efforts until success is their reward."

"Right now we are face to face with the proposition of whether we shall sell our cotton at prevailing prices, pay up all our back debts, buy the necessities for our families' needs and thus help keep the money circulating, or following the advice of some of our friends and hold every bale with the hope and expectation of finally realizing that 'minimum 15 cents per pound.'"

"If we have only planted more of the things we eat up, and feed up, the past season, raised more Methodist chickens, Baptist 'hog and hominy,' butter for our own use and some to sell, and various other commodities that are always in demand, which would have enabled us to practically 'live at home and board at the same place.' I don't suppose the price of strictly hidding crop that we can't eat or feed but have to sell, would be worrying us much. In fact, the extra land that it takes to do sure enough diversified farming generally precludes the possibility of excessive acreage in cotton, and when we have practice thoroly in vogue all over the south, the world will use all the cotton we raise as fast as we can deliver it and, too, at fancy prices in all probability."

### Some West Texas Examples

"Read what some of the 'old nesters' who have been diversifying say: John Sanders, an old black-hand farmer who sold out in Dallas county and came to the Abilene country about one year ago: 'Raised the finest garden this year you ever saw, got lots of nice chickens—more than I can use, and getting \$3 per dozen for them. Plenty of feed and fattening more hogs than my family can possibly use, but know that I can sell the surplus at a good profit over what they cost me to raise. Milch cows a plenty and that means more milk and butter than my family of ten can use, and so I have a surplus on that line to help keep up expenses and, taking it altogether, I have made our living outside my cotton crop, and the financial panic is not bothering me very much. While I would like to see 15 cent cotton, of course, yet I can make pretty good money at present prices, enough to come ahead anyway when the season is over.'"

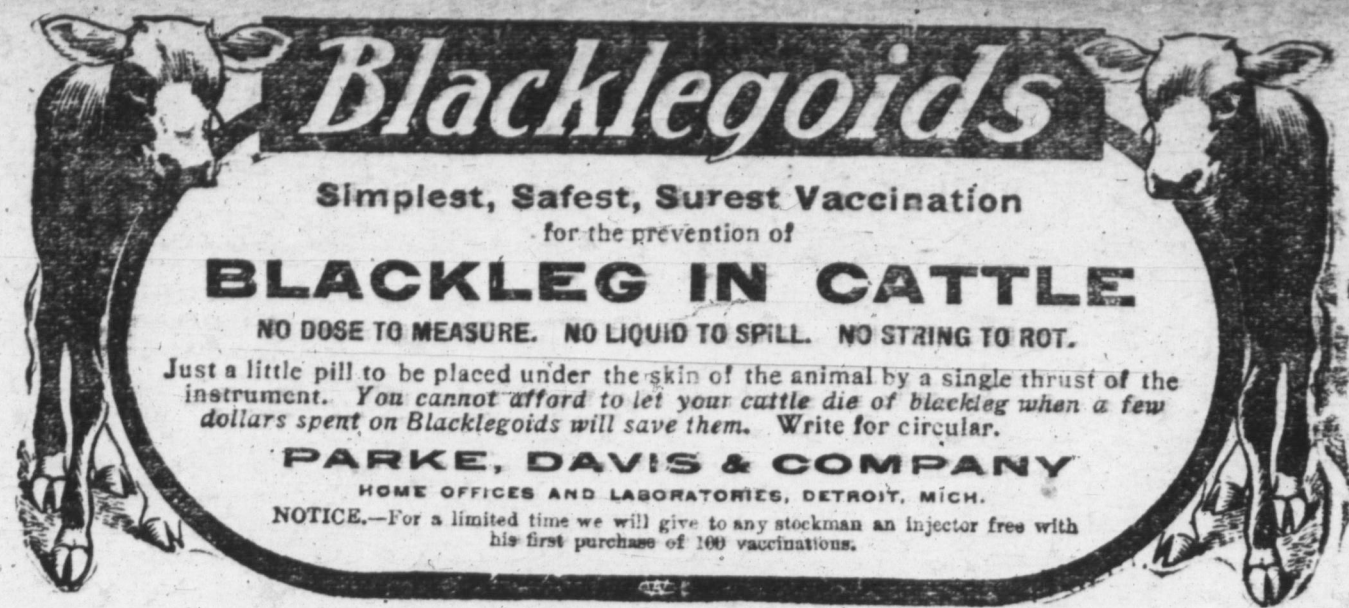
"W. I. Solomon, near McCaulley, in Fisher county: 'Raised \$110 worth of sweet potatoes on one acre.'"

"A Mr. Stegall, in same county, raised \$166 worth on same amount of land."

"Mr. Vinston of Hawley neighborhood: 'I have twenty-two acres in Spanish peanuts, and the thresher men tell me they will yield seventy-five bushels to the acre. I can realize close to \$1 per bushel for them and so I can easily figure that the 'all cotton raiser' is not in my class when it comes to the amount of production acre for acre.'"

"John Axe of Hamby country: 'Already sowed 130 acres of wheat and will sow 150 altogether. The black, tight land in my section is not specially adapted to garden raising of dry years and so I am going to arrange to utilize the surplus water from a big well I have and when the years are not reasonable enough for gardens, I will irrigate, as I am of the opinion that \$100 spent to insure a good garden will prove a good investment. While I am raising a good deal of cotton, yet I am not neglecting the oat crop, wheat crop, milo maize and kaffir corn, and you can bet your last dollar that you will find plenty hog meat in smoke houses, chicken meat and fresh eggs the year round about my place.'"

"These are only a few of hundreds of such cases that can be sighted all over this country. The only trouble is that the per cent of diversifiers to the whole number of farmers is too small. When not only a large per cent, but



**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.

when each and every one of our farmers are genuine diversifiers, we will be able to stem the tide and most any kind of an old public those Wall street guys want to fling at us. With wheat in the granary for our flour, corn in the crib for our feed and meal, meat in the smoke house and 'taters' and turnips in the cellar, where's any panic going to touch us?"

### Per Capita Production

"Talk about per capita circulation! What we want is per capita production of the things that we eat and feed that can be raised on the farm and that in sufficient quantities that there is a year's living ahead for every member of the family, and the frenzied financiers can throw all the fits they want to over the per capita circulation of currency, for our surplus will always buy a sufficiency of the things we can't raise. 'Texas can feed the world!' says the average Texan, as his bosom swells with pride. But in the language of W. F. Sterley of Fort Worth, 'the question is, who's feeding Texas?' Now that's the proposition pure and simple: 'Who's feeding us?' We can feed ourselves if we will, but the other question is: 'Will we?'"

### NORTHWEST LIVESTOCK NOTES.

#### On Wenatchee Reserve in Washington Are 200,000 Sheep, Worth \$600,000

SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 7.—One hundred and seventy-five stock growers, who control 119,000 sheep grazing on the Wenatchee national forest reserve, closed a three-days' convention at Wenatchee, Wash., west of Spokane a few days ago, after securing allotments for grazing in 1908. J. H. Smithson was chairman, the secretary being John Orquhart. The convention adopted resolutions thanking Forest Supervisor Shaller for the way he had disposed of the delicate question of allotting grazing privileges. This is the distribution of the sheep on the reserve: Swauk district, 34,500; Mount Stuart, 35,000; Icele district, 25,000; Mud Lake, 18,000; White River, 8,500. It is estimated this number will increase 7 per cent or reach a good total of 200,000 head. As sheep are worth about \$3 per head at shearing time, this will mean that next spring there will be at large on the Wenatchee reserve more than \$600,000 worth of stock with a wool product of nearly \$300,000.

Authorities of the live stock department of the Washington state college at Pullman are taking deep interest in the meeting and exhibit of the Inland Empire Registered Stock Breeders' Association at Moscow, Idaho, Dec. 17. Efforts are being made to arouse interest among the pure bred stock breeders of the northwest and to have a large attendance and to renew interest in breeding better stock for this country. Any one who owns a pure bred animal of any kind is eligible to membership and any one breeding grade stock may become an auxiliary member. In addition to a well arranged program, including talks on subjects of interest by men of wide experience in breeding and handling pure bred stock, there will be an exhibit of pure bred and grade stock and a fat stock show. There will also be stock judging contests by students of the colleges and other features of interest to stockmen.

The biggest ranch deal in the Inland Empire of the year was consummated at Pendleton, Ore., Nov. 23, when the Guilliford ranch of 3,130 acres was sold to M. McCracken for \$25,520. The ranch is on Butler creek near Vincent, Ore., and has been used as a sheep ranch by the Guilliford brothers.

As a result of a band of sheep becoming frightened at Walla Walla, Wash., Nov. 23, they crowded into a fence corner and 160 animals were killed. The sheep belonged to the Walla Walla Meat & Cold Storage Company and were corralled at Holdbrook place for the night.

Every reader of The Stockman-Journal will be proud that his name is on The Stockman mailing list for the year 1908. Mark the assertion.

## To Seek Divorce From Rich Packer

Wife Traces Husband and  
Gets Sensational Evidence

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Mrs. Nellie Roberts Watlington who, followed her husband, J. Ashley Watlington, millionaire packer, from their home in the Bermuda islands and caused his arrest in the home of an artist at Fourth street and Drexel avenue, is coming to Chicago from New York.

Mrs. Watlington, who was prominent in Dayton, Ohio, society before her marriage, said that she would start divorce proceedings in Chicago next Tuesday and name two prominent married women of the South Side.

The two women to be mentioned, according to Mrs. Watlington, met her husband in New York and accompanied him to his home. From there they went to Atlantic City, where she secured considerable evidence against them.

In Chicago a few days ago a third woman, an artist and photographer of the South Side, joined the party and it was in her home that Watlington was arrested.

A. J. Jones, a private detective on Jackson Boulevard, arrested the "Armour of the Bermudas."

So much for the story as is known was made public in Justice McMillen's office. Jones at his home today refused to divulge the names of the women, saying that other divorcees would follow. Unless Watlington makes a settlement of \$75,000 with his wife, these names will be made public in the divorce court.

## CHICKEN GROWERS FORM ORGANIZATION

Permanent organization of the Texas Rhode Island Red Club was effected Thursday afternoon, at a meeting held in North Fort Worth. Twenty of the fifty members of this organization were present, all portions of the state being represented. This club was organized in Dallas during the state fair and the meeting in this city was for the purpose of making the organization a permanent one.

Officers were elected as follows: M. M. Offutt, president, Cleburne; A. M. Hill, vice president, McKinney; L. Z. Brown, secretary-treasurer, Roysse City. The executive committee consists of the officers and J. H. Elliott, Whitesboro; F. M. Hill, McKinney; J. F. Wedel, Heidenheimer; L. L. Hoyle, Decatur.

Annual meetings and shows will be held, and the objects of the club to secure uniform type and color of this famous breed of chicken, will receive attention.

## SAN ANTONIO CONDITIONS GOOD

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 7.—Four more of the San Antonio banks have made their reports. They are the San Antonio National Bank, the San Antonio Loan and Trust Company, the American Bank and Trust Company, and the State Bank and Trust Company. The three latter are state banks. Their cash on hand and deposits follow:

San Antonio National—Cash on hand, \$1,200,469.82; deposits subject to check, \$1,474,701.75.

San Antonio Loan and Trust Company—Cash on hand, \$228,560.73; deposits subject to check, \$1,099,315.

American Bank and Trust Company—Cash on hand, \$82,824; deposits subject to check, \$213,298.72.

State Bank and Trust Company—Cash on hand, \$172,198.37; deposits subject to check, \$81,405.66.

The banks here make an excellent showing. It is believed that cash payments will be resumed in the very near future.



## BAR-N RANCH GOING ON MARKET TO SETTLERS

BY LESTER COLBY.

BAR N BAR RANCH, Emma, Texas, Dec. 1.—It is surprising to one not acquainted with western Texas historically to find a section of country anywhere in the United States so prolific in crop raising and so fertile in soil as the Crosby county country and yet so sparsely settled.

Agriculture in this vicinity is not a matter of hope and expectancy. It is a settled fact that crops here are a success. A fair amount of rainfall, 22.61 inches, according to the United States weather bureau, and a peculiar formation of the earth strata is the cause for this. The moisture is in the ground at all seasons of the year.

In the hottest, driest days of the summer you can break the sod thru which forms upon the plains and three inches beneath the top of the soil so much moisture will be found that in many cases the earth will be almost as pliable as putty.

Then how do you account for this? The Texas geologists will explain, as will Professor H. B. Kummell of Lewis Institute, Chicago, who has made interesting study of this section, that it is due to the geological formation more than to the natural rainfall.

The Staked Plains gradually rise as they extend back to the northwest. At Amarillo the altitude is 3,630 feet. Along their northwestern boundary in New Mexico they are 4,100 feet. At Emma the altitude of the plains is about 3,300 feet.

Now take notice of the soil formation of the plains. In this Crosby county the top soil is regularly four to eight feet in depth, making a root bed seldom found in any country. Next below this comes two feet of limestone, and below this ten feet of stalactitic limestone. Then for 130 feet is found a bed of reddish clay.

It is thru these strata that the waters which sink into the plains far above and toward the mountains to the northwest seep gradually to the Crosby county lands, where the cap rock breaks into canyons and a rolling prairie country.

Here the water is closer to the surface than farther back in the plains, and the natural capillary action so well known and understood by scientists steadily draws it upward, the soil acting as a gigantic wick fed by an inexhaustible supply of moisture from below. The driest of years will not witness a total failure here. Crops that elsewhere would fail with similar rainfall thrive here.

The altitude of this section is not too great for a generous crop of cotton or Indian corn and small grains.

Then why, you ask, is this country not settled? Any old-time ranchman can explain it to you in the twinkling of the eye. One of the first of the ranchmen to establish a headquarters in this country, R. M. Bassett, of the —N— ranch, told it to me in detail.

Twenty-five years ago he came here upon the plains from New York City. He invested. The company with which he is now associated purchased 125,000 acres. Within a year or two other companies were formed and the hitherto free range was quickly fenced.

To be sure there were scattering school sections and plots of land that settlers could file upon. But it was not the idea of the ranchman to allow settlement where it could be helped.

The cowboys entered into the spirit of the thing, and whenever a covered wagon appeared bearing the supplies of the settlers a bunch of reckless cow-punchers would ride down upon the outfit and open a fire of questions to the homemaker who had dared push out so far from settlement.

If the head of the outfit stated his determination to settle he would be strongly advised against it. He would be told highly imaginative stories of failure of crops, the intense heats of the summers and the intolerable cold of the winters.

He would believe the cowboys, they had lived there upon the plains and he had not. They would tell him the land was totally unfit for farming and in every way endeavor to make him move back or farther onward that their range would not be spoiled.

The stories of killings by hostile cowmen perpetrated upon the settlers went a long way toward inducing the average settler to keep traveling when it became evident his society was not wanted.

Again, a determined settler would erect a house, fence a patch of land and set up in actual farming. Then the rancher would get to work and in a short time a bonus would be offered the farmer to move out. This if other methods failed.

Finally, by this systematic method,

practically all the lands of the first counties of the plains passed into the hands of the ranchmen, who were then actually in position to refuse room for settlement at all.

Emma is fifty-one miles from the nearest railway point, Plainview, and the nearest corner of the —N— ranch is thirty-five miles away. You may ask the reason railroads have not come into this country now reported so fertile and sure of crop raising.

Why should they come? The rancher dealt in cattle and cattle could be put upon the trail and driven to the roads with the greatest ease. The rancher raised practically all his own foodstuffs. Sugar, flour and clothing could be freighted fifty miles over the level country in two days with ease, a six-mule team hauling six tons.

The railroads can be built here very cheaply, the grading amounting to practically nothing, they have never come. Now with the advent of the farmer the roads must arrive. The settler with produce to ship out and supplies to bring in demands railroad facilities and the roads are ever anxious to go where business in paying quantities can be secured.

It is probably a matter of months rather than years when this country will have railroad facilities. Now for the first time lands here are being put upon the market. The —N— ranch has but 75,292 of its original 125,000 acres left. This it is closing out as fast as possible at a rate of \$10 per acre thru the Bassett Land Company of Emma.

The —N— ranch, too, is building a town upon the ranch lands. A cotton gin is in operation at the town site, and hotel and school are to be erected at once. This winter a school teacher will be hired to conduct the school by the company and next year the town will have a regular organized district.

To be sure, at present Crosby county lies from thirty-five to seventy-five miles from a railway. But the rich farming land is bringing as yet only \$10 per acre. The settlers who come here now will find themselves possessors of \$50 land when the tracks are laid.

R. M. Bassett, who has charge of the selling of the —N— lands, prior to his coming to this west country, made an enviable record as a business man in the great commercial east. He was at one time credit man for A. T. Stewart & Co. of New York, the largest dry goods house in the world, and again was at the head of the credit department of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.'s Chicago hardware store.

His son, Julian M. Bassett, a young man in years, is manager of the Bar X Bar ranch of Cochran county and the West Bar N. Bar as well as the Bar N Bar of Crosby county, the original —N— ranch.

## NAME OKLAHOMA MEAT INSPECTORS

Eighteen State Appointees Will See That New Regulations Are Carried Out

GUTHRIE, Okla., Dec. 5.—The appointment of the following state meat inspectors has been announced: L. Vamper, Guthrie; K. D. Holland, Shawnee; Thomas Bridges, Chandler; A. B. Ferguson, Anadarko; M. Steiger, Tulsa; J. L. Crabtree, Wapanucka; Thomas Crawford, Tishomingo; T. H. Doyle, McAlester; Jesse P. Durham, Enid; J. L. Ellison, El Reno; Walker Moore, Weatherford; G. L. Dent, Stillwater; W. W. Deal, Wymorewood; W. H. Mangold, Kingfisher; Dr. S. M. Merrideth, Vinita; C. J. Maskey, Tyrone; P. L. St. Clair, Lawton; R. L. McNichols, Pauls Valley.

## POULTRY RAISING AS A PROFITABLE INDUSTRY

"Read all the good poultry journals and books of recognized authority, including the bulletin, issued by the United States government experimental stations; begin with a small flock of good strain chickens; study incubators, designs of houses and other apparatus carefully; ascertain what method of feeding is best adapted to the climatic conditions of your locality; gradually increase your flock each year, and construct the necessary buildings and improvements in accordance with the returns realized from the previous year's efforts, and at the end of four or five years the plant should yield a net income of from \$1,500 to \$5,000 a year."

So says John S. Malloy of Spokane, Wash., manager of a plant representing an investment of \$39,000.

## FLOYDADA RAISING MONEY TO BUILD OWN RAILROAD

FLOYDADA, Tex., Dec. 5.—Floydada is one of the really promising smaller cities of the Texas Panhandle in the great Llano Estacado or Staked Plains country. Floydada is an enterprising village, peopled with enterprising citizens.

As yet the town remains a little out of the world, somewhat away from the busy mart of commercial life but it will not be for always. Now Floydada's nearest railroad point is Plainview, the southern end of the Santa Fe extension from Canyon City.

To the northeast it is perhaps sixty miles to the Denver road and to the south 150 miles to the Texas and Pacific system lines. Thus it will be seen that Floydada to this time stands somewhat apart from the commercial strife.

### Will Build a Railroad

But the businesslike Floydadans do not intend that this will remain long the case. They are preparing to build a railroad from Floydada to some point on the Santa Fe extension and have already raised \$65,000 to this end by disposing of stock in the road.

This line will be about thirty miles long. Its probable point of junction will be Plainview. If such is the case twenty-four and one-half miles of road will suffice as that is the distance as a crow flies across the level plains. The road too can be built at a very small cost as these plains form a natural grade for a railroad which is the best in the world.

The road is to be known as the Llano Estacado railroad and has as its president and general manager, W. M. Massey of Floydada; as vice president, Judge Arthur B. Duncan; treasurer, W. T. Montgomery; secretary, R. C. Scott. All these gentlemen reside in Floydada.

Floydada has probably now between 500 and 600 souls. It is the county seat of Floyd county which was named in honor of one of Texas' early day heroes, Doniphan Floyd, who fell at the Alamo. Floyd county was created out of the territories of Young and Bexar counties August 21, 1876.

In the year 1880 its population was officially given as three, by United States census. Ten years later the county according to the same authority had a population of 529 and in 1900 its population is officially stated as 2,020. It is probable that now there are in the county about 3,200, conservatively speaking. The enthusiasts of Floyd county claim far more.

The county contains 1,036 square miles making a total of 663,049 acres of which it is estimated 500,000 are arable and the finest of farming lands. The remainder is canyon lands and breaks, which make ranch and stock lands.

The soil of Floyd county's plains land is generally from two to five feet in thickness or depth. It rests upon a dry, chalk-like stratum below which is a sub-stratum of clay. There are no obstructions to agricultural operations; no rocks, stumps or roots. The lands do not inundate or wash away nor do they drift and form dunes as in many sandy regions thruout the great west. The highest approved methods of farming can be carried on here. The system of plowing by means of a traction engine and gang plows is becoming popular.

Judge Arthur B. Duncan who is familiar with the whole of Texas remarked to The Telegram correspondent when interviewed in his office at Floydada that he considered the cotton of the Floyd county country better than on the high priced East Texas lands. No effort had ever been made to raise cotton in this county until 1901 it being thought the altitude was too high.

That year A. A. Lomax of the Lakeview settlement planted eighteen acres harvesting therefrom ten bales. The next year, 1902, 500 bales were raised in the county and this last year about 1,900 bales. Now two cotton gins are in operation, one at Lockney and one at Floydada.

Like all the rest of the plains county and much of Western Texas the most prolific crop in this fine country is the fruit of the various vines. Pumpkins, melons, peanuts and the small fruits do excellently and make profitable crops.

Apples and gooseberries, which in some of the eastern portions of Texas are either partially or totally failures grow here with little or no care making good and profitable crops. It is surprising as one drives over the plains how the farmers are planting fruit trees. At this season of the year when plantings are being made you see men busying themselves everywhere with nursery stock, embryo orchards of the future.

A few miles south of this place one

ranch has set out a solid commercial apple orchard of 300 acres. Trees set out in various places several years ago by the earlier settlers are showing excellent profits.

Land about Floydada is selling from \$8 per acre up. Some of it near the town is being disposed of as high as \$35 per acre. Some of the lands adjoining the edge of the cap-rock and lying partially in the canons may be found which can be bought possibly at \$5 per acre.

### Fifty Bushels of Corn An Acre

Indian corn is a far better crop in this vicinity than in many counties farther east, the settlers claim, and is much surer. This year as a whole has been as dry as any known since the county began to settle up. Yet W. H. Baker who farms between Lockney and Floydada claims this year to have raised fifty bushels of Indian corn to the acre measuring it by weight. Wheat is a substantial and leading crop going ten to twenty bushels per acre and oats do well.

Much of Floyd county is now open to settlement. There was more homestead land in this county than in any of the Panhandle counties originally and this has all been occupied long ago. The ranches here were not so large as in some sections and have been largely sold off or are now being put upon the market.

The biggest ranches in the county were the "F" Ranch and a part of the Matador ranch, which extends eastward into Motley county. Other ranches are the "T. M. Bar," formerly the "H. Bar L." lying in the famous Blanco canyon.

The cattle industry of Floyd county is waning. The sheep industry is a thing of the past and the flocks have been moved to the westward and into the rougher countries where land is cheaper. The more intensified modes of farming are becoming popular. Hogs do well here. This is one of the finest and healthiest swine countries on the face of the globe.

It is all probable that within the next five years a greater change will be evident in this county than in the past ten and that is saying a great deal.

A dozen years ago hundred of thousands of acres of Panhandle land could be had for a trifle. Floyd county land that now brings ten and fifteen dollars per acre could be had in 1887 for one and two dollars per acre. With the railroad there is nothing to keep this fertile area from doubling and trebling in value in a season.

The distance from a railroad is the one thing that has kept this country in the background so long. Its natural advantages and resources demand that a railroad come and come in the near future.

## HORSE IS PART OF TELEPHONE

War Department Hears of New Use for Equines in the Army

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—An ingenious device by which the horse is made a part of an electrical circuit has been reported to the war department by Lieutenant A. C. Knowles, 13th infantry at Fort Leavenworth. This will permit the mounted operator to transmit messages without dismounting.

It is accomplished by placing a small piece of copper, connected to the telegraph or telephone instrument, against the animal's body, thus completing a ground connection thru the horse's hoofs. The tests were made over all kinds of ground and conversation was carried on without difficulty between two operators separated by five miles of wire.

In a short while this country is going to suffer from a glut of second-hand bar fixtures.

# FOR SALE

1,280 acres adjoining Sanderson, Texas.

## T. H. YOUNG



## T. & P. Lifts Freight Block

### Sidings Between Fort Worth and Dallas Cleared

For the first time in more than a year the sidetracks of the Texas and Pacific between Fort Worth and Dallas are practically clear of freight cars, and the blockade of which so much has been said is now over. With the sidings cleaned of standing freight it is possible to operate almost as with a double track and freight is being pushed rapidly to destinations.

For months the sidings of the Texas and Pacific east of the city have been filled with loaded freight cars, awaiting their turn for handling. At times, four miles of cars have been counted on the sidings. The effect of this freight blockade on the railroad and business interests of the city has been far-reaching and the news of its final abolishment will be well received by all.

The recent arrival in Fort Worth of twelve new switch engines has been the principal factor in the end of the blockade. These "hoor-backs" have been sent against the accumulation of the freight cars, and the situation soon looked brighter.

There is ample trackage and equipment to handle the new business and with the clearing of sidings effected the blockade is considered at an end.

## SHEEP

### Goats Useful and Ornamental

It is estimated that there are at present in the United States about 2,000,000 goats. Of this total nearly two-thirds are Angoras. The balance are of various breeds and mongrel mixtures. Many American farmers keep a few goats with their sheep, it being a well known fact that dogs which are given to worrying sheep will not so readily molest a flock containing a goat or two.

The climate and soil of most of the states of the union are well fitted for the raising of goats, and as a goat costs for proper maintenance only about one-eighth as much as a cow and yields a surprising number and amount of products there is little doubt that competent goat raising in this country, especially in the vicinity of large cities, would prove exceedingly remunerative.

The chief things to be considered in this connection are that good breeds are essential to success and that altho the goat will thrive almost anywhere and stand any amount of cold, it does best on dry land and when kept reasonably warm.

Most people have the idea that the goat, to do well, must be allowed to run more or less wild and be always kept in the open air. As a matter of fact, it adapts itself admirably to farm life and gives its best results when properly fed and stabled. It soon becomes much attached to those who look after it and will follow its keeper about simply for the pleasure of being with him.

The owner of a badly briar-infested or bush-covered farm has before him an expensive and disagreeable task if he intends to clear it by manual labor. Many millions of dollars has been expended in this country in that kind of work, and many millions more will be spent in the same direction. But the Angora goat will do the work for nothing and will pay for the privilege it prefers briars and bushes to the best clover or grass that was ever grown. An Iowa land owner has cleared 600 acres of briars and bushes thru this agency. He estimates that the goat has increased the value of his land at least \$10 per acre and while the animal has been making the owner money in that direction it has been contributing to his bank account with its hair, skin and flesh. Nor has it been troubled during the time by the great enemy of the sheep—the dog.

See our Big Four Subscription Offer, explained in display ad. in this issue of The Stockman.

### RAMBOUILLET RAMS

I have 500 high-grade, extra well bred, heavy shearing rams, which I wish to sell immediately. They are splendid in every particular. Will sell very reasonably.

JOHN EDWARDS,  
Englewood, Kan.

## Despite Bad Year Makes Farm Pay

### West Texan Demonstrates the Value of His Land

ABILENE, Texas, Dec. 2.—John Axe, owner of five hundred acres of fine land in the Hamby neighborhood, was in the city today, and when asked as to the progress of wheat sowing in that section, said:

"I have 130 acres sowed in wheat and expect to sow twenty acres more. The rainy weather we have had this fall has delayed wheat sowing considerably in my neighborhood. There is a good deal of volunteer oats out our way.

"As to the acreage in other crops, I think it will be about the same as last year, tho, of course, some new land is going in; but I do not look to see our farmers go to the extreme on cotton.

"When asked how he considered this country compared with the "black land," after having farmed one season in the Abilene country when the rainfall was nine inches below the average, Mr. Axe said:

"Counting this an off year, I figure that a man can do much better in this country than in the black land; in fact, I have done well this year. My boys will make slightly over fifty bales of cotton on 165 acres and they got a late start. Some of my neighbors, who got their cotton planted early, are making a full half bale to the acre this year. I believe that a great deal more depends upon putting your land in proper condition before planting any crop in this country than appears to be the general opinion.

"I break and cross-break my land for wheat and it is in fine condition. Of course, we don't need irrigation here for the ordinary farm crops, but a garden is a different proposition, and if one spends \$100 preparing, it is money well invested.

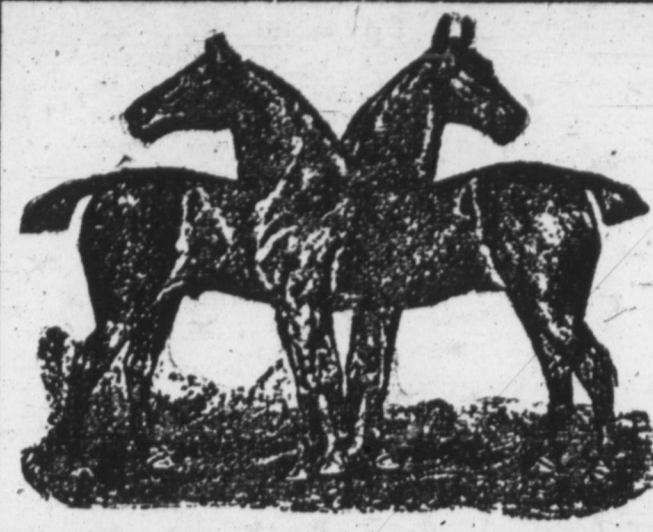
"Wheat prospects are fine so far and the rains, while retarding planting, have put a fine season in the ground, so that the farmer who has kept himself ready at all times to take advantage of the good spells to work will soon have everything up on the farm and nothing much to do for several months."

Mr. Axe is one of those men who believe in making hay while the sun shines, and at the same time giving study to his farm just the same as if he were handling a commercial proposition. When he catches up with his work, he can take a rest just as gracefully as anyone, but not until every little proposition about the place is in apple pie order. Then, he won't talk politics with you much, but he will discuss the best methods of preparing land, best seed for planting, best breed of hogs, chickens, horses, etc., and that is the class of men who are destined to make the Abilene country boom.

## Notes of the Dairy

### THE SMALL YIELD COW

Dairying in the United States is depressed by one element that must forever stand in the way to block the dairymen from success. That element is the small yield cow, the she steer that costs \$40 to \$50 a year for keep and returns her owner \$25 or \$35 in milk. Many a milk producer, with a herd of thirty such cows, representing an investment of \$1,000 or \$1,200, is losing money regularly, and must lose as long as he insists on operating with such cows. He can invest his \$1,200 in, say, twelve cows that cost \$100 apiece and these cows will give him more milk than his thirty scrubs give him. He would save the feed of eighteen cows, with all the labor and other costs of their keep, and he would be in the way to make money. There is in sight no change in farm and market conditions that promises ever to put a profit into dairying carried on with cows that average 1,000 to 1,500 quarts of milk per head per year, and producers may as well open their eyes to this truth. The proposition to make milk with such cows is an absurdity, because it is proved beyond all possibility of doubt that they put more money into their milk than they can hope ever to get out of it when it is sold in the market. The student of milk production is surprised every day to observe what a large number of herds he will find that average less than 1,800 quarts per head per year. The owners of these herds say that they "cannot afford better cows." The truth is that they cannot "afford" these cows. One correspondent



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in our stables all the year. When at the stockyards call and see them. Terms to suit you. All fully guaranteed breeders and our insurance contract with each animal.

**J. CROUCH & SON**  
Stockyards, Fort Worth, Texas.

## Cotton Seed Hulls

Low Prices      CAKE AND MEAL      Any Quantity

It Will Pay You to Get Our Quotations

Street & Graves, Houston, Texas

says that last summer, in a tour of over 300 so-called "dairy farms," he found less than twenty herds whose average yield was large enough to bring the cost of production inside the net returns from their milk sold at the average price of the year. The twenty who owned those herds were making money. The other 180 owners were losing money on their small yield herds. The lesson is plain. The conclusion is inevitable.—New York Farmer.

### 20,778 POUNDS OF MILK FROM ONE COW IN TWELVE MONTHS

Visitors to the Ontario Agricultural College during the past summer were shown a Holstein-Friesian cow called Eoutsje Q. Pieterje De Kol, which was expected to produce 20,000 pounds of milk within the year. As a matter of fact she has actually exceeded this estimate. From Oct. 27, 1907, to Oct. 26, 1908, she has given 20,778 pounds of milk, testing a fraction over 3.76 per cent, and containing 781.91 pounds of butterfat. The cost of the feed, as charged up by the college authorities, was \$72.66. The value of the butterfat, at prices that have been paid neighboring farmers by the college creamery, was \$190.38. If the 20,000 pounds of skim milk and buttermilk were to be valued at, say, 20c per cwt., it would amount to \$40. Adding this to the value of the butterfat, the total yield of butterfat and skim milk would equal \$230.38. Deducting the cost of feed, we have a profit, over feed consumed, of \$157.72. At the prices for cream which have been received during the past year by her former owner, George Rice of Tillsonburg, Ont., the butterfat in this cow's milk would have been worth \$224.57. The skim milk in this case would have been, say, \$1.75 per cwt., worth \$35, making total proceeds of \$259.57, or a profit, over cost of feed, of \$186.91. To state this cow's record another way, according to the rule for estimating butter yield by adding one-sixth to the butterfat, the estimated quantity of butter which could have been made from this cow's milk was practically 912 1/4 pounds, which is about six times the yield of the average cow of this country. This is a wonderful record, one which very few cows would be capable of making. Professor Dean writes that so far as he is aware, it is one of the best, if not the best, ever made in Canada, and he doubts whether any cow beginning her record before she is four years old has a better one.—Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

### Judge Had a Vision

The routine of the criminal court proceedings had been marked by only one unusual incident, and that was the alacrity with which a certain hard character was sentenced for sixty days to the work house.

"Judge," observed the district attorney at the close of the dreary session, "you seemed to relish the privilege of sending that man to the work house. Did his case impress you?"

"Now look here," whispered the judge, as he beckoned the attorney aside, "that man is a worthless fellow. Always drunk and never contributes a cent to the support of his wife, who is a most deserving woman. I feel sorry for her, and whenever he is in prison she comes to our home and assists my wife in the kitchen."

"And," chuckled the judge, as he tapped the attorney's shoulder cheerfully, "she does know how to bake apple pie."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

## The Farmers & Mechanics NATIONAL BANK FORT WORTH, TEXAS

The chief concern of the officers and directors of this bank is the welfare of its depositors and the security of their deposits. It is conducted by men of means, integrity and experience, and its long and enviable record has given it a reputation for solidity beyond its sphere of operations.

If you want absolute safety, it is here.

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

## INTERURBAN LINE

### NORTHERN TEXAS TRACTION CO.

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

**NO  
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**W. C. FORBESS, G. P. & T. A.,**  
Fort Worth, Texas

**DALLAS FORT WORTH**

See our Big Four Subscription Offer, explained in display ad. in this issue of The Stockman.



## Farmers' Move Felt in Trade Dry Goods House Writes Hold- ing Cotton Is a Menace

An interesting letter which at least reflects the extent to which has been felt the action of southern farmers in holding their cotton for 15 cents, has been received by G. Y. Smith of Fort Worth from the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, one of the largest wholesale establishments doing business in the southwest.

The letter is also interesting because of its encouraging tone and prediction of better trade conditions and better prices for cotton than now prevail. The letter is as follows:

St. Louis, Nov. 27, 1907.  
Mr. G. Y. Smith.

Dear Sir:—In the winter of 1904-05 when, on reports of an exceptionally large crop, cotton went down from above 10 cents in November, 1904, to below 7 cents in January, 1905. The grower of cotton, displeased and disappointed at the decline in price, quit trading, quit selling, quit buying, and trade particularly in the cotton growing districts, came to a standstill.

The merchant, not doing any business, quit buying. The manufacturer of cotton goods, having no demand, shut down his mill and quit buying cotton. Naturally the stagnation that

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

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Stock Yards,  
Fort Worth, Texas.

## Buy the Hereford Stock

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

FRANK GOOD,  
Sparsenberg, Texas.

## CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law  
Austin, Texas

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## School Lands a Specialty

D. E. SIMMONS  
Lawyer  
Austin, Texas

ensued had the immediate effect of further depressing the price of cotton. Cotton growers were panic stricken, and some went so far as to advocate "burning cotton" in order to stimulate the price by reducing the supply. The more these frantic remedies were advocated, the greater was the decline in the price of cotton.

We issued a circular on Feb. 11, 1905, calling attention to conditions, and arguing there was not "too much cotton." What was needed was a "greater consumption of cotton goods," and a greater use for cotton.

We pointed out that if the 80,000,000 people in the United States could be induced in some shape or another, by attractive merchandise or enlarged utility, to "each use on an average one dollar's worth more of cotton" than they did before, it would absorb \$80,000,000 worth of cotton or more than any possible surplus then estimated.

### Value of Advertising

In order to bring about this increased consumption, we urged merchants to advertise and energetically push the sale of cotton goods, thereby creating a demand, and consequently a better price for the raw material. A great many merchants recognizing the force of our argument, and friendly to the movement, joined in the campaign and began pushing their business on cotton goods, the result being that in a very short time trade revived. The retailer creating a demand for cotton goods soon found he was compelled to replenish his stock. This in turn forced the wholesaler to place orders with mills, and the mills in turn found themselves needing raw material.

The effect of this activity was almost immediately reflected by the cotton markets. By the 1st of April, 1905, cotton had advanced over one and one-quarter cents a pound; by the end of June it advanced nearly three cents a pound, and as business improved and the demand for cotton goods was stimulated, the raw material kept on advancing in spite of the big crop.

### Cotton Will Be Higher

The stagnation of business at present is much the same as it was in the winter of 1904-05, except there is no cry of "too much cotton," and cotton is worth over 10 cents a pound instead of less than 7 cents as it was then. It cotton maintains a price of over 10 cents a pound during stagnation and financial troubles such as we have been having the last few weeks, it goes without saying that it will be greatly helped by the revival of trade, and a freer flow of money. A revival of trade would have an immediate effect upon the price of cotton, especially so since the stocks of manufactured goods throughout the country are not large. Warehouses are by no means as full of cotton goods as they were in the winter of 1905. A revival of business is sure to create an active and immediate demand for all classes of merchandise, but this revival must begin with the consumer.

The matter should be considered fairly. The growers of cotton, whose prosperity depends upon the price of cotton, and who are most deeply interested, are by their action at the present time creating a stagnation that tremendously hurts the price of the thing they have to sell. Stagnation that depresses the price of manufactured merchandise also depresses the price of the raw material of which the goods are made. Everybody knows it is only the present financial flurry that has a dampening effect upon business. Everybody knows that at no time in our history was the country so full of highly valuable assets, or the people more abundantly able to supply their wants.

Our crops are large, our mining, manufacturing and commercial resources are greater than ever before, our transportation facilities in many directions are overtaxed to handle the business which is offered to them, our population is larger and its consuming power greater than at any previous period, and no undue accumulation of merchandise is known to exist.

The time is at hand, in fact it is the best time of the year, for merchants to push their business. The merchant who realizes that business can and will be done, and that people need to be clothed and fed the same as ever, and that all are well able to buy and pay for their wants, and acts accordingly is going to do business.

### Advance Orders Large

This house has never known the time, and hopes it never will, when the conditions in this country are such that it cannot do business. Our advance orders for next season are the largest we have ever had. Some merchants have delayed placing orders who usually buy at this time of the year. Their opportunity for getting the best, in the way of styles and quality, may not be so good in sixty days as

## The American Boy

A Profusely Illustrated Monthly for BOYS.

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

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

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

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

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



**PARENTS!** Why send your sons to a Commercial School located in the heart of a great city where they are surrounded by all kinds of vice, and subjected to the strongest temptations and left unrestrained? The Commercial School of The Polytechnic College has the very best course of study, a large attendance, and is entirely free from bad influences. It is in charge of one of the oldest and best known Business Educators in the South. We find good homes for our students, give them the best possible environments, and secure good positions when they graduate. Write for catalog.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS F. P. Preullt, Principal

they are at present. They will want merchandise to supply the wants of their trade.

We believe a revival of trade is close at hand, and this revival can be largely accelerated by the bankers and merchants doing their share in the effort to bring it about.

The question is how are normal conditions again to be brought about.

But if clearly before your farming friends the effect a revival of trade will have on the value of their products, and as everybody is vitally interested, everyone is deeply concerned in bringing about normal conditions. A revival of trade will create a demand for cotton, and immediately affect its value.

Bankers should help because people depend on the banks to provide the medium of exchange. Stagnation with its consequent direful results should be no longer permitted. There is no use to sulk because all of our anticipations have not been realized.

The chief present difficulty is stringency, caused by the hoarding of the circulating medium of the country. The circulation of money is what the south needs. Get the money into circulation and everything will right itself quickly. Hoarders of money or cotton may not realize it, but they are really standing in way of a revival of business so necessary for the general good.

Nothing hurts the price of cotton so much as stagnation.

What was done to help the price of cotton in the winter of 1905 can be done again.

The little sign, "Push, don't knock," is still on the door that opens to success and prosperity.

Assuring you of our hearty co-operation, we are,

Cordially yours,

RICE-STIX DRY GOODS CO.  
Elias Michael, President.

Every reader of The Stockman-Journal will be proud that his name is on The Stockman mailing list for the year 1908. Mark the assertion.

## FOR SALE 8 SECTIONS

Located school land. Sandy-loam soil. Every acre can be plowed. Twelve miles from El Paso. Three miles from Rio Grande river. Price \$3. For particulars write

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## The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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Office of publication, Telegram Building, Eighth and Throckmorton streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

OFFICERS:  
President—E. T. Pryor, San Antonio  
First V. P.—Richard Walsh, Palodora  
Second V. P.—J. H. P. Davis, Richmond  
Secretary—H. E. Crowley, Fort Worth  
Asst. Sec'y—Berkely Spiller, Ft Worth  
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### THE OFFICIAL ORGAN.

Fully appreciating the efforts put forth by The Stockman-Journal in furthering the interests of the cattle industry in general and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in particular, and believing that said Stockman-Journal is in all respects representative of the interests 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.

### TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

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

### TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

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

### TO LIVE STOCK BREEDERS

In order to show more effectively what the live stock breeders of Texas and the territories are producing in all branches of live stock, The Stockman-Journal will accept photographs of the leaders of their herds, whether it be cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, chickens, etc., from which it will make cuts and print in The Stockman-Journal together with a description of the animal represented and the name of its owner. Farm and ranch scenes are also solicited. There will be no charge for this.

Do not send cuts at all. We cannot use them and must have the cuts made to suit our paper. It is best not to take kodak pictures.

### WONDERLAND IN TEXAS

A PARTY sent out from Amarillo to explore Palo Duro canyon as a preliminary to systematic work toward getting the national government to purchase the canyon for a national park has returned, full of the wonders of the forty-mile gap in the surface of the plains.

J. B. Dickinson, one of the party, said after his return:

In this most novel work of nature we have explored the most gorgeous and beautiful canyon. I feel safe to say, in the world. Having encircled the globe I have never seen its equal. In coloring effects it greatly excels the Grand canyon of Colorado.

Nature seems to have simply outdone herself in this magnificent work. The great pillar of rock towering skyward colored with most every hue known to man, springs of pure cold water bubbling from the rock and flowing between walls a thousand feet high, the green trees, the valleys of green grass where graze many deer

and other wild animal, makes such a great contrast with the wide expanse of prairie, that the much lauded scenery of the Rockies are forgotten in this "Wonderland of the World."

### TEXANS AND FINANCE

OPINIONS of Texas senators and congressmen on the question of currency reform are especially interesting at this time since it may be expected that the Sixtieth congress will make some effort toward dealing with national finance before the end of the present session.

In an interesting symposium on currency the New York Times has brief interviews with a number of Texans, among them Senators Culberson and Bailey, both of whom are non-committal. Senator Culberson said:

Well, I see the President says the leaders have agreed upon a measure for the regulation of the currency, so I guess it must be so. I am not ready to say what position I shall take upon the proposal, whatever it is. All of the things already proposed I am considering, but that is all I care to say just now.

And Senator Bailey has nothing to suggest in the statement:

It is too early in the deliberations to make a valuable statement as to the form financial legislation should take. It is an important matter that must be fought out on the floor of congress.

But members of the lower house are more outspoken. Congressman Gillespie, of Fort Worth, is decidedly so, and he also has a plan worthy of investigation. He said:

I see no excuse for the recent action of the administration in saddling a \$100,000,000 bond issue upon the people, especially in the face of the fact that more than twice that amount of government money was in the banks. The banks should have been called upon to get the money to build the Panama canal rather than the government to assume the responsibility of tiding them over any possible difficulties. A bank that cannot meet its obligations should fail. Still I hold that it would be the part of wisdom for this country to follow the example of Scotland and others and issue circulation upon recognized assets in case of emergency.

Congressman Burleson is equally outspoken and he brings out an interesting point.

I see no reason why the banks have a monopoly of the issuance of currency on United States bonds. Why should not an individual holding such a bond present it at the treasury and receive United States notes which could be used as emergency currency in the identical way in which the paper of the national banks is used? There are many millions of United States bonds that are privately owned and upon which no circulation may be issued. The fact that the bond draws interest and the notes that were issued upon it do not would occasion the latter to be withdrawn when the crisis was past, or the notes might not be of the full value of the bond. Why follow the Republican principle of giving the banks an advantage over the people?

Congressmen Hardy and Smith incline to Bryan's plan of guaranteeing national bank deposits, a plan that is apparently meeting more favorably. Mr. Hardy said:

Mr. Bryan's proposition of a government guarantee of deposits is the best solution yet offered to steady financial conditions. A lack of confidence in the security of deposits is the root of the whole trouble, and a government guarantee would give absolute confidence, and runs on banks would never take place. It is true that all institutions would be placed on the same basis, but what is the harm if that is a basis of absolute security?

And Mr. Smith's opinion was expressed as follows:

I hold to the plan of the government guaranteeing the deposits in the banks. This would make them absolutely secure and the bankers themselves would

pay the tax that made good any failures. It would not operate against the state or small banks, because these might be allowed the guarantee as soon as they furnished sufficient securities to the government. The states might apply the national principle to their individual banks and themselves guarantee those deposits. The arrangement need not be such that any bank in good standing could not secure the guarantee.

### DYING IN THE HARNESS

MANY paragraphs are trying to see a joke in Sara Bernhardt's expressed wish to die while playing Camille on a farewell tour. There may be humor in Mme. Bernhardt's farewell tours, but there is none in her wish, if she was sincere.

For a great many years it has been an ideal taught children from their infancy, to work hard while young and have something put by for old age. The something put by is always held out as a reward for working hard, its implied value being that when a person has been thrifty he or she may retire at some period late in life to enjoy the fruits of economy and toil. It is such a hope impels men to work extra hours, forego the pleasures of travel, or the enjoyment of good dinners, or books they would like to buy or theaters they would like to attend.

We like to point out John D. Rockefeller as a man who has given everything for wealth and the sacrifice of friends and a good digestion, but great as they may seem, they are not the heaviest prices the richest man in America has paid to get his title.

Rockefeller, no different from hundreds of other men who toil until middle life and then retire on larger or smaller fortunes, has lost what is the greatest gift man ever earned, to enjoy for work's sake while working. Rockefeller doesn't work any more, not because he does not have to, but because he does not enjoy working while he is at some daily task. If he enjoyed working he would continue at it, even if only an hour a day. He plays golf many hours daily because he enjoys it. Having left only the enjoyment that comes from playing golf after a life's hard work is assuredly very little.

The man who can retire, quit work, and rest thru the latter years of his life without a desire to continue his tasks has merely dissipated a wholesome appetite for toil until he has no taste left.

The greatest reward that can come to any man or woman after a life of hard work is the privilege to keep on doing the things they like to do, providing the things are good for them and useful to society.

Mme. Bernhardt, like Rockefeller, has worked hard thru her life. But she knows how to enjoy other things besides work. Knowing this she can choose work until she dies as part of the enjoyment that is due her as a reward.

Dying in the harness is not a thing to be regretted, an incident calling for the sympathy of friends, and much pathos in the funeral sermon. It is a boon given only to those who earn it. Mme. Bernhardt is to be congratulated that she has such a wish, whether or not it is ever fulfilled.

### CIVILIZATION AND BIRDS

ISN'T it a comment on the high degree of civilization reached in Tennessee to know that in one community of that state hundreds of thousands of robins are killed annually for market? A single hamlet in the region where there are large tracts of cedars, kills 120,000 robins annually,

using torches at night to blind the birds, which are then killed with sticks. The birds are sold at 5 cents per dozen, but how they are used after being sent to market is not stated.

Nothing but civilization could demand the slaughter of so many cheery, feathered songsters, whose greatest crimes consist in eating occasional berries and digging for angle worms more skillfully than can any small boy with his father's spade and a bucket of soapy water.

The fact that a single robin can save several dollars worth of crops annually, by eating insects which destroy, pales into insignificance in comparison with the important statement that dead robins are worth 5 cents a dozen.

Texas is not so free from the stigma reserved for the wanton slaughter of useful birds as can point a reproving finger at Tennessee. Hundreds, probably thousands, of robins, meadow larks, blackbirds, as well as smaller fry are killed every year "for practice" or to find out whether "guns are shooting true."

Perhaps in time ideas of sportsmanship may so advance that pleasure will be derived from shooting dogs and cats whenever any appear so that the market for patent mouse traps and burglar alarms will not be injured and the worthy manufacturers of these useful articles may suffer no inconvenience to the development of their business.

The Western Federation of Miners has issued a statement in which it declares that if the President had been as active in enforcing federal inspection of Virginia mines as he was in rushing troops to Goldfield, the fatal explosion at Monogah might not have taken place. It is interesting to observe that among the classes which resent extension of federal supervision most there is usually a desire to have such supervision extended to the other fellow as broadly as the laws will permit, or even a little broader.

The first thing every member of a West Texas Commercial Club learns is how to talk intelligently and accurately on the resources of his own town and community. Have you done as much? Adjectives are well for poets to know, but the man who wants to do business nowadays must have figures and facts.

Clip out that petition of the saleswomen of Fort Worth for early shopping and when you feel disposed to delay the purchase of Christmas gifts until the last week, read it. Less work and worry for tired clerks may be one of your most appreciated and at the same time inexpensive Christmas gifts you can give.

Last week's Anson Western-Reporter contains twelve pages chock full of display advertising. Three full pages and one double page announcement of the Anson merchants gives further evidence to the soundness of business conditions out in the western country.

Stagnation and depression in other sections of the United States has no reflection in Texas. Orient railroad tracklayers near San Angelo are progressing at the rate of 4,000 feet a day. Track building for the Dallas-Sherman interurban has begun.

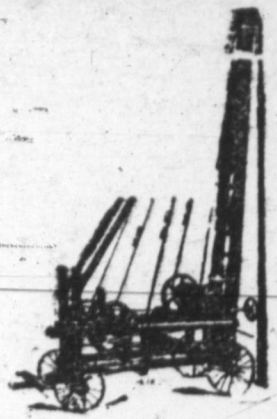
The Thaw-White tragedy has been dramatized. It is to be hoped that it will be presented by better actors than the originals.







## Well Drilling Machinery

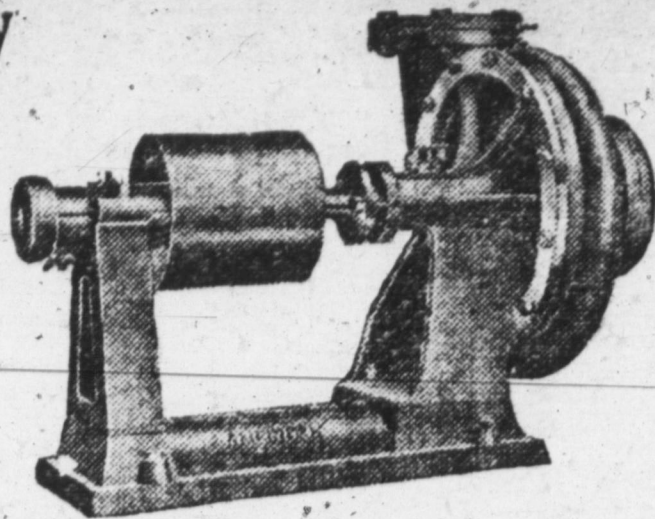


Drilling Machine.

### Pumping Machinery

For Deep or Shallow Wells, in Stock at Dallas

Come and see us. Write us for Catalogue B. It is yours for the asking. Our goods are the best, our prices right.



Centrifugal Pump.

AMERICAN WELL WORKS, 171 Commerce Street, DALLAS, TEXAS

## FOR SALE, CHEAP!

I will sell cheap, 600 to 800 head of goats, well crossed between common and Angora. They are great bush destroyers. My reason for selling is that they have eaten all of my bushes. Address 321 Commercial National Bank Building, Houston, Texas.

### SHROPSHIRE MEN MEET

A great gathering of breeders attended the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Shropshire Registry, Association in the pure bred record building in Chicago. A recapitulation from the report of Secretary-Treasurer Mortimer Levering shows a gratifying condition: Total receipts for the year, \$12,585.96; certificates of registry issued during year, 22,556; certificates of transfer, issued during year, 4,141; total certificates registry issued, 268,000; number of members received during year, 267; total number of active members, 3,444; special prizes, ribbons, paid during year, \$1,212.81; paid printing Vol. 20 Record, \$1,800; paid postage during the year, \$836.45; total number of volumes Records issued, 20; containing total number of pages, 22,304; top price paid for yearling Shropshire ram (England) present season, \$4,500.

Officers elected for ensuing year: President, Richard Gibson, Ontario; first vice president, Henry L. Wardwell, New York; directors elected for three years, J. G. Hammer, Ontario; Howard O. Chandler, Iowa; Dr. G. Howard Davison, New York; secretary and treasurer, Mortimer Levering—Chicago Live Stock World.

### MINNESOTA MAKES A HIT

Minnesota won a championship this morning in the fat cattle ring with a pure-bred Angus in the two-year-old class. The Colorado "blue-gray" heifer was a contender, as was the Cargill & McMillan Hereford. Peake's first prize Shorthorn also cut some figure, but Judge Durno lost no time in picking

### An Attractive Calendar

One of the attractive calendars that has been brought to our notice this year is issued by the Pabst Brewing Company in connection with their popular malt extract, sold and known everywhere under the name of Pabst Extract, The "Best" Tonic. Like the preparation it represents, this charming calendar—of exquisite and appealing beauty—stands out in contrast and is exceptionally unique among art calendars for 1908.

The Pabst Extract Jewel Calendar, as it is called, rich in color, exclusive in design and strong in sentiment, appeals to both men and women and is beautiful as well as educational. It portrays a very handsome woman standing between two rich red portieres in such a position that the sun from the back throws rays of light across her shoulders and face, while the artistic arrangement and rich coloring of the draperies in which she is partly enshrouded produces an effect that is hard to imagine without seeing the original.

This beautiful work of art derives its name, the Pabst Extract Jewel Calendar, from the unique arrangement of the calendar pads, which portray the birthstones and their significance for each month of the year. This effect greatly enhances the beauty of the calendar, giving it originality and sentiment at once most interesting and pleasing.

A copy of the calendar, 7x36 inches, may be obtained by mailing ten cents in stamps or coin to Pabst Extract Dept., 918 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

out the "doddie" and the persimmon went to Minnesota.—Chicago Live Stock World.

See our Big Four Subscription Offer, explained in display ad. in this issue of The Stockman.

## HOLDING COTTON WILL FORCE DIVERSIFICATION

Mr. B. F. Chapman, state lecturer of the Farmers' State Union, is a farmer himself and is fully inoculated with the ideas that are at present the governing principles in business of the organization. Mr. Chapman has great opportunities of knowing what is going on and how determined the farmers are to hold cotton for the price fixed, as the minimum, so that anything said by him along the lines now attracting the attention of the world is important. Here is what he has to say:

"I have recently visited the larger proportion of counties of the state where cotton is the staple crop, and have heard from the others. The farmers have concluded that if, as they have been informed, they have not sense enough to handle and market a crop of cotton, they had best turn their attention to planting and raising more things to eat and some things that they go know how to market. Their minds are firmly made up that before they will sell their cotton for less than 15 cents they will keep it until the bagging and ties rot off of it. The majority of the farmers are able to do this, and the Farmers' Union is fast finding ways to look after those who are not able to hold. Distress cotton is being financed at the rate of about 300 bales a day. Money has been advanced upon 25,000 bales by W. L. Moody & Co. of Galveston and they have obligated themselves to hold it until the owners say sell. Money is also being furnished by interior bankers and merchants and they are forwarding the cotton to Galveston, consigned to Moody & Co. to be held until the owners say let her go.

"The point is that all this cotton is

not to be placed on the market. Farmers everywhere are talking diversification, and they intend to act as well. In the sandy lands arrangements are being made to plant peanuts in large quantities. While as much as \$200 per acre has been realized on peanuts, those who are going to try the crop for the first time are only calculating on \$25 per acre, which they say will be more than they ever get from cotton. The farmers realize fully that they have got to do something, as they are up against it sure, so they are looking to the union for relief, which is shown by the fact that the increase in membership in the state since last August has been 33 3-3 per cent. I have the actual figures to substantiate this statement, in replies to a circular letter sent to local unions in 150 counties. The membership of the union is made up of the most substantial farmers in every county, men who have money, who have influence, who can do things.

"The farmer has not yet seen the folly of his course in contending for the anti-bucketshop laws, which are in force in Texas, Arkansas, Georgia, Tennessee and other states. So far from this are they that they propose to bring all the influence to bear they can on congress to pass a national anti-bucketshop law this winter. I may say, incidentally, that the farmers do not regard local buyers as a good thing. Today, at least, they are a tax upon cotton."

See our Big Four Subscription Offer, explained in display ad. in this issue of The Stockman.

# PURE WHISKEY

4 FULL QUART BOTTLES

DIRECT FROM DISTILLERY TO YOU

\$3.20 EXPRESS PREPAID

We emphasize that word **PURE** because HAYNER WHISKEY is the purest whiskey you can buy for your own use—for medicinal purposes—and to set before your friends.

It is not only **ABSOLUTELY PURE**—but it is one of the richest and most delicious whiskeys we have ever distilled.

We want you to send us a trial order—want you to take it into your home and try it for yourself—so that you may **KNOW** what a smooth, mellow and delightful whiskey it is—and what a great saving our "Direct from Distillery" plan of selling means to you.

Order it at our risk—on our positive guarantee that you will find it just as we say—or it will not cost you one cent of your money.

### HERE'S OUR OFFER

Read it—and remember that we mean every word we say and that every promise we make is backed by The Hayner Distilling Co.—one of the largest distillers in America—with a capital of \$500,000.00 and a reputation of 42 years' honest dealing behind it.

We will send you **FOUR** full quart bottles of HAYNER PRIVATE STOCK BOTTLED-IN-BOND WHISKEY for \$3.20—in plain sealed case with no marks to show contents—and we will pay the express charges. When it arrives, open one, two or all of the bottles—try it—let the quality speak for itself. Then if you don't find it up to your highest expectations—send it back at our expense and we will return your \$3.20 by first mail.

Frankly, now—could any offer be fairer than that?



When you order HAYNER PRIVATE STOCK BOTTLED-IN-BOND WHISKEY—you know—positively—that it is of the highest quality—as fine a whiskey as can be produced—and **ABSOLUTELY PURE** to the last drop.

Like ALL Hayner Whiskeys, it is made in strict conformity with the U. S. Pure Food Law, and is guaranteed pure by our sworn affidavit filed with the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington—Serial No. 1401.

It **MUST** be of the finest quality and highest standard of purity to withstand the strict analysis of the Pure Food Commissions of the various States in the Union.

And—most important of all—it is **BOTTLED-IN-BOND** under the supervision of the U. S. Government officials—and each bottle is sealed with the U. S. Government's **BOTTLED-IN-BOND STAMP**—the most trustworthy assurance in the world that the whiskey is fully aged, full 100% proof and full measure—and a guarantee that it comes to **YOU** in its original state of absolute purity.

That's the whiskey we are now offering to you—direct from distillery at the distiller's price—at the rate of only 80 cents a full quart, express prepaid. But no orders are filled for less than **FOUR** quart lots.

Write today and be sure to address your order to our nearest shipping depot.

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Wash. or Wyo., must be on the basis of 4 QUARTS for \$4.00 EXPRESS PREPAID or 20 QUARTS for \$15.20 by FREIGHT PREPAID.

## THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY, Division 768

DAYTON, OHIO. ST. LOUIS, MO. ST. PAUL, MINN. ATLANTA, GA.

DISTILLERY AT TROY, OHIO.

ESTABLISHED 1864

CAPITAL \$200,000.00 PAID IN FULL.



## Talks With Texas Stock Farmers

Bill Corn Jr. was in the city looking after some cattle interests which needed his attention.

"We are getting all right out on Bear Creek," said he. "Everything is in fine condition for the season, good grass and good cattle to eat it. There is not much at this time to tell relative to cattle or crop conditions, as it is winter and nothing much doing, that is, not as there is in the spring and summer. My brother Frank is up in Palo Pinto county bringing out a bunch of cattle, and father is at home."

R. C. Childress of Kennedale, Tarrant county, was in the city and called to learn the news.

"I have not much to relate," said he, "for the crops are about all over and there being not much wheat planted down our way, there is nothing to tell. We have had our share of rain and the earth now has a good season in the ground and will, with occasional showers during the winter months, be in excellent shape for the spring plowing and planting. There are a number of our people leaving and going west and to Oklahoma. As for myself, I intend to remain here, for I believe that this is a good country and as we have a market we can always sell at a fair price almost anything that we care to plant and cultivate. Sometimes a man does not always know when he is well off."

Walton Petet, one of the trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, was in the city and dropped in to see his old comrade in the newspaper service. Colonel Petet was for years a member of the scribblers fraternity and conducted the city department of the San Antonio Express during the trying political days of Hogg, Clark and Nugent.

"I wanted to come in and throw up my hands," said he, "and let you say 'I told you so.' This financial panic, during an era of actual progress and prosperity, has opened the eyes of many who, like Paul, had scales on their eyes and would not see. You were right in your opinion as to what the government should do, and I am

## TEXANS CAN BORROW \$20,000,000.00

Over \$40,000,000 in Reserves is held by the Northern and Eastern Life Insurance Companies on policies of Texans. Making allowance for loans already obtained, the holders of these policies can borrow fully \$20,000,000 at 5 to 6 per cent interest on the sole security of their policies.

As such loans do not affect the commercial standing or credit of the borrower, and as they can be obtained without begging or pleading, being called for by the policy, business men, especially those of the North and East, are using their policies to borrow money at this time, all other security being practically valueless as collateral for loans.

Business men should not, however, protect their business at the expense of their families and should (as most of them do) take out additional insurance to the extent of the loan, in order that the protection they provide for their loved ones may not be impaired.

Owing to the reasonable premium rates charged by the Fort Worth Life Insurance Company, business men find it easy to borrow on their policies and to have the loan by a policy in the Fort Worth Life at a total cost, including interest paid on the loan and premium on the policy, of less than the interest would be if the loan was made on other collateral.

If you would like information about a policy especially designed to meet the wants of the business man who desires more insurance because he is borrowing on his policies or because he realizes that the harder times are the more he really needs insurance, and yet don't care to withdraw from his business a dollar more than absolutely necessary, send your name, age, amount desired and address, with request for full particulars about its "Special Emergency Policy" to

**FORT WORTH LIFE**  
INSURANCE COMPANY  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS  
**THE HOME COMPANY**  
Policies Best. Rates Lowest.

glad to tell you so. The Farmers' Union of which I am a member, are right in all their contentions and they will win out sure. They have had a rough time during this panic, but they have pulled thru now and there is no fear for them."

The poultry and pet stock show has attracted many men who are actual fanciers of good poultry and also many breeders among the farmers. They take a deep interest in the judging of fowls and are taking practical lessons in their favorite business. A group was seen attentively looking and listening to all that was going on, among them was M. M. Offutt. One remarked:

"Well, I raise chickens and good ones, too, but here is the place for us all to learn a lesson in the industry."

Among the many exhibitors were John W. Judy of Floyd, Texas, breeder of prize winning Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns and Fox Terrier dogs, quite a mixture certainly; Shelby Hoyl, Decatur, representing Brown Leghorns, White Orpingtons, Buff Wyandottes and Mammoth Bronze turkeys; R. L. Payne, Cleburne, Buff Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, M. B. turkeys; and last but not by any means least, Andy Paschal, Myrtle Springs, Texas, called the turkey king of north Texas. There were turkeys in evidence that would make two or three Thanksgiving or Christmas dinners, some weighing as much as forty-five pounds.

Captain Tom Burnett was in the city on his return from a trip up into the territory where he has some cattle on grass. He said that everything was in very good shape up there, grass good and cattle fat.

"I have these cattle in a pasture near Waurika on the line of the Rock Island road. As far as the cattle business is concerned on the range, everything is going along nicely," said Captain Burnett, "and the prospects are good for the wintering of cattle well. The whole country up the Panhandle way and in the state of Oklahoma where I have interests is in excellent condition. There are lots of good feed stuffs raised this year and it will fatten many thousand head of cattle. We raise kaffir and milo maize and it is as good feed as any one should want. The heads grow much larger up with us than they do down here and the yield is often as much as eighty bushels to the acre. That is one advantage that the Panhandle and the higher altitudes have."

A. H. O'Keefe is the state purchasing agent for the Farmers' Union and was found in his office at the headquarters of the union in this city. He is a farmer, having two farms in the edge of Haskell county containing 340 acres. He lives in Stamford or rather that is his postoffice address, it being a distance of three miles to his farm.

"My sons run the place," said Mr. O'Keefe. "I will have to stay here in my capacity of purchasing agent until August, but then I shall go out to El Paso county on Jeff Davis and hunt me up a good location to settle on. There are still some fine lands in that section and now is the time to lay hold of them. I will sell my land in Haskell county. Our crops have been very good this year except in cases like my neighborhood, where a hail struck it and it never grew enough to escape the first killing frost. A third of a bale to the acre was what was probably raised over my section. Of course forage crops were all right, as kaffir and milo maize always do well, drouth or no drouth, and the dry times came after the corn was virtually made. Yes, the union members will hold their cotton sure."

J. H. Drahn, a well known stockman, returned from a trip down in south of Nolan county along the line of the Orient railroad. "I was in Coke county and was in and around Robert Lee, the county seat, these people have had a hard time this last summer," said Mr. Drahn, "and there were all the signs of a protracted drouth. I have never seen a country that had been so done up by a drouth, and I do not think that I have ever seen a country that has recovered to the extent it has in so short a time. Of course all the cattle were removed, or practically all, as the grass had totally disappeared from the ground. All crops that had been planted dried up, and vegetables, also. There is no grass of account yet, but then the fall and winter rains have brought up the tallow weed, better known as the 'salvation weed' and it is literally covering the ground, and it is about large enough now for cattle to graze upon. This weed will keep cattle going and,

in fact, will fatten them and they always follow a drouth if there are heavy rains in the late fall. It looks as if nature was prepared for all eventualities that may come in Texas, and furnishes food to take the place of that which fails thru her failure to provide the necessary moisture to keep the ordinary stuff alive and growing."

Captain M. M. Offutt, secretary of the State Swine Breeders' Association, was in the city in attendance on the Poultry and Pet Stock Show, and, incidentally, called on The Stockman and Telegram. "Yes, I am here in the interest of the chicken, for I am a breeder of Rhode Island Reds, as well as swine. I have been over to the show and must say that the birds on exhibit there are as fine as can be shown any where, and the dogs, too. The show is not as large as I expected, but in quality there is nothing to complain of. A lesson that we farmers need can be learned there and as it is a practical one the object lesson demonstrated by living birds cannot fail but be impressed on the learner. Our meeting of the State Swine Breeders' Association will be in session in Cleburne on January 7 and 8, 1908, and will be well attended by hog men in the state. It is a strictly business meeting and for business, and the only distractions will be the entertainment furnished by the citizens to the guests."

F. D. Hendrix, of Quanah, was found in the lobby of the Worth, where he was located during his stay in the city. Mr. Hendrix is a well known cow man, who has been in Texas engaged in the business for fifteen years. "I live in Quanah," said he, "but my ranch is in the northwest corner of Foard county. I have some 15,000 acres of land, and it is excellent grass land, as all that portion of Texas is. While this is so, the fact is that the rapid influx of farmers with their agricultural ideas, has created a revolution in the methods and in consequence, land values have increased to such an extent that it is advisable for a man to sell his land and cattle and try some other means of making a living. In view of this fact I have had my land surveyed and have sold it to a Dallas firm, which has cut it up and will sell it to homeseekers to suit. The tracts are in size from eighty acres up to 640, and one person can buy as many tracts as he desires. The price is from \$8 to \$15 per acre, with small payment, and the balance on long time."

"I still have my cattle, which are Durham and Hereford grades, which I think are the very best cattle for all purposes. I still have the use of the grass on the place and shall hold the stock until next year before selling."

"There is no better section of Texas than Foard county for agricultural purposes and the man who gets a part of my old ranch will make no mistake. Cotton this year, while not quite so good as last year, will average not less than half a bale to the acre. The late cold spring put cotton late and that is the reason, with the addition of too much rain, why the crop is cut short. Last year a bale to the acre was the yield. One man near me told me that he picked and sold \$800 worth of cotton off of seventeen acres. Of course with the forage and grain crops that we have it will become one of the surest stock-farming sections in Texas and the Southwest. The wheat crop is fine and oats also. We are so high up in altitude that nothing pests, the crops. Fruit is fine, and as the country settles up it will become one of the staple means of bringing money into the country. There are now many buyers in the country seeking homes and just as soon as the tightness in money matters is relieved there will be a steady rush for homes."

Another reason for my selling was that living in Quanah it was too far from the ranch for me to reach easily and return home, and, as the place was not big enough to justify hiring a manager, it became a burden to me. One has to watch a ranch and cattle very closely to make it a paying proposition and to do this living on the property or hiring a "boss" become a necessity."

## FINES HARVESTER CO.

Kansas Court Does Not Admit Texas Confession

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 4.—Judge Dana has decided in the case in which the state is trying to prove that the International Harvester Company is a trust that the Texas confession of the company was not admissible as evidence.

In the Texas case, which is similar to the present hearing, the company confessed judgment and paid a fine of \$35,000 for violating the laws of that state. The Kansas court held that the payment of the fine was in the nature of a compromise and not a confession of guilt.

## COMMON SENSE.

Leads most intelligent people to use only medicines of known composition. Therefore it is that Dr. Pierce's medicines, the makers of which print every ingredient entering into them upon the bottle wrappers and attest its correctness under oath, are daily growing in favor. The composition of Dr. Pierce's medicines is open to everybody, Dr. Pierce being desirous of having the search light of investigation turned fully upon his formulae, being confident that the better the composition of these medicines is known the more will their great curative merits be recognized. Being wholly made of the active medicinal principles extracted from native forest roots, by exact processes original with Dr. Pierce, and without the use of a drop of alcohol, triple-refined and chemically pure glycerine being used instead in extracting and preserving the curative virtues residing in the roots employed, these medicines are entirely free from the objection of doing harm by creating an appetite for either alcoholic beverages or habit-forming drugs. Examine the formula on their bottle wrappers—the same as sworn to by Dr. Pierce, and you will find that his "Golden Medical Discovery," the great, blood-purifier, stomach tonic and bowel regulator—the medicine which, while not recommended to cure consumption in its advanced stages (no medicine will do that) yet does cure all those catarrhal conditions of head and throat, weak stomach, torpid liver and bronchial troubles, weak lungs and hang-on-coughs, which, if neglected or badly treated lead up to and finally terminate in consumption.

Take the "Golden Medical Discovery" in time and it is not likely to disappoint you if only you give it a thorough and fair trial. Don't expect miracles. It won't do supernatural things. You must exercise your patience and persevere in its use for a reasonable length of time to get its full benefits. The ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's medicines are composed have the unqualified endorsement of scores of medical leaders—better than any amount of lay, or non-professional, testimonials. They are not given away to be experimented with but are sold by all dealers in medicines at reasonable prices.

## Would Decrease Cotton Acreage

Convention Will Be Held in  
Memphis January 7

Over one hundred delegates will represent Texas at the convention of cotton growers to be held under the auspices of the Farmers' Union at Memphis, beginning Jan. 7, to discuss problems of diversification of crops and the reduction of the cotton acreage.

A proposition which is to come before the meeting and on which favorable action is expected is to reduce the cotton acreage in all southern states by one-third, allowing each farmer to plant next year only two-thirds as much cotton as he planted this year. It is proposed to encourage the cultivation of corn and wheat and other cereals, thereby reducing the cotton acreage and assuring a higher price.

The convention will also discuss many other matters, including the provisions of cotton mortgages which are made by merchants. It is said that many merchants who are unfriendly to the movement for 15 cent cotton have adopted the use of a form of cotton mortgage which binds the cotton grower to sell his crop as fast as it is picked until the mortgage is satisfied, no matter what the market price may be. Means for combating these mortgages will be discussed.

## Stamford Finances Excellent

STAMFORD, Texas, Dec. 9.—The quarterly report of the Stamford banks, just issued, shows these institutions to be in a splendid financial condition. The two national banks of Stamford show deposits amounting to about \$500,000 and all other items are very satisfactory. The Stamford banks are willing to take off the limit as soon as other banks in this section do so.

Business in Stamford and the Stamford country is improving very rapidly and today the largest business has been done of any day in the year. More than three hundred bales of cotton were marketed and prices ranged from 10½c to 11½c. The merchants are expecting to do a fine business the rest of the season.



# BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

## HEREFORDS

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

### V. WEISS

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

## BLUE GROVE HEREFORDS

**W. H. Myers, Proprietor.** Breeder of registered and high-grade Hereford cattle. None but first-class bulls in service. Some young bulls for sale. Correspondence solicited. Shipping Point—Henrietta.

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

## SHORTHORNS

**WM. & W. W. HUDSON, Gainesville, Texas.** Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle.

## CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DURO-JERSEY RED HOGS

We now offer fine Pigs of the great strain of that great prize-winning sire, Crimson Wonder, at \$35.00 per trio, not skin, also, some Spring Pigs, both sexes. Bred sows and gilts for spring farrowing.

**MR. AND MRS. HENRY SHRADEK, Wauweta, Kans.**

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



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

## IRON ORE HERD

Has thirty (30) registered Red Polled Cattle for sale. **W. C. ALDREDGE,** Route 4, Pittsburg, Texas.

## RED POLLED

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

## EXCELSIOR HERD

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

## CAMP CLARK RED POLLED

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

## B. C. RHOME, JR.

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

## DURHAM PARK STOCK FARM

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

## State Fighting Southern Fever

### Work at A. and M. College Is Proving a Success

The veterinary department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College has now under inoculation treatment for Texas fever a carload of Aberdeen Angus cattle—nineteen young bulls and bull calves and five heifer calves. These cattle are the property of G. O. Creswell, Oplis, Texas, and were recently purchased from the herds of L. A. Kerrick and other well known Illinois breeders. As soon as they recover from the effects of inoculation sufficiently to be regarded as practically

## FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER

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

immune, they will be shipped to the Creswell ranch in Callahan county.

For almost twenty years the veterinary department of the college has been engaged with the Texas fever problem. It seemed highly desirable that some means should be found that would justify the importation of high-class bulls to improve the quality of our beef cattle, without the heavy losses from fever that had usually followed. Previous to these investigations the mortality among imported stock ran from fifty to seventy per cent. Anyone can see that the purchase of such animals was an almost unwarranted risk. Now the losses run from five to eight per cent. For several years the effort was made to produce a temporary immunity by sub-cutaneous injections of the blood-serum of immune native cattle. This was simply an attempt to follow and apply the principles worked out by Ehrlich and others in regard to diphtheria and tetanus, but after years of toil it had to be abandoned. The matter was then approached from another direction, namely, infecting the imported cattle with virulent blood or with the fever ticks themselves. As soon as this was properly managed, the problem began to yield, and the solution became easier.

### Nearly 4,000 Inoculated

During the past ten years almost 4,000 registered cattle of the highest quality have been sent to the college by the Texas importers to be inoculated. Only a very small percentage of these have died. The experiment station offers the services of its officers free of charge for this work during the winter months.

The veterinary hospital provided for by the last legislature will enable the

experiment station to give these matters even closer attention, and to work out some obscure features of this problem which have heretofore been allowed to go untouched.

The work already accomplished along this line is alone worth more to Texas than all the money that has been appropriated for the establishment and maintenance of the college.

## SWIFT CALENDAR OUT

Three Handsome Art Panels for Year of 1908

Beauties of America and Italy are contrasted on the three handsome art panels used in the calendar for 1908, just issued by Swift & Co., copies of which have been received in Fort Worth. An American girl's portrait, painted by Miss A. C. Eggleston of Brooklyn, is used on the first panel, while on the other two are types of Italian beauty, painted by Eisman Semenowsky. The panels are lithographed in twelve colors and all are suitable for framing. One of the Semenowsky panels shows a view of the Mediterranean from the Cappucini Convent, said to be the loveliest in all Italy.

## LAY INTERURBAN TRACK

**McKINNEY, Texas, Dec. 7.**—The work of laying steel rails for the Sherman-Dallas interurban began here yesterday. The roadbed is practically completed, bridges ready for the track and the brick work on the main power house is finished. The work of installing machinery will begin next week.

## RAIDERS KILL LIVE STOCK

**FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 7.**—Every head of stock on the farm of Pearl Wilhoit, a tobacco grower, residing near Monterey, in Owen county, a short distance from this city, was killed last night by night riders because Wilhoit had disobeyed their warnings not to ship his tobacco nor to sell it to the American Tobacco Company, but to place it in the pool.

He found ten large hogs dead, lying piled one upon the other. In another field was a dead cow and in still another field two dead horses.

## Eats Chicken Worth \$1 a Pound; But Alas! He Knows It Not

Did you ever eat chicken that cost a dollar a pound?

At least one North Fort Worth man and his friends can say that they feasted on a plump Plymouth Rock hen, weighing eight pounds, that cost \$8. The regrettable part of it all is that they thought it was an ordinary 50 cent chicken and didn't know how good it really was until it was gone.

Friday night shortly after the close of the poultry show Michael Carroll was standing and looking longingly at the coops of fine chickens, turkeys and ducks that were being taken to the express office to be returned to their owners, when a huckster drove by and offered a fine looking hen for sale at 50 cents.

Michael promptly became owner of the chicken and repaired to a nearby bar, where it was dressed, and prepared for the table in a most appetizing manner. A few of his friends were invited to partake of the feast.

The dinner party was soon interrupted by the appearance of a stranger, who seemed very inquisitive as to where the chicken that was providing the principal food for such a feast had been procured. Upon being told that it was purchased of a supposed huckster, they were requested to conduct the stranger to where the feathers and "scratchers" were left. Here they made a discovery.

"That is my chicken, I can tell it by the leg band," said the stranger, who exhibited a card with the number corresponding to the number on the band around the leg of the deceased chicken.

"Pay me \$7.50 for that hen, or I'll make trouble for you," continued the stranger, and the look on his face told the feasters that he meant it. The money was promptly paid. Mr. Carroll and friends had eaten one of the pretty show prize winners.

## FOR SALE—REGISTERED CATTLE

**Eleven Yearling Bulls. One Six-Year-Old Bull.**  
**Eleven Calves, Bull. Six Yearling Grade Bulls.**  
**Ten Young Cows, Bred.**  
**Ten Yearling Heifers.**  
**Ten Calves, Heifers.**  
**A. B. CRANSTON, Hodges, Texas**

Above quarantine line. Free from ticks. Twelve miles northeast of Merkel, Texas.



# Here Is Your Great NEWSPAPER and MAGAZINE Offer for 1907-8

## FREE!—To Old and New Subscribers—FREE!

### READ EVERY WORD OF THIS ANNOUNCEMENT

We offer this year what we believe to be the most extraordinary subscription offer ever made to the reading public. It is strong, desirable and exceptional in its character and should be taken advantage of at once by every one of our readers.

Magazines are among the necessities of modern life. They are not merely entertaining, but serve as friends and advisers to the members of the household. Ably edited, they become valuable in a thousand ways in a home.

### EVERY HOME NEEDS A MAGAZINE, BECAUSE IT IT WILL HELP TO MAKE THE HOME BRIGHTER AND BETTER

#### Cosmopolitan Magazine

The Cosmopolitan is easily the leader of our popular American Magazines—the very best of the \$1 and \$1.50 publications. Everybody knows how good it has been and it is constantly growing better.

"As usual the COSMOPOLITAN will use the vast resources at its command, almost inexhaustible, to keep its readers in touch with the latest wonders revealed by scientific research, the beautiful things created by the world's most famous artists, and the most entertaining fiction our cleverest story-tellers can produce."

It has more wheat and less chaff than any other magazine published. Here are a few of its notable contributors: Charles Edward Russell, Alfred Henry Lewis, Jack London, Alan Dale, Ambrose Bierce, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, E. Phillips Openheim, Ellis Parker Butler and Elbert Hubbard.

Whether story, poem or picture, whether dealing with science, art or the world's work and problems, they find place in its pages only after the most discriminating selection and because they are the best of their kind.

#### The National Home Journal

A DOLLAR PUBLICATION AT FIFTY CTS.

There has long been room for a great, big home and family magazine, nicely printed and finely illustrated, at 50 cents a year. The National Home Journal is IT.

It is full, journal size 11 1/4x16 inches, from 32 to 40 pages each issue, printed on fine paper, with a beautiful cover in colors.

It has everything any of the other home journals have and many additional features, such as articles on current events, town and neighborhood improvement, travel articles, nature study, etc.

Every issue is liberally supplied with high-class fiction.

Here are a few of the contributors whose work appears in a single issue: Grace MacGowan Cooke, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Day Allen Willey, Martha McCulloch Williams, Virginia King Frye, Professor Bliss, Eben E. Rexford, Charles Frederick Goss and many others of America's brightest writers.

In short, The National Home Journal is a well arranged, well edited, well printed, all-around home and family magazine, which is sure to please its readers.

#### Farm News

Has been standing for the farmer and the farm home for the past twenty-six years, and it is said to go into more actual farm homes, in proportion to circulation, than any other paper published in America.

The phenomenal growth of Farm News during the past two years, now approximating 250,000 copies a month, is the greatest proof possible that it is appreciated by the farmers and their families.

One of the greatest elements of strength in Farm News is that it has been "the people's paper," dealing with practical, not fancy farming—just the sort of farming and the same problems that are met day by day on the farm.

For 1907-1908 the editorial staff will contain such well-known and practical people as E. L. Vincent, Dr. C. D. Smead, N. P. Hull, A. L. Boyden, Professor A. M. Soule, Professor P. G. Holden, P. S. Valentine, Edwin L. Arthur, Olin A. Dobbins, Mrs. Lida K. Wiggins, Mrs. M. M. Wood and Mrs. Helen Waits-McVey. To these will be added special contributions of exceptional merit from recognized authorities throught the year.

## OUR GREAT PROPOSITION IS:

The Texas Stockman-Journal, weekly for one year	Reg. Price \$1.50
The National Home Journal, monthly for one year	.50
Farm News, monthly for one year	.25
Cosmopolitan Magazine, monthly for three months	.25
Total, all four	\$2.50

OUR PRICE NOW

**\$1.50**

Everyone who will subscribe to The Stockman-Journal NOW will receive absolutely FREE all three of these magazines in addition.

This offer is open to old subscribers who will either subscribe in advance or settle back subscriptions.

## THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL





## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS



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

### PERSONAL

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

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

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

### JEWELRY

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

### ATTY'S DIRECTORY

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

RUFUS W. KING, LAWYER, Western National Bank Bldg. Phone 332.

### HOTELS, CAFES

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

### DEPT. STORES



Houston, Fifth and Main streets, Fort Worth, BOOK DEPARTMENT will supply any book published for LESS THAN PUBLISHERS' PRICE. Mail orders filled on day of receipt.



### YOUR BEST MAIL ORDER STORE

Send for samples. Shopping here by mail is entirely satisfactory. Your orders are looked after by experienced shoppers, who are only interested in filling your wants satisfactorily. We pay express charges on all orders of \$5 and over. Send in your orders.

### VEHICLES

COLUMBIA. The old reliable buggy. We have them at all times. We also have other good new and second-hand buggies. FIFE & MILLER, 312 Houston St. W. J. Tackaberry, Manager.

### FIRE INSURANCE

HARRISON, COLLETT & SWAYNE, Fire and Casualty Insurance, Continental Bank Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas

### REAL ESTATE

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

COMBINATION STOCK FARM, ten miles of Fort Worth; pike road; adjoining railroad station; on route of interurban street railway; two artesian wells; two small houses; live creek, with plenty of shade and water; \$30 per acre. J. W. Buchanan, agent, Hoxie or F. & M. Bank Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

4,280 ACRES of land for sale joining the town of Sanderson, Terrell county. For particulars apply F. H. Young.

### LIVE STOCK

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

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

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

### HOLIDAY RATES.

Excursion tickets for the holidays will be sold by the International and Great Northern railroad to interstate points and to Mexico Dec. 19, 20 and 21. To all points in Texas Dec. 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 31 and Jan. 1. See I. & G. N. agents.

### INSTRUMENTS

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

**\$75 a Month**

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

**Must Have a Rig**

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

**Don't Answer**

This ad unless you have a rig, mean business and are willing to work.

Regular Employment will be given those who prove worthy.

**D. R. MURRAY**

Telegram Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

**Farmers' Sons Wanted** with small stock and fair education to work in an office, \$500 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Students Association, Dept. 28, Louisiana College.

December 1st  
To  
December 15th

**BARGAIN DAYS**

December 1st  
To  
December 15th

**THE TELEGRAM**

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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

TO THE TELEGRAM—

Date ..... 1907

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

Signed.....

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



# Weekly Review Livestock Market

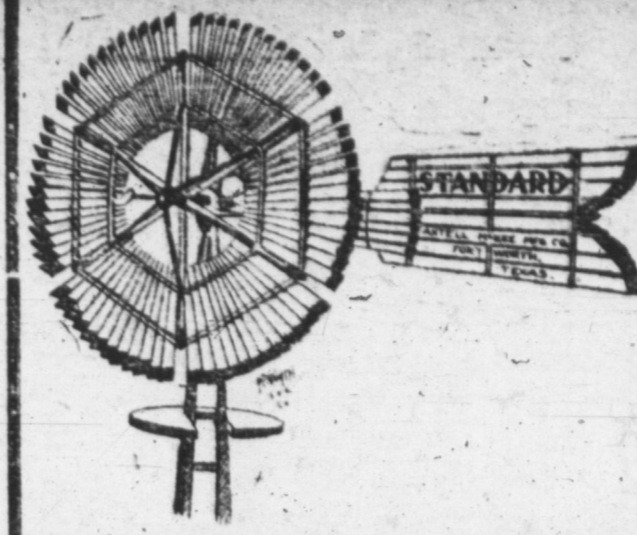
Receipts of live stock at Fort Worth for the week just past show a decrease in all classes except hogs. The totals for the week were: Cattle, 11,090 calves 8,092, hogs 4,200, sheep 655, horses and mules 55. For the previous week: Cattle 12,275, calves 5,736, hogs 4,145, sheep 1,764, horses and mules 164. For the corresponding week a year ago the totals were: Cattle 16,973, calves 6,507, hogs 8,889, sheep 845, horses and mules 372.

The general cattle market has shown a good advance for the week, steers, good cows and calves of the better sort participating in the gain. Common dogie calves and shells of canners show no advance.

**Beef Steers**—The basis of advance on beef steers has been gradual and has risen 15c to 25c on classes that would kill to advantage. Fed steers have come in with more liberality than for

some weeks past and good southern grassers have commenced to move. Reports from South Texas are to the effect that good grass has come on, that cattle are putting on fat and may be expected to move as soon as the price rises to the satisfaction of ranchmen. The initial shipment of southern grassers came in Wednesday, but did not sell, altho bids were placed on them at a higher level than prevailed the week before. Fat-corn fed steers of 1,048-lbs. but not finished have sold at \$4.25; meal and cake fed steers of heavy weight at \$4.20; warmed up meal fed, light weights at \$3.30, and common grassers at \$3.

**Stockers and Feeders**—Country buyers are taking hold of feed lot stuff with more enthusiasm since the money lid has been partly lifted and prices are on a better level than for a month. Light receipts continue to be the rule. **Cows and Heifers**—From the lowest level of the year prevailing up to the



PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

## The Standard Windmill

manufactured in the first and only windmill factory in the South.

BUY THE BEST.

## AXTELL CO.

Successors to Axtell & Kee Mfg. Co., FORT WORTH, TEX.

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF FORT WORTH.

at Fort Worth, in the state of Texas, at the close of business, Dec. 3, 1907.

#### RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$803,315 38
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	6,322 97
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	50,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	6,139 85
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	25,386 42
Due from state banks and bankers	5,801 43
Due from approved reserve agents	130,570 47
Checks and other cash items	5,336 17
Exchanges for clearing house	29,487 64
Notes of other national banks	4,665 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	217 01
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie	\$89,412 65
Legal-tender notes	35,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer	4,600 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,346,254 99</b>

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$150,000 00
Surplus fund	75,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	26,105 85
National bank notes outstanding	150,000 00
Due to other national banks	62,356 17
Due to state banks and bankers	23,333 13
Dividends unpaid	25 00
Individual deposits subject to check	646,157 11
Demand certificates of deposit	34,185 00
Certified checks	2,406 82
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,685 91
United States deposits	50,000 00
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed	125,000 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,346,254 99</b>

State of Texas, County of Tarrant, ss: I, G. H. COLVIN, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. H. COLVIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1907.

B. H. MARTIN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:  
WM. G. NEWBY,  
W. J. BOAZ,  
A. J. LONG,  
Directors.

#### RECAPITULATION RESOURCES.

Loans and overdrafts	\$ 809,638 35
U. S. bonds (par)	200,000 00
Due from U. S. treasurer	4,600 00
Furniture and fixtures	6,139 85
Cash and due from banks	325,876 79
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,346,254 99</b>

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	\$ 150,000 00
Surplus and profits (net)	101,105 85
Circulation	150,000 00
Bills payable	125,000 00
Deposits—	
Individuals	\$684,459 84
Banks	85,689 30
U. S. government	50,000 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$20,149 14</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,346,254 99</b>

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK.

at Fort Worth, in the State of Texas, at the Close of Business, Dec. 3, 1907.

#### RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$1,397,662 76
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	87,742 82
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	250,000 00
Bonds, securities, etc.	19 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	86,420 48
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	268,229 58
Due from State banks and bankers	50,561 01
Due from approved reserve agents	474,357 62
Checks and other cash items	7,057 70
Exchange for clearing house	68,318 99
Notes of other National banks	6,637 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	299 00
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie	\$48,220 50
Legal-tender notes	100,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	9,500 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,554,957 46</b>

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$250,000 00
Surplus fund	150,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	24,382 04
National bank notes outstanding	150,000 00
Due to other National banks	402,709 07
Due to State banks and bankers	217,187 96
Individual deposits subject to check	878,447 31
Demand certificates of deposit	80,703 84
Certified checks	545 55
Cashier's checks outstanding	9,481 69
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed	287,500 00
Reserved for taxes	4,000 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,554,957 46</b>

State of Texas, County of Tarrant, ss: I, Ben O. Smith, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BEN O. SMITH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1907.

E. H. FABIAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:  
GLEN WALKER,  
W. G. TURNER,  
J. T. PEMBERTON,  
Directors.

#### RECAPITULATION RESOURCES.

Loans	\$1,485,405 58
U. S. bonds at par	250,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	11,420 48
Cash and sight exchange	733,131 40
Banking house	75,000 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,554,957 46</b>

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	\$250,000 00
Surplus and profits	178,382 04
Circulation	250,000 00
Deposits	1,589,075 42
Bills payable	278,500 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,554,957 46</b>

beginning of the month, butcher cows and heifers of fair to good quality have bettered in value by 25c to 40c. The advance commenced with the opening day of the week and gradually rose until Wednesday. Froth that point the market remained steady with a slight tendency to weakness in spots. Several loads of very good fed cows and heifers sold during the week at \$3.10 to \$3.25, with a half load of choice corn fed cows reaching \$3.50. Good grass-butter cows have sold freely around \$2.60 to \$2.75, tho in small supply, while a fair to medium class of killers sold around \$2.20 to \$2.50 that were slow sale at \$1.90 to \$2.20 a week ago.

**Bulls**—Butcher bulls and feeders of desirable quality show a slight improvement but plain feeders are on no better basis than during the preceding week.

**Calves**—Fluctuations in the calf market have been of almost daily occurrence, but the market closes the week fully steady with the close of the month of November. The best time was midweek with choice light veals at \$4.25 and strong weights making \$3.40 to \$3.90. Common thin calves of light weight were slow sellers at \$2.50 to \$2.85. Choice light vealers are in strong demand at the quoted top price.

**Hogs**—The close of the week found hogs selling a strong dime higher than at the close of the previous week, even with a decline of 10c coming the last market day. Light receipts and a strong and persistent outside demand have maintained prices here at a higher level than at any of the Missouri river markets. Heavy receipts have been the rule at most northern points for the week with irregular markets, followed by sharp declines at the close. The local Saturday top was \$4.85 for smooth Oklahomas and \$4.80 for a slightly less desirable kind. Pigs of good quality are selling in good demand up to \$4.65 with lights and range pigs from \$4 to \$4.25.

**Sheep**—Poor quality has been shown by the bulk of arrivals in the sheep division, altho one load of choice black-faces, sheep and lambs, all corn fed, made a bright spot in the trade. These sold at one price, \$5.75. All light weight sheep have sold to poor advantage, demand for this class being almost nil.

#### Prices for the Week

	Top.	Bulk.
<b>Steers</b>		
Monday	\$4.20	\$3.65@3.00
Tuesday	4.05	3.90@4.05
Wednesday	4.20	3.90@4.06
Thursday	4.20	3.90@4.20
Friday	3.80	3.55@3.65
<b>Cows and heifers</b>		
Monday	3.50	1.80@2.20
Tuesday	2.50	1.90@2.30
Wednesday	3.25	1.90@2.30
Thursday	2.55	1.90@2.50
Friday	2.50	1.55@2.25
<b>Calves</b>		
Monday	4.00	3.10@3.50
Tuesday	4.00	2.60@4.00
Wednesday	4.25	3.40@3.90
Thursday	4.25	3.40@3.90
Friday	4.25	3.50@4.00
<b>Hogs</b>		
Monday	\$5.10	\$4.85@5.00
Tuesday	5.05	4.90@5.00
Wednesday	5.00	4.75@5.00
Thursday	4.90	4.80@4.90
Saturday	4.95	4.80@4.85

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Shp.	H.M.
Monday	3,663	3,174	433	18	13
Tuesday	2,372	678	477	223	30
Wednesday	2,382	1,483	652	295	11
Thursday	1,877	1,647	264	113	
Friday	1,324	810	851	6	
Saturday	425	300	850		1

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

	This week	Last week	Year ago
Cattle	1,050	12,275	17,310
Calves	8,100	8,736	3,866
Hogs	4,225	4,145	12,504
Sheep	655	1,764	764
Horses and mules	55	164	728

Receipts for the year to date compared with the corresponding periods in 1906 and 1905:

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Cattle	684,609	566,763	624,123
Calves	299,539	225,384	139,665
Hogs	465,294	95,235	122,411
Sheep	110,294	95,235	122,411
H. & M.	18,046	19,546	16,387

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The census bureau today issued a bulletin showing the total cotton crop of this year's growth, ginned up to December 1, as 8,338,854 bales as compared with 10,627,868 bales for same period last year and 8,689,663, in 1905.

The ginneries in operation numbered 26,876. In this bulletin round bales counted as half bales.

Statistics of cotton ginned to December 1, include 154,341 round bales for 1907, 227,145 for 1906 and 239,770 for 1905. The number of sea island bales included is 55,141 for 1907, 41,250 for 1906, and 81,695 for 1905.

The distribution of sea island cotton for 1907 by states is: Florida, 19,696; Georgia, 27,738; South Carolina, 7,707.

There were ginned 7,300,665 bales to November 14, last. The percentage of the crop ginned to December 1, in 1906 was 77.20 and in 1905, 82.8.

The showing to date is better than expected.

## Scientist Lives On a Cactus Diet In Making Food Test

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 5.—After existing five days upon a cactus diet, Dr. Leon Elbert Landome, who begun a two weeks' test of that plant as a food, lost eleven and one-fourth pounds. He is working hard and yesterday delivered two two-hour lectures. He is not existing entirely upon cactus, however, as about one-half of his food consist of lettuce, celery and cactus melon.

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## Raising Peanuts in Johnson Co.

**Capt. Dornblazer Tells How  
Easily Crop Is Cultivated**

Capt. O. F. Dornblazer, a farmer who lives in Johnson county near Cleburne, where he gets his mail, was in the city visiting the headquarters of the Farmers' Union, when he heard of the exhibit of West Texas products in the Telegram building, and also included that in his round of visits. Captain Dornblazer is an old Alliance member and is now a member of the Farmers' Union and a lecturer, but is not in active service now, as he was injured in a railroad accident and has been quite an invalid since. He is as cheery as ever however and ready to talk peanuts at any time, as that crop is his favorite one.

"I want to tell you about peanuts," said he, "and what a great crop they are for man and beast both. I had in sixteen acres this season and despite the unfavorable conditions made an average of about 37½ bushels to the acre. Besides this I used a lot of them in fattening hogs. They make the very best hog feed that one can have. The hogs will first eat all the nuts and then soil-in and eat the vines completely up and as the peas and the vines both have a large percent of protein, the authorities say as much as 29 per cent, the result is greatly to the advantage of the hog. There will be not less than 1,000 acres of peanuts planted in our neighborhood in Johnson county this coming year. The farmer has a much longer time to plant peanuts than any other plant. I planted this year first in March, then in April, then in May, then in June, on cotton land that had been planted twice and failed to make, then in the first week in July, and a peck in August. The August planting made but few owing to the drouth that we had for so long a time. The July planting proved the best, yielding more sound ones, while the March planting will yield more nuts but not so many sound ones, there being many faulty nuts. The June planting was between cotton and the July planting in the corn rows. The great thing in peanut cultivation is, as it is with all crops, the selecting of the seed. Young goobers for seed should be laid flat and keep them that way until you are ready to plant.

### Plants Peas With Goobers

I plant in two rows between the rows of goobers, peas, and then when the peas and goober vines are about the same condition, I cut them together and they make the finest feed ever. We cut them with a regular mower. The hay, if we desire to sell, would bring probably \$8 per ton, but we have sold none yet preferring to keep it for our own stock. Peanut hay and the nuts make the best milk I ever tasted when fed to the cows, and the quality of the butter made from it is not to be beaten. The expense is not much to speak of in the whole planting and harvesting. Any man can gather more than he cultivate. We in our community have adopted a plow to plow them up with which is simple but very effective. Here is how: Take an old buggy axle, in the center for 18 or 20 inches it is sharpened down to an edge like a sweep; the ends are then turned up and flattened out, and holes punched in these ends. This is then bolted on underside of a frame made out of 2x6 stuff. A wagon tongue, double tree, neck yoke and handles like a cultivator are attached and there you are. Straddle a row and you will find that the implement, crude as it is, cuts deep enough to cut the top root of the peanuts and thus detach the peas and vines both from the plant. Pitch forks are then used and the vines with the goobers attached are thrown into windrows with goobers up and left to dry which does not take long. They are then hauled to the selected place and stacked or are shocked in the field.

There is a thrasher and a huller in our neighborhood and there is no trouble in preparing the nuts for market. The peanut is relished by all animals and fowls especially like them. Turkeys will go out to the patch in the morning and in the evening and eat their fill and come in with a distended crop full of goobers. We have almost another natural monopoly in the peanut here down south, for while it is grown in other parts of this country and in other parts of the world, there is hardly a country where it can be planted at so many different times with a hope of getting a crop.

"Yes, the Farmers' Union farmers will hold their cotton, never fear. It doesn't make any difference to us what



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See description of The National Home Journal, The Cosmopolitan and The Farm News Magazine on another page of The Stockman.

the New York speculators say about us we are going to be the judges of what is best for us and act upon it. The farmer has been an under dog for a long time and he stood it so long that the other fellow still thinks that he can be bulldozed into sacrificing his crop to please the speculator, or in other words the gamblers of Wall street. He—the other fellow—is left this time, however, and will be for the future. The old has passed away and a new era has arrived for the farmer and all the people will find it out soon.

### SUES FOR \$40,000

**Fort Worth Company Alleges Loss in  
Delaying Cotton Shipment**

HILLSBORO, Texas, Dec. 7.—Suit has been filed against the Texas Central Railway Company by Hannay, Frerichs & Co. of Fort Worth, in the district court of this county, for \$40,000 damages. Part of the claim for damages grows out of the alleged failure of the railroad company to deliver about 3,000 bales of cotton in time for December sailings of vessels from Gal-

veston to Europe. Plaintiffs allege that under their contracts with European spinners they were compelled to suffer a penalty of \$1.25 per bale for all cotton not delivered in Galveston in time for December sailings.

**Every reader of The Stockman-Journal will be proud that his name is on The Stockman mailing list for the year 1908. Mark the assertion.**