

Cattle
Hogs
Horses
Mules
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Goats

Range
Farming
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Good Roads

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN JOURNAL

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Fewer Cattle On Feed Lots

Figures Compiled by W. V.
Galbreath Show Decrease

Fewer cattle are in feed lots in Texas now than at any time since the advent of cotton seed hulls as feed, and there is a general scarcity of fat cattle. At least, this is the information compiled by Warren V. Galbreath, general livestock agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway.

Figures of Mr. Galbreath were obtained directly and accurately from the oil mills of Oklahoma and Texas and are declared to be a true index to the situation. They show that 40 per cent of feeders in two states are in Oklahoma, and this in itself is significant and important, demonstrating a shortage of abundant grass in the new state.

A comparative tabulation, showing the number of cattle in feed lots in Texas and Oklahoma for the last seven years is interesting:

1901	80,232
1902	61,490
1903	59,100
1904	74,945
1905	29,700
1906	41,210
1907	22,200

Noted in the tabulation is the fact that since 1901 the number of feeders has been declining and this is an evidence that range cattle are coming more into favor and recognition, and also that of recent years grass has been unusually good. Particularly is this true of the last two seasons.

This year's falling off in feeders in Texas and Oklahoma is attributed to several causes. Probably first is the fact that feed has been high and grass has been good; the price of feeders has been high and they have been rushed on the market.

Unless business conditions cause consumption to drop, the scarcity of fat cattle will cause the price to advance, according to the opinion of Mr. Galbreath, who is a student of the market.

Ft. Worth Buys 824,000 Eggs

They Come From Kansas, as
Local Supply Inadequate

The last of six carloads of eggs for the Fort Worth market is now on its way here from Wichita, Kan., where they were loaded by Jacks & Co., wholesalers. Each of these cars contain 2,400 cases of eggs and each case holds thirty dozen eggs. In all this makes a total of 824,000 eggs to be dumped upon the local market within the past few weeks.

Thus it will appear that the Kansas hens are steadily at work with an eye to the needs of Texas, where

TEXAS NEEDS MORE



Sugar beets can be raised profitably in West Texas and the Panhandle. In 1892 only 13,460 tons of beet sugar were manufactured. In 1907 the product reached 500,000 tons.

the egg crop is generally too small to meet the demands of the market. It is an annual occurrence to have these large shipments of eggs come down from further north as prices here are higher than there.

The 824,000 Kansas eggs that are now feeding the citizens of Fort Worth go to prove that enterprising Texans ought to hatch up a scheme to themselves supply the egg demand.

New York's sacred concerts are losing their popularity since the sacred makeup is not permitted with the devotional songs and dances.

As an example of perseverance, the New York man who has buried fourteen wives in a row deserves to be held up as a model. One of these days, we hope, he will get one that will prove a stayer.

Reverence

In reverence is the chief joy and power of life; reverence for what is pure and bright in your own youth; for what is true and tried in the age of others; for all that is gracious among the living, great among the dead—and marvelous in the powers that cannot die.—John Ruskin.

The Possibilities of Poultry Raising In the South--The Demand and Supply

--By DAY ALLEN WILLEY in *The Tradesman*.

It would be hard to find a farm of any size in the south ranging from the patch of a half dozen acres to the homestead of half a thousand acres which does not have more or less poultry. The average southern farmer expects to raise chickens, but the income from this source is seldom given as much thought as should be devoted to it, considering the fact that the southern states, perhaps, have more natural advantages for this form of agricultural industry than any other part of the country. One of the staple articles of food in such states as Virginia and the Carolinas is chicken. It has been said that it is the beefsteak of the south, for it is as common to have poultry in some form served at meals as beef in other parts of the country. This is not because the southern people can afford to pay a higher price for their food than people in other parts of the country, but because fowls can be raised much cheaper and in such abundance. For this reason very little attention is paid to breeding the most profitable varieties or marketing the eggs in a systematic manner. Hence it is that many a farmer allows his chickens to run not only about the house and barn, but even in the fields and there is no doubt that a very large waste is caused by the hens laying eggs here and there and everywhere, often in places where they are eaten by animals or spoiled by the weather. In fact, the calculations made by experts in the department of agriculture go to show that a much larger percentage of eggs goes to waste in the south than elsewhere in the country on account of the neglect of the poultry industry.

A Tennessee Example

The revenue which can be obtained, however, from systematic and scientific poultry raising has been demonstrated in several portions of the south, although the figures of the extent of the business are so much that they are hardly credible. One locality where the income from poultry is actually greater than from any other output of the farm is in the vicinity of Morristown, Tennessee. This community, which has a population of 4,000 and is one of the most prosperous in the state named, practically depends for its prosperity upon the chicken yards in and near it. Here the poultry raisers have furnished an object lesson which could be studied with profit by every farmer in the southern states since they have proved that with a comparatively small expense, the money returns are of truly great magnitude.

When it is stated that in a single year the Southern Railway company which has a line through this part of Tennessee hauls away from Morristown about 250 car loads of eggs alone, and from 700 to 800 car loads of poultry, an idea can be gained of the surprising extent of the industry. A year's shipment combined will aggregate nearly a

CLOUDED BRAIN

Clears Up On Change to Proper Food

The brain cannot work with clearness and accuracy if the food taken is not fully digested, but is retained in the stomach to ferment and form poisonous gases, etc. A dull, clouded brain is likely to be the result.

A Mich. lady relates her experience in changing her food habits, and results are very interesting.

"A steady diet of rich greasy foods such as sausage, buckwheat cakes and so on, finally broke down a stomach and nerves that, by inheritance, were sound and strong, and medicine did no apparent good in the way of relief.

"My brain was clouded and dull and I was suffering from a case of constipation that defied all remedies used.

"The 'Road to Wellville,' in some providential way, fell into my hands, and may Heaven's richest blessings fall on the man who was inspired to write it.

"I followed the directions carefully, physical culture and all, using Grape-Nuts with sugar and cream, leaving meat, pastry and hot biscuit entirely out of my bill of fare. The result—I am in perfect health once more.

"I never realize I have nerves, and my stomach and bowels are in fine condition. My brain is perfectly clear and I am enjoying that state of health which God intended his creatures should enjoy, and which all might have, by giving proper attention to their food." "There's a Reason."

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

thousand car loads or over 30 solid trains of 30 cars each. And an interesting fact is that the poultry and eggs are not only shipped to cities in the south, but to such markets as Washington, Baltimore, while very large consignments are made to New York, as well as to Chicago. In fact, the poultry raisers, and egg dealers in Morristown have a selling territory which comprises over half of the United States. This is why practically every farmer within a radius of 30 miles from the Tennessee community engages in poultry raising, some making a specialty of chickens for the tables of the large hotels, others devoting themselves to breeding fowls which are notable as egg layers.

This division of the poultry industry into branches is worth noting, because it is one of the reasons why such success has been attained. As distinct from the egg farm is the raising of broilers and roasters and crate feeding of chickens for market. These highly profitable systems require a perfect understanding of all local conditions, and can easily be studied out with the aid of current poultry literature. A pound of fat chicken can be raised as cheaply as a pound of beef, and it is worth twice as much in the market. A thousand pounds of fat chicken can be produced as cheaply as a thousand pounds of fat beef, and the thousand pounds of chicken can be produced in one-fourth the time required to fatten the beef steer. It is one of nature's wise provisions that the greater shall be the final result. Thus a chicken can be fattened in three or four weeks, and the beef steer requires a hundred days.


Farmers Work Together

Another factor in the success of the Morristown farmers is that they work together, in fact, they have planned what might be termed a colony system by which each member can secure at once ready market for his chickens or his eggs. The conclusions of principal poultry breeders in Tennessee are that the ideal location for a poultry colony is on the public road to the railway station. Every five-acre tract should have a one-acre frontage and a depth of five acres. This provides that all buildings shall be on the first two acres. The orchard, the vegetable garden, the horse pasture, can be wherever is suitable, but the chickens should be to the front, where they can be looked after any time, day and night. The colony system in poultry raising is absolutely necessary to those who do not care to engage in general farming. One poultry farm cannot make egg shipments daily. A colony can ship fresh eggs daily and obtain a reputation and better prices thereby. A poultry raiser of necessity must keep a cow or two and ought to have butter to sell, but it cannot be sold alone to advantage. A poultry colony, shipping butter from a central point, can always have some product to send to market. Poultry colonists can keep their own business separate and without interference, one with another; but in buying necessities and selling products they can act as a community, thereby obtaining discounts and concessions for quantity which no individual buyer can do.

One reason why the south affords such an excellent opportunity for the farmer to devote himself to raising chickens or eggs, possibly both, for market, is because such a small area of land is required. The live stock grower must have ample pasturage for his herds—fields which may comprise hundreds of acres. In addition to this, he must have land suitable for hay and other fodder upon which to feed his stock in winter. But as already stated, a pound of fat chicken can be raised in the south as cheaply as a pound of beef, altho it sells in the northern and in the home market for at least twice as much; the flock of chickens, however, can be raised on a patch of a few acres as is demonstrated by the fact that many of the most successful "poultry farms" in Morristown do not comprise even five acres in all, including the garden, for supplying the farmer's table, as well as the site for his own home.

The man who gives a little study to the raising of poultry realizes that there is a chance to confine his efforts to one of several specialties. We have already alluded to the way in which some of the Morristown people depend largely upon eggs for their income, some of the single farmers sending to market a carload in a month. Others confine their efforts to breeding chickens which command fancy prices especially in New York. Another division

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ARE THE TWO BEST \$4.00 PER GALLON WHISKIES SOLD.
L. CRADDOCK & CO. DALLAS, TEXAS.

of the industry is in the raising of very high grade fowls and selling their eggs at high prices, not for food purposes, but for setting. Some of the poultry raisers in Tennessee actually pay a large percentage of their expenses by selling "sets" of eggs at prices which range as high as \$4 and \$5 per dozen. This feature of the industry is almost totally neglected by the average farmer in the south who regards one breed very much as he regards another. In fact high prices are often paid for "game" chickens because of their fighting qualities, when stock which would bring profitable figures especially in the northern market for food is eaten on the home table.

Do Everything by System

As already stated the poultry farmers of Morristown do everything by a system and have an association which gives them special advantages in marketing their product. This organization is not unlike the association of fruit growers in California which has given this region such a large market for its products. As a result of this system it is a fact that there is not a poultry raiser in the vicinity of Morristown who has made a failure of the industry, and it is admitted that the progress and prosperity of this community and the country around it are due almost entirely to this specialty in agriculture, yet Morristown has no more advantages than can be found by the would-be poultry raiser in any southern state. The climate of the south is especially favorable—more so than in most sections of the north and west. There is an abundance of suitable food, pure water and the numerous railway lines give ample facilities for reaching market. One advantage which this feature of rural life possesses to the person who engages in it is that he should be near the line of railway and can practically become a resident of some village and not be isolated far back in the country. He requires so little ground for the vocation that it can be secured in the outskirts of the community from which he ships his product.

At the present time the raising of poultry and eggs is by no means unimportant, as the following figures show:

Profit in Business

If any one doubts the value of this asset to the farmer, he only needs to examine the records of the government to get a conception of what it means, especially to the South. It is a fact that the chickens, geese, ducks and turkeys upon the various farms of the United States are worth one hundred million dollars. The poultry on the farms of the South Atlantic states, however, is worth in the aggregate less than ten million dollars, in spite of the large area of farm land which this group of states represents. Upon the 900,000 farms in the South Atlantic states the number of chickens annually hatched amounts to less than twenty-five million, compared with over one hundred and twenty-five million in the middle Western states, which includes Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and other states in this section of the country. The importance of the

poultry industry to the western farmers is shown by the fact that in Iowa alone is twenty million, an average of eighty-eight to each acre of farm land cultivated. Illinois contributes seventeen million and Ohio fourteen million, the latter state raising as many chickens yearly as the entire state of Texas, although the latter covers far more territory. In short, the farmers of the middle West take the lead in poultry raising of all kinds, as they furnish about one-half of all the turkeys and more than one-half of all the ducks which are sent to market yearly. This is why the total valuation of poultry in the Western states represents almost one-half of the total valuation of the country, or nearly \$45,000,000. Consequently the Western farmers have practically a monopoly of the egg business as well, for out of the billion and a quarter dozens of eggs laid annually by American hens, Iowa furnishes over one hundred million, or nearly as many as all of the South Atlantic states combined; the Western farmers marketing over seven hundred million dozens every year. The immense revenue which they have secured, however, is not due to any natural advantage, for as already stated, there are even better opportunities for the poultry industry in the South. Their success is due to the same reasons that can be attributed to the little colony in Tennessee—enterprise, energy and system.

Uncle Allen

"Speaking of the price of success," mused Uncle Allen Sparks, "I've noticed that 'getting ahead' means, as a general thing, getting a bald head."

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- 2 Registered Trotting Bred Stallions.
 - 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 Coach Stallions, all young and sound and guaranteed in every way.
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OLTMANN'S BROS.

Stock Yards,
Fort Worth, Texas.

SWINE

IMPROVING HOGS

The high prices that have been paid for hogs within the last two years is an index of the great interest being taken in the improvement of hogs. The boars that have brought thousands of dollars each represented types very near the ideal. The fact that such prices could be obtained speaks well for the growing intelligence of the people as to the raising of live stock. It is quality counting at one point where it is the most observed. The result is certain to be a great upward movement in the quality of hogs being grown. When high prices are paid for single boars it will always be found that a very large number of good boars are selling for good prices. It would not be possible to sell a boar for thousands of dollars if other sales had not been numerous in which boars brought hundreds of dollars. The movement of prices is subject to certain laws, and when a \$5,000 price is the apex, the mountain of prices rests always on a broad foundation. This would not be true of horse racing, which is not of the same character. It is true in swine raising, because boars are judged not only on their own conformation, but on the excellency of their progeny. The progeny enters more into the judgment of hogs by breeders and buyers than it does into the sale of any other class of farm animals.

The thousands of enthusiastic breeders that are now raising hogs for breeding purposes are setting examples for the less prominent hog breeders that are sure to be followed. The best example is that relating to feeding and care. The professional hog feeder studies the matter of feeding, and he avoids the mistakes that are most common with our farmers. He gives corn in restricted amounts, for he knows that corn can never give a good bone nor can it improve the length of the hog. A well-balanced mixed ration is necessary to stretch out the hog to the limit the experts demand. This leads him to study foods, to be able to secure good foods at reasonable cost. He shows to the unthinking hog raiser that a whole-corn ration is not only a poor one for development, but is one of the most expensive ones that can be fed. Hence it is wasteful. He cannot afford to feed too largely of corn or any food that is equally fattening, for by so doing he is sure to injure the breeding quality of his hogs.

The successful raisers of hogs, those that have sold boars and cows at great prices, are being looked up to by the smaller breeders, and their

FOUND A WAY

To Be Clear of the Coffee Troubles

"Husband and myself both had the coffee habit and finally his stomach and kidneys got in such a bad condition that he was compelled to give up a good position that he had held for years. He was too sick to work. His skin was yellow, and I hardly think there was an organ in his body that was not affected.

"I told him I felt sure his sickness was due to coffee and after some discussion he decided to give it up.

"It was a struggle, because of the powerful habit. One day we heard about Postum and concluded to try it and then it was easy to leave off coffee.

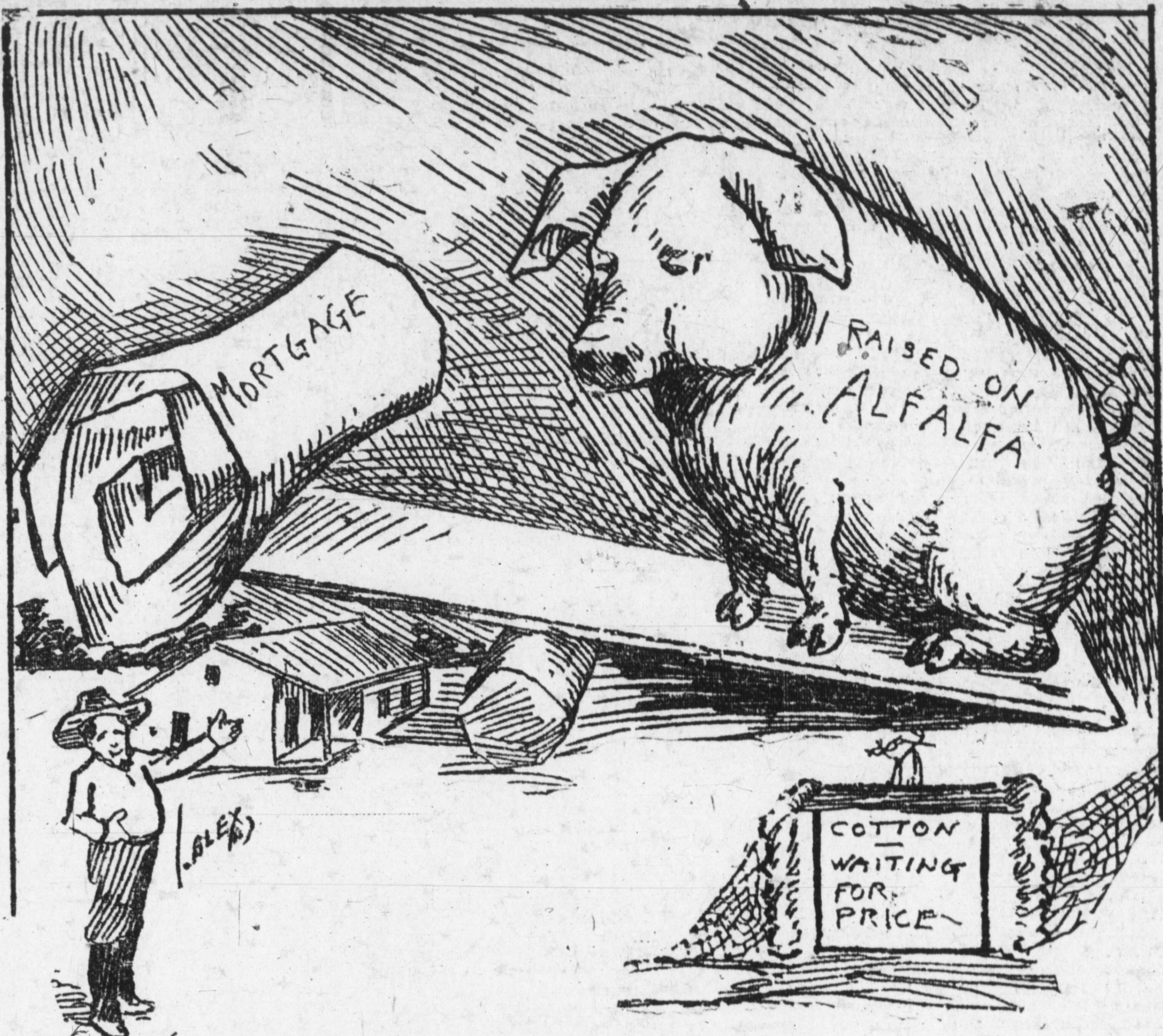
"His fearful headaches grew less frequent, his complexion began to clear, kidneys grew better until at last he was a new man altogether, as a result of leaving off coffee and taking up Postum. Then I began to drink it too.

"Altho I was never as bad off as my husband, I was always very nervous and never at any time very strong, only weighing 95 pounds before I began to use Postum. Now I weigh 115 pounds and can do as much work as anyone my size, I think.

"Many do not use Postum because they have not taken the trouble to make it right. I have successfully fooled a great many persons who have drunk it at my table. They would remark, 'You must buy a high grade of coffee.' One young man who clerked in a grocery store was very enthusiastic about my 'coffee.' When I told him what it was, he said, 'why, I've sold Postum for four years, but I had no idea it was like this. Think I'll drink Postum hereafter.'

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

TEXAS NEEDS MORE.



The Great American hog, which France and Germany had to legislate to keep from bringing their money to America. Only \$6,000,000 worth of hogs were marketed at Fort Worth last year, while Texas pays annually \$15,000,000 for pork imported to the state.

methods of feeding and care are being copied. The other breeders, even those that breed for pork, are beginning to feed a more nitrogenous ration, which is the foundation work for the improvement of their hogs.

In another way the big breeders are improving general conditions. With their high-priced stock they cannot afford to take any chances with disease, and so keep their swine in an almost ideal manner. The pens are generally kept clean, and everything about the premises is tidy. While disease does sometimes come, in spite of all precautions, it comes to them less often than it does to the general farmer who takes no precautions.

Tomato Soup

One-half gallon sweet milk, put in saucepan on stove, butter size of a small egg, pinch of soda. As soon as the milk is scalded add a 5-cent can of tomato pulp; stir well, add salt and pepper to taste; put four square plain crackers in the stove to brown, then roll fine and stir in soup; set on back of stove to keep warm. Prepare soup last, as it is easily and quickly made. It is fine for both well and sick. Serve with small crackers.

Baked Squash

Wash, peel and remove seed, cut fine and stew in very little water, season with salt, pepper and butter, stir a teaspoonful flour into one-half cup of sweet milk and add last. The flour holds it together. Serve hot.

Salmon Salad

To make a success of this salad use a good brand of salmon. Boil and mash fine six large potatoes, Irish; season, then stir with the salmon after removing bones and skin; put in a sauce pan one-half cup vinegar, same amount hot water; in same cup stir together a little butter and one-fourth teaspoonful mustard; mix with the vinegar. Beat two eggs slightly and pour the mixture over them, stirring constantly. Cut very fine a large onion and mix together. A pickle cut fine helps the salad, as also does a small amount of celery or a little celery salt improve the flavor for those fond of celery. If the dressing for the salad is too thick, thin to the right consistency with sweet cream, milk, water or vinegar. Judgment must be exercised in preparing this salad and a little practice is essential for perfect success.

Big Opportunity In Real Estate

Surest Field for Investment, Especially in Southwest

Speaking along lines of securities that have been favored by investors heretofore, Pat Paffrath, who keeps a close eye upon matters of this sort, said: "It is apparent to me that hereafter real estate will be sought far more eagerly than ever for a safe investment and the man who has real estate to sell will find himself among the favored ones in this land. Now there is an article that I clipped from an Oklahoma paper, the Daily Oklahoman, and as it says what I would like to express in better form than I could, I give it to you, so that you can embody it in what you have to say on this subject, simply stating that they are my sentiments."

The Oklahoman says: "The shock sustained by credit recently in the New York City financial storm is apt to prove a blessing to the South and West. For the present business conditions may not be all that could be desired, but it seems reasonable to assume that the time is not very remote when they will improve in so substantial a manner that every property owner will feel the beneficial effect perceptibly.

The recent panic was due in large measure to a loss of public confidence

in railroads, industrial and other securities of the same class. In consequence those who had their funds tied up in the same have suffered material losses. At this period it looks as if it will be a long time before the same degree of confidence is restored in investments of this nature as existed before the panic. Naturally the investing public will turn to a different line of securities when seeking new investments.

In the light of these facts, it is clear that real estate investments are bound to become more and more attractive as money eases up. The public understands that no class of investments afford so large a degree of security as choice city, town or farm property, and we may expect it to turn as one man to the same when normal conditions are restored and money is available at the usual rates.

On the whole, therefore, it appears that the panic is not to be without its compensating blessings. If, as a result of it the investing public, which has been sorely bit by venturing into the field of high finance, turns to real estate securities in investing its surplus in the future, we can look for a tremendous expansion of activity in this line, particularly in the South and West, where real estate values remain still abnormally low."

A Syracuse writer has gone to the trouble of digging up the fact that this country has never had among its presidents a Charles, a Joseph or a Robert. We could name several gentlemen who think it high time for one of the three to be added to the list.

After the recess, congress will return to its duties, ready to spend Uncle Sam's money just as fast as Uncle Joe will permit.

CRADDOCK'S
 92% MELBA RYE
 \$4.00 PER GALLON
 LARGEST SHIPPERS OF WHISKEY TO CONSUMERS IN THE SOUTH
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Many Moving To Panhandle

Railroads' Figures Show Big Immigration to Texas

From figures secured at the Fort Worth and Denver offices from W. F. Sterley, general freight agent, the march of the agricultural man from all sections of the state as well as from almost every other state in the union bids fair to exceed all records this year, all en route for the Panhandle district, where millions of acres formerly devoted solely to the raising of cattle are now being converted into farming lands.

During the month of November the Fort Worth and Denver lines alone hauled 299 emigrant cars to that section of the state, these figures representing 299 families choosing to cast their lots in farming pursuits in the new country, while the December records up until Christmas disclose shipments of cars to the number of 223.

The fiscal year of the Fort Worth and Denver alone, which ends June 30, 1907, shows that 1,548 cars were shipped, and inasmuch as the winter shipments are always the heaviest, it is conservative to estimate that the 1903 business will result in the establishment of another record.

January will produce, it is expected, the largest figures. During that month and the month previous the crops are gathered and rental contracts expire, enabling farmers to make all desired changes. Reaching into the Panhandle are the Rock Island, Santa Fe, Frisco and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas lines also, and as all of these lines also report a large movement of farmers to the new section, the development of that section is looked upon as rapid.

DISEASED ANIMALS

Shippers Will Be Held Responsible for Violations of the Law

The railroads as well as the shippers of diseased horses, mules and asses from one state to another should not forget that the statutes provide both fine and imprisonment for same. Secretary Wilson, while he does not say so, at least intimates that the railroads will not be held accountable for such shipments if they require the shipper to sign a statement to the effect that such animals so offered for shipment are not affected with disease. The act approved by congress May 29, 1884, says on the subject: "That no railroad company within the United States, or the owners of masters of any steam or sailing or other vessel or boat, shall receive for transportation, or transport from one state or territory another, or from any state into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any state, any live stock affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases, and especially the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia; nor shall any persons, company, or corporation deliver for such transportation to any railroad company, or master or owner of any boat or vessel, any live stock knowing them to be affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease; nor shall any person, company, or corporation drive on foot or transport in private conveyance from one state or territory to another, or from any state into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any state, any live stock, knowing them to be affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia."

The government official who resigns his job always wins the admiration of fellow-officeholders who are inclined to do likewise, but need the money.

SEEDS

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to help pay postage and packing, and receive this remarkable collection of seeds, post-paid, together with our new, valuable, beautiful and instructive Seed Book.

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GREAT NORTHERN SEED COMPANY
320 Ross Street
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

Cattle Receipts of Chicago Grow

Report for 1907 Shows Sale of 15,000,000 Head

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—J. A. Spoor, president of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, in the following points out the importance of the live stock industry and makes comparisons:

The receipts of live stock on the Chicago market during the year 1907 (estimating the last ten days) were as follows:

	Number.
Cattle	3,308,300
Calves	422,800
Hogs	7,709,100
Sheep	4,250,100
Horses	101,900

Total

Car loads, 295,600.

These figures represent the business of the Chicago live stock market alone. They do not represent the business of Packingtown. That is an entirely separate business, occupying a different geographical location, having an entirely distinct ownership, being conducted under separate management, and belonging to a different domain of business, viz., manufacturing, while the transactions in the Union stock yards proper belong to the domain of trade. The figures show a healthy increase.

Live stock is the chief element of progressive agriculture. The greater portion of crops grown from the soil is fed to live stock, and crop growing is therefore in a large measure but a means to live stock production.

The total value of the live stock of the United States, January 1, 1907, according to the United States department of agriculture, was the enormous sum of \$4,870,000,000 and their total number was nearly three times that of the population. The animals sold from farms and those slaughtered on them in 1907 were worth about \$1,270,000,000, or nearly twice as much as the cotton crop, while the dairy products of the country alone were worth nearly \$800,000,000, or more than any crop save corn.

When we consider that farm animals are the chief ready money raised and utilized of farm waste; that live stock constitutes the principal element of agricultural prosperity, which is the foundation of general prosperity, and that those states where first-class stock raising and farming are carried on together have prospered amazingly, showing the greatest advance in wealth, population and education, and constituting the area that is fast becoming the seat of the greatest political power, perhaps we may form some further idea of the importance to the nation of her live stock interests.

Few people understand the extent to which the prosperity of the farmer has gone, the rapid strides which are being made in the direction of agricultural advancement, and the important bearing which agricultural prosperity has upon the general welfare of the nation as a whole, and in every branch of its manufactures, finance, trade and commerce. Agriculture furnishes the bulk of our exports, also three-fourths of the raw materials used in domestic manufacture.

PROFIT IN TURKEYS

Terrell Farmer Finds That Diversification Pays

TERRELL, Texas, Jan. 4.—T. J. Monk, a prosperous farmer of the Abner community, was in town yesterday with a load of 600 turkeys, which he sold at 8 cents per pound. These were shipped to New York. Mr. Monk is a farmer who has found that diversification pays and pays well.

It is believed that a good deal of attention in this section will be given this year to the culture of onions. The matter is being agitated by J. M. Symmonds of the Texas and Midland railroad.

LIGHT WINTER IN SO. DAKOTA

BELLE FOURCHE, So. Dak., Jan. 3.—According to John Miller, one of the prominent sheepmen from the Cave Hills country, north of here, who is now in town, the sheepmen in that section, which is one of the largest sheep ranches in this part of the country, are expecting a light winter and their flocks are in better shape than they have been for years. Up to two years ago the extreme cold in the Cave Hills region made sheep growing a failure, but the industry has been rapidly increasing lately and the range is now said to be in excellent condition for even a hard winter. A good summer resulted in many additions to the number of flockmasters in the Cave Hills.

A LAZY LIVER

May be only a tired liver, or a starved liver. It would be a stupid as well as savage thing to beat a weary or starved man because he lagged in his work. So in treating the lagging, torpid liver it is a great mistake to lash it with strong drastic drugs. A torpid liver is but an indication of an ill-nourished, enfeebled body whose organs are weary with over-work. Start with the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition. Put them in working order and see how quickly your liver will become active. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has made many marvelous cures of "liver complaint," or torpid liver, by its wonderful control over the organs of digestion and nutrition. It restores the normal activity of the stomach, increases the secretions of the blood-making glands, cleanses the system of poisonous accumulations, and so relieves the liver of the burdens imposed upon it by the defection of other organs.

Symptoms. If you have bitter or bad taste in the morning, poor or variable appetite, coated tongue, foul breath, constipated or irregular bowels, feel weak, easily tired, despondent, frequent headaches, pain or distress in "small of back," gnawing or distressed feeling in stomach, perhaps nausea, bitter or sour "risings" in throat after eating, and kindred symptoms of weak stomach and torpid liver, or biliousness, no medicine will relieve you more promptly or cure you more permanently than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Perhaps only a part of the above symptoms will be present at one time and yet point to torpid liver, or biliousness and weak stomach. Avoid all hot bread and biscuits, griddle cakes and other indigestible food and take the "Golden Medical Discovery" regularly and stick to its use until you are vigorous and strong.

Of Golden Seal root, which is one of the prominent ingredients of "Golden Medical Discovery," Dr. Roberts Bartholow, of Jefferson Medical College, says: "Very useful as a stomachic (stomach) tonic and in atonic dyspepsia. Cures gastric (stomach) catarrh and headaches accompanying same."

Dr. Grover Coe, of New York, says: "Hydrastis (Golden Seal root) exercises an especial influence over mucous surfaces. Upon the liver it acts with equal certainty and efficacy. As a cholagogue (liver invigorator) it has few equals." Dr. Coe also advises it for affections of the spleen and other abdominal viscera generally, and for scrofulous and glandular diseases, cutaneous eruptions, indigestion, debility, chronic diarrhea, constipation, also in several affections peculiar to women, and in all chronic derangements of the liver, also for chronic inflammation of bladder, for which Dr. Coe says "it is one of the most reliable agents of cure."

Prof. John King, M. D., late of Cincinnati, author of the AMERICAN DISPENSARY, gives it a prominent place among medicinal agents, reiterates all the foregoing writers have said about it, as does also Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., late of Cincinnati. Dr. Scudder says: "It stimulates the digestive processes and increases the assimilation of food. By these means the blood is enriched. *** the consequent improvement on the glandular and nervous systems are natural results." Dr. Scudder further says, "in relation to its general effect upon the system, there is no medicine in use about which there is such general unanimity of opinion. It is universally regarded as the tonic, useful in all debilitated states * * *."

Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, says of Golden Seal root: "It is a most superior remedy in catarrhal gastritis (inflammation of the stomach), chronic constipation, general debility, in convalescence from protracted fevers, in prostrating night-sweats. It is an important remedy in disorders of the womb." (This agent, Golden Seal root, is an important ingredient of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for woman's weaknesses, as well as of the "Golden Medical Discovery.") Dr. Ellingwood continues, "in all catarrhal conditions it is useful."

Much more, did space permit, could be quoted from prominent authorities as to the wonderful curative properties possessed by Golden Seal root.

We want to assure the reader that "Golden Medical Discovery" can be relied upon to do all that is claimed for Golden Seal root in the cure of all the various diseases as set forth in the above brief extracts, for its most prominent and important ingredient is Golden Seal root. This agent is, however, strongly reinforced, and its curative action greatly enhanced by the addition, in just the right proportion of Queen's root, Stone root, Black Cherrybark, Bloodroot, Mandrake root and chemically pure glycerine. All of these are happily and harmoniously blended into a most perfect pharmaceutical compound, now favorably known throughout most of the civilized countries of the world. Bear in mind that each and every ingredient entering into the "Discovery" has received the endorsement of the leading medical men of our land, who extol each article named above in the highest terms. What other medicine put up for sale through druggists can show any such professional endorsement? For dyspepsia, liver troubles, all chronic catarrhal affections of whatever name or nature, lingering coughs, bronchial, throat and lung affections, the "Discovery" can be relied upon as a sovereign remedy.

A little book of extracts treating of all the several ingredients entering into Dr. Pierce's medicines, being extracts from standard medical works, of the different schools of practice will be mailed free to any one asking (by postal card or letter), for the same, addressed to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and giving the writer's full post-office address plainly written.

Don't accept a substitute of unknown composition for this non-secret MEDICINE OF KNOWN COMPOSITION.

Cotton Seed Hulls

Low Prices CAKE AND MEAL Any Quantity

It Will Pay You to Get Our Quotations

Street & Graves, Houston, Texas

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD 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.

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

A. B. CRANSTON, Merkel, Texas

New Laws for Cattlemen

Secretary Crowley Suggests Legislation

In a communication issued by Secretary H. E. Crowley of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas Saturday afternoon he calls the attention of members of the association and others to several needs of those interested in that great industry.

It is the hope of the American National Live Stock association at its coming convention to start a movement for the enactment of certain laws which will tend to establish cattle raising stronger and firmer than now and alleviate some of their greatest troubles.

The laws the cattlemen need according to Secretary Crowley are as follows:

A law to secure better railroad service in the matter of cars; that is, a law forcing the roads to furnish cars upon proper notice. A law regulating the time taken by the railroads to deliver cattle to certain points, thus doing away with unnecessary delay en route.

A law prohibiting the roads from raising rates without first consulting the commerce commission and getting their consent.

A law providing for proper authority to make treaties with foreign countries.

A law authorizing the president of the United States to issue a proclamation establishing grazing lands.

Railroads Are Blamed

In this communication Secretary Crowley says:

"It is a fact within the knowledge of every shipper of live stock, that the railroad service both in the matter of furnishing cars and the transportation of live stock, taken as a whole is poorer today than ever before. During the past year multiplied thousands of cattle that were fat and in prime condition for market were turned back on the ranges for want of cars in which to ship them. The fat on these cattle thus wasted is gone forever; it can never be regained. This means a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars not only to the individual cattle owners, but has seriously retarded the material development of the state, by decreasing the volume of money which she had actually produced, and which was so much needed by her citizens during depressing times such as we now fail to enjoy.

"We should and must make an especial effort to secure enactment by congress of a law to secure better railroad service. We have laws for regulating rate—but none for regulating the service performed for the rate which we pay. Railroads should be required under proper penalties to furnish cars for the transportation of live stock on reasonable notice, and the service in transporting them should be reasonably prompt. Railroads should be required to freely exchange cars under rules prescribed by the commission having jurisdiction. The commission should have power to prescribe reasonable rules for ordering and furnishing, exchanging and returning cars, applicable to varying conditions—and the time limit if necessary for the transportation of live stock.

Transportation Is Slow

"The slow and indifferent manner in which they are so often handled after being loaded into the cars both in transit and at the point of destination before unloading, is the cause of much loss to the shipper. The stock are greatly depreciated in appearance, causing them to sell for a much lower price per hundred weight than they otherwise would, and the excess shrinkage by reason of such delays and indifferent handling is enormous.

"We should also have a law providing for the making by the proper authority, treaties or reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries, whereby our cattle and meats will be received on the most favorable terms possible, and thereby greatly extend and increase our foreign trade.

Establish Grazing Lands

"We should also have a law authorizing the president of the United States to establish from time to time by proclamation, grazing districts upon the unreserved, unappropriated lands of the United States. This law should be administered by and the lands under the special supervision of the agricultural department to the end of preserving the range. Under present con-

Buffaloes Thrive in Game Preserve

Two Fine Calves Born in New Oklahoma Home

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Uncle Sam's herd of fifteen buffaloes which were taken from the New York zoological gardens to the Wichita national forest, Oklahoma, in the early fall are doing well in their new home, according to advices which have been received here from the supervisor's headquarters at Cache. Since leaving New York the herd has celebrated the birth of two fine buffalo calves, one of which has been named Hornaday, after the name of the director of the New York gardens, which gave them to the government, and the other Oklahoma, after the new state which was also just born after the herd's arrival.

Keeper Frank Rush, an old western cow puncher and experienced buffalo man, who has handled the herd since it was taken from New York, says that alfalfa hay has put his charges in fine shape and that the big prairie beasts are again thriving in their native land. The buffaloes have an 8,000-acre fenced park in the Wichita forest in which they can charge and snort. During the winter the animals will be fed alfalfa hay and protected from the weather and disease in a number of large shelter sheds which have been built in the enclosure. In the spring they will be let out to roam over the Wichita range and gradually they will be encouraged to rustle for themselves, an instinct they have partially lost through years of domestication in city parks. Government experts figure that in time they will regain the prowess of their forefathers who were kings of the plains before civilization made its march westward.

ditions the stockman cannot know today what will be required of him tomorrow. There is absolutely no stability to the business, and our market for young steers is seriously handicapped.

"These are only a few of the more important matters which will claim attention at the Denver meeting. Unless we take a lively interest in these very important matters ourselves and convince the congress of our needs and that we are desperately in earnest about them, we cannot hope to succeed.

"I am reliably informed that a special representative of the president will attend the convention to canvass the situation thoroughly on all these matters and report. There will be representatives of the agricultural department and many other notables in attendance, and if there should appear to be a lack of enthusiasm on our part, we cannot hope to interest them in our behalf.

"The railroads have announced for this occasion a rate of one fare plus \$2 for the round trip, and if a sufficient number of delegates will signify their intention to attend the convention, I will undertake to arrange for a special car for their accommodation."

BIGGEST FARM IN U. S.

Located in Louisiana and Contains 1,500,000 Acres

The largest tract of land owned by a single person is probably in Mexico or some of the South American states, where tracts containing hundreds of square miles are not unusual, but the largest producing farm in the world lies in the extreme southwest corner of Louisiana.

Measuring 100 miles north and south and twenty-five miles east and west, it is owned and operated by a syndicate of northern capitalists. The 1,500,000 acres of the tract were purchased in 1883 from the state of Louisiana and from the United States government.

At that time it was a vast grazing land for the cattle of the few dealers of the neighborhood, over 30,000 head of half wild horses and cattle being thereon.

Now this immense tract is divided into convenient pasture stations, or ranches, existing every six miles.

The fencing alone cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000. The land is best adapted for rice, sugar, corn and cotton. All cultivating and ditching is done by steam power.

A tract, say half a mile wide, is taken, and an engine is placed on each side.

The engines are portable, and operate a cable attached to four plows, and under this arrangement thirty acres a

50,000,000 TEXAS DOLLARS

Are held in the North and East by the Life Insurance Companies of that section, being the reserve BELONGING to their TEXAS policy-holders.

We can't bring these dollars back, but we can quit adding to them.

Notwithstanding the splendid condition of the country, we are in the midst of panic, caused, solely, so far as Texas goes, because of the

TEXAS DOLLARS EAST

Because of this, the Speculators and Gamblers of Wall Street have been able to paralyze the business and industries of Texas, notwithstanding the splendid condition of the state.

You can aid in preventing a recurrence of present conditions by

Keeping YOUR Dollars in Texas

and when you want Life Insurance, and want the MOST of the BEST your money can buy, by giving your application to an agent of that PROGRESSIVE and YET CONSERVATIVE Texas Company, the

Ft. Worth Life Insurance Co.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

THE HOME COMPANY

Policies Best.

Rates Lowest.

day are gone over with only the labor of three men. Harrowing, planting and other cultivation is done in a like manner. There is not a single draught horse on the entire place.

Of course, horses are used for the herders of cattle, of which there are 16,000 head. The Southern Pacific railway runs for thirty-six miles thru the farm. The company has three steamboats operating on the waters of its estates, of which there are 300 miles navigable. They have also an icehouse, a bank, a ship yard and a rice mill.

THE FRUIT OF REFLECTION

BY RALPH P. MULVANE.

It was fully half a mile back on the Sandy Horse trail that she had fallen and sprained her ankle, and he had carried her all the way, thru the dust and simmering heat. How well he looked in his buckskins, blue shirt and sombrero—how different from the black of his evening clothes the last time she had seen him at the Early's ball in Chicago. And then there was a new set to the lines of his face, the dregs of time, that became him.

She remembered despairingly the last burning words he had poured into her ears back in the East, when he pleaded that she keep her promise and marry him. Perhaps it was the long, winding, steep trail, the green tops of the firs and cedars in the valley below, the color-screen blazed against the red-streaked sides of the mountains opposite, that made her feel the romance of the situation, but she was sorry for the man who bore her so tenderly. It was five years, she reflected, since she had promised to marry him provided he gave up his wine. Then came the lure of wealth and position, and she had conveniently forgot her promise when he came to claim it, after fulfilling her conditions.

Now she was sorry for her refusal, since the other man, offering his glitter of gold for love, had foreseen that his bargain was one-sided and withdrawn.

Besides, the silence of the years, the sacrifice of the man carrying her, appealed to her. He had left her without a rebuke; only the sorrow and loss of faith in his eye had haunted her.

"Rob," she said, "do you remember the promise I made you once?"

"Yes," he answered, his eyes following only the trail ahead, the flush under his tan showing more plainly the play of the muscles.

"You've done so well, and I—I was so unkind. Can you forgive me?"

He stumbled, but saved them from a fall by a great effort, and staggered on with his burden. The deepening of the lines in his forehead—lines that had bitten their way in insidiously since he had left the east—gave evidence that he had heard her; his only reply was another quiet "Yes."

"Rob," and the girl nestled closer to him, "I am pleading now. Aren't you sorry for what I did? It was awful, I know, but I was young and my parents urged the temptation on me. They said it would be a great match, but I have always regretted it. Would you—care for my promise now?"

The cowboy set her down before the broken lines of a fence, on a huge stump. In the yard played two little children—a slender, sweet-faced woman rocked at the door of the mountain cottage, sewing. The cowboy's face gladdened as the little ones ran to him. He pointed to them and to the woman on the porch, looking clearly, evenly, into the girl's eyes.

"They are mine," he said, and she shrank from the touch of pride in his voice. "Will you let me take you in? My wife will take care of you."

She nodded absently and wondered at the smile in the face of the woman who rose to greet them.

Irony of Life

"It is sad to realize," said a woman, "that those who love us most usually please us least, while those who please us most don't love us at all."

SHEEP

Sheep Breeding a Fine Art

Darwin truthfully said: "Not one man in a thousand has accuracy of eye and judgment sufficient to become an eminent breeder. If gifted with these qualities, and he studies his subject for years, and devotes his lifetime to it with indomitable perseverance, he will succeed, and may make great improvements; if he wants any of these qualities he will assuredly fail. Indomitable patience, the finest powers of discrimination, and sound judgment must be exercised during many years. A clear pre-determined object must be steadily kept in view. Few men are endowed with all these qualities, especially with that of discriminating very slight differences. Judgment can be acquired by long experience, but if any of these qualities be wanting, the labor of life may be thrown away."

To improve the flock, great care on the part of the shepherd is absolutely necessary. Unless a well-laid plan of breeding to a certain type is followed, disaster must result, says "Shepherd Boy" in his new book entitled "Modern Sheep." Steady and persistent line breeding is the only safe rule to follow to accomplish much as a breeder. Individual selections must be carefully made so that the line is not broken so far as either blood or type is concerned. Uniformity of type should be the great aim of the flock master and should take precedent to size, therefore, don't allow the tape or weight scales to lead you astray. Feeding is a part of breeding, as we understand improved breeding today. "Keep improving" is a good motto for the breeder.

Good breeders are found among those who avoid breeding from males and females possessing similar defects in conformation, for they well know that defects seem to be more easily transmitted to the offspring than good qualities.

Good, pure-bred rams will improve a mediocre pure-bred flock, just as a pure-bred ram will improve a mongrel flock, but a poor pure-bred ram will ruin a well-bred flock.

In many American flocks, the sin of reserving ram lambs that should find their way to the shambles is too prevalent to insure such rapid improvement of our sheep stocks as could be desired. Another mistaken policy is that of using rams, particularly strong in certain points, with a view to offsetting the weakness of certain points of the ewes instead of using a perfectly smooth ram and thru him in a short time smooth the entire flock.

There is a limit to the breeder's work in some directions. The time will never come when the dual purpose animal will possess the combined characteristics to the fullest extent that are found in the animal that is bred for a single purpose, say mutton or wool. We cannot unite the fleece of the American Merino with the mutton of the Southdown or other famous mutton breeds, and evolve a general purpose sheep that will equal either in both respects. Neither can we unite in horseflesh the speed of the race horse and the strength of the shire horses in one animal. Nature defies such a condition.

Feeding Lambs

Where a farmer raises a portion or all of the lambs that he fattens, he must not allow them to suffer any check in their development. As soon as possible they should be taught to eat ground feed and should be fed corn meal and oil cake while running with their dams. At this age grains are made more economically than later and the sooner the lambs are ready for market the better is the price likely to be. At weaning time, turn them on fresh pasture, if possible, and by following this plan the weaning has practically no effect on them.

Texas farmers can have the best of winter roughness for feeding lambs in the form of either alfalfa or cow peas and every one intending to feed lambs should see to it that he has either one of these roughnesses.

If sheep are infected with ticks or

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.

TEXAS NEEDS MORE



If the Texas farmer would pay less attention to fickle cotton and more attention to wool and mutton, it would mean more money to the state.

Great Profits of Dairying

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

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

scabs, they should be thoroughly dipped before being placed in their winter quarters. It is always advisable to dip lambs that have been shipped in from the stock yards, even though they were dipped before leaving the yards, although they may be apparently free from parasites. The dipping at the yard is usually thorough, yet some feeders claim that it is not always to be depended upon. Every precaution should be taken along this line, else sooner or later the feeder will have very disappointing experiences.

In planning feed lots it must be remembered that sheep can withstand a very low temperature if kept dry and sheltered from the storms, but satisfactory results cannot be hoped for if they are kept in damp quarters, even though the temperature may never be very low. Low, wet pastures, or damp winters are equally fatal in handling sheep with good results.

A plentiful supply of good pure water and a constant supply of salt are absolutely essential.

On looking over the conditions in Colorado which tend to foster the development of the industry we are compelled to believe that dairying on a larger scale than that now practiced, would flourish in this state. Among the foot hills and the mountain valleys we have the cool evenings, the rich pasture grass, clear and pure water and an ideal climate, all of which are conducive to good milk and to its keeping qualities. The winters are not so severe as they are in the northern states and are of shorter duration.

It has been demonstrated by the Wisconsin experiment station that there is no hay feed that will produce as much milk, pound for pound, as alfalfa, when fed to dairy stock, and we boast that there is no country that can excel this state in her alfalfa crop.

And then as to the question of tuberculosis cattle. Our climate has the same tendency to check the disease in bovine life that it does in the human. Out of a number of herds treated by State Dairy Commissioner Bishop, the average per cent of cattle found to be affected with the disease is about 4 per cent, while in the east it is much higher, being about 18 per cent. And yet if greater care and attention was paid to the cleanliness and ventilation of cow barns there would be a still smaller per cent affected. The best climate on earth could not keep a cow from having the tuberculosis if she is compelled to lie down in the filth and litter of the corral and unprotected from other stock suffering with the disease.

Taking into consideration the dairy proposition from the farmer's standpoint, it is simply a means of marketing his hay and grain. The food stuffs are given to the cow at their market value and she converts them into a new substance which is sold at a profit

or loss, depending upon the individual ability of the cow.

According to an investigation of one hundred creamery patrons conducted by Hoard's Dairyman of Wisconsin, it was shown that one patron received \$2.30 for every dollar's worth of feed consumed by each cow, and the amount received by others ranged from that down to a loss of 50c on every dollar's worth of feed consumed. The man that received \$2.30 was, thru the agency of the cow, enabled to market his food stuffs at a profit of \$1.30 above the market value, while the last party lost 50c on his bargain. There are certain conditions of food, shelter, cleanliness and treatment under which a dairy cow will give forth her best results; the dairy cow cannot control these conditions, but the herdsman can and if he does not take has a place where she can chew her cud in comfort and peace he should not expect the cow to do her best by him, nor will she.

Shorthorn Bulls

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

Buy the Hereford Stock

Write and ask me why they are better than others. Either sex for sale. Particulars with pleasure. FRANK GOOD, Sparenberg, Texas.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge and fair education to work in an office, \$200 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 Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

PIANO DEALERS

and others wishing to purchase a Piano at a factory price will find it to their interest to write at once for our wholesale confidential price list.

As factory agents for the manufacturers themselves we are in a position to furnish you not one make of Piano, but an entire line with which to engage in business for yourself.

If you knew absolutely that you could make a Thousand Dollars during January, February and March selling our line of Pianos, etc., you would give the work a trial, wouldn't you?

If we told you "Others are doing it" and sent you free booklet telling how, wouldn't you have faith enough in yourself to believe that you can do it?

This is the Piano Harvest Season. This is the time to start. Write at once to

Manufacturers' Piano Company

London, Paris, New York, Chicago, Dallas

All correspondence and orders should be addressed to the DALLAS office.

The Farmers & Mechanics' National Bank

wish for its patrons and friends continued prosperity and contentment.

What does the New Year, 1908, hold for you?

Our answer is that it depends largely on what you determine it shall be. Confidence in both yourself and the future is a necessary prerequisite of a successful career.

We offer the services of this bank to those trying to solve this problem along conservative lines and invite a conference with you.

The Farmers & Mechanics NATIONAL BANK FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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.

Registered Shorthorn Bulls For Exchange

Grown but young; seven head; well bred and good; got by Royal Cup and Golden Hero; have used them long enough with herd. Will exchange for other bulls as good and of the same breed.

W. P. STEWART.
Jacksboro, Texas.

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.

Rules Out For Big Corn Show

State Meeting to Be Held in Terrell, January 16-17

The premium list of the Texas State Corn show to be held at Terrell Jan. 16 and 17 by the Texas Corn Growers' association is now being prepared.

The list of premiums offered by various cities and firms in the state will be announced in a few days. There are a number of liberal vash and merchandise premiums to be awarded, amounting to several hundred dollars. The following rules and suggestions are offered for the benefit of all corn growers. Every person having good corn is urged to make a study of the corn score card given below and send in an exhibit of corn.

Rules Governing Exhibits

1. Only corn grown in Texas during 1907 may compete for prizes.

2. Each exhibitor must fill out for each exhibit the regular form of entry blank, copies of which may be secured by addressing the secretary (A. M. Ferguson, Sherman, Texas,) stating the number wanted.

3. All exhibits should be delivered to the secretary or assistant secretary (F. K. McGinnis) at Terrell, before 12 m., Jan. 16, 1907, express or freight prepaid, unless special permission for delay has been given.

4. No exhibitor shall make more than one entry of the same variety of corn in a single class. Exhibits of two different varieties may be entered in the same class.

5. Ten ears shall constitute an exhibit in any class except in the contest for the Holland trophy cup, where twenty ears are required.

6. All ears must be securely wrapped to prevent shelling and tightly packed in a suitable box.

7. All corn entered for premiums becomes the property of the Corn Growers' association. It will be used in a co-operative variety test by the United States department of agriculture, Texas experiment station and the Texas Corn Growers' association.

8. By action of the executive committee, all exhibits are required to submit a short history of each variety of corn entered.

9. Exhibits of corn will be scored by the judges on a scale of points adopted by the Texas Corn Growers' association.

Boys' Corn Growing Contest

The executive committee of the Texas Corn Growers' association authorizes the secretary to announce that at the corn show for the next year (Jan., 1909) that awards will be offered for a "Boys' Corn Growing Contest." These premiums will be for corn grown by boys 12 to 20 years of age during the season of 1908. Boys desiring to enter this contest should register their names and parent's permission with the secretary of the association before May 1, 1908. In Illinois eight thousand entered a contest and made an exhibit of corn. The Corn Growers' associations of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska and Kansas have successfully maintained a boys' corn growing contest for several years. Last year five thousand boys grew corn under the instructions authorized by the Missouri Corn Growers' association.

Suggestions on Selecting Corn for Exhibition

In selecting an exhibit of corn, the first thing to get in mind is the form and marks of a good ear. This can be done by a close study of the score card adopted by the association. Study the score card with several samples of corn in hand. Practice scoring on ears selected from the field or crib will prove very helpful. Use a large number of ears, for ears of extra good quality are rare. Out of several bushels select about 100 of the best ears, and make a close study of each ear.

In selecting out the ten or twenty ears for an exhibit care should be taken to get good sound ears with no grains shelled off. All the ears should look alike as to size, length of ears, characters of butts, tips, rows of grains, size, shape and indentation of grains, etc. In an exhibit of corn it is assumed that the ears are selected according to their qualities and suitability for seed purposes. A uniform type of ear should be selected. Uniformity indicates careful selection and good breeding.

Explanatory

1. Trueness to type. The ears should conform to the variety characteristics in variety classes, and to the prevail-

Dairying, Hog Growing, Poultry Producing AND Sheep Raising

Are the Most Profitable Industries in the World and the Best Adapted Industries in the Amarillo Country of Any Country in the United States.

Go and See With Your Own Eyes

We now offer the L. X. lands for sale to stock farmers in tracts to suit the purchaser, on good terms. We expect as soon as reasonably possible to put a demonstration stock farming colony on these lands, demonstrating what combined farming by combining dairying, hog growing, poultry producing and sheep raising can do in the Amarillo country; demonstrating the possibilities along these lines of the Amarillo country, which we think is the best adapted for the foregoing industries in the United States, which are the most profitable in the United States.

We would advise homeseekers to go up to the Amarillo country and look over our lands and take plenty of time to investigate what we say and inquire of stock people, who have been in that country and have made a success of it, what they think of our proposition before investigating elsewhere.

These lands are near Amarillo, Texas, a city of about 12,000 people, and has three trunk lines of railroad. Amarillo, Texas, is the wonder of the Southwest.

For further information, address E. A. (Pat) Paffrath, lock box No. 62, Fort Worth, Texas, or either Mr. R. S. Allen or George L. Woodward of Electra, Texas, or see Mr. J. H. Avery, our local representative at Amarillo, Texas.

Cut this out and file for future reference.

If you want to buy or sell land or cattle on either side of the quarantine line, it is to your interest to see E. A. (Pat) Paffrath before doing so. It's no trouble for Pat Paffrath to answer either questions or letters.

ing type in general classes. May be omitted at discretion of judges.

2. Uniformity of exhibit. Ears to be uniform in shape, length, circumference, color and indentation. For each defective in these respects the exhibit score should be cut not to exceed one-half point.

3. Maturity and market condition. Ears should be firm and the kernels and cob free from mould or injury. Firmness may be tested by pressing kernels with the thumb. Cut not to exceed one-half point for each defective ear.

4. Shape of ear. The shape of the ear should be nearly cylindrical because such ears usually bear a greater proportion of grain and have fewer grains which are not uniform in size and shape. Cut the exhibit not to exceed one point for each tapering ear.

5. Proportion of circumference to length. The proportion of circumference (measured half way between the butt and the middle of the ear) to length, should be as three to four, or the circumference should be three-fourths the length. Cut not to exceed one-half point for each ear decidedly defective in this proportion.

6. Butts. Butts should be well rounded with deep regular grains solidly compacted together around a clean saucer-shaped cavity.

7. Tips. There should be deep grains well out to the end of the ear in regular rows. The ideal tip is entirely covered with grains of good size, but as this is a character affected by seasonal conditions and often destroyed by insects, too much stress should not be given to this point.

8. Furrows between the rows. Furrows between the rows should be narrow and the grains fit tightly together in the row.

9. Space between rows at cob. Space between grains at cob in the same row and in adjacent rows should be very narrow or none.

10. Grains or kernels. The grains should be uniform in size and shape. The best shape is slightly wedge form and with straight and well-filled corners so as to fit tightly together; never pointed. They should be of uniform thickness and possess sound germs of good size. Cut the exhibit not to exceed one and one-half points for each ear with grains of poor shape.

11. Color. Grains should be free from mixture and true to variety color. For each ear showing five or more off-colored grains a cut of one point should be made. Grains missing from the ear may be counted as mixed at the discretion of the judges. Differences in shade of color of grain or cob may be scored off at discretion of judges.

12. Proportion of grain to ear. In determining proportion of grain to cob weigh each alternate ear in the exhibit. Shell and weigh the cobs. Subtract the weight of the cobs from the weight of the ears, thus obtaining the weight of the corn. Divide the weight of the grain by the weight of the ears, thus finding the per cent of grain. The proportion of grain should not be less than 85 per cent. Cut one point for each ear shelled having less than 85 per cent grain. Average the results for the five ears shelled and for each one per cent below the standard, cut one point.

Cattle Prices Bound to Rise

Shortage of Cattle Will Be Felt in Texas Soon

The cattlemen of Texas and the southwest are expecting high prices for all classes of stuff this year and some of them are going so far as to predict \$4.50 per hundred for good Texas grass stuff off the range before the first of June. There is more optimism than usual apparent in cattle circles at this time, and it all appears largely predicated on the alleged scarcity of cattle.

This thing of a shortage in cattle has been harped on by the producing element so long that it is almost worn threadbare in places, and it is often urged that the talk is not backed up by actual facts. Men who expect to buy cattle in the spring are insisting that there will be just as many horns and hoofs in evidence this year as usual, but such talk is not heard among the livestock producers of the country. They are practically a unit in declaring that the country was never up against such a shortage in all classes of cattle as that which is now in existence and conditions thruout the range country appears to very largely substantiate these claims.

It is a well known fact that Texas has not been producing cattle during the past three or four years in any thing like the same ratio as in former years. The extension of agricultural operations into the former range country is ample evidence of that fact, for every farm that has been opened up has reduced the range to that extent, and the range has been and is yet steadily giving away in the face of the continued advance of the man with the hoe.

That much of the country that has been taken from the old time range cattlemen will continue to produce cattle, is a well established principle, but it has not yet attained the point where it is producing cattle as it did under the dominion of the cowman. There must intervene an interregnum during which there will be a shortage of cattle, and this is what the average cowman is now so strongly insisting is already in existence.

Those cattlemen who are expecting and predicting higher prices during all of the present year seem to have the facts on their side of the controversy at this time.

Chancellor Day's book is called "A Raid on Prosperity," but its sale has not been large because it doesn't teach the reader how to make a raid of that kind.

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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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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

OFFICERS:

President—L. T. Pryor...San Antonio
First V-P.—Richard Walsh...Palodura
Second V-P.—J. H. P. Davis...Richmond
Secretary—H. E. Crowley...Fort Worth
Asst. Sec'y—Berkely Spiller...Ft Worth
Treasurer—S. B. Burnett...Fort Worth

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

Fully appreciating the efforts put forth by The Stockman-Journal in furthering the interests of the cattle industry in general and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in particular, and believing that said Stockman-Journal is in all respects representative of the interests it champions, and reposing confidence in its management to in future wisely and discreetly champion the interests of the Cattle Raisers' Associations of Texas, do hereby, in executive meeting assembled, endorse the policies of said paper, adopt it as the official organ of this association, and commend it to the membership as such.

Done by order of the executive committee, in the city of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

A MESS OF TURNIPS

TURNIPS in Fort Worth are selling for 6½ cents apiece. Two bits will buy four.

It is the season when all garden vegetables appeal to the appetite and perhaps it is because of the particular appetizing qualities belonging to turnips alone, making them more of a luxury than a food for common indulgence, which puts their price at such a lofty figure.

Six and a quarter cents apiece for turnips in Fort Worth. And they feed turnips to cows in Ireland.

Admitting all the subtle and exquisite odors which properly prepared turnips possess, and all their palate-tickling joys, why should they be so high?

We are told that an ancient Roman, Lucullus it was—

—whom no Epicurean joys could charm,
Ate roasted turnips on his Sabine farm."

And doubtless he enjoyed them. It is doubtful, tho, if Lucullus paid 6½ cents apiece for them. Undoubtedly, as the old verse tells us, they grew on the Sabine farm it mentions. In other words Lucullus raised them himself.

And that is the point for Texas.

If turnips are worth so much in January, why aren't more of them raised? There are turnip patches apparently in every direction if one but strolls into the country around Fort Worth and looks at the gardens. Yet the price is high. Maybe there is a turnip trust.

Not for a minute. The trouble with the turnips is as with nearly every other vegetable grown and sold in Texas, they aren't marketed right.

Somebody is getting a whole lot of profit out of turnips at four for a quarter. Somebody who raised just as many turnips, isn't getting anything at all, except perhaps some for his family and the rest for his dairy cow.

It hasn't been long since The Telegram called attention to the fact that for at least part of the year we import tomatoes from Mexico. Our cu-

cumber pickles are raised in Iowa. Our cheese comes from Wisconsin and New York.

And yet our orators place their hands upon their breasts and in voices trembling with emotion bellow forth to their enraptured listeners

"Texas can feed the world."

Certainly it can. But it isn't feeding itself yet. Not by a long ways. That is why the subject of turnips is being mentioned. Some day vegetables in Texas will be marketed properly. It will never be done until there is organization and a systematic supply to meet the varying demand.

Every truck growers' association formed in Texas this winter means more money to the truck growers themselves and less money paid out of the pockets of poor people who like turnips, potatoes, tomatoes, and all the other vegetables when they can afford them.

It's worth thinking over.

OUR WESTERN NEIGHBOR

IT IS only on account of thinking about the good things of Texas all the time that makes most of us disposed to treat our Western neighbor, New Mexico, a little neglectfully at times. New Mexico, at least that portion of it making itself heard in the newspapers of the territory, wants to be a state. Even with a Democratic governor which President Roosevelt gave it, it is not wholly happy. Here are some interesting facts about New Mexico which show why it is just in demanding the same advantages as were recently conferred on Oklahoma:

New Mexico has an area of 122,469 square miles.

It has a population of over 400,000.

It has a population greater than that of Idaho, Delaware, Nevada or Wyoming.

It has a larger native born American population than any other state admitted in the last few years, with the exception of Oklahoma.

It has 2,000 miles of railroads in contemplation.

It has 3,500 miles of railroads in operation.

It has 8,809,840,000 tons of coal available.

It has 4,250,000 head of sheep.

It has an annual output of wool of 25,000,000 pounds.

It has 546,597 head of cattle, assessed at \$5,180,622.

It has had 25,000 original homestead applications filed in the last twenty months (January 1, 1906, to October 1, 1907), which means an increase in population of 100,000 people.

It has one county which had 500 people at last census, and which now has a population of 20,080.

It had in 1906 property assessed at \$43,242,746.31.

It had in 1907 property assessed at \$48,509,097.26.

It has increased in taxation value in one year to the extent of \$5,266,350.95.

It has over 1,000,000 acres of land under cultivation and irrigation.

It has applications now on file for permits to construct water works and irrigate 654,500 acres.

It has sixty-nine national and territorial banks and trust companies with a capitalization of \$2,900,000.

It has established seventy-seven new postoffices since December 1, 1907, which means an increase in population of at least 50,000.

VICTORY FOR SHIPPERS

The information that has been given out during the past few days to the effect that the railways are preparing to refund \$150,000 to livestock shippers under the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the famous Chicago terminal case, has caused profound satisfaction among the cattlemen of the entire country. It is expected among the cattlemen and livestock

shippers as a complete backdown on the part of the offending railways, and indicative of their desire to drop the terminal charge of \$2 like a hot potato.

As a matter of fact, several million dollars have been illegally taken from shippers of livestock to the Chicago market so long as the \$2 terminal charges were levied, and if shippers had kept track of their shipments it is now quite probable that the railways could be compelled to refund one-half the amount they have collected since the \$2 charge was instituted. But there are thousands of shippers who have lost all track of their shipments and are in no position to go after the railways. This will enable the railways to get out of a very embarrassing position with the expenditure of a comparatively small amount of cash.

There is so much satisfaction thro'out the range country over the winning of the fight that there will not be much disposition to go back and rake up the embers of the dead past. This terminal case has been pending for a number of years and has been stubbornly contested on both sides. The railways long ago realized they were beaten and would have willingly compromised the issue, but the cattlemen were determined it should be fought out and forever settled.

The refunding of \$150,000 on the claims that can be established will be of some benefit to the shippers, however, and there will be a general disposition to let bygones be bygones and rub out and begin all over again. Especially is this disposition manifest since it is understood that henceforth and forever the railways will be permitted to collect but \$1 per car on cattle that are shipped to the Chicago market.

Great credit is due the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas for the victory won in this fight, as the brunt of the battle has continually been on the shoulders of the men who are standing to the front in upholding the dignity and importance of that organization.

PANHANDLE AGRICULTURE

AN INTERESTING item comes from Channing, to the effect that the first bale of cotton ever marketed there has just been sold by L. A. Ash, a Hartley county man, who moved there from Corpus Christi in March of the present year. He raised a crop of milo maize on the land from which he gathered the cotton which was not planted until June. His cotton graded as good middling and Channing merchants raised a premium of \$70 to show their appreciation of his enterprise.

Channing is north of Amarillo and on the other side of the Canadian river. Its altitude is more than 3,000 feet, and anyone who would have said five years ago that cotton could be raised there would have been laughed at. Channing was originally the ranch headquarters for the big Capitol Syndicate which, until a few years ago, owned the biggest ranch in the United States. The surrounding country was anything but agricultural, being devoted exclusively to grass and cattle.

A few years ago the big LX ranch began to be cut up into farms and since then agricultural progress has been rapid.

Mr. Ash, the first farmer to succeed with cotton so far north in Texas has this year also raised 700 bushels of corn, 1,200 bushels of milo maize, 120 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of oats, besides other small grain. He raised all the vegetables the family could use, has a flock of poultry and is also raising hogs. This is on land that cost him \$11.50 an acre.

Raising cotton in Hartley county does not prove it to be a successful crop there, but it proves cotton can be raised much farther north in Texas than most people had supposed. Pluck and persistence and Texas soil make a combination that can be equaled nowhere else in the United States.

Poor Fellow

"Dey give him ten years fer stealin' a 'possum," said the colored brother, "an' de worst of it was he didn't get ter eat it."

MORE COMMERCIAL CLUBS

AT AMARILLO this week, delegates from all the commercial clubs of the Panhandle will meet to discuss forming an organization similar to that of Central West Texas. Undoubtedly the organization will be completed before the meeting at Amarillo ends.

This is a direct result of the work of the Central West Texas Association of Commercial Clubs, organized at Abilene, only last June. The Panhandle clubs have heard what Central West Texas has done and they are following the example. The Telegram has remarked before that when the commercial clubs of these two sections are fully organized they will represent the best thought and the most progressive citizenship of a territory totaling 50,000 square miles which produced 1,000,000 bales of cotton in 1906, and which is developing faster from an agricultural standpoint than any other region in the country.

The new organization to be formed at Amarillo will be valuable, not only to itself, but to Central West Texas. It will give the latter section competition, and competition is the most spirited influence for good work ever devised. Central West Texas will have to work harder than ever for new industries and new immigrants.

Fort Worth ought to have a great deal of interest in these associations. As long ago as January, 1906, The Telegram called attention to the undeveloped resources of West Texas, which meant more trade for Fort Worth. During 1907 this paper published many stories illustrative of the richness of the Panhandle. West Texas has the Texas & Pacific railroad to bring its products of Fort Worth. The Panhandle has the Fort Worth & Denver. We have the logical metropolis for both big sections and square dealing and a kindly interest will maintain their long standing friendship for us.

Fort Worth extends greetings and good wishes to the Amarillo meeting, as well as to the one at Abilene the following week. Such meetings mean much, not only for the sections directly interested, but for all Texas.

The Austin Statesman pertinently asks:

Can it be that the Texas people are blind to the good that is to come to this state from advertising its wonderful possibilities and vast possessions of soil, climate and minerals abroad? Texas is more richly endowed with mineral wealth than any other like territory in the world; Texas has more and better climate than any other country, big or little or young or old, on earth; Texas has more productive soil and soil that will produce more things and better things to the amount of labor expended upon it than any other country under the sun. These things should be advertised. The world should be apprised of them. The Five Million Club should have the unstinted support of every patriotic and loyal Texas citizen in the effort that is being put forth by it to get the marvelous resources and distinct advantages to be found in this state before the peoples of other countries.

The next two weeks will be filled with conventions important to Texas. The Panhandle commercial clubs meet at Amarillo, the West Texas commercial clubs and the state nut growers convene at Abilene, the Texas State Swine Breeders' Association meets at Cleburne, and the Texas state corn growers meet at Terrell.

Work of The Bureau of Animal Industry in 1907

By DR. A. D. MELVIN
Chief of the Bureau

Ever expanding, ever developing, the bureau of animal industry has continued its work in the various lines connected with the health of our live stock, the welfare of our stockmen and farmers and dairymen, and the safety of the general public who consumes the products of the farm and range. Its activities are so manifold and far reaching that it will only be possible in the limits of a brief review to touch upon some of the more important items.

The Meat Inspection

Under the law of June 30, 1906, the meat inspection has not only been extended so as to cover a large proportion of the total meat production, but has been made more thorough and efficient. In the year just previous to the passage of that law the inspection was conducted at 163 establishments and 58 cities and towns, while during the fiscal year 1907 it was applied to 708 establishments in 186 cities and towns. For the year ending Sept. 30, 1907—the first twelve months under the full operation of the new law—52,752,577 animals were inspected, and 160,366 carcasses and 888,653 parts were condemned. There was also condemned on reinspection 27,275,711 pounds of meat and meat food products which had for various reasons become unwholesome or unfit for food since the inspection at the time of slaughter, and for the inspection and condemnation of which the old law made no provision.

Under former law the inspection was practically confined to an examination before and at the time of the slaughter. Now it only comprises a careful ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspection, but follows the product thru all the processes of preparing, curing, canning, etc., prevents the use of harmful preservatives and coloring matter, requires honest labeling and enforces sanitation in all the plants and processes. So far as the federal power extends it is being used to secure a wholesome meat supply for the public, but it cannot reach the establishments doing business entirely within a state, and there is need for the federal inspection to be supplemented by efficient state and local inspection.

Eradication of the Cattle Tick

Substantial progress was made during 1907 in the work of eradicating from the southern states the tick which spreads the contagion of Texas fever of cattle. This work is no longer an experiment; the results so far obtained show that the complete extermination of this costly pest is entirely practicable. The areas freed from the ticks and already released from quarantine or proposed for early release comprise 37 whole counties and 19 parts of counties, aggregating nearly 41,000 square miles. The work of the year involved about 2,500,000 inspections and 780,000 disinfections of cattle, and was carried on in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas and California, usually in co-operation with the state and local authorities.

The methods employed varied somewhat according to local conditions. In sections where the herds were large, dipping and spraying were carried on, sometimes in conjunction with pasture rotation. In places where the cattle were few, hand dressing with oil was the usual procedure.

While most of the work has been and will doubtless continue to be done in areas contiguous to the quarantine line, encouragement has been given to local work in any part of the quarantined area, assurance being given that when any considerable portion had been rendered tick free it will be released from quarantine.

Strange as it may seem, there has been met in some localities not only a lack of co-operation but an active opposition to the work. It is the intention not to resume operations in such localities until the sentiment changes, as more can be accomplished by using the available funds in places where the work is appreciated and supported by those most directly concerned.

If congress will support the work of tick eradication with adequate appropriations, and if the states interested will do their part by enacting favorable laws and providing necessary funds, it is believed to be only a question of a reasonable time when the southern cattle tick in this country will be a thing of the past.

Eradication of Scabies of Sheep and Cattle

The prevalence of sheep scab has been considerably reduced during the

year. The quarantine has been removed from Wyoming and Idaho, and it is expected that it may soon be removed from Utah. It is hoped that with another year's work the disease may also be eradicated from Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. The total number of inspections of sheep and goats for scabies during the fiscal year 1907 was 62,625,831, and the total number dipped was 12,133,466.

The eradication of cattle mange is being continued, but has been retarded in some localities by the removal of fences from the public domain in conformity with an act of congress, and by the difficulty of enforcing proper sanitary measures on the open range, where cattle travel great distances and mingle freely. To meet these conditions it was found necessary during the year to adopt more stringent regulations, and better results were obtained. During the fiscal year 1907 there were 15,243,323 inspections of cattle for scabies and 466,623 dippings. The amendment of the public land laws so as to permit the leasing and fencing of public domain, allowing owners better control over their animals and largely preventing the promiscuous mingling of stock, would be of great advantage of combating contagious diseases of live stock.

Animal Husbandry Work

Experiments and investigations are being carried on by the bureau in connection with the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep and poultry, besides some small animals, and in the feeding of hogs, cattle and poultry, most of the work being in co-operation with state experiment stations.

The breeding work in Colorado for the production of a type of American carriage horses is progressing satisfactorily, and the same is true of the work of breeding Morgan horses in Vermont. The latter work has been encouraged and extended through the generosity of Mr. Joseph Battell, who donated to the department a farm of 400 acres near Middlebury, to be used in these operations.

Sheep breeding experiments are being carried on in Wyoming with the object of developing a breed suitable to the range conditions of the west. Experiments in developing a milking strain of Shorthorn cattle have been begun in Minnesota. Experiments have also been made in the production of beef in the south by feeding native and grade steers with southern feed-stuffs. Poultry breeding and feeding experiments are in progress in Maine and at the bureau experiment station near Washington, D. C. Experiments in animal nutrition are being continued in Pennsylvania and work in feeding beef cattle has been taken up in Missouri.

The Dairy Industry

A large and increasing amount of work, both education and research, is being accomplished by the dairy division of the bureau.

In the work for the development of the dairy industry of the south nine men have been engaged in seven states. Assistance has been rendered in the selection and breeding of herds, the keeping of records of feeds and of the products of the herds, the remodeling of old barns and the building of new ones, the construction of silos, etc. A striking example of the practical results to be obtained by the adoption of better methods is afforded by records kept of a number of herds showing an average increase of \$3.75 in the monthly production of each cow.

The bureau has had an important part in the general movement for a better milk supply, and assistance in that direction has been rendered to a number of cities. The milk supply of Washington, D. C., was investigated, and 915 dairies and dairy herds, with 16,446 cows, were inspected and rated. With few exceptions the conditions found were very unsatisfactory, the average score being only 45 out of a possible 100 points, and it is believed that these conditions are no worse than those existing around other large cities.

The economic feature of the creamery business have received special attention during the year. Lax methods resulting in heavy loss have been noted in many creameries, and assistance has been rendered in overcoming these conditions.

The Tuberculosis Problem

The agitation regarding meat and milk inspection has brought the question of tuberculosis before the public in a more direct manner than ever before, and the time now seems ripe to make a determined effort toward the eradication of this disease from our herds. The reports of the meat inspection service show that the disease is on the increase, the percentage of

tuberculosis found in cattle in abattoirs having risen from 0.169 in 1903 to 0.539 during a portion of 1907, while the percentage in hogs for the past fiscal year was 1.43. Tests made by officials of various states with tuberculin furnished by the bureau gave reactions in from 2.79 to 19.69 per cent of the cows tested. In tests made during the past year covering 37 herds and 658 cattle supplying milk to the city of Washington, 18 per cent of the cows were found to be tuberculous. Several of the reacting cows, which otherwise gave no indication of disease and appeared to be in perfect health, were taken to the bureau experiment station for observation and experiments, and over 40 per cent of them were found to be expelling germs of tuberculosis in large numbers in their feces. By feeding experiments the disease was communicated to calves and guinea pigs. Other experiments made by the bureau have proved conclusively that hogs are readily infected by eating the feces and milk of tuberculous cows, and that the common practice of having hogs to follow cattle in the feeding lot is a prolific source of the disease in hogs. It is believed that if tuberculosis were eradicated from cattle it would soon practically disappear from hogs.

The elimination of the tuberculous cow, therefore, seems to be the solution of the tuberculosis problem. Whether we consider the subject from a standpoint of the public health or of the financial welfare of the stock raiser, the eradication of tuberculosis is greatly to be desired. The recent effort of the large packing interests to buy all dairy cows subject to post-mortem inspection shows that the loss is becoming serious.

Plan of Tagging All Dairy Cows

The bureau has recently undertaken to ascertain the origin of all tuberculous cattle slaughtered at establishments where inspection is maintained, and in such instances to inform the state authorities of the facts. It is hoped that this information will be used in locating the centers of infection and in eradicating the disease. When a system of co-operation can be

effected between the state and Federal governments providing for a general plan of tagging all dairy cows shipped to market centers for slaughter the work of locating these centers will be greatly simplified. In order to check the spread of the disease it may become necessary for the Federal government to quarantine against the interstate shipment of cows from certain states where the disease prevails to a considerable extent and require a strict supervision over all animals removed from such states, and only remove the quarantine from sections of a state when it has been demonstrated that the disease has been either eradicated or is under strict local quarantine. Recently the secretary of agriculture issued a notice calling attention to the law which prohibits the interstate movement of animals affected with any contagious disease. It is the purpose of the department to enforce this law with regard to tuberculosis and to institute prosecutions in the Federal courts in any case in which evidence is obtained that cattle or hogs known to be affected with tuberculosis are driven or shipped from one state to another, either for slaughter or for any other purpose.

In view of the position of congress on meat inspection, it would seem only logical for that body to supplement existing legislation by giving the department of agriculture authority to inspect all dairy cows and dairy establishments whose products are to enter interstate or foreign commerce, so as to exclude the products of diseased cows and products prepared under insanitary conditions, according to the principle on which the meat inspection is based. Conditions with regard to dairy products are fully as bad as, or worse than, those at slaughter houses which led to the passage of the new meat inspection law.

To eradicate tuberculosis would be an expensive undertaking, the economical in the long run; and since any action in that direction would be for the public good, it would seem only fair that the Federal and state governments should bear at least a portion of the loss involved in the destruction of diseased animals in cases where such destruction seems necessary.

How to Prevent Blackleg Spread

Vaccination Is Inexpensive Compared With Results

Several Texas ranch owners have expressed the opinion that blackleg never caused any appreciable loss in cattle until after it became impossible to burn the pastures off regularly every winter, and it is generally believed that this fact is in a large measure responsible for the rapidity with which the disease has seemed to develop and spread as the country has settled up.

No agent yet discovered exerts a stronger adverse influence upon the blackleg germ than heat, and when the country was open and big prairie fires were common throughout the range country, cases of blackleg were much rarer than they have been since. Where it is possible to spare the grass in pastures that have become infected through the dying of cattle with blackleg, it is always a very safe rule to not only burn the carcass of the animal, but the grass in the vicinity of where it died.

There are a great many people who entertain cases of blackleg among their cattle without knowing what the disease really is. They will call it murrain, red water and a multitude of other names—some going so far even as to suspect hydrophobia, and after the animal dies there is much conjecture as to the cause of its death, but no satisfactory conclusions.

The fact that the disease most commonly appears among young cattle in isolated cases often gives rise to the apprehension that it has been bitten by some rabid animal, while in some other instances, the trouble is ascribed to the animal having eaten something of a poisonous nature. Ignorance of the real conditions often lead a further spread of the disease, and while blackleg is generally fatal, it is a disease that can be readily controlled through vaccination.

Vaccine virus is cheap—costing but

about 15 cents for each animal vaccinated when purchased, and for several years the federal government has been distributing large quantities of it annually free of charge. It looks singular that so many young cattle are permitted to die annually from this disease, when it can be entirely prevented, and the man who loses stock in this manner has only himself to blame for his losses. The purchase of the necessary vaccine and vaccination of the calves can be always depended upon absolutely to prevent blackleg.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

Government Agent May Give Abilene Six Stations

ABILENE, Texas, Jan. 6.—The 25,000 Club of this city has received a letter from W. D. Bentley, special agent of the Agricultural Department stationed at Wichita Falls, in which he stated that the appropriation for distribution of free seed had been exhausted, but that if the club would raise a small sum for payment of seed he would come to Abilene with the view of perfecting arrangements for putting in five or six demonstration farms in this vicinity.

Get Farm Statistics

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 6.—Commissioner of Agriculture R. T. Milner is doing all in his power to enforce the provisions of an act of the Thirtieth legislature which "makes it the duty of the tax collectors to take the agricultural statistics of the state." There has been a disposition by some assessors to be indifferent to this matter, in view of the fact that no appropriation was made by the legislature to compensate them for the great amount of extra labor entailed. Commissioner of Agriculture Milner is, however, pushing the work vigorously and is sending circulars and blanks to the farmers, assessors and county newspapers, asking their co-operation.

Billiards of French Origin

France is responsible for the game of billiards. Devigne invented it in 1572.

Talks With Texas Stock Farmers

Fort Worth Good Enough

Ben VanTuyl of Colorado City, Texas, came in with a car of calves in a train of eight other cars of stock. He was looking brown and cheery and did not seem to have felt the effects of the financial uproar so far. "No, I am not going any further with my calves, Fort Worth looks good enough to me. We are getting along nicely out our way," said Captain Van Tuyl. "Grass has cured well on the ground and cattle are not suffering at all. Land is still bringing a good price and there seems to be a good demand for it still, despite the panic. Yes, I will get together a lot of stuff and send it down to you to add to your exhibit. I am sorry that we are not to have you represent us longer, but still if you wish samples for your exhibit, I will send it to you. We have some good corn and Kaffir corn and can get up quite a good sample of our products despite the season of the year."

Conditions in Howard County

E. M. Riley is a resident of Howard county and gets his mail from the postoffice at Big Springs. "I am away from home a good bit," said Mr. Riley, "but spent Christmas at the old place and I found matters in Howard county in better shape than I ever saw them. There is no end of water, both on the ground and in it, and that secures a good season and early grass if it is not too cold. Cattle are in fine shape indeed and cattlemen are doing well. Grass is good and having cured on the ground makes good range for the stock. Many emigrants are coming in all the time and lands are selling right along all the time to actual settlers, that is to farmers. When land is selling for homes for farmers the country has a fine future ahead of it, but when it is being bought by speculators it is a detriment. Farmers develop the country, but speculators hold for the unearned increment and add nothing to the wealth of the country or community."

Jones County Prospering

Captain John W. Davis is an old resident of Jones county but has been making his headquarters away from that flourishing county for some time, but now and then he returns to his old stamping ground and is ready to report everything good. "I was in Jones county not long ago," said Capt. Davis, "and it did me good to see the old county so prosperous in every respect. I don't believe that take it all in all there is a better land in Texas than Jones county, and in proof of that it is only necessary to go and take a look at the condition of the people. Grass is good, cattle are fat, crops of all sorts are as fine as could be and the people are happy and not kicking. Yes, my father and brother still live there, my brother being at the head of a banking institution in Anson. The railroad that was built thru the county during the past year has done wonderful things for the county and it has responded splendidly."

Back From a Hunt

Paul Stieren, secretary of the executive committee of the Live Stock Exchange, paid his old home a visit during the holidays, that being the old town of San Antonio. Paul always has a good time while he is on a visit to the old town, for he has relatives and a host of friends there who make it a rule to give him a hearty reception and a good old time. "I had a splendid visit," said he, "and met a lot of the old boys who were at home for the holidays. I went out to Mr. Pryor's ranch on the Neuces on a hunt but did not kill anything much. Everything is in good shape out on the ranch and in the country. Grass is a little short but there is so much good brush and chaparral that cattle can get enough to keep them up, not fat, but in good fix to stand the winter. There

has been no frost yet to kill, and the mesquites are still holding a part of their leaves. The whole country around San Antonio is doing well and there is plenty of moisture in the ground for a good season."

Sheep Doing Well

W. C. Blanks, a young man who makes his home in Sherwood, Texas, but passes a lot of time in San Angelo, was in the Live Stock Exchange talking of the beautiful Concho country. "Cattle and sheep are doing very well indeed," said he, "alho it was very dry in the summer and early fall, but the tallow weed is on hand and that fattens sheep and cattle both. Sheep are in considerable numbers in our country and are in fine shape and now that wool and mutton are bearing fair prices sheep are on the up-grade as to value. The Orient railroad is grading from near Sherwood to Angelo, a distance of about 30 miles, and are getting along finely. It runs up Spring creek and has a fine route to run over. The road is expecting to pass about a mile and a half from Sherwood and there is some opposition to this from the old settlers. The route by Sherwood is almost impossible unless at great expense, so it is really best for the track to leave it a short distance off the road. There are no very substantial county improvements in Sherwood so the country would not lose much in case of a change of county site."

He Finds Money in Hogs

J. C. McComie is from Gregg county and gets his mail in Gladewater; he is a farmer and stock raiser, besides having fruit, etc. "I am paying most attention now to hog raising," said Mr. McComie, "and as we raise a good class of hogs it pays very well unless prices drop on us as they have recently. I brought in a load of 79 head of hogs which I raised myself. I sold for \$4.22 per hundred pounds. I sold some hogs about the same class at \$6.85 per hundred, before the panic. We had an almost total failure of crops this last year. We have no grass. Peaches do well, but the hot weather sent the sap up into them and then the cold swamped them as far as bearing is concerned. Fall tomatoes generally are a paying crop, and berries also. There is a good season in the ground now and the prospects are good for a good planting season. Berries are our first money crop and they begin to come in about April 10. Cabbage then come in about May 15, tomatoes June 10, then the peaches and other fruit and cotton, etc. follows, so that in an ordinary good year we have constant supplies of money coming in and there is plenty of work at good wages for the working portion of the community. That makes it good for the merchant and all feel the increased impetus given all business thru the farmers."

Captain Mitchell Returns

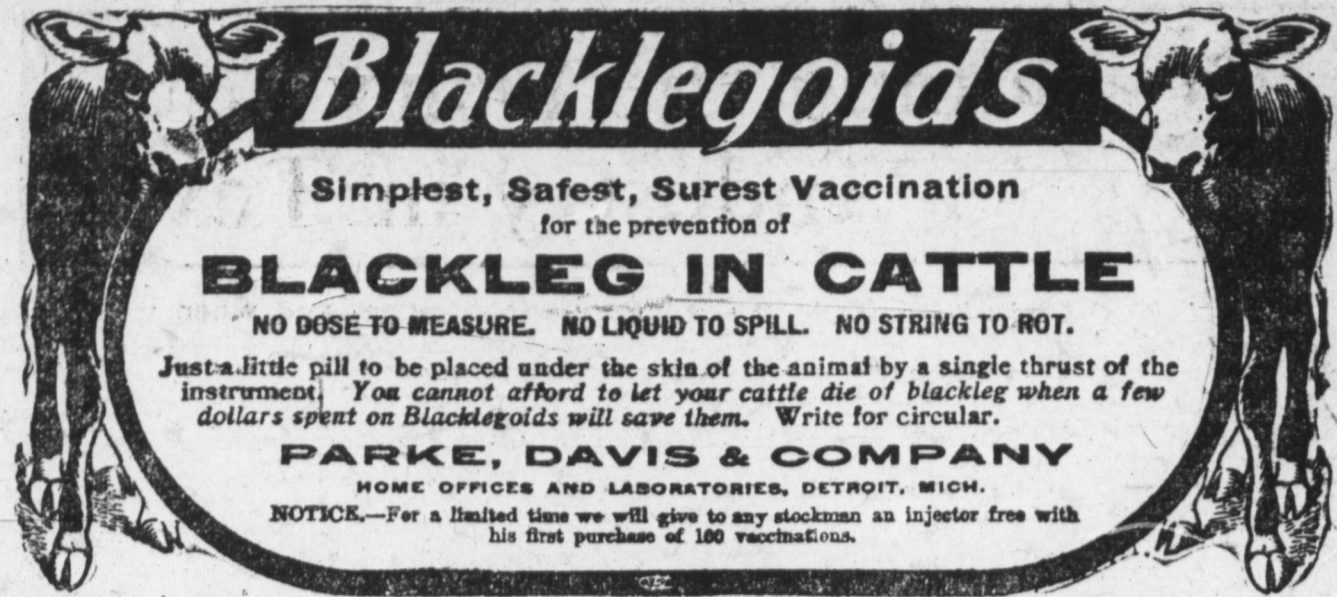
Captain J. B. Mitchell of the Live Stock Exchange came in from his holiday trip to his old home in Austin looking refreshed and ready for the new years work. "I had a fine trip and spent the holidays in excellent shape. Things seem to be doing well in the capitol city, and I noticed many improvements of a very substantial character indeed. There were evidences everywhere that the financial flurry had not hurt Austin to any extent. Crops were very spotted the season just passed, in some places they were very good and near by a farm failed to respond and made but a poor showing. There has been plenty of rain and a good season in the ground and all things indicate a good spring ahead if it does not take on a vicious cold spell late."

Col. Sansom Raising Sheep

Colonel Marion Sansom was in his office in the Live Stock Exchange and did not seem to be at all pessimistic over conditions. "My ranch is all right," said the colonel. "I have the most of my sheep running out and have not fed at all and what they get to eat they work for but they all seem to be getting along well. My bunch of ewes and lambs I am feeding on hulls and meal and they are doing fine. There is nothing new in the live stock business that I know of. Things are slow just now, but they will probably pick up soon and the cattle begin to come in."

Doing Good

Do not only take occasions of doing good when they are thrust upon thee, but study to do all the good thou canst. Zeal of good works will make thee plot and contrive for them, consult and ask advice for them.—R. Baxter.



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.

Will Address Texas Cattlemen

Accept Invitations for San Antonio Meeting

H. E. Crowley, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association, announces a number of acceptances to invitations to speak at the association meeting to be held at San Antonio on March 18. Among the names of those who have designated their willingness to speak to the cattlemen are Governor T. M. Campbell of the state of Texas. Ex-Senator R. D. Gage, cashier of the First National bank at Fort Worth, will respond to the address of welcome. Ex-President W. W. Turney of the association, who resides in El Paso, will speak upon "The Cattle Business at Home and Abroad." He has recently returned from an extended visit in Europe, where he made close study of conditions pertaining to the cattle industry. State Senator Thomas J. Wornall of Missouri will address the convention in behalf of the American Royal Live

Stock Show of Kansas City. Professor H. H. Harrington of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas will address the convention on the "Evolution of the Cattle Industry." Dr. J. H. Wilson of Quanah, chairman of the state sanitary board, will talk upon the subject: "Benefit of Live Stock Sanitary Commission to the Cattle Interests," and Colonel T. T. Andrews of Fort Worth will discuss the purposes of the National Feeders and Breeders' Show and the "Objects Sought to Be Accomplished by the Holding of Same Annually at Fort Worth."

Silk Hat Better Than Card

Chicago News.
When Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota was in Washington he ran across J. Adam Bede, of the Minnesota delegation, wearing a silk hat.
"I'm going to tell on you, Adam, when I get home," said the governor, who wore an ordinary business suit. "It will be a hard blow to your constituents to hear you are wearing high silk hats and putting on airs."
"To tell you the truth, governor, I have to do it," said Bede. "Down here in Washington you can't do business without one. I tried going around these departments in a slough hat for a long time. When I entered an office I took off my hat and handed my card to a clerk and got left every time. Now I hand them this hat and get everything."

The American Boy

A Profusely Illustrated Monthly for BOYS.

Without Question the Most Entertaining and Practical Magazine in the World for Young Americans.

COVERS IN COLORS.

36 Pages, size of Ladies' Home Journal.

Serial and Short Stories by Stratemeyer, Tomlinson, Trowbridge, Munroe, Shute, and others, the best writers for boys in the world.

Departments relating to all Boy Hobbies, edited by experts.

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



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

H. M. PATTERSON,
El Paso, Texas.

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. F. Frouitt, Principal

Developing the Dairy Industry in Texas

Texas, and the great southwest as a whole, has many causes for congratulation. Speaking from a material standpoint, it has always had ample cause for congratulation because of its multifarious and practically limitless natural resources. But as resources undeveloped are of comparatively little benefit, it has now equally as great cause for gratification because of the rapid development of its resources. Never before have the various industries of this section, particularly of Texas, gone forward with such steady and satisfactory strides as during the recent past. Of these industries perhaps the progress of none has been more rapid, considering its almost totally neglected experience of the past, than dairying.

It has long been a matter of surprise, not to say astonishment, to those who have not investigated the matter, that Texas has not developed this industry to such an extent as to make it one of the state's most profitable sources of income. It is not worth while here to enter into details as to the reasons for its non-development. It may be said, however, that one of the reasons is that in many instances in the past some promoters of creamery establishments in Texas have misled the farmers, who were disappointed in their venture, and for this reason were for a long time indifferent, not to say opposed, to undertaking any further promotion of the business. It must be remembered, too, that this is usually the case where it is decided to undertake the development of an industry which has not been already tried in the section of the country in which the enterprise is to be launched.

But there are always those who are unwilling to "give up the ship," who do not like to be classed as "quitters" in any worthy undertaking; and it is to these, co-operating with new blood that has been infused into the business, that Texas is indebted for the rapid strides now being made.

The creditable exhibit at the recent state fair is eloquent and convincing evidence of this. The large number of entries, together with the excellent quality of the product shown, speak in no uncertain way of the work being done. There are now in running order and in prosperous condition, according to the information given the News, creameries at Denison, Houston, Sherman, Fort Worth, Breckenridge, San Antonio, Alvin, Boston and several other points, and there is being built near Denison by the government a model dairy farm, which will be equipped with all the necessary facilities for carrying on the work on both a scientific and profitable basis.

Reports as to this work are so far

WEAK MEN RECEIPT FREE

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

NELSON DRAUGHON College BUSINESS

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

CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law
Austin, - - Texas

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

very encouraging, and when it is demonstrated by the government agents there that dairying in this state is both possible and profitable, quite an impetus will be given the development of the industry. In commenting on the prospects for dairying in Texas the department of agriculture says: "There are some excellent herds of pure-bred dairy cattle near Marshall, San Antonio, Dallas, Fort Worth, El Paso, Houston and other towns, from which the equipment and practice of the dairy farms in these localities are being gradually improved."

Referring to the methods employed in the west in the manufacture of butter, the report says:

The system of delivering fresh sweet milk daily to the butter factory, which was the common practice after the discontinuance of the gathered cream system, has been largely changed. The farmers have bought separators, and they now skim the milk at home, feed the fresh, warm skim milk to the stock and deliver only the cream to the factory.

The increase in the magnitude of the industry in many of the northern states is an evidence of the profit in the business. Wisconsin, for instance, increased its butter production from 60,000,000 pounds in 1900 to 88,500,000 pounds in 1905—over 33 1-3 per cent within five years; Iowa, from 77,000,000 pounds in 1900 to 91,000,000 pounds in 1905; Minnesota, from 44,000,000 pounds in 1900 to 77,000,000 pounds in 1905. The amount of butter exported from the United States during the five fiscal years ending with 1900 was 114,923,530 pounds, which was sold at an average of 15-25c per pound. In this connection it may be stated that the butter exported from the United States has heretofore been principally of an inferior quality, the demand at home having taken all the better grades at good prices, which is indicative of the general demand for it, and of the further fact that the market for it is everywhere.

In order that the importance and magnitude of the dairy industry in the United States may be properly understood, it is only necessary to make a comparison of the value of dairy products with the output of some of the precious metals. For example, the output of gold, silver, copper, aluminum and lead for the year 1905 was as follows:

Gold	\$ 87,948,237
Silver	35,850,955
Copper	136,837,860
Lead	30,357,702
Aluminum	3,200,000

Total

Total	\$294,194,754
Value of milk, butter and cheese for the last census year.....	\$472,276,783

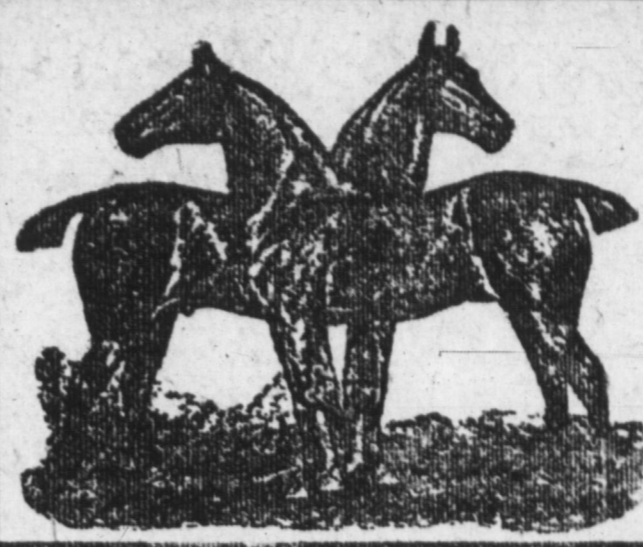
Granting that the dairy industry has increased during the last five years as shown by the states above referred to, as much or more than the production of metals, it will be seen that its products have been worth at least twice as much as the total production of gold, silver, copper, lead and aluminum for 1905.

There are thousands of carloads of creamery butter shipped into Texas every year. Why? Simply because the Texas people have not turned their attention to the business. Now, since they are beginning to see the possibilities in it, it is not too much to expect that they will within a very few years be supplying the home demand at least. It is certainly to be hoped such will be the case.

If there was ever an impressive illustration of the old saying about "carrying coals to Newcastle," the shipment of butter from other states to Texas, famed the world over for its immense herds of cattle and for its production in superabundance of forage crops, furnishes it. Let the dairymen follow the example of the fruit raisers, who are building canneries, and build creameries, large or small, and furnish Texas with all the butter they can consume.

But getting back to the dairy business in Colorado, W. H. Cowan, superintendent of the home for dependent and neglected children, received 98,949 pounds of milk from twelve cows at a cost of production of \$1.171. The following year he received 105,496 pounds from twelve cows, the cost of production being \$1.295. Valuing the milk at 15 cents per gallon, it amounts to \$1,855.20 and \$1,978.05 respectively.

By subtracting the cost of production and dividing by number of cows in herd we find that each cow returned to owner an average of \$57 above cost of milk production, a record



We will have a good lot of GERMAN COACH STALLIONS

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.

which will rank among the best of the best herds in any country.

Bert Potter of Peyton, Colo., has sold \$1,500 worth of cream from twenty cows besides having the skimmed milk for the calves.

W. E. Carpenter of the same place has cleared \$5 per month per cow and has fed no concentrated feed during the time of this record.

The figures prove conclusively that the dairy industry will flourish in this state if backed by practical dairymen. It is beyond the experimental stage.

There is no department connected with farming showing greater range of profit than the dairy industry; consequently the men who undertake it must be progressive and up to date in their methods and the only way to do this, in any line of business, is to subscribe for some good publication and make a study of what others are doing along the same line. I am not boosting for any certain publication—but during a short visit in Wisconsin I took note of the fact that the men who were making the reputation of Wisconsin as a "dairy state" were those to be found in attendance at the farmers' institute and dairy organizations and their names were to be found among the list of subscribers to the leading dairy papers. They were always eager to obtain knowledge from any source. While we do not claim that Colorado could rival Wisconsin or other great dairy states in their total dairy output, it is a self-evident fact that dairying can be made one of the sources of revenue to the Colorado farmer. It can be made the bank account from which the running expenses of the farm are to be drawn, leaving the crop receipts as net profit.

JIM J. GIRARDT.

Dairy Dots

According to the report of the state board of agriculture, S. W. Coleman of Sedalia, Mo., milks seven cows on ten acres of land. In the year 1906 he sold butter amounting to \$700, and hogs raised largely on skim milk amounting to \$850. His cows average 400 pounds of butter a year, which is sold at 25 cents a pound. It is very likely that some eggs and poultry were also sold off these ten acres.

The state board of agriculture reports that in the year 1906, E. and E. J. Hosmer of Marshfield, Mo., averaged 340 pounds of butter per head from seventy-one cows, which sold at 23 cents a pound, or \$78.20 per cow for butter alone.

During the year 1906, under direction of the state veterinarian, fifty-one Missouri herds of dairy cattle were subjected to the test for tuberculosis, and diseases cattle were found in fifteen of these bunches. The animals tested were 1,405, and 129 head were found to be diseased. The owner of any prominent herd can have his cattle tested by making application to Dr. D. F. Lucky, state veterinarian, at Columbia, Mo. It is very important that all milk producers place themselves in a position to guarantee this product.

At the Iowa state dairy convention over 200 tubs of butter were entered in the contest. The highest butter score was awarded to exhibit of A. M. Whitney of Whittemore, 97 1/2; and the second highest was 97 1/4, on the exhibit of C. A. Druel of Irvington. None of the butter made from whole milk scored less than 90 points. Of the gathered cream class the highest score was 97, on butter exhibited by Watson Schick of Volga City; and the second highest, 96 1/4, by B. T. Sales of Fern, Iowa; and the largest score in this class was 89.

It is reported from Chicago that the milk is being retailed to families at 40 cents a gallon, and that cream is sold at \$1.60 a gallon. This shows that milk and cream distribution costs more than production, as the farmer is not getting over 16 cents a gallon for his milk.

The Devil and the Idler
Turkish proverb: The devil tempts all other men, but idle men tempt the devil.

Cattlemen Are Buying Sheep

More Wool to Be Produced in the Concho Country

The Concho country, as the section contiguous to San Angelo is generally designated, has long been regarded as one of the greatest live stock sections in the United States. Some of the biggest cattlemen of the southwest make headquarters in San Angelo, and they own some of the finest and best bred cattle to be found in all Texas.

And these Concho country cattlemen are not only leaders in the breeding of fine cattle which always command the top of the market, but they are something of diversifiers when it comes to the production of live stock. For a number of years they have been giving particular attention to the production of fine horses and mules, and a few of them have even been known to contend that good money was to be made thru the production of swine.

But perhaps the greatest step forward that has been made by the cattlemen of the Concho country has been in the matter of turning their attention to the production of sheep. It is a very hard thing to do to get the average cowman to even agree that there is money to be made in the sheep business, let alone muster up sufficient courage to defy tradition and actually engage in sheep growing. This has been done by a number of the cattlemen down that way, however, during the past few years and the combination of sheep and cattle has proven such a winner that it is no longer considered a disgrace for a cattleman to be found running a pretty good bunch of sheep on the side.

Frank and Ralph Harris, two of the leading cattlemen of the Concho country, are among the latest converts to the sheep producing theory. They have several big ranches located down in that section of the state, and they have come to the conclusion that there is room on those ranches not only for the cattle, but also for some big flocks of sheep, and recently they purchased 3,500 head of the woolly fellows in Irion county, at \$3.50 for grown sheep and \$3 for lambs, and they are going to run this bunch of sheep on the side with their cattle. That they will make a success is apparent from the fact that the combination is no longer an experiment. It has been amply proven a success.

New York's City Railways

On a real busy day the New York railways take in one and one-half million nickels.

We Hear of More Cures

Of troubles originating in impure blood, scrofula, loss of appetite, catarrh, rheumatism, by Hood's Sarsaparilla than by all other so-called remedies combined. Somehow those cured by Hood's seem to stay cured, and they gladly tell the good news to others.

Scrofula Sore—"My wife had a scrofulous sore on her leg for years. Many different medicines gave but little benefit. She turned to Hood's Sarsaparilla and the sore quickly healed. It is a good blood medicine." J. N. DART, Crosby, Texas.

Afflicted 16 Years—"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofula, with which I have been troubled 16 years, and caused by vaccination. My little daughter had a scrofula swelling on her neck and Hood's Sarsaparilla also cured her." Mrs. NOVA HUGHES, Hughey, Tennessee.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold everywhere. In the usual liquid, or in tablet form called Sarsatabs, 100 Doses One Dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

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 akin, also, some Spring Pigs, both sexes. Bred sows and gilts for spring farrowing. MR. AND MRS. HENRY SHRADER, Wauneta, 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.

True Love and a Yellow Dog

BY HARRY M. GARDNER.

"Mar—rk!"

"Nettie!"

Simultaneous were the ejaculations. Lovers who had long been estranged were the following moment in each other's arms.

Nettie Milborn and Mark Haines met and loved. Life's sweet dream was blossoming into bride's roses when a yellow dog appeared and dreams of nuptial bliss were shattered. Two hearts were broken.

The couple had met at a football game the year before. Haines, captain and fullback of the Logan team, had just made a forty-five-yard run for a touchdown, when Miss Milborn, dashing and pretty, standing on the side lines, wearing the colors of Grafton, saw him.

Tall, well built, with frank, handsome face, he caused the heart of more than one girl that day to go piti-pat. Miss Milborn, favorably impressed, inquired his name, and during the rest of the game her eyes followed his movements. She even found herself cheering and clapping her hands whenever he made a brilliant play.

Her actions amazed her friends; they censured her because of disloyalty, and called her a traitor. She did not mind. The only daughter of Judge D. P. Milborn, petted and fostered, she had always had her own way; always did what she wanted, despite the opinion of others; and she now deemed that she had the right to cheer for this handsome football player if she chose.

The ball, kicked out of bounds, landed near the automobile in which Miss Milborn and her party stood. On a lumbering trot, Haines approached. Picking up the ball, his eyes met those of Miss Milborn for the first time. For a moment they gazed steadfastly at each other and then faint flushes of crimson surged in their cheeks. Haines' eyes dropped and he turned away.

That evening a ball was given in

honor of the victorious Logan team. Miss Milborn requested an introduction to her football knight and grid-iron hero. They danced, found the company of each other agreeable, and danced some more.

Haines called at her home, the finest and most palatial in Grafton, was invited to come again and did. Logan is only three miles from Grafton, and he called often.

Haines proposed, was accepted, and then went on a two-month camping trip.

Returning, tanned by the sun and feeling in fine spirit, he set out to call upon his sweetheart. Proceeding up the gravelled walk of the handsome grounds, he was assailed by a yellow cur that snapped spitefully at his heels. Watching a favorably opportunity he caught the dog on the toe of his shoe and sent it high into the air. As the yelping canine struck the ground, Haines heard a swish of skirts, and the next moment beheld his sweetheart, on her knees, caressing the dog.

Haines strode forth, arms extended. With the dog clasped tightly to her breast, she arose and haughtily drew back, her head poised scornfully. She glared at him with eyes that darted fire.

Amazed, Haines tried to speak, but she cut him short. "Any man, brute enough to kick poor, defenseless Fido, cannot be husband of mine. Here's your ring—take it." Pulling the engagement ring from her finger, she threw it at him, and turning, mounted the veranda.

Efforts to effect a reconciliation were futile. Some time later Haines resigned his position in the State National Bank and drifted west. Unable to secure a position in a bank, Haines tried to get a job at anything. His money ran low, finally gave out, and to prevent himself from starving he was forced to accept a job as waiter

in a cheap restaurant in Los Angeles.

Busy "hashing" fourteen hours in the day, at night when he got home to his hall bedroom he feasted his eyes on his old sweetheart's picture and allowed fancy to carry him back east and revive memories of old and happy days.

Glad that his work was over, one night Haines briskly walked from the restaurant and mingled with the crowd on Spring street. In attempting to get out of the way of one lady he bumped into another. She was his old sweetheart—the girl whom he dreamed of day and night. With her aunt she was touring the coast.

"And the dog—what of him?" asked Haines, dubiously, after greetings, weeps and sorrow manifestations were over.

"Dead," she sorrowfully exclaimed. "Thank heaven!" said Haines under his breath.

"Amen," echoed Cupid.

Will Not Bar Texas Cattle

Secretary Crowley on Oklahoma Legislation

Secretary H. E. Crowley of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association expresses the view, without reservation, that the apprehensions felt by the San Angelo country people that the legislature of Oklahoma will enact such drastic legislation that there will be no longer a possibility of shipping Texas cattle into the new state is entirely groundless.

These reports are that it is the intention of the Oklahoma legislature to pass such laws as will cut out the Texas cattle from that state, even after the double-dipping has been resorted lands available for the spring and

to. There is almost no other grazing summer use of the Texans and if the Oklahoma sanitary laws should be as stringent as some seem to fear there will follow the enforced retirement of many of the Texas cattlemen from the business and it would entail a loss to the Texas cattle raisers that can well go up into the millions.

In an authorized statement on this important subject Mr. Crowley says:

"I have heard all sorts of rumors relative to what the Oklahoma people proposed doing in the way of barring Texas cattle and have even gone so far as to personally investigate the matter, with the result that I do not believe there is a word of truth in it. During the past few days I have talked with several prominent cattlemen in the new state as well as owners of large grazing territories, and all of them have denied any knowledge of any such move, stating most emphatically that there is no truth in such reports.

"Oklahoma cattlemen realize that should such action be taken they would be left in the lurch for land leasers, for aside from Texas there are not sufficient cattle elsewhere to occupy the fields, and the land would then remain unoccupied. Should such legislation result it would mean the loss of millions of dollars to Texas cattlemen who would simply be forced out of business, and one can see for himself that the field owners in Oklahoma do not propose to cut off their noses to spite their faces when they would be losers just as well as the Texas cattlemen."

Talking Woman Is Robust

A man who figures has sent to the national bureau of statistics some facts of speech. He estimates that a woman talks eight times as much as a man; that she utters on an average 2,500 sentences a day, whereas only 300 come from him. He asserts that the woman who is a greater talker is invariably robust and full-chested.

Effeminate

Is the manly type of burglar dying out in this effeminate age? We trust not, but we note that some house-breakers who entered a well known confectionery establishment in the Strand the other night spent some of their time in consuming a quantity of chocolate, cream buns and assorted cakes.—Punch.

SEED CORN

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE. Earliest maturing Big Eared Corn in the world. Made 148 bushels per acre. It costs but 25 cents per acre for seed. Big illustrated catalog of seed corn and all kinds of Farm and Garden needs mailed FREE if you mention this paper.
RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, SHEKANDOH, IOWA.
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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 111-4x16 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 Watts-McVey. To these will be added special contributions of exceptional merit from recognized authorities throught the year.

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

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

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

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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.

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UNNEEDA 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.

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.

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.

GOATS WANTED—I want to buy 200 Goats, common stock. B. B. Hart, Mineola, Texas.

The shah is reported to be too sick to sign Persia's new constitution. Presumably he took the trouble to read the document.

W. T. Stead says the Americans have put their head into the jaws of the Japanese lion by sending the fleet around the Horn, and as he doesn't know how hard the American head is, he is doing a great deal of unnecessary worrying.

"Barnum formerly had the Greatest Show on Earth. Taft now has," says the Los Angeles Express. Perhaps he has; but it's no circus.

A St. Louis exchange calls attention to the fact that fifty years ago sewing machines cost \$135. There may be a message of hope in this for the folks who can wait another fifty years for an automobile.

cial encouragement as well as individual influence by everybody who has any interest in the Panhandle country of any character, including railroads. Of course more especially does this apply to the people who live in the Panhandle, and who should be present at this great meeting. Those who cannot be present should have representatives present to assist in ventilating properly the possibilities of the Panhandle country, by telling what they know, to learn from others who have made a success and to listen to the speakers who are to be here who will speak on the sugar beet industry, from Colorado and Nebraska and from the beet refineries, also to the representatives who will speak on various subjects from the agricultural department of the United States and from the A. and M. College of Texas and from parties in charge of the experimental stations of the Panhandle country. Light that will be thrown on these industries by various people will be of immeasurable value to everybody who lives or has interest in the Panhandle country.

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

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

"Chattuck, on the Santa Fe, just at the edge of the Panhandle north, shipped 798 cars of broom corn, 149 cars of wheat, 12 cars of Indian corn, 24 cars of kaffir corn and maize, 22 cars of hogs and 500 bales of cotton. Higgins, a small Panhandle town on the same line, shipped \$140,000 worth of broom corn, 417,245 bushels of cane seed, 13,437 bushels of kaffir and maize, 44,621 bushels of Indian corn, 216,522 bushels of wheat and 68 bales of cotton.

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

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

CISCO

CISCO, Texas, Jan. 6.—Miss Minnie Martin returned home Sunday from Childress.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Taylor left last Thursday for Dallas.

Miss Beulah Williams left last Thursday morning for Denton.

William Butts, Cowen Holcombe and Charles Flemming returned to the A. and M. college Sunday.

The H. G. L. Club entertained on Wednesday night with a leap year party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Fee.

Mrs. Chesley died Thursday and was buried here Friday.

Advice to the Aged.

Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and bladder and TORPID LIVER.

Tutt's Pills

have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, causing them to perform their natural functions as in youth and

IMPARTING VIGOR

to the kidneys, bladder and LIVER. They are adapted to old and young.

The Meeting at Amarillo

"One of the most commendable moves, one that will do the greatest good to the Panhandle country," is the way E. A. Paffrath characterizes the coming gathering of the Panhandle Farmers' Congress and other Panhandle organizations in Amarillo on the 9th, 10th and 11th of January. Pat Paffrath has known the Panhandle longer and better than most of the men who live anywhere in it. He has always believed a great deal in the Panhandle and he is steadily learning and believing more. When asked his opinion of the movement toward a meeting here of the Farmers' Congress for the offering of premiums for Panhandle products in 1908, he said:

People Learning Possibilities

"It is my opinion that one of the most commendable moves, one that will do the greatest good to the Panhandle country, has lately been inaugurated in Amarillo, by which premiums are to be offered for the best products of many kinds. These will go a long way toward establishing confidence in the hearts of the people of other states in the possibilities of the Panhandle country to familiarize themselves with country, not only so, but it will stim-

ulate the people of Amarillo and Panhandle country to familiarize themselves with the possibilities of the wonderful country in which they live. In my opinion, this will prove to be a revelation even to the oldest settlers.

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

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

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

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

"Another reason why the foregoing combination appeals to me is because of the fact that men who have large families of children can utilize their labor and turn it into a highly profitable business, because the children can look after the dairy cows in the morning before they go to school by milking the cows and feeding the skimmed milk to the hogs and poultry, and when they return in the evening again look after the cattle hogs and poultry and sheep. The sheep would eat weeds that would otherwise take the land. For that reason it makes a great and strong combination that can not be substituted. It would make the farmers bright, joyful and happy homes. It would make his children good and very desirable citizens of any country; it would make them the class of citizens that go far toward making any country great.

Premiums Will Accomplish Good

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

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

Farmers' Congress of Great Value.
"The Farmers' Congress that is to meet in Amarillo on the 9th, 10th and 11th of January, 1908, is of such importance that it should receive finan-

FOR SALE

1,280 acres adjoining Sanderson, Texas.

T. H. YOUNG

Weekly Review Livestock Market

Market Review

The past week has been one of great satisfaction to shippers for, with the exception of hogs, an advance has been made in everything. Steers are strong to a dime higher than the close a week ago; cows are from 15 to 25 cents better; bulls are about a dime higher and calves have gained 75 cents. Hogs closed 15 cents lower than a week ago.

Steers of all classes have been in good demand, but packers are partial to the medium weight grades, preferring nice handy weight butchers to anything else. Owing to the light supply the market has been very uneven, some sales looking 40 cents higher when compared with prices obtained for the same kind of cattle, while in other instances quotations were lower. Taking everything into consideration, the market ends the week with an average advance of a dime. Wednesday \$5.25 was paid for a load of steers, the C. B. Campbell feeding, this price being the top of the week.

Packers have taken everything in sight in the cow line at highly satisfactory prices, the market making a good gain in spite of the advance quoted a week ago. The indications are that cows will find a splendid market until after February.

Bulls have been in light supply, with prices up on the fat kind.

The advance of 75 cents in calves has had very little effect as far as receipts are concerned, not more than three straight loads being received on any one day.

Hogs have fluctuated considerably, the week opening with an advance of a dime, top hogs bringing \$4.67 1/2 Monday. During the latter part of the week, however, the northern markets broke, and as a result prices eased off here, closing 15 cents lower than Saturday a week ago.

Not enough sheep have been yarded to cause any notice, the bulk of arrivals being sent directly to a local packer.

	Cattle	Civs.	Hogs	Shp.	H.M.
Monday	1,070	150	1,264	...	120
Tuesday	685	...	604	...	24
Wednesday	398	10	836	...	10
Thursday	1,095	187	1,566	407	6
Friday	995	173	1,564	...	31
Saturday	250	...	716	...	37
For week	4,493	520	6,640	407	228
Week ago	2,193	302	2,813	634	29

Increase	2,300	218	3,827	...	199
Decrease	...	...	...	...	227

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS.

2 wks ago	8,408	5,098	9,195	1,190	209
3 wks ago	10,351	8,859	8,107	735	74
Months ago	10,934	8,287	4,371	655	62
In 1907	10,388	2,624	8,604	829	622
In 1906	11,626	971	14,151	786	627
In 1905	7,873	1,161	8,510	814	464
In 1904	9,272	493	5,481	768	410

Prices for the Week

	Top	Bulk
Steers—		
Monday	\$3.90	\$3.60@3.90
Tuesday	4.10	3.25@4.10
Wednesday	5.25	3.85@4.50
Thursday	4.00	3.65@4.00
Friday	4.05	3.75@3.95
Saturday	4.90	3.60@4.00
Cows and heifers—		
Monday	3.10	2.30@3.00
Tuesday	3.00	2.25@2.65
Wednesday	2.75	2.00@2.75
Thursday	3.10	2.25@2.60
Friday	3.10	2.40@2.80
Saturday	3.45	2.00@2.65
Calves—		
Monday	3.75	3.25@3.75
Tuesday	...	...
Wednesday	...	...
Thursday	4.25	3.25@4.25
Friday	4.00	3.00@4.65
Saturday	...	...
Hogs—		
Monday	4.67 1/2	4.60@4.65
Tuesday	4.65	4.55
Wednesday	4.50	4.35@4.47 1/2
Thursday	4.50	4.20@4.45
Friday	4.55	4.40@4.50
Saturday	4.60	4.45@4.50

Season Good For Cattlemen

Winter Weather Thus Far Has Been Unusually Favorable

The cattlemen of Texas have reason to congratulate themselves over the very favorable winter that has prevailed up to this time. While the general expectation has been that this would be one of the hardest winters on record, it has been equally as mild as any of its predecessors for the past several years, and as yet there has been absolutely no losses among the cattle.

It is the mildness of the winters that have prevailed for several years that has caused the cattlemen to look forward to a hard winter season this time, coupled with the drouth that so generally prevailed during the summer. There is a well fixed apprehension in the human mind that misfortune never comes singly, and this feeling doubtless inspired the belief that the season of dryness and short grass was to be followed up by a winter that would cause many cattle to lie down and die out in the range country.

But here it is the first of the year 1908, and so far there has not been winter enough hardly to keep the grass from growing like it was spring time. Cattle have kept in fine condition, and start into the usually cold month of January in much better shape than usual, from the fact there has not been sufficient bad weather yet to hardly draw them. Ranchmen from the range country generally declare their cattle are in as good shape as at any time of the year, and the expectation of a hard winter is being dissipated to a very considerable extent.

Next Three Months to Be Dreaded

A leading cattleman said, the other day, however, that it was entirely too early to begin felicitations over the mild winter, as the worst months of the season are yet ahead. "If we could get through the next 90 days like we have the past 90," he said, "we would be in real clover. But January, February and March are the months to be dreaded in the cattle business, for after the open weather we always have in December, comes the weather that

often puts many cattlemen out of business.

"Cattle may keep in fine order until the last of December and then experience frightful mortality before the grass comes in the spring. After the hard weather of January begins and the range gets shorter and shorter, the cattle continually lose flesh until spring grass comes. If spring is late and the grass does not come just exactly when it is needed, it only serves to add to the danger of the situation. Cattle get very thin and by the time March is at hand, they are in no condition to undergo the rigors of the March weather. If we could find some way of getting our cattle on the mend before March begins we would solve the problem of reducing winter losses to the minimum.

"It is usually well up into May and June, however, before we are in position to truthfully declare that our cattle are back at the point where they were at the beginning of winter, and this is what is really hurting the cattle business. Of course, we can feed the cattle and prevent them from attaining such low vitality, but out in the range country feed comes pretty high, and it has long been the rule to take the chances and not wince over the results.

"I suppose as the country settles up and more feed is produced out in that section the feeding problem will be materially solved, but for the present there is not much other alternative but to do as we have for years and take things largely as they come."

The cattlemen are hopeful, however, that they are going to pass thru the present winter without material losses. They are delighted over the fine open weather that has prevailed so far, but a whole lot can happen within the next 90 days, and until March lies behind him, no range cattleman will feel that his interests are safe.

So far, there is no complaint of scarcity of grass, and the average ranchman asserts he has plenty to carry his stuff thru until spring if prairie fires or some other dire calamity does not overtake him. He hopes for an early and open spring, for much depends on the quality of the spring weather.

Commenting on a photograph of three kings and five queens in a bunch, the Columbia (S. C.) State asks if that is a royal flush. In addition to blushing for a contemporary whose education seems so sadly neglected, we volunteer the information that Texas is the only state where they allow five queens in a poker deck.

Myres Celebrated Saddles



Leads in Quality, Style and Finish. Best Trees, Best Leather, Best Workmen, hence the BEST SADDLES.

Strictly a high grade Western Stock Saddle and

Will Please the Most Exacting!

Write for catalog.

S. D. MYRES

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

Millers Like Thin Rind Hogs

Ranchmen to Send 500 Head to Fort Worth Show

Probably the most famous ranch in the southwest by long odds is the 101 ranch in Kay county, Oklahoma, better known as the Miller Brothers' ranch. While not as large perhaps in acreage as many another ranch, the efforts of its young owners to improve their stock and in every way keep it up to the latest established ideas make it the equal, if not the superior, of any.

While it is a ranch as ranches go, still it is also a stock farm, for a very large part of the land is planted to wheat and oats and crops of all kinds, which furnish feed for animal life. At present the Miller Brothers are paying strict attention to swine breeding, and in a recent letter it is learned what they are accomplishing along that line.

A letter received from J. C. Miller says:

"We have now on feed 1,500 head of hogs and they are all first-class Hampshire or thin rind. Last year we had an exhibit at the Fat Stock Show, but this year we propose to do better. We are now making our arrangements to show to the coming show in March 500 head of our best thin rinds, and we do not believe there will be any better hogs there at the show. Of course we expect to sell these hogs while we are there, and it is very certain that a purchaser will not make a mistake in buying any of our output. Those we had last year on this market sold for \$7.15 per hundred or thereabouts."

Hampshire Thin Rinds

As an ideal hog, possessing all the hardness, vitality, proficiency of the unrestrained muscular animal of pioneer times, and one that is the peer of any breed in symmetry, docility, early maturity and fattening qualities, the American Hampshire or thin rind hog is to be commended.

The hog has always been popular wherever produced, and its history can be traced back about three-quarters of a century. It made its appearance west of the Alleghenies under the following circumstances:

Henry James, a prosperous farmer of Boone county, Kentucky, visited some of the eastern states early in the thirties, where he was shown some hogs recently imported from England, the good points of which he easily detected. Upon his return home he described the hogs he had seen to Major Joel Garnet. From the description of the eastern hog, Major Garnet concluded that they were a great improvement over the hogs he was then raising, and opened negotiations with eastern parties and made a purchase of a lot of these hogs to be delivered in Philadelphia, where an agent was sent to receive them.

There were fourteen or fifteen of these hogs and they were driven on foot and hauled in wagons to Pittsburg and from there transported down the River by steamboat, and first touched Kentucky soil in 1825. The Hampshire or thin rind hog has been carefully watched by its admirers ever since.

In color they are either striped or black, the most fashionable of which consists of black extremities with a

white belt from four to twelve inches wide encircling the body.

Among their characteristics are small heads, ears of medium length and slightly inclining forward, light jowl, broad back, of nearly uniform width, slightly arched, heavy hams, standing very erect on feet, with legs well set apart, active and muscular, denoting great carrying capacity, and devoid of excess bone, jowl and belly.

The head, jowl and flabby sow belly is cheap meat, and these hogs bring grossness down to a minimum, and thus bring from ten to twenty-five cents more per hundred than any other hogs. They often weigh in excess of six hundred pounds, and occasionally exceed seven hundred, and are ready for market at any time from 150 to 500 pounds. They easily attain 300 pounds weight at ten months old, and owing to the quantity of meat and lard they are a favorite with butchers.

They are more of a bacon hog than is found in most any other breed, have small heads, light shoulders, and large and full in ham. Another point in which they score high is that they are large multipliers; having litters of from eight to fifteen and often eighteen at a farrow. They make unsurpassed mothers, are kind and gentle and have a rich and abundant flow of milk.

When it comes to hunting in the woods or field for their own living they stand without a rival. They are hearty responsive feeders, free from broken down and disjointed limbs.

What Ails You?

Do you feel weak, tired, despondent, have frequent headaches, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in morning, "heartburn," belching of gas, acid risings in throat after eating, stomach gnaw or burn, foul breath, dizzy spells, poor or variable appetite, nausea at times and kindred symptoms?

If you have any considerable number of the above symptoms you are suffering from biliousness, torpid liver with indigestion, or dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made up of the most valuable medicinal principles known to medical science for the permanent cure of such abnormal conditions. It is a most efficient liver invigorator, stomach tonic, bowel regulator and nerve strengthener.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is not a patent medicine or secret nostrum, a full list of its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. A glance at its formula will show that it contains no alcohol, or harmful habit-forming drugs. It is a fluid extract made with pure, triple-refined glycerine, of proper strength, from the roots of the following native American forest plants, viz., Golden Seal root, Stone root, Black Cherrybark, Queen's root, Bloodroot, and Mandrake root.

The following leading medical authorities, among a host of others, extol the foregoing roots for the cure of just such ailments as the above symptoms indicate: Prof. R. Bartholow, M. D., of Jefferson Med. College, Phila.; Prof. H. C. Wood, M. D., of Univ. of Pa.; Prof. Edwin M. Hale, M. D., of Hahnemann Med. College, Chicago; Prof. John King, M. D., Author of American Dispensatory; Prof. Jno. M. Scudder, M. D., Author of Specific Medicines; Prof. Laurence Johnson, M. D., Med. Dept. Univ. of N. Y.; Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., Author of Materia Medica and Prof. in Bennett Medical College, Chicago. Send name and address on Postal Card to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive free booklet giving extracts from writings of all the above medical authors and many others endorsing, in the strongest possible terms, each and every ingredient of which "Golden Medical Discovery" is composed.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. They may be used in conjunction with "Golden Medical Discovery" if bowels are much constipated. They're tiny and sugar-coated.

Go to Denver Urges Cowan

Cattle Raisers' Attorney Writes to Stockmen.

Judge S. H. Cowan, attorney for the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, has issued the following letter in reference to grazing lands:

"I am sending this joint letter to each of a number of interested cattlemen to say, and to emphasize it, that your own business interests demand that you go to the convention of the American National Live Stock Association, Denver, Colo., Jan. 20, to provide ways, means and plans to make a 'strong pull, a long pull and pull all together,' to get enacted the bill to control the grazing lands of the United States. I helped prepare it recently at Washington and interviewed the President and other administration officials as to their belief and wants, and will say that they are active and confident, if we do our part, which they trust we will do.

"I interviewed a number of senators and congressmen, and find those from other states than public land states are favorable or non-expressive, and from the public land states divided, as you know. It is the impartial man we must convince. It is my opinion that we can pass the law if we go at it. The Denver meeting is the place. Don't neglect this matter nor depend on some one else to fill your place—suppose all did that, no one would go. You must be there to do your part, and your going will cause others to go—so staying away will keep others from going.

"You should also arrange for the same sort of effort to pass a bill to regulate railroad service, which I say we can pass if we can get the stockmen to come to Denver and provide for doing it—and if each will do his part. There are other important matters to be considered.

"Recollect, combined effort is the means. Failure means badly crippling the cattle business on the range; success means a permanently protected business. Success in a railroad service law means many dollars per average car shipped; failure means continued bad service. If you'll do your part we will succeed."

Hessian Fly Hard to Fight

Oklahoma Station Notes Appearance in Wheat Fields

STILLWATER, Okla., Jan. 4.—The following bulletin has just been issued by the experimental station of the Oklahoma Agricultural College:

The Hessian fly has made its appearance in the wheat in the northern part of Oklahoma and according to reports and field investigations the amount of damage that will result from the work of this insect will be considerable. Already some fields have been practically destroyed, and others show from 50 to 75 per cent loss.

How to Detect the Insect

The insect works between the sheath and stem, near the base, and by carefully pulling away the leaves it may be found as a small spindle-shaped footless grub attached by one end to the stem, or as a brown case shaped like a flax-seed and resembling a flax-seed in color. The latter case is the resting stage and known as the "flax-seed" stage. The adult flies resemble very small mosquitoes, and will not appear again until spring, when they will emerge from the flax-seed cases. The adults only lay eggs, from which the grubs hatch. The grubs do the damage to the wheat.

There are two broods a year, spring and fall. The fall brood does the greatest damage to the wheat, for they attack it in the fall while the wheat is young and susceptible. By delaying planting until after the flies of the fall brood have gone, little loss will result to the crop. In Oklahoma, wheat that is planted later than Oct. 10 to 15 will escape the Hessian fly.

What to Do Now

If the wheat shows effects of the fly and upon examination the insect

is found present, pasture the wheat. This is the only remedy that can be used and is only a partial one. The grazing will destroy some of the insects, but better still will induce the wheat to stool more freely and help to overcome the bad effects of the insects. Spraying, harrowing, rolling, etc., will have no effect. If in doubt as to the presence of the fly in the wheat, address the experiment station, Stillwater, Okla., inclosing sample of the wheat plants suspected of being infested.

The True Man
Who is a true man? He who does the truth, and never holds a principle on which he is not prepared in any hour to risk the consequences of holding it.—Thomas Carlyle.

Hard Finish
"I wonder," said Terence, exhibiting his premonentially calloused pedal understandings to the critical gaze of the chiropodist, "if ye can do anything for a pair o' horny handed feet."

Limit on Student Marriages
The Pekin government has decided to limit the marriage of students, and unless a student is a graduate of a middle school and past the age of 20 years he will not be permitted to get married.—Shanghai Mercury.

Reads Like Prophecy
Lucian, some 17 centuries ago, relates how the inhabitants of the moon drank "air squeezed or compressed into a goblet," so that it formed a sort of dew—clearly suggesting liquid air.



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