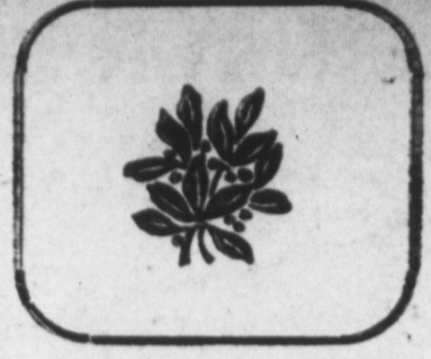


THE TEXAS



STOCKMAN JOURNAL

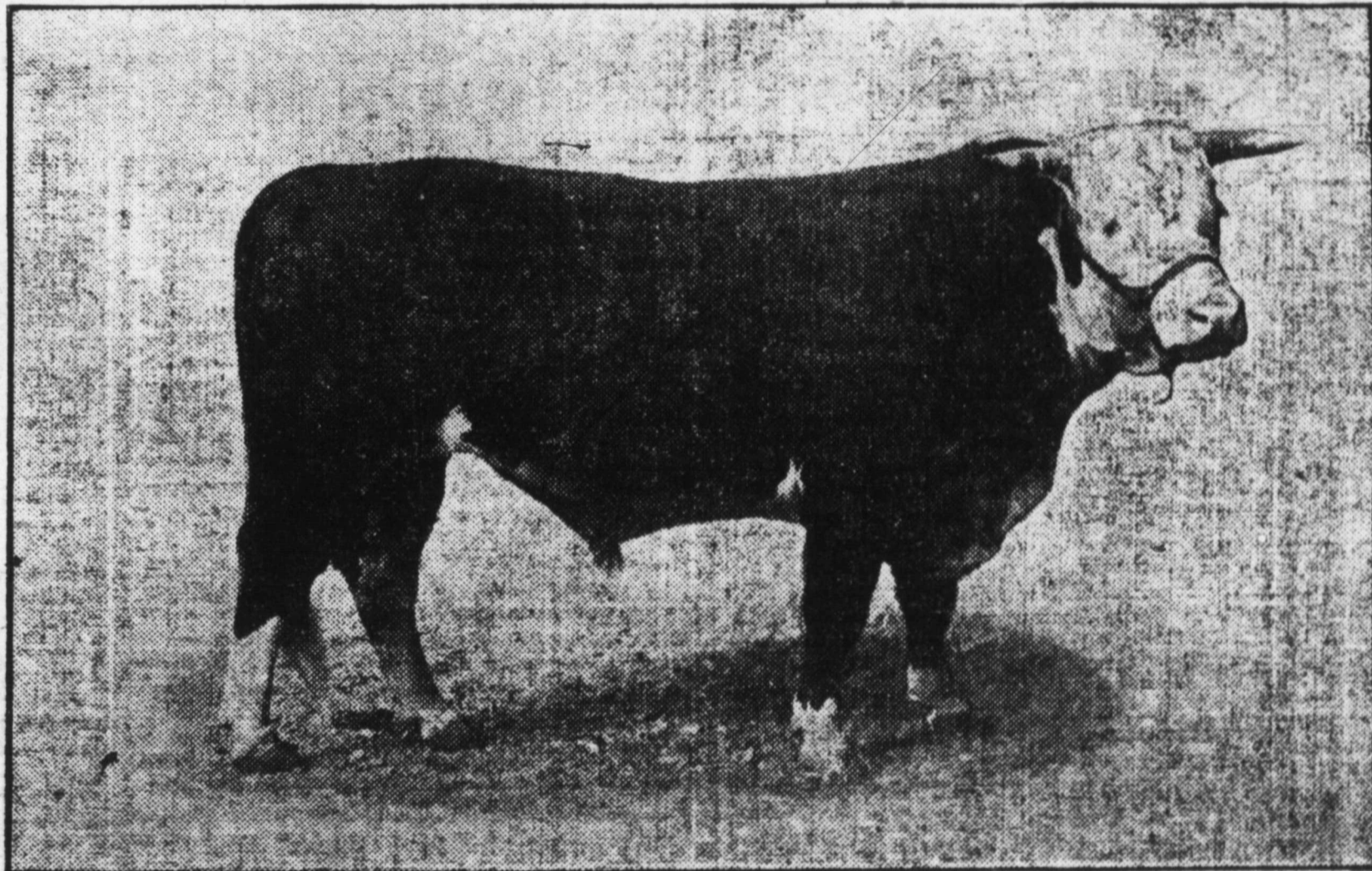
VOL. 27

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 4, 1907

NO. 15

Kansas Historical Society
TOPEKA, KANS.

A HEREFORD, 2-YEAR OLD



2-YEAR OLD HEREFORD, BRED AND OWNED
BY W. H. MEYERS, BLUE GROVE, TEXAS

COTTON BELT NEEDS RAIN

Temperature Above Normal
in All Sections

DRY IN OKLAHOMA

Plant in Fairly Good Condition
and Is Being Marketed
Rapidly

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The summary of the weekly weather report was issued by the weather bureau at noon today. The report shows that the temperature was above normal in all portions of the cotton belt. The smallest departure from the normal was 1 to 2 degrees over southern Texas, and the greatest was 7 degrees over Arkansas. There is very little rain reported.

There was no rain in Oklahoma. The rain fall exceeded 1 inch at a few stations in Louisiana, eastern Mississippi, southeastern Arkansas and southern Texas. The heaviest rain fall was 3.82 inches at Warran, Ark., and the next in amount was 3.59 inches at Yazoo City, Miss. No other section reports rain fall in excess of 2 inches.

The entire cotton belt needs more rain, tho the crops are in fairly good condition and are being marketed.

Range Needs Rain.

Special to The Telegram.

GAIL, Texas, Sept. 3.—No rain has fallen here for nearly six weeks and crops of all kinds are rapidly declining. Cotton will not yield more than 50 per cent of last year's crop. Forage crops will be short, the grass is swalling and stock will begin to suffer unless there is rain soon.

Rain at Paris.

PARIS, Texas, Sept. 3.—A nice shower has fallen here and the cotton crop is improving daily. The conditions are brightening with the approach of fall.

BORDEN COUNTY ELECTION Antis and Pros Will Decide Prohibition Question

GAIL, Texas, Sept. 3.—The commissioners' court of Borden county has ordered an election for Sept. 28 when the voters will decide the prohibition question. This is the only county between El Paso and Tarrant which is not in the prohibition column.

FEET OUT

She Had Curious Habits.

When a person has to keep the feet put from under cover during the coldest nights in winter because of the heat and prickly sensation, it is time that coffee, which causes the trouble, be left off.

There is no end to the nervous conditions that coffee will produce. It shows in one way in one person and in another way in another. In this case the lady lived in South Dakota. She says:

"I have had to lie awake half the night with my feet and limbs out of the bed on the coldest nights, and felt afraid to sleep for fear of catching cold. I had been troubled for years with twitching and jerking of the lower limbs, and for most of the time I have been unable to go to church or to lectures because of that awful feeling that I must keep on the move.

"When it was brought to my attention that coffee caused so many nervous diseases, I concluded to drop coffee and take Postum Food Coffee to see if my trouble was caused by coffee drinking.

"I only drank one cup of coffee for breakfast but that was enough to do the business for me. When I quit it my troubles disappeared in an almost miraculous way. Now I have no more of the jerking and twitching and can sleep with any amount of bedding over me and sleep all night, in sound, peaceful rest.

"Postum Food Coffee is absolutely worth its weight in gold to me." "There's a Reason." Read the little health classic, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

HORSES WILL SEE WHAT AUTO CAN DO

Machine Events Are Touted as
Feature of Fall Fair

A feature of the automobile races to be given by the Fort Worth Fair association during the big October fair will be the fire hoop race on the second day of the races. This event will be the first of its kind ever held in Texas and is expected to attract hundreds of people to this city from the surrounding country.

Monster hoops large enough for the car and the man driving it to pass thru are set on fire and the requirements of the race force the chauffeur and his car to pass thru. The former must be an expert in his line for the hoops are only a fractional part wider than the cars and he must go thru at such a speed that neither himself nor his car catches on fire.

The rules and program for the automobile events were given out by Secretary Lockett Tuesday. Among the other attractions of the second day is the race for the championship of Texas. Only Texas cars are to be allowed to enter and they must be operated by Texans.

PREACHES COATLESS

Former Fort Worth Divine Delivers
Sermon in Shirt Sleeves

ENNIS, Texas, Sept. 3.—Rev. R. E. Chandler, formerly of the Cannon Avenue Presbyterian church in Fort Worth, preached a labor sermon at the Avenue Presbyterian church yesterday morning. Representatives of all the local labor organizations were present. The preacher and many of the gentlemen in the congregation were in their shirt sleeves.

BLACK HAND VICTIM

Believed That Persian Premier Was
Killed by Secret Society.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—It is believed here that the assassination of the Persian premier and minister of the interior, Mirza Ali Asghas Khan, who was shot and instantly killed as he was leaving the national council of the Khoran, Aug. 31, was planned by a secret society which has headquarters in Baku and numbering fifty thousand who bound themselves to uphold the constitution.

BOYS ELECTROCUTED

Two Youths on Steel Tower Shocked to
Death

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Two Polish boys, Tony Carola and Guiseppe Zoppa, both about 13 years old, were shocked to death Sunday on a steel tower which carries a high voltage from the Niagara Falls power house to the Lackawanna steel plant. For nearly three hours the bodies were in mid air with blue flames playing around them in plain view of thousands.

1 KILLED; 1 MAY DIE

Alleged Blackmailer Shot to Death and
Victim Wounded

BLAIRESVILLE, Pa., Sept. 3.—Guiseppe Guisfo, an alleged blackmailer, was shot dead, one of his companions arrested and a third escaped, following their attempt to blackmail Frank Ciepanno, who probably was fatally stabbed by one of the Italians. Ciepanno is a shoemaker.

BEE SUGAR IN TEXAS

Erection of Such Factories in South-
west Planned

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Sept. 3.—Beet sugar interests of the west will be largely represented at the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress here in November, when plans for promoting beet culture thruout the south and west will be discussed. Oklahoma and northwest Texas, it is said, are peculiarly adapted to the growing of beets, and propositions will be made for the erection of sugar factories in many southwestern cities, if sufficient acreage is guaranteed. The tariff phase of the beet sugar question, involving questions of partisan politics, will not be discussed.

MORGAN AS POSTMASTER

Began as Carrier and Now Heads the
New York Office
NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Edw. H. Morgan, former acting postmaster, is now



Simpson - Eddystone Prints
are the standard prints of the United States, with over 60 years of public approval.
Enduring quality, fast colors, and attractive patterns have made and kept them so.
Ask your dealer for Simpson - Eddystone Prints
Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints
The Eddystone Mfg. Co. (Sole Makers) Philadelphia.



Stallions all the Time

That is all we do, is to sell Stallions. We are permanently located at the Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Texas, and keep on hand all breeds of Stallions to sell on our self-earning easy payment plan. Write us.

Oltmanns Brothers

J. A. HILL, Manager

WATSEKA, ILL. LEER, GERMANY. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

CYPRESS TANKS

The old reliable and famous Mandry Tanks are known all over Texas to be the best and cheapest in the market. Write for prices and information.

GEO. MANDRY

Austin and Hays Streets.

San Antonio, Texas.

4 QUARTS \$3.00
SOLLICO
RYE WHISKEY

A BARGAIN IN QUALITY
SEND MONEY WITH ORDER
SOUTHERN LIQUOR CO.
DALLAS, TEXAS

the chief of the New York postoffice, his appointment by President Roosevelt becoming effective today. His selection is highly popular among the citizens and commercial interests because of his long experience and the assurance of a thro business management of the office. Mr. Morgan succeeds William R. Willcox, who resigned to accept a place on the new state public utilities commission.
Mr. Morgan is the first postmaster of New York who has risen in the service from the rank of a letter carrier. He is 51 years of age and entered the postal service in 1873.

THREE OF FAMILY.

Father Drowned, Brother Killed, Girl
Takes Own Life.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—Because her mother refused to allow her to be-

come pianist with a picture show Ethel Lowrey drank carbolic acid and died. The girl's father was recently drowned and later her brother was killed in a boxing match.

Appoint Probationer

TEMPLE, Texas, Sept. 3.—Under the law enacted by the last legislature providing for the organization of juvenile courts, Rev. E. Hightower, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Belton has been appointed general probationer of the juvenile court of Bell county by County Judge W. R. Butler.

Trixie Friganza, the clever comedienne of the Shubert production, "The Orchid," has set the country going with her laughable finger-wagging in the song, "No Wedding Bells for Me." It has become a popular sign of negation. Instead of shaking your head just wiggle your finger.

Dandelion

was used by the Arabs four
hundred years ago

As a blood purifier. Many people, especially those whose work confines them indoors, suffer from impure blood. It takes many forms: eczema, scrofula, pimples, sallow complexion, itching, anaemia (poor watery blood) are all signs that your blood is in an unhealthy condition. The life of the body depends upon rich, pure blood, and the only way to become strong and well is to get at the root of the disease and remove the cause. Dr. Edwards' Compound Dandelion Pills are prepared from a famous old prescription. They contain nothing but vegetable matter and are unequalled as a remedy for the cure of all blood diseases. Get a box today.

Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial number 3517.

Sold by all Druggists, 25c; Schenck Chemical Co., Manufacturers, 54-56 Franklin St., New York and

H. T. Pangburn & Co
Druggists

Fort Worth Texas

(Look for this signature)

J. S. Edwards

SILOS IN THE SOUTHWEST

The silo is a success in this climate. Green corn or sorghum can be put in the silo during the months of May, June, July and August, and come out some three to six months later (in mid-winter or in the middle of a fall drouth) in a perfectly fresh condition. This method of sour krauting is as successful with corn and sorghum as with cabbage in our German communities. The reasons for our indifference to the silo in this section are two fold. Many dairymen in the southwest do not operate their farms on any particular system; they follow a hand-to-mouth policy which cuts them off from the use of the silo with its attendant demand for good farming in connection with the care of a herd. Hundreds of our best dairymen are indifferent farmers—preferring to buy the bulk of the feed supply on the open market rather than arrange to "work land and grow feed." He who grows a crop for the silo must be a fairly good farmer, manure his land with some system, aim to produce feed at the lowest possible cost per 100 pounds, and determine to so feed it that milk will be made at the minimum cost per 100 pounds of solids. This is drawing the entire proposition too fine for the average dairyman of this section, who has but recently come off the range, and sees these things in the large. The milk selling dairyman is rarely a close calculating student of his business. He is more properly speaking a "milkman" rather than a "dairyman." The second reason for the general neglect of the silo in this region is climatic. In the more northern latitudes the silo is a necessity to the dairyman because of cold winters. We are prone to depend on our "growing weather" in December and January to offset the silo. In many seasons this weather fails us. Sometimes because of cold, sometimes on account of drouth. The result is that we learn to depend on the feed markets for the daily ration. But the writer has never seen a season in the south in which the feed on a well filled silo went begging, even tho the fall sown oats were knee high in January, and the rutabagas in wagon loads called loudly every day for the cows. In some years the silo had to be opened during October, to our surprise, because the pastures and the fields were bare of vegetation, following weeks of dry weather and torrid heat. At this season the silo is just as much a valuable asset as when the thermometer falls below the freezing point daily. We are subject to these "dry spells" in the southwest and we remark on this fact here because succulent feed is so essential to a steady milk flow, and the silo is the only possible chance to insure succulent feed in this section for a series of months during which the cows are said to be in "full flow of milk." The lack of this succulent feed often cuts the flow in half at a critical moment when prices are good for milk and butter. So that whether we

FRESH AT NIGHT

If One Uses the Right Kind of Food.

If by proper selection of food one can feel strong and fresh at the end of a day's work, it is worth while to know the kind of food that will produce this result.

A school teacher of Media, Kan., says in this connection: "I commenced the use of Grape-Nuts food five months ago. At that time my health was so poor that I thought I would have to give up my work altogether. I was rapidly losing in weight, had little appetite, was nervous and sleepless, and experienced, almost constantly, a feeling of exhaustion. I tried various remedies without good results, then I determined to give particular attention to my food, and have learned something of the properties of Grape-Nuts for rebuilding the brain and nerve centres.

"I commenced using that food and have since made a constant and rapid improvement in health in spite of the fact that all this time I have been engaged in the most strenuous and exacting work.

"I gained twelve pounds in weight and have a good appetite, my nerves are steady and I sleep sound. I have such strength and reserve force that I feel almost as strong and fresh at the close of a day's work as at the beginning.

"Before using Grape-Nuts I was troubled much with weak eyes but as my vitality increased my eyes became stronger. I never heard of any other food as nutritious and economical as Grape-Nuts." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

need the silo in winter or in time of drouth, we do need it and the best dairymen of this section have demonstrated the fact by continuous use of these institutions.

At first glance we are prone to think the "pit silo" cheapest. Many of the first silos were of this pattern. It has gradually grown on the dairy fraternity that the first cost of the silo is not so much a matter of importance as is the ease with which every ton of the heavy stuff is put in or taken out of the silo. It must all be handled twice. The result of hundreds of trials is that we "want the stuff where we can get at it best." This is in the above ground silo, for the average farmer. If we had a good location for a silo on the side of a steep chalky hill so that we could dig three sides of the silo into the hill and leave one side to be closed up with timbers and boards (or better, with concrete) we would think this location ideal. There are such sites suited for silo construction in this section that will lead themselves to the plans suggested. The machinery for cutting up and lifting the silage would in this case be reduced to merely the machinery for cutting. The cut green stuff would be filled in from the top level of the silo, on the hill, and would be fed out from the cliff wall side thru the door running from top to bottom of the silo. The top of silage is never made air tight by covering with lumber or other material. The common practice is to fill at the last with some damaged hay or other waste matter and then wet it freely so that a mold will form all over the top of the good silage. In the lower half of Texas sorghum will be found the most satisfactory silage crop for general use. In the northern counties and thruout Oklahoma, corn will divide the honors with sorghum. The silo stands for insurance of milk flow in the southwest as in all parts of the United States. In our close and practical connection with large milk herds in this section for more than 15 years, we have learned to appreciate the silo as a friend in need.—Farm and Ranch.

MORRIS IN TEXAS

Late Packer Had Many Valuable Holdings in This State.

"Nelson Morris will be missed by the cattlemen all over the southwest," said A. S. Stinnett, in speaking of the death of the head of the great packing plant of which he is the representative in this territory.

"I suppose that \$5,000,000 would not more than cover Nelson Morris' investments in Texas land and cattle. He had a great ranch of about 400,000 acres north of Big Springs, a ranch on the Southern Pacific near Alpine and one on the lower plains. Polled Angus cattle were his hobby and he introduced a great many fine black cattle into Texas. He has been a frequent visitor in West Texas for the last ten years and was well known to the cattlemen. He made it a point to learn the business and to hear the problems of the live stock industry at first hand. There was no other man high in the packing trade who had such a complete understanding of actual conditions in hog raising, the cattle and sheep industry and all allied subjects.

"In the employ of the company are 28,000 men and Nelson Morris himself was probably the richest of all the packers. He was the first to establish the packing business on the modern footing. He owned at the time of his death plants in St. Joe, East St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City. His new plant at Kansas City is the largest and considered the most complete in the world. Mr. Morris was personally liked and was the most popular of all the big packers. His business will go on without interruption and his two sons who are independently of enormous wealth will take up full authority.—Amarillo Panhandle.

TALKS WITH TEXAS STOCKFARMERS

Walter N. Bradford is a young and progressive farmer and believes that all farmers should act in unison in their efforts to better their condition, but he does not include in this category the usual town farmer or friends of the farmer, who for so long a time have leech like sucked the blood of prosperity out of the veins of the farmers. Actual farmers who work their own lands and sell their own

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

YOU TRUST US—WE WILL TRUST YOU



4 Full Quarts \$4

\$6 Shepard's Whisky
EXPRESS PREPAID

We want to send you one gallon of our extra fine Whiskey, express prepaid, with the understanding that if after testing it you are not pleased, you may return it to us at our expense.

Remember, we do not ask you for any money in advance. We just want you to try our Whiskey—want you to open all of the bottles and give it a good, fair trial. Then, if you find it all we claim, equal to any you could buy in your city for twice our price, remit us. Otherwise you may return it at our expense and we will stand all the cost. ISN'T THAT FAIR? You can't lose anything—while we stand to lose express charges both ways and the whiskey you sample.

We control the output of one of the largest distilleries in Kentucky, so when you buy from us you really buy direct from the distiller, and save the middleman's profit.

Our complete price list covers Whiskey at \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per gallon, express prepaid. The difference in prices indicates the difference in quality. But we highly recommend our \$6.00 SHEPARD'S WHISKEY, on which we make a special price of \$4.00 for FOUR FULL QUARTS, express prepaid.

SHEPARD'S is a very rich, mild whiskey, most pleasing to the palate and invigorating to the system.

Send us your order now, AT OUR RISK AND ON OUR GUARANTEE. It won't cost you a cent to try it.

In sending in your first order, give the name of your bank or of a merchant in your city with whom you deal.

Sonnentheil-Holbrook Co., DALLAS, TEXAS
P. O. BOX 737 D.

products are the kind that he thinks should get together on the general ground of business.

"I live down in the Jim Ned valley and in the prettiest section of Taylor county—Lawn. I am a working farmer and expect to manage my own affairs to suit myself. I have joined the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union for the reason that only the class engaged in the actual working and producing cotton and other farm products that go along with our great southern crop can be members. It is a big undertaking for the farmers all over the United States to form one big organization, when there are so many varied interests involved. In a very large part of the union the farmer cares nothing for cotton, for it is not what he produces. Therefore he cannot work as interestedly for cotton as the man who does raise cotton. Joined in one national union there would be constant conflicts of interests and trouble. Now under our way of running the business each state can attend to its own affairs in its own way, affiliating with the other states only upon matters of general interest. There will be no national head to interfere and try to compel every section to live up to certain rules that are probably contrary to the self interests of a majority of the members. This first annual meeting is a great success and I am proud to belong to such a working body of men.

"I am a stock farmer besides raising cotton, all kinds of feed crops, mules, Poland-China hogs—thorobreds—Jersey and Durham cattle. Our crops are good. It is dry down with us, but we have no fear of the results."

Wise county is very much in the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union if the number and character of her delegates are considered, and among them was in evidence J. W. Bock of Chico, R. F. D. No. 3. He is an original member, having gone in at the first trumpet call to action.

"Yes, I am here helping my fellow farmers work out the problem as to how actual farmers can do their own business in their own way, without the advice or assistance of other people not particularly interested. This will prove, I think, the greatest meeting that the farmers have ever gotten up, for it is the beginning of a movement of men who know best what they want, and will prove that they have intelligence to get it themselves.

"It has been some dry up with us, but crops are doing fairly well nevertheless."

D. B. A. Bynum of Snyder, Scurry county, is a fine old man of the ancient order, but still is alive to the necessities of the present and ready

to aid by advice and any other way his class. He was in attendance on the annual meeting of the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union as a delegate and was noticeable among many by his white beard and animated countenance. He was truly a father among his young compatriots.

"Yes, I am a member of this new organization of farmers, as I have been of every one that has arisen in the past, and I feel confident now that we have gotten into the right road at last, and if we will only stay in the middle of the road there will be no troubles as we have had heretofore. We have no ill will for any other farmer, whatever organization he may belong to, but we believe that as a class the farmer who works his farm should act as a class to himself, just as all other classes do. There is not a farmer in Texas that does not know we are right and they will soon come over and join us. Crops are all right up with us."

Mr. Bynum was elected chaplain of the State Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union.

The father of Nicholas II of Russia guided his actions by the advice of an American spirit medium.

Unexcelled Facilities

This bank has unexcelled facilities and ample resources to take care of the wants of its patrons, combined with a constant willingness to do so.

DEPOSIT WITH

The Farmers and Mechanics
National Bank
Fort Worth, Texas.

J. W. Spencer, president; J. T. Pemberton, vice president; H. W. Williams, vice president; George E. Cowden, vice president; Ben O. Smith, Cashier; B. H. Martin, assistant cashier.

TUBERCULOSIS IN DAIRY COWS

Interesting Bulletin Issued by
Wisconsin Station

People who are interested in the health of American cattle, either as stock raisers, dairymen, country cattle buyers or slaughterers, should obtain and read bulletin No. 143, issued by the Agricultural Experiment station at Madison, Wis.

This bulletin was issued in February of the present year and accounts for the spread of tuberculosis thru the distribution of factory skim milk and makes suggestions as to its control.

It gives accounts of different herds affected and of the result of tuberculosis tests. It shows the result of post-mortem inspection. Only three herds out of the thirty-six involved in one examined were entirely unaffected. Of 784 head examined and supplying milk to one creamery, 271 were found to be afflicted.

The bulletin also goes into the subject of investigation of swine, so far as disseminating disease among young stock thru the medium of skim milk is concerned.

While the bulletin states that statistics collected at the packing centers indicate tuberculosis among twine is increasing, to trace it in the country has not yet been successfully accomplished.

To prevent the further spread of tuberculosis it is recommended that the tuberculin test be applied to all dairy cattle. Another plan is to stop the distribution of factory skim milk until



SEPTEMBER VICTOR RECORDS

Now on sale. We have all of them. We pay express anywhere on shipments amounting to \$5 and over. We also pay express on Victor Talking Machines. This privilege is given only to retail patrons and cash must be sent with order.

Write for Beautiful Free Catalog No. 185, which describes all styles of Victor Talking Machines and gives our easy payment plan.

**THOS. GOGGAN &
BROS., Dallas**

**WE REPAIR
TALKING MACHINES
Largest Piano House in
the Southwest**

FEEDER STEERS FOR SALE

1,000 head of Steers, threes and fours (about 25 per cent. fours), straight mark and brand. Fair grade, well grown; a fine bunch of feeders.

1,000 head Steers, fours and up. Fair grade, big Steers in fine condition. All native Devils river cattle at prices worth the money.

**SILLIMAN, CAMPBELL & EVANS, Land, Live
Stock and Loan Agents** Eldorado, Texas

A Large Texas Dairy Herd

The herd of 450 cows in milk at El Paso, Texas, is one of the largest, if not the largest dairy herd in the entire southwest. Some of the facts about this very profitable herd and the business growing out of its management will be of interest to Farm and Ranch readers. The herd averaged 23 pounds of milk per head per day for the month of May. The annual average is 21 pounds. Lest the one-cow owner conclude that this flow is easily attained, let us explain that the weights are from heifers and cows of all ages in various stages of lactation. The practical dairyman knows that a yield of more than 20 pounds for an all-round turnout for the whole year is far above the average. The cows in this good herd are pure bred Holsteins, pure Jerseys and grades and grade crosses of these breeds. The herd also contains a few Guerneys. Postmaster Smith of El Paso is the prime mover and the principal owner of this herd. When asked as to personal preference in the matter of breed, he said frankly that he found the Holstein blood the most profitable in his herd, which is kept under a very liberal feed system.

A specialty is made of the sale of cream by the El Paso Dairy Company, of which Captain Smith is the president. This cream is sold in two grades—40 per cent fat and 22 per cent fat. The better grade sells for \$2 per gallon. The lower grade for \$1.25 wholesale and \$1.60 retail. Whole milk from this herd sells for 40 cents retail and 30 cents wholesale. The feed given this herd consists largely of alfalfa hay for roughness and cotton seed meal for the grain or concentrates. Some cotton seed hulls have been fed by Captain Smith in conjunction with these feeds, paying as much as \$6.50 per ton for the hulls. We question the economy of feeding hulls in any case (with hulls at \$6.50) where Johnson grass, sorghum and other forms of roughness rich in carbohydrates can be had for \$10 or less per ton.

This dairy herd of 450 cows employs 45 people. It was organized as a joint stock company in 1897. The business of the company has grown to such an extent that Captain Smith will from this time forward give all of his time and energy to the affairs of the business. The capital stock is now \$100,000. This immense dairy business strikes one with a sense of surprise when "run across" in the far western country where we naturally expect to find only the steer or the sheep. This view of the matter only emphasizes the fact that the dairy business is now no respecter of localities or sections. The dairy cow, the cream separator, the pasteurizer, the milk test have invaded all portions of the earth worth while. This is mere-

ly the beginning. In a few years more we shall see this fertile southwest dotted over with dairy farms, as is now the case with the older agricultural regions in this country. The economic agencies at work to effect this growth, this development, are now more active than ever here in Texas and other southwestern states.

This herd will soon occupy new quarters in the large and convenient barn under construction. The stanchions are to be of iron. The floors will be cement concrete. No expense will be spared to make the work easy of access and that may render the cows comfortable and the premises thoroughly sanitary. The plans now mature for enlarging the irrigated fields of alfalfa will permit the company to supply all demands for this hay at a much lower figure than the market price, which at this season is \$13.50 per ton on the local market. Under such conditions a ration consisting of alfalfa, sorghum, cotton seed meal and a dash of corn meal or milo maize meal would form an almost ideal feed for dairy cows.—Farm and Ranch.

Poor Cotton Seed

C. E. Bencini, manager and owner of the string of oil mills from St. Louis to Coleman, says that the seed this year are of the poorest quality since he has been in the oil mill business. The kernel of the seed is like a bit of chaff and according to Mr. Bencini, contains less than 60 per cent of the oil that was to be had last season. He says that the price of seed will open at between \$12 and \$15 per ton. If the quality was equal to that of last season he thinks the price would advance to \$18 per ton before the season was far advanced.

National Dairy Show.

The second national dairy show will be held at Chicago Oct. 10 to 19 in the International pavilion at the Union Stock Yards. This is the greatest dairy show in the United States and perhaps in the world. All breeds of dairy cattle will be represented together with displays of dairy tools and machinery.

Sales of registered cattle will be conducted during the show. For further information address E. Sudendorf 154 Washington St. Chicago.

CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, - - Texas

after it is pasteurized, or what is better, to use hand cream separators, send the cream to market and consume the skim milk on the farm where it is produced.

Notwithstanding the situation which is locally exposed may be considered as desperate, it is by no means hopeless or general. Large districts are not affected.

It is also stated that at one time 40 per cent of the Danish cattle were more or less affected with tuberculosis. Today Denmark has a clean bill of health.

ARKANSAS DIAMONDS

District Near Murfreesboro May Prove Another Kimberly

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 2.—Diamonds to the number of 140 have been picked up in Pike County, Arkansas, two and a half miles from Murfreesboro. The first find of two diamonds was made several months ago by John Wesley Huddleston, a jeweler and diamond merchant of Little Rock. They were pronounced genuine, first by him, afterwards by the diamond experts of Mermod, Jaccard & King Company and Bolland & Sons, St. Louis; by Arnstein Bros. & Co., 65 Nassau street, New York, and finally by Dr. George E. Kunz, vice president of Tiffany & Co., New York, and a member of the United States geological survey, who, however, stated that single diamonds had been found in twenty-nine different places in the United States, but they were of glacial or drift origin. He would not, therefore, go on record as giving an opinion as to the value of the find. Later he visited the Pike county field in company with Dr. H. S. Washington, the geologist of New York, and found the strata to be like that of the Kimberly mine, volcanic and containing the periodites and breccchia, or diamond-bearing clay. He then authorized the use of his name as to the genuineness of the diamonds. Before any prospecting was done, the Huddleston farm was bought by Charles S. Stiff, A. D. Cohn, his son-in-law, a merchant, and Sam W. Reburn, president of the Union Trust Company, all of Little Rock, who also acquired by purchase outright, or conditional purchase, all the lands in the diamond bearing area. With a core drill put in operation some time ago the volcanic pipe has been located, and its area determined. While diamonds have been found before singly, this is said to be the first discovery in America of diamonds in quantities or in volcanic diamond-bearing blue earth.

OLDEST COW; AGED 30

Animal Cared for Like Queen at Terre Haute, Ind.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 2.—The oldest Jersey cow said to be living is being cared for in Terre Haute. She is more than thirty years old. She is fed as daintily and cared for as tho she were a granddame.

She was a calf at the death of her owner, Chauncey Rose, Terre Haute's philanthropist. His friends decided that this calf, as well as a cat and dog, should be cared for during their lives. The dog and cat died years ago.

Another Big Ranch Deal Closed

R. W. Hoskins was in the city Monday and closed a deal with Messrs. D. F. and John Savage for his 8,000-acre ranch, lying in the west part of McCulloch and east part of Concho counties, and comprising some of the best lands in west Texas. This deal was made by W. T. Melton & Co. several months ago, but the deal was not finally consummated until Monday.—Brady Enterprise.

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EXPERIENCE MEETING

Readers are invited to send to this Department, Short Stories of their Own Experience on Farm or Ranch

Bad Poultry Disease.

Editor Stockman-Journal.

Chicken pox among poultry appears in the form of eruptions on the comb or wattles which are usually yellowish or brownish in color, but sometimes the crusts scale off, and the exposed surface becomes dark in color. These soon spread into large sores, attack the eyes, causing them to swell and discharge matter, after which the sight is destroyed. It seldom occurs among old birds, but it usually confined to young stock in the autumn, and to pigeons. It also attacks turkeys, and occasionally geese. Chicken pox is more common in warm than in cold climates, but cold, damp, windy weather is most favorable for its dissemination. Filthy and damp quarters also help to spread and intensify the disease. These eruptions usually occur on the head, though sometimes on the under side of the wings, and rarely on other parts of the body. When the eyeballs become infected the birds die from starvation because they cannot see to eat. The disease is contagious, so affected birds must be isolated. All quarters where the disease has appeared must be thoroughly disinfected. All feed troughs, water vessels, etc., must be included in the disinfection. Carbolic acid in hot white wash is excellent or any of the commercial disinfectants. Make the quarters dry, warm and clean, and keep them so. Give the birds plenty of vegetable food, i. e., clover, clean, sound grain and but little meat.

The treatment is simple. As good an application to the affected spots as any is carbolated vaseline. Probably any carbolic ointment would be effective. Sulphur ointment is sometimes used. If the eyes have become very badly affected, the bird might better be destroyed. The disease may generally be localized, and thus easily controlled. Unless too long neglected, the disease seldom proves fatal. F. H. V.

Raising Peanuts

Editor Stockman-Journal.

For a money crop the peanut is one that is worth trying. I have grown twelve bushels of good peanuts on one-half my garden, or a plot of ground 40 by 100 feet in size.

I have worked the soil thoroughly with my small garden plow until it was very loose and mellow. After raking it level, I marked it off in shallow furrows about 2 feet apart and planted the peanuts 8 to 10 inches apart in the row. I planted two kernels to the hill and was careful to cover each hill, but not too deep.

As soon as the peanuts began to show thru the ground, the soil was loosened with a home-made weeder. This weeder was made by taking a four-tined manure fork and bending the tines to make a "hoe."

When they were a few inches high, I set my garden plow to run shallow, and first threw the dirt away from the plants, and then back again to fill up this furrow.

They were cultivated often, and when the vines had grown and spread out until they nearly covered the ground they were given the final cultivation and were slightly hilled up.

Just before the first heavy frost the vines were pulled up, the dirt shaken out of the roots, and then spread out, tops down, in the sun.

After leaving them to dry for a few hours, they were piled up until next day, when the nuts were pulled off.

The peanuts were spread out thinly on the floor of an upstairs bedroom to dry, and were not sacked up until thoroughly cured out.

The vines were cured like clover hay, which they equal as a feed for stock.

One hundred hills, of two plants to the hill, will yield one bushel of peanuts, and a half gallon of peanuts will shell out about 400 good kernels.

The Virginia peanut has a larger vine and the nuts are spread out over a larger surface, making them more difficult to gather when ripe. The Spanish peanuts grow in a cluster directly under the vines.

Peanuts contain more nourishment pound for pound than beefsteak, and I have found them to be an ideal food for young chicks.

Where the children, chickens and pigs have free access to the patch and consume a great quantity of raw peanuts, croup among children, quinsy among the pigs, or disease among the

chickens are practically unknown.

They should be eaten raw, as roasting produces a chemical change that deprives them of a part of their value as a food.

Some object to the raw taste when they attempt to eat them without roasting, but the addition of a little salt will soon overcome this if they persist in their attempt to acquire a taste for them.

So long as the "small boy" is so numerous, the demand for peanuts will always exceed the supply. H. C. C.

Test for Acid Soil

Editor Stockman-Journal:

An acid soil often refuses to grow a good crop, especially of hay, for instance, and the only recourse is to counteract this sourness. For all-around purposes a neutral soil is far the best. To determine whether your soil is acid and needs to be rectified by an addition of lime, get some strips of blue litmus paper from a druggist; it costs but a few cents. Now take a fair sample of the soil and mix with sufficient water to make it the consistency of thin mortar. Imbed a strip of the paper in this and allow it to remain for half an hour; then withdraw carefully and rinse it. If the paper has turned a decided pink, it is safe to assume that the application of lime will be beneficial.

Several forms of lime are used to correct soil acidity. Ground limestone is the slowest and mildest form; air-slaked lime comes next in respect to these points; stone lime (burned) and fresh slaked or hydrated are the quickest and strongest in action.

The common objections to lime do not hold on well manured ground and you are safe in applying considerable quantities. One or two thousand pounds may be used per acre of fresh slaked lime when broadcasted on plowed ground and well worked in with a disc harrow. This must be done at least two weeks before any other manure or fertilizer is applied, or any seeds sown, as it prevents germination. Apply as early as possible in the spring. F. E. B.

CROPS IN PANHANDLE

Good Conditions Reported by Pat Paffrath.

E. A. (Pat) Paffrath has returned from a trip up the line of the Fort Worth and Denver road, and reports everything in fine condition. He says an uncommonly good corn crop was made and all feed crops are turning out well in their yields. Cotton prospects are good, he says.

Livestock is doing well as could be desired, he declares, and a big calf crop is being produced. R. S. Allen of the Waggoner colony has informed him that one-half to a bale of cotton per acre is being made and that corn will make forty to eighty bushels per acre.

Mr. Paffrath has received a letter from R. S. Coon of Dalhart in which that gentleman says corn in that section will make forty to fifty bushels per acre, and that he has just sold 1,000 cows and calves at \$25 per head. There has been plenty of rain in that section. Wheat is thrashing out fairly well.

C. T. Herring of the L. S. ranch has informed Mr. Paffrath that on his property along the Canadian river, northwest of Amarillo, he has made his first cut of alfalfa that was raised without irrigation and that it has made a ton to the acre and his foreman says he will cut it again soon.

J. D. Shufford also informed Mr. Paffrath that Lee Bevins of Amarillo has cut his alfalfa four times and has made about one ton per acre at each cutting. Mr. Bevins owns a part of what was formerly the L. X ranch, situated north of Amarillo.

Mr. Paffrath says J. A. Avery writes of the discovery that the sugar beet is a great success in the Amarillo country and prospects are that great profits will be realized from the cultivation of same. Rain has fallen that section around Lubbock and in the vicinity of Grooms.

John White, who resides near Vernon is Mr. Paffrath says, harvesting the finest alfalfa ever grown in that country. Many carloads of watermelons are being shipped out of there at 50c per 100 pounds and good prices have already been realized on Vernon cantaloupes.

Rains have recently fallen all along the Denver road with the exception of one spot between Fort Worth and Decatur and Bowie. Mr. Paffrath says he was never more pleased with conditions in the section he has just visited.

Cheese Wafers.

One cup sugar, 3 tablespoons shortening, 2-3 cup milk, 3-4 cup grated cheese, 1 egg. Flour to roll (about 2 carefully as they burn quickly. Nice for cups, but flour differs); 1 teaspoon baking powder. Roll very thin and bake in quite a quick oven. Watch lunches.

RANCH IS SOLD FOR \$57,000

Barrell Springs Property Is Bought by Capt. Gillett

ALPINE, Texas, Aug. 24.—Captain J. B. Gillett has bought George Medley's "Barrell Springs" ranch and cattle in Jeff Davis county. This is a good ranch, having been established twenty years ago and the cattle are one of the best herds of Herefords in west Texas. It was an almost entirely cash deal and amounts to about \$57,000, and is one of the largest ranch deals made here in some time.

W. H. Funk has purchased a section of land adjoining Alpine on the north, from A. S. Gage. The price paid was \$15 per acre. This is considered a big price, but it is a well located body of good land and Mr. Funk expects to make big money by planting orchards and otherwise making it productive.

W. T. Henderson bought of Jim P. Wilson 250 head of steer yearlings.

The Alpine country has received quite a lot of rain and is in no way suffering, but the past two weeks have been the hottest and driest ever known in this country. Of course no one or stock of any kind has suffered from heat, yet we notice the hot weather when it does come, because we have so little real hot weather.

Word has been received here of the cancellation of about 200 sections of land, by the land commissioner, that had been awarded to Brewster county people. There is likely to be quite a squabble over this, as almost all of Brewster's largest ranch owners are concerned.

NO SETTLEMENT OF CATTLE WEIGHTS

Diversity of Opinion at Meeting of Freight Agents

M. J. Downing, chief clerk in the general freight department of the Rock Island, has returned from San Antonio where he was in attendance on the meeting of the general freight agents' departments of various roads in Texas. Mr. Downing states that the meeting considered the question of allowing a reduction of freight charges on live stock shipments on account of the loss of weights on cattle in transit, but that no action was taken. The question remains on the docket for the next meeting to be held late in October and present arrangements will remain unchanged at least until that time.

"There was quite a diversity of opinion on that subject," said Mr. Downing, "a question exists in the minds of many as to the legality of accepting an arbitrary estimate of the amount of fill. Furthermore, there was a diversity of opinion as to the amount to be allowed, if any, and the discussion was dropped without any general understanding as to what should be done."

Mr. Downing is of the opinion that some way can be devised in which to ascertain the actual weight of the cattle and thinks that this will be discovered in the near future, leaving nothing to be estimated and proving the most satisfactory solution of the problem. This opinion is shared by other railroad men and should this action be made possible it cannot fail to be entirely satisfactory to every one concerned.

ARRESTS FOLLOW CATTLE THEFTS

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 29.—A short time ago the adjutant general's department was advised of extensive cattle thieving in Trinity county and an urgent request was made for rangers. It was declared that cattle were being stolen in large numbers and shipped to Houston and other markets and sold. The rangers were detailed to Trinity county, and they worked with a former ranger in employment of the Cattle Raisers' Association. The department was advised today that three

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

Dr. Pierce believes that our American forests abound in most valuable medicinal roots for the cure of most obstinate and fatal diseases. If we would properly investigate them; and in confirmation of this conviction, he points with pride to the almost marvelous cures effected by his "Golden Medical Discovery," which has proven itself to be the most efficient stomach tonic, liver invigorator, heart tonic and regulator, and blood cleanser known to medical science. Dyspepsia, or indigestion, torpid liver, functional and even valvular and other affections of the heart yield to its curative action. The reason why it cures these and many other affections, is clearly shown in a little book of extracts from the standard medical works which is mailed free to any address by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., to all sending request for the same.

Not less marvelous, in the unparalleled cures it is constantly making of woman's many peculiar affections, weaknesses and distressing derangements, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as is amply attested by thousands of unobscured testimonials contributed by grateful patients who have been cured by it of catarrhal pelvic drainage, painful periods, irregularities, prolapsus and other displacements caused by weakness, ulceration of uterus and kindred affections, often after many other advertised medicines, and physicians had failed.

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



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arrests had been made and others would follow within the next few days. It is believed that this will put a stop to the practice.

Talks With Texas Stockfarmers

Among the numerous members in attendance on the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union were J. P. Richardson, J. T. Dennis, J. D. Dennis, J. K. Waggoner and C. A. Luce of Clyde, all enthusiastic members and supporters of the new order.

Speaking for them all Mr. Richardson said:

"We are all interested in the actual farmers' movement and so are most of our class around Clyde. Clyde being a fruit, vegetable and strictly farming country, it is very probable that the organization will attain large proportions there, for small farmers are the ones who need protection more than any other, altho, of course, all farmers suffer more or less from the effects of the same causes.

"We have had rather bad times down our way this year owing to hail, etc., but we are getting over that and it looks as if we would make good crops yet."

Joe W. Gatewood is a farmer from Somerville county, who has his mail delivered at Glass, and is an enthusiast on the subject of the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union.

"I am here from my local to have a hand in the first meeting of the greatest farmers' organization that ever was, not in numbers, of course, but from the fact that it is made up of one class of men, who have but one interest—that of farming.

"When all classes are mixed up in an organization the different interests are bound to conflict and trouble ensue. This is a fact that no one can deny.

"The farmers have been working along incorrect lines for many years and that is the reason that so many have lost heart when they see the objects for which they formed the organization fall of its intended purpose. Farming matters with us are only fairly good, it being some dry down our way."

C. J. Sandell is one of Taylor county's farmers who have joined forces with the new farmers' movement—the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union.

"I live at Buffalo Gap the old county seat of Taylor county, and within a mile and a half of the geographical center of the county. I am here today to help in the annual meeting of the new order, that should appeal to every real farmer.

"It is a little dry in our section, but crops are very good. We are on the north side of the back bone, which divides the Brazos from the Colorado, and our main stream is the Elm Fork of the Brazos, at one time on the maps as the Clear Fork.

"Ours is a lovely country and a good one for farming. Stock are not doing well across the divide owing to drouth and some are moving stock. However, this may not last long, as it is likely to rain.

"Cotton does not suffer so much from dry weather as other stuff and is likely to make a good yield this year."

J. M. Balch gets his mail now at Eskota, which is in Fisher county. Mr. Balch is one of the original members that organized the Cotton Growers' Union at Colorado City last January, and is still of the same mind he was then as to the virtue of and the necessity for such an organization.

"Glad to see you with us again," he said. "Yes, I am on deck and in the work, as eager as at first for the success of the organization. This is a good first annual meeting and from now on the work will go ahead very smoothly.

"We will make no attacks on any one or any other farmers' organization. The order is far enough along to stand alone against all attacks and opposition such as heretofore been met by our people, only makes us stronger every day.

"Cotton is not very good with us. We will probably get three-quarters of a bale to the acre, but not more. Other crops are all tolerably good."

George Henery is a farmer who makes his home near Snyder, in Scurry county, and came down to show his loyalty to the farmers' organization—the Cotton Growers' Union—in its first annual meeting.

"I am a member of the order, as are many of our people in my county. Of course we are the largest in point of numbers in our county, but that won't last long when some of the big populous counties, like McLennan, get in full swing. They are represented here and at the next annual no doubt they will be among the leaders.

"There is one thing, however, they can't beat our farmers in enthusiasm for they can in numbers, and the only reason they will have more members

than we will have is because they have more people to draw from.

"Crops are fairly good with us, altho the boll worm is having a little say just now. We have a good agricultural and stock farming country and when railroad facilities are greater our productions will increase greatly, especially, I believe, in hogs."

R. H. Ambercrombie is another worker in the soil of Texas who believes in actual farmers having an organization of their own, and to prove his faith by works he became a member of the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union and was present at their annual meeting in Abilene.

"I live in Somerville county," said he, "but my mail comes thru the Hood county postoffice, Paluxy. I am a member of Lanham local of the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union and am proud of the connection. Just look at the unanimity with which the boys work and the feeling of kin there is in all being in the same business.

"Crops are suffering some from dry weather, but are fairly good nevertheless. Our people are very much interested in the new organization and are coming in rapidly."

Rufus Merrell of Snyder, Scurry county, came down with his fellow farmers to the big annual meeting of the Cotton Growers' Union.

"Yes, I am a member and glad of it," said he. "We intend this as a business organization and as we are engaged in the business, we hope to advance for our living. We can't see why other classes, who are engaged in a totally different line, should get into ours and try to help us run it. This is not business and would be tolerated by no other class engaged in business.

"It is true that we have just awakened to the situation and it is a little hard to shake those of other avocations, who have selected us as their brothers and insist that we should allow them a part of our bed. It will all come out right in the end, tho, for it is such a plain, fair proposition, that as soon as the farmers get over the hypnotic influence that has been cast upon them by interested parties they will come to us as the only lifeboat in sight.

"Crops are fairly good out our way and stock are doing well."

J. W. Gladston was one of the Scurry county farmers who visited Abilene, in company with others from his county, to take part in the annual meeting of the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union. He gets his mail from Snyder.

"I am here because I feel it my duty to aid my fellow farmers in their effort to better their condition thru organization. I am sure that we are on the right track now and believe that with only actual farmers in the union there will be no squabbling or division of opinion upon things essential. Crops are a good average up with us and unless the worms get in their work in the next few weeks all will work out all right."

W. Q. Bowman lives in Hubbard City and is a mayor as well as stockman.

"I am out in the Abilene country to visit relatives and spend a few days swapping yarns as to the qualities of our sections. It is hard to get ahead of a Hill county man when it comes to relating what great things his black lands can do in the way of producing, but I must say that these Abilene people are hard to head and they have a real good country to brag about.

"Yes, I am mayor of Hubbard City and have a town that is rapidly coming to the front, since the Trinity and Brazos Valley made a crossing at our town.

"I am a cattleman, feeding and marketing stock whenever feed will permit, but I don't give all of my attention to this business.

"We have one of the best mineral wells in the state, bar none. We have organized a joint stock company and have now gotten the proposition in shape to build it up. The well is 3,300 feet deep and besides its medicinal properties it is hot water. To make it comfortable to bathe in it is necessary to cool the water. It is in a much cooler locality than Mineral Wells and will, we believe, make a great health resort."

The local unions of the Cotton Growers' Union were well represented at the annual meeting of the union, J. H. Brown of Halley, secretary of the Liberty Hill local in Jones county, was a delegate from his union.

"Of course I am a farmer," he said, "that goes without saying. As secretary of a local it is not a matter

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of difficulty for me to know how the people feel relative to this movement of farmers. There is but one thing to be said and that is that the thinking men among the agricultural people have already for years realized that the salvation of the cause was in the organization of a society that would have for its sole object the protection of the farmers' interests by the actual farmer. That day was a long time coming, but it is here at last and will win out.

"People up with us have taken hold of the matter eagerly and it is growing in strength every day. The Jones county crops are good along all lines and it would be hard work now to kill things off. Stock are in excellent shape and grass good."

W. F. Oden lives in Nolan county, but gets his mail at Trent, in Taylor county.

"I am secretary of the Elm Creek local in Nolan county. We have a very good local and the farmers have taken a decided interest in the work cut out by the organization. While the order is young yet still it has the wisdom of experience gained in the school of failure of all other farmers' organizations to make good with what they started out to get.

"As business should be conducted in a business way it is not wronging any one for the actual farmer to at last undertake his own work himself. He has had the assistance of other classes so long that it looked as if he could not attend to his own affairs in his own way. Experience has been bought by the farmers in a dear school but the lesson learned and the knowledge gained practically applied, the cost is but a small matter.

"Crops are doing well with us and cattle are not suffering to any extent."

R. S. Palmer is a Jones county farmer, who as a business man believes that his products and his other affairs should be dealt with in a businesslike way, and that is the reason that he attached himself to the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union, knowing that it was a business organization.

"I am secretary of the Anson, Jones county, local," said he. "My address being R. F. D. No. 1, Anson. We have a good organization and farmers are looking very favorably upon it. It appeals directly to them and when they do not see the usual number of town farmers and other classes hanging around they feel good. Our first annual meeting was a great one sure and a lot of work was done, more than I ever saw done at any meeting yet.

"All crops are fine in Jones county, we are blessed with plenty of grass and cattle are fat. Cotton is waist high, fresh and green, and fruiting as well as I ever saw it."

D. P. Williams of Trent, Taylor county, was with his brother farmers in attendance on the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union annual meeting.

"I am here to help in my feeble way the organization which I feel honored in having become a member. It is great to feel that at last the organization that one belongs to is composed of a membership that is solely engaged in the same avocation and has a common interest in everything that goes to make up their livelihood. Crops are good with us and with a little more rain we will probably

equal the yield of cotton of last year. Somehow our soil holds moisture better than other lands, or it may be that we have learned to farm on the dry land principle."

A. A. Ross, who was elected again to the executive committee of the state of the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union, was made chairman of that committee. He lives up in Wise county and, of course, farms for a living. He is a vigorous worker and is a leader worth following.

"We are all right now," said he. "I was in at the beginning of this organization here in Abilene last December, and in Colorado, and I am just too pleased to see it growing so fast. However, you come to our next annual meeting and you will see how we have grown since this meeting. Crops are doing very well with us and our people are all right."

Captain M. A. Drinkard, who was re-elected state organizer for the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union, is a worker and a hard worker at that. To head the organization of a class of workers as those actual farmers are is not a sinecure by any means and is not especially profitable, perhaps, to an ordinary view, but it is not so much the present profit that these men are looking to, but the future benefits that will place them in position to send their children to good schools and keep wife and children out of the cotton fields. Mr. Drinkard lives in Somerville county, and he can be reached by letter at Glass.

"I am up to my ears in work, but can snatch a minute to talk to a Telegram man sure. Yes, we are having a good meeting and everything has gone off without a hitch. I never saw such a hungry crowd for work. They go at it just as if they had a field of corn or cotton in the grass and they had to begin early and work late to clean it up. But that is the way to win out. We don't wait until 9 or 10 o'clock before commencing and then quit at 12 for an hour or two. We have seen enough of that kind of thing in the past in so-called farmers' organizations and in the court room, and we don't like it. We are going at this work in the organizers' department just as if it were our own field and the cockleburrs were about to get the best of us.

"The boys, I suppose, have told you of the way crops are doing down our way."

L. W. House of Glenrose, Somerville county, was in, with the rest of the boys, working for his class in the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union.

"I joined the organization," he said, "because it is the only sensible thing that a farmer can do, when his business interests are concerned. I would look well, wouldn't I, in a merchants' or lawyers' organization, advising them how to work their business? It seems ridiculous now that the thing is organized that the farmers should for so long a time have allowed others to run their business for them. They have gotten their eyes open at last, however, and will keep in the middle of the road hereafter and guard the door carefully.

"Everything is going along nicely down our way, only we are a little too dry for comfort."

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Field Work of the A. & M. College

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, Sept. 2. —President H. H. Harrington, of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, has just returned from Chillicothe, where he has been to inspect the sub-station conducted jointly by the college and the department of agriculture at Washington. This station is under the supervision of Mr. A. B. Connor, a graduate of this institution. His work is confined exclusively to forage crops, and the president reports that some very satisfactory results are being obtained. At present tests are being conducted with milo maize and kaffir corn with the view of showing how increased yield may be obtained from these two crops, and also how uniformity of growth may be secured to such an extent that the heads of the crop may be cut with a mower without cutting the whole plant. It is plainly evident from field observations that by planting the crop thicker on the ground than is ordinarily done a greatly increased yield may be obtained. The heads of the plants are also more erect and of more uniform height.

Forage Plant Experiments

Various departments with several sorghum plants are also being conducted, which will be of special value to the Panhandle farmers. The Mock bean, the seed of which are imported from India, is proving to be a most promising forage plant. This plant consists of a great mass of vines that are not so erect as those of the cow pea and not so recumbent as those of the sweet potato, but which can be cut with the mower. It makes a nutritious palatable hay, easily cured and has the great merit of retaining its leaves in the process of curing—in this respect it is greatly superior to the cow pea and alfalfa. It will probably make a better hay than cow pea vines, but will not be quite equal to alfalfa. Being a drought resisting plant, it is especially adapted to the semi-arid conditions of the western part of our state, and will at the same time most likely prove of value as a crop to follow winter oats in the southern part of the state. The chief drawback connected with it is that the plant does not seed in this country and it is necessary to import seed every year from India; but since the seed are small and only a comparatively small quantity is required for planting an acre, this is not by any means an unsurmountable obstacle to the general introduction and growth of the plant as a forage crop in this state. The yield will probably be from one and a half to two and a half tons per acre.

Professor H. Ness, who graduated from this college in 1899, subsequently taking his master's degree here, and later at Cornell university, and for a time assistant professor of horticulture and botany, has been elected assistant professor of horticulture. Professor Ness resigned his position here in 1902 and started a private fruit and truck farm in Henderson, Texas, in order that he might acquire a more intimate knowledge of the conditions and problems actually confronting the East Texas truck farmer and orchardist. For the last year or so, in connection with looking after his farm, he has taught in the public schools at Henderson, Texas. He comes back to the college splendidly equipped for the work which he is to assume.

The too general idea that a teacher is necessarily a theorist only, does not apply to the professors and instructors in the principal industrial courses offered at the college. The civil engineering professors have been particularly busy during the summer in practical work. Professor J. C. Nagle, head of the department, has made two trips to El Paso as consulting engineer on a proposed \$200,000 subway under the railroad tracks on one of the principal streets. The Waco city water commission also called him in for advice on account of the exceptionally dry summer having caused such a heavy consumption of water that the then available supply did not quite meet the demand. As a result of his advice the city's water supply was increased about one-third in a very few days and at a trifling cost.

Professor Nagle is also engaged in making surveys and plans for a sewerage system at Prairie View normal school and also for an extension of the sewer system at college, this latter involving partial purification of the sewage. He is also acting as consulting engineer for an \$17,000 highway bridge, being assisted in this by D. W. Spence, associate professor of civil engineer-

ing. Professor Spence was engaged for some years prior to his connection with the college, exclusively in bridge work, and is particularly well equipped for this line. Professor Spence has direction of all repair work at College and at Prairie View, which is now being pushed rapidly. He has found time, however, for several short engineering trips to near-by points during the summer.

The demand for civil engineering graduates from the college continues to exceed the supply. Of the twenty graduates and three post graduates who finished their work here last June all are engaged in civil engineering work at salaries ranging from \$125 per month down to \$50 or \$60. Many of

the undergraduates have also been engaged in engineering work during the summer, but there are still numerous requests for men now on file in the department. There is not an available man for any of the places.

Graduates in Demand

The introduction of agriculture as a subject of instruction in the public school is greatly increasing the demand for the services of graduates of the Agricultural and Mechanical college. The numerous requests that are constantly coming in for teachers of agriculture cannot be complied with by the college authorities, because the supply of available men has long since been exhausted. Every graduate in horticulture of last year's class already has a good position, the average salary of the members of the class being \$1,200 a year. Professor Kyle is a very enthusiastic worker and takes great pride in securing good positions for his graduates, and for his under graduates summer work as is best suited to their training. The special work, however, could not be given this season on account of the failure of the fruit crop in the state. A few students

worked for Mr. J. S. Kerr, manager of the Texas Nursery Company at Sherman. Two were employed by a large Arkansas fruit company to superintend the picking and packing of fruit. This company was so well pleased with the work of the boys that it has already arranged with them to prune its entire orchard this winter. If the fruit crop is good next season, twenty-five or thirty students will do summer work. They will be employed in some of the largest orchards in Texas until about July 20, and then will go to Arkansas and Missouri. After the crop is harvested in these states, the workers will divide, some going to Colorado and others to New York to remain until school opens in the fall. Such work, besides being remunerative, affords invaluable experience to the students. A large fruit company in Arkansas is desirous of making a contract to have the entire crop from 300 bearing trees gathered every season by Agricultural and Mechanical students.

As near as can be ascertained, the unappropriated and unreserved public lands of this country amount to 792,238,707 acres.

The Doctor Writes of Counterfeiters.

CHAS. H. FLETCHER, New York City.

Hyannis, Mass., Aug. 17, 1905.

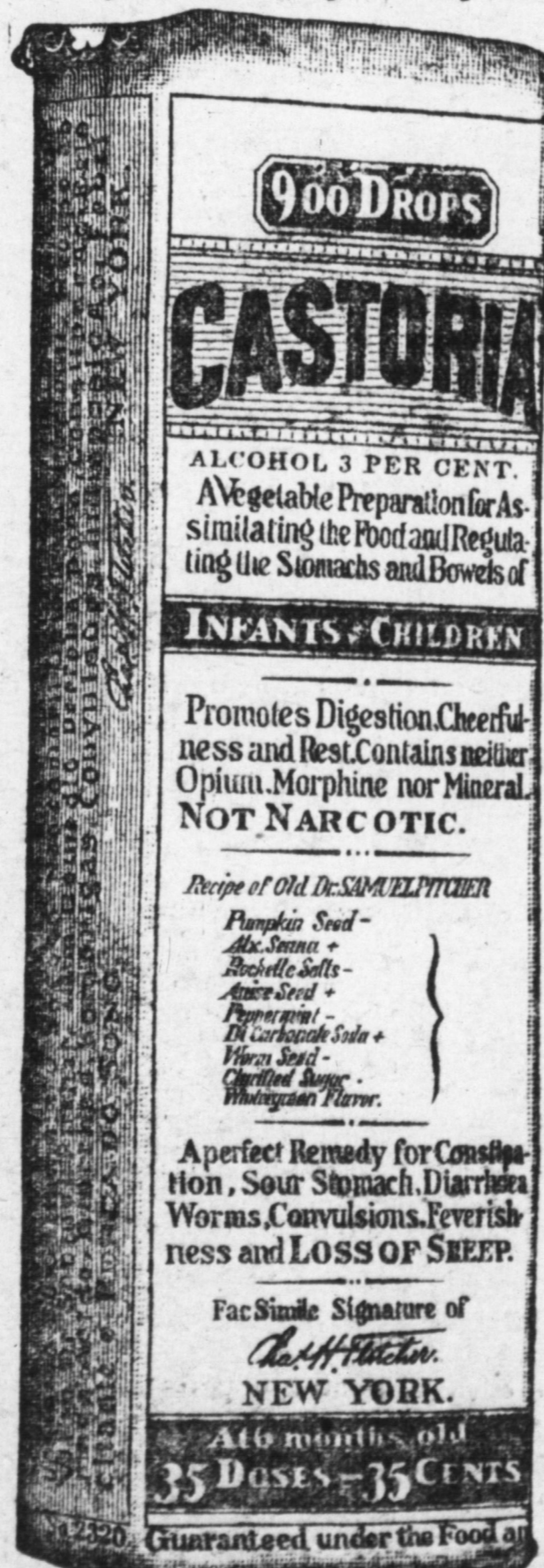
Dear Mr. Fletcher:—I wish to congratulate you on your numerous victories over counterfeiters and imitators of Castoria, and trust the time is not far distant when these inferior and dangerous mixtures will be entirely suppressed.

You are right when you say in your advertisements that it is "Experience against Experiment."

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Samuel Pitcher, M.D.



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TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Entered as second-class matter, January 5,
1904, at the postoffice at Fort Worth, Texas, under
the act of congress of March 3, 1879.OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, TELEGRAM BLDG.,
Eighth and Throckmorton Streets,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

One year, in advance.....\$1.50

Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

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Secretary—H. E. Crowley.....Fort Worth
Assistant Secretary—Berkely Spiller.....Fort 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' Association of Texas, do hereby, in executive meeting assembled, endorse the policies of said paper, adopt it as the official organ of this association, and commend it to the membership as such.

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

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

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

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

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

TO LIVE STOCK BREEDERS

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

Those who intend to take advantage of this offer will please notify us at once, or as soon as convenient. Any breeder who has no photographs on hand and desires to have some made, please notify us of the fact. Those who have good photographs on hand and who desire to reap the benefits of this offer will please send photographs at once. Do not send cuts at all. We cannot use them and must have the cuts made to suit our paper.

As we expect to start this work as soon as we begin receiving photographs you can see the importance of taking hold of this at once if you desire to do so at all.

DEATH OF NELSON MORRIS

The people of Texas have learned of the death of Nelson Morris, the last of the famous big trio of Chicago packers, with much genuine regret, for "Nelse" Morris, as he was generally called among Texas stockmen, was a man of genial and pleasing personality, and a man who had the stock interests of Texas and the southwest very close at heart.

For many years Nelson Morris has been almost a regular attendant upon the annual meetings of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, and was always an interested attendant. His last visit to the state was at the annual meeting of the association in Fort Worth two years ago last March, and he was a very conspicuous figure during that

meeting, taking quite an active part in the proceedings.

Nelson Morris was not only a great packer, but he was a practical cattle raiser, with large ranch and cattle interests located in this state, his holdings being out in the Plains country, north of the town of Midland, and known as the C ranch. He bred and produced a fine quality of black polled cattle, and there was never a shipment made of those cattle from this big Texas ranch that universal attention was not attracted. Train loads of those black calves and yearlings would go out, and every one of them almost exactly alike.

The Morris ranch is one of the most noted in all that section, which has long constituted an area of big ranches. Conducted along modern and strictly business lines, it has been successful from the time of its establishment, and the passing of its owner will cause a pang of sadness in the breasts of all Texas stockmen.

Nelson Morris was about 68 years of age, and began operations in Chicago more than forty years ago, first by buying and selling cattle on that market and later seemed to drift naturally into the butchering business, which was the forerunner of the present great packing industry. He was a man of many peculiarities, which amounted in some instances to eccentricities, but no man engaged in the packing business had more friends among the producing element of the country.

Had Nelson Morris lived five years longer he would no doubt have become more interested in Texas by establishing a packing house in Fort Worth.

PLEASE, KIND FRIENDS, DESIST

Every once in a while The Telegram feels constrained to clip something from some other Texas paper commenting favorably or otherwise on the live stock industry of the state centered here. And invariably the selection dipped contains that wonderfully inexpressive word "packery."

Some years ago the management of the two packing houses in Fort Worth started a campaign against the use of the term "packery," because no such word has yet been born into the English language, but the campaign was without success. Texas papers still go on calling them "packeries," with as much reason as a restaurant could be called an "eatery" or a photograph studio an "artery."

Thru process of constant use and limited association the words "packing house" have grown to stand for the plants which prepare on a large scale meat products for public consumption. "Packery" stands for nothing. It might mean a place where trunks are packed, or where dry goods are bundled for shipment. It is a slouchy word without meaning anywhere, but in Texas where a number of good people still persist in using it, people who would never think of referring to a freight office as a "shippery" or a post office as a "lettery."

If one must use a single word in referring to the cattle, hog and sheep packing houses in Fort Worth, there is a word used by the government and ample for the purpose and that is "abattoir." But strictly limited in meaning abattoir stands for slaughtering house and oleomargarine and beef tea, both made in Fort Worth are manifestly not slaughter house products. The plain American words "packing houses" are hard to improve upon and ought to be adhered to until something better can be found.

GOOD OLD TEXAS

It is the time of year when the country press of Texas is filled with news of bountiful crops. According to the same country press it is a dull day when some new record is not established for fruit, grain, or one of the hundred other things Texas yields.

In the Concho country they are talking about an oat field that averaged ninety bushels. Up in the Panhandle, Briscoe county is still bragging about her wheat with twenty-three bushels as a high average, while a Lipscomb county farmer is predicting a sixty-bushels yield of corn.

All West Texas is smiling over cotton prospects which never were brighter. Along the Brazos river reports say the trees are bending down under the heaviest load of pecans in the

over the state.

memory of even the oldest settlers. And so it is

They are raising ribbon cane in Van Zandt and Bexar counties and along the Rio Grande. Out in Jones county reports say that one community boasts 3,000 acres of peanuts.

Out at Barstow, Texas and Pacific passenger trains are forced to wait half an hour in order that fruit can be loaded into the express cars. Fannin county is talking about Rocky Ford watermelons; South Texas is revelling in watermelons and figs.

The rice mills are to start soon at Beaumont and the Fort Worth packing houses are paying top prices for hogs.

And food products aren't the only things in which Texas prosperity is manifesting itself. They will begin making glass at Fort Worth next month. A New Orleans company has been organized to distill turpentine in Jasper and Angelina counties. There are reports of oil finds out as far as Toyah. Reports of railroad and electric interurban building come from every side.

And then, to top it all, comes a report of reduction in ad valorem taxes from 20 cents to 12½ cents; and increase in the state's assessable values amounting in one year to 23 per cent; and the biggest school fund in history, amounting to \$6 per capita for every child of school age within the state's borders.

Why should Texas worry about the telegraphers' strike, the trouble in Morocco, or war with Japan. Even when envious other states poke fun at our freak legislation, Texas can afford to smile.

She has reason to.

NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITIES

This popular neglect of their special advantages is not confined to the people of the Southern states, but is shared by most of the people of the Mississippi valley, the great rich heart of the continent. It is seen in the fact that the Mississippi river has been virtually abandoned as a highway of commerce, at least from the great city of St. Louis down to the mingling of its mighty current with the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and this has happened at a time when the railroads, although working even beyond their capacity, have confessed their inability to carry the vast and constantly increasing commerce of the country.

It is at such a time as this that the steamboats that once beat its turbid waters day and night with their immense and busy wheels have disappeared from the river, the people not ceasing, however, to keep up a continuous cry for deep water, although it is difficult to see what sort of trade it is proposed to carry if boats cannot sustain themselves on the river as it is. It may be true that steamboats built and operated upon plans and methods that were considered all right half a century ago cannot meet transportation conditions as they exist today, but on waters elsewhere there are boats so improved in all the demands of economy of operation and advantages in handling cargo that they are as much up-to-date as are the best constructed railroads with the most improved equipments.

But we are waiting for strangers to discover these facts and to engage their enterprise and capital in the very undertakings which we discredit and depreciate by neglecting them.—New Orleans Picayune.

We can not understand how any one can seriously quote Henry Watterson as Democratic authority, yet it is occasionally done.—Tyler Courier.

Marse Henry has done great service for the party in times past, and he has also done some injury. The Courier can get a better understanding of the subject, when in doubt, by taking into consideration the quoter's previous political inclinations.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

The Thirtieth legislature moved in a mysterious way its blunders to perform, but if the attorney general's department keeps right busy they may be straightened out and cured.—Cleburne Review.

The attorney general's department has several other things to keep it right busy, things which do not appear to worry it very much.

Cheering news comes from San Angelo. The editor of the News had no fight last week.

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 to the Missouri river, but that theory has been exploded for it is a noted fact that the dairy cow has been considered the mortgage lifter in Kansas, 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. 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. Along the foot hills and in 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 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 tested 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 the trouble to see that the old cow 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.

But getting back to the dairy industry 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 \$67 above cost of milk production, a record 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, is any line of business so as to 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. GRADT.

PROFIT IN PANHANDLE

E. A. Paffrath Points to Opportunities in Dairying

Farmers of the Panhandle, who reside in the vicinity of Amarillo, are just now turning their attention to dairying.

In speaking of this, Pat Paffrath of Fort Worth said:

"I believe that dairying and small stock farming will accomplish for the Amarillo country what diversification of crops and cotton have accomplished for the Vernon country. I believe that the Amarillo country will develop into a great revelation to the whole United States, for its possibilities in diversified farming, stock raising, dairying and apple, grape and plum growing are simply wonderful.

Cattle Take Premiums

"The cattle bred in the Amarillo country, namely the J. A.'s, the X. I. T.'s and the L. S.'s, have taken the premiums at the fat stock shows at Kansas City and Chicago in competition with the whole United States. The L. S. ranch for seven years has branded over 75 per cent of calves. R. S. Coon of Dalhart has branded this year out of 1,000 cows 90 per cent of calves. Hogs grow as fine as they do on earth in that whole country, and so far as I know disease among hogs is unknown in the Amarillo country. I am informed that it is also a very fine poultry country. I know that it is a fine sheep country. It used to be full of sheep before the cowman bought the land and ran out the sheep people. They can breed and develop fine horses and mules in the Amarillo country. I am told that Mr. Trigg, living about twenty miles northeast of Amarillo, buys young mules in the black land country of Texas and develops them in the Amarillo country to his profit and satisfaction.

Steers Bring Fancy Prices

"The L. X. ranch for many years successfully bred fine cattle, also bought and developed young steers. I have been informed that Henry Harding, who last year bought the L. X. 2-year-old steers, sold them last fall for \$32 a head. Lee Bevins, who owns a part of the L. X. ranch, I am informed, sold last February a lot of 4-year-old steers at \$38, which at that time was considered a very high price for steers. He sold them to M. F. Ferguson of Kansas. Mr. Ferguson, when receiving them, told me that they were in better condition off the grass than his (Ferguson's) steers in Kansas that had been heavily roughed by his having fed them.

Captain Burnett's Results

"Captain S. B. Burnett, who owns the Dixon Creek ranch, northeast of Amarillo, on the Canadian river, adjoining the L. X. ranch, has for a number of years taken his yearling steers from his Figure Eight and 6666 ranch, in King county, Texas, to his Dixon Creek ranch and developed the said steers to his profit and satisfaction, which proves what can be done in the development of steers in that country.

"All kinds of feed stuff, including alfalfa, can be successfully grown beyond a reasonable doubt in the Amarillo country. The altitude is above malaria and the latitude is a favorable one, giving cool nights the year around, which makes it healthful for man and beast. They have very pure and fine water and air in the Amarillo country and very few insects, all of which goes

THE HARVEST THAT NEVER ENDS



Through fall, winter, spring and summer the harvesting of the "milk crop" continues year in and year out. The ever faithful cow never fails to add a goodly sum to each year's revenue from the farm. Yet how little many do towards making the most of her product. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are lost yearly by cow owners through failure to employ a centrifugal cream separator and thereby secure every particle of cream from the cow's milk. Over 875,000 DE LAVAL users are daily proving that the increased gain in the quantity and quality of the "milk crop" is from \$10.- to \$15.- per cow each year when the

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

is used, to say nothing of the time and labor saved. Isn't it worth your while to investigate such a saving? If you own two or more cows the practice of economy and good business methods in the care of their products demands a DE LAVAL machine. Remember that one will last from fifteen to twenty-five years, and that it will more than earn its cost the first year of use. Write today for new catalogue.

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 107 FIRST STREET PORTLAND, OREG.

to make it a desirable stock farming and dairying country.

What Families May Do

"One of the reasons that dairying is always a desirable and profitable industry for any country is that the farmer whose riches consists in having a large family of children can utilize his children's labor by having them attend the dairy cows and feed the skim milk to the hogs and poultry of mornings before going to school and in the evenings after returning from school, which means the development of three of the most profitable industries in one—the dairy, hog and poultry business, and not only gives the farmers' children an education, but makes them practical in three industries as well as teaches them something about practical business methods, making them very creditable citizens for any country, and makes the entire family prosperous and enables them to enjoy a happy home, which is the true basis of the greatness of any country.

Confidence in the Panhandle

"For these reasons I have great confidence in the development of the dairy business in the Amarillo country, and in so doing develop a new and profitable industry over the entire state of Texas—yes, in the entire southwest, which in turn will make it possible to develop the greatest packing industry in the southwest that there is to be found in the United States.

"Too much publicity cannot be given to this business, in order that our citizens might familiarize themselves with the possibilities of the dairy business of the Amarillo country and in the entire southwest.

"I believe that the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, jointly with the agricultural department of the United States, should put a dairy demonstration farm in the Amarillo country. R. S. Allen and associates in the very near future will put a dairy colony on their L. X. land, which will demonstrate what can be done, but it is very desirable to have a governmental demonstration dairy farm, which will give out things that are official."

BRITISH MEAT IMPORTS

Some Striking Features of the Trade. Argentina Falls Off

Says the London Meat Trades Journal: "The returns of the Board of Trade dealing with the seven months ending July last have just been published, and afford, as usual, striking proof of the continued wonderful expansion of our meat trade. The hopes that were at one time entertained of a recovery in the live stock imports have not yet been realized, as there is still a decrease of 46,967 cattle and 1,688 sheep compared with 1906, and 35,173 cattle and 68,589 sheep compared with 1905. In fresh beef, a slight decrease of 23,499 cwts is noted, chiefly owing to the shorter exports of Argentine meat. While this is the case, it is noteworthy that values have increased considerably. The increase in mutton is mainly from New Zealand and Australia, and amounts to 257,519 cwts. Our fresh pork imports exceed in weight those of 1906 by 60,833 cwts, and in value by 148,333 English pounds. The whole of this and a bit more is credited to the Netherlands; the exports from United States, Belgium, and other countries being all on a reduced scale. The receipts of bacon for the seven months are 83,472 cwts less than they were a year ago; the Danish supply shows an increase of 210,857 cwts.; the shorter consignments from United States, Canada and other countries aggregating 127,385 cwts. Here again the decreased weight is followed by an enhancing monetary value of 422,599 English pounds, showing how quickly the market responds to a shortage, and is automatically adjusted by the law of supply and demand."

Taking Immediate Steps

Ruggles (the bookkeeper)—I'm more than half sick with the hay fever.
 Ramage (the cashier)—That's bad. You ought to go to some place where you would be sure of finding frost.
 Ruggles—I'll do it, Ramage. I'll go this minute and ask the old man for a raise in salary.—Chicago Tribune.

At the close of 1906 there were 863 postoffices in Chile, a gain of nine during the year.

FOR SALE

150 two-year old Durham, Hereford and Red Polled Bulls
 50 one- and two-year old Jersey Heifers
 50 Mares
 600 Durham Cows

W. J. STATON, Beeville, Texas

Stockfarming as Taught at A. and M. College

The first institution in America to create a separate department of animal husbandry was the University of Wisconsin. Within the last few months a prominent writer has classed that institution as the most successful seat of learning in the United States, because it is "the instrument of the state." It is the endeavor of the A. & M. College of Texas to be the chief instrument, by means of which the extensive agricultural resources of Texas are developed until we reach the maximum, and most economical production of the various crops and the people engaged in agriculture have the most thorough understanding of their calling.

I do not believe that I am expected to argue at length regarding the advantage of an agricultural course to a prospective farmer. The college does not claim that its graduates are competent to successfully compete with middle aged and self taught farmers. Nothing can take the place of experience. Pure practice is vastly superior to pure theory, and a judicious combination of the two still superior to either one alone. The young men who receive the greatest benefit from the agricultural course are those of eighteen years of age and upwards, who have had a good elementary education, and have lived long enough on a farm or ranch to know that they really want to be stockmen. Such men leaving College Station know best how to utilize the theories and directions explained to them by the instructors. It would undoubtedly be a wise thing to require that all candidates for admission to the agricultural course must have spent not less than two years on a farm or ranch. The most of the students in agriculture have had but indifferent opportunities for becoming proficient in the advanced study of those public school subjects which constitute the foundation of every kind of education, consequently provision is made for a continuation of those studies in the beginning of the college course, along with some of the practical subjects, such as stock judging and fruit growing. A certain amount of time must be devoted to those parts of physics and chemistry which, though not of direct use to the farmer, are essential to a useful understanding of the higher branches of science that gives control of and insight into the fertility of the soil, the growth of animals and the digestion of the food and kindred topics.

The young man who finishes a college course is properly expected to be of some public benefit to his community, and not only to know the results and teachings of all the investigators and experimenters, but to be able to impart his learning to others.

Because most of our students need to continue the study of the branches taken up in their home schools and in order to give them the proper foundation for a mastery of the sciences relating to agriculture, and in order to give them familiarity with public affairs, the course has been laid out for four years' work. In the freshman year the student devotes about one-half his time to subjects of directly practical character, including the judging of stock. In his second year he begins a study of the sciences that lead up to an understanding of chemistry, botany and animal diseases. At the beginning of the third year the student elects to make a special study of horticulture, live stock or grain growing. Those who decide to study live stock during the last two years of their course are then relieved of all work in English and mathematics, take up some work in the dairy, give special attention to veterinary science and continue their chemistry into the higher and more practical branches. In this third year there is given a series of lectures upon the breeding of stock, and various books for registered stock are studied with a view to gaining an insight into the methods of past and present day successful breeders. Throughout the course it is endeavored to have the student continue the accumulation of experience by coming into actual contact with the matters taken up in lectures and text books. Every subject has its accompanying practice period. In the stock-judging work theory is kept in the background. The best way to become a good judge of stock is by judging stock. It is possible for the student to have extensive experience in this at the agricultural college. He is permitted to make mistakes and sometimes led into them in order to test his judgment, and to bring the correction closer home.

When it comes to breeding and feeding of live stock it is impossible to

allow each individual to control the mating of or to feed breeding animals. The teachings and explanations of the class room must be backed up by such observation of the stock maintained at the college as will make clear that the practice advocated in the class room is actually being successfully used in the pasture and feed lots. For this reason we say the completion of a four years' course does not mean that the recipient of the B. S. F. A. degree is an expert breeder or feeder. If he is made of the right stuff, and has had some practical experience before entering college he will do well from the start, and may be an outstanding success. If, however, he has not experienced the actual contact with stock he will realize but slowly the possibility of making a practical application of his college studies. If it is in him he will become a stockman much more quickly than he would have if entirely self taught.

The foregoing relates entirely to the four year course. As a matter of fact, that course appeals principally to boys who realize the advisability of securing a broad education, and have or can secure the necessary finances. During the last year or two we have found that there are a large number of young farmers who have gone far enough to realize that it would be an advantage for them to take a year or two to learn what is already known about their business. Some of these men are already fairly well educated, and have no need of studying any high school subjects; others cannot afford the time to study subjects that do not bear directly on their work; still others cannot pass the entrance examination to the four year course. The college is under obligations to teach these men and has, this year, for the first time, provided a two year course. This two year course is open without examination to men over 18 years of age. It includes all of the purely agricultural studies now taught in the four year course. Two year course students can decide for themselves whether they will give most time to animal husbandry or some other branch.

Mushmelon Eaten By Elders and They Misspell Cantaloupe

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31.—They didn't have a cantaloupe in the days when Greenville consisted of three houses, a general store and a watering trough. Nor did they have the fruit when Cleveland was a village.

These were the reasons given for the failure to spell it which took place when the word was passed around at an old fashioned spelling match at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Shepherd, at Madison, Ohio.

Twenty-two of the alumni of the Greenville district school attended a reunion at Madison. They were met at the Madison station with a hayrack. The games of long ago were a part of the program of the evening. One of the big features was an old-fashioned spelling match into which were crept some new-fashioned words, among them cantaloupe.

"Used to be plain muskmelon when I split wood for the school stove," said one of the students.

SELLS 9,325 ACRES

T. N. Fleming Disposes of Big Ranch Near Victoria

VICTORIA, Texas, Sept. 3.—Another large land deal has been consummated in this county wherein T. N. Fleming of this city sold his ranch property comprising 9,325 acres to John W. McKinnon for \$111,896. This land is situated about ten to twelve miles west of here on the Collitto.

Profit Despite Short Crops.

WACO, Texas, Sept. 3.—With cotton bringing about seventy dollars a bale and farmers doing their own picking it begins to look as tho they will not suffer much from the short crop. Seeds are bringing \$15 per ton. Hardly any negroes are seen in fields and pickers are being paid only 50 to 65 cents for picking.

RINGLINGS BUY ALL BIG SHOWS

Report Says Barnum & Bailey Joins Merger

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Friends of Ringling Brothers in this city assert that the deal has been closed whereby Ringlings become owners of the Barnum & Bailey show, which also controls the Buffalo Bill show. There are also working arrangements with Hagenback and Pawnee Bill, so that deal, if it is a reality, gives the Ringlings an absolute monopoly of the big circus business. It has long been the dream of John Ringling to be the circus king of the world, and his ambition appears to have reached the pinnacle. No mention of the price is made, but the last estimate of the Bailey show valued it at \$5,000,000. Three years ago, when Ringlings and Bailey saw that cut-throat competition was injuring both shows, they entered into an agreement dividing the territory and thus cutting half their billing and advertising expenses. The merger will open New York and other cities to Ringlings, heretofore closed to them because of the agreement.

CORTELYOU MANAGING REPUBLICAN PROGRAM

Secretary of Treasury Reporter to Be in Charge of Campaign Backed by Roosevelt.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Secretary of the Treasury George Bruce Cortelyou looms up as a most important factor in the plans and calculations of the Republicans of this state. It is to him that the leaders of all factions look for orders and advice, tho Mr. Cortelyou has assumed no active nor aggressive attitude, such as would be expected from a boss.

The promoters of the Hughes boom for the presidential nomination and the followers of former Governor Odell who is reported to be mysteriously active in the interior counties, tho very secretive, are convinced that Mr. Cortelyou has assumed charge of the Roosevelt program in this state, and will be found to be in control of the situation when the time comes to elect delegates to the next national convention.

HEARST ON CAPITALISM

With Samuel Gompers Speaks at Jamestown.

NORFOLK, Sept. 3.—William R. Hearst and Samuel Gompers were the principal speakers at yesterday's labor celebration at the Jamestown Exposition.

Mr. Hearst in the course of his speech declared that there is no reason for hostility between capital and wage earners.

"Capital is but the accumulation of wealth," Mr. Hearst declared, "which employer and employe create together. Wages are but the division of profits. Both employer and employe are entitled to their share of the profits and as long as the division is just and equitable there should be no occasion for a conflict. If the division is not just it can always be made so by arbitration and there is still no occasion for conflict."

MINISTERS' UNION FIRED

Can't March in Parade for Working Against Brewers

LACROSSE, Wis., Sept. 3.—The Ministers' Union, organized only a few weeks ago and affiliated with the Trades and Labor Assembly, was officially cast out by that body and refused permission to march in the Labor Day parade.

This action was the result of complaints by the Brewery Workers, who charged that the recent agitation against the saloons had resulted in injury to the Brewery Workers' Union.

The assembly, after a hearing, decided the crusade by the religious workers was to the harm of their fellow unionists.

NEGRO SHOT; DIES

Affray in Wichita Falls Saloon—Arrest Made

WICHITA FALLS, Sept. 3.—John Buford was shot and killed in a saloon yesterday. Ed Waggoner, a white man, was arrested. Waggoner claims Buford insulted him.

SITS ON TACK; REGAINS SPEECH

Dumb Man Astounds Vicinity With Vocal Outburst

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Many months ago Edward Cox of Williamstown, N. Y., suffered a stroke of paralysis. He recovered his physical strength, but his vocal organs remained paralyzed and he was unable to speak a word. A few days ago he sat down upon the business end of a tack. He jumped up, clapped his hand to the injured portion of his anatomy and swore roundly and loudly, in a manner that shocked all the neighbors within a block. Since then he has been able to talk as well as ever. He attributes his recovery entirely to the tack, possibly assisted by the accompanying outburst of profanity, and recommends other dumb people to test the treatment.

FALLS THIRTY FEET AND GETS HEADACHE

"I'm All Right" Said Electrician, After Drop from Pole.

BURLINGTON, Sept. 5.—"I'm all right. It only gives me a headache," explained Samuel Briggs, a local electrician, to a crowd which had collected after seeing him fall from the top of a 30-foot pole to street below. Briggs was making repairs to the wires and missed his footing. He landed on his back and shoulders and spectators who expected to find the electrician seriously injured were surprised to see him shake himself free of the street dust and resume work again.

BORROWS A BABY

But Woman Repented of Plan to Deceive Her Husband.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 3.—Sixty-four years old and childless, James Mosher yearned for an heir. During his absence from home his wife procured a 14-months-old baby from a hospital, and on her husband's return presented it to him as their own offspring. Later Mrs. Mosher found it impossible to keep up the deception and told her husband the truth. The child was turned over to the Juvenile Court to be disposed of.

DENIES HE IS DEAD

Baltimore Man Proves He Is Not a Corpse in Pittsburg

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—As the result of an error in the identification of a body in Pittsburg by M. W. Meck of that city Samuel Joseph Tilden Swaggert of Baltimore was given a genuine surprise and shock this morning in the reading of his obituary notice.

Swaggert, when seen at his place of business here, said: "I know M. W. Meck as an acquaintance still, we are too well acquainted for him to have made such an egregious blunder. I have written to Mr. Meck asking for an explanation."

HOW TO WIN HUBBY

Write Your Name on Egg for the Market

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 3.—Miss Vergie Loy of Ruckman, W. Va., several weeks ago wrote her name and address on an egg, which was packed and shipped. It became a part of the supplies of the United States ship Severn.

Within the past few days Miss Loy has received formal proposals of marriage from nearly every unmarried man on the ship, many of them enclosing photographs.

Connie Ediss, the English character actress who will be the feminine lead in Lew Field's "The Girl Behind the Counter," was brought over by the Shuberts at the highest salary ever paid such a part. After a run in New York she will be seen on the road.

CORN

HARVESTER cuts and throws in piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts equal with a corn binder. Price, \$15. Circulars free, showing Harvester at work. NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kana.

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SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

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This we obtained after years of work and at great expense. It is the method used by the fairest and most beautiful women of Europe.

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We sell you this ring at one small profit above manufacturing cost. The price is less than one half what others charge.



The recipe is free with every ring. It is a genuine rose cut diamond ring of sparkling brilliancy absolutely guaranteed, very dainty, shaped like a Belcher with Tiffany setting of 12Kt. gold shell, at your local jeweler it would cost considerable more than \$2.00. Notice style of ring.

We mail you this beautiful complexion recipe free when your order is received for ring with size marked on diagram herewith and \$2.00 in money order, stamps or bills. Get your order in before our supply is exhausted.

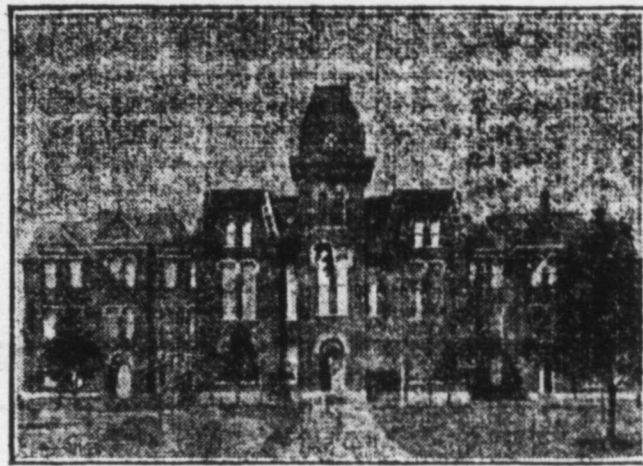
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Sleep is nature's safeguard against the wrecking of the mind and body. Tired exhausted nerves rob you of sleep. They will not allow the brain to relax, and throw off the worry and cares of the day. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills by their soothing influence upon the nerves bring refreshing sleep. Keep them convenient for immediate use and you'll lose no sleep. 25 doses 25c. Never sold in bulk.

TEXAS DATES UNSURPASSED

Brownsville Vicinity Adapted
to Fruit Growing

GINNS VERY BUSY

Cotton Advances Thruout Belt
But Lone Star State Re-
ports Slow Season

AUSTIN, Sept. 2.—Comparatively few people in the state of Texas know that dates can, and are cultivated in Texas equal if not superior to any raised in any of the fruit growing states of the union. The cultivation of this fruit promises to become another of the industries of Texas. This only demonstrates the manifold resources of the Lone Star State.

Land in the vicinity of Brownsville appears to be particularly adapted to the cultivation of dates, as is evidenced by the fact that the commissioner of agriculture, Milner, has just received a sample of the dates grown there, which he says are the finest he has ever tasted. These dates were raised by Harvey C. Stiles of Brownsville a well known consulting horticulturist.

COTTON RAPIDLY ADVANCES

Texas Crop Shows Deterioration in
Nearly All Sections

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 2.—With some exceptions in Texas and Arkansas, the cotton crop continued its advancement last week and has now reached the most forward stage of its development yet seen. The weather was dry over the entire cotton belt during the week except scattered local showers.

In Arkansas the lack of rainfall has damaged some of the hill lands. The low lands send brilliant reports.

The whole of central, southern and

western Texas and parts of the east is in a very serious condition. Over nearly all of this area little or no rain fell during the month of August, while very high temperature prevailed. The plant has ceased its growth and shedding has already taken place to an alarming extent.

The average of replies indicates that picking will not become general before Sept. 15.

Farmers Hold Cotton

TEMPLE, Texas, Sept. 2.—Cotton growers of Bell county are now refusing to part with their product for less than 14 cents. Receipts here today were 175 bales, a great deal of which was sold at prices ranging from \$13.50 to \$13.75, but many farmers refused to accept less than 14 cents and in lieu stored their cotton or else returned home with it.

991 Bales at Taylor.

TAYLOR, Sept. 2.—This season's cotton crop is coming in to market very lively; yesterday 203 bales were sold on the streets. This makes a total of 991 bales to date. Next Saturday it is expected over 300 bales will be marketed if fair weather prevails.

Rain is needed not that it would benefit crops but there is no water for stock and ranchmen are worried.

Farmers to Build Warehouse

TEMPLE, Texas, Sept. 2.—A contract has been signed for the erection of a Farmers' Union warehouse in Temple. The total cost will be over \$5,000. This site will be donated by business men, and will cost \$2,000. The building will cost \$3,200 and the money will be subscribed in equal amounts by Farmers' Union members and local business men. The building will be ready in thirty days.

Local Markets

Sugar, Molasses, Honey, Etc.

To retailers: Sugar, granulated, in bbls and 110-lb sacks, 5.45c; granulated, in 25 and 50-lb sacks, 5.50c; choice yellow clarified, 5 1/2c; cut loaf, in bbls, 6.10c; powdered, in bbls, 6.05c. Molasses, sorghum, in bbls, 35c per gal; corn syrup, in bbls, 32c per gal; fair open kettle, in bbls, 42c per gal; sugarhouse, in bbls, 45c per gal; Georgia cane, in bbls, 45c per gal. Syrup, fancy table, 1/2-gal, \$2.35 per case; fancy sorghum, 1-gal, \$2.35 per case; kettle, 1/2-gal, \$2.50 per case; evaporated cane, \$3.35 per gal. Maple syrup, Scudder's and Old Manse Canada sap, 1-gal, \$14 per doz; 1/2-gal, \$7.50 per doz; 1/4-gal, \$4.25 per doz; 1/2-gal, \$2.50 per doz; 1-quart bottles, \$4.50 per doz; Green Mountain, gals, \$12; 1/2 gals, \$6.50; quarts, \$3.75; pints, \$2. Honey, wholesale prices, strained, 9 1/2c per lb; comb, 10 1/2c @ 12c per lb. Candies, assorted stick, lb basis, 7 1/2c; mixed, 6c; pairs, 1/2c higher; pure sugar stick, 12 1/2c.

Canned Meats

To retailers: Corned beef, 1-lb cans, \$1.40; 2-lb cans, \$2.60. Potted ham, in quarters, 40@45c. Roast beef, 1-lb cans, \$1.30; 2-lb cans, \$2.50. Chipped beef, 1/2-lb cans, \$1.20@1.40; 1-lb cans, \$2.10@2.40; in glass, 1-lb, \$2.40@2.75. Veal and ham loaf, in 1/2-lb cans, \$1@1.10.

Vegetable Seeds

To retail trade: Mustard seed, per lb, 50c; onions, per lb, \$1.50@2.50; spinach, per lb, 20c; turnips, per lb, 35c; radishes, per lb, 40c; beans, bush and pole, per bu, \$5@7; potatoes, new crop, per bu, \$1.25.

Flour and Meal

To retailers: Flour, extra special patents, \$2.85 100 lbs; high patents, \$2.55; fancy patents, \$2.30. Quotations to other points than Fort Worth, carloads, delivered: Extra special patents, 48-lb sacks, per bbl, \$5.60; high patents, per bbl, \$5.10; second patents, per bbl, \$4.80. Meal, in 35-lb sacks, 54c; 17 1/2-lb sacks, 25c.

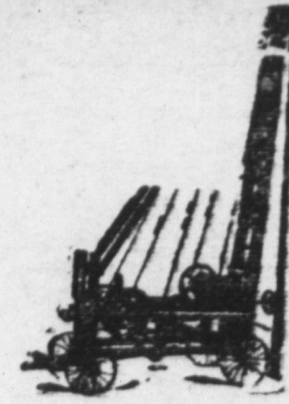
Vegetables

Prices paid: Carrots, per doz bunches, 20c; beets, per doz bunches, 28c; Irish potatoes, per bu, \$1; tomatoes, fancy, per basket, 65@75c; cucumbers, per bu, 75c; round green and wax beans, 1/2-bu basket, 90c; okra, per basket, 75c@1; sweet peppers, per basket, 50c; egg plants, per doz, 50c; green corn, per doz, 10c; squash, per doz, 15c; new dry onions, per lb, 2@2 1/2c; butter beans, 1/2-bu basket, 75c.

Country Produce, Etc.

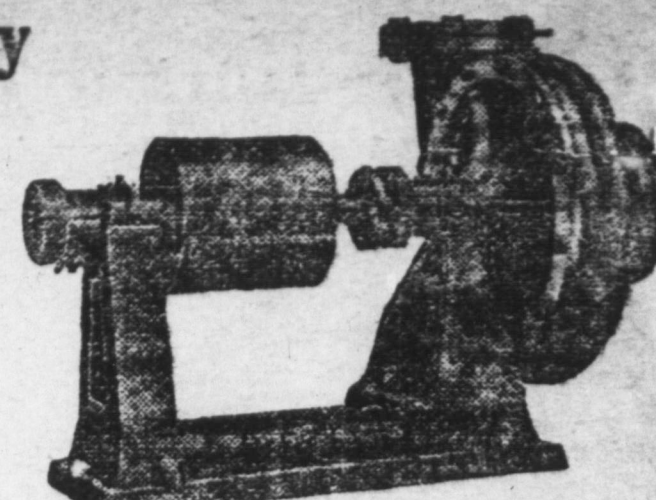
Prices paid: Eggs, per case, \$3. Poultry, hens, fat, per doz, \$3.25; springs, large size, \$3; mediums, \$2.50; turkeys, per lb, 7c; ducks, per doz, \$3.60; roosters, each, 10c. Butter, sweet country, per lb, 15c; creamery, per lb,

Well Drilling Machinery



Pumping Machinery
For Deep or Shallow Wells, in Stock at Dallas

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



Centrifugal Pump.

AMERICAN WELL WORKS, 171 Commerce Street, DALLAS, TEXAS

24c; renovated, per lb, 22c.

Provisions

To retailers: Dry salt extras, 9 1/2c; dry salt regulars, 10 1/2c; dry salt bellies, 11 1/2c; bacon extras, 10 1/2c; bacon regulars, 11 1/2c; 14-16 bacon bellies, 12 1/2c; hams, 14 1/2@15c; fancy breakfast bacon, 22c. Lard, kettle rendered, basis tierce, 10 1/2c; pure lard, 11 1/2c; leaf, 10c; Snow White, 9 1/2c. Cooking oil, white, in bbls, 69c per gal; 1/2 bbls, 73c per gal.

Canned Goods

To retailers: Fruits, apples, 3-lb, \$1; pineapples, sliced, \$1.75@2.40; eyeless and coreless, \$1.75@2.40; pears, 3-lb, \$1.50@3; peaches, 3-lb, \$1.85@2.75; 3-lb pie peaches, \$1.15. California fruits, extra standard, 2 1/2-lb, peaches, lemon cling, \$2.40@2.50; yellow Crawford, \$1.85@1.90; blackberries, \$2.15; white cherries, \$2.15@3.25; apricots, \$1.75@2.50; plums, \$1.60@2.50; grapes, \$2@3.25; pears, \$2.25. Vegetables, tomatoes, 2-lb, full weight, \$1.10; 3-lb, full weight, \$1.30; okra and tomatoes, 2-lb, 90@95c; asparagus, 2 1/2-lb, \$3.75@4.25; asparagus tips, 1-lb, \$2.75@3.50; baked beans, 3-lb, 85c; baked beans, 1-lb, 45c; string beans, 2-lb, 90c; kidney beans, \$2-lb, 85@95c; stringless beans, 2-lb, \$1.25; marrowfat peas, \$1.05; American petit pois, 2-lb, \$1.75; Maine corn, extra, 95c@1; extra standard corn, 95c@1.05; seconds, 75@85c; sauerkraut, 3-lb, \$1.05; sweet potatoes, 3-lb, 95c@1.

Dried Fruits and Nuts

To retailers: Fruits, apples, fancy evaporated, 50-lb boxes, 9c; 50-lb choice quarters, 10 1/2c; 50-lb choice wholes, 10 1/2c; Arkansas evaporated, 8 1/2c. Citrons, in 10-lb boxes, 25c. Currants, in 12-oz pkgs, 10 1/2c; 16-oz pkgs, 11c. Peaches, choice, new stock, 13 1/2c; fancy, 14 1/2c. Prunes, 30-40, new, 25-lb boxes, 9 1/2c; 40-50, 5c; 50-60, 8 1/2c; 60-70, 7 1/2c; 70-80, 7c; 80-90, 6 1/2c; 90-100, 4 1/2c. Figs, California, 10-lb boxes, 75c @ \$1; bulk white, 7c. Dates, 1-lb pkgs, 7c. Raisins, California, 3-crown, L. L. boxes, \$2; 2-crown, L. L., \$1.90; 2-crown, L. M., 50-lb boxes, 9 1/2c; 3-crown, L. M., 10 1/2c. Nuts, California soft shell almonds, 20c lb; California soft shell almonds, 17c lb; Brazil nuts, 14c lb; filberts, 12 1/2c; chestnuts, 9@10c; peanuts, Jumbo, 10c; pecans, 20 @25c.

Drugs and Chemicals

Aceanihd, lb, 36c; alcohol, 188-proof, gal, \$2.80; bismuth subnitrate, lb, \$2; borax, lump, 10c lb; borax, powd., 11c lb; borax, pwd., 1/4-lb. ctns, doz., 40c; borax, powd., in 1/4-lb. ctns, doz., 75c; borax, powd., in 1-lb ctns, doz., \$1.25; choral hydrate, \$1.30; cocaine, oz. vials, \$2.85; 1/2-oz, \$3.10; glycerin, small lots, lb, 20c; Harlem oil, doz, 40c; morphine, oz. vials, \$3.45; 1/8, \$3.70; nux vomica, powd., small lots, lb, 20c; potassium iodide, lb, \$2.50; quicksilver, lb, 80c; quinine, 5-oz cans, 23c; per oz; oz vials, 18c; 1/2-oz vial, 33c per oz; 1/4-oz vials, 48c per oz; salts; Rochelle, lb, 28c; salt, Epsom, lb, 4c; salts, crab orchard, lb, 15@18c; soap, white castile, can, lb, 15c; soap, mottled, lb, 10@12c; spermaceti, lb, 45c; sugar of milk, powd, lb, 25c; strychnine, cryst, 1/2-oz, \$1; calomel, American, lb, 99c; calomel, English, lb, \$1.15; shellac, orange, lb, 65c; shellac, white, lb, 65c; rosin, lb, 5c; linseed oil, 52c per gallon; gum camphor, \$1.30; gum opium, \$7.70 per lb; gum opium, powdered, \$8.70 lb;

turpentine, 79c; Boston copabia, 79@ \$1.00.

Watermelons, Etc.

Prices paid: Watermelons, per doz, \$1.50@2; cantaloupes, per doz, 60@75c.

Relishes, Etc.

To retailers: Pickles, 32-gal bbls, small, \$8.75; 45-gal, 5,000 count, \$17.50; medium bbls, 1,200 count, \$7.75; 1/2 bbls, small, \$5.50; medium, 600, \$4.50; 5-gal kegs, \$1.75. Catsup, pints, per doz, 95c@2; in bulk, 5@10-gal kegs, per gal, 65c; bbls, 40c; 1/2 bbls, 40c. Pepper sauce, per doz, 65c@2. Macaroni and Spaghetti per lb, 7c. 25-lb cases of 1-lb pkgs. Crackers, best sodas, 7c; oyster, 7c; city soda, 8c lb pkgs; 10c size, per doz, \$1. Olive oil, tins, per gal, \$2@2.25; 1/2 gal, \$1.15@1.30.

Beans

To retailers: Navy, No. 1, 4c; limas, No. 1, 6 1/2c; pinks, No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3 1/2c; peas, No. 1 black-eyed, 6 1/2c; dry, 5c; bayou, 4 1/2c.

Cheese and Butter

To retailers: Butter, Elgin, in 30-lb tubs, 30c; renovated, 18 1/2c; fancy creamery, 24c; country, 15@16c; Clover Valley, 24c; 24-Carat, 24c. Cheese, daisies, single and full cream, 17 1/2c; longhorns, 18c; Swiss, 21@25c; imitation Swiss, 15c; brick cheese, 11@15c.

Field Seeds

To retail trade: Alfalfa, 16@17c; Bermuda grass, per lb, 75c; sorghum seed, per bu, \$1.15; millet, per bu, \$1.25;

Green Fruits

Prices paid: Peaches, per bu, \$2.00; Elberta peaches, per 1/2-bu basket, 75 @90c; grapes, per 8-lb basket, 35@40c. Milo maize, per bu, \$1.25; Kaffir corn, per bu, \$1; field peas, per bu, \$3.25; Mexican June corn, per bu, \$2.25; seed corn, per bu, \$1.60.

Salt

To retailers: Salt, No. 1 Texas, \$1.55 per bbl; dairy, \$2.35 per bbl; extra dry, \$1.63 per bbl; Michigan, \$1.90 per bbl; table, 36c, 2-lb pkgs; Texas, \$1; Rock Crystal, 50c, 2-lb pkgs; per crate, \$1.50.

Hides, Wool and Tallow

Prices paid: Hides, heavy dry beef, 16c lb; heavy dry fallen, 15c; light dry stock, 14c; heavy green salt, 7c; light green salt, 6c. Wool, best light medium, 18@20c lb; medium, six-months, 16@18c lb; dirty, 12@16c lb; burry, 10@12c. Tallow, No. 1, 5c lb; No. 2, 3@4c.

Soda and Vinegar

To retailers: Soda, Arm & Hammer, 60 1-lb, \$3.30; 20 3-lb, assorted, \$3.35; 60 1/2-lb, \$3.40; 61 1/2-lb, \$3.30; 10 10-lb tin cans, \$4.50; sal. kegs, 140-lb, 1 1/2c; sal. boxes, 60-lb, 2c; bulk, keg, 112-lb, 2 1/2c. Vinegar, Elko, 60-gr, 26c; Star apple, 50gr, 20c; Imperial, 35-gr, 16c; Star apple, 40-gr, 37c; White Wine, 90-gr, 28c.

Coffee and Teas

To retailers: Coffee, green, No. 1 fancy peaberry, 16c per lb; No. 1 fancy polished Rio, 14c; No. 2 choice polished Rio, 13 1/2c; No. 4 natural fair Rio, 12 1/2c. Arbuckle, per lb, 16 1/2c. Teas, gunpowder, 39@49c; blends, 25@50c; English breakfast, 50c.

Cordage

To retailers: Rope, sisal, basis 1/2-inch, 9 1/2c; Manila, 17c. Twine, 4-ply, 28c; zero, 3-ply, 23c.

All The Gold IN GEORGIA Could Not Buy--

Roding Ga., Aug. 27, 1906.
MESSRS. E. C. DE WITT & CO.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: In 1897 I had a disease of the stomach and bowels. Some physicians told me it was Dyspepsia, some Consumption of the Lungs, others said Consumption of the Bowels. One physician said I would not live until spring, and for four long years I existed on a little boiled milk, soda biscuits, doctors' prescriptions and Dyspepsia remedies that flooded the market. I could not digest anything I ate, and in the spring of 1902 I picked up one of your Almanacs, as a poor emaciated Dyspepsia wreck will grasp at anything, and that Almanac happened to be my life saver. I bought a fifty cent bottle of KODOL DYSPEPSIA CURE and the benefit I received from that bottle ALL THE GOLD IN GEORGIA COULD NOT BUY. I kept on taking it and in two months I went back to my work as a machinist, and in three months I was well and hearty. I still use a little occasionally, as I find it a fine blood purifier and a good tonic. May you live long and prosper.

Yours very truly,
O. N. CORNELL.

Conforms to National
Pure Food and Drug Law

This is only a sample of
the great good that is
daily done everywhere by

KODOL

For Dyspepsia
Sold by H. T. PANGBURN & CO.



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.

Curing Bacon for Home Use

By Schuyler Marshall, Mesquite, Texas

My own experience goes to show that much or more depends on the preparation and care taken beforehand and vigilance and care after the butchering than upon the method used in preserving. A good careful man can put up good edible meat by the dry salt process if the hogs are young and fat, while no man on earth can make a gilt edged piece of meat of an old stagg, poorly bred gob of lard, no matter what recipe he uses.

So, first get your hog, young, thrifty and saucy feed him until he weighs about 175 pounds. Then foreclose on him for his feed bill, disregard his protest, refuse habeas corpus and hang him in the cool air over night to chill but not freeze. Do not disregard this precaution. Meat must be devoid of animal heat and drained clear of blood to preserve by any method in a clean, sanitary manner, or to make a healthful product. This was known centuries ago. It was incorporated into the sanitary laws of Leviticus. In killing I do not shoot or stun the animal anyway but just cut his throat and drain his blood to the last drop. To chill thoroly I have always stripped the leaf lard out while hot and split the carcass. After chilling till the meat is about like cheese to cut and parts from the knife like it, you can cut up your meat in the way it suits you best. Rub it very slightly with salt and pile it on a table in the smoke house for the purpose of drawing the last bit of blood from it. The salt appears to do this very thoroly in about ten hours.

Up to this point there is no difference in handling for sugar curing or dry salting. If you wish to use the sugar cure have ready a good tight

barrel, clean and sweet, one which has held molasses is best and those which have held coal oil, vinegar and liquors cannot be used. Into this barrel sprinkle enough salt to cover the bottom one-fourth inch thick. On this lay a piece of meat, flesh side up and throw a small handful of salt on it. Then another piece and a little more salt and so till the barrel is full within four inches of the top. On this place six clean bricks or a stone of 25 pounds weight to prevent the meat rising out of the brine.

To make the brine, measure ten gallons of rain water into a tub and place a fresh egg in it. The egg will sink like lead. Then put in salt and gently stir the water to dissolve it till you have made a brine strong enough to float the egg till it shows about the size of a twenty-five cent piece above the water. Then take out the egg and put four ounces of saltpeter in a pint of hot water and dissolve it. Into this put three heaping tablespoons of best cayenne pepper and stir it thoroly. Pour this into two quarters of sorghum molasses and heat till it is thin and thoroly incorporated by stirring. Then pour it into the tub of brine and stir it very carefully till it is a good even color about like weak coffee. Dip the brine up and pour gently over the meat until the whole is covered over about four inches deep. Lay a light cover over the barrel and leave it forty days. Then take out the brine and dust the ends of the shanks with a little cayenne and hang and smoke for from nine to fourteen days as you prefer it light or dark. If you aim to keep till following Christmas, canvas and dip in whitewash, but for summer use wrapping in paper will answer.

Raising Hogs

First select the breed that you think will suit your taste and bring you in the most dollars and give it a thoroly trial. If after that you conclude you haven't got the best breed you can change. Whatever you do, take a pure breed. Now, I do not mean to buy show hogs at fancy prices, but get pure bred stock every time.

The next step is the choice of brood sows. My experience has always been that the long-bodied and long-legged sow proves the most prolific breeder of large strong pigs. The main reason for this is that the long-legged sow does not belly down so much as the closely built one and does not overlie the pigs so badly. I have had the closely built sow kill every pig inside of three days from farrowing. The rangy sow always farrows more and larger and stronger pigs for me than any other.

The male is half your herd, as we say "like begets like," choose a large lengthy, heavy-boned, smooth hog for a male. Notice two things closely. One is the sheath, which should fit closely to the belly and be small. Second, the scrotum should be small and high rather than low, as you will generally find the ruptured pigs come from sires whose testicles are large and low down. Thus you avoid the risk.

Next thing is when to breed. If we raise two litters per year I prefer to have the sows farrow in February and August, as February is more even cold than March, and I do not have as much other work on hand to take my attention away from my sows.

August is an even heat generally, and I do not have as much on hand then as in September. Then the pigs have a month's extra growth both for summer and for winter. Of course we must have good warm houses for winter pigs and see after them closely to save the most pigs.

If we raise but one litter a year I would prefer April for farrowing, as that gives you an all summer's growth for pigs and they should make some money, and easy, too. Now as to time during heat to breed your sows. My experience has been that the next to the last day of heat brings more pigs than any other day. Also one service is better than more.—National Stockman.

During 1904 10,000 miles of new government of Chile telegraph line were put up. The government at the end of the year had 324 fices.

SPLIT LOG DRAG BEING EFFECTIVE

Warm Supporter in Director of Experiment Station

The "split-log" drag, so called because the first drags of the kind were made from logs of the proper size and length, finds a warm supporter in A. H. Leidigh, director of the Amarillo experimental farm of the department of agriculture. In a letter to the Amarillo Daily Panhandle Mr. Leidigh gives the following convincing proof of the drag's work from actual experience there:

Have Used Drag Two Years
For two seasons we have used a road drag on the most used roads on the experimental farm. The use of the drag will be kept up and extended and we will use it while the ground is just drying after a rain.

I had hoped to get good results from the drag on account of the soil here, but as we have only used it a little and on roads frequently crossed by plows and disks, and have gotten excellent results I now think it time to call attention to this method of overcoming the mud troubles which are so well known in this region.

Drag Costs \$2.10
The drag is well known in the North and East and will be just as well liked here when it is once tried. Our drag cost \$2.10 to make, and covers seven feet of road with two horses at each passage. It is so made that it brings some dirt to the center of the road and thus keeps a good crown on the part most used. The main thing done by the drag is to puddle and compact the surface soil, thus causing it to bake and harden when drying and this not only gives a good road for travel, but also turns the water better when it rains and the road will therefore dry quicker and cut up under travel much less as the process is repeated.

Used While Road is Wet
To get results the drag has to be used while the road is wet and we have thought that it does well here as soon as a rain has dried up enough to give a little dry soil in places so that the dirt will not stick too bad to the drag. The drag ought to be an excellent tool for the Amarillo streets, but it has to be used when the streets are wet, so as to cause baking.

Over one million persons visit the British Museum each year.

I might be the person sought.

HIS MULE ALARM



Crescent Stock Dip

The Greatest Tick Destroyer on the Market, and cures Mange and Itch. Manufactured by CRESCENT CHEMICAL CO., Fort Worth, Tex. The only plant in the Southwest for the manufacture of stock dips. Ask your dealer for it or write

Crescent Chemical Co., Fort Worth, Texas

Breeders' Directory Of the Great Southwest

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.

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS for sale at all times. Barn 12, Dallas Fair. TOM FRAZIER, Morgan, Texas.

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.

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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.

NEW COTTON PEST

Arkansas Growers Worry Over Worm That Bore Into Stalk
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 2.—A new cotton worm which is causing much apprehension among cotton planters in Crittenden, Cross and St. Francis counties has been discovered within the last ten days. The insect bores its way into the cotton stalk just above the ground and eats its way to the top thru the

pith, killing the plant. The new pest has appeared in a territory not heretofore affected by the boll weevil. In Crittenden county it is said as much as one-third of the fields attacked has been killed. Specimens of the worms will be sent to the agricultural experiment station at the State University at Fayetteville for examination.

During 1906 immigrants to the number of 1,221 arrived in Chile against 293 for 1905 and 4,000 for the first four months of 1907.

GRADDOCK
GRADDOCK'S 92% MELBA RYE
ARE THE TWO BEST \$4.00 PER GALLON WHISKEYS SOLD
L. CRADDOCK & CO. DALLAS, TEXAS.



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REAL ESTATE

\$25,000 of cows, mares, mules, with 3-year lease 7,000 acres pasture, and 1,000 acres cultivated, business paying \$7,000 yearly; 4,500 1 and 2-year-old steers west of Pecos river. Only remaining \$10 an acre improved 1,400 pasture tract, convenient to Fort Worth, good house, 75,000 acre well improved ranch, Old Mexico, \$1.00 an acre, near railroad. Cattle at market value. S. M. Smith, Delaware hotel, Fort Worth.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Ranch of 75,000 acres in Crosby county, Texas, some plains, mostly breaks, well grassed and watered, good fences and improvements. The land was formerly known as the Two Buckle south pasture. Owner sold, except two sections leased. Will sell land and retain cattle or sell cattle and lease the land, or sell land and cattle together. Prices and terms made known on application. Address A. W. Hudson, Emma, Crosby County, Texas.

J. E. HEAD & Co., Real Estate and Rental Agents, Loans, City Property, Farms, Ranches, Fire Insurance, Agents Sveamore Heights Addition, Fort Worth, Texas.

LIVE STOCK

RED POLLS FOR SALE or exchange—J. C. Murray of Maquoketa, Iowa, owner of the best known herd of Registered Red Polled cattle in America, offers to sell four carloads of choice animals for cash, or exchange them for Panhandle land, or improved farm in Texas. Write him.

RAMBOUILLET RAMS—Out of pure bred ewes, by the celebrated "Klondike" registered ram, weighing 251 pounds and shearing 29 pounds, and by others almost as good. Graham & McCorquodale, Graham, Texas.

WANTED—Fifty good agents to take subscriptions for The Texas Stockman-Journal. Good pay; permanent job if desired. Write at once for information if interested. The Texas Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

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.

H. G. WILLIAMS of Austin, Texas, has 1,500 steers for sale. One year old up to five years old. If you wish to buy call on him at Austin, Texas.

FOR SALE—Three registered Poland China male pigs; best strains. Gilliland & Harwood, Fort Worth, Texas.

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ATTY'S. DIRECTORY

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

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

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PERSONAL

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

MEN—Don't pass this by. Let us send you our sealed literature describing our appliance, which astonishes the world and dumbfounds medical science for sexual exhaustion. Can carry in vest pocket and lasts for years. Price is small. Address Southern Wonder, Box 351; Houston, Texas.

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

FOR SALE—Small herd Registered Short Horn cattle. Address G. B. Morton, Saginaw, Texas.

VEHICLES

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

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HOTELS, CAFES

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

INSTRUMENTS

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

FINANCIAL

MUTUAL HOME ASSOCIATION (Incorporated 1894), pays 5 per cent on demand deposits, 6 to 8 per cent on time deposits. Deposits Jan. 1, 1905, \$61,598.44; deposits Jan. 1, 1906, \$85,541.49; deposits Jan. 1, 1907, \$118,950.81. Loans made on Real Estate only. A. Arneson, Secretary and Manager, Sixth and Main.

WM. REEVES buys vendor's lien notes and lends money anywhere in Texas on real estate, collateral or personal indorsement. Rooms 406-407 Fort Worth National Bank Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

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FOSTER-EPES CO., Real Estate and Investments, 808 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

We will permit any one to drive cattle to Bovina for shipment included within the following lines:

Beginning at Texico and running south along the state line between New Mexico and Texas to the southwest corner of Yoakum county, thence east along the south lines of Yoakum and Terry counties to southeast corner of Terry county, thence north along the east lines of Terry, Hockley and Lamb counties to the northeast corner of the Elwood pasture, thence east to the southeast corner of the North ranch of George M. Slaughter, and along the east and north lines of said ranch to the east fence of the Spring Lake pasture of the W. E. Halsell ranch, thence north and west along the old original lines of the capitol syndicate ranch to the Pecos Valley railway.

It is mutually agreed that parties driving cattle to Bovina shall have only a reasonable length of time to drive thru pastures of the undersigned, and two days for shipping at Bovina. For any further time required 2 cents per day per head shall be charged.

W. E. HALSELL,
PHELPS WHITE,
C. K. WARREN,
GEO. M. SLAUGHTER,
JOHN W. JONES,
WALLACE GOODE,
W. D. JOHNSON,
H. S. BOICE,
W. L. ELLWOOD.

DENTISTS

GARRISON BROS., modern dentistry. All manner of filling of the highest degree of perfection. 501½ Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE A TA BARGAIN—One of the finest ranches in Edwards county. We have for sale in Edwards county a ranch of twenty thousand acres in solid body. Well improved for ranching purposes. This ranch is about twenty miles from Rock Springs the county site of Edwards county is broken country, hills and valleys. One of the oldest ranches in the country, and has proven a success for all kinds of stock—cattle, sheep, goats and hogs—lots of protection for stock and plenty of wood and posts. All the grazing land—no better anywhere. \$3 per acre buys this ranch on following terms: \$10,000 cash, \$10,000 on 37 years' time at 3 per cent interest, \$10,000 to \$20,000 worth of unencumbered real estate balance on time to suit purchaser at 8 per cent per annum interest. This property is priced on a cash basis and any real estate taken in exchange must be priced on cash basis. Ranch now stocked with cattle, horses, sheep and goats—stock can be bought with the ranch, or will sell the ranch by itself or will self half of it. This is a bargain for any man wanting a ranch suitable for any kind of stock. Write, telephone or come and see us. We will show you the property at any time. Silliman, Campbell & Evans, land, live stock and loan agents, Eldorado, Texas.

FOR SALE

500 Yearling Steers
500 Two-Year-Old Steers
600 Three-Year-Old Steers

Can Deliver at Kent,
Texas, or Marfa,
Texas

ADDRESS

G. S. LOCKE, Jr.
Fort Davis, Texas

FOR SALE

Forty head of registered
Shorthorn Durham Cows
and Heifers.

J. C. FRYE

Hale Center, Hale Co.

Nadinola
BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION

A CREAM
Guaranteed to remove Freckles, Pimples,
Liver-Spots, Tan, Sallowness, etc., in 10
to 20 days. 50c. and \$1.00 by druggists.

Weekly Review Livestock Market

The first week in September marked record runs in cattle and calves, the receipts Monday being 4,300 of each. This total is far in excess of any previous shipment to the local yards and came despite the fact that Monday was Labor Day and the market was not promising in prospect, owing to the fact that the packing houses were closed. Receipts for the week preceding this were 13,900 cattle, 12,100 calves, 2,015 hogs, 1,000 sheep and 481 horses and mules.

A little strength has been realized on the more desirable grades of steers, but little change has been shown on the other kinds. The gains have been mostly on the kind selling around \$4. The demand now is not such as to warrant the heavy receipts recorded, but the supplies have been promptly taken up at prices relatively strong as compared with markets at northern points.

Stockers and Feeders

A better tone was shown this week than last in the stocker and feeder division, good rains in some sections of the state having given life to trade and encouragement to dealers. The demand, however, is by no means as broad as earlier in the season, as droughty conditions continue in many sections of the cattle country. The general trade has shown strength over the previous week's trading and many sales of desirable two-year-old stuff show good recovery from last week's decline.

Butcher Stock

The market in butcher stock was spotted, but the close was about the same as for the previous week. Packers started making lower bids on a good run of stuff, but the sellers stood pat and most sales were at generally steady figures. Most of the weakness of the week was shown Friday, when the market was weak to lower. All kinds of stuff have been on offer. Bulls have closed fully steady with the close of the previous week.

Calves and Yearlings

Prices at the close Saturday were a quarter to a half a dollar higher than at the close of last week, the market having held up exceedingly well in the face of liberal receipts.

Hogs

Receipts continue light, the run for the week having been the smallest of any such period this year. Good advances were realized, but weakness de-

veloped the two following days, and the market realized a loss of 5c to 7c in sympathy with declines at other markets. Saturday a nickel of the loss was recovered and the market closed fully steady as compared with one week ago.

Sheep

Stuff of good killing quality has found a stronger market than last week's trading. Most of the receipts have been of feeder stuff, and while some sold unevenly higher the demand has not been broad and the general market unimproved.

Prices for the week:

	Top.	Bulk.
Steers—		
Tuesday	\$4.75	\$3.90@4.00
Wednesday	4.75	3.65@3.90
Thursday	4.10	3.65@4.00
Friday	3.75	3.60
Saturday	3.90	3.75@3.90
Monday	4.80	3.60@4.80
Cows and Heifers—		
Tuesday	3.50	2.34@2.70
Wednesday	3.00	2.30@2.70
Thursday	3.40	2.35@2.65
Friday	3.15	2.25@2.65
Saturday	2.75
Monday	3.00	2.15@2.55
Calves—		
Tuesday	5.00	4.00@4.75
Wednesday	4.75	3.75@4.60
Thursday	5.25	4.00@4.85
Friday	5.15	4.25@5.00
Saturday	4.75
Monday	5.25	4.00@4.85
Hogs—		
Tuesday	6.22½	6.20
Wednesday	6.20	6.20
Thursday	6.20	6.10@6.20
Friday	6.15	6.10@6.12½
Saturday	6.50
Monday	6.20	6.12@6.20

The Scoop That Failed

BY WM. G. STIEGLER.

Mark Everett was one of those reporters who are born, not made. From his earliest copy-carrying days he had made the police world his own, studying its characters and exploring its sinister ways until its atmosphere had become his very breath of life. Its monotonous routine never dulled his enthusiasm; its work, however slavish, never found him conscious of fatigue. When he reported "nothing doing" on a story it meant just that.

Then, one summer, Mark went away for his vacation. It was the first time he had ever done so—just a two-week jaunt on the lakes; but when he came back he was changed. He had seen a new world, and somehow the luster of the old sequel dimmed. Former haunts lost their lure, and he would sit for hours at headquarters, with his feet on the press table, and dream—dream—dream.

Those cold, blue northern waters; the fragrant freshness of the winds; the green-ribbed shores that glistened in the mist-strained light—how he had enjoyed them all! Such delightful people, too! And she—ah, she was best of all! Her eyes—how beautiful—deeper and bluer than the lakes themselves! Sometimes they were veiled as with the moisture of tears; once or twice he had seen them glow with the sunlight of smiles. She had spoken scarcely a dozen words to him, yet the memory of her had lifted womanhood to loftier heights of reverence, clothing even the commonest police court drab with an inviolability that transformed her from a jest to an object of pity. It had been all too brief—he might never see her again.

Just such a dream it was that the city editor of the Sentinel interrupted one afternoon about a month after Mark's return.

"Here's a tip from Detroit on a big story," he snapped over the telephone. "Morgan, the defaulting bank cashier, is believed to be hiding here. Detectives have found a letter mailed to his relatives from 314 Denman place. Get out on it right away and play it for a big exclusive!"

All of Mark's news faculties leaped to quick responsiveness, and his blood tingled with the love of excitement as he set out upon his quest. And luck was with him, for the proprietress of the boarding house at 314 Denman place was none other than Maude Wicherly, whom he knew as a maker of past police history.

"It won't get you anything to throw me down on this," Mark urged significantly, when she denied having any guest named Morgan. Then she suddenly remembered that a man on the third floor by the name of Stephens had received letters from Detroit—he

might be the person sought.

Mark promptly found the door, which, after an interval of knocking, was cautiously opened by a small, pale man with iron gray hair.

"How do you do, Mr. Morgan?" began Mark, curtly, pushing his way into the room.

The man started back in speechless fright, his face blanching before the reporter's accusing gaze. "Who are you?" he finally gasped.

"I'm a detective, come to take you back to Detroit, so you'd better make a clean breast of the whole business."

Mark advanced a step—then stopped as if paralyzed. He closed his eyes convulsively, but when he opened them the vision was still there—not as in his dreams and memories—yet unmistakably she!

A wild fear burned in her widened eyes, as she halted in the doorway of the adjoining room.

"Mr. Everett!" she murmured. Then she dropped quickly on her knees beside the old man, who was now sitting with his face buried in his quivering hands. "What is it, papa?" she asked, tremulously.

That same sense of guilt and shame which he had pictured in the other man's heart now overwhelmed Mark. "I—I didn't know he was your father," he faltered. "You told—you see, I thought your name—" He hesitated. Her abject helplessness unnerved him. If he could only spare her the humiliation of knowing that he knew.

"I was looking for someone else and—and made a mistake," he continued, in firmer, strangely tender tones. "But this is no place for you. You and your father must leave here at once. Let me help you, won't you?" And the girl wearily lifted two impotent little hands to him.

Before the three passed out into the twilight, Mark stepped close to the Wicherly woman. "If you want me to forget some things I know," he whispered, "just forget that these people were ever here."

"What about that Morgan story?" demanded the city editor, anxiously, as Mark lounged slowly up to the desk. "Nothing doing," he answered, wearily. His gaze was vacant, but in his heart was the vision of her eyes, as he had seen them last—glowing with the sunlight of smiles.

COLQUITT URGES TWO CENT FARE

Objects to Awaiting Outcome of H. and T. C. Suit

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 3.—Railroad Commissioner Colquitt states that he does not agree with Chairman Mayfield in his position of waiting until the Houston and Texas Central rate suit is finally settled by the courts before adopting a 2 cent rate for passengers in Texas. Mr. Colquitt said that said rate is merely for adults on one road at 2½ cents, while a 2 cent fare would be on all roads and a half fare for children. He said that if the road could prevent reductions by keeping other suits in the courts, it would develop into a favorite practice and tie up the commission, declaring in this instance that the Houston and Texas Central 2½ cent rate suit would probably last four years. He is opposed to waiting.

HUNT FIRE BUGS

Barns Near Decatur Believed Burned By Indiaridians

DECATUR, Texas, Sept. 3.—Deputies Sam Faith and Buck Riley were called to Chico by telephone to look after parties who had set fire to the barns of William Saunders and Buck Bowden. Sunday morning about 1 o'clock the barn of Buck Bowden, seven miles west of Decatur, was set on fire and the barn and contents were burned. Bowden's barn was insured for \$600. About three hours later the barn of William Saunders, who had just finished gathering this season's corn crop, was set afire and burned to the ground. The barns were five miles apart, and it is believed that the same parties burned both.

"The Great Divide," the Shubert production in which Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin will tour the country, made William Vaughan Moody famous in a night, when it was played in Chicago for the first time. From the obscurity of a college professorship the author leaped into the limelight of play writing fame between sunset and dawn.

HIS MULE ALARM CLOCK IS MISSING

Animal Hee-Hawed Daily at 6 a. m.

CANDOR, Pa., Sept. 3.—Winfield S. Work has sent an alarm thruout Washington county and offered a reward of \$25 in the hope of discovering his "mule alarm clock," which was stolen two days ago.

The animal, an old pit mule, was more of a pet on Work's farm than a worker, but its particular value lay in the fact that for the last six and a half years, the animal, which was named "Browner," aroused the Work family promptly at 6 o'clock every morning with a resonant "Hee-haw."

Work maintains that the mule never varied more than a minute from the hour of 6 and that on the morning "Browner" was stolen he missed getting to town in time for the milk train for the first time since "Browner" developed alarm clock proclivities.

MANY HORSES COMING

Earl Dearing, a well known Fort Worth horseman, has returned from Greenville, where he officiated as starter at the Hunt county fair and race meeting. Mr. Dearing made a splendid record with the barrier, sending his fields away to good starts without a single exception during the meeting.

Mr. Dearing is the owner of several fast horses, which will start at the Fort Worth fair in October. He reports that practically all the horses at Greenville will be shipped to Fort Worth to take part in the fall races here.

DOVE HUNTING SEASON OPENED

Local Sportsmen Report Game Plentiful in Some Sections.

With the advent of September 1, the hunting season in Texas may be said to have opened, although nothing but doves may be killed for the next two months. This partridge bird is protected by the new game laws of the state only from February 1 to September 1 of each year, while quail or partridges, prairie chicken, wild turkeys, etc., may not be killed until the first day of November has arrived.

Doves are said to be plentiful this county, and several parties of sportsmen have already been out despite the exceedingly warm weather. They report fairly good sport with dove plentiful in some portions of the county. "Lots of them there if you know where to get them," as a nimrod expressed it.

The game laws of Texas, passed in 1905, make it unlawful to sell or ship game of almost every description. It is unlawful to destroy the nest or eggs of any bird and to net or trap the feathered songsters at any season of the year. Not more than twenty-five birds shall be killed daily by each hunter. No one sportsman shall kill more than six buck deer in the course of a season, and no female deer or fawn must be taken.

The open season for fish commenced July 1.

PET STOCK MEETING

Association to Complete Plans for Big December Show

The regular monthly meeting of the Poultry and Pet Stock association will be held at the office of the secretary in the Stripling building Tuesday night at 8 o'clock.

Premium lists will be gone over and preparations for the December show continued.

HOTEL MARSEILLES

1309½ Jennings Avenue

Was opened July 4, with nicely furnished rooms and best of board. Only best custom solicited. Reasonable rates. Mrs. Maud Mobley, Proprietress

WANTED

We want large or small tracts of

LAND

to list for sale. It's a sure sale if you list your lands with us. We get results

Gibson & Lewis

Flatiron Building, Ground Floor
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

WANTED RANGE CALVES

In Exchange for High-Class

Registered Hereford and Shorthorn Bulls

Ranchmen Needing Bulls Will Please Correspond.

GILTNER BROTHERS,
EMINENCE, KY.

And One of His Ways

To call a man a liar seems rude, so we will let the reader select his own term.

Sometime ago the Manager of "Collier's Weekly" got very cross with us because we would not continue to advertise in his paper.

We have occasionally been attacked by editors who have tried to force us to advertise in their papers at their own prices, and, on their own conditions, failing in which we were to be attacked thru their editorial columns. The reader can fit a name to that tribe.

We had understood that the editor of "Collier's" was a wild cat of the Sinclair "Jungle bungle" type, a person with curdled gray matter, but it seems strange that the owners would descend to using their editorial columns yellow as they are, for such rank out and out falsehoods as appeared in their issue of July 27th, where the editor goes out of his way to attack us, and the reason will appear tolerably clear to any reader who understands the venom behind it.

We quote in part as follows: "One woefully circulated paragraph labors to induce the impression that Grape-Nuts will obviate the necessity of an operation in appendicitis. This is lying and, potentially, deadly lying. Similarly, Postum continually makes reference to the endorsements of 'a distinguished physician' or 'a prominent health official,' persons as mythical doubtless, as they are mysterious."

We do not hesitate to reproduce these mendacious falsehoods in order that it may be made clear to the public what the facts are, and to nail the liar up so that people may have a look at him. If this poor clown knew what produced appendicitis, he might have some knowledge of why the use of Grape-Nuts would prevent it. Let it be understood that appendicitis results from long continued disturbance in the intestines caused primarily by undigested food, and chiefly by undigested starchy food, such as white bread, potatoes, rice, partly cooked cereals and such. These lie in the warmth and moisture of the bowels in an undigested state, and decay, generating gasses, and irritating the mucous surfaces until, under such conditions, the lower part of the colon and the appendix become involved. Disease sets up, and frequently of a form known as appendicitis.

Now, when Grape-Nuts food was made by Mr. C. W. Post, after he had an attack of appendicitis, and required some food in which the starch was predigested. No such food existed; from his knowledge of dietetics he perfected the food; made it primarily for his own use, and afterwards introduced it to the public. In this food the starch is transformed by moisture and long-time cooking into a form of sugar, which is easily digested and does not decay in the intestines. It is a practical certainty that when a man has approaching symptoms of appendicitis the attack can be avoided by discontinuing all food except Grape-Nuts, and by properly washing out the intestines. Most physicians are now acquainted with the facts, and will verify the statement.

Of course, this is all news, and should be an education to the person who writes the editorials for "Collier's" and who should take at least some training before he undertakes to write for the public.

Now as to the reference to "a distinguished physician" or "a prominent health official" being "mythical persons," we are here to wager "Collier's Weekly," or any other skeptic or liar, any amount of money they care to name, and which they will cover, that we will produce proof to any board of investigators that we have never yet published an advertisement announcing the opinion of a prominent physician or health official on Postum or Grape-Nuts, when we did not have the actual letter in our possession. It can be easily understood that many prominent physicians dislike to have their names made public in reference to any article whatsoever; they have their own reasons, and we respect those reasons, but we never make mention of endorsements unless we have the actual endorsements, and that statement we will back with any amount of money called for.

When a journal willfully prostitutes its columns, to try and harm a reputable manufacturer in an effort to force him to advertise, it is time the public knew the facts. The owner or editor of Collier's Weekly cannot force money from us by such methods.

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.

MORRIS LAST OF OLD GUARD

Death Occurs in Chicago After Life of Industry

BORN IN GERMANY IN 1838

Tho His Parents Were Wealthy They Were Reduced to Poverty and Started Humbly

Nelson Morris, the veteran packer and business man, who died at his home in Chicago Tuesday, Aug. 27, was the remaining member of the old guard of Swift, Morris and Armour to whose efforts Chicago owes her supremacy in the packing industry.

Mr. Morris was born in Hechingen, Germany, on Jan. 21, 1838. At the time his parents were wealthy, but a serious fire destroyed their residence and what remained of the family property was confiscated by the government during the revolution of 1848. At this time, only 10 years old, young Nelson Morris began to plan how to retrieve the family fortune and directed his eyes to the land of promise across the sea—the United States—then commencing the wonderful era of progress which has since made it the wonder of the world.

Chicago Was His Mecca

Chicago was the mecca of the dreams of young Morris and he reached this city in 1854, securing employment in the stock yards. For two years he stepped up to the paymaster's window weekly and drew his pay check. He was observant and it did not take him long to determine that he could make more money working for himself.

In pursuance of this belief he engaged in business at the stock yards in 1856. He prospered and in 1863 he married Miss Sarah Vogel.

These were days of independent interests and Nelson Morris, in competition with the Armours and Swifts, not only held his own, but forged ahead, and as he prospered, prosperity marked the upbuilding of the gigantic packing interests that control the meat market of the world.

Business Grows Steadily

At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Morris was already in comfortable circumstances, altho he had been in Chicago only seven years. In 1873 the volume of annual transactions aggregated \$11,000,000. Eventually the firm became known as Nelson Morris & Co.

It has so grown with the extension of the domestic and foreign trade that it now consists of about forty buildings covering thirty acres of land, with a daily killing capacity of 5,000 cattle, 10,000 hogs, 10,000 sheep and 1,000 calves. It likewise owns and operates three large concerns in other cities, one at East St. Louis, one at Kansas City and the other at St. Joseph, Mo. These establishments transact more than \$75,000,000 worth of business yearly.

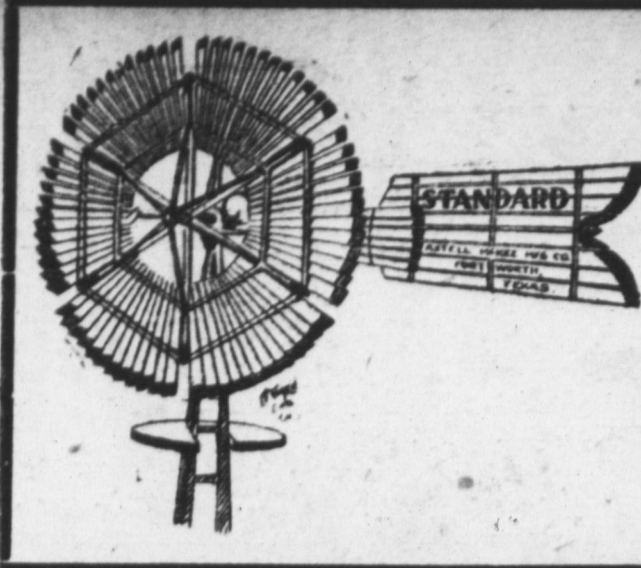
The house owns about 2,000 refrigerator and freight cars and has established 200 large branches in the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

Created Industry in America

Altho it is some ten or fifteen years since Mr. Morris relinquished the practical management of his packing business to his eldest son, Edward, the credit for the creation of the packing business of America, that is to say, the only business which originated in America, belongs very largely to him.

In 1877 the packing industry practically did not exist. Cattle were slaughtered for fresh beef. A few cattle were canned, the oleo, fat and hides were taken care of, but practically that was all.

Today the packing business consists of sixty-seven branches, which turn to account every part of the slaughtered animals, even the water with which the newly killed carcasses are washed is collected in catch basins and the solid matter it contains is utilized in the preparation of fertilizer. Since 1877 the great over-sea trade in packing house products, which now amounts to one-third of the total American export trade in manufactured products, has been entirely built up and a very large part of it has been due to the evolution of the refrigerator cars first conceived by Mr. Morris.



PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

The Standard Windmill

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

BUY THE BEST.

AXTELL CO.

Successors to Axtell-KcKee Mfg. Co., FORT WORTH, TEX.

Nelson Morris was also among the largest cattle and ranch owners of the country. One of his enterprises is an extensive system of ranches for the breeding of cattle. One ranch in Texas comprises nearly 300,000 acres, one in Indiana 30,000 acres, and one in Nebraska is almost as extensive.

Man of Unique Personality

Mr. Morris was a man of unique personality. Apparently gruff and blunt in his manner, his warm-heartedness was well known to those whom business or social duties brought into his path. Firemen, policemen and newspaper reporters who have encountered him in the line of business can attest to the liberality and thoughtfulness of the man.

Probably the ruling force of Mr. Morris' life was his intense love of his home and his family. He showed this in early life by the sacrifices he made to buy back his parents' homestead, and later in the keen affection he displayed for his wife and children. Every one who knew Mr. Morris could tell, at a glance whether Mrs. Morris was in Chicago by simply looking at his face. His devotion to her was most touching, and he was always sad when she had to be away from him.

Man of Secret Generosities

Mr. Morris had a lasting aversion to anything like notoriety, and altho exceedingly generous, he was always careful that his benefactions should not become known. An old employe was never willingly allowed to leave his service or know what scores of old men and women are today living on pensions and easy jobs provided by him, and many charities will lose one of their principal supporters by his death.

The generosity of the man was also to be seen in his care for his employes. A few years ago he opened a lunch and rest room for the girls. At that time there were only some twenty similar institutions in the country, and since then he has extended the system to cover every department in the packing house.

Cows and Johnson Grass

The matter of the Johnson grass situation in this country is causing a great deal of worry to owners of farms. Owing to the rainy seasons of the past two years the pest has gained a foothold in many fields in the county that had been hitherto free from its contaminating influence. There have of late been several remedies suggested but the most widely discussed plan is that recently proposed by Will Leslie, the plan of turning out the stock into the lanes and letting them eat the grass. It is contended by the supporters of this plan that the present stock law could be repealed with very little inconvenience as a result and that with two or three cows from each farm running out continually the grass could be kept down so that it would not seed and thus could be readily gotten under control. There are hundreds of farmers in this city to attend the Old Settlers' celebration and naturally the discussion of this proposition is commanding a large share of their attention. Those who are against the measure contend that to turn the stock loose in the lanes would necessitate the repair of fences to the extent of several thousand dollars in this county alone and that with the crops of the last two years this would work a hardship on the owners of the land. The supporters of the move are at work and some of them have said that they will ask the next legislature to pass the measure desired.—Sherman Post.

Cause of Appendicitis

Philadelphia surgeons say that one of the most common causes of appendicitis is the habit of biting the finger nails. In seven out of ten cases operated upon in one of the hospitals the inflammation was started by the presence of finger nails in the appendix. The habit is caused by nervousness but it can be easily overcome by the exercise of a little will power. There are many other causes, but one physician declares that a person who

is biting the nails, will almost surely be attacked with appendicitis in time.

J. C. W. Green of Callahan county was elected a member of the executive committee of the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union of Texas. He is one of the original members and started out with the first. He lives in Callahan county and has his mail sent to Hamby by R. E. D. from Abilene. He is a famous farmer, planting and experimenting in many things, and is a success as a manufacturer of molasses.

"Here I am again, you see, and full of the Farmers' Cotton Growers' Union. We are growing fast and will soon have to get into bigger clothes.

"Crops are very good with us and if we can get a rain soon our cotton will be very good. Feed crops are making well and the yield will be great."

Monday's Shippers

Cattle—J. W. West, Tarrant, 21; C. Bogusch, Llano, 63; J. S. Slater, Llano, 50; R. S. James, Mullin, 60; B. L. James, Mullin, 54; J. Minton, Apache, Okla., 21; D. Chisholm, Mill Creek, I. T., 80; Johnson & Duncan, Ravia, I. T., 78; H. S. Currie, Iatan, 83; R. S. Powell, Iatan, 106; G. C. & F. Cauble, Big Springs, 56; Cauble Bros., Big Springs, 79; Cauble & Cauble, Big Springs, 59; T. B. Cooper, Sweetwater, 60; W. F. McGaughey, Sweetwater, 99; Cy Fish & Co., Stanton, 101; C. C. Slaughter, Stanton, 108; D. W. Scott & Co., Stanton, 135; J. W., Waxahachie, 100; William Bryant, Midland, 29; J. P. Reynolds, Midland, 37; Ingham & Son, Midland, 29; John Greenwood, Colorado, 33; Texas Land and Cattle Co., Corpus Christi, 340; A. H. Barber, Beeville, 22; M. S. Standifer, Beeville, 49; P. & H., Fanning, 50.

Calves—R. W. G., Wadsworth, 76; C. B. Sweeney, Llano, 83; G. C. Cauble, Big Springs, 335; R. S. Powell, Iatan, 150; G. D. Earnest, Big Springs, 82; G. C. Cauble & Co., Big Springs, 162; R. L. Powell, Big Springs, 50; W. F. McGaughey & Son, Sweetwater, 140; C. C. Slaughter, Stanton, 295; C. D. Lewis, Odessa, 87; William Bryant, Midland, 84; Goldsmith & Garrett, Midland, 146; Texas Land and Cattle Company, Corpus Christi, 154; R. P. Korth, Yorktown, 71; C. Branch, Edna, 90; W. & R., Edna, 88; V. & W., Clip, 130; C. Y. Fish & Co., Stanton, 105.

Hogs—J. S. Stekel, McLoud, Okla., 80; H. R. Paden, Bridgeport, Okla., 88; Thrall Bros., Hydro, Okla., 83; A. D. Hurley, Foss, Okla., 61; A. J. Tomlinson, Elk City, Okla., 131; B. B. Van Vactor, Elk City, Okla., 73; L. E. Tackett, Elk City, Okla., 69; Frank Dodson, Bokchito, I. T., 82; John Gilliland, Hinton, Okla., 79.

Tutt's Pills

stimulate the TORPID LIVER, strengthen the digestive organs, regulate the bowels, and are unequalled as an

ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE,

In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Elegantly sugar coated.

Take No Substitute.

★ WHO WANTS THIS? ★
★ Good pay to subscription agents ★
★ for the Texas Stockman-Journal. ★
★ Fort Worth. Permanent position ★
★ if desired. ★
★ *****

Argentina has 245,000,000 acres of unoccupied land which is suitable for cattle grazing.