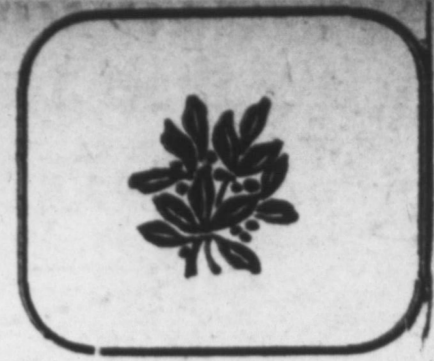




THE TEXAS



STOCKMAN JOURNAL

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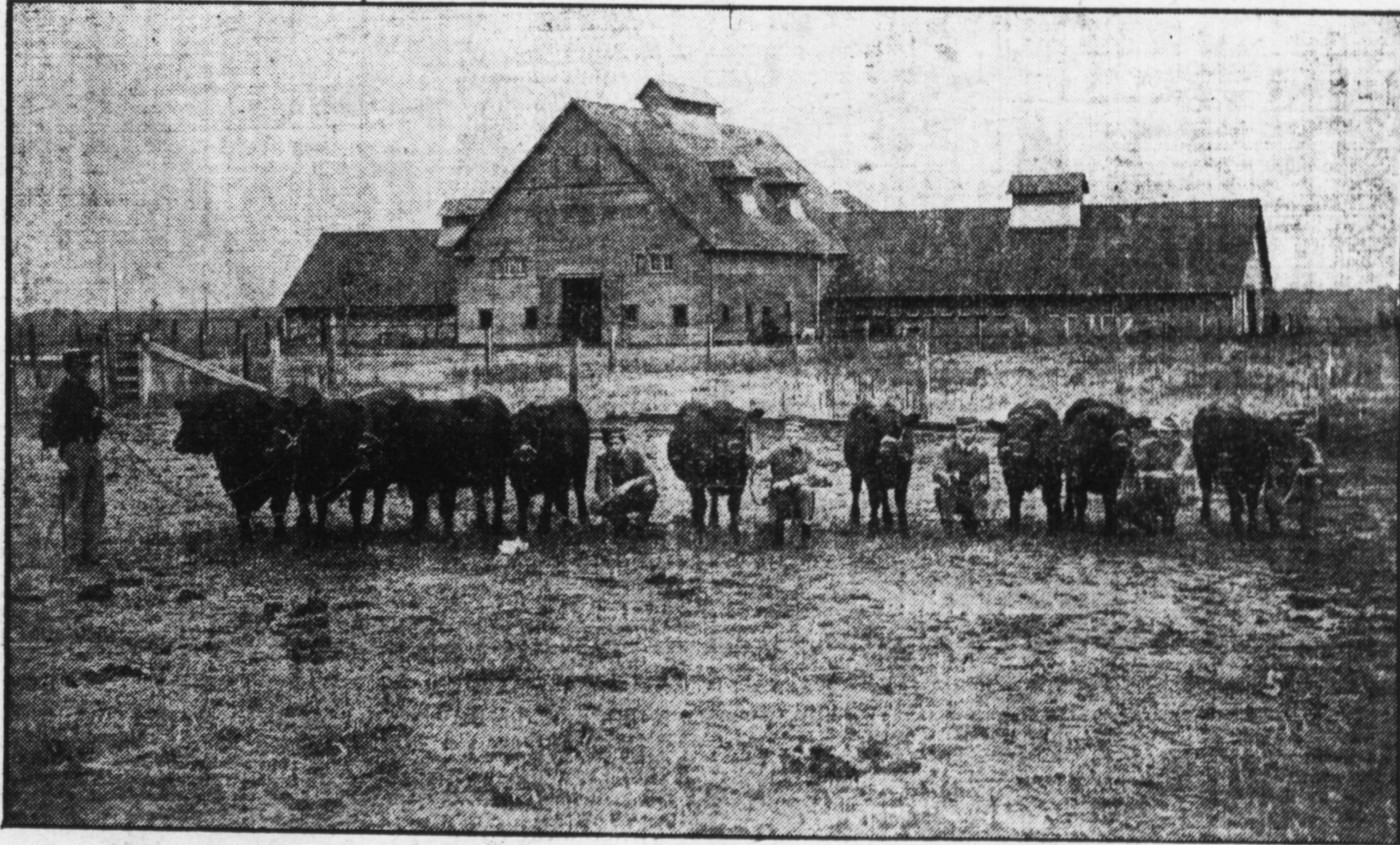
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 11, 1907

NO. 16



Polled Cattle at Texas Agricultural & Mechanical College, College Station

Kansas Historical Society
TOPEKA, KANS.



Scene of Polled Cattle and Students at the Texas A. & M. College



WOULD RESTORE GRAZING LAND

Important Work Begun by
Government Department

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The problem of seeding and maintaining for pasturage 400,000,000 acres of western range land is the task which the forestry department has undertaken to solve, thru practical experiments on western grazing land.

Success in the propagation of forage grasses on these lands, and the maintaining of a good stand of pasturage year after year, will mean the addition of millions of dollars to the value of these public lands for grazing purposes.

Started in Oregon

Experiments are to be started in the Innaha national forest in north-eastern Oregon, where there are extensive grazing lands. The grazing of sheep and cattle over the western pasture lands has been carried on with little method, and the grasses have been kept cropped so close, and the ground trampled so thoroughly, that the pastures have had little chance to renew themselves.

Experiments will be made with the improvement of the ranges from 5,000 to 10,000 feet above sea-level. These are called the "summer ranges," as the cold weather forces the cattle down from these high latitudes into the valleys. If means can be found to improve these summer ranges, they will furnish valuable grazing in the summer and fall, and will give the low lands a rest until cold weather forces the herds back.

Under F. C. Coville

The studies and experiments will also be directed toward the best methods of handling herds on the ranges, to protect the grasses which furnish the forage.

Frederick C. Coville of the bureau of plant industry is in charge of the experiments, which are likely to be carried on for a period of two or three years.

COTTON SEED MEAL AS HOG FEED

AARO NCOFFEE.

"Is there enough profit in cotton seed meal to advise its use as a hog feed?" In the discussion of a subject where there has been so great a variance in the opinion of both the scientific and practical feeder, I deem it prudent and wise to discuss it mainly from a conservative standpoint. I do not wish, however, to make the impression that I shall not present my

FAMILY FOOD

Crisp, Toothsome and Requires No
Cooking.

A little boy down in North Carolina asked his mother to write an account of how Grape-Nuts food had helped their family.

She says Grape-Nuts was first brought to her attention on a visit to Charlotte, where she visited the mayor of that city who was using the food by the advice of his physician. She says:

"They derive so much good from it that they never pass a day without using it. While I was there I used the Food regularly. I gained about 15 pounds and felt so well that when I returned home I began using Grape-Nuts in our family regularly.

"My little 18-months-old baby shortly after being weaned was very ill with dyspepsia and teething. She was sick nine weeks and we tried everything. She became so emaciated that it was painful to handle her and we thought we were going to lose her. One day a happy thought urged me to try Grape-Nuts soaked in a little warm milk.

"Well, it worked like a charm and she began taking it regularly and improvement set in at once. She is now getting well and round and fat as fast as possible on Grape-Nuts.

"Sometime ago several of the family were stricken with LaGrippe at the same time, and during the worst stages we could not relish anything in the shape of food but Grape-Nuts and oranges, everything else nauseated us.

"We all appreciate what your famous food has done for our family." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

views from the fear of criticism. This is an enlightened age and only a willingness to be scrutinized by those who are entitled to much consideration, thru much research and study, can one's errors or fallacies be discerned and corrected.

We all must admit that cotton seed meal will kill hogs if fed injudiciously. Equally is it true that alfalfa, if grazed by a hungry cow, when wet with dew or rain, will give the bloat and may kill. Irish potatoes are poisonous if left in the sun until they turn green.

It looks like presumption for anyone to differ with such scientific men as Professor Marshall or practical successful feeders as Nat Edmonson and brother, Dud Singleton of Texarkana, W. J. Duffel of West, Texas, and others who are honest in their opinion that cotton seed meal is not a safe or profitable hog feed.

But after much research, study, close observation and several practical tests, coupled with the advanced opinions of such men as Professor J. H. Connell, H. E. Singleton, J. W. Allison, L. C. Estes, J. C. Hest and others to support me, I do assert that I do consider it a profitable hog feed. Nay, more, I contend that the Allison method is the best known method because it has proved itself to be the plan which is simple, safe and easily followed.

L. C. Estes is so enthusiastic in its advocacy that he affirms that he has fed it to his brood cows before and after farrowing time with good results. I must say that I cannot yet awhile at least agree with him in the feeding of cotton seed meal to the brood sow with pig or at any time during pregnancy. Perhaps Mr. Estes has fed his herd of hogs cotton seed meal so long that his brood sows have become immune. My experience in the feeding of it does not allow me to advocate such theory. On the other hand, I have found cotton seed meal, fed according to the Allison plan to brood sows and their pigs after farrowing an excellent feed, none better when permitted to graze on green pasturage, Bermuda, alfalfa, wheat, oats or rye.

For the benefit of amateur feeders I would state that the Allison method is simply to use one-fourth cotton seed meal to three-fourths corn meal, mixed in a tub or barrel of water, and let go thru a souring process twenty-four hours to thirty-six, according to the temperature, which Colonel Allison contents is necessary to neutralize the poisonous effects that exist in the natural state. The Fort Worth packing houses have conclusively proven that the meat of hogs fed on a ration of cotton seed meal in connection with corn meal is much sweeter and firmer in quality than when fattened solely on corn. When corn is worth 50 cents a bushel and cotton seed meal \$1.60 per hundredweight at the mills, I would not advise feeding it, especially when oats are only 25 cents a bushel. In a country like this, where the land is so fertile as to need no fertilizers to produce large crops of feed stuffs, such as barley, oats, peas, sweet potatoes, sorghum cane, etc., I do not believe that cotton seed meal will soon become a profitable ration so long as the price exceeds \$1.25 per hundredweight, and that since alfalfa has become, when ground into meal, so valuable a substitute for cotton seed meal in feeding hogs, there will be less demand for it. Professor Marshall, after many tests, asserts that if fed even according to the Allison method longer than forty days continuously it is not a safe feed.

Storing Cotton Seed

BY GEO. T. JESTER.

I think that one of the most important subjects for the farmer to consider at this time is the preparing of a place for storing his cotton seed, to store same and to demand a reasonable price before selling. For the last two years the Texas farmer has not received the value of his cotton seed. For 1905 cotton seed sold by the Texas farmers brought fully 35 per cent less than that of the farmers of the other Southern cotton growing states. I have not yet received the prices paid in 1906 by the other cotton states, but suppose the price was greater than 1905, unless the Texas cotton and oil mills succeed in getting them on the mutual uniform price association. With the high price of cotton seed manufactured products obtained in 1906 the uniform price of \$11 per ton was paid farmers, and this low price was maintained regardless of the advance in oil meal and hulls.

The manufactured product from one ton of cotton seed is worth today more than \$30, and when we consider the cost of manufacturing one ton of cotton seed is not more than \$5 we have an idea of its value.

While the cotton oil mills are agreeing among themselves what they will pay us for the growing crop of cotton seed, I insist that it is the right and duty of the Texas farmer to ascertain

Simpson-Eddystone
Black & Whites

You can make two beautiful and stylish dresses with Simpson-Eddystone Prints at the price you often pay for one of other materials. Enduring quality. Some designs have a new silk finish. All are fast color.




Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Black-and-Whites. Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.

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

SOLICO

RYE WHISKEY



A BARGAIN IN QUALITY

SEND MONEY WITH ORDER

SOUTHERN LIQUOR CO

DALLAS TEXAS

the value of cotton seed and demand a reasonable price for same.

I advise every farmer to prepare a place to store his seed on the farm. It is the duty of every landlord to furnish his tenant a place to store his cotton seed. I also advise the paying of cash for ginning cotton and not to sell the ginner the seed, as the oil mills have adopted this plan, paying the ginner \$1 per ton and more to buy the seed from cotton ginned. Pay cash for ginning your cotton and sell your seed direct to the oil mills and demand their full value. I have no desire in making these suggestions to in any way interfere with the progress of our cotton mills. They are great institutions from a business standpoint, and have been a great financial blessing to the country, but I want to see things equalized by the farmer getting the same price for his seed in Texas as are paid for them in the other cotton states, and at the same time I desire the cotton oil mills to make money and reasonable interest on their investment.

CALF CHOOSES RIVER TO SLAUGHTER HOUSE

Animal Being Driven to Market Commits Suicide by Leaping Off Bridge to Death

TULSA, I. T., Sept. 9.—Pedestrians on the long bridge over the Arkansas river at the foot of West Fifth street Sunday witnessed the suicide of a yearling calf. The animal was being driven to market in the city by Josh Jackson, a Red Fork farmer. That it might not become refractory, the farmer blindfolded the calf at the approach of the bridge. Midway across the bridge the calf turned to the right and leaped over the railing into the water, seventy-five feet below.

TEXANS GOOD MARKSMEN

AUSAIN, Texas, Sept. 10.—Adjutant General Newton has returned from Fort Clinton, Ohio, where he accompanied the Texas rifle team. He says that the Texans were royally treated and acquitted themselves like veterans. Texas was defeated by only two southern states, Florida and Georgia. The Texas team bested eighteen teams.

PANHANDLE RANGE IS WELL WATERED

Cattle Inspectors Report Dry Weather to Southwest

Amarillo and the Panhandle country have enjoyed plentiful rains, according to the reports made the Cattle Raisers' Association by its inspectors. Showers fell at several points in the state last week, but rain was still badly needed, according to general report.

Beeville and Skidmore—Shipments, ten cars; condition of range and weather, dry.—John E. Rigby, Inspector.

Kingsville and Refugio—Shipments, eight cars; condition of weather and range, dry.—W. B. Shelton, Inspector.

Pecos—Shipments, two cars; no rain this week.—C. Brown, Inspector.
Dickens, Bird Pasture—No shipments; range hot and dry.—J. D. Harkey, Inspector.

Pawhuska, Pawnee, etc.—Shipments, three cars; light showers, slightly cooler.—T. M. Carston, Inspector.

San Angelo, Miles and Coke Counties—Shipments, fifty-eight cars; range and weather dry.—J. R. Hewitt, Inspector.

Kennedy and Cuero—Shipments, two cars; country still very dry and no prospects for rain.—W. M. Coate, Inspector.

Fort Sill, Lawton—Shipments, five cars; range good; showers Sunday.—W. F. Smith, Inspector.

Amarillo, Plainview, etc.—Shipments, seventy-six cars; good range; rain plentiful.—H. T. Sadler, Inspector.

Victoria, etc.—Shipments, eighteen cars; range and weather hot and dry.—Charles E. Martin, Inspector.

One of the oldest yet most enthusiastic lovers of motoring in the country is Mrs. S. P. Root of Somers, Conn., who, altho 91 years of age, is very fond of the sport.

COTTON BENEATH AUGUST AVERAGE FOR TEN YEARS

Government Monthly Report
Puts Condition at 7.27

TEXAS REPORT 67

Figures by States Show Big
Drop From 1906 Report,
Which Showed 78

★ **SUMMARY OF REPORT** ★
★ Government crop condition Aug. ★
★ 25, 72.7, against 75 July 25 and 82.9 ★
★ a year ago. ★
★ District deterioration has been ★
★ the rule thruout the belt, tho in ★
★ many cases the alluvial districts ★
★ show marked improvement. ★
★ In some parts of Texas the ★
★ deterioration verges on disaster. ★
★ Plant is very late and the earli- ★
★ ness or lateness of frost will be ★
★ of supreme moment. ★
★ The supply of labor for picking ★
★ seems fairly adequate, tho some ★
★ sections complain of scarcity of ★
★ pickers. ★
★ The movement will not be in ★
★ full swing till the last days of ★
★ September or the first days in ★
★ October. ★
★ Farmers seem disposed to ac- ★
★ cept current prices, so far as first ★
★ pickings are concerned, but there ★
★ is a strong movement to hold for ★
★ 15 cents. ★
★ *****

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—The
crop reporting board of the department
of agriculture issued the monthly report
on the condition of cotton today,
giving the condition Aug. 25 at 72.7,
compared with the condition July 25
of 75, and last year 77.5 and a ten-year
average of 74.5.

PATCHES

Why Brown Ones Come on Faces.

When a woman can get rid of brown patches on her face by changing her diet it is worth while for other women who care for their complexions to know something of the method.

A lady in Michigan City says that coffee caused the brown patches on her face by first giving her stomach trouble, then putting her nerves out of order, and the result was shown in her complexion.

She quit coffee and began using Postum Food Coffee and in less than a month the stomach trouble disappeared and within two months her complexion cleared up and is now fine and rosy.

She speaks of two men at Westfield, Ind., who have both been improved in health by leaving off coffee and taking in its place Postum Food Coffee; also a husband and wife of the same place, who were in poor health and suffered from stomach trouble. They quit coffee and after using Postum a short time the result was natural sleep, return of appetite and a gain in strength as fast as nature could rebuild.

She gives the names of a number of other persons who have been helped by leaving off coffee and taking Postum Food Coffee.

It is a safe proposition that if any coffee user has stomach or nervous trouble, or bad complexion, he or she can get rid of the trouble by discontinuing coffee and taking Postum Food Coffee. It is easy enough to prove the truth of this by making trial. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Condition by States

The condition by states, compared with the condition Aug. 25 for three years:

	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Virginia	77	71	76	88
North Carolina. 78	71	76	88	
South Carolina. 83	71	76	88	
Louisiana	69	76	77	86
Florida	80	70	77	88
Alabama	74	76	70	87
Mississippi	72	82	69	87
Texas	67	78	63	77
Arkansas	65	84	70	88
Tennessee	78	88	73	88
Missouri	75	94	81	87
Oklahoma	72	83	86	96
Ind. Territory .	70	80	80	89
Average	72.7	77.3	72	84.1
Ten-year aver.	74.5	73.2	73	73.2

NATIONAL GINNERS' REPORT

Total Number of Bales Ginned to Aug. 25 Exceeds Expectations

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 9.—The report of the National Ginner's Association, giving the number of bales of new cotton ginned to Aug. 25 was released at the opening of the markets today. It gives the number of bales ginned up to Aug. 25 at 191,416, against 407,551 ginned to the corresponding period last season.

The report is construed by some to be slightly bearish. This conclusion is based on the purported lateness of the crop. Since the present crop is estimated to be fully thirty days late, the number of bales-ginned is in excess of expectations.

Report by States

The report by states, comparing the number of bales ginned to the corresponding date last year, is as follows:

	This year.	Last year.
Alabama	7,345	24,312
Arkansas	85	446
Florida	862	1,898
Georgia	33,188	25,298
Indian Territory	22	9
Louisiana	597	14,033
Mississippi	1,128	9,690
North Carolina	43	32
Oklahoma	5	5
South Carolina	3,040	3,240
Tennessee	3	3
Texas	145,101	328,586
Totals	191,416	407,551

SIXTY-TWO-POUND MELON

Immense Watermelons Entered in New Mexican Contest

TEXICO, N. M., Sept. 9.—The contest for prizes offered by W. E. Schooler & Co. for the largest watermelons grown in the vicinity of Texico came off yesterday. Sixteen melons were offered aggregating 77½ pounds. John Houston, Ed Allen and Lon Miller drew the prizes, their melons weighing sixty-two and one-half, sixty-one and fifty-pounds pounds, respectively.

LOUISIANA CONDITIONS

One-Sixth of Normal Cotton Crop Is Predicted

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 9.—The Picayune's weekly cotton crop report says: Excessive temperature during the day, followed by cold nights, has not improved the condition of the cotton crop in Louisiana and southern part of Mississippi during the week ending today. Immediate moisture is demanded in the greater portion of Louisiana, in some sections of which a drouth of from two to three weeks has prevailed. The river section is still in a precarious state; some estimates place the yield in this particular location at one-sixth of the normal. The northern portion of St. Landry Parish complains of boll weevil ravages. Bolls are opening rapidly in those sections that have enjoyed favorable weather conditions, but there is a delay of from ten to twenty days as compared to last year.

DETERIORATION THE RULE

Decline in Cotton General Over Cotton Belt

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 9.—The Times-Democrat's monthly cotton estimate says: District deterioration has been the rule thruout the belt, tho the alluvial districts in many cases show marked improvement.

In some parts of Texas the deterioration verges upon disaster.

The plant is very late, so that the earliness or lateness of frost will be of supreme moment.

The supply of labor for picking seems to be fairly adequate, tho some sections complain in this regard.

The movement will not be in full swing till the last days of September or the first days of October.

Farmers seem disposed to accept cur-

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

YOU TRUST US--WE WILL TRUST YOU



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.

rent prices, so far at least as the first pickings are concerned, but there is a strong movement to hold for 15 cents.

Hawley Crops Excellent
HAWLEY, Texas, Sept. 9.—Notwithstanding the continued dry weather in this part of the country, farmers are in good spirits. Cotton is coming in rapidly and selling on the streets for 14 cents per pound. The peanut crop is being gathered and next week the threshers will begin work. Watermelons, June corn and other vegetables are plentiful.

Takes Gin to Territory
SULPHUR, I. T., Sept. 9.—A message from W. B. Harrison of Loneoak, Texas, says that his gin is loaded on cars and will arrive in Sulphur Tuesday. The boll weevil and drouth in Texas made it necessary for Mr. Harrison to seek a new location for his big gin.

394 Bales at Hillsboro
HILLSBORO, Texas, Sept. 9.—Cotton has been coming in the last few days at a lively rate and the receipts in the yards here up to noon Saturday amounted to 394 bales. On the corresponding date of last year 642 bales were received.

Heat Cracks Corn
TERREL, Texas, Sept. 9.—J. T. Carroll, a farmer residing near Terrel, brought in an ear of corn, the grains of which were partially popped by the rays of the sun. For the past week it has been excessive hot, the thermometer registering 100 degrees in the shade.

Notice of Dissolution

The partnership heretofore existing between R. A. Ragland and R. C. Crane is this day dissolved, Mr. Ragland succeeding to the abstract business, and Mr. Crane succeeding to the law practice of the late firm.

Feb. 1, 1907.
R. A. RAGLAND.
R. C. CRANE.

Referring to the above, I will say that I retain and occupy the well equipped offices with fire proof vault attached heretofore occupied by the firm, over Trammell's bank, where I will be pleased to serve clients, new and old, having legal business to be attended to at or in the vicinity of Sweetwater.

R. C. CRANE.

YOUR BANKING

No matter how small,
no matter how large,
we will give it careful
attention. We cordially
invite you to investigate
our methods and facilities.

**The Farmers and Mechanics
National Bank**
Fort Worth, Texas.

August Colds

Do people catch cold in August? They certainly do. Colds are of frequent occurrence, even tho August is a hot and dry month.

But cold and catarrh of the head, throat and lungs are not so frequent in August as during the winter months. The catarrh of August is more apt to attack the stomach, bowels or kidneys. Each one of these organs is lined with mucous membrane, subject to catarrh the same as the nose and throat.

The wise thing to do is to keep Ka-tar-no in the house, and use it at the first appearance of stomach or bowel symptoms. Only a dose or two is necessary at the very beginning of these attacks. Such derangements as colic, cholera morbus, dysentery, diarrhoea, are very quickly relieved if Ka-tar-no is taken before they become seated.

It is a prudential as well as economical thing to fortify the home against such inevitable derangements by keeping Ka-tar-no on hand.

For sale by Jack Coulson, southwest corner court house square, Fort Worth, Texas.

FARMERS ADD TO INFLUENCE

Strength Shown at the Recent
Convention in Little Rock

SCOPE IS GROWING

All Moves Assure Future Wel-
fare as Well as Present.
Association Confident

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 9.—"The greatest national convention we have ever had," is the unqualified statement of O. P. Pyle, editor of the National Co-Operative Journal, Dallas, Texas, in speaking of the national convention of the Farmers Union just held in this city. "For dispatch of business, harmony and sentiment and getting real results, this was the greatest meeting yet. The harmony among the representatives of the 1,800,000 members of the order is decidedly remarkable, hardly having a parallel in any attempt at union in any profession or trade inaugurated in the history of federated labor. We are just beginning to feel our strength and know our ground. The establishment, or rather the move to establish, a lobby at Washington is a great move in the right direction. We Texans began the agitation of such a departure months ago, and are naturally pleased over its materialization. Other orders and organizations have their lobbies at Washington, yet I was told by our congressman that during the recent session of congress not a single representative of our union was at the national capital, and that the interests of the agricultural class were left to look after themselves.

"Mind you, by a lobby we mean a legitimate lobby, a delegation of men well acquainted with our position on matters that interest us and who can

THE HISTORY OF ORAN

The story of the origin of Oran is not a long one, for the reason that she has been an obscure trading post until recently, the fame of her health giving waters have brought her into favor. "Black Springs" was the name given the place from a time as far back as the memory of the oldest citizen can remember—1856. It was the rendezvous of some eight or ten families, who came here for refuge from the attacks of the Comanche Indians, who went on a rampage at short intervals in the early days. The first store was put in here in 1864, by R. E. Bell, now of Weatherford, and Joe Sheets. It was a general store and they traded goods for beef cattle. This condition of affairs continued up to about 1900, when "Bob" Lee, now of Graford, had the only store here. But within the last two years the sterling worth of our mineral waters has come into full recognition, and since that time the government has established a postoffice and named the place Oran, and from that day the place has grown in public favor. The fact that the railroad has extended its line to this great health resort is another proof of the progress that has been made by her wide-awake citizens, who have fought so nobly to bring about this grand result.

Oran has the brightest future ahead of her of any town in this section, and has the hearty co-operation of all her neighbors, who are proud of the fact that Oran's "go ahead spirit" has made possible the very thing they had long ago abandoned, the bringing of the railroad within reaching distance of other towns, who, after a bit, will reap the benefits of Oran's progress and example.

The burden of opening up the Keechi valley has fallen on the shoulders of the enterprising hustlers of Oran, whose names will live long after they have passed from this earth. The up-building of Oran is in good hands and with the co-operation of the citizenship, the Oran Land Company and the railroad, there can be no doubt of the ultimate results.

put before our friends at Washington the true facts in the case and be able to press the justice of our claims."

"Are you able to make good your demand for 15-cent cotton?" was asked.

"I think so," replied Mr. Pyle. "We are in position to house anywhere from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 bales of cotton, and, what is more important still, the farmers are in financial position to allow their product to remain in the warehouse for months if necessary. That there will be a shortage of a million and a half bales is perfectly evident, from reports given in by our people—and they ought to know, if anybody does—and the withdrawal of an additional 2,000,000 from the market would certainly have the desired effect."

In the convention just closed there were many features of more than passing moment. The presence of delegates from Washington, Oregon, California and many Northern states, from which quarters representatives have never before come, is a most striking evidence of the fact that the movement has become truly a national one. This must be admitted, no matter what the personal view may be. From reports obtained from the Northern delegates the movement is spreading with startling rapidity among the agricultural classes of the North and West. "We have been organized only since last May," said President Henderson, of the Kansas state association, "but we have between 5,000 and 7,000 members and the strength is increasing at a marvelous rate. We have just found that our interests are the same as those of the farmers in Arkansas, Georgia, Texas and elsewhere, and what the farmers in the South have been able to do with the cotton product, by a united effort we will be able to do with the grain—take out of the hands of the speculator the power of setting the price." Similar views were expressed by N. B. Atkinson, of Washington, who, incidentally, was chairman of the committee on the minimum price of grain.

"Iowa is almost ready to be unionized," said a prominent delegate from one of the Northern states. "The fact that the union has set the iron-clad policy of keeping out of politics, as such, has opened the way for a general movement, and we are going to enter every state in the nation. And we mean to keep out of party politics. Our only entry into the arena will be where our interests are affected, as a whole; then you will find the organization fighting as a man. You may call it 'business politics,' if you like, but that is as far as the organization will ever be allowed to enter the matter of political questions."

The following may be given as a fair recapitulation of the work accomplished and the positions assumed by the representatives of the union in their national convention:

The fixing of the minimum price of cotton, middling quality, at 15 cents per pound, with a sliding scale, increasing 25 points per month, for future delivery.

The fixing of the minimum price of cotton seed at \$20 per ton.
Fixing the minimum price of cereals, per bushel as follows: Wheat, \$1.00; rye, \$1.25; corn, 50 cents; oats, 35 cents; barley, 50 cents.

Demanding the abolition of bucket-shops.

Favoring the maintenance of a lobby at Washington.

Condemning the indiscriminate admission of immigrants into the country.

Favoring agricultural training in public schools.

Recommending union label for farm products and the preference of the union member for products bearing the

union label of other organizations.

Favoring the limiting of students in union training schools to members of the union.

Recommending the removal of restrictions from the sale of surplus Indian lands in the Indian Territory.

Favoring uniform rules in the classification of all farm products, grain as well as cotton, and declaring in favor of good roads, training schools and more warehouses.

ADVICE ON ALFALFA

Pure Seed, a Good Seed Bed and Soil Moisture the Requirements

All of the land that is to be seeded to alfalfa this fall, says the Oklahoma Farm Journal, in a timely article, should be plowed and harrowed by now. It will take exceptional conditions and much hard work to get the soil into proper shape for fall seeding if the plowing was not done in July. The seed should also be on hand and it should have been tested for purity and freedom from bad weeds. This work is done free by the experiment station at Stillwater, Okla. Some spring sown alfalfa is full of dodder now. That could have been avoided if the seed had been tested and rejected.

Harrow the alfalfa land every time there is a rain or whenever the grass and weeds begin growing. This kills off the weeds and grass before they have begun to draw on the soil moisture, and it compacts the soil so as to make a firm seed bed with proper moisture conditions for the germination of the seed and growth of the plants.

Seed at the rate of twenty pounds to the acre at any time between the middle of August and the first of October, when the soil is full of moisture. If it never gets wet enough to sow, put off sowing until early spring.

The grasshoppers will probably bother the early fall sowing. If they do, feed them the following mixture; they like it better than alfalfa: Mix one pound of Paris green with fifty pounds of bran. This will keep when left dry. When wanted for use moisten with sweetened water, and stir to a moist, but not sloppy mash. Put this out in little piles where the grasshoppers work. This will do the business effectively."

From the Alpine Country

Tom Heath sold his cattle to John Yarbo. There were 500 head and they sold at \$14 per head.

J. A. Hargus, who recently purchased H. Spruce's ranch near Marathon, was a visitor to Alpine a few days ago. Mr. Hargus is delighted with his purchase and says he has a few hundred acres where it is only ten feet to water, and thinks it will be fine for alfalfa raising.

A. J. Edwards and family, and brother, M. A. Edwards, arrived last Thursday from Glasscock county to make their home here. A. J. Edwards' son, Dee, has some land about thirty miles northeast of Alpine. Mr. Edwards is one of the most successful

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

farmers in his county and says that with his way of preparing the soil he can grow forage crops anywhere there is sufficient rainfall to grow grass. We believe these people will come as near demonstrating what can be done in the farming line as any one who has yet made their home here.

The rains seem to have commenced in earnest now, and within a few days the country will begin to show the result. It is not too late to make winter grass and our stockmen are not in the least uneasy as to winter prospects.

Willis Hunter bought 100 head of sock horses from Ben Billingsley to ship to eastern markets.

Quite a number of calves have been shipped lately. There is likely to be a greater number of cattle shipped from this county this fall than any county in west Texas, on account of the new land laws. Stockmen are finding that they have more cattle than they have range for. If the stockmen are losing land, however, the county is being settled up by a good class of farmers, the majority of whom appear to be highly pleased with Alpine county.

Several local showers have fallen in the last few days, which have served to greatly cool the atmosphere. A good general rain is beginning to be badly needed.

While the fruit crop was mostly short, caused by the unusually late frosts and the continued dry weather, yet the apple crop is all that can be desired. Apples of unusually fine flavor and size are now being brought to market. They are mostly from the Templeton fruit farm.

W. B. Hancock bought of J. M. Rooney 400 steer yearlings this week.

A short time ago A. S. Gage thought some of his saddle horses had been stolen from his ranch near Raymond, and they were so advertised. Later they (nine in number) were found dead on top of a high mountain, where they had climbed, and, unable to find their way down, had perished from thirst.

Dr. G. W. Clayton of Ozona has sold his ranch of seventeen sections for \$10,000, and his stock of cattle and sheep to Lee Henderson. There were 1,000 head of cattle at \$13 per head and the sheep brought \$3 per head.

Bob Brennan sold to W. C. Wilkerson 2,200 head of sheep at \$4.50 per head, delivered at San Angelo.

Postmasters Commissioned

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—John W. Green has been commissioned postmaster at Beattie, Texas, and Dexter Spalding at Sadler, Texas.

CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, - - Texas

FOR SALE

CHEAP, if taken at once. 12 REGISTERED YEARLING HERFORD BULLS, Anxiety strain, Western record; good individuals.

Lakeside Stock Ranch
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Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine

Makes Weak Nerves Strong.
 It can be relied upon in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, brought on by over-work, or great mental effort. It restores Nervous Energy. It allays irritation. It assists the Nerve Cells to generate nerve force. Its soothing influence upon the nerves brings restful sleep—nature's rest period so essential to the tired, worn-out mind and body.

For Headache, Neuralgia,
 or any pain or distress, you will find almost instant relief by taking **Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.**

They are sold by all druggists, and you may try either of these remedies on the positive guarantee that if the first bottle or package does not benefit, your druggist will return your money. We repay the druggist the full retail price, so it is to his interest to refund if called upon to do so.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DAIRYING

In considering the cost of keeping a cow, farmers often overlook the vital point in the question, says Hoard's Dairyman. It is not so much the cost of the feed that the cow consumes, but rather the cost of the product. There is where the real gist of the thing lies. For instance, a cow gives 3,000 pounds of milk a year and it costs \$30 to feed her for a year. That makes her milk cost a cent a pound, besides the labor. But if she gives 6,000 pounds at no greater outlay for feed, then the milk costs a half a cent a pound. But suppose it costs \$40 a year for the feed, the milk then would cost three-quarters of a cent per pound. The objective point with

every farmer should be to secure large producing cows, not to cut down the amount of feed. All of this foolish mixed breeding, scrub breeding, using grade sires, and dual-purpose breeding, so-called, has resulted in lowering the milk producing power of the average cows of the country. When feed was cheap the farmer did not feel the pinch so much. The way to get a larger producing cow is clear and simple. Here are a few guides on the way:

1. Make the stable warm, clean and well ventilated. Your cows must live there 200 days in the year. Have a comfortable system of tying them.
2. Then breed rightly. Use only a well bred registered sire of a pronounced dairy breed. Don't throw away future dollars in the producing power of the heifer by trying to save on the cost of the bull to start with.

That is breeding toward the little end of the horn. Breed toward the big end. You cannot value the power of the sire for good or evil too much. Buy of men who are making a study of this question of breeding and who are not mere dealers in cattle. If they do not use brains in their breeding you will suffer by it.

3. Make up your mind to be a liberal feeder, but never feed a poor cow longer than it is necessary to get her to the shambles. Under no circumstances waste feed hunting for milk in a poor cow. Be a watchful, good care taker. Remember your cows cannot take care of themselves. You must do it.

Study long and well how to raise a heifer so she will develop into a good cow. There is a great deal in that. Thousands of good heifers are prevented from being good cows by the blindness of the men who raise them.

WESTERN RANGE IN NEED OF RAIN

Conditions Much Worse Than Stockmen Admit

All over the country Texas stock is now suffering more or less for water. In many localities where dependence had been placed in windmills to raise the required water to the surface, there has not been enough wind to keep the windmills running, and no water could be pumped until gasoline engines could be secured and installed. Instances are known where cattle have been compelled to go as long as three days without one drop of water, and in some cases the suffering animals became almost frantic with thirst before it could be assuaged.

The drought that has prevailed over the greater portion of the state for more than two months has dried up nearly all the natural watering places, and there is but little water in many of the streams. Stock is experiencing a great deal of difficulty in finding surface water, and there are thousands that have to be watered by hand, even down in the agricultural districts.

Stockmen from the western range country are not admitting conditions to be as bad as they really are. They say the range country is still in fairly good shape, but they will be saying the same thing next Christmas if no rain has fallen. The average range stockman is never pessimistic in public. If he has any heartaches, or experiences any doubt or uncertainty, he hugs it all to his own bosom and does no talking outside a select coterie of brother unfortunates. They have been known to actually smile and look cheerful when their stuff was lying dead by the thousands out on the rolling prairies.

There can be no questioning the fact that conditions are growing quite serious out in a considerable portion of the range country. Water is not only short, but the prospect for winter grass is decreasing with every day that passes without rain. Ranchmen say that if rain comes by October they can manage to pull thru the winter, but those who know the real situation realize how hard will be the pull. If no rain comes until October there are thousands of cattle out in the range country that will have to be fed in order to pull thru the winter, and the high price of feed is going to render that a very costly expedient.

The Texas range country is badly in need of a big, generous rain.

THE CUBAN WAY

Calf Is Tied to Cow's Front Leg During Milking

It will be seen by the following that nothing short of "fine work" suffices to entice from a Cuban cow her lacteal bounty. The milk, when secured, is delivered in bottles corked with a wad of corn shucks, or in large cans, with some part of a royal palm for a cork. In some cases the cows are driven around to the consumer and their amount milked out in front of their doors.

While milking, the calf is tied to the cow's front leg, up close. So necessary is the calf in the milking operation, apparently, that if the calf dies it is duly skinned, mounted on four pegs and put up by the side of its mother to induce her to give up the milk. It is not an uncommon thing to see calves thus mounted standing around the yard and the Cuban dairyman never blushes for the disgraceful film-flam he practices on the bereaved cow.

The list of microbes continues to grow steadily. That of the whooping

A Bold Step.

To overcome the well-grounded and reasonable objections of the more intelligent to the use of secret, medicinal compounds, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., some time ago, decided to make a bold departure from the usual course pursued by the makers of put-up medicines for domestic use, and so has published broadcast and openly to the whole world, a full and complete list of all the ingredients entering into the composition of his widely celebrated medicines. Thus he has taken his numerous patrons and patients into his full confidence. Thus too he has removed his medicines from among secret nostrums of doubtful merits, and made them Remedies of Known Composition.

By this bold step Dr. Pierce has shown that his formulas are of such excellence that he is not afraid to subject them to the fullest scrutiny.

Not only does the wrapper of every bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the famous medicine for weak stomach, bilious liver or biliousness and all catarrhal diseases wherever located, have printed upon it, in plain English, a full and complete list of all the ingredients composing it, but a small book has been compiled from numerous standard medical works, of all the different schools of practice, containing very numerous extracts from the writings of leading practitioners of medicine, endorsing in the strongest possible terms, each and every ingredient contained in Dr. Pierce's medicines. One of these little books will be mailed free to any one sending address on postal card or by letter, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and requesting the same. From this little book it will be learned that Dr. Pierce's medicines contain no alcohol, narcotics, mineral agents or other poisonous or injurious agents and that they are made from native, medicinal roots of great value; also that some of the most valuable ingredients contained in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, nervous, over-worked, "run-down," nervous and debilitated women, were employed, long years ago, by the Indians for similar ailments affecting their squaws. In fact, one of the most valuable medicinal plants entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was known to the Indians as "Squaw-Weed." Our knowledge of the uses of not a few of our most valuable native, medicinal plants was gained from the Indians.

As made up by improved and exact processes, the "Favorite Prescription" is a most efficient remedy for regulating all the womanly functions, correcting displacements, prolapsus, anteversion and retroversion, overcoming painful periods, toning up the nerves and bringing about a perfect state of health. Sold by all dealers in medicines.



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STOP-OVER AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED FOLDER

WARREN J. LYNCH, Passenger Traffic Manager, CHICAGO

Dr. H. Albrecht of the Wilhelm Hospital recently spoke on the subject before the Vienna Medical Society, declaring that he had discovered the specific agent that caused the com-

SHEEP

Moving Big Herd

In a letter dated Sept. 2 to the Stockman-Journal, I. J. Broner writes: "I have just arrived here (Albuquerque, N. M.), from Roswell, N. M., with 22,000 head of sheep for Scott Bros. of Macie, Ariz. Campbell and Francis are just ahead with 20,000 sheep for Flagstaff, Ariz. These sheep are Texas bred and part of them are the Ike Gronsky sheep of Colorado, Tex. I have with me a bunch of bucks, the well-known Arthur Anderson breeds. All these sheep are from the Pecos, near Roswell, N. M. There are no good sheep here. They are light and shear light. They are mostly Mexican shear and owned by Mexican ranchmen. This is a hard-looking stock country. The grass is short. There are no cattle and but few horses. The trail is 800 miles long. We have covered 250 miles to here, and I have not seen fifty head of cattle. It has been raining heavy for ten days." (This is the kind of letters the Stockman-Journal would like to get from all over the range country. It is full of information and the right length.—ed.)

Sheep Notes

At Boston last week 225,000 pounds of 12 months Texas wool sold at 26 to 30 cents per pound.

The total wool clip of Oregon for this year is estimated at 20,000,000 pounds, valued at \$3,800,000, as against 18,000,000 pounds, valued at \$3,240,000. The output of Idaho is estimated at 18,000,000 pounds and that of Washington 6,000,000 pounds. Eastern Oregon wool mostly sold at 18 to 20 cents, while the average price of valley wool was about 22 cents per pound.

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter reports the Texas wool at Boston last week as follows: Texas wools continue in demand and the kersey and broadcloth manufacturers have made further purchases the last week, their takings comprising 150,000 pounds of 12 months wool at 27 to 30 cents. Eight months wools bring 23 to 24 cents. A few Californias are also being sold occasionally, comprising middle county and good northern wools, grading fine and fine medium, at prices ranging from 23 to 28 cents.

That the popular ewe in Canterbury, New Zealand, is the half-bred, the price of two tooth at the autumn sales sufficiently demonstrated. Either of the crosses, English Leicester, cross Merino or Lincoln cross Merino, meets the case well. The ewes are prolific and good nurses. They shear a valuable fleece and the cross breeding gives vitality and hardiness. If they came forward in numbers sufficient to meet the demand there would be no need to look beyond them except on the heavier soils or on colder and wetter country at higher altitudes in this province.

Australian mutton shippers have been congratulating themselves upon reports that Argentina was going to curtail her shipments of mutton by 50 per cent, says the Australian Meat Trades Journal. They, however, are receiving a show. Instead of curtailing, the shipments have during the last three months amounted close upon 1,000,000 carcasses. All this mutton has gone to Great Britain and is selling for a better price than Australian mutton. May shipments from Argentina were 300,000 carcasses of mutton, 18,000 carcasses of lamb and 135,000 quarters of beef. Against this Australia's total to Great Britain was only 65,000 carcasses of mutton, 6,000 lambs and no beef.

The Boy and the Girl

BY ROGER BIRCH.

"Take Irene riding in your automobile; beg to be her chauffeur thru life," said Merrie laughingly. "Come down to earth," retorted Ben. "Love's not of earth, but of paradise." "When a man doesn't know how to propose it's—lower." "You would turn his Satanic majesty to Cupid." They were girl and boy in playfulness, tho she was Mrs. Merrie Kingsley, 20 years of age, and Ben two years older. "You're too witchlike to help me today," said Ben. "Besides your husband objects to my visits." "Archer doesn't care." "He talked of departing somewhere forever. Jealous?" "I love only him." "We've been chums from babyhood, never lovers." "Never. But your Irene—" "She's so queen-like—" "For a queen a ceremonious proposal. Down on your knees." A thundering rap at the door. "Only

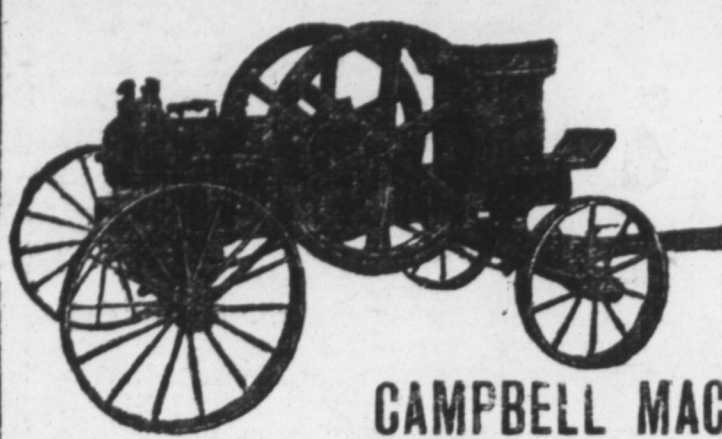
me—Cap Rogers. What! On his knees to you?" "Just practicing," laughed Merrie delightedly. "I knew you two weren't lovin'. Where's Archer?" "On the beach." "Must see him about that fishing trip. Good-by!" "Ben," commanded Merrie, "put hands on my arms, supplicatingly—near my shoulders. Look into my eyes. Repeat, 'Irene, magnificent fashion plate—'" "Trash! I'll say: Darling, give up all others. Be my wife. I love you!" A footscrape. Archer stood in the doorway. "Perhaps I intrude." "Silly, you can't in your own suite," retorted Merrie. "If it is still mine. Go, Ben Wilkey!" Husband and wife were alone. "Well?" from him. "I was showing him how to propose to Irene." "That's your best excuse?" "It was only fun." "Was it fun when Ben hung over you at the garden party?" "Jealous!" "Jealousy vanishes when love dies." "Don't break my heart—over so little a thing." To hide the tears she rushed to her room. "She loves that fool. But for me they might be happy. There'll be a scandal. I'll be dragged in. I'm sick of it. I'll vanish. How? Swim out—too far to get back. Cramps, they'll think. Easy!" He strode to his room. Into the vacant parlor came Cap Rogers. He called Merrie. "Archer's home," she said, hiding sorrow. "Does me good, little girl, to see yo. I've a girl in South Ameriky—got a husband, happy, like you." "Happy—sure?" "Wasn't I down there? Happiness stickin' out every pore!" Archer entered in bathing suit and loose robe. "Ready for a swim, boy?" "Yes, Cap. Walk with me. Good-by, Merrie!" "Good-by?" "Yes. Surprised?" "Rather unusual when you merely go for a plunge." "You wear the wedding ring?" and he gazed at it. "Shall I remove it?" "No. Good-by." "Good-by!" The men passed out. She thought how strangely Archer had acted. He had mentioned the ring. He might repent saying his love was dead. She might be happy again. Long she gazed thru the window reaching to the floor. Archer rose on each wave. "Bold strokes! Any woman could be proud of him! Far out he goes today. Why, that wave broke over him. His strength fails. My God, he'll drown! Help!" She pulled on the window. It resisted. "Open!" she screamed. "I can't stand here and see him drown!" She sent a chair crashing into the glass. Ben and Cap Rogers came running. "Save him, Ben; I love him!" Ben plunged into the surf. Rogers called the life savers. "Brave Ben!" she said to Rogers. Ben's stroke weakened. "My God! Why didn't he say he couldn't make the distance? The boat—last hope!" "Boat's flying like lightning," said Rogers. "It looks like they're getting Ben out, tho my eyesight's dim. They're rowing to Archer." "Is he alive?" "They're signaling." Roger's old eyes strained. "One alive, one dead." "And Archer is—" "Dead." She fell. For ten minutes the captain worked over her. The noise of approaching crowd, a heavy rap, and life boatmen entered, supporting Archer, his strength low. At sight of the woman he roused. "Merrie!" Her eyes opened. "They said you were dead." "Ben is dead." "I've killed him to save you!" "Me?" "I sent him into the waves. I loved you. Couldn't you see, Archer?" "Then he was not—" "My lover, not. My friend—and yours. I've loved you too much. It cost his life." "No, Merrie; I've loved you too little. The punishment must be mine." "A crushing load! Can we atone?" "We'll try," he said, "by marking a new path in life and walking side by side forever." As she wept he folded her in his arms.

Eggs should be cleaned as they are gathered, or the dirt may taint the meat.

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FAIRBANKS WILL VISIT STATE FAIR

Vice President Also Invited to Fort Worth

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 9.—Charles W. Fairbanks, vice president of the United States, has accepted the invitation of the State Fair Association to deliver an address Confederate day at the State Fair. Mr. Fairbanks will arrive in Dallas the morning of Oct. 22, and deliver an address on the grounds during the afternoon. Vice President Fairbanks sent acceptance of the invitation by telegraph from Oregon.

May Come Here

Vice President Fairbanks, providing the present plans of the Fort Worth Roosevelt Republican Club are carried out, will be entertained and banqueted in the Panther City during the latter part of October and, according to the present plans, now under way, the occasion is to be made one of exceptional interest and importance. A buttermilk banquet has been suggested.

Following the acceptance by Vice President Fairbanks to visit Dallas during the state fair, the members of the local club at once took up the proposition of an extended visit by Mr. Fairbanks to the Panther City, and upon the return of President Hutchinson from Colorado this week a meeting will be held at which time arrangements will be perfected toward attending the reception given Mr. Fairbanks in Dallas in a body, and at that time extending him an invitation to be the guest of the local Roosevelt Republican Club.

DROWNS IN POOL

Father Nearly Loses Life Trying to Save Daughter

CHICKASHA, I. T., Sept. 9.—Cecelia Thorogood, the 9-year-old daughter of W. J. Thorogood, the night engineer at the water plant, drowned in one of the settling basins. The girl in pulling a fish out of the water slipped into a basin, which is lined with concrete. The sides are sloping and slippery. A younger brother attempted to pull her from the water, but she told him to run to the house. Mr. Thorogood succeeded in reaching her before she disappeared. He swam with her almost to the edge of the pool, when he became exhausted and began to sink. His hold on his child relaxed and she sank. Men reached the scene just in time to pull the drowning parent from the water.

DON'T LOSE SLEEP.

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.

M. F. Petree, the well-known hog shipper from Union City, Okla., sold 79 heavy packing hogs today for \$6.25, the top for the day.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION FREE

What beauty is more desirable than an exquisite complexion and elegant jewels. An opportunity for every woman to obtain both, for a limited time only. The directions and recipe for obtaining a faultless complexion is the secret long guarded by the master minds of the ORIENTALS and GREEKS.

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. Hundreds of American women who now use it have expressed their delight and satisfaction.

This secret is easily understood and simple to follow and it will save you the expense of creams, cosmetics, bleaches and forever give you a beautiful complexion and free your skin from pimples, bad color blackheads, etc. It alone is worth to you many times the price we ask you to send for the genuine diamond ring of latest design.

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.

This offer is made for a limited time only as a means of advertising and introducing our goods. Send to-day before this opportunity is forgotten.

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TALKS WITH TEXANS

A. H. Day is one of Haskell's very energetic citizens, who, believing in the section he lives in, is always ready to sing the praises of his home and assure newcomers that it is "it." He has just cause for being in love with his county, too, for it is great in all things, but mostly for its class of citizenship. "I am originally from Nebraska," he said, "and have heard the famous William Jennings make many speeches. I came here to make a home and think that I have made no mistake. There may be as good sections of Texas as this, but there is none better. We have fine fertile lands, which produce a variety of crops and yield bountifully. Corn is a staple article here and cotton does as well as in the most favored sections. Fruits do well and all kinds of feedstuffs and vine crops, including melons, are a big success. "We have energetic, pushing people and success must come with such constituents to make up the working and productive force of the county."

R. C. Montgomery is not only president of one of the big banks of Haskell, but is also president of the Haskell Ten Thousand Club, which is the representative of the active energies for building up the city and county. He is a genial gentleman and is a good man in the right place.

"I want you to look around and satisfy yourself that what we have published relative to our thriving city is not exaggerated or overdrawn, but is really not quite up to the mark. We have so many good points to show in and about our town that we can't do justice to all, but on an average we do pretty well.

"We are glad to welcome the representatives of the Associated Clubs of Central West Texas, but feel an especial pleasure in having a representative of The Telegram among us, for it is a paper that seems to realize that the west is the section that deserves

to be written up and it always does so.

"It is not necessary for me to relate anything about our crops and general industrial progress, for I am certain that the others will do the right thing by you all. Again welcome and come again whenever you feel like it."

O. E. Patterson is the very efficient secretary of the Ten Thousand Club of Haskell and was on hand to welcome the guests who were among them and did his part well.

"We are just getting our shelving and cases in shape for our exhibits," he said, "but as soon as this is done and things are ready, we intend to have an exhibit that any county might be proud of. We have the material growing in the county and we will not have to select the best, for it is all best. There is a great variety of products produced in this county and if one has a mishap and fails to come up with its proper quota, there are others, which leads us to believe that for a stock farming country there is none better than our county.

"A good class of citizenship is coming to make homes in our county and

lands are being disposed of rapidly. You can see from all appearances that we have not been idle since the railroad reached us. The town has virtually been built new entirely and this work has but just begun. I trust that you gentlemen will make yourselves at home and take anything you wish except the townsite; we can't spare that."

Captain Robert Baker, the noted cattleman from Eldorado, Texas, was in the city looking after some of his Tarrant county interests. He lived in this county for years and still has a hankering after the old places of his younger days.

"I want to say at the start that I have a lot of fat three-year-old steers that I was offered \$44 a head for lately, but refused, because I am going to fatten them for the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show this spring. It is dry with us, but grass is not so bad and my cattle are doing nicely. I have a farm about two miles from the packing houses and I want to look it over with a view to using it as a feeding place for cattle. My son Bob, who was up here for a while trying it, is now on a ranch that I have given him and is punching cattle and conducting a ranch instead of a street car. He likes it better, I am sure."

Among the many citizens of Haskell who sacrifice time and money for the good of the municipality is W. C. Jackson, a lawyer and real estate owner.

"I am a member of the Haskell Ten Thousand Club," said he, "and do all that I can for the good of the town and county. Others will tell you all about the fertility of the soil and its productiveness, so I will confine myself to mentioning a need of this town which should attract Fort Worth's attention, for it is of interest to her, too. We have a couple of north and south roads now, but what we need is a direct all-rail, under one management and ownership, railroad from Fort Worth thru Young, Throckmorton, Haskell, Stonewall, Kent, on west to Roswell in New Mexico. Our trade is now being deflected from its old channels to Kansas City and St. Louis, not thru the desire of our people or any lack of good will for Fort Worth, for in the west all have a love for that city, but because our interests are best served thru that route, which takes us most direct to market.

"St. Louis and Kansas City are already selling goods in this territory and our stock are going there for market, when heretofore they all went to Fort Worth. We are willing to do our part in getting a road and while we would like best to have a direct line under Fort Worth's management, we will take anything we can get—the Rock Island from Graham or the Mineral Wells line of the Goulds. Both these lines have been surveyed thru our town already. Fort Worth should take notice of these conditions and back some enterprise that will give her the line west thru the best country in central West Texas."

J. H. Sheppard, the young representative of the Press of Haskell, was on hand to welcome the Associated Clubs and his brother newspaper men. He is a devoted and enthusiastic member of the Haskell Ten Thousand Club and makes the success and up-building of his city the center of his ambition.

"I am glad to see you all and the representative of The Telegram and welcome you among us. I have been here about twelve months and now have 1,200 paid up legitimate subscribers and about all the ads I can carry, and no end of job work. This is a working town and the drones can find no place here. The citizens all work together and for the common good and there is a spirit of good fellowship among them that is not common in towns generally. There is a constant demand for more here, and as soon as one institution is established the push begins for another. As an agricultural country, there is no place like it. For miles the country around is a perfectly level plain, with a rich, productive soil, that brings forth crops of surpassing value, and as the pastures have gradually retired, until now the nearest one is not far from fifteen miles, the farmer has taken the matter in hand and proposes to get his share of the productive richness around the town."

HUNT FOR ROBBERS

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 10—Linwood postoffice was robbed this morning of \$90 and \$250 in stamps. When Postmaster Walter Sanders reached the office he found the place in confusion. An alarm was sent out and fifty farmers were soon on a hunt for the burglars. An auger seemed to be the only tool needed with which to effect an entrance into the building.

The Doctor Writes of Counterfeiters.

CHAS. H. FLETCHER, New York City.

Hyannis, Mass., Aug. 17, 1905.

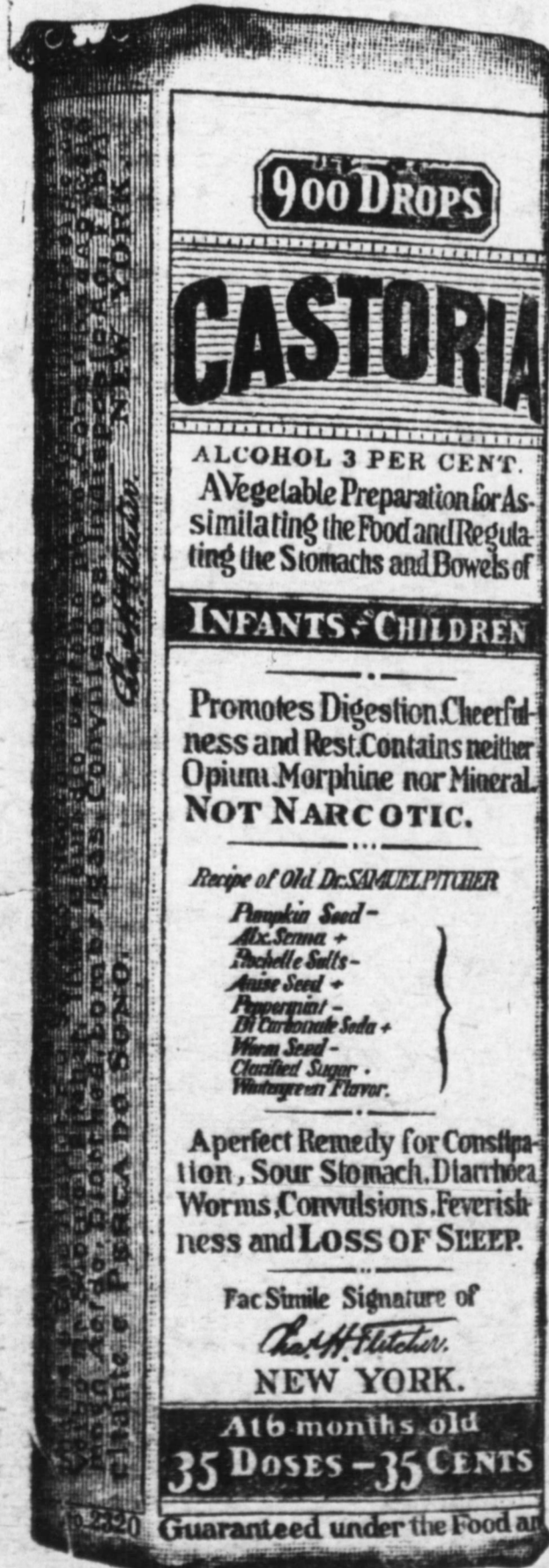
Dear Mr. Fletcher:—I wish to congratulate you on your numerous victories over counterfeiters and imitators of Castoria, and trust the time is not far distant when these inferior and dangerous mixtures will be entirely suppressed.

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

I feel it to be an outrage, and an imposition upon the parents of little children that my name should be associated with imitations of Castoria, dangerous to the health and life of these little ones who too often fight their battles for life in vain.

Let me again commend you for the high standard you have maintained in the preparation of my prescription, and I confidently believe it is due to this scrupulous integrity you are indebted for the wonderful sale of Castoria to-day, and the steady growth it has had since I gave you the details of its manufacture in my laboratory thirty-three years ago.

Charles H. Fletcher, D.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Charles H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY.

The Texas Stockman-Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

OFFICERS:

President—L. T. Fryor.....San Antonio
First Vice President—Richard Walsh....Palodura
Second Vice President—J. H. P. Davis...Richmond
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 represented and the name of its owner. Farm and ranch scenes are also solicited. There will be no charge for this.

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

A MAN AND HIS BOYS

What should a man do for his boys?

Should he work hard all his days piling up wealth for them in order that they will not have to work as hard as he worked?

Is he doing the right thing when he not only makes his own way in the world, but makes the way for his boys, too?

In every city there are object lessons which ought to help a man to solve this problem to his own satisfaction. For there are boys who were born with a silver spoon in their mouths and who have never been compelled to earn their living by real work. How have they panned out?

Many a man has worked hard, accumulated a fortune, made life easy for his boys and died disappointed after an unhappy old age because his boys were rank failures as men.

Possibly his boys enjoyed the pleasure of life more than did the boys of his neighbor because he could afford to give them more spending money. And at that time they were envied by the other boys.

Possibly he sent his boys to college, and there they studied less than the poorer boys, and

learned less, for they had more money and could give more time to having "a good time."

When they came home they played the society game for a while. They didn't have to work—father earned enough for all. They kept on "having a good time," and, finally, there was an easy job in father's business for them, the sons of other men doing the work.

But in many cases the boys who started in depending upon father to make their way for them kept on letting father make their way. And father was secretly unhappy because his boys didn't amount to much themselves. He had intended to make his sons useful men, but things came too easy for them and they kept on depending upon father, and it wasn't surprising to some that after father died the boys lost all they had or continued to depend upon somebody else.

A pig kept in a pen and regularly fed, with no exercise save wallowing, becomes steadily fatter and fatter. Finally he is killed for meat. That's all he was intended for. The boy who can practically lie on his back and have a fatherly hand put food in his mouth doesn't get the wholesome mental and physical exercise the boy gets who has to hustle for his grub. And he can't expect to become much more valuable in the economy of nature than the pig fattened in the pen.

The racehorse is carefully trained, educated, exercised and worked. His owner can't do his trotting for him. He must do his own trotting. He has his legitimate "good times" running around the pasture, and he gets enough wholesome food; but he also gets enough sleep and he has to work.

What are you doing for your boy—fattening him in a pen where he may wallow in degenerate luxury, or training him like a racehorse to do his own trotting? Are you getting him ready to die or teaching him how to live?—San Antonio Gazette.

THE FARMERS' UNION.

In such a vast organization as the National Farmers Union there is a great latent power which may be used either for good or for harm. In the hands of unscrupulous man power may be made a weapon of oppression or injustice, thereby defeating the ends for which the organization was formed, just as some unscrupulous labor leaders have harmed the cause of organized labor.

It is an encouraging sign that President Charles Barrett recognizes this as the following extract from his speech at Little Rock shows:

The one clear, crystal thing we must keep in our minds is the fact that we are here to demand and to secure every right and every liberty for ourselves and for our wives and for our children that our members and our influence and our importance to the republic will justify.

But when this is done I am sure that I speak the sentiment of the great and intelligent body over which I preside when I say that we do not wish to curtail the legitimate prosperity of any class of industry, high or low, in the republic. We wish our rights, we demand our privileges, we insist upon our full equality in the privileges of the government and in the conditions of transportation, of prices and of representation. But with these accomplished, we are, and we must continue to be, American citizens, standing without malice and without bitterness or narrowness in our own places in the economic and moral life of the republic and recognizing the right of every other class and of every other man to live, and willing in our own minds and with our own hands to help in the prosperity of our fellowmen.

President Barrett evidently believes in the square deal. He believes that the farmers should receive their rights but not at the expense of any other class. So long as he succeeds in keeping the endeavors of the union within the bounds of this fair and common sense platform, the organization will be a power for good.

ANCIENT INCUBATORS

Just as we get thru congratulating ourselves over some new discovery of the present or last century there is always some troublesome, meddlesome historical crank who comes forward with the cheerful information that the particular discovery was made years and years ago.

A current publication mentioned the incubator method of hatching chickens as a twentieth century method and at once some one discovers that it was a method in use centuries and centuries ago.

Quoting from Rollin's ancient history:

Their relatives inform us that the Egyptians

stow eggs in ovens, which are heated to such a temperature, and with such just proportion to the natural warmth of the hen, that the chickens produced by these means are as strong as those hatched in the natural way. The season of the year proper for this operation is from the end of December to the end of April, the heat in Egypt being too violent in the other months.

During these four months upwards of 300,000 eggs are laid in these ovens, which, tho they are not all successful, nevertheless produce vast numbers of fowls at an easy rate.

The art lies in giving the ovens a due degree of heat, which must not exceed a fixed proportion. About ten days are bestowed in heating these ovens, and very near as much time in hatching the eggs. It is very entertaining, say these travelers, to observe the hatching of these chickens, some of which show at first nothing but their heads, others but half their bodies, and others again come quite out of the egg. These last, the moment they are hatched, make their way over the unhatched eggs and form a diverting spectacle.

RAILROAD REGULATION

Recent legislatures in Southern states have responded to the popular clamor for railway regulation in such a way as to leave a bad taste. Judging from the comment of the Southern papers a violent reaction has taken place and there is a well defined tendency to pity the poor railroads which claim to have been regulated out of existence—almost.

The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer calls attention to the fact that the South is a borrower and its continued prosperity depends upon its continued ability to borrow and says: "This will cease with the continued dominance of the demagogue whose ideas begin and end with office, and it is high time for the people who are not after office to refuse to be played upon longer by those who are after nothing else."

Discussing the same subject the Rome (Ga.) Tribune says, "the wild-eyed politician who would confiscate the property of the railroads, who would damage and cripple them for no other reason than to gain a little notoriety and much political prestige, should be crushed out unmercifully and his measures trampled in the dust."

Under the heading "Strangling Trade Arteries," the New Orleans Picayune says: "If so long as these arteries of commerce remain in private ownership they are to be oppressed and strangled to satisfy popular resentment, then the sooner they shall become the property of the nation, under control of the central power, the better for all. The problem of railway regulation so as to secure the best conditions and results for commerce for the country and for the people is now before the public for settlement."

Many other Southern newspapers express the same ideas. The Wilmington (N. C.) Messenger calls this regulation "putting a stop to progress" and the Florida Times Union says it is "outlawing developers."

WHERE THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HURT

An interesting feature of the recent report of Commissioner of Corporations Herbert Knox Smith, on the Standard Oil operations is the statement that ninety-four railroads pay to the oil trust more than \$2,000,000 a year for lubricating oil which could be purchased from independent companies for very much less per gallon. It is absurd to suppose, however, that the railroads did not buy this lubricant from the trust with their eyes wide open to the fact that the independent companies would have sold just as good oil much cheaper.

Why the railroads paid a higher price to the Standard Oil Company will be, perhaps, very clearly understood when the interstate commerce commission completes its investigation of the relations which exist between the railroads and various powerful corporations. There is little reason to doubt that the investigation of the commission will disclose the fact that the managers of a number of the largest railway systems in the country are holders of stock in the oil trust, hence they profited by the millions of dollars that have for years been paid the trust for lubricating oil, which could have been purchased cheaper from other concerns. In other words there is ample justification for the belief that the investigation which is to be conducted by the interstate commerce commission will disclose that in addition to the general public the stockholders of railroad corporations have been freely plundered.—New Orleans States.

When they tear down an old building in San Antonio the Express always makes some reference to the march of progress.

Facts as to Indian Corn

Data Resulting From a Four-Year Experiment at the Nebraska Station. :: By A. M. Ten Eyck and V. M. Shoemith

During a four years' experiment by A. M. Ten Eyck and V. M. Shoemith at the Nebraska experiment station one hundred and twelve varieties of corn have been tested in the trials of varieties. A number of those which have proven superior in productiveness may be named as follows: Hildreth Kansas Sunflower, McAuley, Forsythe Favorite, Golden Row, Hammett, Leaming, U. S. P. B. Selection No. 77, Hogue's Yellow Dent, Sander's Improved, White Salamander, Red Cob White Dent, White Injun, Legal Tender, Warner, Mammoth Golden Yellow, Dyer, Meinhardt, and Hiawatha Yellow Dent.

The number of days required to mature corn in 1905 varied from one hundred twenty-one to one hundred forty-three, with an average period of one hundred twenty-nine days.

Of the thirty-five better producing varieties tested for four years, sixteen varieties which have matured in one hundred twenty-six days or less made an average yield of 61.45 bushels per acre, while nineteen varieties, requiring one hundred twenty-seven or more days to mature, yielded on the average 64.94 bushels per acre. The later-maturing varieties have given somewhat the larger yields.

Early Cultivation

In preparing the seed bed for corn, as an average for the four years, the method of listing early in the spring and splitting the ridges at planting time had given an increased yield of 5.02 bushels per acre when compared with the land which received no early cultivation. The early listing has given better results than early disking, and the listing has also conserved more water in the soil than the disking.

In a comparison of methods of planting, as an average for the four seasons, surface-planted corn has yielded 6.65 bushels more corn and 469 pounds more stover per acre than the listed corn. The surface planting has given the best results in the wetter seasons, while the drier seasons favor the listing method of planting.

In a single trial in 1905, surface planting with the disk furrow opener attachment gave larger yields in three fields than was secured by ordinary surface planting or listing. The average yields compare as follows: 54.24, 51.94, 48.33 bushels per acre, respectively.

The soil-moisture studies in connection with the different methods of planting show, without exception, that listing corn favored the conservation of soil moisture in the latter part of the season as compared with surface-planting corn. This may be due in part to the fact that the roots of listed corn lie relatively deeper in the soil, allowing for somewhat deeper cultivation. Also the listed corn was laid by with level cultivation while the level-planted corn was slightly hilled.

As an average for two seasons, in an experiment to determine the best date to plant corn, the largest average yields were secured by planting May 26. The May plantings gave larger yields on the average than the April plantings, and the experiments appear to favor rather late planting as compared with early planting of corn.

No very definite conclusions may be drawn from the results of the different methods of cultivating corn. The average yields for the four seasons from the several plots have not varied more than might be, the case from duplicate plots cultivated by the same method. The small difference in yields indicate that the exact method of cultivation, whether deep or shallow, is not of so great importance as the conditions of soil or season as related to the proper time to cultivate. The soil moisture determinations also show no marked variation in the moisture content of the soil of the several plots.

Yield of 56.63 Bushels

In the comparative trial of fertilizers in 1906, the largest yield of corn, 56.63 bushels per acre, was secured by the application of barnyard manure at the rate of thirteen tons per acre. The next largest yield, 40 bushels per acre, was secured from the plot treated with sodium nitrate. Other commercial fertilizers gave less yields, the unfertilized corn yielding on the average 33.21 bushels per acre.

The rotation of corn with other crops has resulted as follows: Corn after potatoes, as an average for the four years, 69.98 bushels per acre; corn after soy-beans, 67.55 bushels per acre;

corn after corn, 60.74 bushels per acre; while corn after small grains, wheat, barley, oats and emmer, has given less yields than corn after corn, but the lowest yields of corn were produced after kafir corn and sorghum.

In value of total products in four years, the rotation of corn following kafir corn has been second, namely, \$34.46 per acre. The rotation of corn with potatoes ranked first, \$43.47 per acre, while the corn-sorghum rotation ranked third, \$31.15 per acre, and corn continuously ranked fourth, \$31.07 per acre. In these rotations corn alternated with other crops every other year.

Shrinkage in the Crib

The experiment to determine the shrinkage of corn in the crib has been carried on three seasons. A summary of the results show a shrinkage of 3.26 per cent for the first four months after the corn was placed in the crib, 5.16 per cent for the first six months, 6.80 per cent for the first eight months, 7.44 per cent for the first ten months, and 8.62 per cent for the first twelve months. Yellow corn has given the greatest average shrinkage, namely, 11.21 per cent in twelve months, the next greatest shrinkage occurring in the cribs of white corn, 8.48 per cent in twelve months, while the mixed corn (samples of many varieties) decreased in weight only 6.18 per cent during the first twelve months after being placed in the crib.

The average result of all shrinkage trials indicates that when corn is cribbed fairly dry and in good condition, the shrinkage during the winter months should not be over 5 per cent. It should be observed, however, that in these experiments great care was exercised to prevent loss of corn by other than natural means.

Corn breeding by the ear-row method was begun in 1903. Nine different varieties were grown and bred in 1906, as follows: Reid Yellow Dent, Silvermine, Boone County White, Legal Tender, Hogue Yellow Dent, Hildreth, McAuley, Kansas Sunflower and White Injun.

Some eighty acres were used for breeding corn and growing corn for seed production in 1906, and four hundred forty breeding ears were planted in separate rows in the several breeding plots. During the last two years the agronomy department has sold and distributed among the farmers of the state several hundred bushels of selected, well-bred seed corn.

Difference in Yield

The difference in the yields from different ear rows have been very marked, varying in some tests more than 400 per cent. Comparisons made in 1906 between the high-yielding rows seed and first grade seed selected from the general field gave results as follows: The Silvermine high-yielding rows seed-plot yielded 32 per cent more corn and 24.8 per cent more first grade seed ears than the plot planted with first grade seed. The Hildreth high-yielding rows seed-plot yielded 10.36 per cent more corn and 40 per cent more first grade seed ears than the plot planted with first grade seed of this variety. There has been a similar improvement in the grade and quality of the corn.

This breeding work has proven that there are great individual ears of corn which are better breeders and better producers than other ears of the same variety, which may become the foundation stock for improved strains of a particular breed or variety. For instance, after four years' breeding, all of our breeding stock of Kansas Sunflower corn traces back to two original mother ears.

Germination tests indicate that ears of corn vary greatly in vitality, even when the seed has been well selected and preserved. It will pay the farmer, as a rule, to make a germination test of each ear of seed corn which he intends to plant in order to discover and remove the ears of low vitality.

DAIRY AND STOCK FARMS.

R. S. Allen and associates of Electra, Texas, and E. A. (Pat) Paffrath of Fort Worth are going to cut up 185,000 acres of LX land lying north and east of Amarillo on the Canadian river for stock farms and dairies. Amarillo has three railroads and 10,000 population. They will have representatives at Amarillo to take people out and establish a camp on the land. They will sell property to actual settlers preferred. The land is well worth the money. For further information address either of the above parties.

Home Jobs

There are a thousand little things to be done about the farm and the home that you must do yourself if they are done at all. To do them rightly and easily you require good tools. For the farm, home or shop there are no tools equal in any respect to

KEEN KUTTER

Tools and Cutlery

The Keen Kutter trademark guarantees satisfaction or your money back.

The name Keen Kutter covers Carpenter's Tools, and a full line of Farm and Garden Tools - Forks, Hoes, Scythes, Trowels, Manure-hooks, Lawn-mowers, Grass-shears, Rakes, etc. Also Scissors and Shears, Pocket-knives and Table Cutlery. Sold for nearly 40 years under this mark and motto:

'The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten.'

- E. C. Simmons.

Trademark Registered.

If not at your dealer's, write us.



FOR SALE

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

W. J. STATON, Beeville, Texas

FALL vs. SPRING OATS

(By J. W. Mickle, Chilton, Texas.)

The oat crop is one peculiarly adapted especially to our Texas soil and climate. I know of no other important crop that has been more neglected or elicited less earnest thought and care in preparation and management than the Texas oat crop; and yet success to a more or less extent has been the experience of every oat grower.

Fall oats, or spring oats—which is a question which will suggest itself only to the inexperienced Texas farmer. The advantages of fall over spring oats are many and somewhat varied, according to season and locality. With a reasonable winter season, fall oats will not only afford a good winter pasture, but will almost insure a splendid crop of grain at a time when a green pasture crop is in best demand; while with a dry, early spring, which is often the case, spring oats would not be much better than a failure.

SEED OATS

Many farmers exercise great care in selecting for planting the best corn or cotton seed obtainable, but when it comes to oat sowing they use most any kind and sow them just any old way and in any old place that is not fit for anything else, and if a short crop ensues they say there is nothing in oats and the next season put everything in cotton. Successful oat growing is like every other crop and demands the same care and thought. It is very important to secure the best for seed, and to have the soil well prepared, and in order to secure them against a possible freeze out in winter sow early—from the first to last days in October—according to season.

Sow them thin, say from one and one quarter to two bushels per acre. This gives room to spread and will make a better stand, a larger head and heavy grain and is also much more secure against drouth. I have obtained best results from one and one-fourth bushels per acre, sown early on black land. Some of the best crops realized in this state come from what is termed volunteer oats, where a good stand is secured. This volunteer crop is secured by letting the grain get well matured before cutting. The earliest heads, being the ripest, shatter off, thus seeding the land for the next crop. By turning the stubble in summer the seed will germinate from the early fall rains and they produce an early and most excellent crop.

I have observed land that for quite a series of years produced fine crops of oats, seeded only in this way, which is one of the easiest if not the best way of securing a splendid early maturing variety of seed oats.

To summarize my ideas, based on a somewhat limited experience confined chiefly to Central and Southwest Tex-

as, with fall and spring oats, I think conditions decidedly favor the fall-sown oats.

1. Do not have to sow much seed per acre.
2. Will resist cold and drouth better.
3. The seeding is done at a time when the season is most apt to give a more perfect stand.
4. Will mature before being so much subjected to insects, rust and drouth.
5. Will mature better heads and heavier grains.
6. Will secure the best early market price, and last, but not least, will afford a splendid pasture in winter, which, in itself, is more than sufficient to cover the cost of the crop. It will keep your hogs in a thriving condition, will keep your colts growing, will open up before your door a most beautiful landscape, waving its verdure of green amidst the bleak of winter's desolate surroundings, will give happiness to old Pide and Brinley, who will give in return the richest, sweetest milk out of which is extracted those golden bricks of pure butter which it is the pride and joy of every housewife to produce, husbands to relish, on which is reared the finest, cutest, prettiest, healthiest, pink checked, curly headed children, which only an alfalfa king or an oats grower can produce. By all means don't fail to plant a patch of fall oats.

T. Ragland & Co., of Houston, Texas, sold 200 sheep at \$4.25. The 200 head averaged sixty popunds in weight.

Draughon's Chain Of Thirty Colleges

Professor John F. Draughon, president of Draughon's chain of thirty colleges, located in seventeen states, one in this city, recently purchased the Spencerian Business College, Washington, D. C., one of the first business colleges established in the United States.

Professor Draughon expects to open business colleges in Maryland, Pennsylvania and the Virginias, and will make Washington "northeastern headquarters."

The home office, however, will remain at Nashville, Tenn.

Draughon's company is incorporated, \$300,000 capital. It recently paid 20 per cent dividend. About eight thousand students attend Draughon's colleges annually.

MEXICO REPORTS NO YELLOW JACK

Health Boards of Texas and Republic Conflict

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 10.—A conflict exists between the Texas board of health and the superior board of health of Mexico as to the existence of yellow fever in Mexico. State Health Officer Brumby has received a report from Dr. Eduardo Liceaga, president of the superior board of health of Mexico, in which the doctor says that Mexico is entirely free of yellow fever.

Raises Government Cotton

Special to The Telegram.

HILLSBORO, Texas, Sept. 10.—J. Z. Noble reports having marketed the first bale of cotton from the acreage on his farm planted in seed furnished by the government, and from 1,375 pounds of seed cotton obtained a bale weighing 515 pounds, which is an exceptionally fine turn-out.

Dry at Putnam

Special to The Telegram.

PUTNAM, Texas, Sept. 10.—The weather is very hot and dry in this country. The cotton crop will be cut at least one-half.

RENOVATING TEXAS SOILS.

Feeding of Livestock the Best Means at Hand.

That the tillable lands of Texas, by the continued growing of cotton, corn and grain crops, without the use of fertilizers or leguminous crops in rotation, are being rapidly depleted of their fertility cannot be gainsaid, and the inevitable result of this suicidal policy will be that in the course of time these lands will become so deficient in fertilizing properties that they will not yield sufficient crops to compensate the farmer for the labor expended in producing and marketing these crops.

Many Texas fields are in fact now in this very condition, brought about by continually hauling their products to market and never in any way restoring to the soil those elements of fertility which it has given up in the production of these crops, and which were entirely removed from the farm when the crops were hauled to market.

The writer has often wondered how long it will take these cotton, corn and grain farmers to awaken to a realization of the fact that they can no more continue to rob the soil in this manner and at the same time produce good crops than can the merchant continue to check against his bank account without ever making any deposits. The farmers will just as surely, if not quite so quickly, bankrupt the farmer as the latter will the merchant.

The restoration to the soil in some form of the elements of fertility which it gives up in the production of any crop, and if possible, the increase of these elements in the soil, being absolutely necessary to the production of abundant and paying crops, the question which naturally presents itself is how can this fertility not only be maintained but increased? The feeding of all grain and forage crops raised on the farmer to live stock will return the major portion of these elements of fertility, but since only from 80 to 90 per cent of the fertilizing properties of the grain and forage so consumed is voided back upon the land, it is evident that something more than this is needed to make up this loss and give additional fertility.

For this purpose nothing is so cheap and effective as the leguminous crops, such as peanuts, cowpeas, soja beans, velvet bean, bur clover, meliloties, alfalfa, etc., either grown right along with other crops or in rotation after other crops.

These leguminous crops all gather nitrogen from the air and store it in the soil for other crops to feed on, and at the same time furnish large quantities of vegetable matter or humus, and as these are elements in which nearly all soils, and especially Texas soils, are most deficient and which, therefore, are by them most needed; the importance of growing these leguminous crops may readily be seen, and they are valuable not only for the nitrogen and humus which they put in the soil, but furnish also an abundance of the very best of feed for all kinds of stock, and that, too, of a highly nitrogenous character, which is most essential for the proper growth

and development of all young and growing stock.

Peanuts, cowpeas and soja beans may be planted right with or in growing corn, not only without injury to, but with positive benefit to the corn, in that they store in the soil large quantities of nitrogen, upon which corn is a heavy feeder, making the corn yield much greater than it would be without these crops. Then, too, the peanuts and peas left on the ground after the corn is gathered are worth more as hog feed than the corn is while the land is left richer in fertility than when the corn was planted. It may readily be seen therefore that no field in Texas should ever be planted in corn without at the same time planting with it one or more of these crops. Land planted to corn for a few years in this way could then be put in cotton or grain and one who has never tried it will be wonderfully surprised at the increase in yield over former conditions and will find this to be anywhere from 50 to 100 per cent.

That many Texas farms have been absolutely worn-out by continued cropping to cotton, grain and corn, and can be quickly restored to a high state of fertility by the above method, was very forcibly demonstrated to the writer recently in a short drive thru the cross timbers of Johnson county, and it takes a few months of drought such as we have recently had to fully demonstrate the value of fertility in the soil. With rain every week or two most any old land will produce fairly good crops, but as that is a condition which does not usually prevail in Texas, it becomes necessary that methods be employed which will insure fairly good crops even in dry seasons. That the free use of leguminous crops as feed and fertilizers will to a great extent do this was very clearly shown by the condition of the crops noted by the writer on the above mentioned drive.

Lying just east of Cleburne is a scope of timber land which has been in cultivation and cropped almost exclusively to cotton and corn for the past thirty to fifty years. Within recent years a portion of this land has been fertilized by hauling manure from Cleburne and is now devoted to truck farming, and here and there we find a farm that has fallen into the hands of a thinking and up-to-date man, who has brought it back to a highly productive state by the use of peanuts and cowpeas, but the greater portion of these lands have been so long robbed of their fertility by continued cropping to cotton and corn, that now in their present condition they are practically worthless for the growing of either. Field after field of cotton was seen in this drive in which the plant was only from six to ten inches high, of a sickly yellow color and almost entirely barren of either bolls, squares or blooms, and the corn had stalks about the size of one's thumb, with anywhere from three to ten bushels of nubbins to the acre. Occasionally, however, we would come to a farm that might easily cause one to think he had suddenly dropped down upon another planet, so great was the difference in appearance of the cotton and corn growing there from that in the fields just passed, tho the general character of the soil in all was in every appearance exactly the same. In these fields where the crops were so astonishingly better than in the others, was cotton waist high and over, of a rich dark green color, of thrifty appearance and well fruited, giving promise of half to three-quarters of a bale to the acre, and corn that would make from thirty-five to fifty bushels per acre.

Upon investigating the cause for this great difference in appearance and yield of these crops we invariably found either that peas and peanuts were then growing in the corn or else had been for several years previously grown upon the land, on which was then growing both cotton and corn.

We noticed one piece of corn in particular that had peanuts growing right along in the same row, planted at the same time as the corn, and peas growing between the rows, planted when the corn was laid by, and many of the peanut vines were almost waist high. This field of sixteen acres was fenced hog-proof and while the corn looked as if it would yield at least forty bushels to the acre, I verily believe the peanuts and peas were of double the value of the corn for pork making, especially when fed in connection with the corn. Here we have three crops growing together on the same land, neither interfering with the other, but, on the contrary, the two nitrogenous crops assisting the growth of the carbonaceous one, and all being fed on the farm and returned to the soil. This field is not only not impoverished in fertility, but its fertility is actually increased, which undoubtedly will result in the production of still better crops on this land next year.

What is true of these lands is true not only of other timber lands of the state, but applies with equal force to

DOCTORS PRESCRIBE

Dr. W. S. Lewis, a prominent physician of Canton, Pa., says: "I have used Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for years, and regard it as the safest and most reliable tonic-stimulant"

This well-known temperance doctor recalls in his letter a case of a minister's son whose life he saved by the use of
Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

On October 31, 1906, Dr. Lewis wrote: "I take pleasure in advising you that I have used Duffy's Malt Whiskey in the sick-room for many years, and consider it the purest, safest and most reliable tonic-stimulant I ever used. Even with children it never has any nauseous effect.

"Some fourteen years ago, I recall very distinctly having a case of sthenic bronchitis in Edwin, son of Benj. Tracy, minister of M. E. Church, Canton, Pa. One evening I was summoned in haste and found the patient dying from sheer exhaustion, hurried out my hypodermic needle and injected one-half ounce of Duffy's Malt Whiskey in each limb. To the surprise of all, the boy began to breathe and could soon take a little Duffy's Malt Whiskey in milk. Brother Tracy was a rank temperance man, but said that thereafter he would never condemn whiskey when used in the proper place, being satisfied it saved his boy's life.

"I have been a temperance man all my life, but have always been a firm believer in the use of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for medicinal purposes. I also claim that after one has passed fifty-five years (for then one is on the downward path of life), one should take Duffy's Malt Whiskey as a tonic-stimulant. It renovates the system, opens up the secretions, gives life and vigor to the generally broken-down tissue and increases longevity. I have no other interest, either direct or indirect, in Duffy's Malt Whiskey than that it has proven to me a genuine article in these days of adulterations."

The doctor's letter is one taken at random from thousands of similar ones received extolling the virtues of this great family medicine.

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is distilled wholly from malted grain by a most expensive method which has never been made public. This private process insures quality and flavor. Its softness, palatability and freedom from those injurious substances found in other whiskies make it acceptable to the most sensitive stomach.

It acts as an antitoxin which destroys and drives out all disease germs. Its results are free from that depressing effect caused by poisoning the blood with many medicines. It is a tonic and invigorant for old and young, and its medicinal properties make it invaluable to overworked men, delicate women and sickly children. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has been analyzed many times by the best chemists during the past fifty years and has always been found to be absolutely pure.

Caution.—When you ask your druggist, grocer or dealer for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey be sure you get the genuine. It's the only absolutely pure medicinal malt whiskey and is sold in sealed bottles only; never in bulk. Price \$1.00. Look at the trade-mark, the "Old Chemist," on label, and make sure the seal over the cork is unbroken. Illustrated medical booklet and doctor's advice free. Duffy's Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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the naturally rich prairie lands, many of which have been cropped to the destruction of their most valuable elements of fertility by continued growing of cotton, corn and grain, especially the latter, which is harder on land than either cotton or corn, until today there are thousands of acres of our once rich black land that will not produce sufficient wheat to the acre to pay the expense of seeding, harvesting and marketing the same, and only very light crops of cotton and corn.

That these lands may be rapidly restored to a high state of fertility and productiveness by the growing of leguminous crops and feeding of stock there is not the shadow of a doubt.

It has been clearly demonstrated by actual test that just one crop of cowpeas or soja beans grown on land previously in wheat for several years has increased the yield of wheat on this land in one season from 40 to 60 per cent.

May the day speedily come when the farmers of the southwest will shake off the fetters that bind them as slaves to King Cotton, arouse them from their lethargy and awaken to a realization of the fact that the most sane, sensible, pleasant and profitable method of general farming lies in the feeding of live stock and the use of leguminous crops for restoring and keeping up soil fertility. This is what has made the lands of Illinois, Iowa,

Missouri, Kentucky and some of the other older states worth from \$100 to \$300 per acre, and there is no reason why the lands of Texas should not be worth as much or more, if we pursue the same methods, for Texas possesses almost every natural advantage possessed by these other states and some which they do not have.

The opportunity for greatly increasing the productiveness of our lands, enhancing their value and bringing greater prosperity to the people of the southwest lies at our door if only we will but grasp it, and when we do, instead of the ramshack and tumble-down cabins, dilapidated fences and outbuildings and generally woe begone appearance now surrounding the homes of the exclusive cotton and corn planters, we shall see well built, substantial and comfortable houses, good barns and outbuildings, woven wire fences, improved stock, profitably converting the feed crops into cash and restoring their fertilizing properties to the soil, a happy prosperous and contented people, whose children will be growing up in knowledge instead of ignorance and a country than which none shall be fairer to look upon or more abundantly productive of the temporal blessings of life.

Farmers of the southwest—Awake! Arise! Lay hold upon these things and days—yea, years—of prosperity shall be yours.
W. M. OFFUTT.
Cleburne Texas Sept. 9 1907.

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POULTRY

It is well to keep the fact in mind that pure air and sunshine are the best of disinfectants. They discount everything in keeping the nursery coops in condition. Turn these coops over frequently so when the hens and their broods are out on the range the sun may shine on them all day. If this is regularly attended to and their location changed so as to occupy a fresh spot of ground once a week, you can relieve your mind of any fear of foulness which will be injurious to the chicks. This kind of disinfectant costs nothing in the way of labor, and is one of the cheap things which is thoroughly good.

One chicken man declares that there is science in setting hens. Anyway, it is more or less work to set a hen properly and take care of her in a manner that will help her to perform her duty in good shape. No hen will set well if she is forced to incubate her eggs in a noisy place, where she may be disturbed by any other fowls or farm animals.

Corn should not form a very large proportion of the grain ration for laying hens in close confinement, as it has a tendency to make them too fat. When results are considered, wheat and some oats will be found to be a better and cheaper grain ration.

Give fresh and clean water to the fowls several times a day, and especially let the first drink in the morning be clean water. Water standing over night or for part of the day is liable to be full of dust, poison and parasites. These are not good for chickens.

With poultry, as with other stock, there never was a time when careful selection failed to give good results, especially when extra attention is given

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to the selection of the male used for breeding.

Cold Weather Harmful

Be careful that the fowls are not exposed to wet or cold weather, as such exposure is apt to lead to canker, catarrh or roup. Exposure to cold or dampness will develop rheumatic complaints.

If you have a scratching room in which to drive the flock, fumigate with sulphur their lodging room. If you have no suitable place for them to go, burn oil of tar or resin in their presence.

Careful students of the poultry business estimate that if farmers would discard the scrubs and use only pure breeds there would be an increase of one hundred per cent in the poultry value.

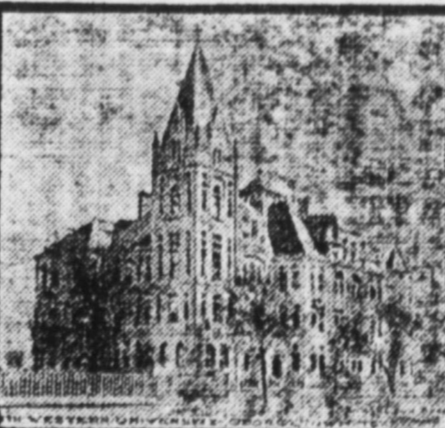
For scaly leg an ointment made of lard and kerosene and a little sulphur. Rub the legs well with this, getting it up under the scales as much as possible. Apply often.

Keep for your own use the early pullets hatched from eggs from your best laying hens; pursue this policy for a few years and you will note a marked increase in the average egg yield by your hens.

Whitewashing the nests inside and out is a good means of keeping them free from vermin.

Hen manure, well dried and without too much dirt and feathers, is worth about four times the average stable manure.

Ventilation should be provided, but direct drafts avoided.



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HIGHER PRICES FOR COTTON SEED

Shortness of Crop Will Affect Beef Prices

The farmers of Texas are putting a decided crimp in the prospect for feeding cattle this fall and winter at the various oil mills of the state, by having already served notice on the mill men and public generally that they will not accept less than \$16 per ton for their cotton seed. Leading mill men have expressed the belief that seed may go to \$18 per ton, and even higher. The shortness of the cotton crop is going to exert a wonderful influence in backing up the demand of the farmers for higher prices for seed, and it is possible that if the situation has been fully understood at the time the demand was formulated the figures would have been placed even higher. The alacrity with which the mill men have accepted the \$16 figure and are showing a disposition to go it even \$2 better serves to show the effect the short crop is having on the situation.

Some of the leading feeders of the state are showing a disposition to approach the situation very carefully. In ordinary times and seasons they are quick to make their plans and shape up their contracts, but there is too great an element of uncertainty in the existing situation for men to rush in and undertake to feed and finish a big bunch of steers on such an uncertainty. Recent developments indicate feeding operations in the state would have been limited this fall and winter, even if the high price of feed stuff was not such a certainty.

The class of cattle used for feeders in Texas is both scarce and high in price. Men who were contemplating feeding earlier in the season and investigated conditions prevailing out in the range country found it was a difficult matter to find the class of stuff they were looking for, and when it was found prices were so high as to be practically prohibitive. Men do not feel disposed to risk much in feeding when the cost of getting started amounts to so much.

Bearing all these facts in mind, it may be safely stated that the number of cattle fed in Texas this fall and winter will be considerably below the normal, but the indications are those who do feed will reap a very satisfactory profit on their investment. The signs of the times all seem to indicate higher beef.

New Cattle Era

Free and unlimited range for cattle is passing, and with its going new branches of the industry are coming in, making business for a larger number of people in a variety of ways to meet the demand for more and better products from divided areas, says the Chicago Live Stock World. Among ranchmen who have range and hay sufficient to sustain only 100 head of cattle the year round, a serious problem has arisen. When cattle are the exclusive production, at least 100 cows must be kept in order to furnish the running expenses for an ordinary ranch. On this sort of a ranch young cattle can not be held over to sell at popular feeding ages, and at best only a few of the best heifer calves may be kept to take the place of old or otherwise undesirable cows, which may be turned off from time to time.

Hence the only way to secure a regular income from such property is to sell the calves at weaning time. Selling for veal is impracticable in some instances, owing to distance from market and the limited demand in most small western towns. In the last five years a demand has arisen from two sources which on a small scale, has made the calf business quite prosperous. One source is the demand for good, heavy, growthy calves to be fed for baby beef, going to the block when from 14 to 18 months old; and another, the needs of small farmers who, having a little good pasture and hay in the fall, not enough for extensive feeding of sheep or cattle, yet sufficient to yield quite a sum if saved.

This class of farmers find it profitable to buy as many calves in the fall at reasonable prices as they can conveniently maintain, carrying them thru until about May 1, when they are much sought by another class of ranchmen who have abundance of summer range but little or no hay for winter. These men of course expect

to turn the cattle in the fall to someone else for feeders, many of them being shipped to Kansas or Nebraska to be finished on corn.

The baby beef proposition has not been altogether satisfactory, owing to the high price of corn, but all in all a little money has been made by all feeders. For several years past prices for good range calves in October or November have ranged from \$13 to \$17 a head. They must be well bred—that is from pure bred bulls and from fair to full blood cows of some of the popular beef breeds. This insures good growth by the following spring, even tho' calves are simply roughed thru on alfalfa.

SMALL GRAINS IN SOUTHWEST TEXAS

BY ALFRED TOEPPERWEIN.

Altho there are hundreds of thousands of acres yet on Southwest Texas where small grain can be grown as successfully as in any part of the state of Texas. Most small grain grown in Southwest Texas is grown in the counties of Bexar, Kendall, Medina, Kerr, Gillespie, Blanco and Comal. In these seven counties we can find as great a difference in soil as we can find in the state of Texas. With oats, wheat, rye and other small grain it is the same as with corn, cotton or anything else, different soils must be cultivated in different ways, but the open secret of it all is simply early and thorough cultivation and the use of good seed properly sown. I believe that we can successfully grow small grain on all lands in West Texas except on the waxy hog wallow mesquit lands where oats grow too rank, but I believe that macaroni wheat would do very well on such lands.

The growing of small grain has been very much neglected by a majority of the farmers. If they see they are short of help they roughly plow the land, or, in some instances, go over it once with a disc harrow and put in the seed. Then when the thresher comes they are surprised that they thresh 15-25 bushels less to the acre than their neighbor who cultivated thoroly before planting. It is an established fact that the fall sown oats nine times out of ten does better than spring oats, but we cannot say the same of wheat as that must be sown according to variety. Some must be sown in the earlier part of October, and the Nicaragua wheat should not be sown before the latter part of December. Many farmers in Southwest Texas are in the habit of putting stock on their oat and wheat patches in winter, graze it down to the bottom even in wet weather, then if we have not an exceptionally wet spring of course their grain crop is short. To graze your grain fields and expect a full crop of grain is just as poor judgment as to plant your corn patch full of pumpkins and try to raise a full crop of corn.

Where do we get our seed? How do we select it? When planting time comes the farmer goes to the granery, takes the scoop and fills his sacks. He sows the seed the way it came from the thresher year after year, thereby sowing the poor grain as well as the good. Where would we land if we would we land if we would take our seed corn just the way it comes out of the shelter and plant such year after year?

What we need most of all is purer and better seed and the question for us to solve is how can we get them?

AUSTRIA ASSURES PUBLIC GOOD MILK

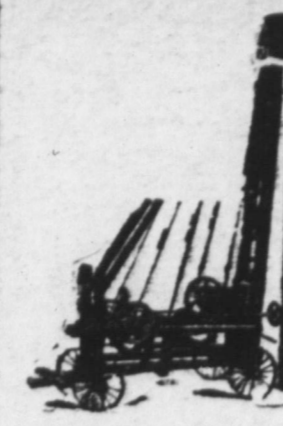
Many Rules Are Observed to Prevent Spread of Disease—Liquid Always Analyzed

VIENNA, Sept. 7.—Following the example of Nathan Straus of New York, whose work the Austrian government has studied, Austria now stringently regulates the milk trade on a sanitary plan in order to check the spread of disease by the milk can.

In accordance with new regulations, the site, construction and management of dairies are now subject to rigid control. Dairies in large cities must be isolated from the main thoroughfares and their internal arrangements must conform with modern hygienic ideas. Thus the floors must be of cement, concrete or iron, the walls must be covered with tiles or washable paper, and no wooden utensils or vessels must be used, but properly tinned cans. The water must be pure and clear, and the water supply is inspected by a state sanitary official.

Beyond these careful precautions against infection thru milk, the Vienna authorities are extremely vigilant in the inspection and analysis of milk sold in the city. Last year 30,000 samples were analyzed in the laboratories.

Well Drilling Machinery

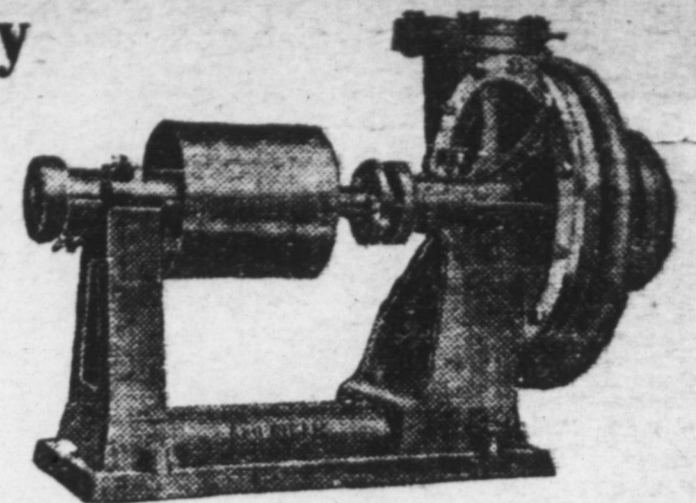


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TALKS WITH TEXANS

"Do you know," said T. R. Ramsay of Austin, Saturday, "that Texas is not only the largest state in the union but the most peculiar. I am not well up on statistics but I think the United States census places something over 70 per cent of the population of the nation in the cities. I think it is 72 per cent, leaving 28 per cent for the country.

"Missouri has a population of something like 4,000,000. In St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Jo there are a total combined population of about 1,200,000, thus leaving a small comparative population for an agricultural state in the country.

"In Texas the country has far outgrown the cities. With a population around the 4,000,000 mark there is not a single city with 100,000 inhabitants. All the larger cities in the state combined have not a population anywhere near half a million.

"For years past the railroads have been advertising the possibilities of Texas and pouring immigrants into the state. They have sought all along to bring in industrious farmers who will stick to the farms, open up new lands and produce tonnage for the railroads to haul. The effort has been made by the railways to build up cities. They have left the cities to themselves, to grow up on the prosperity of the country surrounding them.

Fort Worth's Big Chance.

"There must be some large cities in Texas. Fort Worth, Dallas, Galveston, Houston and San Antonio, Austin and Waco are the logical points. They are already well established and have just commenced their real growth. For this reason I think that any person looking for a good place in which to invest should purchase city property. It is bound to go up with the growth of the cities and the development of the country. Fort Worth offers better opportunities than any other city because values are on a saner basis than in any other of the large cities of the state and also for the reason that the city is growing faster than any other city. Austin, being the capital, will naturally grow slowly. It has no railroad facilities and these facilities are what count these days.

"Property values in Houston are out of all reason. Four hundred dollars a front lot is asked on Main street for a lot on which is a two-story brick shack. Dallas property is well up in the figures, but Fort Worth is about on a fair level. Austin values are very low. However, when the dam is rebuilt, factories may spring up and a better demand for property may be thus created."

Booms Diamond Jubilee.

S. H. Morse of Dallas, talking of new industries, said:

"Fort Worth and Dallas should unite in building up the teamery industry. With all the lines of steam railways the Northern Texas Interurban and other interurbans projected there is no reason for not inducing land

owners to establish dairy farms.

"Regular milk trains should be run into each city every morning and the creameries could work the milk up into butter and cheese at a good profit to both the land owner and the creamery people. Besides many persons would be given profitable and congenial employment.

"The Telegram's proposal that Dallas and Fort Worth unite and have the Diamond Jubilee located midway between the two cities should be heartily indorsed.

"Half way between the two cities land should be purchased and an enormous lake should be put in. When the jubilee is over the lake would furnish a permanent amusement resort which would be well patronized by the people of both cities. People like water, even if they do not drink so much as they should, and a lake between Fort Worth and Dallas would certainly be a drawing card almost the year around. It would obviate the expense of a trip to the coast where the only attraction is the expanse of water.

"The Diamond Jubilee is a little too much for any one city in Texas properly to care for. Therefore Dallas and Fort Worth should unite and pull together. Both cities will be benefited alike by such an undertaking. No other two cities in the state are so advantageously situated and there should always be a harmonious spirit between them."

TEXAS PEACE CONGRESS

Several From Fort Worth to Attend the Meeting

WACO, Texas, Sept. 9.—President S. P. Brooks of the Texas Peace Congress, which is to meet here Nov. 19 to 21, is receiving most encouraging letters from parties who have been asked to participate in the program.

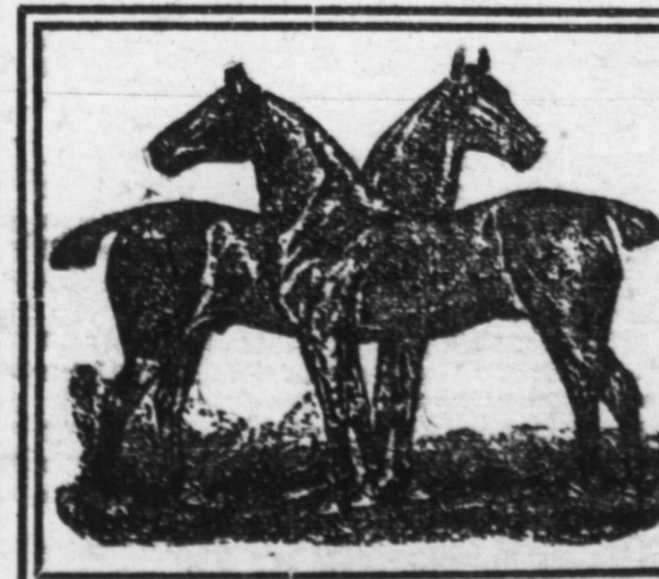
Among those who have signified their intention of attending are: Nat M. Washer of San Antonio, Clarence Owsley of Fort Worth, Rev. Father J. M. Kerwin of Galveston, Hon. W. H. Atwell of Dallas, Congressman George F. Burgess of Gonzales, Congressman R. L. Henry of Waco and many others.

Fire at Atwell

CISCO, Texas, Sept. 9.—Fire at Atwell, sixteen miles southwest of Cisco, destroyed the postoffice and the general merchandise stores of Foster & Son and J. W. Clark. Foster & Son's loss \$1,800; insurance, \$700. J. W. Clark's loss \$5,000; insurance \$3,600. The fire occurred about midnight and is supposed to have originated from a lamp exploding.

Shorthorn Committee

The executive committee of the Shorthorn Breeders' association met Sept. 7 to elect judges for the Dallas, Fort Smith, Shreveport and San Antonio fairs. The committee will attempt at this meeting to secure additional prize money at the Dallas state fair.



GERMAN COACH STALLIONS

We will have a good lot of 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.

THE ECONOMY OF WOMEN

BY CAROLYN PRESCOTT.

Every woman, no matter how much a spendthrift she may be, has periodical attacks of economy, frugality, stinginess, call it whatever name you will—something that makes her unwilling to part with even the most worthless of her possessions.

One of our editors excuses her by saying that it is woman's nature to draw toward her whatever comes within the range of her vision, but whatever the cause, it seems born in woman, like her love for laces and puppies and doll babies.

That is one of the reasons that women are such bargain hunters. They buy because things are cheap, and therefore they reason that it is economy to become possessed of those bargains. In their frugal minds they argue that if they don't need it now, they will at some future time, so they plunk down their money and march out of the store, hugging their bargain, whatever it happens to be.

That is the reason also why houses are made with attics and lots of closet room. They are for the women to stow away the things they do not need—and probably never will need.

Ever hear of a man saving anything? As soon as a man's hat gets a ding in it he gives it to the ashman. Likewise his frayed collars, his fringed trousers, his old shoes and his other belongings. The ashman or the garbage gentleman naturally falls heir to everything as soon as the season is ended.

Not so with the woman. Up in the attic there are trunks and boxes and telescopes and weather-beaten old satchels, literally bulging with old clothes and other things, the woman is saving. Over in the corner stands a walnut bed they bought when they first went to housekeeping. Somebody told her once long ago that walnut would be very scarce and valuable some of these days, so she is saving it.

There are hats up there that have been collecting dust and cobwebs for ten years, and dresses so old that they have come back into style again—almost.

There are strings of buttons and

THE NECESSITY FOR GOOD TOOLS

Better Tools Required in the Home Than in the Shop

It used to be the general idea that almost any tools were good enough for home use. It is just as generally recognized nowadays that it is really necessary to have even better tools for the home than for the shop, not only because good tools are required for good work, but because few homes have the facilities for grinding, sharpening, setting and adjusting.

When you buy tools for home use, therefore, it is necessary to get the very best quality, tools that will hold their edges and whose adjustments are accurate and permanent. The question is, how to get such tools.

Nearly forty years ago Simmons Hardware Company, realizing the demand for tools of quality, put on the market the famous Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets.

Every tool in these cabinets bears the Keen Kutter name and trade mark, and is guaranteed by the makers to be satisfactory—if not, your money will be refunded.

To make this guarantee possible every Keen Kutter tool, before it leaves the factory, is carefully inspected and put to tests more severe than the wear and tear of actual use.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets give the home man an opportunity to possess as good a set of tools, kept in as good condition, as the most experienced carpenter or cabinet maker. Racks and hooks for every tool keep them from being nicked and battered from contact with each other.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets are the only ones containing a set of tools, every one of which belongs to the same brand, stamped with the same trade mark and backed by the same guarantee. The cabinets are of polished oak and are fitted with drawers in which are the necessary helps to all work, such as glue, sand paper, nails, tacks, screws, brads, steel wire, picture wire, clamps, oil can, oil stone, etc.

There are various sizes and styles of Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets, from the box of tools at \$8.50 to the complete outfit sufficient for every need, at \$85.00. There is surely one that will exactly suit you, both as to assortment of tools and price. If not at your dealer's write to Simmons Hardware Company, Inc., St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

scraps of lace, and rolls of gingham and silk and calico that have been saved for patches. The garments of which these scraps of silk and gingham and calico are remnants were worn out long ago, but she still keeps the rolls because they may come in handy some of these days.

There are six or seven umbrellas in the corner. No, they are not umbrellas, either, but skeletons of umbrellas. Not one of them would turn water. They are merely shreds of Gloria cloth and wire and wood—but she is keeping them probably for a rainy day.

There is an old muff and a long snake-like boa hanging from a wooden crosspiece, and both are full of moths, which some day are going to crawl down stairs and reconnoiter the parlor, and look over the rug and the piano. But they are content to remain there for the present, or at least until the fur is all gone; then they will move.

She is saving that fur, for she has a hunch that some day she will want a dress trimmed with fur, but it's dollars to round doughnuts that she will have forgotten it by the time she buys the dress, or else the moths will have finished the fur.

The second-hand dealer would give her exactly 50 cents for that walnut bed and the ragman would give her half a cent a pound for those old skirts and basques and polonaises and over-skirts and pelisses and things the very names of which she has forgotten since the time they were in vogue. She couldn't get a cent for the fur nor the umbrellas, for the very good reason that they are of no earthly use to anybody.

There might have been times in the history of everyone of these articles when they would have been of value to somebody. Some woman would have been grateful for those garments; some poor, old, ailing body would have rested easier for that old walnut bed; even those umbrellas and those old furs might have kept water and frost away, but up in the attic, where they have collected dust for years, they have benefited nobody. After all, there is such a thing as being too saving.

DRAFT STALLIONS COST TOO MUCH

Warn Texas Farmers Against Stock Company Plan

There is a disposition among the farmers of many Texas communities to purchase draft and general purpose stallions that are brought into the state from outside points and sold at very fancy prices. The general plan of procedure is to organize a joint stock company and purchase the horse with the expectation that he will pay for himself the first season, and a number of such ventures have proven successful, in spite of the fact that a price ranging from \$2,500 to \$4,000. A gentleman who has been a member of one of these stock companies cautions the farmers of Texas in the following timely manner:

"There is a system more or less prevalent in all the states whereby the farmer is being induced to pay large prices for stallions of the draft and general purpose breeds. Inasmuch as the system is being introduced in Texas, I feel called upon to suggest that the farmers consider the matter in all its phases before being drawn into an agreement to pay the exorbitant prices demanded merely to have the animal delivered to them at their homes.

"The horse dealer who is always the representative of the breeder or owner, visits a country town or community and induces the farmers and stock men to organize a joint stock company and purchase the animal for about \$3,000. The animal is perhaps all he is represented to be with the single exception that he is not worth the money, for the very simple reason that he can be purchased much cheaper. Back where this horse is produced prices are not half as much as are demanded when they are brought to Texas, and it is simply a great money making scheme on the part of those who are engaged in it.

"It is true that a number of these horses thus sold in Texas have laid down and died soon after reaching their destination, and they have very promptly been replaced by the gentlemen who have sold them. The fact that they have been replaced without cost to the purchasers is highly creditable



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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* Good pay to subscription agents *
* for the Texas Stockman-Journal, *
* Fort Worth. Permanent position *
* if desired. *



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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.

GRADDOCK

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

to the sellers, but at the same time such incidents serve to illustrate the tremendous profit involved when the animal that is sold does not have to be replaced."

School Lands a Specialty

D. E. SIMMONS
Lawyer
Austin, Texas

When English capitalists were trying to establish Angoria goat raising in South Africa they paid as much as \$2,500 apiece for goats, to induce the Turkish owners of fine stocks to risk the severe penalties of the sultan's law forbidding the exportation of Angorians. A German botanist, O. Kuntze, has pointed out that a certain specimen of taxodium at Oaxaca, Mexico, which heretofore has been regarded as the biggest tree in the world, having a diameter of 11 meters, consists in reality of three trees which grew into one.



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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



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 Sycamore 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.

FOR SALE—150 high grade Hereford cows and calves, 75 heifer yearlings and 4 registered Hereford bulls; also 500 yearling and 2-year-old steers. Priced right. For further information address G. S. FAIRRISS, Lubbock, Tex. 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.

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

RUFUS W. KING, LAWYER, Western National Bank Bldg. Phone 583.

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

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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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STRAYED OR STOLEN—One dark bay horse, about 14 hands high; brand on left hip J. T. Return to 616 Florence St. and receive reward. Phone 4571 old, 303 new.

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.

PIPE & MILLER, 312 Houston St. W. J. Tackaberry, Manager.

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

INSTRUMENTS

EVERETT PIANOS—This Artistic Piano is preferred by the World's Greatest Artists. Warranty unlimited. Sold on easy terms of payment if desired. For prices and terms apply to THE JOHN CHURCH CO. of Dallas, Texas, 338 Elm Street.

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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WE are state agents for Cyphers' celebrated incubators and brooders and carry the most complete assortment of poultry supplies in the south. Write for catalogue and prices. Texas Seed and Floral Co., Dallas, 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,
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JOHN W. JONES,
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DELAWARE HOTEL, European plan, 140 rooms, 50 with bath. Long & Evans, Proprietors.

FOR SALE A TA BARGAIN—One of the finest ranches 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 sell 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,
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ADDRESS

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

FOR SALE

Forty head of registered
Shorthorn Durham Cows
and Heifers.

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Hale Center, Hale Co.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

C. H. Groves on every
box 25c

Weekly Review Livestock Market

Features of the week's trade have been the heavy liquidation of cow stuff and slump in prices; the record-breaking Monday run of calves, and the manner in which the market held up under the big supply on that day and the liberal supplies on succeeding days.

Beef Steers.

With light receipts of beef steers on the local market again the trade has shown but slight change from last week's windup, and the demand has not called for large supplies, a moderately active market has been had on all desirable killing grades. Receipts have consisted largely of ordinary light to medium grassers, tho the monotony on supplies of this character has been broken by the arrival of a few shipments of good to choice fed steers, among them some of the best cattle received here within the last few weeks. Packers have, as a rule, been ready buyers for all desirable killers and have taken actively at steady figures most steers selling from \$3.85 up, while an uneven demand has prevailed for the lighter fleshed kinds due to see below \$3.75, tho values have not suffered. Fairly well conditioned 900 to 1000-pound grass steers of desirable quality sold around \$3.80 to \$3.95, with a plainer or rough class of like and heavier weights selling around \$3.50 and \$3.75, and ordinary to fair light killers from \$3.25 to \$3.50 and some common light kinds down to \$2.75 to \$3.

Stockers and Feeders.

Stock and feeding steers have sold for the most part, this week to fully as good advantage to shippers as during the preceding week, but the demand has been more or less uneven, and while strength has been shown on some sales of fair to good feeders, other cattle of a like class have not been salable at equal figures.

On Monday following the rain ten leads met with a warm reception from country buyers and quite a number of loads changed hands early at prices fully steady with the bulk of the selling on Friday of last week. One load of 936-pound in good flesh made \$3.70, and two loads of 900 to 1,100 pounds found a purchaser at \$3.50. The bulk of the selling was done around \$2.90 to \$3.25.

Butcher Stock.

A heavy liquidation of she stuff at the opening of the week, when the largest run of cows and heifers of the season, totaling nearly 100 cars, was offered, was the signal for packers to start to slashing values, and thruout the first half of the week the market was very dull and sharp decline was registered.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the market weakened, practically all grades selling on Wednesday at a decline of a full quarter from Friday of last week. On Thursday the trade showed an improved tone and some sales were higher, but the strength was not general, and the market closes the week at close to a 25c decline from a week ago. Good butcher cows sold from \$2.50 to \$2.75, with a few topmy loads at \$2.85 to \$3.10, medium killers from \$2.20 to \$2.40, fair to good cutters from \$2 to \$2.15, and canners largely from \$1.50 to \$1.85, with some inferior and shelly kinds from \$1 to \$1.40. Fat yearling heifers of good to choice quality sold from \$3 to \$3.25 and a medium killing class from \$2.40 to \$2.60. Bulls held fully steady, tho out of line with cow stuff, fat heavy bulls selling from \$2.50 to \$2.65, and the bulk from \$2.25 to \$2.40.

Calves and Yearlings.

Calves of good to choice quality and fat have sold on a good firm to stronger and active market thruout the week. The less desirable grades sold on a somewhat spotted market but held close to steady up to Friday when values weakened slightly on the late trading, tho good, well conditioned kinds held steady. Receipts have included a fair quota of good to choice yearlings but many thin calves are coming from the drouthy sections of the state.

Hogs.

Hog receipts continue very disappointing on the local market, tho the week's receipts show an increase of about 600 head over the small run of the preceding week. The market opened steady to 5c higher with tops selling up to \$6.20.

On Thursday packers bought their hogs at a 5c decline from Wednesday's average, but the loss was partially regained Friday and today's advance left the market 5 to 10c higher than on last Saturday. Tops today sold at \$6.25 and were a desirable tho not topmy class of butcher weight Oklahomas.

Sheep.

Supplies of sheep and lambs of a good fat class continue light and the market is ruling fully steady and active on the few coming. Common and thin kinds are slow.

Prices for the Week.

	Top.	Bulk.
Steer—		
Tuesday	\$4.75	3.55@3.95
Wednesday	4.00	3.50@3.90
Thursday	5.00	3.55@4.50
Friday	4.75	3.80@3.90
Saturday	3.70	@
Monday	4.25	3.75@4.15
Cows and Heifers—		
Tuesday	3.10	2.15@2.45
Wednesday	2.85	2.15@2.45
Thursday	2.90	2.25@2.50
Friday	2.90	2.25@2.45
Saturday	2.60	2.00@2.50
Monday	3.15	2.30@2.55
Calves—		
Tuesday	5.25	4.00@4.75
Wednesday	5.25	4.00@5.15
Thursday	5.25	4.25@4.85
Friday	5.25	3.85@5.00
Saturday	4.75	@
Monday	5.00	3.75@4.75
Hogs—		
Tuesday	6.17½	6.09½@6.17½
Wednesday	6.17½	6.15 @
Thursday	6.15	6.10 @
Friday	6.12½	5.75 @6.12½
Saturday	6.25	6.20 @6.25
Monday	6.25	6.20 @

HONORS TEXAS ELKS

TEMPLE, Texas, Sept. 2.—The appointment of T. J. Darling of this city as district deputy of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks for the northwest Texas district has been announced. He succeeds A. M. McAlwee of Fort Worth, who is promoted to a place on the committee on characters. Both appointments were made by Grand Exalted Ruler John K. Tener of Charelot Pa. Mr. Darling is postmaster of Temple, and at present secretary of the Temple lodge, of which he is past exalted ruler.

FARMING

J. F. Evans of Sherman, Texas, was in the city watching the maneuvers of the Commercial Secretaries. When asked as to the condition of his county relative to crops as compared with other sections of the state he replied: "Well, I can't say, of course, as to how we compare with other sections, but as to how we are getting on compared to the last few years, I can say that we have improved, and that our crops are better this year than for two past. If the worm will just stay off now we will make a fair crop of cotton, altho it has been dry. We had a bad spring and between cold and the green bug, which ate up the small grain, it looked pretty blue, but as usual in Texas, we pulled thru. Corn is good and other feed stuffs that we have are all right. There is not much sale of lands to farmers now for the reason principally that our people are going west, and the cheap lands are drawing people away from us. When the cheap lands are all gone then I think that our turn will come and big land owners will begin to cut up their holdings and sell to small farmers. This, I think, is the true solution of the cotton problem insofar as labor is concerned. Labor is very scarce and costly for a farmer now, and it is almost prohibitory. This will, in my opinion, cause the farmers to limit their planting of cotton to just what they can handle well themselves and plant the rest of the farm in feed stuffs for stock. Thus the call for labor will be restricted and more diversification take the place of the old cotton and corn solo. With the market that we have here now in Fort Worth there will always be a ready sale for all kinds of stock, and with the ability to raise feed of various kinds, stock will soon become a fixed matter with all farmers."

J. F. Morris of Cooke county lives in Gainesville. He was a visitor in Fort Worth this week and was pleased to say to the paper that his county was all right. "We can't complain," said he, "as to condition of crops at present, and it alone depends on the worms as to whether we will have a kick in the future. We have a very promising cotton crop at this time and the corn crop is very good. Cattle are fat—that is, those we have are, for you now that we have become a farming country now, and the old ranch conditions have become a thing of the past. Stock farming will take the place of everything else in the agricultural line—that is, feed stuffs will become the main crops and cotton become only an incident."

J. W. Moore was passing thru the city on his return from a trip into Northern Oklahoma and only had time between trains to see friends and business associates. "I live out at Pecos City," said Mr. Moore, "and think that we have one of the finest sections of the state. Our fruit and alfalfa crops have been the best in years and we are ready to make a showing with California or any other part of the United States. We took the premiums at the St. Louis fair and can do it again. Our crops of all kinds are the best this year that we have ever had. The pear orchards of Griffin will make its owner a thousand dollars an acre this year. I never saw such a yield and such quality of fruit. Recent rains have made the grass green up and cattle are getting along finely and are fat."

H. W. Pegues of Odessa, Texas, was in the city from his ranch. "It has been dry some with us, but we had a rain the other day that freshened things up. My cattle are fat and not suffering at all. Grass is very fair, too. It has not rained south of the railroad much, all mostly coming down from the north. What farmers there are seem to have good crops and nothing is burning up out our way like I see they are down in this section. Waddell and I are close together, and when it rains at all we both have to get it, as it don't rain on the righteous and leave the unrighteous to suffer. The west don't seem to have suffered to the extent the East and Central Texas sections have this year."

Captain O. P. Thomas of Abilene came to the city to meet with the Commercial Clubs, and as he is secretary of the Twenty-Five Thousand Club of Abilene, his opinion was asked as to conditions of crops in the Abilene country. "From a short distance south of Abilene on north everything is in fine shape and crops are good. Below they are dry, but with a rain shortly things will right themselves, as they always do. A half inch of rain fell in our section last week, and this did good, putting water in the holes, etc. We will make about as good a crop as last year, for cotton being in an advanced stage, as it is this late in the

cotton season, it is hardly possible, unless some unforeseen calamity happens, to shorten the crop materially. Lands are still holding well up and there are lots of farmers and others looking for homes."

Captain Bob Bumpas of Abilene came in with some fat steers and was feeling good. "I have just sold my steers and am to the good in the transaction," said he. "You have a good town here, but so have we in Abilene. We are growing fast and some are thinking of building a packing house out our way. You know when towns grow into cities they begin to stretch out and want most everything that they can get. We have a fine stock farming country and in time we will raise a big lot of fine stuff of all varieties—hogs, cattle, horses and mules. If you will study the situation and analyze it you will see that ambition may bring a city like Abilene to wanting to establish a market for this stuff within her own limits. It is dry south of us, but crops are fine in most of Taylor county."

G. F. Smith is a farmer who lives in Tarrant county, near Kennedale, from which point he receives his mail by rural free delivery. "I came in to bring a card of thanks to have you put in the columns of The Citizen, which we all read, for kindnesses extended me during the time I was laid up," said Mr. Smith. "What was the matter? Why, a mule kicked me and broke both sides of my under jaw. I was at the watering trough with the animal when it suddenly kicked, struck a plank with her feet, the plank hitting me on the right jaw bone, breaking both sides, clean as a whistle. Had it not been for the board I have no doubt but that the blow from the kick would have broken my neck. My neighbors were very kind indeed, not alone in attentions to me, but also taking care of my crop for me. The doctor has just turned me loose and the mouth is still very sore and I have to confine myself still to soft food. Cotton is worse than I ever saw it. Corn is fairly good. Rain fell at Kennedale a day or two ago, but it did not reach as far south as my place. There was water standing in the holes along the roadway as I came in this morning."

Captain M. M. Orfutt of Cleburne, secretary of the Texas Swine Breeders' Association, dropped into the office and talked intelligently of matters relative to stock. Captain Orfutt is a man of ideas and what he says shows thought and familiarity with the subject discussed. "We are dry in my section and cotton is not doing as we had hoped it would, but it is not too late for it to get back if it rains. The hog proposition is in abeyance—just now, but there is nothing wrong in any way. I am experimenting with burclover, planted with Bermuda, for a green pasture all the winter and summer. The clover dies down in the spring and leaves the ground bare, putting out again in the fall, planted in with Bermuda, which dies down in the winter, it will make a fine green pasture all winter until the Bermuda is ready to begin growing again. I am also experimenting with rescue grass, planted with Johnson grass. This being a dry season, the seed did not come up well, but I am convinced that when once seeded in with Johnson grass it will help make a fine pasture."

RATS' QUEER TASTE UPSETS TELEPHONES

Bronx Municipal Building Kept in Turmoil From Midnight to Dawn—Wires Crossed

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—One busy rat, feasting upon the insulation of the telephone wires in the basement of the Municipal building at One Hundred and Sixty-second street and Washington avenue, kept the Bronx detective bureau busy from midnight until early today. The wires got crossed and the telephones all over the building rang continuously.

Lieutenant Heffernan of the detective bureau, on a tour of investigation, discovered and killed the rat, but the damage to the wires was not repaired until an expert electrician located the seat of the trouble.

PUTNAM, Texas, Sept. 10.—J. H. Surlis has been appointed by Governor Campbell as a delegate to the National Farmers' congress, which meets at Oklahoma City Oct. 15.

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