

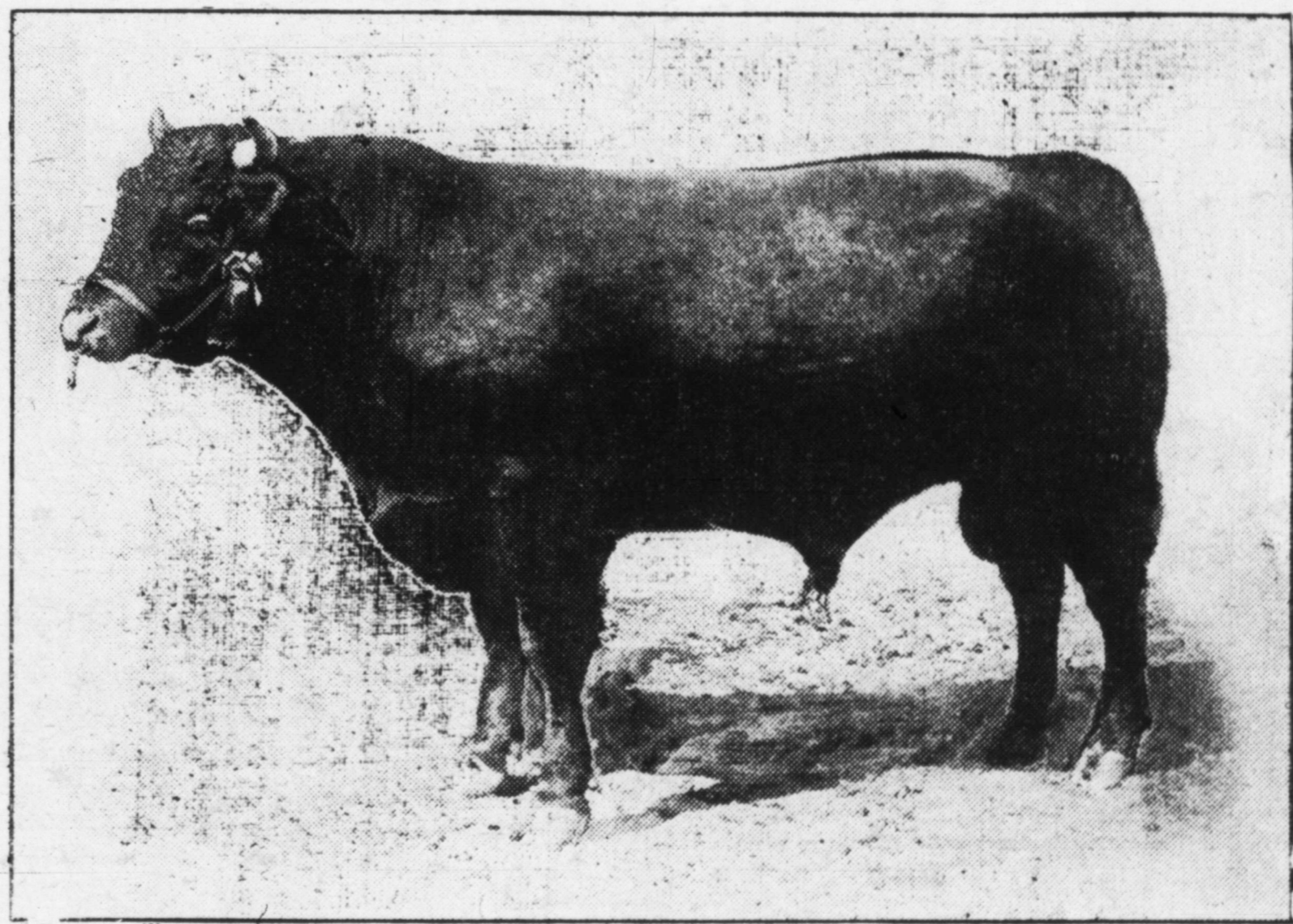
# THE TEXAS STOCKMAN JOURNAL

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 18, 1907

NO. 17

ROYAL PRINCE



ROYAL PRINCE, No. 234,662

Owned by J. A. Edmonson

Gibtown, Texas

## Reason or Sentiment?

BY MAURICE MAETERLINCK

It is our duty, above all, to strive to develop within ourselves the specific characteristics of the class of living beings to which we belong, and, by preference, those which distinguish us the most from all the other phenomena of the life around us.

Among these characteristics one of the most notable is perhaps not so much our intelligence as our moral aspirations. One portion of these aspirations emanates from our intelligence, but another has always gone before it, has always appeared independent of it and, finding no visible roots in it, has sought elsewhere, no matter where, but especially in the religious explanations of a mysterious instinct that urged it to go farther.

Today, when the religions are no longer qualified to explain anything, the fact none the less remains, and I do not think we have the right to suppress with a stroke of the pen a whole region of our inner existence with the sole object of gratifying the reasoning organs of our judgment.

Besides, all things hang together and help one another, even those which seem to contend with one another in the mystery of man's instincts, faculties and inspirations.

Our intelligence derives an immediate profit from the sacrifices which it makes to our imagination when the latter caresses an ideal which the former does not think consonant with the realities of life. Our intelligence has for some years been too prone to believe that it is able to suffice for itself.

It needs all our forces, all our feelings, all our passions, all our unconsciousness, all that is with it and all that is against it in order to spread and

flourish in life. But the nutriment which is necessary to it above anything else in life is the great anxieties, the grave sufferings, the noble joys of our heart.

These truly are to it what the water from heaven is to the lilies, the dew of the morning to the roses.

It is well that it should know how to stoop and pass in silence before certain desires and certain dreams of that heart which it does not always understand, but which contains a light that has more than once led it toward the truths which it sought in vain at the extreme points of its thoughts.

We are an indivisible spiritual whole and it is only for the needs of the written or spoken word that we are able when we study them to separate the thoughts of our intelligence from the passions and sentiments of our heart.

Every man is more or less the victim of this illusory division. He says to himself in his youth, that he will see into it more when he is older. He imagines that his passions, even the most generous of them, obscure and disturb his thought, and he asks himself how far that thought will go when it reigns alone over his lured dreams and senses.

And old age comes—the intelligence is clear, but has no object remaining. It has nothing left to do, it works in the void, and it is thus that, in the domains where the results of that division are the most visible we observe that in general the work of old age is no equal to that of youth or of mature age, which nevertheless, has much less experience and knows much fewer things, but which has not yet stifled the mysterious forces benign to our intelligence.

## INSPECTORS FILE RANGE REPORTS

### Large Shipments of Cattle Are Shown From Many Places

The following reports were received Tuesday from the inspectors employed by the Cattle Raisers' association:

Victoria—Shipments 2 cars; weather and range dry. Charles E. Martin, inspector.

Ashland—Shipments 20 cars; range conditions fine. B. F. Harper, inspector.

Pecos—Shipments 23 cars; range dry and grass short. C. Brown, inspector.

Encinal—Shipments 6 cars. T. H. Poole, inspector.

Amarillo—Shipments 69 cars; clear and dry; stock in good shape. H. G. Sadler, inspector.

San Angelo—Shipments 28 cars; weather and range dry. J. R. Hewitt, inspector.

Beeville—Shipments 16 cars; range and weather dry. J. E. Rigsby, inspector.

Kingsville, Refugio—Shipments 18 cars; weather and range dry. W. E. Shelton, inspector.

Elkin, Kenna—Shipments 27 cars; good rains and grass growing fast. C. E. Oden, inspector.

## NEW GRAIN ELEVATOR

J. Z. and W. L. Keel to Build Here or at Gainesville

J. Z. Keel and W. L. Keel of Gainesville were in Fort Worth Monday afternoon inspecting sites for a grain elevator that will be semi-public, having facilities for transfer and terminal work.

No definite decision has been made in regard to the matter, tho it is certain Messrs. Keel will erect an elevator either here or at Gainesville.

Local grain men declare the additional elevator is needed here, especially as Fort Worth has no public elevator, and the facilities for handling shipments have not kept up to the rapid growth of the industry here.

J. Z. Keel was formerly president of the Texas Grain Dealers' Association, and is well known throughout the state.

### Lemonade at Polls

GUTHRIE, Okla., Sept. 17.—Every indication is that the constitution will be ratified by 40,000. Women and children are soliciting prohibition votes and the men are serving lemonade and coffee at the polls.

## Horse Against Bicycle in Race For Two Lives

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A young policeman's courage in pursuing on a bicycle a runaway after the frightened horse had knocked him under its feet is all that saved Charlotte Smith, daughter of a wealthy Jamaica farmer, and her guest, Miss Nellie Brown of Yonkers, N. Y., from serious injury and possible death today on the Rockaway road.

Matthew Brennan is one of the newcomers on the force. He was patrolling Rockaway road between Hollis and Queens when he heard screams. In a cloud of dust he made out a large bay horse attached to a runabout and the forms of two girls holding on to the sides of the vehicle and shouting.

Throwing off his coat and dropping his stick he prepared to tackle the runaway. It was Brennan's first attempt to capture a flying horse, and he may have misjudged his distance. He gave a wild lunge for the horse's head but missed. The persons who saw his brave effort were horrified to see him tumble under the horse's hoofs.

But Brennan was not to be stopped so easily. Regaining his feet in a minute he grabbed a bicycle owned by Charles Sullivan, who rode up during the excitement.

Mounting the wheel, Brennan was off like the wind. The chase continued more than a mile. Brennan gained on the runaway every turn of his wheel.

As he drew near the two girls, thoroughly terrorized, stood up in the carriage and were about to jump to the ground.

"Stay where you are! Don't jump! I'll stop your horse in a minute," came the warning from Brennan.

At the end of a mile Brennan drew even with the buggy. Another few seconds and he reached the horse's head. He grabbed one of the reins. The horse reared, but could not shake off the policeman. Gradually the animal was brought to a stop.

Brennan was cheered by a score or more who had been thrilled by his bravery. The policeman drove the girls back to Jamaica.

### Abandon Ships

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—Officers and the whole crew of the steam schooner President, which hailed from this port two months ago for the Salvador government, returned yesterday on the City of Para, having abandoned the President at the wharf in Acajutla, Salvador.



**Simpson-Eddystone  
Silver Greys**

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Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints

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## 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.

## A Creole Courtship

Jack met the beautiful Melanie at a soiree dansante on Rue Bons Enfants. Being a good dancer he was her partner for many figures, and by a judicious use of ice cream and cake, he gained the good will of Melanie's mamma. An invitation to call next Sunday was eagerly accepted, and the visitor entreated to call again. Jack did so upon the following Sunday, and was so cordially received that he repeated his visit the third time.

On his third call Melanie's papa appeared upon the scene, tapped Jack upon the shoulder and said: "M'sieu Lafaience, I would lak' fo' see you one minute," and led him to the dining room. Suspecting nothing, Jack followed him. Once there, the old gentleman produced a decanter and said: "Mon ami, tek some cognac. Yo' will fin' that ver' fin'; my foddor buy him from Cavarec. Aha, yo' lak him, eh? Tek cigar—thass a real Havana, sun'. Eh, bien, Monsieur Lafaience, yo' lak' fo' know fo' w'at I want see you? Monsieur Lafaience, I hav' notice yo' attention at my daughter." Here the luckless Jack began to protest. "Oh, I am not displeas'd, my de' yo'ng man. Ou' family, seh, is one of the bes' in the city. Yes, seh, we is twenty-firs' cousin wit' Jean Marie Baptiste Alexandre Raoul Sylvestre Saint Louis de Lorme, of whom the gran'fodder slap that Spanish canille, O'Reilly, on the chik, as yo' will fin' writ' down by Gayarre. Bot., my fren', w'en those Yankee r-r-rascal tek ou' plantation, an ou' niggro, seh, we was 'fence' to leave ou' place, and come yeh, an' work, yes—an' ami Lafaience, I do not 'f'objec' to my daughte' choose you fo' 'husban', no."

Here the unfortunate Jack broke in with, "But, my dear sir, you are mistaken: I did not make love to your daughter." The old gentleman bristled up: "Ma de' seh, I love my family. Thass my h'only thing yeh on earth. Yo' have visit Melanie Sonda' afte' Sonda'. Yo' have dance' wit' her, sing wit' her; yo' have compromise my daughte's, seh. They is no other co'se lef a man of honah, seh, than to ma'y her, yes, seh, to ma'y her."

"But, sir," blurted out Jack, "I am only getting forty dollars a month, and could not support a wife, even if I wanted one."

"Ah, man cher, thass all right. The monnaie is not'ing—yo' don' catch moch, thass true—bot, fo' that, I don' keh, me. Yo' can come liv' yes, an' we will see yo' have good time, yes.

Then afte' w'ile, w'en yo' patron get fo' lak yo' mor', an' geev yo' r-r-raise to seventy-fi' dollars, we will do ver' fell, yes. So thass all fix, eh? Come yo' tek some mo' cognac.

"Ah, mon cher beau-fils, yo' don' kno' w'at it is to be a foddor, I suppos', eh? Then yo' can nevah on'stan' 'ow please' I feel w'en a yo'ng man lak yo' hask me fo' my daught'. Yes, seh, yo' are the h'only yo'ng man w'ah I would rather have my daughte' than mos' anybody w'atevah, seh. An' yo' did not tek me by surpris, no. Ah, a foddor can see w'en his daughte' she love a yo'ng man. An' Melanie, she love you, ah, she dream of yo' all night, yes. And, seh, w'en a Saint Louis de Lorme love she nevah let go, no, bot she lak the pelican, she die firs'."

"That all right, mon cher Jack, we will pass back in the salon w'en I will tell to Melanie I have accede to yo' demand. I will see pere le Cure, an' we will mek the announcement nex' Sonda'. Yo' can get one h'il ring, yes, an' Melanie will be ready fo' nex' month'. I kno' yo' yo' don't want fo' wait long. Allons, let us tell to Melanie I have accede' to yo' demand."

And off the poor fellow was hustled before he could file the slightest objection.

### STATE CAPITAL NOTES

AUSTIN, Sept. 17.—Jake F. Wolters, the well known attorney of Houston, reached here on legal business. He is briefing quite an important case from La Grange, which is to be appealed to the court of civil appeals. It is the case from Fayette county wherein the compress there was destroyed by fire which is alleged was caused by a passing locomotive of the M., K. & T. Attorney Wolters is representing the railroad company.

### San Jacinto Commission

AUSTIN, Sept. 17.—The governor has another board to appoint, and he will likely name it when he gets time to consider the proposition. The board to be appointed is the San Jacinto battlefield commission, which is to consist of three members.

## DAIRYING

Keep healthy cows. Promptly remove suspected animals. In particular, add no cows to the herd unless it is certain that they are free from tuberculosis.

In some parts of Europe farmers are conducting profitable dairies on land worth \$700 to \$1,000 per acre. They retain only cows that will yield 300 pounds of butter annually, while American dairy herds average about 140 pounds per cow.

The milking must be done in a quick, quiet manner and the milk removed to a clean, cool place as soon as possible after milking. It should then be thoroughly strained into crocks or immediately run thru a separator and the skim milk fed to the calves, pigs or poultry.

The care of milk and making of butter during the hot summer is to many a difficult task and to those who lack some facilities such as good water, ice or implements it is almost impossible to produce a first-class article. Cleanliness in milking is one of the most essential acts in the care of milk. The cow's udder should always be wiped clean with a clean, damp cloth.

The cream after separating should be cooled at once. It should be ripened from ten to twenty-four hours before churning and churned at a temperature of 52 to 54 degrees, which will insure the butter coming with a good grain and body. If the cream is sold to the creamery or shipped to a central point, it should be cooled and aerated to assure its arrival in good condition.

In churning at a low temperature the churn should be stopped when the butter is in granules about the size of rice or grains of wheat. Draw off the buttermilk and wash the butter in good, pure water. Salt the butter at the rate of 3-4 ounce of salt to the pound, or slightly more, as the market may demand. Then work and pack into packages ready for delivery.

Milk on which cream failed to rise in a night has been condemned by a careful housekeeper, but on analysis proved to contain as much cream as milk from another dealer on which a thick layer formed. The former was a specimen of "homogenized milk," now produced by forcing the liquid at high pressure thru fine jets, thus breaking globules. Milk is essentially an emulsion of 2 1/2 per cent of fat in 88 1/2 per cent of water, with casein and other substances that have little to do with the separation of the fat as cream. The fat globules very greatly in size—from 2,504 to 15,875 being required to make a row an inch long, and it has been shown that, while the largest rise at a rate of a little more than half an inch an hour, smallest ascend fifty times more slowly. In the "homogenized milk" the particles, usually not larger than 1-25,000 of an inch in diameter, are too fine to reach the surface at all under usual conditions.

The well known phenomena of "not giving down" the milk is claimed to be the result of lack of nervous tone in the glands, brought about by some kind of excitement. The udder is not a container in which the milk is readily stored up at milking time, but an organ in which the greater part of the milk is elaborated while milking or suckling is in progress, by virtue of the agitation produced. Unless the cow is in perfect repose this secretion will not take place normally. The lesson to be derived from this is that the cow should be treated with the greatest gentleness, and otherwise kept free

### CHANGE FOOD

And Lose That Uneasy Feeling.

A man who has always been a "skinny chap," altho hardly ever ill, tells of the way he put on flesh and reduced his irritability and nervous condition.

By chance he had a taste of Grape-Nuts food at the table of a friend and enjoyed the flavor so much that he began to have it every meal. He says:

"In a short time I found myself another person, the old feeling of discontent and uneasiness left me entirely, it became a pleasure to go about my work, whereas, before, for years, I had always had the feeling of being a little weary, but now I seem to have a surplus of energy for everything; my weight has increased 11 pounds in four weeks, and am still gaining.

"I have never been very sick and am satisfied if my present improvement in health continues, I shall not be.

"The change that this food has made in my life has been remarkable and so satisfactory that I am glad of the opportunity to tell you." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

from excitement, especially during the time of milking or suckling.

### Dairy Cows Need Rest.

All dairy cows need a rest each year. They cannot give milk twelve months in succession one season after the other. Ten or ten and a half months is about as long as any cow should be expected to give milk. If the vacation comes during the heat of the summer months so much the better and the most successful men manage affairs so as to have their cows come fresh in the fall. With good alfalfa hay, sugar beets or pulp, and the different grains so well grown in Colorado the cows are turned into milk factories during the time of year when dairy products bring the highest prices. From the present outlook dairy goods will likely be higher for many a year during the coming winter.

### Advance Milk Price.

The dairymen's association of Denver is becoming active again and is holding meetings to advance the price of milk. The high price of feed and cattle and the scarcity of help together with all other incidental expenses have forced this ultimatum and as a consequence the consumers of dairy products will have to pay from four to six cents a quart more for milk. The price will be raised from fourteen cents to eighteen cents and twenty cents a gallon. Every man who keeps cows knows that the profits of the business are too small to insure a comfortable living. In addition to the high cost of feed and the scarcity of help, the inspection of cattle for tuberculosis and the condemning of many through the district means considerable loss to some dairymen, while the isolation and care of others in hospital makes necessary an expenditure of money greater than heretofore.

### Renovated Butter

If a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, then renovated butter might sell and taste better under the name of process butter. The federal law of May 9, 1902, governing the manufacture and sale of renovated butter, authorizes the alternate name of process butter. Heretofore the agricultural and treasury departments have insisted on requiring it to be labeled as renovated butter, but recently some new and mysterious regulations have been agreed upon which permit the labeling of the product as process butter. The latter name is much preferred by the manufacturers of the product. By the same regulations the classification was changed so that much of the villainous stuff which has heretofore been taxed one-fourth of 1 per cent as renovated butter will in the future pay 10 cents a pound as an adulterated article. As every one knows, butter which has become strong and unsalable is worked over by a chemical process.

### Twenty-five Million Dairy Cows

There are nearly 25,000,000 dairy cows in the United States, or one to every three grown persons. They yield about 9,000,000,000 gallons of milk a year, watered and unwatered, butter product is nearly 2,000,000,000 pounds of all grades, and the output of cheese is over 300,000,000 pounds. Our cheese industry is making enormous strides. In a short time the output will be 1,000,000,000 pounds. There is one item, a by-product which is never alluded to when the cow is considered. Our gold production is about \$81,000,000 a year at present. This is a vast sum of money, yet the rakings of the cow yards and stalls for the fertilization of crops are estimated to be worth in cold cash eight times as much, or \$648,000,000. Such figures are bewildering. They stagger humanity without going across the street for a drink.

### FARM NEEDS SHEEP

Farmer of Experience Tells of His Observations

A farmer who has long been keeping sheep and has observed their habits of feeding says:

"Sheep are oftentimes spoken of as a nuisance by some people, but wise land owners give them credit as being great renovators of run-down or worn-out farms and even call them fertility conservers.

"They are the latter and more, too. The life and habits of sheep make them not only conservers of fertility, but distributors of it where most needed, if given an opportunity. Though sheep are averse to water and always seek an elevation for their resting place, they do like the succulent growth, even tho it be weeds, found in the lowland of a field or pasture which has been

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4 Full Quarts \$4  
\$6 Shepard's Whiskey  
EXPRESS PREPAID

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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P. O. BOX 737 D.

enriched by washings from the higher surrounding land.

"These two peculiarities of sheep once came under very particular observation. When I turned some sheep into a clover field they at once sought out the spots where the clover did not catch and eagerly devoured any weeds or pigeon grass that had taken possession of the spaces. They then sought the weeds and cummulent grass in the low places and runs in the fields, leaving the clover on the high land, where most needed to enrich the soil, untouched, only touching this

grass when practically everything else had been eaten.

"More than this, when night came the sheep sought the higher portions of the field for their resting place and their droppings there deposited the fertility gathered during the day from the lower land, thus conveying back what had been washed away thru the process of nature and cultivation. A farm upon which sheep are kept ought to be not only fertile, but also evenly fertile, which is a much desired condition. Farms are very few which cannot with profit keep sheep."

# DISEASES OF MEN

Our Proposition is: "NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED"

We Advertise What We Do



OUR BEST REFERENCE IS,  
NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID  
UNTIL CURED

We Do What We Advertise

We Cure Stricture and Urinary Complaints Without Operation.  
We Cure Contagious Blood Poison Never to Return.  
We Cure Nervous Debility of Men; No Stimulant, But Permanent.  
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PILES, FISTULA, KIDNEY, BLADDER AND PROSTATIC DISEASES, STOMACH AND NERVOUS TROUBLES.

And All Chronic Diseases and Weaknesses Due to Inheritance, Evil Habits, Excesses or the Result of Special Diseases.

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FREE—Consultation, Examination and Advice—FREE

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Also 103 West Sixth Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

## LOCAL RACERS GETTING READY FOR MEETING

High Class Horse Show Will  
Add to the Gayety

### RUNNERS FAVORED

Stopping of Racing in Illinois  
and Missouri Helps Fort  
Worth Track

### BUSY SCENES HERE

Both Harness and Running  
Nags Training to Race for  
Big Stakes and Purses

Fort Worth is on the eve of an event which merits not only the consideration of the pleasure-seeker, but the careful thought of the business men and city-builders as well. I refer to the coming fall fair and race meeting to be given in this city for ten days, commencing Oct. 8.

Racing of a high class, a horse show second to none ever given in the south and numerous other attractions of a like nature will draw thousands of visitors to the city and will do much to advertise Fort Worth in all parts of the country.

The initial meeting of the Fort Worth Fair Association was given last year and resulted in a very notable success. A good class of horses competed, the racing was entirely free from scandal, good contests resulted and the result will be a larger attendance of horse-men and the entrance of a better class of horses this year.

The promoters of the fair faced what they considered a certain financial loss last year in their effort to inaugurate a series of fall events in this city. That they finished with a small balance on the right side of the ledger detracts in no manner from their public-spirited intentions of building up the city by advertising it with a successful race meeting.

The wisdom of their move in obtaining the very best of racing officials was a large factor in the success of the meet and the same set of judges, starter, clerks, etc., has been engaged for the coming event. The association has spent money liberally in preparing for the fair and has increased the length of ten days instead of five as last year. An entirely new track for running events has been constructed, the stands removed, to another point and enlarged and money spent with a lavish hand to insure all conveniences for the meeting.

The directors of Fair Association merit the cordial support of the people of Fort Worth and of Texas in general.

On the other hand, I will call the attention of the association to some things expected of them. In a mixed meeting, that is, races for both harness and running horses, it has long been the disposition on the part of promoters to slight the thoroughbreds for the trotters and pacers. Larger purses and more liberal conditions are made for the harness division than for the runners, but why this has been the case I am unable to judge. The general public prefers to see the runners with their diminutive jockeys riding for dear life down the home stretch, to the less exciting if more artistic finishes of the harness horse.

#### Liberal to Runners

A report became current several months ago that the local association

would reduce the size of purses for the runners and a storm of protest arose. The report proved unfounded and on the other hand, more liberal amounts than last year will be offered. The increased number and better class of horses which will be here will prove the wisdom of a liberal policy toward the running horse owners.

Additional promises of success for the race meeting are held out by conditions which prevail thruout the west. Illinois and Missouri, states where racing has been conducted for many years, recently have been forced by adverse legislation to close their tracks. Kentucky, the home of the thoroughbred, still has racing, but the racing commission of that state limits the number of day on which meetings may be conducted. Where a dozen tracks were in operation several years ago, none are open today.

Texas, with its breeders' law and the liberal spirit of the public toward racing, is more and more attracting the attention of the horse owner and breeder alike. Pronounced success of the coming race meeting may mean the formation of a Texas circuit on a scale approaching the importance which once characterized the sport in Chicago and St. Louis, and may lead to great things in the breeding and racing of horses in the Lone Star State.

#### Some Fast Side Wheelers

Speaking of the harness division, I find from a perusal of the entry list that a high-class of "buggy" horses will take part in the meet. The 2:09 pace in particular has attracted some notable flyers, and should result in a stirring contest. Several horses owned in Fort Worth are among the entries and patriotic race goers of this city will have the opportunity of rooting for a home entry.

Among those in the 2:09 class is Choineta Curtis, a bay mare owned by W. F. Walker of Fort Worth. This racer has quite an interesting history, having been accounted among the really good pacers of the country, when a bad leg caused her retirement from the turf. She was bought by her present owner and her injury yielded to careful treatment, until now, her once game leg is said to be better than any of the others. This good mare has a mark of better than 2:13 and is a splendid piece of racing machinery. She is in careful training and is regarded as a certain starter in several of the pacing events.

Lon Kelly, another Fort Worth owned horse in training at the local course, is the veteran of more races than probably any horse in active training. He is owned by Dr. Harold Elderkin of this city. Kelly has a record of victories seldom equalled on the turf and is a game and honest racer.

#### LeBaron Entered, Too

LeBaron, W. W. Sloan's promising young pacer and a winner at last year's meeting, is entered in several races including the 2:13 pace for a purse of \$1,000, and the \$1,200 pace for the 2:17 class. Castlewood and Alice Roosevelt, two of the best of the harness division of last year, are among the entries and are regarded as certain arrivals in the city within the next week or two.

Quite a few of the runners are receiving work for the fall meeting and the race course is a busy scene in the early morning hours. Prominent among the runners are Ed Williams' pair, Grenade and Rusk, both winners of numerous races and veterans of the track. They have had a long rest and should be in the pink of condition when the bugle calls them to the post.

Dr. Mack, the speed marvel that won several races here last fall and was a popular favorite on account of his great flight of speed and the ease with which he won his races, is also at

the local track. A large number of 2-year-olds which have raced but little, if at all, will be seen under colors at the local meet.

### Defense of Cupid

When learned ladies discourse upon love we invariably pay strict attention and find much advantage in so doing—less, we confess, on account of the instruction thus acquired than from the opportunity to study the subtlety with which barbs are forged for sisters not so fully endowed with knowledge. It was with no little zest, therefore, that we opened a contemporary periodical bearing on its title page the name of such an one as the author of an essay headed interrogatively, "Is Cupid a Convention?" Assuming that the name of the god was utilized chiefly to attract notice, and that the discourse would be upon the thing itself, some disappointment met the discovery that the sole purpose of the learned lady was to make protest against comparative dominance of the tender passion in modern fiction. Briefly, as we make her out, if the writer had the construction of our novels, she would eliminate love as a motive, or even as an incidental feature, upon the ground that it has ceased to be a substantial influence and, in fact, no longer holds, except for the adolescent, any appreciable interest.

Womanlike, and for no particular purpose that we can discover, other, perhaps, than to justify a striking title, the author opens her rugged essay with an attack upon the god himself that seems to us little short of scurrilous. "Are we not obsessed," she cries impatiently in the very first paragraph, "by an exaggerated worship? This fat child with a ribbon on—winged, and sometimes infelicitously crowned with a silk hat—is he not largely a convention, poetic and pictorial?" Now, quite aside from this reprehensible flippancy in treating of even a pagan deity, the serious misrepresentation conveyed by such a description merits stern rebuke. The true Eros symbolized much more than mere sickly sentimentality, as hinted by the learned lady; to the Spartans and Cretans he was the god of patriotism or love of country, and as such was accorded sacrifices previous to the commencement of a battle. Moreover, so far from being a chubby boy, ridiculously and, to our nicer modern vision, inappropriately clad, he was represented as lithe of limb and graceful of form, a model of ripening youth—unquestionably the most attractive figure in the Attic school of sculpture. As the god of love that operates in nature, he had participated in the creation of the world out of Chaos, and consequently occupied a position higher than that of his fellow deities, because it was he who swayed their passions no less than those of men. To depict him, then, as a little buffoon, as he appears in our comic papers, or as a mere trickster of human hearts, as he is found upon silly valentines, is unworthy of even a learned lady, apparently prejudiced in favor of her own sex.

But this only in passing; we hold no brief for the "shiftless darling," Cupid; nor need we, nor any one; the very armor of his recognized attributes constitutes an impregnable defence against attacks from whatever source.—George Harvey in the North American Review.

#### Handley Schools Open

Opening of the Handley schools for the winter term took place Monday morning, with an enrollment of 270 pupils, a substantial increase. J. T. Teel is in charge of the school, with Mrs. Mary Rose and Misses Eliza Tyle and Pearl Smith as teachers.

## 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.

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## GRAIN AND STOCK IN PANHANDLE

Questions of Illinois Farmer  
Are Answered

In a recent issue of the Prairie Farmer some questions were asked about western Texas by an Illinois farmer. I can tell him some things about the Panhandle of Texas, which may be of interest to him and his neighbors.

The farmers there raise all kinds of agricultural crops. Corn yields from 30 to 50 bushels an acre, kaffir corn 2 to 3 tons, milo maize 2 to 3 tons, wheat 15 to 30 bushels, sorghum 3 to 4 tons, while rye, barley, oats, millet, alfalfa, etc., all do well.

The native grasses are fine. They are the mesquite, gramma, buffalo and also a mixed bunch grass.

Cotton produces from one-half to one bale to the acre, and is fast becoming a staple crop. There is no injury from the boll weevil.

Texas is a good poultry country and one of the best places to raise hogs in the world as hog cholera is unknown.

The rainfall averages about 25 inches per annum, most of which falls during the crop growing season. There is little rain during the winter months. I have never known a crop failure since I commenced farming there eight years ago and the seasons are improving as the sod is broken up. The last two seasons we have had an abundance of rain.

They get water at from 10 to 150 feet. Different localities have different kinds of water. Some districts furnish an inexhaustible supply of soft water as good as any one could desire.

Everybody knows the Panhandle is the native home of cattle. It is where the cattle king was born and grew immensely wealthy. While the king is being dethroned by the farmers and smaller stockmen, yet the live stock industry is still a very important factor here.

As to fuel, coal is generally used as there is but little timber along the water courses.

The fence posts are mostly bois d'arc or osage orange, which will outlast iron.

In the Panhandle section there are no negroes or Mexicans. The old term "cowboy" is a thing of the past, too. It is fast becoming a farming country, as it is being settled by people from the older states. The land is broken prairie, the greater portion being level and fine for farming. Some of the land is broken but produces an abundance of good grass, and as it is well watered and has good natural windbreaks it is a fine country for stock raising. Being situated just at the foot of the plains and about 1,500 feet lower, the winters are a great deal milder.

Good raw land from 5 to 15 miles from town sells from \$6 to \$12 per acre.  
GEORGE W. SITTER.

There are 56 soap manufacturers in Osaka, with an annual output valued at \$1,000,000.

### CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, - - Texas

## Talks With Texas Stock Farmers

Captain J. M. Grimes is a farmer who is waking up to the possibilities of his section, even in dry times, thru, as he says, his association with his fellow farmers, and thus gaining from the experience of others much information that he lacked before. He is a neighbor of Henry Abbott and takes a great deal of interest in the work as done on that fruit farm by the methods taught at the Agricultural and Mechanical College. He has, something over one hundred acres in his farm and plants all the usual crops and has an orchard in addition. "Now I believe," said Mr. Grimes, "that we farmers have been working and laboring without thinking as we should, and following old methods that have always resulted in a minimum amount of success as a rule and never giving scope to such ideas as should have been adopted long ago. Farmers, however, are awakening and are beginning to put on their thinking caps, and when they do you will see a great change come over this section. Association with each other and telling their experiences relative to various methods of procedure in cultivating a crop opens up their brain and sets them to thinking, and when this point is reached, a change will surely come. I have here a sample of my fruit, tomatoes and peanuts, which, considering the fact that no rain has fallen since the middle of July, are good. The peaches are of good size, but would be farther advanced if moisture had reached them. My pears, which this sample shows you, are pretty fair and when ripe will sell well. The tomatoes are good in size and look fresh and full, nothing like what one might expect from the dried up condition of the earth. These peanuts were planted, grew and matured without a drop of rain. They are not what we have with



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good seasons, but as you see most of them have four peas in a pod, and none with less than three. We farmers are glad that The Telegram has interested itself in the farming operations of the tillers of the soil, for we need just such a paper to look into our case and encourage us with giving us a chance to tell the world what we have and how we expect to succeed. My cotton is not good, probably one bale to six acres, but not that average if it does not rain soon. It is very interesting to look over Abbott's place and see how the "book farming" works out. It is opening the eyes of many of our kind and in the long run will help wonderfully. Most all of us farmers have something or other to sell every time we go to town, and do not depend altogether upon cotton and corn, as we used to do."

W. P. Paul has a fine farm about three and a half miles out in a south-westerly direction from Weatherford on rural route No. 2 and is a good citizen and farmer. His land is known as "sub irrigated," which term applied in a dry season renders it the more significant, for it is then that the water that is so near the surface makes itself felt most distinctly for good. Mr. Paul has a fruit farm which yields him a handsome revenue under normal conditions and even under present drouthy conditions continues to bring in much of the coin of the realm. While fruit furnishes much revenue, other things are not neglected, but cotton, corn and other feed stuffs are planted and also add to the qualities of the farm. Along the road that winds like a white ribbon thru this country of small farms, and which borders Mr. Paul's farm, are a stately row of fine young pecan trees, which, owing to the sub-irrigated nature of the soil, thrive and bear fine nuts. The finest corn crop along the road was found here, and it was corn which any country, not even excluding the noted "corn belt" would be ashamed of. Cotton, as with all in this section, was not up to the usual standard, but was not behind any of its neighbors. A bale to six acres was about what was claimed for the yield. Mr. Paul should be proud of his farm and the careful attention that is given it, is proof that he is.

R. B. Alexander, a former resident and truck grower from Cherokee county, near Jacksonville, but now of Parker county, is a very intelligent man, young and enthusiastic in his accepted profession, that of farmer and horticulturist. Let him speak for himself: "Three brothers of us worked in the truck business down in the Jacksonville country, made some money and obtained a thoro knowledge of that business and the ways to market the stuff after it was raised and ready. Hearing a lot about South-west Texas and the Laredo country, especially as it applied to onions, we made a trip down there. We arrived there on the 20th of September, five years ago, and under advice of that veteran onion expert, Colonel Ney, we bought and planted our crop. The first crop of the first year was seven car loads of onions, which netted us \$1,000 cash to the car. It was for no lack of confidence that I left that part of the country, but owing to my wife's health. My brothers are still there and are making money. I bought a few acres at Mineral Wells for experiment only and concluded that onions might pay. My brothers had some hundred thousand sets left over and wrote me that if I would pay the express charges they would give them to me. I accepted, planted them and made as good onions there as I ever made anywhere, which settles the question of onions up here.

"I moved over to Weatherford so that my children might get the best school advantages. I have purchased some land and am going to make fruit and truck growing my business. I have out 100 acres in apples now.

"I had in this year two and a half acres in tomatoes, and tho the season was bad in the earlier part of the season, it cleared me \$600. It is far better for farmers to adopt the most improved methods in all their truck and fruit affairs, for it is suicidal to attempt to conduct farming operations along lines that have been in use in the past centuries. I can get Bermuda onion seed, direct from the west coast of Africa, and I intend to plant from the seed next year. For years, in fact, until the last year or two, the men in the great northern markets who handle almost the world's produce or produce from all parts of the world, never knew that Bermuda onions could be raised in Texas and sold in any quantity north. These men had well in hand all of the available onions of that variety, and

thought that their hold was for good, but when we went to see them and offered to sell them two cars they were astounded and could not believe it was a fact. We sold them the two cars and now Texas Bermuda onions are well known and the supply is on the increase all the time.

"I will be glad to send The Telegram anything of interest that happens. It is a progressive paper and shows a proper interest in the farmers' welfare."

Any county that has for its farmers and fruit growers one who has studied agriculture at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College and graduated in the theories and practical application given thru competent instructors is in great luck, for the training gained there by a youth with the agricultural instinct alive within him can but make a success when he has a farm of his own. Naturally the method of cultivation introduced by a man of this sort into the midst of a farming community that has been proceeding in the ordinary farm way, and in the end works for the advancement of all. As one farmer expressed it, "we have been using our muscle heretofore and letting our brains lie dormant, but I am getting into the thinking humor when I see what intelligent application of things taught at the Agricultural and Mechanical College results in.

Henry Abbott is the son of former Congressman Abbott, and is a graduate of the agricultural department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Several years ago, after graduating, he came to Parker county, and after looking over the ground he purchased a forty-acre farm three miles west of Weatherford, and just across the road from Paul's place. Upon this farm he has applied the methods taught at the college, and now has a fine orchard of all kinds of fruit that yields him a comfortable living.

"I have been unable this year," said Mr. Abbott, "to cultivate my orchard and fields as I wish and usually do, because I have been unable to get help and it was too big a job for myself alone. For this reason I am sorry to show you such a combination of weeds, etc., on my place. Again the drouth, which has been with us since the 12th of July, has not tended to increase the yield or quality of the fruit and other crops. I have a small section of my land subirrigated, but I have no bearing trees upon it at this time, having planted it to young apple trees. Here are my bearing apple trees. I picked over the fruit and hauled it to market on Saturday, so that what is here is not the ripest or best. Here are samples of some of the classes of apples, the Champion and Delicious. They have not had a drop of moisture since July 12, and still they are good marketable stuff. I, of course, proceed upon the lines taught at the college of which I am a graduate, and I think it pays well to do so, and at the same time justifies the scientific training that one receives at that institution. Success in my venture is what counts with the people, and if a success is made along the proper agricultural and horticultural lines, people will readily adopt the methods which brought the success. In addition to apples, I have peaches, plums, grapes, etc. Here are some of my freestone peaches, and altho so recently picked over they present a very fine, healthy appearance. The trees are still very well filled, and I have picked for market. I spray my trees at the proper time and kill off many of the insects that bother the horticulturist. When every farmer who has an orchard will spray his trees the fruit destroyers will become more and more scarce and the quality of the fruit will be better in this section."

Mr. Abbott gave the writer a fine lot of sample peaches, which can be seen in jars at any time any one will visit The Telegram in Fort Worth. They are well worth studying as a lesson in dry culture according to scientific methods.

The value of Parker county land is so well known in its relation to raising truck and fruits that most people over in or around Weatherford have purchased land and are now planting out fruit trees of various sorts, and where the location is near Weatherford people live on their places and come to town in the morning for business. Among these who have a lingering remembrance of their boyhood days when planting potatoe slips in season and grasping the handle of a hoe, was a part of the yearly training, is Steve Maddox. Mr. Maddox is a traveling man, but he is also a farmer and fruit raiser. He has a large, fine apple orchard planted and about ready to bear, only a few miles out from Weatherford. The climate and soil around that part of the country seems to be well adapted for fruit of that character and when in time Mr. Maddox's orchard is in full bearing he will

Continued on Page 12

## Nursing Mothers and Over-burdened Women

In all stations of life, whose vigor and vitality may have been undermined and broken-down by over-work, exacting social duties, the too frequent bearing of children, or other causes, will find in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the most potent, invigorating restorative strength-giver ever devised for their special benefit. Nursing mothers will find it especially valuable in sustaining their strength and promoting an abundant nourishment for the child. Expectant mothers too will find it a priceless help to prepare the system for baby's coming and rendering the ordeal comparatively painless. It can do no harm in any state, or condition of the female system.

Delicate, nervous, weak women, who suffer from frequent headaches, back-ache, dragging-down distress low down in the abdomen, or from painful or irregular monthly periods, gnawing or distressed sensation in stomach, dizzy or faint spells, see imaginary specks or spots floating before eyes, have disagreeable, pelvic catarrhal drain, prolapsus, anteversion or retro-version or other displacements of womanly organs from weakness of parts will, whether they experience many or only a few of the above symptoms, find relief and a permanent cure by using faithfully and fairly persistently Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

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If you want to know more about the composition and professional endorsement of the "Favorite Prescription," send postal card request to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for his free booklet treating of same.

You can't afford to accept as a substitute for this remedy of known composition a secret nostrum of unknown composition. Don't do it.



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P. A. Bolin of Wetumka, I. T., sold a load of hogs Monday for \$6.30, with one out at \$3.50. The load averaged 187 pounds.

# The Study of Birds

FRANK E. MILLER,  
President Louisiana Audubon Society.

Teach a boy or girl the economic value of a bird or the potentiality of a pair of birds and their progeny as insect and weed destroyers, and that boy or girl has been given a new outlook on animal life that will bring forth new ideas of the beautiful dependence and inter-relation of all life that will aid in making for character and righteousness.

Scarcely any one line of nature study possesses so many interesting features as that of keeping track of the number of birds in a neighborhood, with a view to increasing the more desirable species. We might designate the work by the name of bird census.

The best method of making such a census is to count the nests in a certain district as soon as the leaves fall in autumn. People generally would find it interesting to do this if they would send the results to the Audubon Society valuable matter might be gathered as to the best means of increasing the stock of our native birds, especially of our mockingbirds.

It is helpful for our schools, besides good geography work, to make a chart or map of the school district, with each house, tree, hedge, vine, bush and thicket in its proper place. Or if that is not possible, to take a section in one of our public parks. The separate counting of each kind of tree gives the student a good reason for learning different species, and, if any bird shows preferences for particular trees, this fact will be brought out. Essays and language lessons may be devoted to discussions and descriptions as to the kind of places the different birds choose to nest in. Drawing should be combined with this and each school room might contain, either in a case or hung on the walls, a collection of deserted nests. These pupils could use for special drawing work and for the study of form structure, methods and materials used by the birds in their home building. Nothing in all ornithology is better fitted to inspire the love of bird life than the study of their wonderful nests.

If the children were given a course in such study during January and February, they could hardly be induced to molest a bird's nest the following season.

The idea of building a bird house and of having birds live in it has a great fascination for every child. The bare suggestion is sufficient and off they go to put up a box in a tree, indifferent whether the nesting season is here or gone, and great will be the disappointment at first that every imaginable "birdie" does not come forthwith and take up its abode. It is well therefore to advise them what birds may be expected to nest in a box, and it is also well to advise them that the English sparrow is a nuisance that must be served frequent notice to quit the premises.

It is also easy to secure their aid in providing proper food for the various species of birds that visit our yards and the trees in our streets. A cracked bone or a piece of suet nailed to the limb of a tree will be greedily devoured by our cheery winter songsters, the Carolina Wren, and whoever plants out an elderberry bush, a mulberry tree or a hackberry tree is a public benefactor whether he be recognized as such or not.

It is now well known that birds prefer wild to cultivated fruit and that to protect our fruit the most effective way is to leave or plant such wild or valueless fruits as ripen at the same time. All farms and many gardens and city lots and certainly every school yard has room for one tree or bush for the birds, and no matter what else may be the outcome of this talk on the economic value of birds and the study of bird life in school, I trust that at least you will plant in your school yard with appropriate dedicatory ceremonies a mulberry or hackberry tree or elderberry bush; that you hang on the walls of the school room a bird chart and that one or more discarded bird nests be suitably arranged to show that use and beauty are closely conjoined.

**Audubon**  
The history of ornithology, the science of bird life, in this country, is the story of individual effort by a succession of brilliant men. Willson,

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

the father of American ornithology, Bonaparte, Bartram, Baird, Coues and numerous others.

But in all the list, one name stands out more conspicuous than that of any other. Born May 5, 1780, on the Mariny plantation near Mandeville, on the shores of Lake Ponchartrain, John James Audubon, in my opinion, is the greatest ornithologist which this or any other country has produced.

With all the greatness as well as the limitations of genius in the full prime of all his faculties he became an ornithologist, celebrated for his wonderful abilities not only in this country but in many foreign ones.

A lover of birds and their quiet haunts he became the association of the great ones of the earth; kings, rulers, statesmen and scientists, found in this humble and brilliant man a worthy associate and they delighted to honor him.

To faithfully depict bird life with pencil and pen, became the ruling passion of his life. For that purpose he at times gave up home, family and friends to wander thru the pathless and primeval forest. The result of his labors in the massive volumes of the "Birds of North America," remains today a monumental testimony to his industry, persistency, accuracy and great attainments.

Audubon loved birds for what they were, things of life and beauty and his drawings faithfully depicting their flashing colors and characteristic forms, grow in value as they become better appreciated.

**A Bird's Business**  
Since Audubon's day many changes have taken place. Latter day science has shown that birds were created to be a wonderfully effective agency to keep in check the herds of insect pests. Little by little ornithologists are learning what the mission of the birds in this world is. Many birds have been killed and the contents of their stomachs microscopically examined by experts specially trained for this purpose and as the results of their investigations are published our wonderment at the exquisite service the birds render mankind, grows apace.

It seems as though each bird had some particular work to do in this busy world that cannot be done by any other means or agency.

Along with this investigation of bird service goes the study of the correlated science of insect life and the depredations inflicted by them upon our agricultural interests, and when one gives some consideration to the subject it is astonishing to learn of the extent of these depredations and the enormous money losses which they entail. In money value it represents an annual loss of \$700,000,000.

## Autumn Neckwear

The fashionable separate waist of the autumn and winter is to be tailored and, in all instances, finished with a little collar band, and to meet the need this awakens a multitude of washable and removable collar shapes are on the market. There are silk and duck and pique stocks and linen forms among them. All are a little higher than the collar forms of the spring and early summer; also, in some instances, more elaborate, the severely plain in others. In the embroidered turnover collar, combinations of eyelet and solid embroidery are the newest, while many deep lace flaps are appearing arranged on a half stiff collar band. These are to be worn with stocks. Again, there are standing collars embroidered almost to the upper edge, but without flaps, and an entirely new "kwinged" collar which has little rounded wings turning back from the center of the front. The embroidery on these is all concentrated upon the wings, which are the feature of this style of collar. All the shapes that appear embroidered may be had, too, in fine, plain linen. Now, the tie worn with these is, of course, visible, as it bands the neck. What will it be? Ribbon, a made long tie, or (and this is said by merchants to be the real winter tie), the Windsor, which comes in innumerable varieties, in check, plaid, and plain.—From the Special Autumn Fashion Number of Harper's Bazar.

Hogs should never be allowed to get thin at any stage, but this warning is especially needed at this season. The hogs to be killed at home or to be sold to the buyers will be far more thrifty and profitable if kept on patches of cowpeas, peanuts or fed green sorghum. This course of green feeds is the preliminary to heavier feeding—forcing.

# CRADDOCK

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## For the Home Beautiful

Floral muslins for window and bed draperies are shown in a great assortment, and at very reasonable cost.

Bed sets, including coverlet and cover for roll, are retailed for \$3.50. Some have all-over patterns, others borders.

Ruffled curtains are sold for 75 cents a pair. Those of figured Swiss have hemstitched ruffles of plain Swiss. Floral patterns are also shown in window draperies. Where the curtains and bed draperies match or harmonize with the wall paper, a very good effect is obtained.

Marking the linen with embroidered monograms in the color of the room in which it is to be used is a new departure, which entails several separate sets of linen, as but few householders have more than one bedroom in the same color scheme.

Stationery for country houses is being given much more attention than ever before, as even small places are now given a name, which must be blocked out upon writing paper, to follow fashion's demand. Self-tone or white are the styles preferred for this lettering, and in many homes those attractive presses that stamp out letter heads are used.

The so-called "navy" secretaries are greatly in demand, and very hard to find. They are those quaint, old-fashioned mahogany writing desks, with drawers or doors in under part, a flap that lets down on braces and top with glass doors showing shelves for books. In the top part china can equally well be kept, or any other precious belonging that is safest under lock and key.

Centerpieces and doilies that are embroidered in colors or made of drawn work should never be allowed to get very soiled before washing, not only because everything that belongs to a table should be kept spotlessly clean, but because they are perishable things and should never be rubbed hard.

Many attractive novelties are shown in the art embroidery departments for the summer. Foremost among them are the cottage sets for summer homes and cottages. These sets are selling better than ever before. Hitherto, confined almost wholly to the great metropolitan centers, the demand for them now has spread over the entire country and promises to have a great boom as soon as warm weather comes again.

Stem ware, as the charmingly shaped goblets and other spindly glasses are called, is to be rimmed with gilt, and ornamented with a gilt monogram or crest, when given to the bride of June days. For country houses there is a veritable craze for glass in every shape and form in which it will prove serviceable for the table, and the cares of the housekeeper are thus greatly lightened as many pieces do away with similar articles of silver which in summer means much care.

The old-fashioned glazed chintz, which in the Victorian era was for so long a period in favor as a covering for the English drawing room sofas and chairs, is now very fashionable for bedrooms, its use showing the knowledge of "what's what."

This chintz is generally a large floral pattern on a white ground, and will last for years if properly cleaned and "calendered," a word unfamiliar to most American ears, altho in England calendering is a usual process in every household, many housekeepers using it for their beautiful linen sheets, which makes them dreadfully cold and slippery. It is done by a mangle that burnishes the material with a glaze, and for chintzes and table napery may be appropriate, but for sheets, except in torrid weather, it is anything but comfortable.

"I shall never forget," said an American girl, speaking of calendered sheets, "visiting at a country house in England, where in zero weather they gave me polished sheets of ice, for that is what they felt like! I shivered for an hour or more, unable to sleep, and I took them off and slept in the blankets. I was afraid that the housemaid would consider that it was an American aboriginal habit, so I made up the bed again in the morning, pressing it down as if it had been slept in. This I did every day for my week's stay, as I shall always remember those calendered linen sheets with amusement,

fancying my hostess' feelings if she had seen me at work night and morning."

## ODD CONTRAST IN GAME LAWS

### State of Ohio Forbids Hunting on Wash Day

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—Peculiar are the game laws of the several states, as shown by a review of changes made by the legislatures of 1907, which the agricultural department has just published.

Montana, in a fit of economy, saddled the duties of fish warden and fish commissioner on her game warden's shoulders. Generous Massachusetts has set apart a portion of Martha's vineyard as a summer home for the heathen.

Only six states allow deer to be exported and they are principally states where deer cannot be found—Delaware, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, North Carolina and Ohio.

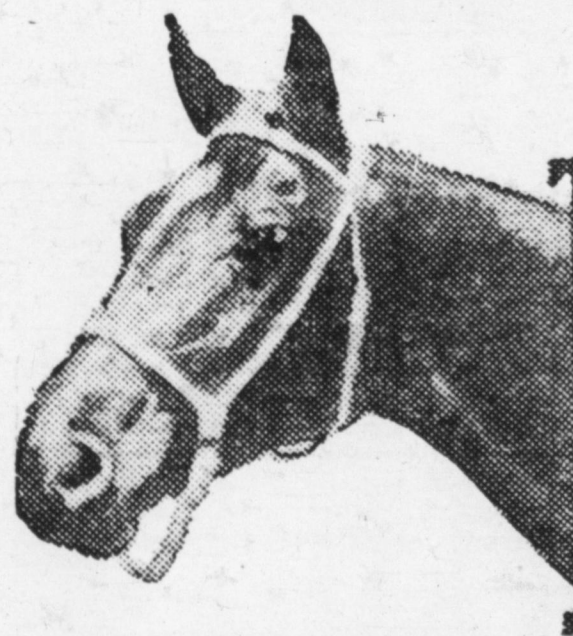
Hunting on Sunday is prohibited in all but four states east of the Mississippi river and in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska and North Dakota and Oklahoma. Delaware adds election day to the closed season and Ohio includes Monday. The only apparent reason is that it is wash day.

Only two states allow non-residents to hunt all kinds of game without licenses. Washington makes the fee \$50 and California \$25.

Michigan assesses the same fee on non-residents for a twenty-day deer season in November. Colorado and Lafayette county, Florida, require licenses to be renewed daily. In Arkansas non-residents can only hunt on their own premises.

### "DINNA KEN" HELPED

His Millionaire Owner, Whitney, Got Even With Keene



"DINNA KEN."

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Altho Harry Payne Whitney pocketed \$5,000 stake money besides a goodly sized bet when his entry, Dinna Ken, won the Carleton handicap, that did not cause his greatest rejoicing. Dinna Ken's victory was at the expense of Peter Pan, James R. Keene's entry, and on account of the bitter rivalry between the two stables that means more than the big wad of money.

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## The Dairy Physician

A dairyman sends this remedy for sore teats: "Just before milking bathe the wound or scab with a little glycerin. As soon as the milk is drawn, wash with castile soap suds, and apply enough of a mixture of glycerin, four ounces, and carbolic acid, one dram, to cover the sore. Care should be exercised in milking not to remove the scab from the sore. We have healed serious sores over by this method in a few days."

### Another Wart Remedy

I have been reading the many remedies given for warts on the cow's udder, but have not yet seen the one I have used several years with excellent success. Clip the wart off close to the surface with an old razor or sharp shears. The instrument used should first be immersed in boiling water and then disinfected with carbolic acid. As soon as the wart has been removed, bathe the wound thoroughly with a mixture made of unsalted lard, ten parts; turpentine, one part, and carbolic acid, one part. In a few days the hard substance or root of the wart will drop out.—C. K. Henderson.

### Pneumonia

This trouble becomes common in many sections of the country during the fall months. The weather is very changeable, being quite hot during the day and cool at night. When the usual rainy season sets in conditions are ideal for the disease. Prevention is the very best measure. Keep the sleeping quarters dry and as comfortable as can be provided. If the animal's bowels do not move as freely as they should, Epsom salts or raw linseed oil should be given to correct the trouble.

### Hoven

Dr. Gunther has the following to say of hoven or bloating: "This trouble is a form of indigestion caused by fermentation in the paunch, which distends the stomach and causes it to press dangerously on the lungs and interferes with the breathing. Unless relieved the animal quickly dies of suffocation. The safest cure is to perforate at the paunch at the point of its greatest distension with a trocar, which is contained in a separate tube called a canula. This instrument is, as in the case of milk fever, plunged into the paunch at a point equi-distant from the point of the hip, the last rib and the backbone, being the center of a triangle drawn from these points to each other. Point the trocar downward to avoid the muscles of the loin and the kidneys. It is then drawn out, leaving the canula in the wound. It will help to relieve the animal to pour thru the canula into the paunch a quart of a solution of two ounces of hyposulphite of soda in one pint of water, or one quart of solution of carbonate of ammonia, either of which will stop the fermentation and relieve the bloating. Food should be given sparingly for a few days after this until the stomach recovers its tone."

### Accidental Abortion

There are two kinds of abortion—accidental and contagious. Under a number of circumstances accidental abortion is mistaken for contagious abortion and the cow has to undergo the treatment that should be given for the latter trouble. Dr. Smead describes accidental abortion in the following language: "The external causes are physical injuries arising from falls, blows, severe exercise, as being chased by dogs or other cattle, continued bad weather and exposure to cold rains, which are especially injurious, squeezing or crowding thru narrow doorways,

### 185,000 ACRES

#### Cut Into Stock Farms and Dairies.

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.

nervous excitement, fear and offensive odors. The internal causes arise from bad or unwholesome feeding, contributing disorders of other organs and febrile diseases, and least frequently uterine disorders, which result in the death of the foetus. Unwholesome feeding, including watering, frequently produce abortion. The use of frozen roots, which chill the stomach and so reduce the temperature of the adjacent uterus as to kill the foetus, the use of ice-cold water, which has the same effect, feeding cotton seed meal, smutty corn fodder or ergoted grasses or straw, or dye bran from ergoted grain, unnutritious food or excessively rich food, the former starving the animal, the latter causing plethora. Acute fever so increases the internal heat of the dam as to destroy the foetus. Pneumonia causes its death by affecting the condition of the blood; anaemia, anthrax, tuberculosis and other serious diseases of the dam, lowering the vital forces, have the same fatal effect in the immature creature in utero. The only refuge from these forms of disease is prevention."

## HOGS

### Pork Production

The remarkable interest in the feeding of hogs for the market in Colorado has brought a steady stream of inquiries to the Colorado Agricultural College, as to the feeding values of various combinations of feed for finishing swine, and just at this time the results of the test of corn, barley, wheat, wheat shorts, sugar beets, tankage and alfalfa hay will be of interest to the farmers generally.

Pigs weighing about eighty pounds each were used in the tests, ten pigs being put on each combination of feed. The pigs made gains of 99 to 133 pounds each during the twelve weeks' feeding period. A ration of nine parts corn and one part tankage produced the best gains (133) pounds. In this lot 394 pounds of corn and 43 pounds of tankage were required for 100 pounds gain. The next best gains were made by the pen fed nine parts barley and one part tankage. This ration produced 120 pounds gain, 417 pounds of barley and 47 pounds of tankage being required for 100 pounds gain.

Alfalfa hay produced smaller gains than tankage fed with these grains, and more grain was required for the 100 pounds gain. The barley and alfalfa hay fed pigs gained 109 pounds, 469 pounds of barley and 60 pounds of alfalfa being required for 100 pounds gain. The corn and the alfalfa pen gained only 99 pounds per head, while 556 pounds of grain and 74 pounds of hay were required in producing 100 pounds gain.

Using barley as the ingredient in each of these rations, the test shows that 60 pounds of alfalfa hay saved seven pounds of shorts, 30 pounds of peas and 44 pounds of wheat, respectively, in the production of 100 pounds gain, the hay being fed in such quantities as the pigs would eat; while the shorts, peas and wheat each constituted half the ration for the pens in which they were used.

Beets, when fed with grain, proved to be wholly unsatisfactory. Beets cost about the same per ton as alfalfa hay, so that in order to make a showing equal to that of alfalfa hay for the purpose of cheapening a grain ration they should bring about a reduction in the amount of grain required for the production of 100 pounds gain. The cost of gain on the various rations was as follows:

Ration—	Cost of 100 Pounds Gain.
Barley, alfalfa hay.....	\$4.84
Corn, alfalfa hay.....	5.75
Barley, corn, alfalfa.....	4.65
Half barley, half wheat.....	5.09
Half barley, half peas.....	5.13
Half barley, half shorts.....	4.76
9-10 barley, 1-10 tankage.....	4.86
9-10 corn, 1-10 tankage.....	4.53
Barley and beets.....	6.01
Corn and beets.....	7.22

The cost of feed used in this experiment was estimated as follows: Grain at 1 cent per pound; tankage at 1 1/2 cents per pound, alfalfa hay and sugar beets at \$5 per ton.

It will be seen that corn and tankage was the cheapest ration used in these experiments, while the ration of barley and tankage was cheaper than two of the three rations made up of grain only. The three rations which included alfalfa hay made a somewhat better showing than the all-grain rations.

To sum the matter up, corn and

## FOR SALE, CHEAP!

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

tankage makes a very cheap and satisfactory ration, producing the largest gains of any ration used. Barley and tankage make a cheaper ration than barley and wheat, or barley and peas, but not so cheap as barley and shorts, altho producing the second largest gains. Barley, corn and alfalfa hay proved a very satisfactory ration, being second only to corn and tankage in cheapness, and producing the third largest gains of any ration. The corn and alfalfa hay ration did not prove satisfactory, being the costliest ration used, with the exception of the beet rations. The beet rations were not in the running. G. E. MORTON, Colorado Experiment Station.

## HORSES

### Feeding Oats to Horses

Farm and Stock Journal.

Some diversity of opinion prevails as to whether it is desirable to crush oats in feeding horses or not. It is frequently held that the crushed oats are better and more digestible for horses than whole ones. Speaking in a general rule, whole oats are to be preferred to crushed ones for horse feeding purposes, observes an English equine authority. The molar teeth of a horse possess great grinding powers, and horses are able to masticate oats with perfect ease and without any trouble, so there certainly is no call to crush the oats with a view of facilitating their ordinary conditions. It is only when a horse's teeth are defective owing to old age, or to some other cause that it may experience some difficulty in dealing properly with whole oats, and in that case it is advisable, if not absolutely necessary, to crush the oats. In the case of young horses under four or five years old, teething troubles sometimes temporarily interfere slightly with their powers of mastication, and when this is so it is expedient and desirable to feed the oats in a crushed state.

To sum up the whole subject, feeding of crushed oats, instead of whole ones, to horses is not to be recommended, and is inadvisable under ordinary circumstances. The only case in which it is advisable or necessary are, first, when a horse's powers of mastication are impaired or deficient, so that it cannot properly chew whole oats; second, when a horse is a greedy feeder, and in the habit of bolting unchewed oats wholesale, despite the admixture of plenty of chop to the corn and the third when a shy feeder or bad one evinces a partiality for crushed oats, preferring them to whole ones. Oats fed to foals should be given in a crushed state. Altho foals can eat whole oats, and soon learn to do so, yet the latter are hardly suitable for them, being too hard, seeing that the mastication power of a foal is undeveloped and comparatively small. After they have been crushed, oats soon lose their freshness and quickly become stale. It is, therefore, not advisable to store crushed oats for any length of time, and they should always be fed in a freshly crushed state. When crushed oats become stale, they lose some of their palatability, and are not properly relished by horses.

W. A. Johnson has a larger farm than most of the people in his section, and to people living in the black belt, it would look ridiculously small. It contains only 110 acres, but it is all good land and produces most any old thing that is put in the ground. Mr. Johnson has a large acreage in watermelons and is making money from the sale of them. Melons have been unusually high priced this year and the consequent profits to the farmers have filled places that were left barren by growth and loss of the cotton. There is no end to the watermelons raised and that can be raised in the sandy lands of Parker county, and with peanuts and peas there is no lack of feed any year where it rains. It is a good thing for the farmer who has sufficient foresight to look ahead and prepare himself for eventualities.

## RAMS FOR SALE

I have just received at Lampasas a car of large young Merino rams, consisting of heavy shearers, Delaines and Rambouillets, which will be sold at very reasonable prices. Call on or address,

### Frank L. Ide

Lampasas, Texas.

A Kansas farmer raised \$200 worth of melons from an acre and a half this year. The product was sold to a local shipper, who made \$70 on the shipment. Therefore, the farmer's acre and a half really yielded a profit, above commissions and freight, of \$270.

An acre of cabbage may yield as high as fifty tons. Twenty-five tons may not be far from an average. It is usually worth about \$40 per ton which, after commissions and transportation charges are paid, will leave the farmer about \$30 per ton. It is no harder to raise than many other crops.

Last year the total production of rice was about 14,000,000 bushels in the United States. The acreage was not far from 500,000, making the average yield less than thirty bushels per acre. It may be interesting to note that a good start in rice culture has been made as far north as Arkansas. Reports come from that state that one field yielded as high as seventy-five bushels per acre. The eastern part of the state, owing to the excessive water supply in the soil, is especially adapted to the culture of rice.

### Pecan Crop Short

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Sept. 16.—J. W. Caldwell of the firm of H. H. Sigman & Co., one of the largest pecan dealing firms in the southwest, estimates that but little above a third of the usual pecan crop will be gathered in the Concho country this fall.

He states that the pecan prospects Aug. 1 were flattering, but since trees have been shedding. The nuts have blasted worse this season than for many years.

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## The Texas Stockman-Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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

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### Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. OFFICERS:

President—I. T. Pryor.....San Antonio  
First Vice President—Richard Walsh....Paloduro  
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.

### LIBEL ON THE HOG

We don't believe the current story that East Texas hogs are eating up all the young yellow pine trees. No, sir, we don't care who started the story, we don't believe it is anything more than an infamous libel started by some one who wants to deprive the hog of the rights and liberties which are or should be guaranteed to him under the constitution.

Referring to the devastation of forests by fires, some one of enough importance to get quoted in the newspapers has said: "These East Texas rooters or razorback hogs, which are permitted to roam the forests at will, root for mast and tear up the earth with their snouts and they eat and destroy thousands of small yellow pine trees. The hogs seem to have a penchant for this variety while leaving untouched the little short-leaf pine trees. The increasing growth of the short-leaf over the long-leaf timber in East Texas has been noted, and the true cause is to be found in the razorback hog. This condition is a menace to lumbermen." There the plot thickens, and the villain appears on the scene, for then a plan is

proposed to deprive the hog of his liberty by legislative action and cause all hogs to be penned up.

We repeat that we don't believe it. In the first place the hog is an animal of discriminating taste. His ideas of what to eat were not derived from magazine articles or a study of diet, but he knows what he wants to eat and he eats it. Turn a hog loose in a field where peanuts and peas are planted in alternate rows and he will eat every goober in the field before he touches the peas. He likes peanuts and he is not the indiscriminating omnivorous beast that some would make him out to be. He is the first accomplished diner, and he makes no dietary mistakes. When he eats, he does so because he wants to. He is first, last and all the time, a connoisseur and does not, as some suppose, eat all that is set before him merely to get it out of the way. No such trivial things affect the hog.

But in his dietary scheme of things turpentine has no part, and turpentine forms a large part of pine trees be they large or small. The razorback hog needs no turpentine for any reason. Hence he does not eat it. It is contrary to his instincts, his training and his philosophy to eat turpentine in the shape of pine sprouts. We don't believe he does it, and the man who gave out the interview is a nature faker.

### THE DAIRY COW

Figures collected and recently published by the Washington statisticians show that as an important factor in this country's industrial arrangement the dairy cow has not been given proper credit. In the first place there are 21,000,000 of her, or one for every family, which is just as it should be. But of course, many families do not keep a cow while others have much more than their share. At any rate the milking and feeding of this enormous army of kind faced bovines keep a large number of people busy during the early morning hours every day in the year for the milkman has to be up earlier than the lark if he expects to do much milk selling.

From this 21,000,000 cows there are produced annually 70 billion pounds of milk or about 3,560 for each cow. One half of this is required in making butter while a billion pounds goes into condensed milk (which is really milk and not chalk as some think) three million pounds is used in cheese, and what the calves leave of the rest is sold as cream or frank. This is enough to give every person nearly a pound or a good sized tumbler full every day. In addition to this milk each individual has twenty pounds of butter coming to him annually and as the creameries and farms cannot quite supply the demand we import annually about 45,000 pounds.

It is interesting to know that of the entire butter supply one-third still comes from the farm, where the farmers' wives or daughters churn it and bring it to market along with their eggs. The production of this butter involves the work of 3,500,000 people. The butter factories and creameries (not including the oleo factories) number 6,000 and furnish a billion and a half pounds of butter annually. The rapid growth of these factories and the decrease of the supply from the farms gives some pessimists a chance to say that this important part of farm work will soon be a thing of the past and that the farm dairy maids will soon exist on the stage alone. They are existing in that capacity in New York just now at the rate of \$3 for down stairs seats.

To go back to the statistics: the annual value of all dairy products is \$600,000,000, and the cows are worth \$500,000,000, showing that a good dairy cow will about pay for herself in one year's time. However, experts say that a cow must give six quarts of milk a day in order to be regarded as profitable. Treat her right and she will do it.

### FOR PRESIDENT OF CATTLEMEN

There is some comment in cattle circles as to who will be the next president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas and whose election will take place at the meeting of the association in San Antonio next week. There is an almost unanimous sentiment among the membership that Ike T. Pryor should be continued at the head of affairs, but it is quite generally understood that he does not care for the office again. Not that he does not fully appreciate the honor, but he has performed the duties incumbent upon him in a manner that would reflect credit on a man who had no other duties.

Richard Walsh, of Paloduro, the well known

manager of the Adair ranch, has served the association both as a member of the executive committee and on the official board, being now first vice president, is the logical man for president, but it is said that his time is so occupied during the influx of farmers to the Panhandle with devising ways and means of entertaining propositions for land and seeing that his live stock interests do not suffer that he is averse to holding the responsibility of the office.

J. H. P. Davis, the cattleman of Richmond, who was elected second vice president at the Fort Worth meeting in March, it is reported is opposed to making progress too fast and is willing for some one who is more familiar with parliamentary usages to wield the gavel for a season.

There is plenty of timber from which a good president can be made, but there is nothing thus far to indicate who it will be. President Pryor on the occasion of his re-election last March, did not assert that this was the last year he would hold the office and he has only thus far, stated that he wants to retire for there are other capable men who can accomplish more than he did. This may be true, but if they are not willing to serve then the only alternative is to re-elect him. The only objection that could be raised against his re-election or that of Mr. Davis, of Richmond, is that they are South Texas men, and the South Texas delegation will recognize the justice of the North Texas contingent if they ask for a president from the northern part of the state.

The association in the past has exercised excellent judgment in the selection of its officers and to his fact is attributed the great influence it is wielding in its contention for "square deal" principles, both at home and abroad.—San Antonio Express.

### FARMERS SHOULD SOW WHEAT

In the course of an optimistic editorial the Brownwood Bulletin urges the farmer to sow wheat and thereby make the best of a short cotton crop. The Bulletin, after pointing out the shortage of the cotton crop, says:

The thing for farmers to do is to get to work as soon as the crop can be gotten off the ground and put as much of the cotton fields as possible into some crop that will bring the earliest returns. The light crop of cotton will enable the farmers to sow a good wheat crop this fall, a thing that is not always possible on cotton land. As a rule the land is in good condition for wheat with a little extra preparation. Wheat is a good crop to succeed cotton in rotation, and there is no question but that our soils can be kept in cotton year after year until they lose in productiveness. By a careful system of rotation more cotton can be grown on and every other year than by keeping it constantly in cotton, and the best farmers now concede that once in three years is as often as as land should be planted to cotton to get the best results. Wheat generally does well in this country. The only trouble is that enough is not planted. Even with the drouth of last winter some wheat growers produced fifteen bushels per acre, and that was sold at \$1. per bushel and over, making perhaps more clear money than any acre of dry land cotton in the country this year. This was done, too, with much less work. In an ordinary year an average yield of twenty bushels to the acre can be made, and when the condition in which the soil is left is considered, it is doubtful if a safer or better crop can be produced. We are in great danger of drifting into the one crop habit and enslaving our country to the cotton patch. It is time now to be considering the sowing of a wheat field this fall.

The Bulletin, as usual, is right.

Over 400 idle Texans have applied for positions as deputy game wardens. Three dollars per day is the pay, but even that is somewhat precarious from the fact that each deputy must collect his wages in fees, failing which his salary defaults. The itch for public office is a queer possession of the male part of the race, and there are lots of men who had rather serve in a public position with some small show of authority for \$1.50 a day than in a private capacity at \$5. The glamour of the little authority overcomes the difference.—Denton Record and Chronicle.

If the new game wardens do their duty they will earn their salaries.

Texas is understood to be greatly pleased over the coming visit of Secretary Taft. It must be remembered, however, that Texas hospitality does not necessarily extend to the ballot-box.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is gratifying to learn that those Orangeburg and Laurens "boll weevils" had no Texas pedigree.—Charleston News and Courier.

A Texas editor is reported to have a phenomenal appetite for pie, and he isn't a republican politician, either.—Birmingham News.



## SANTA FE PLANS IMPROVEMENTS

### Amarillo Called Upon to Complete Contract

AMARILLO, Texas, Sept. 15.—The first complete and authorized statement from Santa Fe officials in regard to location of improvements on the line thru here is contained in the letter sent by Vice President and General Manager Avery Turner of the Pecos Valley lines to the Chamber of Commerce here. In this letter the manager makes requisition for the completion on the part of Amarillo whereby the city agreed, when the proposition was originally made, that in event favorable legislation should be secured, the town would secure terminal ground here and right of way from here to Panhandle City, and the Santa Fe agreed to route the main line thru here and to make Amarillo a main division point and the site of extensive shops.

Thru the Santa Fe cut-off bill, which was passed after a notable fight in the legislature last winter, Amarillo secured the right for the railroad to remove its old track so as to straighten the line into this city. The city has purchased a great deal of land inside the city limits for terminals and is securing the right of way, but the \$30,000 originally subscribed by Amarillo, together with the \$15,000 added by the railroad, is now insufficient to complete the deal, because in the eighteen months that have passed since the negotiations began, property has advanced rapidly and that remaining yet to be purchased has increased the original estimate so that \$16,000 more will be needed from Amarillo to complete the contract.

The general manager asks that this be guaranteed, in order that grading outfits which have been held in readiness all summer can begin at once on the construction of the few remaining miles and upon the terminal improvements in Amarillo.

The improvements in Amarillo the general manager estimates to reach at least \$300,000. These will include concrete shop buildings, office buildings and freight and passenger depots. Ten miles of new track are to be laid in the yards at once.

On the line thru here, Mr. Turner states the road has spent a million dollars and expects to spend three millions more, and that Amarillo is largely the headquarters of this expenditure. In rearranging the road for the transcontinental traffic, new division points are being created at Canadian, Texas, and Clovis, N. M.

The request of the general manager for the completion of the contract by Amarillo has led to great activity and the amount is expected to be raised in due time.

## Poultry in Texas

Texas has within the last few years made very rapid strides in all the various industries, says the Dallas News. Perhaps no one department of either of them has increased in importance and extent with the same degree of rapidity that has marked the progress of poultry raising and breeding. So extraordinary has this advance been that there are at present very few of the states that outrank Texas in the production of poultry and eggs. It is even now asserted that one Texas county outranks every county of every other state in the union in poultry raising. This is Lampasas county. This assertion was made by F. M. Anderson at a meeting of the Johnson County Poultry Association recently held in Cleburne. Mr. Anderson said on that occasion:

"To show what a poultry association can do for a county, I would call attention to the record made by Lampasas county. This county organized a poultry association several years ago; now it is the leading poultry county in the world. Poultry is shipped from there to New York, Philadelphia and the eastern markets. Up to last year Petaluma, Cal., was the leading market, but now Texas takes the lead, and Johnson county is not going to be left out of the progressive column."

There are many Texas counties that are very little behind Lampasas in this respect. As indicative of the great interest manifested in this particular industry in Texas, it is only necessary to call attention to the great number of poultry shows that are held annual-

ly in various portions of the state. The management of these exhibitions all assert that this year's shows will be the largest and best of any ever held in the state, and, judging from the great preparations being made, it certainly looks that way. Almost every well settled county in the state is preparing to have a poultry show some time during the year.

It has been only a few years since Texas assumed anything like prominence in poultry production, and its present rank in this industry is due largely to the impetus given by the poultry shows, as well as by the various fairs. The state fairs set the example by holding annual exhibits of poultry along with other exhibitions. These poultry exhibits proved very attractive, and it was not long until poultry shows were being held in various sections of the state.

It may not prove uninteresting in this connection to take a glance at the value of the poultry and egg production of the United States. It is estimated that the number of chickens produced the census year of 1900 was 250,623,114. Iowa was the largest producer, being credited with 20,043,343. The production of eggs was estimated at 1,293,662,433 dozen. This gave 3.29 poultry and seventy dozen eggs per capita. The total valuation of both the poultry and eggs is estimated at \$500,000,000. This will doubtless be surprising to those who have not investigated the value of the products of the poultry raiser.

In other words, eggs and poultry are worth more than wheat, which is \$450,000,000; oats, \$300,000,000; potatoes, \$150,000,000; barley, \$65,000,000; tobacco, \$55,000,000; all kinds of sugar, syrup and molasses, \$75,000,000; iron, \$85,000,000; petroleum, \$119,000,000.

Thus it is seen that the modest little hen is a very valuable asset when we come to calculate the wealth of the country. The above figures show that poultry products are \$91,000,000 more valuable than the production of barley, tobacco, sugar and molasses, iron and petroleum.

Probably no other investment pays the farmer more handsomely in proportion to the amount invested than that laid out in poultry. Added to this, too, is the fact that no country home is complete without a nice flock of fowls, and many people in the cities and towns are raising poultry for both pleasure and profit.

## CATTLE TO EQUAL CORN FED STOCK

### Shipments Late in Montana This Season

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 13.—The rains of this spring and summer have served to keep vegetation green much longer than usual, and it is only recently that the grass has begun to cure. For this reason stock shipments from this part of the state will be later this year, for beef must be put into shipping condition; must have the hard tallow on; and nothing will do this but the cured grass.

John Edwards, foreman for the P. Cross Cattle Company, was in Havre and stated that the Bear Paw Ranchers' Association would not start their beef round-up before the 15th or 20th of September, as cattle would not be in prime before that date. In speaking of conditions on the range he said:

"Cattle will be butter fat this year and go into shambles in Chicago and St. Paul as sleek and round and trim as any of the corn-fed stock from Missouri or Iowa. The feed is fine all over the country and the stock is showing the effects of it. There has been plenty of water, so that they have not been compelled to wear the tallow off in going after it from the feeding grounds.

"The losses of last winter in both this country and Canada have been greatly exaggerated, as the round-ups that have taken place show. The Conrad-Price-Williams Cattle Company, that had stock seventy miles north of Maple creek in Canada and that they feared were entirely wiped out—for the winter was much more severe there than it was in any of the country south of Maple creek—found 60 per cent of their stock in the round-up, and there is always considerable stock that is not caught by a round-up, especially after a hard winter. That means that the round-ups below that district will find a better percentage of stock than this, and it will be a pleasant surprise."

## PAFFRATH TALKS OF PANHANDLE

### Tells of Recent Visit to the Land of Plenty

E. A. (Pat) Paffrath is an enthusiastic admirer of the Panhandle country and has the following to say on his return from a recent visit to that section of the state:

"Indeed that is a wonderful country. The more one sees of it and thinks about it and learns about it the more wonderful it becomes. Sneed Bros. of Amarillo, Texas, bought last year on the Pecos some 2-year-old steers. The steers were light of frame and rather high off the ground. Today they have spread and grown until they actually look like natives. The cattle have been kept about twenty-five miles north of Amarillo on their ranch that they bought out of the L. X. ranch. Some native calves in the Amarillo country have been sold for fall delivery at \$16 for steers and \$14 for heifers. I am not at liberty to give the brand, nor the name of the purchaser, nor the name of the owner, for private reasons; nevertheless it is true. All kinds of live stock thruout that country are simply doing as fine on the open range as if they were being fully fed.

"There is corn in Moore county, Texas, on the Blue river, that will make fifty bushels to the acre, as fine as a man can find anywhere. The best corn belongs to Mrs. Drummond, a widow. Mr. Avery's wheat in Moore county, that he thought was not going to be worth cutting in the spring, thrashed out sixteen bushels to the acre. That whole country for a radius of over 100 miles around Amarillo looks like a wheat field in the spring, simply beautiful, and all of the lakes are full of water. Corn and all forage crops, as well as alfalfa, are turning out fine, and it is the same thing until you get down to Estelline on the Red river on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad; from there this way it is somewhat drier, but all kinds of live stock are just as fine as can be, just as fat as could be desired, and the crop is finer clear down to Wichita Falls. All kinds of feed crops are fine. Some of the farmers say cotton needs rain, while other contend that it is best not to have rain.

### People Are Ambitious

"The people thruout this country are an exceptionally ambitious and energetic people, you might say entirely 'white,' and are over the average in education. Most of them live in their own homes. They indeed are prosperous and happy. This whole country is not only a very fertile country, but produces a great per cent of increase of live stock and is a fine country to which to develop live stock. It not only yields large crops, but all of their live stock take premiums wherever exhibited at the various fairs of the United States. Not only take premiums at fairs, but they are in great demand by the buyers that come thru the country to buy live stock to take to the northwest and to the central feeding states. Not only so, but they class high and weigh well when shipped to any of the markets; not only so, but small grain also classes high and is of a high quality.

"I saw Mr. Cook at Electra, Texas, buy from a number of people of the Waggoner colony red rust-proof oats, paying for them 55c a bushel. You will find by asking any of the grain dealers that the wheat and oats grown anywhere in that country grades and classes high and weighs heavy. You can ask the cotton buyers and they will tell you that the cotton produced in that country classes high, and that the soil is such that when the cotton falls out, the ground does not stain it. It is of a silky, glossy, long, strong staple, bringing, as all other things produced in that country, a good price in all the markets.

"The watermelons and cantaloupes grown in the Vernon country are sweet and of fine flavor, having gained a national reputation, commanding a high price in all of the markets of the country. This country can stand a great deal of rain and a great deal of drouth, and this naturally must be attributed to the richness of the soil, the altitude and the climatic conditions, nearly all of it having fine water and plenty of it. It is one of the most healthful countries in the world, being above malaria and yellow fever, and being an open country, there is nearly always a fine breeze. It is simply wonderful. These are the only words that might describe it.

"The people in this whole country

are now interesting themselves in the development of the dairy business, hog growing and poultry producing. All three of these industries are wonderfully well adapted to that and the Amarillo part of the country, by reason of the fact that the above is a fine alfalfa, milo maize and kaffir corn country."

### Old People in the Home

Epitomist.

The farmer who has a father or father-in-law living with him is fortunate, for he it is who attends to all the small affairs of the place and sees to it that nothing is overlooked or forgotten. He repairs the old fences, grafts and trims the trees, pets the animals, keeps the tools and implements in condition and is ready to give competent advice whenever needed. When one visits such a farm and observes the thousand good results that may be traced to the experience, watchfulness and industry of the old father or mother the belief is gained that no family circle is complete without such a person. The grandfather delights in getting ready the fuel and keeping the fires in condition and the stories he can tell of the times when he was a boy are amusing and instructive. Old people are so essential to the comfort and cheerfulness of farm life that it would be an excellent idea for some of us to take in a childless old person and make believe he is our blood relation.

There is too much talk on the part of young people about having to "keep" father and mother. There never was yet an old man or woman on a farm, unless helpless from sickness or other misfortune, who did not earn more than the cost of their living. An old lady is in mind who is past ninety and so lame that she uses a cane, and yet she helps wonderfully with the work of the household. She pares the fruit and potatoes, patches, darns and knits and is never idle. She is the very personification of cheerfulness and good humor. Besides the advice she gives, which is worth far more than can be estimated, she is the life and sunshine of the home. She lives with her daughter and there are two grandchildren, young ladies, who have found in their grandmother an ally and comrade besides a safe and reasonable counsellor.

Grandparents and children seem to have been made for each other. Children brought up under the care of a grandmother or grandfather should turn out to be better and wiser men and women than others not so fortunately situated. The influence of old persons in the home is for good and their hearts yearn for the welfare and prosperity of the family. Shame on the son or daughter who ever allows even within their most secret heart a wish that the bent forms were absent or the kind old voice still.

Some old people are cranky and queer, but all cranky and queer people are not old. If old persons are queer most likely they receive queer treatment. When men and women approach the border land of mortality and feel upon their faded cheeks the fresh breath of the eternal morning, they become more observant of slights and more sensitive to harsh treatment. They likewise become more responsive to kindness and are often termed childish because they make much of so-called little things. If treated with the gentleness and consideration to which gray hairs are entitled, there is not one old person in a hundred but will prove amiable and complaisant.

Their places will soon be vacant and heart aches will remain if we have not treated them as they should be treated. Lest that sin be laid up against any of us let us resolve to always bear in mind how the patient old hands ministered unto us in times when we were helpless and when the feet that now are slow and heavy went on willing errands for our necessities. Let them be treated with patience, kindness and consideration. It is their due and it is our duty.

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### SICK HEADACHE,

cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give keen appetite,

### DEVELOP FLESH

and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar coated.

Take No Substitute.

## PAFFRATH TALKS OF PANHANDLE

All Stock on Open Range Are  
Doing Well

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growing and poultry producing. All three of these industries are wonderfully well adapted to that and the Amarillo part of the country, by reason of the fact that the above is a fine alfalfa, milo maize and kaffir-corn country."

## The Old, Old Story

BY BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

Not long ago a German statistician read 139 novels in order to discover the general method of proposing marriage.

We are not told whether the gentleman needed the information for his own purposes or whether he was simply curious as to how other men got around the vital question.

Every girl as she grows up has an idea as to how she would like to be proposed to. Needless to say it is always in the most romantic manner and circumstances.

At 15 it seems perfectly natural to imagine a man getting down on his knees and declaring his love in impassioned phrases.

Evidently one's ideal in regard to proposals changes imperceptibly, for, when a few years later the first proposal actually arrives the fact that it altogether differs from one's youthful dreams does not seem to materially detract from it.

According to the statistics compiled by the German professor about 100 proposing lovers were accepted and 50 rejected. Of these 72 held her hand when they were proposing, 67 kissed her on the lips and only 2 kissed her hand.

Fifteen of the lovers were so excited that they could not say a word; as many more were a prey to remorse, and 7 could not say anything except to thank her.

As to the ladies, 87 already knew that a declaration of love was coming and 82 of them fell into the arms of their lovers. Only 16 of the 150 decided to be sisters.

When a man is in love one would naturally suppose that he would take advantage of the first favorable opportunity that occurred.

But a great many men will let chance slip thru sheer nervousness.

I know of a man who was in love with a girl and apparently was always just on the point of proposing to her. The girl knew he loved her; in fact, everybody knew it, and yet the proposal hung fire.

Friends were always making opportunities for him and the girl herself helped matters along in an unobtrusive, womanly way.

And where do you think that man finally got his courage up to the proposing point? In a crowded street car, going home from the theater.

That is a true story, for the girl told it to me herself.

"It wasn't very romantic," she said ruefully, "but he says that if he hadn't done it suddenly on the spur of the moment he never could have done it at all."

Girls don't seem to take it into consideration that a man is shy about proposing, and yet the average man is exceedingly shy and nervous over it and most sincerely fears and dreads a refusal.

It does not often happen that a proposal comes quite unexpectedly to a girl. It may come a little sooner than she expects, but the girl of any intelligence knows when a man is growing to care for her.

If she means to refuse him, it is very unkind to allow him to propose.

Some men, of course, cannot be stopped and rush on to their fate in spite of the greatest discouragement.

But to allow a man to propose simply for the sake of adding to her conquests is contemptible work for any girl to engage in.

Men do not pine away when they are refused. They may be desperately blue and unhappy for some time, but eventually cheer up and go acourting some other lovely damsel and live happy ever after.

So be wise, girls, and be sure of the state of your mind and heart before you refuse a man.

"I say this because so many girls write, telling me that they have sent a man away and later found out that they really liked him after all.

Don't accept him unless you are sure you love him and don't refuse him unless you are sure you don't love him. Learn to know your own mind.

The total amount of notes in circulation of the Bank of Japan on July 13 last was \$152,000,000, with a specie reserve amounting to \$74,000,000.

## HORTICULTURE

Trees Cannot Be Acclimatized

Trees are fixed, almost inflexible, in their habits. For centuries, indeed as long as we have record, each species has kept in its beaten ways; insisting on the same average of temperature and refusing to grow where this could not be found; seeking and occupying certain kinds of soil and demanding certain amounts of moisture and avoiding situations where these were wanting.

The latest authorities go so far as to declare that trees cannot be acclimatized; that is, that even the ingenuity and perseverance of man are unable to induce trees to change their habits far enough to adopt a country not closely like their native habitat. For a time the forester may use various devices to surround a tree with artificial conditions by which, so to speak the tree is deluded into feeling at home. But as soon as the forester's care is withdrawn in such cases, the tree is seized with homesickness and dies of it.

This fastidiousness in the habits of trees has its good and its bad sides. It absolutely limits the forester's choice of trees to grow in a given region. To seek to force tree growth in uncongenial conditions is entirely fruitless. But, on the other hand, there is practical certainty of results. If beech or spruce thrives where the average warmth and moisture of the growing season from year to year ranges between certain degrees, then wherever else, in the northern hemisphere at least, the same average is found, the forester may plant beech or spruce, whether or not they be not already there, with confidence that they will flourish.

The same law works both ways. If the forester finds beech or spruce or any other tree growing in a region of which the climatic conditions are not recorded, he knows within very narrow limits what the climate is, simply because he knows that at home this tree grows in such a climate. In other words, trees, especially of course those which are particularly fastidious, are very satisfactory substitutes for thermometers and barometers so far as the average temperature and moisture conditions during the vegetative season are concerned.

There is a close relation between a tree's demands upon temperature and its demands upon soil. Given the proper temperature, it will grow where the soil is unfriendly; and given the most congenial soil, it will grow where the temperature is not ideal. The colder and wetter the soil, the better will it grow with a relatively high temperature; the drier and warmer the soil, the better will it grow with a relatively low temperature. Thus, on a northern slope the forester will often find it safe to plant trees which would not thrive on the southern slope of the same mountain, because northern slopes are cooler and moister than southern ones, and this difference may suffice to offset a slight disadvantage in the general temperature of the region.

There is a wide variation among trees as to the range of temperature which they endure. Some, such as the Douglas fir, yellow pine, eastern spruce, or aspen, grow over wide areas from north to south; others, such as Mexican white pine, eucalyptus, or redwood, are more narrowly confined. But it should not be inferred that only geographic lines can be drawn for the distribution of any species. The right temperature conditions may be found outside of the geographic distribution at higher or lower altitudes. A southern species whose home is in the mountains may possess a second home in the northern latitudes of a level country, and a northern lowland species may thrive also on mountains in the south.

Frequently trees are distributed over a country not continuously but in isolated groups, like black hemlock, which occurs in the Sierras, in the Cascades, and at sea level in Alaska, but not in the lower country between. This is simply because the required temperature, the prevalent in the northern part of a region, is found only in the higher altitudes as one goes farther and farther to the south.

The forester, following these broad first principles of silviculture, may work in harmony with nature and so achieve in every locality the best results with the lowest percentage of failure.

Value of Cotton Seed to Farmers. (W. C. Welborn, Texas Experimental Station, College Station.)

In considering the question of selling a product we must of course take into account the buyer's ability and his willingness to pay the price we propose asking, and what to do with

the product in case we cannot get the buyer to pay our price.

With cotton the Farmers' Union has determined to ask 15 cents a pound, which would seem little enough in view of the crop outlook and the values consumers are now paying for cotton goods. But if the buyer could not or would not pay the price the farmer would have to store the cotton until one party or the other saw fit to recede and come to a basis of understanding.

The farmer must eventually sell his cotton. He can make no other use of it. So must the spinner buy cotton or his machinery costing millions will be worth no more than scrap iron.

The union also proposes to hold cotton seed for \$16 a ton, and this price, I expect to show, is no more than most farmers could make them worth by utilizing them at home, and not as much as mills could afford to pay at present prices of product. Oil mills, too, have their millions invested in machinery that would go to the junk heap if they could not buy seed. Of course, no just minded farmer would wish to bring about the result suggested unless the mills failed or refused to pay as much for seed as he could realize by keeping them, and in addition a fair division of any profits accruing over and above this price.

What shall the farmer, then, do with his seed in case he does not sell to the oil mill? Some may be situated so as to find them useful as a fertilizer, others may use them for feeding to cattle, and still others may feed them and save the manure as a fertilizer for their crops.

An average ton of cotton seed will contain about 60 pounds of nitrogen, the most valuable ingredient in fertilizers and worth about 16 cents a pound; about 30 pounds of phosphate acid worth 6 cents a pound and about 20 pounds of potash worth 5 cents a pound. These prices are perhaps lower than farmers have to pay for commercial fertilizers. This will give the ton of seed a fertilizing value of \$12.40.

It is true that 1000 pounds of cotton seed meal will have a little more plant food than a ton of seed, and it is also true, as shown by a great number of experiments, that the meal is generally a little more valuable to plants and gives somewhat better results the first year. It is likewise true that the seed have a more lasting value and will show better results the second and third years after use than the meal.

The seed, being more bulky in proportion to plant food contained, will tend to restore to the land the humus, or vegetable mold, so lacking in so much of the older cultivated lands of the south.

Texas has more cattle than any other state in the union. If the eight millions of Texas cattle could get to them, they would eat every seed raised in the state in 60 days time, and not leave enough to plant.

In case the farmer does not sell his seed, feeding ought to be his most profitable course to pursue, especially where the manure can be utilized.

In recommending the feeding of cotton seed, we should not fail to notice the objectionable features of this feed. Fed in large quantity to an animal not used to them they may produce scours. In feeding cattle in a large way in feed lots it would most likely never be safe to feed seed without carefully mixing with hulls or other bulky feed so that individual animals would not over eat and sicken on them. Where animals are confined, each having its own feed trough, as in the case of dairy cows, seed have been fed for fifty years at least, by large numbers of farmers in quantities often running up to one-third bushel to the grown animal per day, with uniformly good results.

There are milk cows enough in the state of Texas to eat every seed that now goes to the oil mills, allowing eight months of feeding and a peck of seed per day per cow. This is an amount that thousands of dairymen over the south would testify is safe and profitable to feed. The dairy cows would no doubt make profitable returns in milk and butter for all seed eaten.

(To be continued.)

### Bees Invade Street Car

There is a nice swarm of bees in a tree at the street car switch on Clarksville street and the first man to them this morning can get a nice hive free of charge. About dusk last Friday, while Motorman Lewis was waiting on the switch at the Catholic church for another car to pass the swarm of bees came circling thru the air, and being attracted by the lights in the car, descended and commenced to boil in thru the open windows. Not wishing to yield possession to them, Motorman Lewis hurriedly closed the doors and windows and then began to stamp vigorously with his foot on the gong, which caused the bees to settle on the limb of a big oak tree extending out into the street in from the Culbertson lot. It is not known where the bees came from.—Paris News.

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**POOR ECONOMY IN  
CHEAP EGG CASES**

Cheaper Price on Market Because of Breakage

My attention was called one day last week to a consignment of nineteen cases of dirty eggs from a prominent Indiana shipper, the goods being packed in cardboard cases, the like of which has not, I think, been seen before in this market. The sides, bottom and tops of these cases were of single pieces of heavy straw board, about one-eighth of an inch thick; the ends and center partition were of one quarter inch wood with strawboard attached to each side. The cases present rather a neat appearance, but they are by no means rigid enough for the safe carriage of eggs, and their use must be strongly condemned for this reason.

The shipment in question was said to be free from checked eggs when started from the west, but the top layers were badly broken on arrival, so much so that \$3 per case was the best price obtainable for them, altho the same goods if in wooden cases and unbroken would doubtless have been worth \$3.30 or possibly \$3.60. The railroad companies will not accept shipments in such cases at the regular freight rates except at the owner's risk, and it would be impossible to establish any claim against the transportation lines for breakage, unless possibly a higher freight rate is paid, which would offset any difference in price between these cases and the regular wooden cases.

The cases are put together with ordi-

nary wire nails and the strawboard, besides being too limber to make a rigid package when filled, is too weak to keep the nail heads from pulling thru; but even if this latter fault were remedied by the use of nails with large flat heads, the most serious objection to their use would not be removed. There seems to be a place for a good strong, rigid egg case, if such can be made cheaper than the wood cases, but we have not yet seen a perfectly satisfactory substitute as yet, and it is very poor economy to save a little cost by using a substitute for wood which will be less likely to result in more or less breakage of eggs; it doesn't take very much breakage to make a greater loss than the entire cost of the case—An Egg Man in the New York Produce Review.

**SURE PANHANDLE CROP**

Pigs Not Affected by Insect Pests, Says Leader

One of the most luscious fruits of Lubbock county is the plump and juicy pig. From the day he bursts forth he thrives and ripens in a remarkable manner in this balmy climate. No curculio bores his skin to mar his beauty with blemishes; no boll weevil punctures his epidermis to blight and wither him; no canker worm invades his interior to cause dry rot; no mold mars his beauty, but he continues to grow and ripen with each succeeding day until he becomes a toothsome morsel for use at home and a sound shipper for abroad that pays large dividends for the care that has been bestowed upon him. Great is the pig and great is the country in which he flourishes. Plant more pigs.—Lubbock Leader.

**Boy Fined for Crying**

A negro boy by the name of Arm-



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**SISTERS OF ST. MARY**

strong was fined \$1 and costs by a jury in Squire Benderman's court Wednesday afternoon for howling too loud while his mother whipped him. The charge against him was disturbing the peace. The boy's mother is a strapping negro woman and from all appearances is able to apply a vigorous lash to the rear of her offspring, which she was evidently doing, judging

from the boy's lusty yelling. While the performance was going on the boy broke loose and ran into the street, yelling with every breath. An officer nabbed him and the fine resulted.

A. Houser represented the defense in the suit and has taken an appeal. The verdict caused considerable comment on the streets.—Midland Reporter.

## TALKS WITH TEXAS STOCKFARMERS

Continued from Page 5

have an income that will be comfortable at least.

R. H. Scott, who has his home in Parker county, and sends his letters thru the Weatherford postoffice, is a farmer and fruit grower who is well pleased with the outlook for his section, being a banner one after a few years. He has an orchard that brings in something of a revenue even in as dry a year as this, and besides has corn, cotton and various other crops, such as peanuts and peas for his stock. Mr. Scott is an excellent farmer, just as most of the farmers in Parker county are, or rather as all that the reporter met were. As the knowledge of better methods for accomplishing the same results striven for, become fixed in the average farmer's mind, there will be an end of the old and a coming of the new, sure.

Among the men who live near Weatherford and make tickling the soil to make it give up its good things, is Henry Means, a well known farmer, fruit and truck grower. Mr. Means makes his business pay him. In addition to his other crops, he has a crop of chickens, also, if one may use such a word in connection with birds, and this crop bears him 1,000 birds a year. That will be what he says he will have the coming year. He breeds pure blooded Plymouth Rocks and keeps his strain as pure as it is possible for them to be kept. Mr. Means being a Texan and public spirited, will have in the Fort Worth Poultry and Pet Stock show, several coops of his birds, and it will take a good lot to keep him from taking the prizes which will be hung up for the best chickens. He is a typical Parker county man.

The two Hearts, D. M. Sr. and Jr., are noteworthy examples of how all people of southern strain come back to the soil at last when the chance is given them. Mr. Hart Sr. is a veteran of the Confederate armies, and while old in years is still vigorous and energetic and seemingly younger than he looks. He farms, has an orchard, raises chickens and lives on the place. He is following at his age what a very large majority of the Confederate soldiers followed just before and just after the war—farming. His son, D. M. Jr., also lives on the farm, but he runs and controls a grocery store in Weatherford, in addition to his farm interests. Mr. Hart Sr. makes a practice of breeding and raising several varieties of poultry, and it is hoped that he will have some of his good ones on hand in Fort Worth during the poultry show.

The ladies of Parker county are not behind the men in their efforts to keep their county up to the pace. Mrs. Mattie Blair is an instance in point. This lady is a very cultured woman, and is the president of the Weatherford Twentieth Century club, the soul of the intellectual culture of the county and town being centered in this organization. She edits the poultry department of the Plain Texan, one of Weatherford's oldest and most popular papers.

"I am certainly pleased to meet you," said Mrs. Blair, "not only as a fellow member of the press, but also as a worker on that sterling paper, The Telegram. I am a contributor to the Plain Texan, not only editing its poultry department, but other subjects. I am also engaged in raising chickens, and have made quite a success of the business. The Rhode Island Reds are the strain that I believe in. I got my start from Hy Hall of Decatur, buying a male and two pullets from him and two more hens from another party. At first I was a little prejudiced against them and favored the Brown Leghorn fowls. Since then I have learned the value of the Rhode Island Reds and want no other. They will lay two eggs to the Brown Leghorn's one. One of my pullets laid twenty-five eggs in twenty-seven days. The eggs sell for \$2 per dozen and we cannot supply the demand. I have sold off all my Leghorns. I have on hand over and above my necessities fifty cockerels, which I will sell. This will leave me 250 head of chickens on hand. Pretty good, is it not, since last February? I cull closely and dispose of

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the poor specimens, if I have to eat them. I desire to keep the strain pure. The hens of the Rhode Island Reds are a reddish buff and the roosters a cherry red. Very beautiful poultry they are, too. I was hoping that you could make us a visit and see what we have by personal contact. My brother is A. A. Cloud, the horticulturist that you met. I came to Texas from Georgia years ago and have lived for thirty years in Weatherford. I am quite a veteran now."

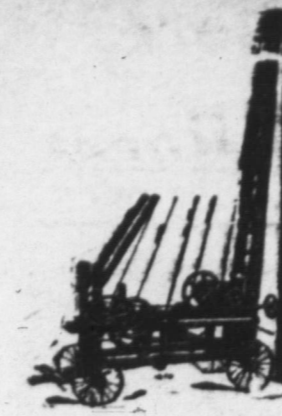
Nature has her freaks, apparently, as well as both men and women, and in the case of each or either, it is interesting to study them and try to arrive at a solution. This thought was brought home to the writer when he stood on the top of a hill southwest of Weatherford, on A. A. Cloud's farm, in drifting white sand, burning under the scorching rays of the sun and looked out over the surrounding country that lay as a great farm beneath us. There is nothing strange in this probably to people who have been on hills and looked far away and dreamed dreams, but when it is understood that beneath the white sand soil of this hill farm pure water lies at but a few inches the freak of nature will be appreciated, and the peculiarity of this identical hill understood. This is the farm of A. A. Cloud, for years well known as a farmer and horticulturist in Parker county.

"I have title to sixty-five acres of the top of this hill," said Mr. Cloud, "and fifty of it is subirrigated as you see. This is a very hot day and has been anticipated some sixty days just like it, and in consequence the sand is dryer than usual, but by using your hand and scraping it down six inches you see that it is moist and will ball up in your hand. It is nearer the surface when the weather is cooler. With a post hole digger I can get a supply of water at any time. I have good water from wells which comes up to within four feet of the surface. I have dug a hole you see for the water to collect in down there and have a trench for it to run in when it feels inclined, and during nights it rises and runs over and flows down the trench for some distance. I have planted turnips, cabbage, asparagus, peas, celery, beans, watermelons, artichokes and a variety of other stuff, besides cotton. My cotton, or all of it on the irrigated land, will produce a bale to the acre sure and maybe more. See what large bolls it has on it and the number of them. Most of the cotton where it is not subirrigated will not yield much, according to my idea, for the bolls are small and will not yield much cotton. I have fruits of all kinds, but the apple, peach, pear and plum are the main ones. My orchard is probably the oldest out here, that is the apple part of it. My land is excellent for truck farming and pays very well. I have among my apples the Ben Davis, Wine-sap, Arkansas Black, Champion and Black Ben Davis. I have picked over the trees, and what is left, while in good quantity is not up to the quality that I would wish you to get a sample of. These are good flavored apples, but I think altogether that the Delicious has the most delicate and satisfying fragrance. Here are samples of some of the kinds mentioned. In peaches I have a variety all good, but I believe that what I have named the 'Cloud Cling' is the best. As you see it is not ripe yet fully, but it is a white peach with a faint rose color at the top. It is very juicy when fully ripe and a very edible peach.

"This cottonwood tree, by the field well, is fourteen years old, and is thirty-six inches in diameter. It is a landmark for all the surrounding country, for being on top of a hill it stands out above and larger than any other tree or timber in the section. Its shade is very refreshing on a hot day to the weary worker. Of course goobers, peas and other feed stuffs do well, as you see their leaves are green and vigorous, indicating moisture. I have Bermuda grass in front and around my yard and it is always green during the months of warm weather. It is the best grass we have for pasturage and planted with 'burr' clover it will give you a green pasture all the year. I have tried it. My intention is to plant my apple orchard out in Bermuda and burr clover and thus have a good hog pasture. The grass will be a benefit in this hot sand to the trees I think and the hogs will not trouble the trees. My farm has never failed to raise all the stuff I wanted in twelve years that I have been on it. In all I have four thousand trees in my orchard and I intend setting out more. Peas? Oh, yes, I have plenty of them. The Keifer pear is the only one that does well here. The Le Compt blights too easily and is a failure more than any other. Here are samples of my pears that you are welcome to.

"I have had my attention called to lands in southwest Texas, and I would like to have your opinion on whether it would be best to go there or not.

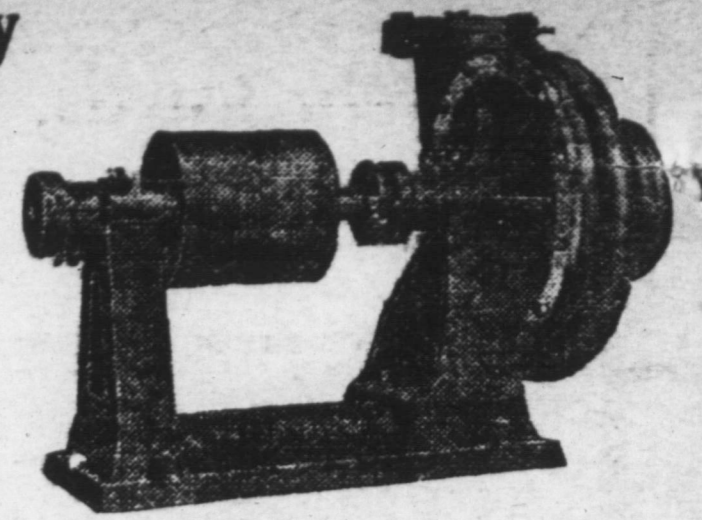
## Well Drilling Machinery



### Pumping Machinery

For Deep or Shallow Wells, in Stock at Dallas

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Centrifugal Pump.

AMERICAN WELL WORKS, 171 Commerce Street, DALLAS, TEXAS

Clyde is a better country, you say? Well, as it is most the same kind of soil as this and has subirrigation I expect it is. It might be as well to leave well enough alone and stay here. It would be hard on my wife and the children to pull up stakes and take her and them away from all their friends and relatives, especially when it is doubtful if we would better ourselves any.

"Yes, I have hogs. The Guinea-Essex is my stock and they make a good cross and fatten rapidly and make good meat. Of course everybody has their preference. I am glad to have met you and The Telegram certainly is good to take such an interest in us farmers and we should reciprocate. Come again whenever you are near." Samples of Mr. Cloud's white peaches, apples and pears can be seen at The Telegram's office.

Fred Fondren, who lives on Willow Creek, in Parker county, is a farmer who experiments, and is always pleased when his experiments come to something valuable to let the public know what he has, and show it. On April 27 he planted thirteen acres in a certain white corn, and altho the drouth struck it at a very critical time, which the ears show, still he gathered sixty-six bushels to the acre. The corn has a large ear and is full to the end of the cob. The drouth of course caused it to shrink a little in weight, but it is still a thing in corn that is good to look upon. A sample of it was shown in the Herald office in Weatherford.

W. H. Dozier lives southwest of Weatherford on R. F. D. No. 2, and is a farmer who if one thing fails to make, has other irons in the fire ready to try again—in other words, he is a diversifier, who diversifies. Mr. Dozier said that he had planted about two acres in watermelons, and despite the drouth he had already sold \$150, or \$75 per acre, from the patch, and had a lot more that would be sold. He was then on his wagon with a load of fine melons, which he said he would sell readily for good money. He said that he did not believe that the average of the cotton crop would reach a bale to five acres. It was very sorry and if the rain did not come soon and loosen up the heat he did not believe the cotton would make much of anything.

When Lee Coffman bought his place last spring and moved in, he found that Johnson grass composed the principal product that the farm could boast of. Last year a fine crop of hay was harvested from the fields and the prospect looked bright for another year of haying, but not for cotton or corn. His place lies right along the Weatherford road, southwest, and is a lovely piece of land laying just right for cultivation. Nothing daunted, Mr. Coffman took a hitch in his galluses and went to work. He knew that there was work before him and of a hard kind, and that sitting on the gallery whittling and cussing Johnson grass would not hinder its growth. How it was done, except that he worked early and late, and is still working, no one can justly say, but that the Johnson grass has disappeared from the field and specially straight rows of cotton has taken its place is a fact, and it is

very clean cotton, too, with not a sprig of grass in sight. Mr. Coffman said that he knew that work had to be done that would beat the Johnson grass growing and he set in to do it and did it. Mr. Coffman is to be congratulated on his pluck, for it takes pluck to tackle a task such as he did and win out.

Joshia ullington lives near Weatherford, where he gets his mail. He is a stock farmer who raises feed and stock for the money there is in the business and for the love of the animals. Horses, mules, hogs, cattle, jacks and jennies are all to be found among his stock and he generally raises feed sufficient for all purposes. This year he is a little short, but is not pessimistic in the least, that is if he was he kept it to himself. He also raises corn and cotton. Of this latter he said that it would be a bale to six acres this year, but not more. Grass will be short this winter for men with surplus stock, and there is possibly some that will get frightened early in the season and sell, but Mr. Bullington is not one of these.

W. S. Kirk lives among the small farmers south of Weatherford and is one himself. His address is R. F. D. No. 2, Weatherford. He is a stockman-farmer and breeder of chickens. In fact, he has on hand something to sell all the time and whenever he goes to town he carries something to dispose of and pay the expenses of the trip. It has been too common a practice for the farmer to go to town several miles away to buy stores for his farm, his horse and mules, drawing an empty wagon, thus losing a half day and nothing sold or made. He has 80 acres of land, but it is good land and is worth now from \$40 to \$50 an acre. With constant attention to business and selling something which brings money every day Mr. Kirk will soon be on easy street and can then apply his surplus to improving the productive capacity of his acres.

John M. Hart resides in Parker county near Weatherford and is a stock farmer, raising cattle, hogs, and sheep on his place. He is also engaged in farming and has cotton, corn and other stuff in the shape of feed that seems almost indigenous to the section where he lives. It has been very dry since July 12 down his way, still he is no worse off than his neighbors who have cattle to feed. Grass is the great stock and its shortness will be punctuated by nearly a famine if it does not rain at once and frost keep off till late in December. Sheep do well and as they eat weeds and short grass, they will hold out longer than cattle.

### Died in Pulpit

While preaching last night at Hog Eye Church, six miles southeast of this city, Rev. J. E. Everett fell in the pulpit and was dead almost by the time any one could reach his side.

His death occurred at 9 o'clock and he was talking earnestly when the stroke came. There was only a moment's notice and he fell unconscious, expiring almost immediately.

The deceased came here a short time ago from the Indian Territory. He was a Baptist minister.—Gainesville Messenger.



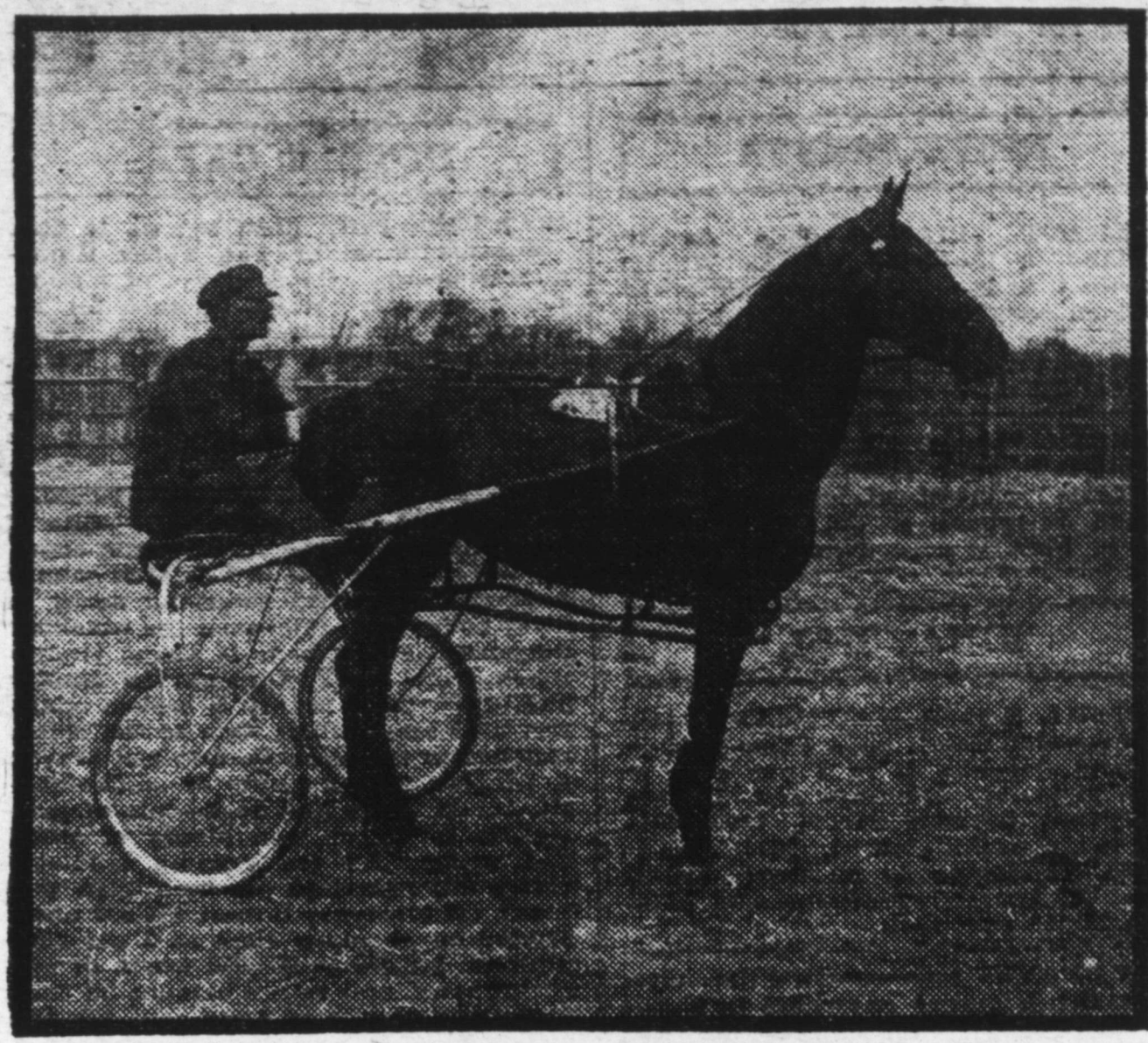
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in our stables all the year. When at the stockyards call and see them. Terms to suit you. All fully guaranteed breeders and our insurance contract with each animal.

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

### Choineta Curtis, a Popular Mare In Training for the Fall Races



Choineta Curtis, the splendid pacer owned by W. F. Walker of this city, has been entered in several of the stakes to be run at the fall meeting in Fort Worth. This animal has a mark of 2:12 1/4, and is progressing nicely in her training. In the above picture Trainer Al Lawler is shown in the sulky.

### SHEEP MEN ARE A PROSPEROUS LOT

#### Montana Breeders Are Reaping Harvest of Dollars

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 13.—Never have the sheepmen of Montana experienced that degree of prosperity which exists today. Within the last two months there has been a phenomenal jump in all prices for all kinds and classes of sheep, the increase being approximately 50 cents over that of two months ago.

"Where a few years ago sheepmen were in the business for the wool and gave little attention to the mutton end of the business, today conditions are reversed," said Lewis Penwell today. "Mutton is the product and wool the byproduct."

The mutton demand has broken all records and is increasing every day. Seemingly that deep lodged antipathy which was fostered by the cattlemen against the eating of mutton, has disappeared. No one is able to give the cause for the sudden demand for the flesh sheep, save that it exists and is making dollars for the men in the business.

Where a few years ago a mutton buyer in Montana was almost unheard of and it was necessary for the grower to ship to Chicago or some other market point, today the buyers cover the state and the grower does not go off his ranch to dispose of his sheep, which means just so much more profit for him.

So great has the consumption of mutton become that it is now a serious question to secure breeding stock, as every kind of animal is hurried off to market. On account of the prohibitive prices prevailing, there are no new people going in the business, and the men that are in it are reaping gold dollars.

Some idea of what the sheep business has come to can be realized from the prices existing in the state today. Two-year-old ewes cannot be bought

**School Lands a Specialty**  
**D. E. SIMMONS**  
Lawyer  
Austin, Texas

for less than \$2.50; yearlings for \$5, and aged ewes at \$4.50. A few years ago prices ranged from \$2 to \$3.50. There has been a great decrease in the number of sheep in Montana due to the unprecedented demand on the outside. It is estimated that there is fully 25 per cent decrease in the wool crop this year over that marketed a year ago. It is figured that approximately 30,000,000 pounds of wool were sheared in Montana this year, where a year ago 40,000,000 pounds were sheared.

A good sale was made recently by the Blair-Penwell company. Buyers came to the ranch and 5,000 lambs were sold at \$5.50 per hundred pounds, leaving an estimate net profit to the company of \$3.85 per hundred.

### 2 NEW RULES FOR CATTLE SHIPMENT

#### Dr. Parker Reports Progress in Tick Extermination


Dr. Joseph W. Parker of San Antonio, who has charge of the federal work of tick extermination that is being conducted in Texas, says favorable progress is being made in a number of West Texas counties, including Borden, Glasscock, Upton and Crane, where a number of dipping vats have been constructed and the new arsenical dip used with general satisfaction.

He requests the publication of two resolutions recently adopted by the state livestock sanitary board for the general information of cattlemen. One of them refers to the shipment of southern cattle from Iatan, a shipping station located on the Texas and Pacific railway in Mitchell county, near the Howard county line, and the other refers to the dipping of cows which have been driven from above the 11 1/2 to points below in order to ship the calves before returning them to their former pastures.

The first resolution referred to is as Iatan must secure permission from all parties or owners of pasture whose pastures they desire to drive over or thru in going to and from Iatan pens, and that an inspector of the commission would assist all shippers in designating a trail for such shipments, provided said permission could be secured from owners of pastures and lands in advance of any shipments of cattle of-

## 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



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### 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.

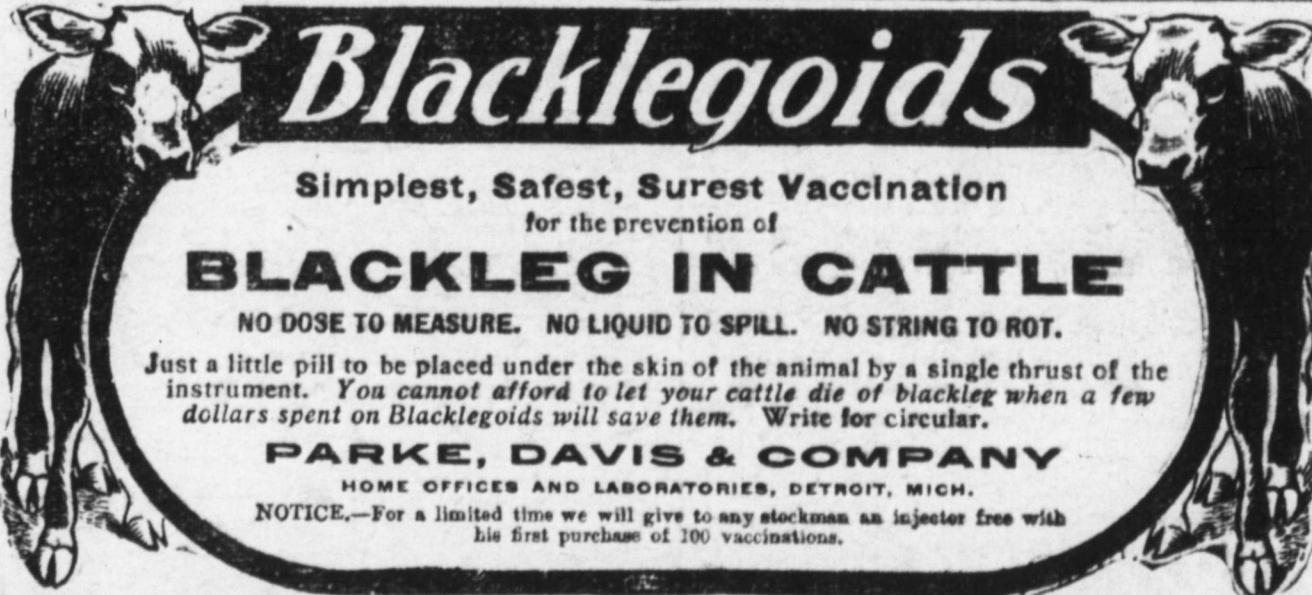
**B. C. RHOME, JR.**  
Saginaw, Texas. Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Herd headed by the Beau Brummel bull, Beau Bonnie, Reg. No. 184688. Choice bulls for sale.

**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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## Blacklegoids

Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination  
for the prevention of  
**BLACKLEG IN CATTLE**  
NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.  
Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.  
**PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY**  
HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.  
NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 200 vaccinations.



## CRADDOCK

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

ferred to be shipped from Iatan pens, Iatan, Texas.  
This resolution was passed Feb. 24, and certified by J. H. Wilson, chairman of the state livestock sanitary board.  
The second resolution is as follows:  
At a meeting of the livestock sanitary commission of Texas a resolution was adopted permitting the shipment of cattle that originate above the quarantine line to drive to San Angelo, Sweetwater and Abilene for the purpose of shipping calves, provided that the mother cows of such calves shall follow:  
The Iatan stock pens at Iatan, Texas, be and the same are open for the shipment of southern cattle until Sept. 1, 1907. Those who desire to ship from be dipped in arsenic dip before returning above the quarantine line, under supervision of an inspector authorized to supervise the dipping of cattle.  
This resolution was adopted July 16, and is also certified by Chairman Wilson. The dry weather has prevented much dipping that would otherwise have been done.



## 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.

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

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 Fanhandle 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 383.

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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.

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

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

### VEHICLES

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### DENTISTS

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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.

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.

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POSTER-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.

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PHELPS WHITE,  
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GEO. M. SLAUGHTER,  
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### HOTELS, CAFES

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

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## FOR SALE

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

Can Deliver at Kent,  
Texas, or Marfa,  
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G. S. LOCKE, Jr.  
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## FOR SALE

Forty head of registered  
Shorthorn Durham Cows  
and Heifers.

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

*C. H. Snow* on every  
box 25c

# Weekly Review Livestock Market

The market for the past week has been an unusually active one. The receipts have been fully liberal, especially for calves. The price has also held up fairly well in all classes, the beef trade experiencing the least activity. There was a fair supply of good killing steers and the grades were such as to demand a fair price from packers, who provided the main outlet for the supply on the Fort Worth market. Several buyers from the northern markets were on the ground, and the competition was keen enough to bring the local prices up to the northern prices.

The output of stock and feeding steers this week was the largest of any week in some time, receipts having included a large per cent of cattle of this class than usual, and the demand having been fairly broad, notwithstanding the adverse conditions in the way of parched pastures and prevailing and prospective high price of feed-stuffs. Packers have offered little competition on steers of a decent killer or fleshy feeder class and a large share of such kinds has sold as feeders at prices which, while in many instances lower than figures which killers have been paying, were in most cases about as high as feeder buyers have at any time stood ready to grant, while most steers more strictly of a stocker class and weighing from around 800 pounds down have sold to an improved demand at firm to stronger prices. Some well bred twos, averaging 704, made \$3.60 on Thursday, while the bulk of the 700 to 850-pound steers has sold this week around \$3.25 to \$3.40, good 800 to 1,000-pound feeders from \$3.50 to \$3.70, fair to good steer yearlings from \$2.50 to \$3, and a common dogie class around \$1.75 to \$2.25.

### Butcher Stock

After the jolt given cow values last week, marketing was somewhat reduced during the early part of the week and the trade was on an improved basis of prices, the market recovering fully 10 to 20c of last week's quarter decline by the close of Tuesday's trading, and holding steady at the advance on Wednesday. On Thursday prices eased off somewhat, the share of the run sold steady, and Friday, with a good Friday supply on offer, the market was steady with Thursday, leaving values about 10 to 15c higher on medium to good butcher

grades than a week ago. Cannery continue of spotted sale, but are moving largely at last week's closing prices, good canners and straight thin young cows suitable for pasturemen, selling from \$1.70 to \$2, and common canners from \$1.25 to \$1.50, with an occasional old shell down to \$1. Fair to good heavy butcher bulls sold largely from \$2.40 to \$2.60, with a few reaching \$2.75. The bulk went to feeder buyers at \$2.25 to \$2.35.

### Calves and Yearlings

While the record supply of 4,564 calves received here on Monday of last week has not been equaled this week, receipts have been liberal each day and the week's total foots up about 15,950 head, a larger supply by 2,500 head than arrived last week, which was the largest week's run up to that time in the market's history. The market showed an easier tone on Monday on a supply of 3,000 head, but on Tuesday, with 3,200 head on offer, the trade was strong to higher and the market decidedly active. One the two succeeding days, particularly on Thursday, weakness was again noted, the bulk of Thursday's supply selling 25c under Tuesday, the some of the good fat heavy calves and good light veals suffered hardly so much loss and in some instances common kinds lost more. Friday's market was mostly 25c lower than Thursday and 25c to 50c under the close of last week. On Tuesday and Wednesday choice heavy calves sold at the top prices of the season, one tippy load of 400-pound yearlings selling late Tuesday at \$4, and a string of 300-pound calves reaching \$4.40 on the following day, while on Thursday a seven-car string of mixed weights of good to choice quality and averaging about 250, made \$4.60. Light vealers sold up to \$5.25 prior to Thursday, when \$5 was the limit. Common to medium grades have received the full 50c decline.

### Hogs

The hog market closes the week on a strong to 5c higher basis on good hogs than last Saturday, while common kinds show little or no change in value. Receipts are expanding with the coming of cooler weather and it is believed that the long period of meager supplies is now past. Today's top was \$6.27½, made on four loads of 182 to 237-pound Oklahomas, and choice light butcher weights would doubtless have commanded \$6.30. Fair to good mixed are selling around \$6.12½ to \$6.25, and common to fair light mixed from \$5.70 to \$6.10.

### Sheep

The sheep market has ruled active on good killing grades all week, with some strength shown in prices. Good light grass wethers sold Friday at \$5.05, a choice bunch of heavy black-face ewes reached \$5.75 early in the week, and fairly good lambs sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50.

### Prices for the Week

	Top.	Bulk.
Steers—		
Monday	\$4.25	\$3.65@4.15
Tuesday	4.00	3.60@3.85
Wednesday	4.00	3.60@4.00
Thursday	4.35	3.50@4.10
Friday	4.10	3.60@4.00
Cows and Heifers—		
Monday	\$3.75	\$2.30@2.60
Tuesday	3.00	2.25@2.65
Wednesday	3.00	2.25@2.65
Thursday	3.05	2.20@2.60
Friday	3.15	2.25@2.60
Saturday	2.65	2.40@2.60
Calves—		
Monday	\$4.25	\$3.90@4.85
Tuesday	5.25	3.85@5.00
Wednesday	5.25	3.75@5.00
Thursday	5.00	3.75@4.85
Friday	5.00	3.50@4.50
Saturday	5.00	3.75@4.35
Hogs—		
Monday	\$6.25	\$6.25 @.....
Tuesday	6.30	6.10 @6.30
Wednesday	6.25	6.22½ @.....
Thursday	6.27½	6.20 @6.25
Friday	6.22½	6.10 @6.22½
Saturday	6.27½	6.25 @6.27½

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle	C.H.	Hogs	Shp.	H.&M.
Monday	3,172	3,011	264	201	53
Tuesday	3,155	3,226	399	206	17
Wednesday	4,985	2,656	726	91	56
Thursday	2,874	2,804	971	44	26
Friday	3,303	2,770	899	125	92
Saturday	525	500	400	.....	91

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

	This Last Year	week week ago.
Cattle	17,950	16,840
Calves	15,950	13,442
Hogs	3,650	2,768
Sheep	670	620
Horses and mules	335	679

Receipts for the year to date com-

pared with the corresponding periods in 1906 and 1905:

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Cattle	516,292	395,313	457,738
Calves	186,116	132,231	72,865
Hogs	385,822	403,034	322,671
Sheep	87,572	80,113	104,747
H. and M.	14,448	13,146	11,088

## Local Markets

### Market Notes

Receipts of eggs are only moderate. The quality is better than for some time past.

Tomatoes are in good supply with only a moderate request.

Grapes are firm at full quotations. For a few days prices were being cut but the war has been declared off.

Dried fruits are decidedly firm with offerings light.

Pickles are tending still higher, altho prices are now far above normal.

Colorado potatoes are now quoted at \$1.25 per bushel.

Sugar shows more strength and further advances are looked for.

Flour is expected to be advanced because of the stiffness in the wheat market.

Corn is rather weak because of the warm weather in the northern belt.

Prospects are that apples will be high the coming winter. Crops are somewhat reduced.

### Canned Meats

To retailers: Corned beef, 1-lb cans, \$1.40; 2-lb cans, \$2.60. Potted ham, in quarters, 40¢@45¢. Roast beef, 1-lb cans, \$1.30; 2-lb cans, \$2.50. Chipped beef, ½-lb cans, \$1.20@1.40; 1-lb cans, \$2.10@2.40; in glass, 1-lb, \$2.40@2.75. Veal and ham loaf, in ½-lb cans, \$1@1.10.

### Cheese and Butter

To retailers: Butter, renovated, 23½¢; fancy creamery, 28¢; country, 18¢@20¢; Clover Valley 24¢; 24-carat, 24. Cheese, daisies, single and full cream, 17½¢; longhorns, 18¢; Swiss, 21¢@25¢; imitation Swiss, 15¢; brick cheese, 11¢@15¢.

### Hides, Wool and Tallow

Prices paid: Hides, heavy dry beef, 14c lb; heavy dry fallen, 13c; light dry stock, 12c; heavy green salt, 6½¢; light green salt, 5½¢; green hides, 5c. Wool, best light medium, 18¢@20c lb; medium, six-months, 16¢@18c lb; dirty, 12¢@16c lb; burry, 10¢@12c. Tallow, No. 1, 5c lb; No. 2, 3¢@4c. Beeswax, 25c lb. No. 2, 3¢@4c.

### Grain and Feed

Northern white oats, No. 3 or better, bulk, 58¢@60¢; sacked, 61¢@63¢; Texas red seed oats, bulk, 62¢@63¢; sacked, 65¢@66¢. No. 3 mixed corn in bulk, 62¢@62½¢; sacked, 66½¢@67¢; No. 3 white corn, bulk, 64¢@65¢; sacked, 68½¢@69½¢; ear corn, 55c. Bran, \$1.30. Corn chops, \$1.25. Choice alfalfa hay, \$17; No. 1 alfalfa, \$16; Johnson grass hay, \$8; choice North Texas prairie hay, \$9.50@10. No. 2 wheat, \$1.07@1.09½; No. 2 hard wheat, \$1.03@1.06.

### Chile Supplies

Fancy red Mexican Chile peppers, per pound, 25c; Chile Piquin, per pound, 80c; garlic, per pound, 10c to 12½¢; Chile beans, 2c to 2½¢.

### Sugar, Molasses, Honey, Etc.

To retailers: Sugar, granulated, in bbls and 100-lb sacks, 5.55; granulated in 25 and 50-lb sacks, 5.60; choice yellow clarified, 5½¢; cut loaf, in bbls, 6.10c; powdered, in bbls, 6.05c. Molasses, sorghum, in bbls, 35c per gal; corn syrup, in bbls, 32c per gal; fair open kettle, in bbls, 42c per gal; sugarhouse, in bbls, 45c per gal; Georgia cane, in bbls, 40c per gal. Syrup, fancy table, 1-gal, \$2.35 per case; fancy sorghum, 1-gal, \$2.35 per case; kettle, ½-gal, \$2.50 per case; evaporated cane, \$3.75 per gal. Maple syrup, Scudder's and Old Manse Canada sap, 1-gal, \$14 per doz; ½-gal, \$7.50 per doz; ¼-gal, \$4.25 per doz; 1-qt, \$2.50 per doz; Green Mountain, gals, \$12; ½ gals, \$6.50; quarts, \$3.75; pints, \$2. Honey, wholesale prices, strained, 9½¢ per lb; comb, 10½¢@12c per lb. Candies, assorted stick, lb basis, 7½¢; mixed, 6½¢; palls, ½¢ higher; pure sugar stick, 12½¢.

### Vegetables and Green Fruits

Carrots, 25c to 40c per dozen bunches; beets, 35c to 40c per dozen bunches; lettuce, 40c per dozen bunches; Colorado celery, 60c per dozen

bunches; cauliflower, 12½¢ per pound; squash, 50c per dozen; okra, per 1-2 bushel basket, \$1; Colorado cabbage, 3c per pound; mango peppers, 30c per dozen; tomatoes, 20-pound baskets, 75c; Colorado potatoes, \$1.25 per bushel; Kansas potatoes, \$1.15 to \$1.20; Minnesota potatoes, \$1.20; round green beans, \$1.50 per ½ bushel basket; red onions, 3c per pound; yellow onions, 3c per pound; cooking apples, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bushel; Belleflower apples, \$2 per box; Tokay grapes, California, per crate, \$2.25; Black Prince, \$1.75; California peaches, \$1.75 per box; California lemons, \$6 to \$6.50 per box; imported lemons, \$6 to \$6.50 per box.

### Country Produce, Etc.

Prices paid: Eggs, per case, \$6. Poultry, hens, fat, per doz, \$3.50@3.75; springs, large size, \$3.50@3.75; medium \$3.00; turkeys, per lb, 8c; ducks, per doz, \$4; roosters, each, 10c.

### Flour and Meal

To retailers: Flour, extra special patents, \$3.00 100 lbs; high patents, \$2.75; fancy patents, \$2.50. Quotations to other points than Fort Worth, carloads, delivered: Extra special patents, 48-lb sacks, per bbl, \$5.60; high patents, per bbl, \$5.10; second patents, per bbl, \$4.80. Meal, in 35-lb sacks, 54c; 17½-lb sacks, 28c.

### Relishes, Etc.

To retailers: Pickles, 32-gal bbls, small, \$8.75; 45-gal, 5,000 count, \$17.50; medium bbls, 1,200 count, \$7.75; ½ bbls, small, \$5.50; medium, 600, \$4.50; 5-gal kegs, \$1.75. Catsup, pints, per doz, 95¢@\$2; in bulk, 5@10-gal kegs, per gal, 65c; bbls, 40c; ½ bbls, 40c. Pepper sauce, per doz, 65¢@\$2. Macaroni and Spaghetti per lb, 7c. 25-lb cases of 1-lb pkgs. Crackers, best sodas, 7c; oyster, 7c; city soda, 8c lb pkgs; 10c size, per doz, \$1. Olive oil, tins, per gal, \$2@2.25; ½ gal, \$1.15@1.30.

### Provisions

To retailers: Dry salt extras, 9½¢; dry salt regulars, 10½¢; dry salt bellies, 11½¢; bacon extras, 10½¢; bacon regulars, 11½¢; 14-16 bacon bellies, 12½¢; hams, 14½¢@15¢; fancy breakfast bacon, 22c. Lard, kettle rendered, basis tierce, 10½¢; pure lard, 11½¢; leaf, 10c; Snow White, 9½¢. Cooking oil, white, in bbls, 69c per gal; ½ bbls, 73c per gal.

### Canned Goods

To retailers: Fruits, apples, 3-lb, \$1; pineapples, sliced, \$1.75@2.40; eyeless and coreless, \$1.75@2.40; pears, 3-lb, \$1.50@3; peaches, 3-lb, \$1.85@2.75; 3-lb pie peaches, \$1.15. California fruits, extra standard, 2½-lb, peaches, lemon cling, \$2.40@2.50; yellow Crawford, \$1.85@1.90; blackberries, \$2.15; white cherries, \$2.15@2.25; apricots, \$1.75@2.50; plums, \$1.60@2.50; grapes, \$2@3.25; pears, \$2.25. Vegetables, tomatoes, 2-lb, full weight, \$1.10; 3-lb, full weight, \$1.30; okra and tomatoes, 2-lb, 90¢@95¢; asparagus, 2½-lb, \$3.75@4.25; asparagus tips, 1-lb, \$2.75@3.50; baked beans, 3-lb, 85c; baked beans, 1-lb, 45c; string beans, 2-lb, 90c; kidney beans, \$2-lb, 85¢@95¢; stringless beans, 2-lb, \$1.25; marrowfat peas, \$1.05; American petit pois, 2-lb, \$2.25; Maine corn, extra, 95¢@\$1; extra standard corn, 95¢@1.05; seconds, 75¢@85¢; sauerkraut, 3-lb, \$1.05; sweet potatoes, 3-lb, 95¢@1.10.

### Soda and Vinegar

To retailers: Soda, Arm & Hammer, 60 1-lb, \$3.30; 20 3-lb, assorted, \$3.35; 60 ½-lb, \$3.40; 61 ½-lb, \$3.30; 10 10-lb tin cans, \$4.50; sal. kegs, 140-lb, 1½¢; sal. boxes, 60-lb, 2c; bulk, keg, 112-lb, 2½¢. Vinegar, Elko, 60-gr, 26c; Star apple, 50gr, 20c; Imperial, 35-gr, 16c; Star apple, 40-gr, 37c; White Wine, 90-gr, 28c.

### Cordage

To retailers: Rope, sisal, basis ¼-inch, 9½¢; Manila, 17½¢. Twine, 4-ply, 28c; zero, 3-ply, 23c.

### Coffee and Teas

To retailers: Coffee, green, No. 1 fancy peaberry, 16c per lb; No. 1 fancy polished Rio, 14c; No. 2 choice polished Rio, 13½¢; No. 4 natural fair Rio, 12½¢. Arbuckle, per lb, 16½¢. Teas, gunpowder, 39¢@49c; blends, 25¢@50c; English breakfast, 50c.

### Dried Fruits and Nuts

To retailers: Fruits, apples, fancy evaporated, 50-lb boxes, 11c; 50-lb choice quarters, 10½¢; 50-lb choice wholes, 10½¢; Arkansas evaporated, 10c. Citrons, in 10-lb boxes, 20c. Currants, in 12-oz pkgs, 10½¢; 16-oz pkgs, 11c. Peaches, choice, new stock, 13½¢; fancy, 14½¢. Prunes, 30-40, new, 25-lb boxes, 9½¢; 40-50, 9c; 50-60, 8½¢; 60-70, 7½¢; 70-80, 7c; 80-90, 6½¢; 90-100, 4½¢. Figs, California, 10-lb boxes, 75c @ \$1; bulk white, 7c. Dates, 1-lb pkgs, 7c. Raisins, California, 3-crown, L. L. boxes, \$2; 2-crown, L. L., \$1.90; 2-crown, L. M., 50-lb boxes, 9½¢; 2-crown, L. M., 10½¢. Nuts, California soft shell walnuts, 20c lb; California soft shell almonds, 17c lb; Brazil nuts, 14c lb; filberts, 12½¢; chestnuts, 9¢@10c; peanuts, Jumbo, 10c; pecans, 20¢@25c.

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EMINENCE, KY.

# SAMPLE COPIES

## THREE

regular issues of

# The Texas Stockman Journal

and Yellow Letter!  
Did You get them?

This is the last of three regular issues sent out to a number of persons whom we felt would be sufficiently interested in The Stockman-Journal to become regular subscribers. We have written each person receiving the sample copy a

# YELLOW LETTER

in which was a proposition that should appeal to every one thus addressed. Dig up the letter, look it over, return it to us with the money. You'll always be glad you did it. The same offer will never be made again and this one will soon be discontinued.

## DO IT NOW

The Texas Stockman Journal

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.

## 70 JOIN TEXAS CATTLE ASS'N.

Great Texas Association Gets Prominent New Members

### COMMITTEE MEETS

Executive Body Holds Session and Reports Big Increase in the Ranks

The regular quarterly meeting of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association executive committee was held Tuesday morning at the office of Secretary Crowley. At the morning session reports were read and seventy applicants for membership were received into the organization.

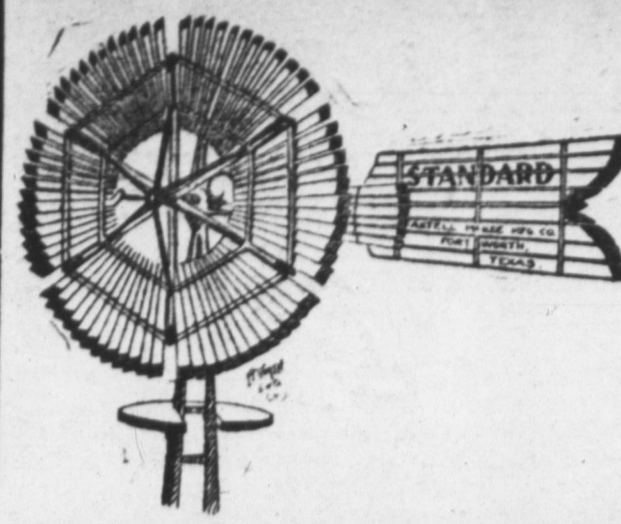
The members of the committee present were: I. N. Pryor, San Antonio; J. H. Davis, Richmond; M. O'Connor, Victoria; Oliver Loving, Jacksboro; D. B. Gardner, Fort Worth; J. H. Parramore, Abilene; J. D. Jackson, Alpine; M. B. Pulliam, San Angelo, and H. E. Crowley, secretary, Fort Worth.

#### New Members.

Following is a complete list of the new members of the association:  
L. T. Askins of Verbena, Texas; Fred G. Beeler of Ninnekah, I. T.; Bevans & Carroll of Brady, Texas; O. G. Bogusch of Llano, Texas; J. B. Bowers of Pampa, Texas; E. Branch of Edna, Texas; A. H. Burns of Dallas, Texas; Louis W. Burrell of Castroville, Texas; James Caradine of Cisco, Texas; Carr & Driggers of Chickasha, I. T.; Matthew Cartwright of Terrell, Texas; Chilcutt & Carroll of Fitzhugh, I. T.; W. T. Coble of Premons, Texas; E. J. Cooper of Arapaho, Okla.; J. K. Crutchfield of Inola, I. T.; J. C. and G. B. Fenley of Uvalde, Texas; J. R. Fimple of Texmo, Okla.; Charles Flippen of Coleman, Texas; R. H. Flutsch of Fort McKavett; L. K. Foster of Lagarto, Texas; Franklin Brothers of Knowles, N. M.; D. N. Garland of Chickasha, I. T.; C. W. Goedeke of Pecos City, Texas; O. F. Golsen of Llano, Texas; R. W. Griffith of Victoria, Texas; J. L. Harrison of Panhandle, Texas; W. H. Hayes of Edna, Texas; John Haynes of Petersburg, Texas; Holbein, Adams & King of Alice, Texas; J. H. Holland of Paucanula, Texas; J. T. Horton of Artesia, N. M.; Houston & Tom of Floresville, Texas; R. B. Hudson of Bronte, Texas; J. T. Ingram of Woodville, I. T.; J. C. Keels of Pennington, Texas; Kendall, Clarke & Co. of Beggs, I. T.; John P. Kitchens of Menardville, Texas; H. Dan Kothmann of Castell, Texas; Ed B. Kotula of Encinal, Texas; Ralph Kriewitz of Fairfax, Okla.; Kuykendall & Evans of Cherokee, Texas; Martin & Gardner of Wichita Falls, Texas; Martin & Sovell of Sonora, Texas; Jones Miller of Ozona, Texas; J. S. McCall of Colorado, Texas; Felix Penner of Mill Creek, I. T.; Polk & Davies of Roby, Texas; W. Quigley of Dague, Okla.; R. A. Riddels of Caddo, I. T.; O. B. Robertson of Waelder, Texas; W. C. Rogers of Skiatook, I. T.; J. M. Rosborough of Victoria, Texas; John T. Seaman of Elgin, Kan., no cattle now; W. J. Skinner of Miles, Texas; E. T. Smith of Westville, Texas; T. J. Stratton of Guymon, Okla.; C. L. Terrell of Anauqua, Texas; William Thompson of Beggs, I. T.; J. H. Tippett of Sheffield, Texas; D. M. Trammell of West, Texas; Oliver Trumbly of Elgin, Kan.; H. G. Turner of Purcell, I. T.; Henry Westmoreland of Guymon, Okla.; Mark Whalen of Edna, Texas; H. H. Wheelless Jr. of Menardville, Texas; William Weir & Sons of Monument, N. M.; C. A. Winborn of Cache, Okla.; M. R. Winters of Stringtown, Okla.; J. E. Witcher of Odessa, Texas; S. F. Wooding of Texico, N. M.

#### Temple Needs Rain

TEMPLE, Texas, Sept. 16—Slight showers fell here Sunday, barely sufficient to settle the dust. A good soaking rain would be welcome. Everything is dry as tinder and there is much anxiety over the fear of fire. Formosa produced this year 123,556,666 pounds of sugar, a decrease of 24,000,000 pounds from 1906.



PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

## The Standard Windmill

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

BUY THE BEST.

## AXTELL CO.

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

## In the Cattle World

An outbreak of the foot and mouth disease is reported at Langley, Ellsworth county, Kansas. The cattle have been quarantined and it is not probable that the disease will spread.

#### Big Cattle Deal

One of the largest cattle deals ever made sight unseen was consummated the other day by H. M. Stonebraker at Tulsa, I. T. He purchased 5,100 head of cattle at \$33 a head, the deal amounting to \$168,300. The cattle are pasturing near Jennings, Okla., some thirty miles west of Tulsa.

#### Sugar Beets Valuable

Farmers are beginning to appreciate the value of sugar beets for stock feeding and are raising more of them each year. Many of the farmers in northern Colorado have grown beets for this purpose and will slice them before feeding, while others will turn their stock into the fields to fatten on tops and roots. The Jones Cattle company of the Middle Park has contracted for 300 tons of beets at Mead, which will be fed to cattle, with nogs following, a plan which was tried last year with excellent results.

#### Mexican Inbreeding

Mexican cattle are probably the most closely inbred stock in the country. This comes from the custom which obtained in Mexico until recent years of permitting the bulls to run untrimmed until two years old. The result was that cows were got in calf by their own calves. This line of breeding was followed so long that the type became fixed in both form and color and is most difficult to change. Of later years the breeders have been importing pure bred stock from this country and are working a great change in the bovine landscape. This new blood has given spring to the ribs, length to the body and has converted a peaked, raw boned frame carrying only chile con carne worth 1 cent a pound, into a broad, heavy flesh-carrying frame, cutting up into the largest per cent of high priced steaks and juicy rib roasts. The colors have changed from the bronze, blue and blue into reds and ronas.

#### Use of Scrub Bulls

It has been asserted a great many times by men who use scrub bulls that they are better rustlers on the range and are stronger and harder than pure bred animals. As the range is rapidly becoming a fleeting show to man's illusion given we are looking for the time to soon arrive when all this stage talk for effect will be relegated to the rear. It is only necessary to glance over the market quotations every day in the week to understand the fallacy of all these silly pretensions about the equality of unequal stock. The short grass may have been the thing for the scrub, but thank goodness, we will not always be running this country on the short grass principle. We only know of one or two outfits in Colorado that have been buying pure bred bulls in carload lots during the last ten years, and the progeny from these purchases has not yet appeared at out stockyards, so as a matter of fact everything seen here is the result of stale blood, which has not been kept up in the matter of its purity.

#### The Cattle Shortage

The big packing centers of the country have taken no apparent cognizance of either the claimed shortage of beef cattle in the range country or the threatened deluge which seems imminent from the cleaning up process that must ensue this fall and winter. Hundreds of thousands of cattle must be sold because there is no room for them on the range. Grass has become a scarce commodity in comparison with former years of plenty before the settlers became so much in evidence. Millions of acres of land that have

heretofore been devoted exclusively to grazing purposes have passed out of the hands of the ranchmen and are being devoted to farming purposes. A great deal of this land has been put into cultivation this year, while another large proportion is even now being gotten ready for the plow. The bankers have been getting nervous under this cribbing process and are horning in with their claims for liquidation, all of which means a grand turning over and closing out in the cattle business.

#### Buy Range Cattle

For years it has been the custom of many corn belt feeders to visit the range region in person and there buy from the grazers their supply of feeding cattle for shipment direct to their feed lots. Owing to the quarantine restrictions these buyers are finding considerable inconvenience this season in thus operating. The few field inspectors working under the direction of the government in quarantined areas are widely scattered, and it requires days and sometimes weeks to secure their attention to cattle intended for shipment at a given point. This occasions the buyers considerable loss. In addition most of the buyers are not expert enough to determine whether or not cattle are scabby. When so infected it is required that they be dipped before they can be removed from the state and this works an additional hardship on the buyer. It is necessary to have a permit or a clean bill of health from the inspector in charge before stocker and feeder cattle from certain sections will be accepted for shipment by the railroads.

#### The Fairs This Fall

The farmers should make themselves felt at the fairs this fall. By their presence they may encourage these worthy institutions and may by well directed criticism advise the management concerning the features in which the farmer and his family are most concerned. There are two classes of people who attend the fairs in all the states: Those who go for pleasure and recreation alone (these come principally from the towns), and those who come for information.—Dallas Farm and Ranch.

#### FOUND OUT

##### A Trained Nurse Made Discovery

No one is in better position to know the value of food and drink than a trained nurse.

Speaking of coffee, a nurse of Wilkes Barre, Pa., writes: "I used to drink strong coffee myself, and suffered greatly from headaches and indigestion. While on a visit to my brothers I had a good chance to try Postum Food Coffee, for they drank it altogether in place of ordinary coffee. In two weeks after using Postum I found I was much benefited and finally my headaches disappeared and also the indigestion.

"Naturally I have since used Postum among my patients, and have noticed a marked benefit where coffee has been left off and Postum used.

"I observed a curious fact about Postum when used among mothers. It greatly helps the flow of milk in cases where coffee is inclined to dry it up, and where tea causes nervousness.

"I find trouble in getting servants to make Postum properly. They most always serve it before it has been boiled long enough. It should be boiled fifteen or twenty minutes after boiling begins and serve with cream, when it is certainly a delicious beverage." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."