

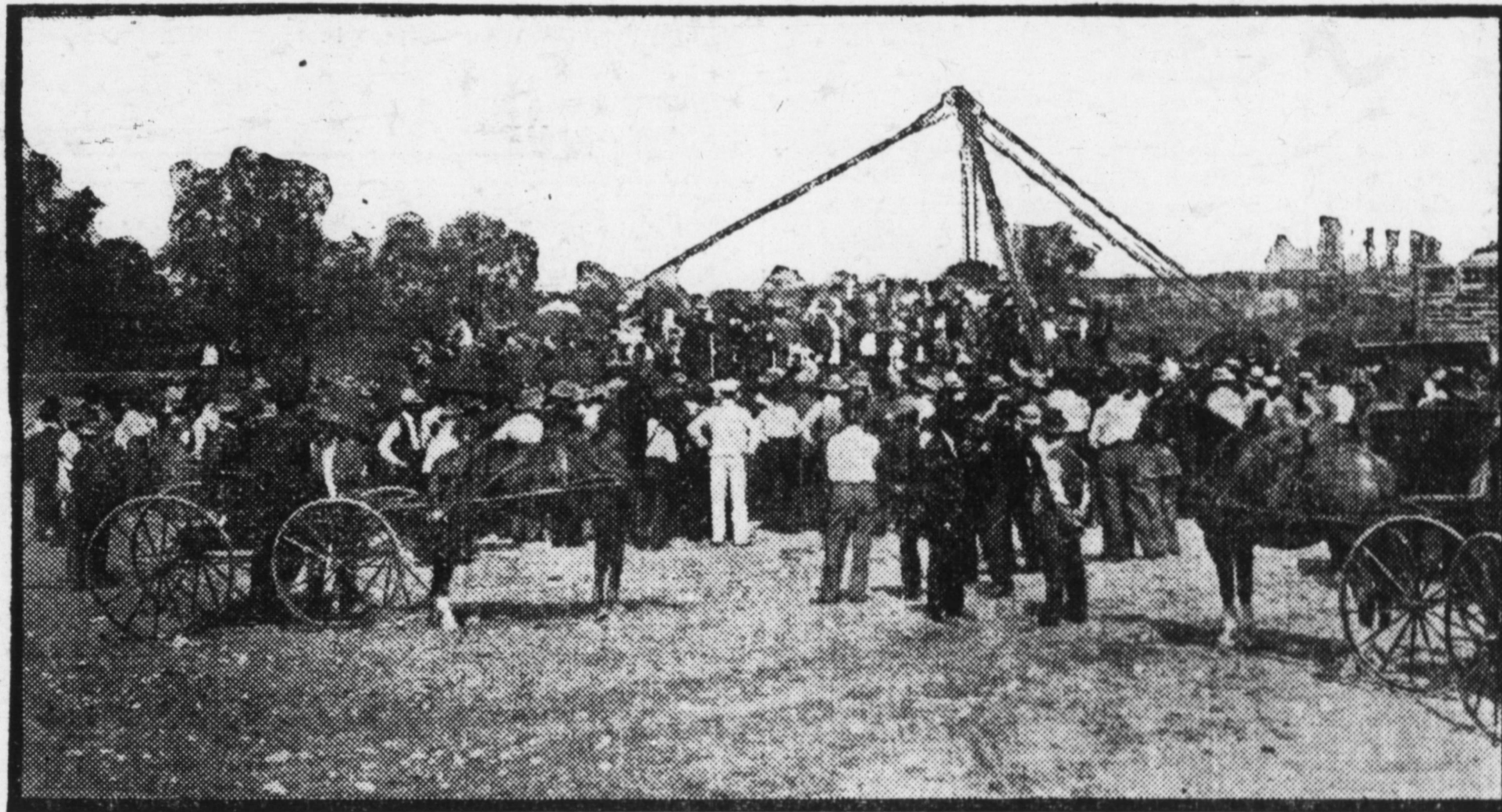
THE TEXAS STOCKMAN JOURNAL

VOL. 27

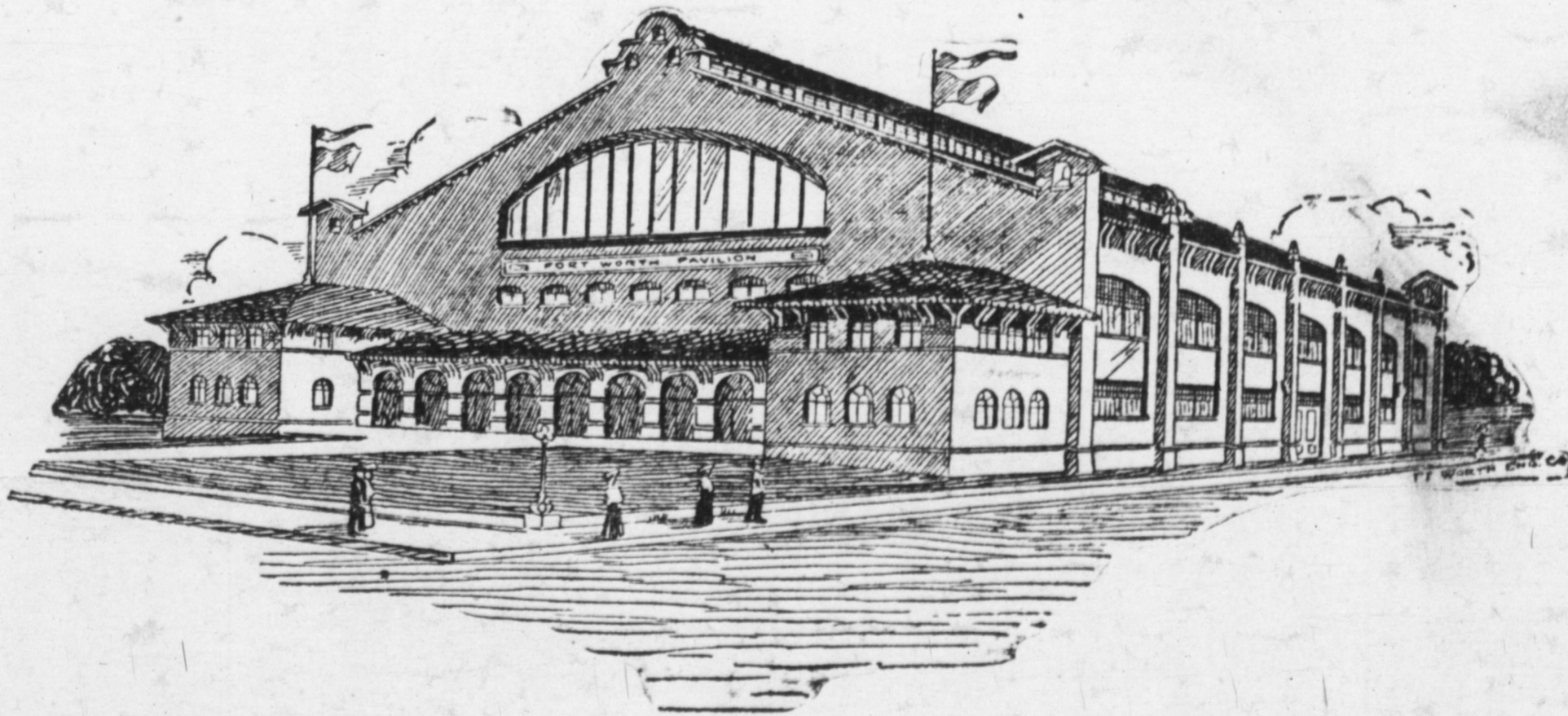
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, OCTOBER 9, 1907

NO. 20

Photograph Taken at the Laying of Cornerstone for Coliseum



The Giant Block of Granite Had Just Been Swung Into Place When The Stockman - Journal's Photographer Snapped His Camera



How the Coliseum Will Appear Next March When Completed

MAN WHO OWNS HIS FARM IS A MOST DESIRABLE CITIZEN

From the Speech Delivered at Keokuk, Iowa, by President Roosevelt

"Waterways are peculiarly fitted for the transportation of the bulky commodities which come from the soil or under the soil, and no other part of our country is as fruitful as is this in such commodities.

Small Farmer Nation's Backbone

"You in Iowa have many manufacturing centers, but you remain, and I hope you will always remain, a great agricultural state. I hope that the means of transporting your commodities to market will be steadily improved; but this will be of no use unless you keep producing the commodities, and in the long run this will depend largely upon your being able to keep on the farm a high type of citizenship. The effort must be to make farm life not only remunerative, but attractive, so that the best young men and girls will feel inclined to stay on the farm and not go to the city.

"Nothing is more important to this country than the perpetuation of our system of medium sized farms worked by their owners. We do not want to see our farmers sink to the condition of the peasants of the old world, barely able to live on their small holdings, nor do we want to see their places taken by wealthy men owning enormous estates, which they work purely by tenants and hired servants.

Farmer Holds His Own

"At present the ordinary farmer holds his own in the land as against any possible representative of the landlord class of farmer—that is, of the man who would own vast estates—because the ordinary farmer unites his capital, his labor and his brains with the making of a permanent family home, and thus can afford to hold his land at a value at which it cannot be held by the capitalist, who would have to run it by leasing it or by cultivating it at arm's length with hired labor.

"In other words the typical American farmer of today gets his remuneration in part in the shape of an independent home for his family, and this gives him an advantage over an absentee landlord.

The Place of the Home Maker

"Now, from the standpoint of the nation as a whole it is pre-eminently desirable to keep as one of our chief American types the farmer, the home maker, of the medium sized farm. This type of farm home is one of our strongest political and social bulwarks.

"Such a farm worked by the owner has proved of experience the best place in which to breed vigorous leaders alike for country and city. It is a matter of prime economic and civic importance to encourage this type of home owning farmer.

"Therefore, we should strive in every way to aid in the education of the farmer for the farm, and should shape our school system with this end in view; and so vitally important is this that, in my opinion, the federal government should co-operate with the state governments to secure the needed change and improvement in our schools.

School Is Farmer's Friend

"It is significant that both from Minnesota and Georgia there have come proposals in this direction in the appearance of bills introduced into the national congress. The congressional land grant act of 1852 accomplished much in establishing the agricultural colleges in the several states, and, therefore, in preparing to turn the system of educational training for the young into channels at once broader and more practicable—and what I am saying about agricultural training really applies to all industrial training. But the colleges cannot reach the mass and it is essential that the mass should be reached. Such agricultural high schools as those in Minnesota and Nebraska for farm boys and girls, such technical schools as are to be found, for instance, in both St. Louis and Washington, have by their success shown that it is entirely feasible to carry in practical fashion the fundamentals of industrial training into the realms of our secondary schools.

Nation Must Aid States

"At present there is a gap between our primary schools in country and city and the industrial collegiate courses, which must be closed, and if necessary the nation must help the state to close it. Too often our present schools tend to put altogether too great a premium upon mere literary education and therefore to train away from the farm and the shop.

"We should reverse this process. Spe-

cific training of a practical kind should be given to the boys and girls who when men and women are to make up the backbone of this nation by working in agriculture, in the mechanical industries, in arts and trades; in short, who are to do the duty that should always come first with all of us, the duty of home making and home keeping. Too narrow a literary education is, for most men and women, not a real education at all; for a real education should fit people primarily for the industrial and home making employments in which they must employ the bulk of their activities.

"Now, men of Iowa, I want to say just a word on a matter that concerns not the states of the Mississippi valley themselves, but the states west of them, the states of the great plains and the Rocky Mountains.

Want Land Laws Reformed

"Unfortunately, I am not able on this present trip to visit those states, or I should speak to their own people on the point to which I now intend to allude; but after all, anything that affects a considerable number of Americans who live under one set of conditions must be of moment to friends, that in the long run we shall all go up or go down together.

"The states of the high plains and of the mountains have a peculiar claim upon me, because for a number of years I lived and worked in them, and I have that intimate knowledge of their people that comes under such conditions. In those states there is need of a modification of the land laws that have worked so well in the well watered fertile regions to the eastward, such as those in which you here dwell.

Alien Ownership Great Evil

"The one object in all our land laws should always be to favor the actual settler, the actual home-maker, who comes to dwell on the land and there to bring up his children to inherit it after him.

"The government should part with its title to the land only to the actual home-maker—not to the profit-maker, who does not care to make a home. The land should be sold outright only in quantities sufficient for decent homes—not in huge areas to be held for speculative purposes or used as ranches, where those who do the actual work are merely tenants or hired hands.

"No temporary prosperity of any class of men could in the slightest degree atone for failure on our part to shape the laws so that they may work for the permanent good of the home-maker.

Blessings of Irrigation

"This is fundamental, gentlemen, and is simply carrying out the idea upon which I dwell in speaking to you of your own farms here in Iowa. Now in many states where the rainfall is light it is a simple absurdity to expect any man to live, still less to bring up a family, on 160 acres. Where we are able to introduce irrigation the homestead can be very much less in size—can, for instance, be forty acres; and there is nothing that congress has done during the last six years more important than the enactment of the national irrigation law.

"But where irrigation is not applicable and the land can only be used for grazing, it may be that you cannot run more than one steer to ten acres, and it is not necessary to be much of a mathematician in order to see that where such is the case a homestead of 160 acres will not go far toward the support of a family. In consequence of this fact homesteaders do not take up the lands in the tracts in question. They are left open for anybody to graze upon who wishes to. The result is that the men who use them moderately and not with a view to exhausting their resources are at the mercy of those who care nothing for the future and simply intend to skin the land in, the present.

The Absentee Stock Owner

"For instance, the small sheep farmer who has a home and who wishes that home to pass on to his children improved in value will naturally run his flock so that the land will support it, not only today, but ten years hence; but a big absentee sheep owner, who has no home on the land at all, but simply owns huge migratory flocks of sheep, may well find it to his profit to drive them over the small sheep farmer's range and eat it all out. He can then drive his flocks on, whereas the small man cannot. Of course, to permit such a state of things is not only



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San Antonio, Texas.

evil for the small man, but destructive of the best interests of the country.

"Substantially the same conditions obtain as regards cattle. The custom has therefore grown up of fencing great tracts of government land without warrant of law.

Fencing United States Grazing Lands

"The men who fenced this land were sometimes rich men, who, by fencing it, kept out actual settlers and thereby worked evil to the country. But in many cases, whether they were large men or small men, their object was not to keep out actual settlers, but to protect themselves and their own industry by preventing overgrazing of the range on the part of reckless stock owners who had no place in the permanent development of the country and who were indifferent to everything except the profits of the moment.

"To permit the continuance of this illegal fencing inevitably tended to very grave abuses, and the government has therefore forced the fencers to take down their fences. In doing this we have not only obeyed and enforced the law, but we have corrected many flagrant abuses. Nevertheless we have also caused hardship, which, though unavoidable, I was exceedingly unwilling to cause.

Settlers Must Be Protected

"In some way or other we must provide for the use of the public range under conditions which shall inure primarily to the benefit of the actual settlers or near it, and which shall prevent its being wasted. This means that in some shape or way the fencing of pasture land must be permitted under restrictions which will safeguard the rights of the actual settlers. I desire to act as these actual settlers wish to have me in this matter. I wish to find out their needs and desires and then try to put them into effect. But they must take trouble, must look ahead to their own ultimate and real good, must insist upon being really represented by their public men, if we are to have a good result.

Favors Leasing Lands

"A little while ago I received a very manly and sensible letter from one of the prominent members of the Laramie county (Wyoming) Cattle and Horse Growers' Association. My correspondent remarked incidentally in his letter, 'I am a small ranchman and have to plow and pitch hay myself,' and then went on to say that the great majority of their people had complied with the governmental order, had removed their fences and sold their cattle, but that they must get some kind of a lease law which would permit them to graze their stock under proper conditions, or else it

would be ruinous to them to continue in the business.

Protection for Ranchmen

"The thing I have most at heart as regards this subject is to do whatever will be of permanent benefit to just exactly the people for whom this correspondent of mine spoke—the small ranchmen who have to plow and pitch hay themselves. All I want to do is to find out what will be to their real benefit, for that is certain to be to the benefit of the country as a whole. It may be that we can secure their interests best by permitting all homesteaders in the dry country to inclose, individually or a certain number of them together, big tracts of range for summer use, the tracts being proportioned to the number of neighboring homesteaders who wish to run their cattle upon it.

"It may be that parts of the range will only be valuable for companies that can lease it and put large herds on it; for the way properly to develop a region is to put it to those uses to which it is best adapted. The amount to be paid for the leasing privilege is to me a matter of comparative indifference.

"The government does not wish to make money out of the range, but simply to provide for the necessary supervision that will prevent its being eaten out or exhausted; that is, that will secure it undamaged as an asset for the next generation, for the children of the present home-makers.

Wants Good Law

"Of course, we must also provide enough to pay the proper share of the county taxes. I am not wedded to any one plan, and I am willing to combine several plans if necessary. But the present system is wrong, and I hope to see, in all the states of the great plains and the Rockies, the men like my correspondent of the Laramie County Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, the small ranchmen, 'who plow and pitch hay themselves,' seriously take up this matter and make their representatives in congress understand that there must be some solution, and that this solution shall be one which will secure the greatest permanent well being to the actual settlers, the actual homesteaders. I promise with all the strength I have to co-operate toward this end."

RAMBOUILLET RAMS

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

JOHN EDWARDS,

Englewood, Kan.

Must Water Now Before Dipping

Cattlemen of Texas Embarrassed by
New Federal Order Governing All
Quarantine Shipments

There has been a new order promulgated by the federal quarantine authorities, governing the handling of cattle that are to be dipped, which is creating considerable discussion among cattlemen. The new order provides that all cattle that are to be dipped in compliance with existing quarantine regulations must be watered six hours before the dipping, and the watering must be done at the same place the dipping occurs. This order went into effect Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The effect of this order, according to leading cattlemen, will be the tying up of all shipments and entail a very material loss on all shippers, and the indications are that there will be an immediate effort to obtain some modifications of the new order, which came as a great surprise, both to the cattlemen and the railways of the state.

The intent and purpose of this new order is said to be the decrease in the mortality among cattle that are compelled to endure the dipping process. Cattle that are rushed into the dipping vat in a thirsty condition, such as cattle to be dipped usually experience, drink a considerable portion of the medicated dip in an effort to slake their thirst, and it has been found that the drinking of this dipping fluid has been productive of many fatalities among such cattle.

The federal authorities desire to obviate this condition by compelling the owners of such cattle to give them all the water they will consume six hours before they are driven into the dip, with the idea that if they are well filled with water there will not be enough room left for them to imbibe sufficient of the dipping fluid to do material harm. In order to make sure that the cattle get the required water, it is stipulated that they must be watered on the ground before the dip is administered.

Came on Short Notice

The greatest objection that appears to exist toward the new regulation is the shortness of the notice given. Secretary Crowley of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, in discussing the matter, says:

"If the rule is enforced after such short notice is given to us, I fear that it means the handicap of shipments for some time to come. In fact, I expect it will stop entirely the shipments of cattle and in the countermanding of orders that have been given for hundreds of cars. The moving of cattle will be seriously handicapped."

At many points on the different lines of railway of the state, the railways have provided at their own expense large dipping vats, and it will be impossible to arrange suitable watering conveniences at many of these places owing to present existing conditions. Just at this time water is a very important item in many portions of the cattle country, and the matter of providing a sufficiency to fill all the cattle that must be dipped before they can be moved is a very serious problem.

Only three days' notice was given by the federal people of their intentions in the premises, and one of these intervening days was Sunday. It would have been impossible for the watering

facilities to be provided even in the most favored localities under such short notice, and the result is the situation must remain very badly complicated until there can be some relief obtained from headquarters. It is understood the matter has been taken up with the Washington people, and it is hoped there will be some modification of the ruling that will at least permit more time for watering facilities to be arranged.

The cattlemen of Texas are always willing and anxious to comply with all the requirements of the quarantine service. They realize the restrictions placed upon the cattle industry by that service are timely and necessary and designed for the protection of all interests. But they think at the same time when there is any radical step contemplated they should be done the courtesy of being notified in time to make the necessary arrangements to comply with the requirements. They think if red tape must be an accompanying factor in all matters of this kind, it should be loose enough in its application to permit of a sensible, just and humane construction, and the federal authorities must have been led into making this latest order without realizing the conditions that exist in so much of the Texas range country.

The dipping proposition at its best is not a very popular institution. In fact, no cattlemen drive their animals into a dipping vat without a feeling both of repugnance and apprehension. The oil dip proved fatal in so many instances that the arsenical dip was hailed with loud acclamations of joy, and now, when it is declared that latest innovation is also failing to measure, the average cowman is wondering just what it is that is going to strike him next in connection with these quarantine matters.

NEW COLORADO FRUIT RECORD

Orchard of One Hundred Trees Yields
4,000 Boxes of Apples

"One acre of fruit land that will yield 4,000 boxes of apples from its hundred trees and a cash return of \$12,000, and a fruit farm that will yield 15,000 boxes of apples, which will bring the owner \$45,000 are two of the sights I saw while traveling thru the state to secure exhibits for the state fair," says Paul Wilson, president of the State Fair Association.

"The acre of fruit land that will bring in the phenomenal return of \$12,000 for its crop belongs to Robert Orr, and is located about one mile from Grand Junction. I saw the apple trees, and the surprising thing to me was how they could hold so many apples. Mr. Orr is an old-time orchard man and he said that a safe, conservative estimate of the quantity of apples on the trees was forty boxes to the tree, or 4,000 boxes to the acre. He was offered \$2 a box for the apples just they were on the trees, but he says that he will be offered \$3 a box for them when he puts them on the market."

"The forty-five acre farm belongs to Dr. A. E. Miller and is located near Hotchkiss, in Delta county. The apples are of the best commercial kinds and their quality is excellent. The yield is about 15,000 boxes of apples, which will bring \$45,000 on the market. This farm will make a return of \$1,000 per acre to its owner, and there is plenty of land in that section that will make nearly the same return."

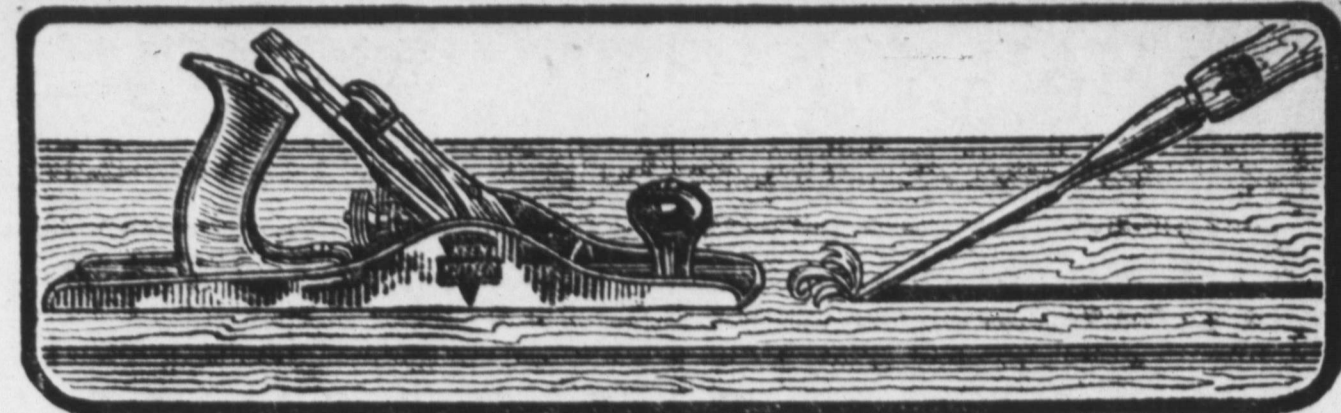
Does Hog Raising Pay.

To show you that there is money in farming when properly conducted, I will cite a practical experiment carried on by me in pork production. I kept a careful record to determine just what my profits would be.

The lot consisted of 25 pigs, born April 1. Fitting for market began June 1. From that date until July 1 one-half bushel of ground oats were consumed daily, from July 1 to September 10, one and one-half bushels and from the latter date to November 20, when sold, four and one-half bushels of ear corn were fed daily. This made 120 bushels of oats and 315 bushels of corn the entire amount of grain fed. Oats were selling for 30 cents and corn for 25 cents per bushel, the cost of grain consumed was approximately \$115. Adding to this \$6 for pasturage, and \$25 as the cost of the lot up to the time feeding was begun, we should have approximately \$146 as the entire cost of production.

The average weight when sold was 240 pounds, selling price \$4.10 per hundred—making about \$9.85 apiece or \$240 for the entire lot. This leaves a net profit of about \$100, or the income on the investment was over 60 per cent.—A. C. Schultz Jr., in Successful Farming.

Chicks are raised better in small, clean yards than when allowed free range.



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Texas Stockmen Fighting Ticks

The work of tick eradication in Texas by the Federal government is still in progress, and very satisfactory results are being obtained. Dr. Joseph W. Parker, stationed at San Antonio, who is in charge of this work in Texas, says:

"The fight on the tick campaign is very bitter in some sections, but we find so much to do in the counties which appreciate the advantage of being tick-free that we can easily let the others alone. The desire to get rid of ticks and the belief that they can be eradicated has spread, the scatteringly, all over Texas. In nearly every section are a few large ranchers who are putting in dipping vats and cleaning their herds and pastures. In Cottle, King, Borden, Howard and Glasscock counties the stockmen have almost unanimously undertaken to clean their herds, and have been remarkably successful."

"We cannot declare a district clean for six months after we think it is clean, for there is always danger of reinfection by accident. For instance, one man had his cattle perfectly clean, he bought a bunch that was not infested, but the new cattle broke out and got among the others. The owner of the infested herd put the first man's cattle back without telling him anything about it. We were puzzled for a long time over the reappearance of the ticks until we discovered this explanation."

Ticks Gone; Land Worth More

"Those who have joined in the campaign fully appreciate the value of clean herds and pastures. Ellwood, the wire fence man, has two big pastures in the southwest, and he has installed dipping vats and will clean his entire holdings. He said that with the ticks gone his land would be worth \$5 an acre more, to say nothing of the increased value of the cattle. In those five counties most of the ranches are of from 5,000 to 100,000 acres, and it is the owners of such places that are most interested now. They are all with us. The feeders are beginning to take hold, too. One feeder near Taylor, who buys stuff here and there, gets cattle with ticks on them. He discovered that when they were badly infested they lost weight, even while

feeding them cotton oil mill products. He is installing vats to dip everything that he puts into the feed lots. He will gain the weight that the tick-free cattle can put on, and perhaps he will get on the native side of the northern markets some time."

"The work out in the range country was hampered to a considerable extent this summer by the drouth, which made it difficult to round up the cattle on the large ranches for dipping. When the drouth was broken in July, however, the dipping was generally resumed. The most serious opposition we meet is from traders, who do not want to be disturbed in their buying and shipping of tick-infested cattle, and driving them along the highways. The small live stock owner does not generally understand what the fuss is all about. Sometimes he does not even know that the tick is a nuisance and a menace."

More Than Two Hundred

"Below the quarantine line a great deal is being done to reduce the ticks. More than two hundred dipping vats have been put in at various points throught the state, merely to remove the ticks so that the cattle can put on weight. But even where the tick has been a perpetual inhabitant the idea of total eradication is growing rapidly."

"It is possible that the dipping that is being done for ticks will show a solution for the horn fly problem, too. It has been found along the coast, where the horn fly evil is rampant, that dipping reduces their number radically. The horn flies that rise off the first bunch of cattle that are being dipped settle on the later ones. And where the last to be dipped are sprayed before they enter the vat, the horn flies are mostly destroyed."

Dr. Parker has been in attendance upon the Veterinary Association meeting in Kansas City during the last few days, and in consultation with Colonel Albert Dean relative to the progress of the work in Texas. Reports of satisfactory progress are made, but the opposition of some ranchmen in almost every community is seriously interfering with the work in hand. The men who fail to get in line with the movement are interfering with the work, in that they are breeding ticks regularly in the communities in which the Federal and state authorities are now working so hard for their eradication, and it greatly complicates the situation. The best results can only be obtained where there is hearty and united cooperation, and it is to be hoped that cattlemen generally will be led to see the situation in its proper light.

TRANSFORMATIONS

Curious Results When Coffee Drinking
Is Abandoned.

It is almost as hard for an old coffee toper to quit the use of coffee as it is for a whisky or tobacco fiend to break off, except that the coffee user can quit coffee and take up Postum without any feeling of a loss of the morning beverage, for when Postum is well boiled and served with cream, it is really better in point of flavor than most of the coffee served nowadays, and to the taste of the connoisseur it is like the flavor of fine, mild Java.

A great transformation takes place in the body within ten days or two weeks after coffee is left off and Postum used, for the reason that the poison to the nerves—caffeine—has been discontinued and in its place is taken a liquid food that contains the most powerful elements of nourishment.

It is easy to make the test and prove these statements by changing from coffee to Postum. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Page Four

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

Iowa Breeding Fast Horses

Working at Ames Agricultural College
to Produce Distinctive American
Type of Draft Horse

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 7.—Experiments that have been undertaken at the Iowa State Agricultural College in the line of developing a distinctly American breed of draft horse is not a leap in the dark, as many people surmise, with nothing but doubts as to the results. The big team that Armour has been capturing all the sweepstakes prizes with is an American bred team thruout, and while they are called Percherons, there is not a pure blood Percheron in the team.

This statement is made on the authority of Professor Curtis, dean of agriculture, and director of the experiment station of the college. America has done much in developing breeds of animals that are particularly suited to this country. It developed the Plymouth Rock chicken and some others. It developed the Red Polled cattle, and has improved some other breeds. It developed the Poland-China hog, and has not been entirely behind on horses.

The fundamental reasons for a distinctly American breed of horses is that a horse of the type that is wanted in America brings the highest price. Professor Curtis bought for Kansas parties on their orders a horse at one of the sales at the state fair grounds and paid \$380 for it. The Kansas parties have a standing offer of the same price for one that will match it, with an extra premium of \$100 additional. The horse was an American bred horse.

Faults in Foreign Breeds

The English horse is massive and heavy, but no traveler, tho it can pull. In developing the breed to get the shoulder nearly straight up and down so as to make a good surface for the collar, the English have spoiled their horse for a traveler. The shoulder being straight up and down, there is no spring, and a Shire stumps along. Furthermore, the rear quarters always have the same slope as the front quarters. This gives the horse too much of a dropped off effect.

The Scott Clydesdale has good action, its shoulders having more of a slope, but it does not have the massive frame of the Shire. The Percheron is too light limbed and not as large and massive as either, and the Belgian is too short and shunky.

According to Professor Curtis there are many horses in America that approach the type that it is proposed to make distinctly American, but the breed has not been established. The six-horse team that Armour has toured Europe with is a mixture of the standard breeds, mostly Percheron and Clyde.

May Take Forty Years

The length of time that it will take to develop this breed of horses and get it firmly established is uncertain. It may take ten years, and it may take forty. The breed will never be developed in Europe, tho the American idea of an ideal draft horse would be better suited to the purposes of Europeans than the draft horses they have. The trouble is that Europe is wedded to its idols. The English and Scotch are especially stubborn, and each thinks it has the best horses possible to secure.

The Iowa Agricultural College is the only one in America that is working on the development of a draft horse. Colorado is working on a coach horse.

Other states could take advantage of the congressional appropriation if they would, but none has. Iowa has started, and the government will always look to the Iowa college experiment station as the leader in the work. If other colleges should take it up they will all work to the same pattern, and the more colleges that take it up the sooner the breed will be established.

HOG AND HOMINY

Missouri is showing up now. Think of a pig selling for \$5,125 and six piglets for \$13,000, says the Los Angeles Times.

Forty-four common porkers brought \$25,160 or an average of \$580. That was all done in one sale at Eldon, Mo. It was just a common hog sale.

Carlyle said the true philanthropist and reformer is the farmer who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. Who, then shall build the monument of this Missouri farmer who makes a dozen pigs grow where one grew, each pig ripe for the butcher's knife in his early youth of ten months, when he will weigh 300, be tender, juicy and fragrant as Charles Lamb's roast which caused such a social revolution in ancient China? Observe, these Missouri pigs seem to be immigrants from China, and were overlooked in the Geary exclusion act.

Scientific dreamers may talk of the human race running out in 10,000 years, and the orthodox may talk of the fall of man. The human race has only begun to live. Malthus told us years ago that we "were multiplying and replenishing the earth so fast" that we must come to starvation. The world is not all crowded yet, and there is still a ration for every man who will go out and get it. While Luther Burbank is making potatoes and cabbage grow to such unheard of sizes, and Missouri farmers are showing us how to raise pigs, there will be dinners for a large population for ages to come.

The rise of man is the slogan of our day, and the hog keeps his master company in the climb. Progress is the order, and if we can only keep our morals clean, our civil government just to all, enforce the constitution and live up to the declaration of independence, with the schoolmaster and his helpmeet, the school mistress, everywhere in the land, and Missouri producing such prodigious results in hog and hominy, while California yields 100,000 carloads of fruits as sweet as those of the tree of life, there need be no anxiety.

Forget Professor Kellogg and his peremands of an exhausted race incapable of reproduction. Keep your ear turned to the other literary fellow who preaches marriage founded "on sentimental love." This is the doctrine. That is the thing which will keep the world sweet and pure as the beautiful home for the crowning glory of God's creation. So long as human hearts learn to beat in pairs as the two were one, and Missouri turns out hogs like those at Eldon; the Lord Almighty may still look down from the "apex of the sky" and pronounce as He did "in the beginning" that it is all "very good."

Likes Alfalfa

R. H. McKay of Ferris, Texas, has 50 acres in alfalfa and expects to sow 100 more. His experience up to the present time, has been very favorable and he says he can make more raising alfalfa than raising cotton. Most of that which he has sowed in the spring but he will sow a large acreage this fall. He prepares the ground well and sows 20 pounds per acre with a wheel-

The Success Sulky Plow

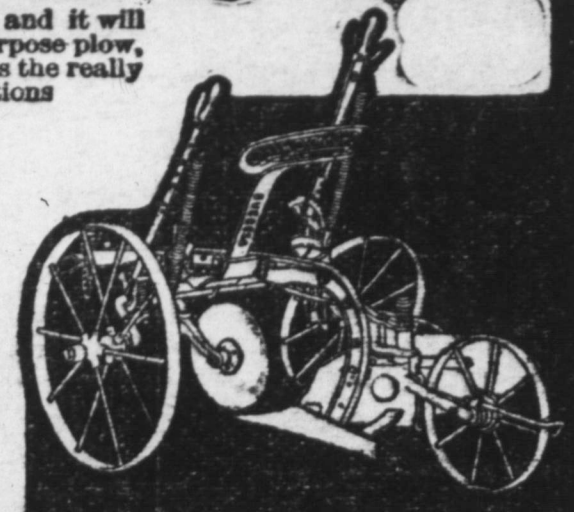
Here's a plow you can buy at a reasonable price and it will last you your lifetime. And you will have an all-purpose plow, too—does the same work and does it just as well as the really high priced plows and it has none of their complications

It Is Beam Hitch

with no frame. There's lightness and light draft. Only a few parts, and they simple ones. Adjustable front axle, dust-proof, removable wheel boxes, adjustable rear wheel attachment. Widest latitude in the hitch, and you can set it to plow any depth, two to eight inches.

Just the kind of plow you'd expect to get long, satisfactory service out of. Write for catalog and let us tell you more about it.

The Parlin & Orendorff Imp. Co.
State Agents, Dallas, Texas.



borrow seeders and covers with a light harrow. He cuts the crop four or five times a year and has reasonably good success in curing it and sells it for a good price. He says he wishes that some one would invent an apparatus for drying the hay by artificial heat. Mr. McKay sows in the fall when the ground has sufficient moisture. His farm is in the black land belt and is good land. Mr. McKay is doing his share in increasing the acreage of alfalfa and if others do as well the southwest will become the greatest alfalfa region in the country. It is a fine feed and a splendid fertilizer and there is good sale for the hay.

MANY CATTLE BEING HELD

Over 4,000 Head Ready for Shipment at Plainview, Texas

According to E. F. Bryant of Plainview, Texas, who brought in this morning fifteen car loads of cattle belonging to John Haynes, an extensive ranchman there, cattlemen are greatly inconvenienced by the lack of cars for shipping. While it is not a question of a feed shortage, still the ranchmen are becoming anxious to ship out now all the cattle they intend to market this fall.

"Over four thousand head of cattle at Plainview right now are ready for shipment," said Mr. Bryant. "These cattle have passed inspection, and have been driven to that point for shipment, but there are no cars. And a great many more are ready to be inspected and shipped besides these that are being held. It is not only expensive, but very inconvenient to hold them in this way."—Drovers' Telegram.

Corn Oil for Soapmaking

Corn contains about 8 per cent of oil which is practically confined to the germinating portion. The oil is always obtained by pressure. It has a pale golden yellow color and is nearly as unfreezable as linseed oil, as it does not solidify above 12 degrees Centigrade. Its specific gravity is .9215 at 75 degrees C. It consists of oleine, stearine and palmitine. It is an excellent illuminating oil and is also very good for lubricating light machinery and for soap making. It is easily bleached by means of bichromate of potash, but care must be taken to bleach gently or the pleasant smell of the oil, which is one of its recommendations for soap making, will be lost. It makes good textile soaps, except for milling purposes, for which it is inferior to oleine. The darker oils, got by a second hot pressing, answer very well for soft soaps in combination always with tallows, but have not the agreeable odor of the cold pressed oil and do not saponify quite so easily.

Sore Eyes

A reader has a cow that has developed a white scum over one of her eyes. She was running in a pasture that contained a little brush. No doubt the eye was injured by a stick or a tough piece of grass. If the scum is thin and it is thought the injury is not serious, the animal should be placed in a dry stall and all light excluded during the day. Bathe the eye three times each day with cold water that has been boiled and allowed to cool. Bandage the eye in the evening and turn the animal out at night in a lot where the grass is short and where there will be little danger of injuring the eye again. It is sometimes a good plan to blow a fourth of a teaspoonful of burnt alum into the eye. In case the bowels do not move freely, give a laxative, such as epsom salts, or raw linseed oil.

When taking food to one who is sick, put small quantities on pretty dishes, with a clean white napkin beneath it all, and he may possibly be tempted to eat when his stomach would rebel against a large quantity carelessly served, tho palatable.



On account of the Fort Worth Fair and Race Meet, October 8 to 17, inclusive, and the Dallas State Fair, October 19 to November 3, inclusive,

THE INTERURBAN LINE

will run cars every half hour between the two cities. A trip to either city is incomplete without a ride over the Great Electric Line.

REDUCED RATES for Both Occasions

W. C. FORBESS, G. P. A.

DALLAS FORT WORTH

FOR SALE!

OCTOBER DELIVERY

THIRTY HEAD FULL BLOOD
HEREFORD
BULL CALVES

Long
Ages

TOM HOBEN, NOCONA, TEXAS

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

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

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

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

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

Never mix grit or oyster shell in the feed of hens.

"Boo Hoo"

Shouts the

Spanked Baby

The "Colic" of "Collier's" treated by a Doctor of Divinity.

Look for the "Boo Hoo" article in this paper.

"There's a Reason"

ITEMIZE FARM BUSINESS

One of the most interesting addresses delivered at the Grout farmer boys' encampment near Winchester, Ill., was that given by W. S. Corsa, a successful farmer and stock breeder of Whitehall, Greene county. The following is taken from what the owner of Gregory Farm had to say on that occasion:

It is the clear, precise appreciation of the value of an hour which distinguishes between many a man of business and some of us farmers. The manufacturer must have his product ready and shipped at a certain hour or somebody loses his job. A ten-minute interview with the publisher or manufacturer in business hours is the granting of a distinct favor on his part.

Farmers Careless of Time

But we farmers have little or no regard for the time of a neighbor farmer or our time. Our errands are not so much business calls as friendly visits. We are not held to any accountability of time. Our trips to town are usually of the same happy, careless, leisurely character.

Limited by seasons, pinioned by conditions of weather, we are, nevertheless, still heedless of the stray hours. To properly marshal the straggling hours on a farm and make them productive, requires more ability than is possessed by the average captain of industry.

It is quite hopeless to hope to execute brilliantly without planning carefully. It is equally useless to plan ever so carefully unless we are resourceful in providing against the disarrangement of our plans.

Note Book Method Needed

When you have an idea write it down where you can refer to it. I once took a day's ride over a large ranch with one of its owners. Repeatedly the well-worn little vest pocket book came out, and a memoranda of a missing staple, a needed repair on a windmill, or a steer that required attention, were jotted down to be cared for at proper time.

If we cannot plant corn, we can take the cultivator shovels to be sharpened, if this has not already been done. A little card in the office of business men reads "Do It Now." That card ought to be pasted in every boy's hat. Then the shovels would have been sharpened and greased months earlier, and you could take that day and go fishing, if you wanted to.

Classified Task List Executed

The most hopeful hour-saver is a

FOOD STOPPED IT

Good Food Worth More Than a Gold Mine.

To find a food that will put an absolute stop to "running down" is better than finding a gold mine.

Many people when they begin to run down go from one thing to another without finding a food that will stop the progress of disease. Grape-Nuts is the most nourishing food known and will set one right if that is possible.

The experience of a Louisiana lady may be interesting: "I received a severe nervous shock some years ago and from that and overwork gradually broke down. My food did not agree with me and I lost flesh rapidly. I changed from one kind of food to another, but was unable to stop the loss of flesh and strength.

"I do not exaggerate when I say that I finally came in reality a living skeleton. My nights were sleepless, and I was compelled to take opiates in various forms. After trying all sorts of food without success I finally got down to toasted bread with a little butter, and after a while this began to sour and I could not digest it. Then I took to toasted crackers and lived on them for several weeks, but kept getting weaker.

"One day Grape-Nuts was suggested and it seemed to me from the description that it was just the sort of food I could digest. I began by eating a small portion, gradually increasing the amount each day.

"My improvement began at once, for it afforded me the nourishment that I had been starving for. No more harassing pains and indigestion. For a month I ate nothing but Grape-Nuts and a little cream, then I got so well I could take on other kinds of food. I gained flesh rapidly and now I am in better health than I have been in years. I still stick to Grape-Nuts because I like the food and I know of its powerful nourishing properties. My physician says that my whole trouble was a lack of power to digest food and that no other food that he knows of would have brought me out of the trouble except Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason."

list of "Must Do" and "Ought to Be Done." It seems a waste of valuable time to take a bright, clear hour, one that invites to productive results, for repairing or cleaning up. Take from your general "trouble list" all those items which can be attended to "while it rains." You can mend a harness when you couldn't get out to repair a gate. But after dinner the rain has stopped; then repair the gate.

It is immensely helpful, where several men are employed, to jot down the name of the man to do the work. In a crew of men there is always one or two who can do certain work better than anyone else. Try and direct your force to the best advantage.

Forethought Saves Many Hours

It is oftentimes flippantly said, "It is no trouble for me to think of something to eat, but a little method and forethought may save a bad case of indigestion. The point is to use all the time to best advantage. A well arranged plan, covering as many contingencies as possible, is valuable for one man, and where the time of a number of men is concerned, it is invaluable.

These ready reference lists will instantly direct your energies along the line of greatest profit instead of along the line of least resistance. They become a vest-pocket index for the wisest expenditure of your time and the saving of innumerable hours.

Make a Map of Farm

Every convenience is a time saver. One little convenience that every farmer, no matter how small, deserves, and one that can be made by any of you boys, is that of a map of the farm. You can put in the fields and lots, marking the area of each. Number these, fields, or label them (the "old south pasture," the "spring forty," etc.) as you prefer, but the numbering plan seems preferable.

Go over the fields with your father, or some one who has known the farm for years, and locate the tiling, and if possible, record the size of the tile, with their outlets. Locate the buildings on the farm and put down their dimensions. If necessary, number them. It is briefer to say "No. 5" than "the old shed on the forty south of the creek." Indicate the woods, pasture, the orchard, the garden. Summarize the whole drawing and put down how many acres of permanent pasture; how much land in lots.

The tendency of all this is to an analysis of your plant—the study of what you have to do with, and what you are doing with what you have.

Good Suggestion for Schools

An occasional exercise in farm planning in our country schools might profitably be introduced. One cannot contemplate such a map without being impressed with the value of a year, the value of a season, the value of an hour. Field No. 1 is in corn. In the ordinary expectation of life at any age, how many more crops of corn, with the proper rotation, may I expect to see on that field?

The last time it produced only 50 bushels an acre. How many chances have I to make it turn off 75 to 100 bushels? In a ball game we have nine innings in which to win out, and it is all over in a pleasant afternoon. When we have had nine corn crop innings at field No. 1, most of us will be fathers and some grandfathers.

The eight-foot binder should supplant the five-foot; the gang plow, the walking plow. Valuable hours should be saved by the use of the largest practicable machinery—less man power, more horse power, less expense.

It is the man behind the cultivator that counts. He counts on the crop, and if he counts among the men who work with him, there are hours and days made for the farm. It is more valuable than time saved, is the cultivation of a spirit of good will and the helpfulness among the men; this is nowhere more valuable than on the farm.

Surely, a farm is also known by the kind of men it keeps. It needs young men like you, men of ability, men of ambition. Hundreds of farms are waiting for your enthusiasm, your energy, your endeavor. Opportunities were never more inviting or alluring. You will have a chance to place your value upon an hour.

BANKS HELP FARMERS

San Angelo Financiers to Advance Money on Cotton

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Oct. 7.—The San Angelo National banks have agreed to make liberal advances on all cotton raised in this section if it is properly stored and insured. As a result of this agreement, farmers are storing their cotton in the Farmers' Union warehouse, holding for 15c.

STATE FAIR OF TEXAS

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEET AT DALLAS. 16 Days—OCTOBER 19 TO NOVEMBER 3—16 Days

\$100,000 in Improvements
\$85,000 in Premiums and Stakes

FINEST FAIR GROUNDS IN AMERICA

Superb Musical and Amusement Attractions. Magnificent Livestock Show, Greatest Horse Show, Greatest Poultry Show and Display of the Products of Farm, Orchard and Garden in History of the Fair.

New Agricultural Building. New Club House. Rare Racing Events—One thousand horses to participate; \$50,000 in stakes and purses.

LOW RAILROAD RATES

SYDNEY SMITH, Secretary. JAMES MARONEY, President.

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. We Cure Varicocele and Knotted Veins by Painless Method. 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.

WRITE—Cases not too complicated treated at home. If you cannot call, write for information regarding Home Treatment. Advice FREE. Hours: 8 a. m. to 12:30; 1:30 to 5:30; 6:30 to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 1. FREE—Consultation, Examination and Advice—FREE

Dr. Miller's Medical Institute,

Cor. 6th and Main (second floor). Two Entrances—702½ MAIN STREET. Also 103 West Sixth Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE DENTON, TEXAS.

COURSES TAUGHT: Preparatory, Collegiate, Academic, Business, Music, Bible. Work thorough, satisfaction guaranteed. Expenses the lowest. Send for Catalogue. B. W. MILLER, President. F. L. YOUNG, Dean of Bible School. ISAAC E. TACKETT, Secretary.

TALKS WITH STOCK FARMERS

Berkley Spiller, the genial assistant secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, returned on the last of the past month from his home in the Jacksboro country, where he had been on a vacation visit to his parents.

"I had a good time," said he, "and have come back refreshed and ready for work. Cattle are in very fine condition up in the Jacksboro country and the it has been dry and is so still, the grass is plentiful and good for stock. Of course matters in the cattle line are not so good as they were last year and the preceding ones, but things are as good as the average condition. Cotton and other crops are doing fairly well. From all that I could learn cotton is as good as in average years."

Colonel Ike Pryor of San Antonio, president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, was in the city looking after his stock interests and incidentally telling what he knew relative to ranches and ranching, in which business he is an expert.

"I have been down into Old Mexico looking out for a ranch property to succeed the ranch that I used to own in Uvalde county, Texas, but which I sold some time ago. I went into the state of Tamaulipas. I must say that that portion of Mexico is just about as good for all purposes as any portion that I have ever seen and is capable of producing not only fine breeds of cattle but also most any kind of vegetable products that can be useful to man or beast for food. The place that I went to look at has 200,000 acres and is some 100 miles from the railroad. We used automobiles and made some sixty miles a day, so you see that the country is not so very rough. In fact, it is most all level, part prairie and part heavily timbered. It is dry to some extent down in the southwest part of Texas, but old timers are rather used to changes of various sorts and don't get optimistic nor pessimistic to any great extent, but just accept conditions as they come."

Captain Tom Yarbrough is a cattleman who always keeps in touch with his ranch, altho he may not get to go to it as often as he would like, but he can always tell just how things are around there.

"We are all right up in Childress country," said he. "Grass is good and cattle are doing well. The rains have been spotted in a great many instances up in the Panhandle, but with us they have been general and have kept things growing in the right kind of way all of the time. I learn that down in the country south of Ballinger and San Angelo cowmen have had to kill their calves to save the cows. The value of cattle is bound to increase under these conditions, so I look for better prices all along the line this winter and next spring. Grass cattle will bring lots better prices where they are fat. Cotton seed stuffs are going to be higher than ever before and feeders will have to get better prices to make anything. It looks that way to me any way. The man that has the beef is going to be in the swim sure."

Captain John Dyer has returned from a visit to the cow country along the coast of Texas. He is an old Texan and experienced cowman and when he passes on a condition relative to the cattle interests, what he says may be relied upon.

"I have been down in the coast country," said the captain, "between Galveston, Houston and the Brazos river, in the immediate vicinity of Chenango, Sandy Point and Velasco. I was on the big House sugar plantation and kept a close lookout for the conditions prevailing in that section, not alone relative to stock, but to feed crops, etc. They have had rain down there and grass is green and cattle in very good shape and there is nothing now that can change things materially as far as I could judge. I did not go into the big cotton belt to any extent, but men assured me that the yield would be somewhere between a quarter and a half bale to the acre. Corn had been good and the cane on the plantations was very fine and the prospect for a large sugar yield was never better."

Captain Sterling P. Clark, so well known in Fort Worth as being always in the forefront of every move for the benefit of his city and as a cowman standing among the best, has recently paid a visit up in the Panhandle country to his ranch near Miami in Roberts county, where he has ten sections of good land.

"I never saw that section of the country in as good shape," declared

Captain Clark. "Grass is fine and my cattle could not well be in better shape to go into the winter. Cotton, while I have none myself, is good as can be. In fact, cotton has never been any kind of a failure up there since the first was planted. The corn crop was immense, from 50 to 80 bushels to the acre, and kaffir and maize as good as they ever were. Coming down from Kansas several years ago when we got in the Higgins and Canadian country I was struck with the tall sun flowers and blood weeds that covered the country and the excellent grass, while every other part of the state was dry, that is, up that way. I determined right there to some day purchase me a body of land thereabouts. This is in what is known as the rain belt which runs south and includes the Memphis, Texas, country as well. Four years ago I bought me ten sections of land in that country and now I would not exchange for any other part of the country. I have never had a failure yet and cattle do well. My stock is all good stuff and my old bull can't be beat. I am going to keep him up there this season and then bring him back down here. You can't put it too strong when you speak of the conditions in the Panhandle this year."

W. E. McCay of Throckmorton was in with three loads of cows and calves and reported grass was very good when he left home. Cattle were in fair condition. Rain was needed to freshen things up and to put out water, and also to enable the farmers to plow and plant their fall crops of grain. Cotton he reported very poor, corn medium, but altogether a fair yield. Kaffir corn he said was a fairly good crop and the same could be said of the milo maize. Sorghum was a good crop. Altogether the people are not so bad off as they might be, for in olden times such a dry spell would have hurt badly at the season it came, but now the people are better able to stand losses and will be able to pull thru easily."

R. F. Taylor, a farmer who lives in Tarrant county, near Smithfield, on rural free delivery route No. 1, was in the city. "I am a farmer," said Mr. Taylor, "simply that and nothing else. Cotton is not good at all this year and the yield will probably be about one-sixth of a bale to the acre. The drouth having caused the forms to shed, the boll weevil proceeded to puncture the small tender bolls. I cut open several and found that the sections of the boll which contain the lint had been totally destroyed by the little worm which represents the weevil. They only lay one egg in a form or boll. I took the young worm that looked like a maggot and put it in a glass receptacle and watched him. In just thirteen days it hatched into a weevil. The weevil lived just thirty days confined without anything to eat or drink. He was all right, however, and stood up as bunctious as if he was well fed. Corn is tolerably good and other truck that had a chance before the dry weather set in is all right."

Colonel Harry Tracey of Tulla, Swisher county, who has a fine stock farm in which he takes a great deal of pride, was in the city for a visit, Fort Worth being the objective point of all stockmen some time during the year. Colonel Tracey has changed but little since he was a leader in the populist hosts who waged vigorous war on their political foes twelve years ago or more. "I am now entirely out of politics," said the colonel, "and think that I shall keep out. I have a good five-section ranch and have it stocked with some fine-blooded white-faced cattle. We are in a very good condition in every way this year. All our crops are fine and the yield will be something wonderful. Cotton is doing its best, and as a cotton country ours is hard to beat. Corn is good, and it is useless for me to say anything about that salvation of the west, Kaffir corn and maize. Grass was never better and in consequence our stock are going into the winter well prepared for the cold. I will spend a day or two here and then return direct to my home."

Among the old-timers who have settled down and become stock farmers is G. W. Arrington, who lives neighbor to Captain Clark, his postoffice being Miami, Texas. Captain Arrington was at one time a well-known ranger captain in the service of Texas, but more than a quarter of a century ago he quit the service and bought a home and ranch where he is now located. That was something like twenty-six years ago. In speaking of his section, Captain Arrington said: "Every since I first determined to locate my eyes had been on this section, which I had ranged over many times, so I came

here and located. I made no mistake, for I wish to say that I have never made a failure in raising corn in the twenty-six years that I have planted it. From May until fall rain more or less always falls here, and while it may be dry from August until the next May, when May comes there is due showers. I am not scientific enough to work out the problem—why should it rain with us and in a certain section and not in others practically in the same country—but it is a fact and a sure thing. Grass is good as usual this year and all crops have done as well as they always do up here."

Captain Billy Meyers was a visitor in the city last week from his home in Henrietta.

"I am not down here," said he, "on any cattle business this time, but have only come down to look after Clint Koogle, who is sick at the infirmary in this city. He has been very busy working with his cattle all summer in the territory and came down here for some purpose. When the train arrived it was noticed by the officials around the depot that he was in a bad way, so they sent for a hack to take him to the hospital, but when the vehicle arrived he had disappeared. He was found about 2 o'clock in the morning, laying in front of McCord, Collins & Co., unconscious and robbed. He was taken to the infirmary and has been out of his head ever since. I am looking out for him and have wired his brother to come on. He is among the best known cowmen in this part of the state."

"We are pretty dry up our way, but have plenty of feed to carry the stock thru the winter. There is plenty of grass, such as it is, but being so dry it is of very little account in caring for the stock."

Pat Paffrath, the well known stock trader, has bought an interest in the I X ranch, up in Carson county, along with others.

"We have bought the ranch and will eventually cut it up and sell to farmers, but at present we will not be in a hurry to do so. It is a good lot of land, containing both agricultural and pasturage land. It joins on to Burnett's place on one side or corner, and it is located in three counties. We intend at first to organize a dairy colony and get that started before we move in anything else."

"The invention of small hand separators that can be used by farmers at home with ease and economy, has revolutionized the dairy business. The hand separator gives the farmer the means of handling his own milk and butter and eliminates one middleman, the big dairy, which has been accustomed to get the lion's share of the profits from the farmers' milk. Now, this is all done away with, and, like a good many other things, the new is driving out the old methods. It is our purpose to settle a colony of dairy farmers who shall make a demonstration of what can be done with a dairy up in the Panhandle. Everything is in fine shape this year and there are enormous amounts of feedstuffs on hand, besides cotton ad lib."

T. F. Cromer has his home now in Fort Worth, but for thirty years has been connected with the cattle interests of Winfield Scott. He has had charge of the shipping and feeding of cattle

and is thoroly familiar with all the details of the business.

"I fed last year for Colonel Scott at Dublin about 3,000 head. Colonel Scott has sold all of his oil mill interests except that in St. Louis and probably it was foresight and wisdom that made him do it. There is a small oil mill being put on the market that can be set up in any neighborhood and the cotton seed of that colony of people can be crushed, the oil extracted, pulp ground into meal and the hulls made ready and all handed back to the farmer. Just as the cotton is ginned, and the cotton and seed handed back at a fixed charge.

"These mills cost, set up, \$8,000, and can be made a part of the workings of a gin. If the farmers adopt these mills, and it seems they are ready to adopt any method that will give their product into their own hands, the knell of the big mill has sounded, and they will become but a memory and reminiscence."

"This drouth is nothing unusual to old Texans, but the results will not be so deplorable as they used to be in the old days, when water for the stock was only to be had from holes filled by rain, and when these failed death was the daily portion of herds of cattle."

Colonel Burke Burnett, the noted stockman, left for his King county ranch one day last week to look after his varied stock interests up there. The colonel reported that while it was a little dry out in King county, still grass was good and cattle were doing fine. All crops were good and cotton especially so. There is enough feed raised in the county to carry over all the cattle, and with the grass now in sight, there is no danger of stock suffering much. The Panhandle, he said, was all in good condition, and as part of the Panhandle, King county was up with the best portion of it.

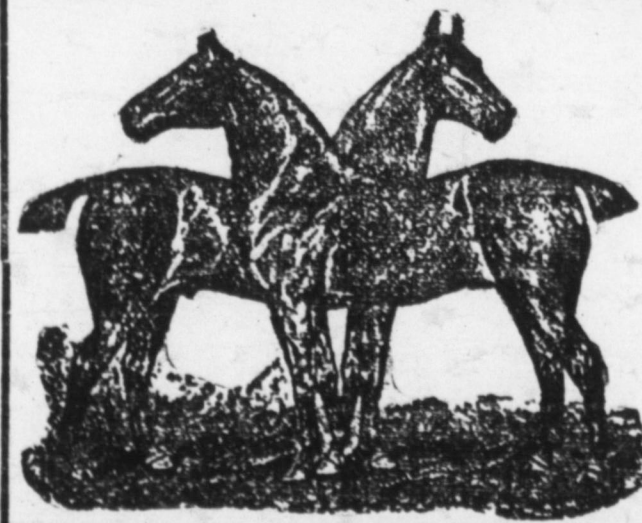
He has entered horses in three of the running events at the San Antonio International Fair and expects to win again from all entries. His horses are Captain Lytle, Ollie Burnett and Dar-No.

Sidney Webb, the well known cattle man, who feeds and pastures about as many cattle as the next stockman, left the city for his home in Bellevue, from which point he will go at once to the territory, to begin receiving the cattle that he bought thru Paffrath from a San Angelo ranchman. These cattle, or the greater part of them, were in the pasture in the territory, and will be in good condition to be delivered, as the range has been very good up there.

Farm Gardens Becomes a Serious Proposition

One of the great results of gardening in the public schools of San Antonio is home gardening. In the spring of 1906 about 500 were cultivated, fall of 1906, 700; spring of 1907, 1,000. They are now being planted very rapidly and hundreds of the boys wish the supervisor to give them a visit. On account of the climatic conditions the supervisor is required to give minute attention to the school gardens, which makes it almost impossible to visit all of the home gardens, therefore, it has been necessary to discourage such to a limited extent for this fall.

S. A. MINEAR.



We will have a good lot of
**GERMAN
COACH STALLIONS**

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

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

Cotton Seed Hulls

Low Prices CAKE AND MEAL Any Quantity

It Will Pay You to Get Our Quotations

Street & Graves, Houston, Texas

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

The Great Restorative Non-Alcoholic Tonic

of the day, made entirely of native medicinal roots and without a drop of alcohol in its composition.

There are no secrets--all its ingredients being printed on the bottle-wrappers.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" not only builds up the strength of the feeble, debilitated, languid, nervous and easily fatigued, whether young or aged, but it enriches and purifies the blood, thus making the improvement lasting.

It corrects and overcomes indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, torpid liver, chronic diarrhea and kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Bronchial, throat and laryngeal affections, attended with hoarseness, persistent cough, and all manner of catarrhal affections are cured by the "Golden Medical Discovery."

In Chronic Nasal Catarrh, it is well to cleanse the nasal passages out freely with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy fluid while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" as a constitutional treatment. Old obstinate cases of catarrh yield to this thorough course of treatment.

Through enriching and purifying the blood, the "Discovery" cures scrofulous affections, also blotches, pimples, eruptions and other ugly affections of the skin. Old, open, running sores, or ulcers, are healed by taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" internally and applying Dr. Pierce's All-

Healing Salve as a local dressing. The Salve can be had of druggists, or will be sent by return mail on receipt of 50 cents in stamps. Address Doctor Pierce as below for it.

In short, "Golden Medical Discovery" regulates, purifies and invigorates the whole system and thus cures a very large range of diseases. The reason why it cures such a varied list of diseases is made clear in a little booklet of extracts from the leading medical authorities, compiled by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., and which he will be pleased to send postpaid and entirely free to any who send him their names and addresses.

You can't afford to accept a substitute of unknown composition for this non-secret medicine of known composition.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic. Druggists sell them, and nothing is "just as good." They are the original Little Liver Pills first put up by old Dr. Pierce over 40 years ago. Much imitated, but never equaled. They are tiny sugar-coated granules—easy to take as candy.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser (1000 pages) is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps (to cover cost of mailing) for paper-covered, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound copy. Address Dr. Pierce as above.

DIET FOR CHILDREN

In a family where there are children the mother is often compelled to cook separately for the young ones. This extra trouble may easily be avoided if in preparing the food for the old folks the following practical suggestions be kept in mind:

Frying should not be chosen as a means of cooking meat for children. When preparing beefsteak have a hot fire, place the steak on the gridiron and hold it close to the fire for a minute, turning it rapidly. The fierce heat coagulates the albumen near the surface, seals the pores of the meat and keeps in the juice. When the outside is seared hold it farther from the fire until it is done. On removing sprinkle it with salt.

Steak should be cut about one inch thick. The top of the round is a juicy and well flavored part of the beef and steak cut from there is less expensive

than the sirloin or choicer steaks and more nutritious. This same method of broiling may be applied to other meats.

Poultry is not more desirable for children than beef or lamb, altho being more delicate it is sometimes considered so. Either the white or dark meat may be given, the former being preferable. It may be roasted, boiled or broiled.

Fat is essential to the proper growth of the tissues of the nerves and brain and is peculiarly important to children, as the brain enlarges rapidly during childhood. Next to butter and cream, bacon is one of the most palatable forms in which it can be given. It should not be overcooked, as then too much of the fat is fried out. Sometimes bread soaked in bacon fat will be eaten with relish.

After a child is 2 years old a vegetable of some kind besides potato may

PACKERS PLAN YE OLDE TYME FEAST

Early English Dinner to Cost \$70,000

WILL SING MERRIE SONGS

Novel Windup to Meat Magnates' Convention in Chicago—To Carve Quarter Beeves

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Ten thousand dollars will be spent by Chicago packers on the feast they will serve at the new banquet hall at the auditorium annex tonight to members of the American Meat Packers' association which opened its annual convention in Chicago yesterday.

Ye olden tyme Englyshe dinner, is the way the repast is styled, and it is the intention to run the old English idea thru all the courses.

Of course the roast beef of old England will be the chief dish and there will be English ale with which to wash it down. The waiters will be garbed in knickerbockers, red coats and white hose. One of the novel features of the menu is that none of the dishes appears labeled with its recognized name but will be designated thru some special quotation from Shakespeare.

All the viands will be prepared under the direction of a member of the Eccentric club of London, famous for its dinners. In two-wheeled carts, patterned after those used in England, whole joints of beef will be wheeled by waiters and the meat carved by the attendants right at each table.

Old English songs will be sung thru-out the dinner by a quartette with choruses in which the company will join.

The evening will wind up with a "smoke fest" for which an English church warden pipe and silver tobacco box filled with English tobacco will be presented to each guest.

be given at the midday meal. Cabbage and raw cucumbers are unsuitable, but any other well cooked vegetable is harmless in small quantities. Stewed celery, peas, beans, tender cauliflower, baked or stewed tomato are all useful.

Any fresh, ripe, seasonable fruit may be given early in the day to a child who is well. The points to observe are to have it sound—that is, without a suspicion of staleness—and not to give too much at once. Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, pears, apples, peaches, oranges and grapes are all welcome.

Fruit having a skin should be pared and grapes should have the seeds removed, or the child should be taught not to swallow them. Bananas must be given with caution. They disagree with many children. Try a slice one day, and if no ill effects follow two the next, proceeding slowly until certain it can be well borne.

Stewed fruit can be given at supper and is much relished by most children. Apples, pears and peaches cooked in this way are a valuable addition to the diet list, and almost any of the fresh fruits can be similarly treated.

In winter preserved apples, apricots, etc., are nearly as nice as the fresh fruit, and bear little resemblance to the old-fashioned, leather-like dried preparations. They must be soaked overnight before cooking and boiled until perfectly tender.

Prunes with the stones removed are a favorite dish in many nurseries.

The Story of a Medicine.
Its name—"Golden Medical Discovery" was suggested by one of its most important and valuable ingredients—Golden Seal root.

Nearly forty years ago, Dr. Pierce discovered that he could, by the use of pure, triple-refined glycerine, aided by a certain degree of constantly maintained heat and with the aid of apparatus and appliances designed for that purpose, extract from our most valuable native medicinal roots their curative properties much better than by the use of alcohol, so generally employed. So the now world-famed "Golden Medical Discovery," for the cure of weak stomach, indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver, or biliousness and kindred derangements was first made, as it ever since has been, without a particle of alcohol in its make-up.

A glance at the full list of its ingredients, printed on every bottle-wrapper, will show that it is made from the most valuable medicinal roots found growing in our American forests. All these ingredients have received the strongest endorsement from the leading medical experts, teachers and writers on *Medicine* who recommend them as the very best remedies for the diseases for which "Golden Medical Discovery" is advised.

A little book of these endorsements has been compiled by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., and will be mailed free to any one asking same by postal card, or letter addressed to the Doctor as above. From these endorsements, copied from standard medical books of all the different schools of practice, it will be found that the ingredients composing the "Golden Medical Discovery" are advised not only for the cure of the above mentioned diseases, but also for the cure of all catarrhal, bronchial and throat affections, accompanied with catarrhal discharges, hoarseness, sore throat, lingering, or hang-on-coughs, and all those wasting affections which, if not promptly and properly treated are liable to terminate in consumption. Take Dr. Pierce's Discovery in time and persevere in its use until you give it a fair trial and it is not likely to disappoint. Too much must not be expected of it. It will not perform miracles. It will not cure consumption in its advanced stages. No medicine will. It will cure the affections that lead up to consumption, if taken in time.

BULL ATTACKS WOMAN

Mrs. J. A. Bonner of Paris Suffers Injuries

PARIS, Texas, Oct. 8.—Mrs. J. A. Bonner, about 60 years of age, wife of an old resident of Lamar county at Direct, was attacked by a bull at her home yesterday and badly injured before the animal could be driven off. One hip was dislocated and it is feared that she is injured internally.

AS A FAVOR

The good woman has been profoundly touched by the story told by the tramp, and has invited him into her kitchen, where she has spread for him a plentiful Christmas dinner, says the Omaha Bee.

While eating he has continued his sad story, telling how he was thrown out upon the world, an orphan; how he lost his wife and all his children; how his business was shattered and he became a wanderer upon the face of the earth, and many more heartrending things.

"You poor, poor man!" sighed the good woman. "Is there anything I can do for you to make this day, at least, brighter and happier?"

"Yes'm, dere's one ting I'd like to ask of ye."

"What is it?"

"Please move about a foot to der left. Youse been crying in de pumpkin pie."

A Crumb of Comfort

"They were parted at the altar."
"Unfortunate girl!"
"Well, it was something to have got that far," responded Miss Ann Teek.—Washington Herald.

Well Drilling Machinery

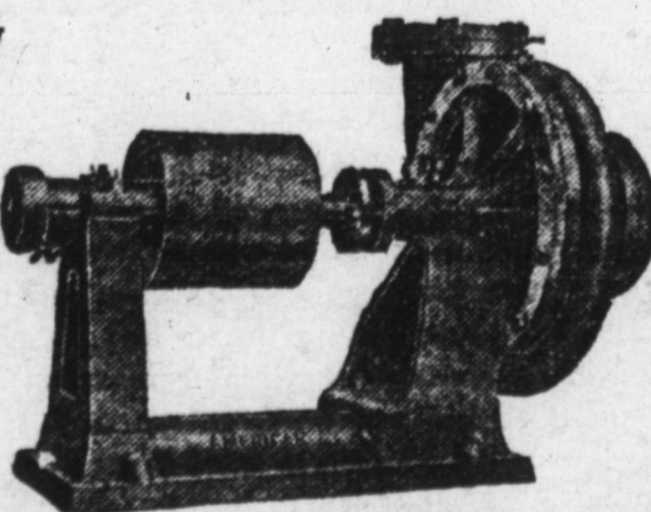


Drilling Machine.

Pumping Machinery

For Deep or Shallow Wells, in Stock at Dallas

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



Centrifugal Pump.

AMERICAN WELL WORKS, 171 Commerce Street, DALLAS, TEXAS

The Texas Stockman-Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Entered as second-class matter, January 5,
1904, at the postoffice at Fort Worth, Texas, under
the act of congress of March 3, 1879.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, TELEGRAM BLDG.,
Eighth and Throckmorton Streets,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

One year, in advance, \$1.50

Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. OFFICERS:

President—I. T. Pryor.....San Antonio
First Vice President—Richard Walsh.....Palodura
Second Vice President—J. H. P. Davis.....Richmond
Secretary—H. E. Crowley.....Fort Worth
Assistant Secretary—Berkely Spiller.....Fort Worth
Treasurer—S. B. Burnett.....Fort Worth

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

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

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

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

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

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

TO LIVE STOCK BREEDERS

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

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

LIVE STOCK PASSES

There seems to be considerable misunderstanding among shippers of live stock and the railroads as to who are entitled to free transportation in connection with live stock shipments, and for general information the following ruling by the interstate commerce commission is given:

"Free transportation of passengers in connection with shipments of property. Section 1 of the act provides that free transportation may be furnished to necessary caretakers of live stock, poultry and fruit. The commission is of the opinion that the term 'fruit' in this connection includes perishable vegetables when shipped under conditions that render caretakers 'necessary.' This transportation may be in the form of free pass or reduced transportation, but in any event it must be the same for all under like circumstances and must be published in the tariff governing transportation of the commodity. This provision in the statute is construed to mean necessary caretakers of live stock, poultry or fruit that is loaded and ready for movement, or the movement of which is actually contracted for, or that is actually in transit, and

may include free or reduced rate transportation for the return of such necessary caretakers.

"Some carriers have in their tariffs rules which provide if a person goes out over their lines with the intention of purchasing live stock, and returns within a certain time with a certain number of cars of live stock, the carrier will refund to him the fare paid on outgoing trip. The commission considers such rule and practice improper and unlawful, and expects they will be withdrawn and discontinued at once."

On April 30, 1907, the interstate commerce commission, upon the request of a railroad, made the following interpretation of its ruling:

"Commission holds that the ruling made as to caretakers of stock permits owner of stock to receive the refund of fare paid to point of stock delivery, where he goes to meet or take shipment actually in transit or actually provided for, and returns with stock as caretaker. Prohibition of ruling governs those who go out to buy stock. Caretakers may be sent to meet stock and bring it in, and free transportation is permissible to them."

On May 29, 1907, in a letter addressed to the secretary of the American Live Stock Association, the commission, further explaining its ruling, says:

"The commission expressed its disapproval of the practice of refunding fares to persons who went out over the road and who, perhaps, might return in company with a shipment of live stock, and is specifically decided that as to shipments actually in transit or actually arranged for, or actually ready for movement, the carriers may provide the transportation and may make it include the return trip; that is, they may give the transportation to men who go out and come back with the stock, or they may give the transportation for men to come in with the stock and go back again."

From the foregoing it is plain that free transportation may be furnished by the railways to parties who may go out to receive and accompany live stock actually contracted for, or may refund fares paid by such parties.

Some of the western railroads are fully complying with the above ruling and interpretations, while other railroads are only partially observing the same, and in general, there is a lack of uniformity in the regulations adopted by the railroads on this question. The American Live Stock Association is now endeavoring to have all the railroads adopt and publish similar rules in accordance with the above. Should any of its members have any difficulty in securing a compliance by the representatives of the railroads, with said rulings of the commission, the secretary of the association should be notified at Denver, and he will at once take the matter up with the officials of the roads and endeavor to have the matter straightened out in an intelligent and satisfactory manner.

The act to regulate commerce, as amended on June 30, 1906, provides that free transportation may be furnished by the railroads to "necessary caretakers of live stock, poultry and fruit."

Some stockmen are under the impression that free transportation has been entirely eliminated, or else so hedged about by restrictions that it is impossible to obtain it. There is nothing in the law which prohibits the issuance of such transportation to bona fide shippers who accompany their shipments as caretakers, and where the railroads refuse to furnish such transportation they are doing so entirely of their own volition and not under any requirement of the law.

TO HEAD THE CATTLEMEN

The question of who is to be the next president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas is a question that is already beginning to attract serious attention among the membership of that great organization, and with a membership of about 2,000, it is but natural there should be a diversity of opinion on this particular subject.

The constitution of the organization provides that a member serving as president shall be ineligible for re-election, but that provision in the constitution was placed there a few years ago for a specific purpose, and having served that purpose, it has since been conveniently suspended whenever the exigencies of the situation have seemed to demand such action.

President Turney of El Paso was the first ex-

ecutive in whose behalf this clause in the constitution was first suspended, and one year ago it was again retired from the arena in behalf of the present president, Colonel Ike T. Pryor of San Antonio.

Friends of Colonel Pryor are now at work in the interest of another suspension, and declare that the exigencies of the situation seem to demand that he be elected for the third term. They say that President Pryor has made many sacrifices for the good of the organization and has filled the position with such signal grace and ability that he is entitled to re-election when the cattlemen hold their annual meeting in San Antonio next March. And as the convention is to be held in President Pryor's home city, it is probable this third term movement is going to prove more formidable than would appear on the surface.

Colonel Pryor is a Southwest Texas man, with many warm friends throughout that section of the state. It should not be believed for a moment that he has not many friends throughout all portions of the state, but being a Southwest Texas man, and the next convention going to Southwest Texas, it is clear that Pryor's friends understand fully the advantages of the situation and are preparing to act accordingly.

There is opposition in the ranks of the association to Colonel Pryor as president. That fact was illustrated in his first election, and again at Dallas, when he was re-elected the last time. But the opposition to Pryor is not for personal reasons. It is predicated on the deeply seated conviction that a man who is engaged in the commission business as actively as is Colonel Pryor should not be at the head of an organization which so often comes in conflict with live stock commission men.

There are members of the organization who fought Colonel Pryor very hard on that issue at Dallas last March, and they are going to fight him again and just as hard at San Antonio next March. They are going to reinforce their former objection by loudly proclaiming against the third term idea, and are going to insist on the constitutional provision being more closely adhered to in future, in order that the office may more nearly go around. So far as the emoluments of the position are concerned, they are quite meager, only amounting to \$1,000 per annum in the shape of an official salary, but the honor of presiding at the head of the greatest live stock organization in the world has a charm for a number of the members, who are looking forward to the time when they may be considered among the list of eligibles.

Colonel Pryor has made the association a model presiding officer. When he accepted the responsibilities of the position he made a ringing declaration in which he asserted his willingness to demonstrate that the commission man could give way to the cowman when occasion should demand such action, as even his most captious critics must admit he has royally redeemed that promise. No man who has ever occupied the position of president of the association has given it closer and more conscientious attention. Whether Colonel Pryor would accept the position for another term or not is not known, so far as any personal expression is concerned. The movement looking to his re-election is a matter that seems to have been sprung and is being pushed by his friends.

Should Colonel Pryor decide not to become a candidate for re-election, it is understood there are several prominent members of the association who would not object to at least favorable mention in that connection. There is a strong public sentiment developing however, in favor of Richard Walsh of Palo Duro, the present first vice president of the organization. Mr. Walsh is an active member of the association, an able and experienced cattleman, and his friends declare his work in behalf of the organization for many years entitles him to this recognition.

VAN ZANDT COUNTY DOES YET

As both Kentucky and Texas contend for the original site of the Garden of Eden, a compromise is in order. Perhaps Adam, after sampling the exhilarating Kentucky climate, went to Texas and "raised Cain."—Atlanta Constitution.

CARNEGIE MISSES THIS CHANCE

A burro known as "Tot," confined in a shed nearby, came near being overlooked, and was saved after considerable risk by a young man, whose name was not learned.—Mineral Wells Index.

The Great Holiday Event: THE BIG FORT WORTH FAIR AND RACES Opens Tuesday, Oct. 8, and Continues for 10 Days and Nights

THE MOST EXPENSIVE FEATURE
ON EARTH—GREAT, GENUINE

RAILROAD COLLISION

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13

SPECIAL CHEAP EXCURSION
RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

More great amusement features, more special events, more colossal shows, more celebrated fast-running and harness horses, more babies in the baby show, more fireworks, more fun, more people than any other fair or celebration ever had.

TWO HARNESS RACES AND FOUR OR MORE RUNNING RACES DAILY

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8—The W. C. Stripling Handicap, at six furlongs.

(Entries Close Saturday, Oct. 5.)

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10 Fort Worth Day—Texas Brewing Co. Handicap, at one mile.

(Entries Close Monday, Oct. 7.)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12—The Burton-Peel Handicap, at seven furlongs.

(Entries Close Thursday, Oct. 10.)

AN EFFECTIVE CLOAK



Many of the evening cloaks for this season hang very flat and plain from the shoulders. The one sketched here is of dove gray cloth, trimmed with bright blue velvet, ornamented with soutache braiding. The collar has a band of velvet, edged with narrow satin folds in harmonizing shades of green and copper color, and finished with a band of galoon made with the same colors and some gilt. Falling from the buttoned straps to the hem is a scarf of tucked chiffon the same shade as the coat. The hat is a black satin frame trimmed with morning glories in natural colors.

ALFALFA HAY VS. WHEAT BRAN

To what extent can forage, similar to bran in composition, be substituted for bran is a question that has been investigated by a few of the experiment stations, says Up-To-Date Farming. At the Tennessee station an experiment was carried out in which the following rations were compared: Silage, wheat, bran and cotton seed meal, and silage, alfalfa and wheat bran. The following are some of the conclusions drawn from the experiment: "In substituting alfalfa hay for wheat bran it will be best to allow 1½ pounds of alfalfa to

each pound of wheat bran, and the results are likely to prove more satisfactory if the alfalfa is fed in a finely chopped condition.

"These tests indicate that with alfalfa hay at \$10 per ton and wheat bran at \$20, the saving effected by substituting alfalfa for wheat bran would be \$2.80 for every 100 pounds of butter and 19.8 cents for every 100 pounds of milk. The farmer could thus afford to sell his milk for 19.8 cents a hundred less than he now receives, and his butter for about 22 cents as compared with 25 cents a pound.

"These experiments show why alfalfa has been frequently used as a basis for manufactured food stuffs and indicate that the farmer who can grow it makes in purchasing artificial food stuffs of which it forms a basis."

INDIFFERENT HUSBANDS AND DISCOURAGED WIVES

BY NIXOLA GREELEY-SMITH.

Here is a letter from a discouraged wife which, it seems to me, voices the unhappiness of a great many women. She says:

"At 22 I married a man 45 years old, and I mistook esteem and gratitude for love. I can't think now from his treatment that he loved me, yet I don't know why else he should have asked me to marry him, unless he knew I would make a good housekeeper, which I pride myself on being. We have been married five years and I have three children. I do all my work—wash, iron, sewing and all. I have been to no place of amusement in a year. All goes in the business, and I have to ask for every cent I get and have to tell for what I need it. He comes home at 6 o'clock and eats his supper and smokes, then goes to bed. The same thing always. I have the dishes to do, prepare the three babies for bed and numerous other things to do, and yet he complains if one cries and disturbs him, as he is a very poor sleeper. At first he was so dignified and quiet and jealous of me I was not my natural self, for I was of a happy disposition. Now I am quiet, and I have learned not to say anything to avoid an argument. Can any woman be pleasant and jolly and natural when you are constantly wondering if you are going to say or do something that will either shock or anger him? Any other woman, I am sure, would, as long as she did her duty, let him alone. But I would like to please him if I can and for the sake of the children make things pleasant. But even my respect for him is going. Now would you outline some way of my living with him so as to make it agreeable for all? He never things to take me out or even to church; never asks how I feel or if I am tired; never says anything is good or well cooked or looks nice; does not even try to entertain by sitting down of an evening to talk. I can't have any one come to see me, for he would be so unpleasant to them and they would bore him so. Now, can you advise one in such a plight?"

This seems to me a moderate, sensible and fair presentment of wifely grievances common to nearly every household not founded upon a strong and enduring love. What is this particular unhappy wife going to do about it?

If she takes my advice she will keep on being just as good a housekeeper, but will buy a new door mat and cease being one herself. It is wrong for any woman utterly to submerge her identity, her thoughts, feelings and opinions in that of a man. It is as bad for him as for her, for it destroys all the charm she may ever have had for him. I think she should make friends in her church and entertain them in her home in the afternoons. I rather sympathize with a tired husband's aversion to company in the evening. This man seems to care for his home, inasmuch as he spends all his leisure time there. He is getting toward middle age and natural quiet and settled in his habits. While a wife of 27 may find him lacking in buoyancy and interest, it seems to me she has a chance to be young with her three children. She must try to get as much joy as she can from caring for them and seek entertainment in the society of women friends she can and should form. She should ask her husband to make her a definite weekly allowance sufficient to her household and personal needs. She is entitled to it, and would obviate an endless series of petty squabbles by insisting upon having it, even at the cost of one grand row. She should not be a meek echo of his opinions. She need not thrust hers upon him unless they are asked for, but she must cease suppressing whatever charm and naturalness she has. She will be much happier, and her husband cannot fail to like and respect her more for it.

So long as she does there can be no harmony or happiness in her household. It would be better to talk all the matters she has written me about over with him frankly, amiably and with the firm confidence of the wife who respects herself and who makes her husband respect her.

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.

CRADDOCK'S

92 or MELBA RYE

\$4.00 PER GALLON

LARGEST SHIPPERS OF WHISKEY
TO CONSUMERS IN THE SOUTH

L. CRADDOCK & CO. DALLAS, TEX.

POULTRY

ARIZONA CATTLE ARRIVING

The Pitts Ranch in Grand Canyon Sends in Train Load

J. S. Tribble came in with nineteen car loads of cattle belonging to J. A. Pitts, a big ranchman of Seligman, Ariz. This ranch is located near the Grand Canyon, in the mountain country in the northern part of that territory, and the shipment is the first to come to this market from that country. In the shipment were ten car loads of yearling steers, five car loads of cows and a car load each of bulls and calves.

"Cattle and sheep are fairly well divided up in the mountain ranges of that country," said Mr. Tribble. "Up to the present time this fall we have moved very little stock of any kind. This year has been a very favorable one, and stock looks well. There are perhaps about the same number of cattle there we had a year ago." Mr. Tribble is a native Missourian, who went to that country twenty-one years ago from Platte county. In his periodical trips back to this market, he finds many changes, especially in the growth of Kansas City and the stock yards.—Drovers' Telegram.

ARIZONA FULL OF SHEEP

Season Was Favorable and Flocks Have Been Doing Well

"Arizona is full of sheep," said Sam Dunlap of Del Rio, that territory, this morning. Mr. Dunlap brought in 1,000 lambs and 500 ewes belonging to H. J. Gray, a well-known ranchman. "We had a good season, and sheep have been doing well. The range feed has been plentiful all thru the year, and sheepmen have taken good care of their flocks. While shipments from the territory have been fairly liberal, a great many sheep are still left. The lamb crop was a big one, and sheepmen have been keeping their breeding ewes up in good shape, so that the flocks are large and in good flesh. Just what the shipment will be from now on is hard to foretell and the run will no doubt depend largely on what the market is."—Drovers' Telegram.

A Barrel of Hen Manure

Probably no fertilizer question is more frequently asked than this: What is the value of a barrel of hen manure?

It is almost impossible to give a definite answer, because the weight of the barrel varies as well as the contents.

There may be more sand or water in one barrel than another, but an average weight will be about 200 pounds. A number of things are responsible for differences in quality. The food has much to do with it.

Of course the manure from a hen eating an abundance of insects or meat or a mash containing wheat bran or oats, will be richer than that from a hen fed on corn.

This is because there is more plant food in one ration than in the other.

Guano is bird manure from the dry islands near South America. It is much richer than hen manure, because these birds eat fish almost entirely. Other things that vary its value are the feathers, dirt and other matter taken up with it.

A bulletin from the Maine station gives six different analyses which were made in New Jersey, New York and Massachusetts. These vary all the way from a little over half of 1 per cent to 1 1/2 per cent nitrogen from less than half of 1 per cent to 1 per cent of phosphoric acid and from one-fifth to one-half of 1 per cent of potash. The average is in round numbers 1 per cent of nitrogen, .82 per cent of phosphoric acid and .21 per cent of potash. This probably is not far from the composition of the average hen manure, and is worth about three times as much as an equal weight of horse manure. Better samples are worth more.

The following mixture is suggested as a good one to dry out the manure and hold its nitrogen, and also to supply potash and phosphoric acid: Thirty pounds hen manure, ten pounds sawdust, sixteen pounds acid phosphate and eight pounds of kaimit.

We are sometimes asked what the manure from a single hen amounts to in a full year. In the Maine station the night droppings gave at the rate of 30 pounds per hen per year, worth at the average price of chemical fertilizers 14 cents. Estimating the amount dropped during the day time it is concluded that the total droppings for one hen for a full year amounts to 75 pounds, worth 35 cents. We see from this the value of a flock

of hens running at large in an orchard.—Rural New Yorker.

"The most successful squab raisers are those who have begun in a very small way and increased their stock and equipment as the business grew. The work is not particularly exacting or arduous, and an extensive plant is unnecessary. Common pigeons should not be considered. Homers or homer crosses probably are the best for the amateur. Pigeons always go in pairs, and if there is one extra male in the pen he will constantly cause trouble by disturbing the mated pairs."—Suburban Life.

Liver trouble is more prevalent in fowls where incubators are used for the hatching, at least some poultry men think so. It has been suggested that the voluntary fast that setting hens go thru with is a valuable constitutional. The Van Dresser method of shutting the hens in a close yard for a couple of weeks in the late summer to cause them to moult early is a sort of artificial corrector, a little on the same order. It is suspected by a good

many poultry men that continuous heavy feeding is not good for hens any more than it is for human beings.

By the use of trap nests a person may ascertain to a certainty which fowls are laying and which ones are loafing. Trap nests are simple, but they are not so easily made. It requires considerable ingenuity to design and build a trap nest so it will work right. It probably would pay most poultry raisers to buy their trap nests from manufacturers who make a specialty of building them.

At Hutchinson, Kan., one produce firm is handling 300,000 pounds of poultry a year. The egg production of that immediate territory is also enormous.

There seems to be a good home market for poultry at McCook, Neb., which is a railroad town. One dealer there is receiving 500 pounds of poultry a week, and selling it all at home.

In Germany they make an article called condensed eggs. All the water content of the eggs is removed and

sugar is added instead. The eggs keep well in this way and are easily shipped from place to place.

Over forty coops of poultry a week are being shipped from Sparta, Mo. In addition to this, 1,200 pounds of spring chickens are being shipped from there each week, but the turkey crop in that vicinity is short, and high prices are predicted.

It is reported at Bucklin, Mo., which is a noted poultry territory, that there is a falling off of one-half in egg receipts, compared with the supply a year ago. It is said that farmers of that community are saving all their pullets, as it is certain that egg prices during the late fall and winter months will be unusually high.

Mrs. G. A. Meyer, wife of a tailor who bought a farm on the installment plan a few years ago in Brown county, Kan., not far from Hiawatha, is helping to pay off the loan by raising chickens. Mrs. Meyer sells \$200 worth of eggs and \$225 worth of poultry annually. This is in addition to the large amount of poultry and eggs used at home.

The Doctor Writes of Counterfeiters.

CHAS. H. FLETCHER, New York City.

Hyannis, Mass., Aug. 17, 1905.

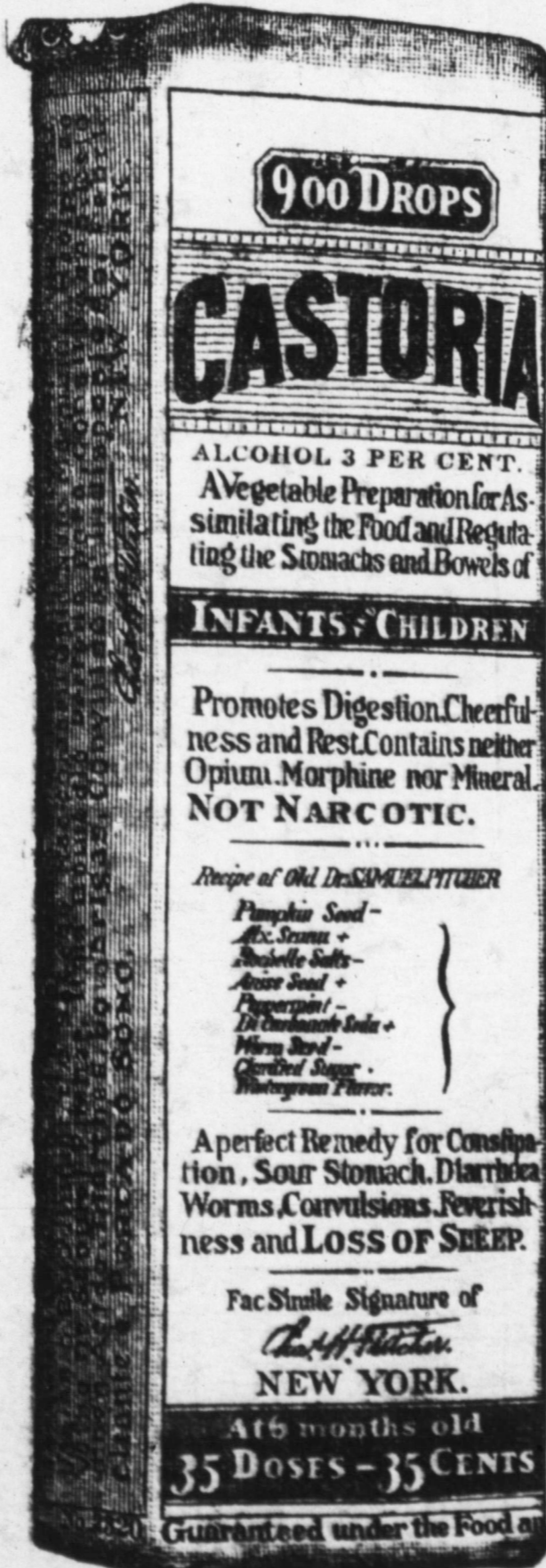
Dear Mr. Fletcher:—I wish to congratulate you on your numerous victories over counterfeiters and imitators of Castoria, and trust the time is not far distant when these inferior and dangerous mixtures will be entirely suppressed.

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

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

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

Charles H. Fletcher, M.D.



CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

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

THE DENTON COMPANY, 27 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

RAISING ALFALFA

(The following extracts are from press bulletin No. 51, Georgia experiment station, Experiment, Ga. Complete copies may be had on application to the station):

Is Inoculation Necessary?

Since the discovery and promulgation of the fact that leguminous plants possess the power of assimilating nitrogen of the air by means of the bacterial tubercles, or nodules, on the roots of such plants, the impression has been made that lucerne, which is a legume, may not be successfully cultivated unless the seeds, or the soil, shall be artificially inoculated with suitable nitro-cultures, or soil from a successful plot of lucerne. This is certainly not universally, even if generally, true. Without entering into an exhaustive discussion of the question it may be sufficient to admit that there may be localities or soils in which the entire absence of the proper bacterial germs may render it necessary to artificially inoculate. But it is certain that there are other localities and soils—probably the majority of soils in the south—where the common cowpea has been successfully cultivated for several generations, that will produce lucerne without artificial inoculation. Otherwise, how may we explain its successful culture in the days of our ancestors, who knew nothing of the modern theory of nitro-bacterial agency and the practice of soil inoculation? Surely the change of name from "lucerne" to "alfalfa" has not wrought a change in the habits and requirements of the plant itself!

Soil, Preparation and Seeding

As stated in the extracts quoted, lucerne may succeed in every section of the state and, it may be added, of the south, provided only that the soil be quite fertile, well drained and well prepared. A soil that is abundantly supplied with lime is better for lucerne than one in which lime is more or less wanting. This defect, however, may be remedied by applying from ten to twenty bushels of air-slacked lime per acre, either as part of the preparation, before planting, or at any time thereafter.

The requirements of soil and preparation and the details of culture may be stated in order as follows:

1. The soil must be naturally fertile, or must be liberally fertilized, applying say from 600 to 1,000 pounds of high-grade acid phosphate and from 150 to 250 pounds of muriate of potash (or four times that amount of kainit) per acre.

2. The soil must be well underdrained either naturally or artificially. Lucerne will not flourish where there is stagnant water within three or four feet of the surface.

3. It is highly probable that a preparatory application of four or five tons of well rotted stable or barnyard manure per acre will render artificial inoculation unnecessary. The nitrogen of the manure will sustain the growth of the lucerne until the bacterial germs, already present in most southern soils or contained in the manure, shall have had time to multiply.

4. On a soil that is stocked with seeds or weeds, it is desirable to sow the seeds in the fall of the year, say as early as the middle of September and as late as the last of October, provided the soil shall have been previously well prepared by deep plowing and thorough harrowing, and provided, also, that there shall be sufficient moisture in the surface soil to induce prompt germination of the seeds and sustain the growth of the young plants until strong enough to withstand the first severe cold of early winter. The young plants and roots are only half hardy and are easily killed by an ordinary freeze. The roots soon become hardy and capable of resisting the severest cold. The annual growth of stems and foliage is always tender and unable to withstand a hard frost.

If conditions are not favorable for fall sowing the next best time is early in the spring, after the danger of severe frost has passed, say from February 15 to March 15 in the southern half of the state and from March 1 to April 1 in the northern half.

5. After preparing the land by fertilizing and by repeated deep plowing and harrowing, the seeds may be sown in the drills thirty inches apart and be covered not exceeding half an inch. "Prepare and sow just as you would to secure a fine crop of rutabaga turnips" is a good rule for planting. Fifteen pounds of good seed are sufficient to sow one acre of well prepared soil. If sown with skill and care. But if the surface be at all rough or other conditions be unfavorable, it will be well to sow as much as twenty pounds per acre.

6. The plants however, quickly they

may stand, will not require thinning, and cultivation should be sufficient to keep down the growth of weeds until the lucerne plants shall have gotten a good start. The best tool for the purpose is a cultivator with narrow teeth, or it may be effected with "scooter and scrape." After the first year it is good practice to run a disk harrow over the surface twice, in directions oblique to the row, to be followed by a smoother and then a heavy roller, the object being to destroy all winter germinating weeds, loosen the top soil and reduce it to a level, smooth surface. This disking should be done in February or just before the new growth starts.

7. An annual application should be made of not less than 600 pounds of high grade acid phosphate and 150 pounds of muriate of potash (or 600 pounds of kainit) per acre. This may be done in February at the time of the annual disking.

Uses of Lucerne

Lucerne, as already intimated, is chiefly valuable as a green-soiling and hay plant. The hay is superior to that of red clover or cowpea and is especially valuable as a horse feed and for milch cows. There is no special difficulty in curing the hay involving practically the same treatment as cowpea vines or red clover. For this use it should be cut when it is commencing to bloom freely.

In Georgia the chief use of Lucerne at present will be to supply green-soiling (green cut food) for horses, mules, milch cows, hogs, fowls, in fact every animal on the farm. Recent experiments indicate that it may be pastured by hogs without serious injury and with very profitable results.

Georgia farmers are advised not to attempt alfalfa culture on a large scale at first, but continue the first plantings to one or two acres, or to less than one acre. One acre of well prepared rich soil will supply an abundance of nutritious green food from early spring until severe frost in November, for twelve to twenty head of horses, mules and cattle.

Seed are supplied by all dealers in farm and garden seeds.

A Brilliant Program.

For the Farmers' National Congress at Oklahoma City in October President John M. Stahl of the Farmers' National Congress is putting the finishing touch on one of the best programs the congress has ever had. The session will open at Oklahoma City Thursday, Oct. 17, at 9:30 a. m. and the enterprising people of that wide awake city are making every exertion to render the affair one of exceptional success.

The program includes three governors. Governor Frank Frantz, Governor Albert B. Cummings of Iowa and Governor N. B. Broward of Florida, one of the leading men of the South, will tell of the bearing which the draining of the everglades has on the agriculture of the United States.

N. J. Coleman of St. Louis, the first secretary of agriculture, will be an interesting man to see and hear, from his connection with national and official agriculture and also for the able, thought-suggestive words which he will be sure to utter. His native talents and his long record as an efficient worker for agriculture makes him a peculiarly valuable feature of the program.

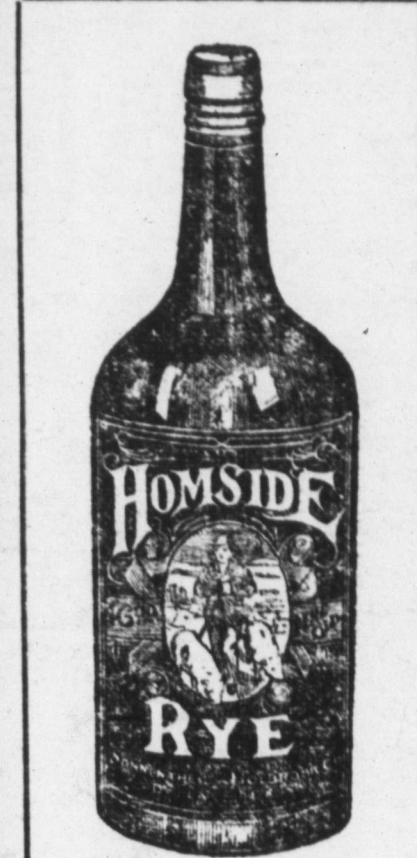
Every session of the congress has had one or more addresses from congressmen. This year Hon. Chas. R. Davis, member of congress from Minnesota, will be one of the speakers. He has given much thought to the subject of a national appropriation for agricultural high schools and has introduced into Congress a bill looking to that end. He will speak on his favorite topic. The general subject of agricultural education will also be discussed in addresses by Hon. F. A. Cotton, state superintendent of public instruction of Indiana, and Prof. W. R. Hart of Massachusetts. Prof. Hart was born and educated in Iowa, was head of the state normal school in Nebraska for some time and is now professor of agricultural education in the Massachusetts Agricultural College. His viewpoint is, therefore, which fits him peculiarly to speak on this subject.

One session of the congress will be given to the important subject of co-operation. The speakers will be Henry F. Atwood, Esq., and C. S. Barrett, Esq. Mr. Atwood is a college graduate and a leading member of the Illinois Bar Association. Lately, he has been giving much attention to the "Universal Trading and Supply Company" and is president of the same. He is an excellent speaker, having been president of the Northern Oratorical League. Mr. Barrett is president of the "Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America," an or-

DON'T SEND ANY MONEY

WITH YOUR ORDER. SAMPLE FIRST, THEN PAY IS OUR OFFER

IT'S EASY ENOUGH to advertise attractively and ask you to send your money in advance; it's another matter to offer to send you your order and to let you pay after sampling. In the first case the other fellow has your money before you get the goods—if the goods do not please, how often is your money refunded? With us, it's different—we trust you—you have both the money and the goods, and pay only after sampling thoroly.



4 Full Quarts \$4
\$6 Homside Whisky
EXPRESS PREPAID

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 HOMSIDE WHISKEY, on which we make a special price of \$4.00 for FOUR FULL QUARTS, express prepaid.

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

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

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

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

ganization with a powerful record for growth. To illustrate: In Tennessee, in four years it has gained a membership of fifteen thousand and a similar growth has been made in other states. Mr. Barrett is a remarkable organizer, and a notable man in many respects.

Woman's interest in agricultural life will be discussed by two experts—Mrs. Katherine Stahl, chaplain of the Illinois State Grange, and Miss Mary F. Rauch, a graduate of the Domestic Economy department of the University of New York, and at present in charge of the Household Economics department of the extension work of the Iowa Agricultural College.

Among other speakers will be Hon. John Field, graduate of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, seven years director of the Oklahoma Experiment Station, and now editor of the Oklahoma Farm Journal; Hon. H. S. McCowan of Oklahoma, one of the best posted men and best talkers in the new state; Hon. W. E. Spell of Texas; Hon. John Palmer, an Osage Indian and a splendid orator. Hon. J. A. Filcher, secretary of the California State Board of Agriculture, will represent the Pacific coast, and speak on foreign markets for farm products. He has traveled abroad considerably, and is exceptionally qualified to speak on this subject. The national department of agriculture will be represented by Prof. E. H. Webster, chief of the dairy division who will tell of the work being done for the farmers of the country in that division.

Other addresses will be delivered by various competent speakers. The first Oklahoma state fair will be visited. A trip will be taken to the farm of Mr. Ewers White, who has one of the finest oak groves in the country, and who is said to be the largest alfalfa grower in the United States. There will also be social receptions and other entertainments. The program and the list of subjects is thoroly national and very attractive. Much important business will be transacted. Usually many resolutions of great importance are introduced and the action on these is one of the most valuable features of the sessions. These resolutions are frequently of great weight, carrying much influence for or against matters of legislation or education in which the farmers of the nation are interested. Those contemplating the trip should consult with their local station agent about details.

GEO. M. WHITAKER, Secretary,
1404 Harvard Street, Washington, D. C.

Crawford & Co., the well known hog shippers from Purcell, I. T., had a load of hogs in the pens Monday. The load brought \$6.27 1/2 and averaged 249 pounds.

Bexar County Farmers' Institute

Bexar county is proud of one of the few farmers' institutes that still exists in this state. During the past few years these institutions have been dropping out of line one by one until there are now only two or three.

Bexar county farmers are progressive; they are doing everything in sight to elevate themselves above the slave work of farmer days, and always grasp the keynotes to success. The Farmers' Co-operative Educational Union is doing great work in the county, but many of its members are always present at the institute. These two institutions are related in educational value, and those farmers who attend both are becoming the solid men of the county.

The last meeting of the Bexar County Institute enjoyed an address by Professor J. A. Craig on the horse. He recited the history of the animal from prehistoric times to the present. He told of the gradual evolution thru which the horse has passed, and spoke of the future of the animal. Professor Craig said that moderately cool water is good for animals when they are warm.

The institute passed two important resolutions

The first asks congress to repeal the law requiring the department of agriculture to tabulate and publish cotton reports from over the south.

The second asks congress to pass a law requiring every contract for future delivery of cotton to be in a written form and for the contract to specify the exact grade of cotton.

S. A. MINEAR,
Supervisor Garden Department.

A WAGER

Sappy—She has the prettiest mouth in the world.

Chappy—Oh, I don't know. I'd put mine up against it.—Smart Set.

IN BEHALF OF SCIENCE

Him—I understand that you are very much interested in scientific experiments.

Her—Yes; for years I have been trying to prove to my own satisfaction that germs cannot be transmitted by kissing.—Chicago News.

THE MILKY WAY

Householder—Now, then, what the dickens are you doing here at this time of night?

Ruffian—To tell yer the troof, governor, I'm lookin' for this 'ere comet!—Puck.

E. O. Cole of Fletcher had a load of medium weight hogs on the yards Monday. The load sold at \$6.30 and averaged 197 pounds.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

HEREFORDS

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

V. WEISS

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

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.

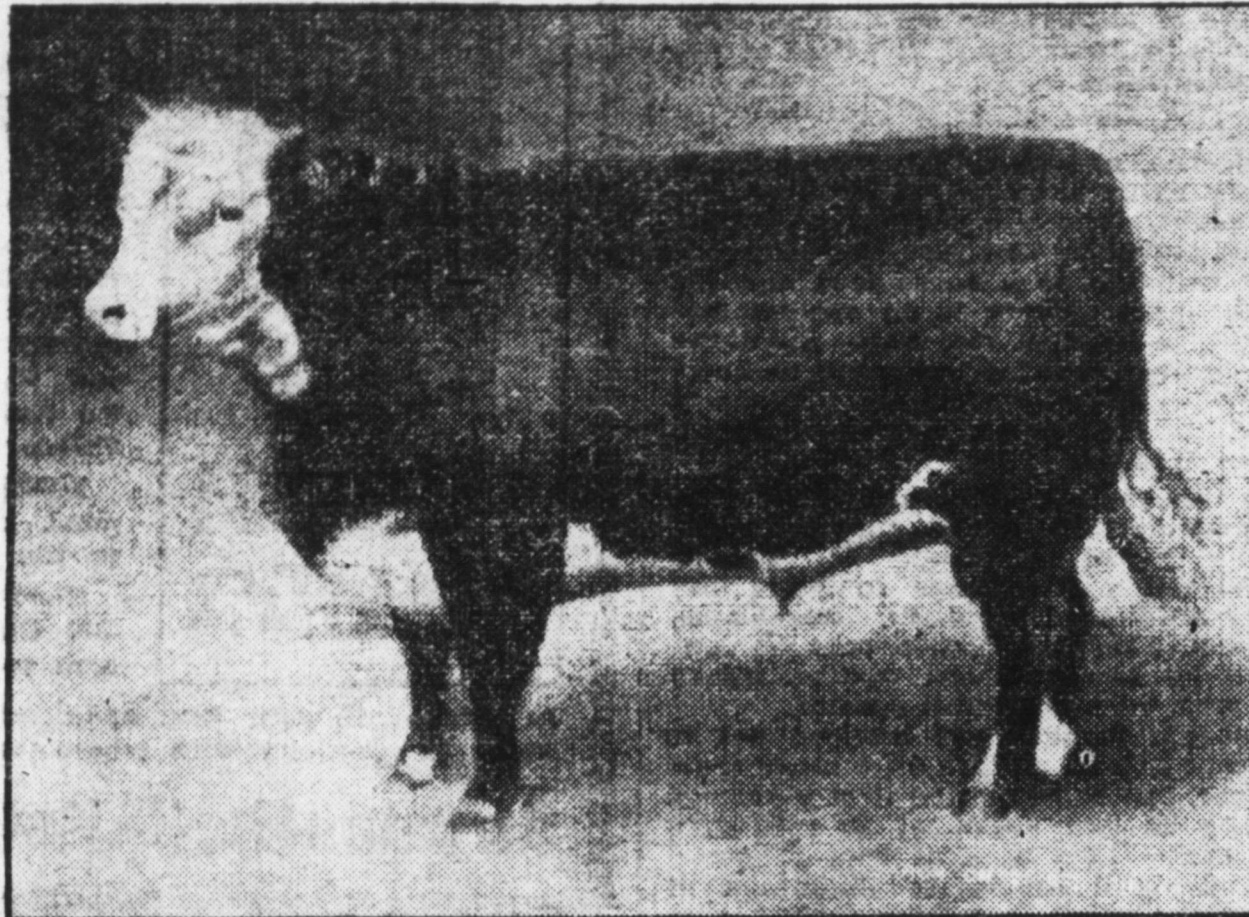
SHORTHORNS

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.**

Marchon 21st No. 116244



Marchon 21st, No. 116244, at six months of age (Sire, imported Marchon No. 76035). Bred by W. S. Van Natta & Son, Atlica, Ind. Weight at 14 months, 1,161 pounds. Was yearling premium winner at El Paso Mid-Winter Carnival. Marchon is now 7 years old, weighs 2,600 pounds and is owned by Frank Good, Shady Grove Hereford Farm, Sparenberg, 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. 184638. 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.**

DAIRYING

Why the Butter Doesn't Come

It is very provoking when one is in a hurry with a certain number of things to be done before dinner time to have the butter refuse to come when it ought to. As for all things there is a cause, so in the case of the delayed butter there is a reason for it which the operator should seek out as speedily as possible to avoid further trouble. One reason why some butter does not come is because the churn is too full of cream. A barrel churn, which is by all odds the best kind to use, should never be over two-thirds full for best results. Cream always swells when agitated in the churn and if the churn is too full it leaves insufficient room for concussion, hence more time is required before the butter appears.

Another reason for delay is in churning cream that is insufficiently sour or ripe. Sweet cream does not separate as readily as sour, and in attempt to make it into butter one must look for additional time being consumed. Ripen the cream well before beginning stirring all for the same churning well together twenty-four hours previously if thorough and exhaustive results are expected in a reasonable length of time.

A third cause for the trouble may be frequently found in the stripper or farrow cow. The globules of fat in the milk of such an animal are so small that they break thru with difficulty. The milk and cream from old cows are more viscous than those of new milk cows, and sometimes this is sufficient to interfere with the whole churning even where the cream from several other animals in the same churn or batch of cream.

The remedy lies in leaving out the milk from the farrow cows or strippers when it gives trouble of this kind. Sometimes the difficulty disappears by scalding the objectionable milk before putting it with the other, but the safer way is to leave it out altogether and use it for other purposes, if at all.

A fourth cause lies in the cream being at the wrong temperature for churning. Cream that is too cold causes delay in separation, altho in summer this rarely occurs. A temperature

right around 60 degrees, registered by a reliable thermometer, will usually bring the butter in a reasonable length of time; and this should be from thirty to forty-five minutes. Too quick churning means soft butter and fat left in the buttermilk.

So when the butter refuses to come give a few moments careful thought to the subject and try to locate the cause of the difficulty. Usually it lies in the fullness of the churn, the ripeness of the cream or the milk from cows going dry. Given a good thick quality of cream, a churn not more than one-third full, a temperature of 60 degrees and new milk cows and the butter should come in thirty minutes.

GREAT NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

Offers Large Cash Prizes to Breeders of Dairy Stock

The live stock premium list for the second national dairy show, which will be held Oct. 10 to 19, 1907, at the Amphitheater, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, is now ready for distribution. There is over \$7,000 to be distributed in cash prizes, besides medals, cups and diplomas.

The national dairy show offers one of the best places in the world for exhibiting dairy stock, and breeders who are anxious to make known the merits of their herds should not fail to be present. No state fair gives the opportunity for meeting breeders, dairymen and purchasers of dairy cattle that is offered by the second national dairy show. It is a place where practical, up-to-date dairymen gather from all parts of the country to study modern methods of dairying and to select cattle for the improvement of their herds. Those who exhibited at the first national dairy show could not begin to supply their customers with cattle. This year the show will be much larger and better, and greater opportunities will be given to breeders for making known the merits of their cattle and to meet men who are anxious to purchase a high grade of stock.

Men who want to get in touch with the best purchasers of the country can not afford to let this show go by without making a good exhibit. There will be an opportunity for disposing of cattle at public sale, for there will be held on Oct. 14, 15, 16 and 17, auction

sales of registered cattle. Never before in the history of dairy cattle has there been offered a better or more prominent way of bringing pure-bred stock before the American farmer and dairyman.

For further particulars and premium list write to E. Sudendorf, room 307, 154 Washington street, Chicago.

SHEEP

The Demand for Wool

The demand for wool is increasing and is destined to further increase. The advance of popular knowledge on the subject of fabrics can but bring woolen fabrics into greater demand. For many years the deceptions practiced in the selling of cloth has curtailed the sale of wool, for woolen and half-woolen garments have been so largely made up of cotton that the general sale of wool has been affected. But the people are learning to distinguish wool from half-wool goods, and half-wool goods from the goods containing about one-tenth of wool. It will not be always possible for fraud to exist in the manufacture of such goods.

The most perfect raw material in the world for the making of clothing is wool. It has the quality of being not easily burned, and when woolen clothing takes fire it burns so slowly that the flames can be easily extinguished. Woolen clothing is also a good protector against changes of temperature. It not only protects against the cold, but against the heat. In some sections of the country where the heat is intense in haying time the haymakers have found that thick woolen shirts are more comfortable when working under the direct rays of the sun, or even in a close hay mow storing away hay than garments made of cotton. The latter soon become wet, and subject the body to all kinds of varying temperatures.

The increasing demand of the world for woolen goods is responsible for the increasing price of wool. The manufacturers know that wool on account of its long fiber will make cloth that will last much longer than cloth of cotton. A fiber of cotton that is an inch and a quarter long is considered long and of extra value for the

making of cloth. But wool is several inches long, and thus works up into a cloth that will bear for a long time. For this reason every lover of substantial things should encourage the use of wool.

The demand for wool has increased to the point where it has brought back the old interest in sheep. We predict that it will advance to the point where every farmer will find it to his interest to keep a few sheep on his farm. It will be a good day for the American farmer when he again interests himself in the sheep and decides that a few sheep are as necessary for his farm as a few hogs or a flock of chickens.

When the parents can get a child to thinking things out for himself, by wisely giving helps and suggestions, the battle between right and wrong is already half won. It is usually when a line of conduct is sternly laid out for the child, no reasons given and no remonstrance tolerated, that the child, in sheer desperation, takes up anything as better than that he already has.

NELSON-DRAUGHON College BUSINESS

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

CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, - - Texas

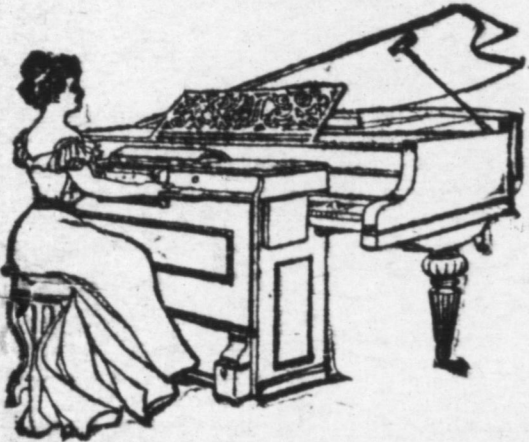
VETERINARY COURSE AT MONTREAL
\$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in English, English, Diplomas granted, positions obtained successful at cost in ranch of all satisfaction guaranteed, partial cost. **ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 17, London.**

COME TO THE FAIR

The greatest fair, amusement carnival and race meet ever given in Fort Worth is scheduled to occur in this city beginning Oct. 8 and ending Oct. 17. This is the fair to be given by the Fort Worth Fair Association and a list of attractions has been booked that is unrivaled anywhere. One of the many features that is entirely new in this state, and, for that matter, in this section of the country, is the designating of each day of the fair as some special railroad day. It might also be stated here that the roads tapping Fort Worth have been especially liberal in making reduced rates from all points along their lines.

Present indications justify the assertion that more people will attend this fair than have ever before been in Fort Worth at one time. There will be many attractions that have never before been seen in the state, while the racing and other sports each day will be of such a class that for wholesomeness and cleanliness they cannot be beaten anywhere.

The special attractions that will be at the fair will be described in later editions of this paper. Governor Campbell, United States Senators Culberson and Bailey and many of the state officials will be invited to attend the fair and they will probably accept.



BEFORE BUYING A PIANO

No matter where you live write to us for free catalog No. 180, describing our well-known, elegant, reliable, durable Pianos—Pianos known from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

We will also send our easy payment plan and other valuable information. We sell Pianos everywhere.

Forty-one years in Texas.
Thos Goggan & Bros
250 Elm St. Dallas
Stores in Galveston, San Antonio, Houston, Dallas and Waco.
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School Lands a Specialty
D. E. SIMMONS
Lawyer
Austin, Texas

Onion Culture

We have demonstrated that the Bermuda onion is a safe crop as far north as New Braunfels and San Marcos, as far as growing them is concerned, but the marketing of them is a problem that is not yet solved satisfactorily.

This year we had no rains immediately before or during harvest, and we had as sound and fine stock as could be, well assorted and crated and properly loaded in well ventilated cars, and shipped without delay, and yet so many reached the market in bad condition that the crop of this year, as well as last, was not profitable. I was greatly surprised when the report came that some cars were spoiled and could not account for it, and cannot yet, unless our shipments being late and the weather being very warm caused them to heat.

But to the subject of onion culture: The first consideration is to have good soil. It is said, and truly, that land rich enough to make cabbage, potatoes, tomatoes and other garden crops profitably will not give a fair compensation in onion culture unless favored by soils highly fertile in their natural state. I find that it makes no difference how rich the land is or how much you manure, you cannot take off more than two crops until you find your soil is going down perceptibly. I have a block of land that has been in onions four years; was manured heavily to begin with, with seventy-five loads of feed pen manure; made two bumper crops. The second crop exceeded 30,000 pounds to the acre; the third crop, in 1905, made about 15,000 pounds per acre, and this year only ten. In 1905 my average was 16,000 pounds only, but I had one block of three acres freshly manured that made all of 30,000 pounds per acre. This same three acres this year, a better growing season, made not more than 15,000 pounds, or about one-half as much as last.

If we will look into the composition of the onion, we can readily see the necessity of heavy and continued fertilization. An analysis made by the Connecticut experiment station of White Globe shows that one ton of manure bulbs contains nitrogen 2.70 pounds, phosphoric acid .92 pounds, potash 2.09 pounds. Fifteen tons, a full crop, nitrogen 40.50 pounds, phosphoric acid 13.80 pounds, potash 31.35 pounds. This shows that the onion removes the three essential fertilizing ingredients from the soil in large quantities, and shows the necessity of returning to the soil the equivalent in some form of fertilizer.

In regard to cultivation, I want to do most of my cultivation before I plant; that is, I want my land in as fine tilth as it is possible to make it. I sow my seed the last week in September or first week in October; transplant from last week in November thru December. Irrigate behind the transplanters to settle the dirt and make the plants strike root quickly. Irrigate as often as in my judgment they need it and usually twice between waterings. If it rains at any time I cultivate as soon as dry enough. I use hand cultivators and wheel hoes.

A. P. WRIGHT,
New Braunfels, Texas.

Veterinary Department

BARRENESS

(By Dr. David Roberts, Cattle Specialist, Wisconsin State Veterinarian. Barrenness, sterility, or failure to breed in cows and heifers, is due either to imperfect, unnatural or diseased genital organs.

Imperfection of the genital organs is one of the causes of barrenness, and may be due to an undeveloped womb or imperfect ovaries.

It is usually the case that when a twin heifer and bull calf are born, and the bull proves to be fruitful, the heifer is barren, and vice versa. If this be the case with the heifer, she is not very liable to come in heat at all, and is very apt to take on a very masculine appearance, more often having the appearance of a steer than a bull. Even after she has arrived at breeding age the breeding organs are undeveloped and there is no sign of an udder, this being proof of imperfect genital organs.

An animal thus afflicted can never be made to breed.

An unnatural, swollen and inflamed condition of the genital organs may be brought on by a retention of the afterbirth, this being allowed to be retained in a decomposing condition until it rots away, leaving the mouth of the womb irritated, scalded and sore, so that when it does close, it heals closed so firmly that it cannot be



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Crescent Chemical Co., Fort Worth, Texas

opened without mechanical aid in the form of a dilator.

The genital organs may become diseased from several causes, chief of which is neglect, in cases of retained afterbirth, the same becoming decomposed and converted into matter, causing a catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane of the womb and vagina.

If a cow be served while in this condition the semen of the bull will be destroyed by this corrosive discharge, thus preventing conception.

Brain-Bladder Worm

Dr. Salmon describes the attacks of this pest in the following language:

"The history of this parasite is one of the curiosities of nature, and very interesting to the shepherd as being one of the most pernicious of the many troubles incident to his business. The name Coenurus Cerebralis, given to this parasite, refers to the fact that it is found in the brain—cerebrum—of sheep and also sometimes in the spinal cord, which is an attachment of the brain. It there forms a watery sac in which it remains dormant until the sheep dies, when the head, being eaten by dogs, wolves or other carrion feeders, the worm perishes and the eggs it may contain are discharged by these animals in the usual manner about stones, trees or on tufts of grass. Here they remain until they are picked up by sheep, or other animals, with the grass; and then maturing in the animal find their way into the brain, where a cyst is formed around them and there they live until the animal dies, when the history of the next generation begins.

"There is no treatment except such an operation as will permit the extraction of the bladder, or the destruction of it, in the sheep's head. This latter may be effected by puncturing the skull over the spot where the worm is lying, and the bladder as well, when the water escaping, the worm dies and is absorbed without injury to the animal in which it remains. This spot may be detected by the softness of it. But when the animal dies or is killed, and the head is thrown out, any dog or animal of its tribe, devouring it, takes up the worm with its eggs, and in time discharging these in the dung, leaves these eggs on the bunch of grass which may be the common resort of such animals for this purpose.

"Then the sheep or other animal passing eats the desirable tuft and so takes in the eggs which hatch in the stomach and the young worm makes its way to the spinal chord or the brain, and there remains until the next course follows, and this curious history is repeated.

"Thus it is seen to be a very difficult matter to avoid the infection of sheep by this parasite, the only means practicable being to destroy the heads

of all sheep that are slaughtered, or which may die of the disease. It is possible to destroy the immature worm in the head of a sheep by puncturing the sac thru the skull with a proper syringe and thus discharging the fluid in it and so destroy the worm, which is soon absorbed."

Stomach Worms

A subscriber writes: "I have a simple remedy for stomach worms in sheep. Take any amount of dry tobacco dust or refuse, pulverize it thoroughly and mix equal parts with salt. Give the sheep all they care to eat of this mixture and it will be rarely indeed that the sheep will be bothered with stomach worms. There is no more danger of their eating too much salt. Tobacco dust can be obtained here at about one cent per pound. A pound will last one animal three to four weeks. In the north this material can be obtained fully as cheap at the cigar factories. I have used this remedy for twenty years and in that time have not had one animal bothered with stomach worms."

Short Periods

A reader has a mare that dropped her colt 314 days after being bred. The colt lived three weeks, then died of indigestion. He wants to know if this is not the shortest period of gestation on record. We have a record of a mare dropping a colt in 310 days and the colt lived to make a 1,600-pound horse. A Kansas breeder claims to have a mare that dropped a colt in 294 days, but it died of an injury. A veterinary who examined it says it leaked at the naval from the time it was born, so it is more than probable that it was immature when dropped.

Run-Down Animals

Dr. Smead, the writer on veterinary topics, advises the following treatment for the mare and colt that do not show good flesh in the summer: "Take the mare and colt out of the pasture during the day and place them in a barn where they won't be tormented by the flies. Give the mare a feed of ground oats morning and night, which the colt will soon learn to eat; also some fine mixed clover and timothy hay. Buckwheat and oats ground into meal, together with wheat bran added, is not a bad grain feed for a mare in foal and not a bad grain feed to make her produce milk."

Ergot

One pound of prevention is worth ten tons of cure in treating ergot in sheep. Do not feed smutty corn, or hay which has the characteristic spurlike growths in the heads. On the contrary, feed liberally of succulent feeds. Beets, silage, mangles, etc., come under this head.

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.

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NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

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REAL ESTATE

75,000-ACRE RANCH, Old Mexico, fenced, watered, good buildings, 1,000 acres farmed near railroad, about \$1 an acre. 100 to 200 choice Hereford cattle to exchange for real estate. 200-acre elegant town site, near Fort Worth, on four railroads. 50-foot brick business building, Main street, Fort Worth. 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.

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RANGE GOSSIP

HOWARD COUNTY

W. R. Cole of Big Springs, Texas, is a man of considerable nerve, according to his own statement. Besides handling a good many cattle, Mr. Cole has a good deal of real estate of his own. Like others there, he secured land years ago when it was hardly worth the taxes, and then sold it off at good prices. "Less than two years ago," said Mr. Cole, "I bought land that cost me \$10,000. Recently I sold it for \$35,000. To us who have been in that country a good while that

So Tired

It may be from overwork, but the chances are its from an inactive LIVER.

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It adds a hundred per cent to ones earning capacity.

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INSTRUMENTS

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

SACRIFICE SALE! Bankrupt pianos! new and "used" uprights, \$85 upward. Dealers cannot possibly equal our values. Write today. Will A. Watkin Co., Dallas.

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MEN—Don't pass this by. Write us for sealed literature describing the Southern Wonder Appliance, which astonishes the world and dumbfounds medical science for sexual exhaustion. Can carry in vest pocket and lasts for years. Sold by druggists. Used and endorsed by physicians. So. Inst. Co., Box 351, Houston, Texas.

\$3.95 TALKING MACHINES, new. Leading musicians say that for popular music, rag time, etc., they are as good as \$30 machines. We bought them at sacrifice prices. Will A. Watkin Co., Dallas.

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

WANTED—500 cows on shares for five years; best breeding range in Arizona. Address W. M. Marteny, Arizona, Ariz.

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

ATTY'S DIRECTORY

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

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LIVE STOCK

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

KAMBOUILLET 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.

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

Farmers' Sons Wanted with stock and fair education to work in an office, \$300 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

looked like robbery, but these fellows insist on going down there and cutting up our ranches and making farms out of them, so I borrowed a little nerve from some of the regular land agents and asked the price, and it sold. Not in twenty years have cattle been so scarce down there as they are now. It is all due to the big rush of settlers into the country. They have gone in there and opened up farms. Cotton is the leading crop and with few exceptions all who have raised it have made money. As the land prices started a few years ago at a dollar an acre, the present price seems high to us but very low to the stranger."—Drovers' Telegram.

TOM GREEN COUNTY

J. F. Price sold three yearling mules to a gentleman from Miles for \$140. R. F. Tankersley sold to Powell & Cawley 200 3-year-old steers at \$25. They were fine cattle.—San Angelo Standard.

RUNNELS COUNTY

George B. Hendricks has shipped from this place to the territory 550 head of steers which he will put on the grass. Wesley Sheoon accompanied the shipment. On the same train Atwell & Baker shipped to the Fort Worth market a car of cows.

Middleton & McClure sold to Hutt & Hudson 135 head of yearlings and twos at \$15 and \$17.

E. Boykin sold to Mr. Hatter of Moody, twenty-six head of mules. The mules were shipped to Moody Sunday. Mr. Boykin realized \$119 each out of

Roan Shields of San Angelo shipped from this place Monday to the Fort Worth market one car of fat cows, two cars of calves and two cars of heifers.—Miles Messenger.

MASON COUNTY

Dr. W. S. Wilkison of Fort McKavett was here to spend a few days this week. He reports his section in good condition, with fine grass and plenty of water in most places. He says west of there a 6-inch rain fell last week.

A. J. Boston and son Wallace were down from Eden to spend a few days the past week. Mr. Boston reports grass fine in his section.—Mason County News.

SCHLEICHER COUNTY

W. W. Todd and W. H. Finley shipped this week one car of mostly gentle broke horses to Hillsboro. These men have some fine horses and will doubtless get good prices.

Ford & West sold last week for C. C. West, one span of horses for \$375; two brown horses for \$250; two 2-year-old fillies for \$120; two 1-year-old mules for \$120.

I. H. Elder sold last week one span of mules and three head of horses for something like \$600.—Eldorado Success.

CROCKETT COUNTY

Charles Schauer of Ozona delivered 1,500 4 and 5-year-old steers at the San Angelo stock pens Wednesday. Mr. Schauer sold the steers to El C. Snyder of Fairfax, Okla., to which place the

steers will be shipped. The price paid was \$26 a head.

★ VAL VERDE COUNTY ★

Abe Mager was down from San Angelo Thursday. Abe enjoys living in San Angelo, but wants to get back into the ranch business. He looks well and says his family is enjoying good health. He went out to the Sol Meyer ranch Thursday.

T. J. Stuart was in Sonora Wednesday from his ranch, thirty miles southeast of town. He reports stock doing well, but is figuring on retiring from the ranch business.

R. A. Williamson of the Twin Hells ranch, in Crockett county, bought fifty head of French Merino yearling wens, California raised, at San Antonio, at \$25 per head. Mr. Williamson will use twenty-five himself and the other twenty-five were for C. E. Davidson.

W. A. Berry made a business trip to San Angelo Monday.—Devil's River News.

★ 3,400 SHEEP SOLD ★

The money changing hands here from the sheep and wool industry is amounting to neat sums.

For instance, Felix Mann sold to H. B. Brown of Paris, Mo., for Dr. John Abe March, 3,400 sheep at \$3 a head, or for a consideration of \$10,200.

The buyer of these sheep will ship them to Paris immediately. The lot is said to be quite a good one that has fared well thru the season.

The shipments of wool this fall from San Angelo will aggregate a fairly good clip. The sheepmen are daily bringing their wool to this market and storing it with the San Angelo dealers.—San Angelo Standard.

Weekly Review Livestock Market

The first week in October saw a sharply reduced run of cattle and calves on the Fort Worth market, as compared with any in September. Hog receipts increased slightly over the preceding week, while receipts of sheep and horses and mules were largely in excess of last week. The receipts for the week aggregate about 12,800 cattle, 6,895 calves, 8,165 hogs, 8,350 sheep and 637 horses and mules, compared with 17,370 cattle, 10,984 calves, 7,925 hogs, 2,598 sheep and 349 horses and mules for last week, and 8,382 cattle, 8,563 calves, 11,583 hogs, 1,345 sheep and 589 horses and mules for the corresponding week last year.

Beef Steers

The beef steer trade has shown more animation at times this week than was noted during the greater part of last week, the demand has been very evidently of a limited character, and on Tuesday, after having absorbed a very fair Monday supply at strong figures, buyers gave some quite desirable killers scant attention. Meager supplies Wednesday and Thursday, however, gave the trade a better tone, and the week closes with the market somewhat stronger than at the close of last week. Monday about twenty car loads of fair to good beef steers were offered and absorbed readily at firm to strong prices, two loads of Territory steers, averaging 1,011 pounds, that had received a short feed of corn in dry lot and which were of good breeding quality, but lacking in finish, sold at \$4.50, the top of the day and the week. Well conditioned grassers, averaging from 986 to 1,041 pounds, sold on the same day at \$3.85 to \$3.90. Tuesday the market displayed none of the activity shown on the opening market of the week, and three loads of right good medium weight meal and hulls steers, the first of this season's feeding to be offered, were forwarded north on bids far from satisfactory to the seller. On the few loads selling the market was quoted slow to 10c lower than Monday, two loads of desirable 1,029-pound Jack county grassers sold at \$3.80 and a load of good fat well-wintered 1,082-pound Nolan county grassers at \$4.10, while some common to fair 915 to 1,007-pound grass steers sold at \$3.25 to \$3.65. Wednesday the market was hardly tested, but Thursday a fat, tidy load of 974-pound Cooke county grass cattle was landed at \$4 and four loads of plain, half-fat 1,025-pound Southerners at \$3.70, both sales looking stronger than at the close of last week. Friday two loads of part-fed 1,140-pound Clay county beeves sold full steady at \$4.25.

Stockers and Feeders

The stock and feeding cattle market continues in satisfactory condition to the selling side and is maintaining a higher level of prices than appear to be justified, viewing the market with regard to the cost of feedstuffs and the prevailing market on fat steers. While everything of decent quality is being picked up readily, supplies are running light and many regular feeders are showing no anxiety to fill their feed lots, and it seems certain that there will be a sharp contraction in feed lot operations this fall and winter as compared with last season. An outlet, however, is being furnished for all, and more than are showing up at market, and the general run of prices this week has been fully up to last week's closing basis. Good qualified 775 to 850-pound feeders have sold around \$3.40 to \$3.55, and well-bred 900 to 950-pound feeders around \$3.65, with \$3.75 to \$3.85 quotable for a heavy, fleshy class of high quality. Ordinary to medium qualified 600 to 800-pound steers and a common class of heavier weight, sold from around \$2.85 to \$3.30, and a fair class of steer yearlings from \$2.50 to \$2.75. Nine loads of extra well-bred muley feeders, averaging 870, Friday reached \$3.75.

Butcher Stock

The cow market still retains an irregular and more or less non-dependable basis. The closing the week on about a 10-cent higher basis than at last week's closing, the trade has been an up and down one. Monday traders were surprised and sellers benefited by a comparatively small run of about thirty car loads of cows and heifers. This small supply met with a strong, active demand and sold largely at 10c advance and to perhaps slightly better advantage than the receipts on any other day of the week. Tuesday's trade showed a decided reversal in form, all of Monday's advance being lost and on a lighter supply than has recently been coming on Tuesday. The two succeeding days, on continued modest receipts, the market strengthened, and with a full steady trade Friday the market stands close to Monday's good

level and about 10c higher than Friday of last week. Good butcher cows sold largely from \$2.60 to \$2.85, a few loads reaching \$3 to \$3.05, and one tippy load making \$3.20, while a part load of choice fat beefy cows sold Thursday at \$3.50. Medium killers sold mostly from \$2.35 to \$2.50, and canners largely from \$1.60 to \$2, with some old canners selling down to \$1.

Bulls are meeting with an active demand at firm prices with the close of last week, the bulk selling from \$2.25 to \$2.40, and a few good fat butcher bulls coming that landed up to \$2.60, while bologna and common stock grades made from \$1.50 to \$2.

Calves and Yearlings.

A marked reduction is shown in the week's calf receipts from the heavy runs of September, but little more than half as many arriving as during the lightest week of last month. A good supply of 3,350 head was offered on Monday and sold on a slow but steady market, Tuesday with less than 1,000 in, the trade failed to strengthen, but on Wednesday the market was shoved up a full quarter on a light supply, and an almost equal advance was recorded on continued light receipts the following day. Friday's trade was barely steady with a Thursday advance leaving the market 25 to 50c above a week ago. Choice lights are virtually a minus quantity and are now quotable up to \$4.65, the none good enough to make this figure have been available, and the week's top stands at \$4.40. Good medium weight calves sold up to \$4.25, and a load of heavies, averaging 333 pounds, was landed Thursday at \$3.75. As compared with the low day last week, Tuesday, the market stands fully 50c higher.

Hogs.

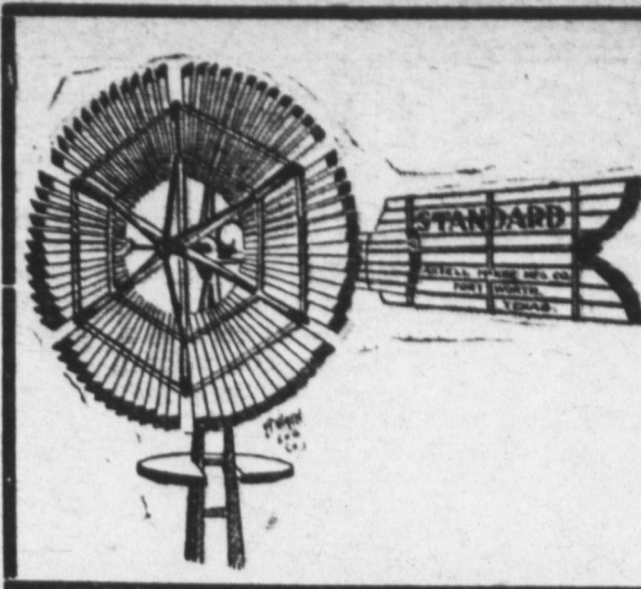
A crimp was this week put into the upward trend the hog market has been showing for the past month, Chicago declining rapidly after having again touched the \$7 mark on Monday, and all other markets coming down to the boggan with her. Fort Worth receipts continue to increase gradually, about 8,165 having been received this week. Eighty-five to ninety per cent of this supply has been from territories and the average quality good. The market was strong to 5c higher on Monday and slightly stronger again at Tuesday's opening, with tops at \$6.45 and the bulk selling from \$6.37 1/2 to \$6.42 1/2. Tuesday's market broke from 5 to 7 1/2c in sympathy with other points, however, before the close and on Wednesday and Thursday prices continued down grade. The market Friday was 2 1/2c to 5c above Thursday's average and with a further half-nickel advance today, prices on lights and butcher weights of medium to best quality are 7 1/2c to 10c under the close of last week, and heavy packing 5 to 7 1/2c down.

Sheep.

Liberal receipts of sheep toward the latter part of the week had an adverse influence on prices and after a steady trade up to Thursday the market weakened and the close is quoted somewhat lower than a week ago. A large share of the week's receipts consisted of feeders, many of which did not sell here, the two deck loads of right good feeding ewes of 71 pounds average made \$3.75. A trade feature was the arrival and sale on Wednesday of 750 head of French Merino bucks, from Southwest Texas, at \$2.87 1/2. They were in poor flesh, averaged 101 pounds and were bought by a local packer, who will fatten them for the block at this market. Early in the week some good to choice fat native wethers sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50, but right good 79-pound clipped grass wethers had to sell at \$4.75 on Thursday. Lambs have been very scarce. A small bunch of good killing quality sold at \$5.50.

Prices for the Week.

	Top	Bulk.
Steers—		
Monday	\$4.50	\$3.85@3.90
Tuesday	4.10	3.65@3.80
Wednesday	3.90	@
Thursday	4.00	3.70@4.00
Friday	4.25	@
Saturday	3.20	@
Cows and Heifers—		
Monday	3.05	2.35@2.75
Tuesday	3.20	2.35@2.65
Wednesday	3.00	2.30@2.60
Thursday	3.50	2.25@2.75
Friday	2.80	2.35@2.65
Saturday	3.10	@
Calves—		
Monday	4.00	3.25@3.00
Tuesday	4.15	3.00@3.90
Wednesday	4.00	3.50@4.00
Thursday	4.40	3.50@4.25
Friday	4.25	3.10@4.00



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

CHOLERA

The treatment of such a disease as cholera, running so rapid a course, and with such violence, must be prompt and active. Never wait a few days to see whether any more birds take the disease.

The man who is quick to see any change in the appearance of his hens will early note danger in the first few hours of cholera. At the first suggestion of a possible cholera case, quarantine all doubtful birds; at once scald or break every drinking dish, scald all food utensils, and clean up every house. In other words, destroy every lurking germ that can cause future trouble.

If the sick birds can be kept by themselves, so much the better. Add to each quart of drinking water for the sick birds, spirits of camphor one teaspoonful, and one-fourth ounce of sulpho-carbolate of zinc. If the diarrhea is excessive give a pill of "Dover's Powder," one every two or four hours until the discharge lessens. The opium relieves the pain and quiets the muscular action of the bowels. Anything bulky is out of the question, if indeed the bird does not directly solve this by refusing to eat at all.

Highly concentrated food is needed to sustain life, something easily digested, and this requirement is best found in meat juice. One tablespoonful every four hours, given by means of a spoon or glass dropping tube, will help the case. The meat juice is prepared by half cooking steak, squeezing the liquid out and adding a little salt and pepper.

The treatment of cholera is not satisfactory in results. If you succeed in curing more than one-half your birds, you may well doubt the presence of that disease, and conclude that the trouble is simply diarrhea, enteritis or indigestion.

"The successful plan of handling cholera is prevention, rather than the time and labor needed to doctor sick birds."

How He Was Made

"Is he a self-made man?"
"Not exactly. Union made."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

On the Links

"Hasn't he an odd way of putting things?"
"Yes, especially golf balls."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Precaution

"The new housemaid has sharp ears."
"Then request her to wear tabs. I don't want our doors all scratched up."
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

HIS ADMIRABLE STYLE

Torpid Thomas—I'm a great admirer of Mark Twain, pal. He's my favorite author.

Languid Lannigan—Huh! Wot did he write?

Torpid Thomas—Dunno; but I often read that he does all his work in bed.—Puck.

STAY BOUGHT

"You don't mean to tell me," demanded the plain citizen, "that the present legislature is honest?"
"Yes, sir!" replied the lobbyist, "strictly 'One Price.'"—Catholic Standard and Times.

Colorado's Potatoes

Estimated that one county will ship 7,000 cars this year.

KEENE'S STABLE

EARN \$337,000

Horses Will Break World's Record for Winnings

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The latest victory of James R. Keene's 2-year-old "Colin" in the matron stakes at Belmont park yesterday brings the total earnings of Mr. Keene's horses this year up to \$337,000, nearly \$100,000 in excess of the American record for a single stable in one year, and only a few hundred dollars behind the world's record of \$377,554 held by the stable of the Duke of Portland. As there are nearly six weeks of the New York season for racing left, the Keene stables are practically certain to gain the world's winning record this year.

MEAT UP; STRIKE NEAR

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 8.—A novel effect of the rise in the price of foodstuffs, particularly meat, is taking place here. Nearly 1,200 people of Kennebec county are in open revolt against the high prices demanded for meat and have pledged themselves to abstain from all meat for ten days. It is hoped by this method to force prices down. The date on which the strike will become effective has not yet been announced, but the fasting will begin in Augusta, Gardner, Hallowell, Winthrop and several of the smaller towns at the same time.

Airing eggs during incubation will make them hatch better.

If alfalfa can be procured and fed green to poultry there is nothing equal to it.

There is something that is best for every one of us to do. We may plan our lives differently and there may be rebellion and many a headache before we admit that our plans and dreams were wrong, but when it is all over we will see that after all it has been for the best.

Marketing Cotton

Selling cotton to realize the best prices to the grower is exactly like selling anything else; that is to say, find someone who wishes to buy and keep ourselves in condition to name the price to the buyer. When buyers name the price, as heretofore they have done, the producer realizes only so much as the buyer is pleased to pay, and that has been less than the actual cost of production.

In selling we must keep in mind the following facts:

1.—The spinners can and will use 14,000,000 bales, but it takes them a year to do this, therefore we must arrange to sell it to them as they need it, demanding of them a fair price in the fall and adding storage, insurance and interest as the season advances.

2.—In order to do this it is absolutely imperative that we secure houses in which to preserve cotton, either on our own farms or at the nearest market towns.

3.—We must keep ourselves free from financial entanglements, that will allow anyone to dictate where we shall sell. The considerations heretofore prevailing where the east held us as debtors, enabled them thru banks, merchants and credit system to order

us to sell without regard to the price offered.

4.—We must know thru government reports what amount of cotton is grown in order to aid in the fixing of a reasonable minimum price.

5.—We must realize and have all growers realize that good cotton has an intrinsic value of 15 to 25 cents a pound as a material to manufacture into cheap cloth, and that such a price to us will leave the spinners a good profit and still enable the cotton consumers to buy cheap cotton goods, provided the cotton gambling future dealers are eliminated.

6.—In selling we must leave entirely out of any consideration whatever the manipulations and quotations of the great cotton gambling exchanges. Fix a reasonable price as a minimum, sell not a pound for less, and when we feel that the conditions warrant it, those who are able can hold longer, while those whose requirements are such as to cause them to take a minimum price when offered can do so without having to face the burden of the sale of the whole crop on the market at once.

7.—Encourage investors to buy spot cotton by the knowledge that when we say 15 cents shall be the minimum, that we will not sell for less and that if a spinner buys a year's supply to store and hold that he will not have to compete with another spinner who buys later at a less price.

8.—As to quotations of prices, we will have the cotton, we will quote the price, and it, and always must be, a matter of the most supreme indifference to us whether the New York, New Orleans and Liverpool gamblers bet that cotton will go up or down. For two years past this has been put in practice to a great extent, and spot cotton has sold continually at a much higher price than quoted by those so-called exchanges. Note that it has never sold for a lower price.

We must look to the quality and condition of our cotton, keep it off the ground and free from dirt when being picked. Insist on good bolls and never throw it down in the mud and rain. We growers lose all that waste in the end, altho it may not appear so at the time. Good, clean, carefully picked and ginned cotton always brings more than carelessly handled cotton.

The Result

These are the essential things and all that are necessary in the marketing of our great crop, so as to give us who grow the crop a fair return for our labor and investments. When followed consistently we make friends among the spinners, bankers, merchants and consumers. It will make much money for the first three and assure the consumers that by making cotton growing profitable to us that they will always have a constant supply from which to buy at reasonable

prices the goods they may wish to use.

I now wish to make some suggestions as to the conditions today, and in regard to the crop of this fall. Our association with the Farmers' Union made a brilliant and successful fight against gambling in cotton futures. The law says now that they cannot operate in Texas. Gamblers have always been cunning and defiant, and it will be necessary to watch them and see that the laws are enforced.

The gambling exchanges in New Orleans, New York and Liverpool are belligerent and will do everything possible to break down our business. They have unlimited money and will use it, therefore we must be firm and present a solid front against them. They will not attempt to sell cotton for less than our minimum because they are afraid to bet it will go below that. They will, however, manipulate the price by betting on an unreasonably high price. They will do this, not because of any desire to benefit anyone legitimately connected with growing, spinning or using cotton, but solely because they must run it up high so as to have room above our minimum to manipulate it up and down.

It will not be surprising to see future sales as high as 20c per pound early this fall. If spinners buy at that price from the future dealers the gamblers will then be able to force it down as the crop comes in by selling millions of fictitious bales and the spinners will be the losers. It is thereupon manifestly to the interest of us all to deal with the spinners and to sell them our cotton on a fair basis as fast as they wish it directly from the gins or from our association warehouses.

The farmers of the south have always been conservative and do not desire to place a price on cotton that will destroy consumption, neither will we ever again allow our cotton taken from us for a price that will not yield us 50c a day for our labor and nothing for our investment.

A cheering factor in the present condition is the fact that our business people, especially our bankers, are awake to the mutuality of our interests, and when any forceful efforts by outsiders to take our cotton for less than its intrinsic worth the bankers and merchants of the south will now be found perfectly united with us, to defeat such an attempt, and to secure to the grower a just reward for our labor in producing the world's great necessity.

I wish to call the attention of all to this proposition: Unless cotton sells around 15c this fall next year's crop will be decreased on this year's, altho the present growing crop may not reach over 12,000,000 bales. The reason is that 13,000,000 bales is about all the laborers now engaged in growing cotton can produce with favorable seasons. With risk of insect pests and bad seasons, no new labor will be attracted to cotton growing at less than 15c. The price of labor in so many industries is now so much higher than the wages possible in cotton growing at cotton growing at less than 15c that the people are leaving the fields with their great risks for the certainty of fixed wages. This is a grave condition, but is, I think, a correct conclusion, and it behooves all citizens of the United States to favor a price for cotton that will insure its production. C. B. METCALF, San Angelo.

MILK BATH FOR THE FACE

Peculiarly Effective for Those With Dark Colored Skins

Now wash the face well with fresh milk, scoop it up and dash it over the face and neck, rubbing in well with the hands. This is a particularly good treatment for the faces that are thin and angular, and it also answers well for those with dark colored skins. I have heard some women recommend the application of orange oil to the face in hot weather. This is done by applying orange peel to the face, or allowing orange peel to soak all night in the water that is to be used for washing the face with in the morning. To those who like to try an orange flower cream during the day to cleanse the face the following is recommended: Melt two ounces of white wax with four ounces of oil of sweet almonds and then beat in, drop by drop, four ounces of orange flower water. This is both cleansing and cooling, and should be used both morning and evening.

Give the 4-year-old boy a few tools and let him feel that he really has something to do. If he pounds his fingers with his toy hammer they will heal. And there is nothing even the little man of that age will enjoy so much as to feel that he himself, just like the grownups, has something to do.

"BOO-HOO"

Shouts a Spanked Baby

A Doctor of Divinity, now Editor of a well-known Religious paper, has written regarding the controversy between Collier's Weekly and the Religious Press of the Country and others, including ourselves. Also regarding suits for libel brought by Collier's against us for commenting upon its methods.

These are his sentiments, with some very emphatic words left out:

"The religious Press owes you a debt of gratitude for your courage in showing up Collier's Weekly as the 'Yell-Oh Man.' Would you care to use the enclosed article on the 'Boo Hoo Baby' as the 'Yell-Oh Man's' successor?"

"A contemporary remarks that Collier's has finally run against a solid hickory 'Post' and been damaged in its own estimation to the tune of \$750,000."

"Here is a publication which has, in utmost disregard of the facts, spread broadcast, damaging statements to go uncontradicted, until, not satisfied after finding the Religious Press too quiet, and peaceful, to resent the insults it makes the mistake of wandering into a fresh field and butts its rattled head against this Post and all the World laughs. Even Christians smile, as the Post suddenly turns and gives it back a dose of its own medicine."

"It is a mistake to say all the World laughs. No cheery laugh comes from Collier's, but it cries and boo hoo's like a spanked baby and wants \$750,000.00 to soothe its tender, lacerated feelings."

"Thank Heaven it has at last struck a man with 'back bone' enough to call a spade a 'spade' and who believes in telling the whole truth without fear or favor."

Perhaps Collier's with its "utmost disregard for the facts," may say no such letter exists. Nevertheless it is on file in our office and is only one of a mass of letters and other data, newspaper comments, etc., denouncing the "yellow" methods of Collier's. This volume is so large that a man could not well go thru it under half a day's steady work. The letters come from various parts of America.

Usually a private controversy is not interesting to the public, but this is a public controversy.

Collier's has been using the "yellow" methods to attract attention to itself, but, jumping in the air, cracking heels together and yelling "Look at me!" wouldn't suffice, so it started out on a "Holier Than Thou" attack on the Religious Press and on medicines.

We leave it to the public now, as we did when we first resented Collier's attacks, to say whether, in a craving for sensation and circulation, its attacks do not amount to a systematic mercenary hounding. We likewise leave it to the public to say whether Collier's, by its own policy and methods, has not made itself more ridicu-

lous than any comment of ours could make it.

Does Collier's expect to regain any self-inflicted loss of prestige by demonstrating thru suits for damages that it can be more artful in evading liability for libels than the humble but resentful victims of its defamation, or does it hope by starting a campaign of libel suits to silence the popular indignation, reproach and resentment which it has aroused.

Collier's can not dodge this public controversy by private law suits. It can not postpone the public judgment against it. That great jury, the Public, will hardly blame us for not waiting until we get a petit jury in a court room, before denouncing this prodigal detractor of institutions founded and fostered either by individuals or by the public itself.

No announcements during our entire business career were ever made claiming "medical effects" for either Postum or Grape-Nuts. Medical effects are results obtained from the use of medicines.

Thousands of visitors go thru our entire works each month and see for themselves that Grape-Nuts contains absolutely nothing but wheat, barley and a little salt; Postum absolutely nothing but wheat and about ten per cent of New Orleans molasses. The art of preparing these simple elements in a scientific manner to obtain the best food value and flavor, required some work and experience to acquire.

Now, when any publication goes far enough out of its way to attack us because our advertising is "medical," it simply offers a remarkable exhibition of ignorance or worse.

We do claim physiological or bodily results of favorable character following the adoption of our suggestions regarding the discontinuance of coffee and foods which may not be keeping the individual in good health. We have no advice to offer the perfectly healthful person. His or her health is evidence in itself that the beverages and foods used exactly fit that person. Therefore, why change?

But to the man or woman who is ailing, we have something to say as a result of an unusually wide experience in food and the result of proper feeding.

In the palpably ignorant attack on us in Collier's, appeared this statement—"One widely circulated paragraph labors to induce the impression that Grape-Nuts will obviate the necessity of an operation in appendicitis. This is lying and potentially deadly lying."

In reply to this exhibition of—well let the reader name it, the Postum Co. says:

—Let it be understood that appendicitis results from long continued disturbance in the intestines, caused primarily by undigested starchy food, such as white bread, potatoes, rice, partly cooked cereals and such.

Starchy food is not digested in the

upper stomach but passes on into the duodenum, or lower stomach and intestines, where, in a healthy individual, the transformation of the starch into a form of sugar is completed and then the food absorbed by the blood.

But if the powers of digestion are weakened, a part of the starchy food will lie in the warmth and moisture of the body and decay, generating gases and irritating the mucous surfaces until under such conditions the whole lower part of the alimentary canal, including the colon and the appendix, becomes involved. Disease sets up and at times takes the form known as appendicitis.

When the symptoms of the trouble make their appearance, would it not be good, practical, common sense, to discontinue the starchy food which is causing the trouble and take a food which the starch has been transformed into a form of sugar in the process of manufacture?

This is identically the same form of sugar found in the human body after starch has been perfectly digested.

Now, human food is made up very largely of starch and is required by the body for energy and warmth. Naturally, therefore, its use should be continued, if possible, and for the reasons given above it is made possible in the manufacture of Grape-Nuts.

In connection with this change of food to bring relief from physical disturbances, we have suggested washing out the intestines to get rid of the immediate cause of the disturbance.

Naturally, there are cases where the disease has lain dormant and the abuse continued too long, until apparently only the knife will avail. But it is a well-established fact among the best physicians who are acquainted with the details above recited, that preventative measures are far and away the best.

Are we to be condemned for suggesting a way to prevent disease by following natural method and for perfecting a food that contains no "medicine" and produces no "medicinal effects" but which has guided literally thousands of persons from sickness to health? We have received during the years past upwards of 25,000 letters from people who have been either helped or made entirely well by following our suggestions, and they are simple.

If coffee disagrees and causes any of the ailments common to some coffee users, quit it and take on Postum.

If white bread, potatoes, rice and other starch foods make trouble, quit and use Grape-Nuts food, which is largely predigested and will digest, nourish and strengthen, when other forms of food do not. It's just plain old common sense.

"There's a Reason" for Postum and Grape-Nuts.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.