



# THE TEXAS



# STOCKMAN JOURNAL

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*ZOLA--Beautiful Prize Stallion*

OWNED BY HENRY EXALL  
DALLAS, TEXAS



## Room for Show Big Problem

After you had made preparations for a nice little exhibition of chickens, guinea pigs and ponies and had politely sent out invitations all over the United States just to let people know you were on the map, supposing that answers came back with entries calling for about three times as much room as you could get for holding the show. Wouldn't it jar you?

That is the situation in which the Fort Worth Poultry and Pet Stock Association finds itself. The association planned a show for the first week in December. It planned to make it the biggest show ever held in Fort Worth. People planning shows for Fort Worth always do that.

After talking over the plans the association told its secretary, Judge N. B. Moore to get busy. Judge Moore didn't need to be told, but after the association had given the word, he turned loose the postage stamp fund and began to go after entries.

### Swamped With Replies.

The result was tremendous. Replies to the invitations and entries began to come in by dozens. Then they came by scores, and finally by hundreds. Now there are over 3,000 entries on hand for the chicken department alone. A man from Ohio wrote Tuesday morning asking Judge Moore to reserve some space for his exhibit.

The judge smiled when he got the letter.

"Yes, we'll reserve space," he said. "Whether it will be in Arlington Heights or south of the belt works, I don't know. At present we have more space reserved than can be crowded into any building in Fort Worth. There are not tents enough to meet the demand, but we'll reserve space.

The Poultry and Pet Stock Association has the big tent in which the horse show was given at the fat stock show last year. People thought it an immense tent and it is. It is 350 feet long and 150 feet wide, giving a floor space of 12,000 square feet. But this big tent will be too small for the chicken department alone, let alone the pet stock and ponies.

There are dogs and other pet stock entered from all over the United States. In the pony department already 300 entries have been received from the principal studs in the country.

### Meet Wednesday Night

The meeting at the Board of Trade Wednesday night, to which everybody

## EASY FOOD

Ready for Instant Use Without Cooking

Almost anyone likes a cereal food of some kind at breakfast and supper, but the ordinary way of cooking cereals results in a pasty mass that is hard to digest, and if not properly digested, the raw mass goes down into the intestinal tract where gas is generated and trouble follows.

Everyone knows that good food properly digested keeps the body well, while poor food, or even food of good quality that is poorly prepared and not digested, is sure to bring on some kind of disease.

The easiest food to digest in this line is Grape-Nuts, made from wheat and barley, and cooked thoroughly at the factory, some 12 to 16 hours being consumed in the different processes of preparation. The food, therefore, is ready for instant service and the starch has been changed to a form of Sugar, so that it is pre-digested and ready for almost immediate absorption.

A Chicago young lady writes that she suffered for years from indigestion and dyspepsia from the use of food that was not suitable for her powers of digestion. She says:

"I began using Grape-Nuts, and I confess to having had a prejudice at first, and was repeatedly urged before I finally decided to try the food, but I have not known what indigestion is since using it, and have never been stronger or in better health. I have increased in weight from 109 to 124 pounds."

People can be well, practically without cost, if they will adopt scientific food and leave off the indigestible sort. "There's a Reason."

Grape-Nuts Food is crisp and delicious to the taste. It should be served exactly as it comes from the package, without cooking, except in cases where it is made up into puddings and other desserts.—Book of delicious recipes and "The Road to Wellville" in pkg

in Fort Worth, especially the business men, is invited, will be for discussion of how to provide room for the show. There are not buildings big enough and the tent is too small.

Similar meetings will be held on Thursday and Friday nights under direction of the dog and pony departments.

## WEATHER CLEAR AND COOL ON THE RANGE

Reports Made By Inspectors of Cattle Raisers' Association Show Similar Conditions in All Sections

Reports of range conditions made by inspectors of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association for the week just passed are:

C. Brown, for Pecos, Kent and Van Horn—Cattle shipments, none. The weather is clear and cool.

J. R. Hewitt, for San Angelo—44 cars of cattle, calves and horses shipped. Weather cool and clear.

Chas. E. Martin, for Victoria, El Campo and vicinity—Cattle shipped, ten cars. Weather clear and cool.

W. B. Shelton, for Inari, Kingsville and Refugio—Cattle shipped, 13 cars. Weather dry, except rain is reported at Inari.

John C. Rigby, for Beeville—Cattle shipped, 31. Weather dry.

T. H. Poole, for Cotulla, Encinal and Dilley—Cattle shipped, 1 car. No report on weather.

F. M. Canton, for Tulsa, Muskogee, Guthrie, Fairfax and other Oklahoma places—Cattle shipped, none. Weather cool and dry.

## BUFFALOS END TRIP

Herd of Fifteen Reach Oklahoma Reserve from New York.

LAWTON, O. T., Oct. 15.—The herd of fifteen buffalos shipped from New York by the New York Zoological Society to the national game preserve in the Wichita mountains, reached here today, and when unloaded at Cache station near the preserve. The animals were hauled to the preserve in wagons this afternoon and released.

## Tennesseeans Coming to Texas

Walter Evans, of Montgomery County, Tennessee, who arrived in Fort Worth Monday en route to the plains country of Texas, said to a Telegram reporter that there would be a heavier immigration to Texas from Tennessee during the fall and winter of this year than there has been for years.

"Young men in Tennessee are becoming restless," he said, "and the talks made by those Texas Tennesseeans who were on our old home-going tour last month have determined hundreds to come to Texas. The tales told by the old home tourists have borne good fruit for Texas, and will add hundreds of energetic young men to the population of this state.

"There never was sent out from any state a better crowd of immigration agents than that crowd of old home goers. They painted things in Texas in such bright colors that Tennessee took the Texas fever at once; and from what I have seen, they did not exaggerate the situation here.

"Montgomery County, Tennessee, is one of the best counties in the state, but it alone will furnish Texas with a score of young men during the coming winter. Business opportunities are not so good there as they are here, and there is no increase of population by immigration to amount to anything. I will go from Fort Worth to Ward county, on the Texas & Pacific, buy land and engage in farming and fine stock raising. I have some fine cattle and horses back in Tennessee that will be shipped out as soon as I can make ready for them."

**Texas Swine Breeders Meeting**  
CLEBURNE, Texas, Oct. 15.—The Texas Swine Breeders' Association will hold its regular annual business meeting Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1907, at 2 p. m. in the office room of the live stock pavilion at the Dallas fair grounds, Dallas, Texas.

Every member is earnestly requested to be present.

—W. E. DAVIS, President.  
M. M. OFFUTT, Secretary.

**Convict Is Shot**  
HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 15.—A telephone message from Goliad says that Jim Standford, a county convict, was shot just above the mouth by the superintendent of the county farm. The ball lodged in the back of his neck.



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## Stallions all the Time

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

## Oltmanns Brothers

J. A. HILL, Manager

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

## CYPRESS TANKS

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

GEO. MANDRY

Austin and Hays Streets.

San Antonio, Texas.

## Frost Reported In Cotton Belt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The weekly weather report, issued at 1 o'clock by the bureau of agriculture, shows conditions to have been unfavorable for the eastern belt and Arkansas.

The mean temperatures averaged below normal thruout the cotton region. The greatest deficiency was 7 to 8 degrees over Western Tennessee and the northern portion of Arkansas and Oklahoma. The least deficiency was 1 to 2 degrees over the gulf coast. Frost occurred at the close of the week over the interior of central and eastern portion of the cotton region.

Showers occurred over the greater portion of the cotton region. The rainfall amounted to less than one-half inch over North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee and portions of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma. There was one or two inches of rain over portions of Louisiana and Mississippi.

## LOOK TO THE UDDERS

We have frequently had occasion to lay emphasis on the importance of paying attention to the shape of the udder in cows. As all breeders of experience are aware, there are udders and udders, the best of all being the deep square vessel, whose forepart rises well up under the abdomen and whose point of attachment behind is also very high up between the quarters. The squarer and flatter the bottom or floor of the udder is, as a rule, will the cow prove as a milker. And conversely, the narrower and more pointed the lower aspect of the udder is—and therefore the more closely together the teats are placed—the poorer will be the milk yielding capacity of the animal possessing it.

The symmetry or shape of the udder is another point of considerable importance in this connection. In experiments which he conducted a few years ago, a well known dairy expert found that in a number of cows which had the front part of the udder much smaller than the hind or rear part, over one-half as much more milk was obtained from the latter portion of the udder than from the former. The better developed the udder is—in other words, the better balanced its fore and hind quarters—the better the milker, the cow possessing it will prove.—Farmers Advocate.

## Urges Farmers To Remain Firm

President D. J. Neill of the Farmers' Union of Texas, in an address to the farmers of Texas following his return from the spinners' meeting held at Atlanta, Ga., says the meeting probably was the greatest ever held in this country and that its work means much for the entire south. The consumers and producers from the whole civilized world, he says, were brought together and meeting on common ground, got acquainted with each other and discussed all matters of common interest to each in a way that will bring all interests to a better understanding and closer together.

President Neill believes that the cotton exchanges are destined to go and that the cotton producers' contention for 15 cent cotton will in the end prevail—that the cotton raisers will hold what cotton they have until the price is paid for the present crop, or plant little cotton in 1908. That was the agreement entered into by the representatives of the producers.

### Business Men With Farmers

President Neill claims for the producer the backing and support of the business men of Texas, who, he says, are lining up in the fight on the producers' side, and that with co-operation of all producers there will be no such thing as fail. He says that Texas is ready for direct selling—she has her warehouse system and her cotton company that will guarantee our weights and grades. The only thing that stands between the farmer and spinner is the exchange price. The spinner agreed to buy our cotton, but wanted it at the exchange price. They were told that the price was 15 cents and nothing less would move it.

Farmers are urged by President Neill to stand by their organization and their system and victory will crown their efforts for just prices for the fruit of their labor.

### 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.



## Proper Feeding for Hogs Is Important

Professor C. F. Ames of the Iowa Agricultural College, in emphasizing the value of scientific feeding of the hog says:

To the minds of some the term scientific in connection with agriculture suggests theory based on speculative or visionary doctrine. This conception is erroneous. Science is merely the correct interpretation of nature's laws. Scientific feeding is only the most natural and correct method, economy, efficiency and results considered. In discussing the subject today I shall not deal with the intricate and technical phases of the subject, so much as with some general principles and practices which I wish to emphasize.

The hog is pre-eminently the most profitable corn and grain condensing animal on the American farm. No other domestic animal is capable of converting so large a part of the feed it consumes into edible meat and no other animal yields so large a percentage of dressed meat to live weight. The hog will make from twelve to fifteen pounds of pork, live weight, from a bushel of corn; the sheep from five to eight, and the steer from four to five. The sheep will kill from 50 to 60 per cent net meat; the steer from 55 to 65 per cent and the hog from 75 to 85 per cent. As an economical meat producer the hog has no rival. Viewed as a machine for converting farm feed stuffs into finished products the hog stands pre-eminent. He is called upon to supplement and complete the process of converting feed into pork in the feeding of nearly all other stock on the farm. Eliminate the hog's part in the economy of farm feeding operations and you will remove the factor of profit in many cases.

The outstanding and ever present menace to hog raising is disease. Were it not for this hog production at the prevailing prices would be an easy road to wealth. As it is, successful hog raisers seldom remain in debt. One of the shrewdest bankers I have ever known rates his customers largely by their ability to raise hogs. A farmer who turned off a bunch of hogs each year could always get credit at that bank. The hog's ailments are numerous tho not formidable, with the exception of cholera. For there is no specific cure. There are always vendors seeking to exploit cocksure remedies at the feeders' expense. A really successful remedy needs no exploiting in the farmer's feed lot. The dealer who is honestly confident that he has a sure cure can well afford to provide

### SHE QUIT

But It Was a Hard Pull.

It is hard to believe that coffee will put a person in such a condition as it did a woman of Apple Creek, O. She tells her own story.

"I did not believe coffee caused my trouble, and frequently said I like it so well I would not, and could not quit drinking it, but I was a miserable sufferer from heart trouble and nervous prostration for four years.

"I was scarcely able to be around, had no energy and did not care for anything. Was emaciated and had a constant pain around my heart, until I thought I could not endure it. For months I never went to bed expecting to get up in the morning. I felt as tho I was liable to die any time.

"Frequently I had nervous chills and the least excitement would drive sleep away, and any little noise would upset me terribly. I was gradually getting worse until finally one time it came over me and I asked myself what's the use of being sick all the time and buying medicine, so that I could indulge myself in coffee.

"So I thought I would see if I could quit drinking coffee and got some Postum to help me quit. I made it strictly according to directions and I want to tell you that change was the greatest step in my life. It was easy to quit coffee because I had the Postum which I now like better than the old coffee. One by one the old troubles left, until now I am in splendid health, nerves steady, heart all right and the pain all gone. Never have any more nervous chills, don't take any medicine, can do all my housework and have done a great deal besides."

"There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

his own hogs for demonstration. That artificial condition and feeding are largely responsible for swine disease is generally admitted. Corn, the crop that makes pork production so highly profitable, at the same time renders the business extremely hazardous. Yet it cannot be said that there is any direct connection between corn and cholera, or that hogs raised without corn would be immune. The methods attending the use of corn are largely responsible for disease. While no exact statistics that I know of are available, there is generally a well established relation between the price of corn and the prevalence of cholera. I am fully convinced that the hog until the finishing or fattening period begins needs more room, more freedom, more grass and succulent feed, and less confinement and corn.

Because the hog utilizes grain profuse exercise. The entire farm, or the mistake of feeding grain exclusively is too frequently made. The hog from first to last is capable of getting a large part of its feed from grass. During the growing period grazing is especially important and conducive to health and profit. A practical and scientific system of feeding should provide for an ample supply of succulent pasture grasses and forage crops for hogs thruout the spring and summer and autumn months. Combined with this the system of management should enforce exercise. The entire farm, or as much of it as possible, should be fenced for hogs. Three pounds of clover seed per acre sown with the small grain crop will afford an abundance of good feed on the stubble fields after harvest at a merely nominal cost. The utilization of this feed for grazing hogs or sheep often affords more profit than the crop of grain. As high as \$10 per acre has been obtained by Iowa farmers from the rape and clover aftermath, following the small grain in the manner indicated. This crop is equally valuable for finishing hogs or growing pigs. An acre of alfalfa is even more valuable than an acre of rape for grazing hogs, tho it cannot be grown as a catch crop for a single season. The principle which I wish to emphasize in feeding hogs is that in order to insure the best health, vigor, redundancy and profit in hog raising, the herd should be handled as largely as possible in the open field and pasture, and that during a period of six to seven months of the year alfalfa, clover, rape and other forage crops should constitute an important adjunct to the grain ration.

## Panhandle Herd at Royal Show

Texas Bulls from Panhandle Will Try for Prizes at Big Kansas City Event.

"En route to the American Royal Cattle Show commencing at Kansas City Oct. 14 and lasting all week, there were loaded at Canyon City yesterday five of the best individual as well as the best bred Hereford bulls that could be got together," said W. P. Anderson, livestock agent of the Pecos Valley lines.

They were selections from the "Out-Door Hereford herd," of John Hutson, of Umbarger, breeder. These selections represent several phases of cattle raising ranging from the four months calf to a thirteen months calf that has been pushed; two senior yearlings and one herd bull taken from the herd of the third branch of the "Out-Door Hereford herd," after completing the service in a harem of fifty cows with only one month fitting for exhibition.

"The name of this fine animal is 'Strike 20' by Ten Strike by Beau Brummel Jr. The breeding on his dams' side is equally as fashionable running back to the very best of English sires.

The sending of breeding cattle that is pedigreed cattle for breeding purposes to the American Royal and to the Chicago shows is an innovation and is the first shipment of the kind out of Texas north of the quarantine line. Not but what we have many registered herds well enough bred to enter such competition, but from the fact that our cattle have been too valuable as breeding animals to run the risk of fixing them up to pampered condition for show purposes so great a distance from home.

"Part of the young bulls in the con-

## Myres Celebrated Saddles



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

Strictly a high grade Western Stock Saddle and

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signment were sired by Armour Dale. He by the Great Dale. The dam of Armour Dale was out of Armour Queen. The others were sired by Winsome Prince a son of Majestic, he a famous bull at the head of the Armour Hereford herd.

"This bull also has a harem of upwards of sixty cows and has proven himself a wonderful sire.

"In fact the entire crops of calves of about one hundred and fifty in number present a pretty sight in the "Out-Door Hereford herd" as was ever seen together in any country. Both cows and calves are in as thrifty condition as cattle can get, not grossly obese but round, smooth, and breedily looking. The entire herd is as well bred as any in America, holding in nicely adjusted combination the best blood of the highest standard of the best American breeders as well as that of the most desirable of the English kind.

"Strike 20" is not high enough in flesh to compete with three-year-old bulls especially fitted for the show rings of the North. He is out of Freda by Ten Strikes, he by eBau Brummel Jr., showing a wonderful growth in his present three-year-old form. Strike 20 shows the Hesiod type of Hereford being double dipped in the blood of that famous sire. Altho comparatively thin in flesh this magnificent plains raised bull will weight about 1,800 pounds. He is of a large frame and bone, smoothly covered with a thick mellow skin and deep flank. His every active movement denotes suppleness and quality. He moves about on straight limbs and strong, well set feet, all denoting the Hereford breeder's ideal of a sire to carry out their progressive purposes to retain size and quality.

"Nobody knows better than Mr. Hutson that an out door range raised bull, caught up, receiving his first education in relying on artificial feed just long enough to make the trip to Kansas City, will stand but little show in a ring where fat enters largely into the judgment. There is no doubt but what this animal will attract the attention of the experienced Hereford breeder and is a living practical lesson of the vigorous strength and rare good quality which absolutely out door life gives to Herefords.

"The evidence of the growth and character which these animals carry with them to the Kansas City show entirely refutes the theory which is sometimes preached that plains bred Herefords deteriorate in size and in the plains. The purpose which Mr. Hutson had in view when he built up the "out door Hereford herd" around Ten Strikes, was that of demonstrating that progressive breeding could obtain here as it has everywhere when it has been intelligently followed. But in this favorable climate and altitude with its exceedingly meritorious grasses, the uniform character of the cattle shows results in the breeding of the "out door Hereford herd" which is peculiarly gratifying to the people of the Panhandle. This consignment of pure bred plains Hereford cattle will be the best advertisement for the fine stock farming possibilities that the Panhandle of Texas have ever had."

## Lee Brothers Win Premiums

Capture Twenty-One Prizes and Four Hundred and Seventy Dollars at Arkansas State Fair

Lee Brothers' Hereford cattle captured \$470 in premiums and twenty-one ribbons at the Arkansas state fair

at Hot Springs. Leedale cattle were awarded eight first premiums, nine second premiums, two third premiums and two fourth premiums.

The Leedale cattle took first and second prizes on aged bulls, Warrior XVII and Good Enough IV, respectively; first on bull yearling; first and second junior bull calf; second and fourth, aged cow; first and second, 2-year-old heifer; second and third, senior heifer yearling; first, junior yearling; first, second and fourth, junior heifer calf; second and third, aged herds; second on young herd, second, calf herd; first on four get of a sire; first, junior champion bull, on "Lysan."

A peculiar feature of the prize awarding was that in the 2-year-old class Leedale Countess captured first ribbon and Fancy second. In eleven other shows these two animals were awarded first and second prizes, but Fancy was the first. The same judge that awarded Fancy first at Fort Worth last year, namely, C. A. Standard of Emporia, Kan., awarded Leedale Countess first at Hot Springs. It shows that the judges change as well as the cattle.

The show herd of Lee Brothers will compete at four or five other fairs before returning to San Angelo, and will no doubt capture the bulk of the prizes whenever the cattle are entered. The Leedale Herefords always win.—San Angelo Standard.

### A BOOK ON SOILS

"Soils, Their properties, improvements, management and the problems of crop growing and crop feeding." By Charles William Burkett, director of the agricultural experiment station, Kansas state agricultural college. Published by Orange Judg. Company, New York. Illustrated. 303 pages. Cloth. Price \$1.25.

This usually dry subject has been made an exceedingly readable and interesting one. Professor Burkett has written a story that cannot fail to interest every student of the farm. For the reading course, rural school, traveling library, grange library, etc., nothing on the same subject approaches it. No farmer can afford to be without this fascinating book. A glance at what the chapter headings embody gives a fair idea of its popular scope. The soil makers; the soils that living things have made; what we find in soils; concerning the texture of the soil; how plants feed; the elements that plants use; how plant food is preserved; getting acquainted with plant food; the potential plant food, its stores and nature; the role that tillage plays; liming the land, a corrective for acidity; the quest of nitrogen; the release of soil nitrogen, the return to the air; nitrification, nitrogen made ready for plants; reclaiming lost nitrogen, the call to the air; soil inoculation, how done; draining the land; soil water, how it is lost, how it may be held; dry farming, a problem in water conservation; tillage tools, what they are for; how to use them; the cultivation of crops, the tools and purposes; stable manure, its composition and its preservation; handling manure on the farm; buying plant food for the soil; using chemical manure intelligently; mixing fertilizers at home; dairying, an example in soil building; rotation of crops; the old, worn-out conclusion: A bit of philosophy.

The difficulties of sending wireless messages during the hours of daylight have been overcome to a great extent.



## SHEEP

## Champion Ram Deal of West Texas

S. A. Purinton of Longfellow, Texas, closed a deal Sept. 24, 1907, with C. F. Morse of El Paso, Texas, the sale consisting of 1,260 head of fine Merino-Rambouillet yearling rams of very large size and in fine condition for service.

Mr. Morse has contracted for 3,000 rams, to be delivered in Old Mexico by Nov. 1, 2,000 head are to come from the most desirable flock breeders of California, Utah, Missouri and other states.

Mr. Morse was to have received Mr. Purinton's rams Sept. 15, but the drouth has been so severe in Mexico that it has caused a delay in delivering.

Mr. Morse was so well pleased with his deal with Mr. Purinton that he made Mr. Purinton a present of a \$100 ram out of the famous Seely flock of Utah. This ram weighed 290 pounds at 1½ years old and sheared twenty pounds at 7 months' growth.

The Purinton deal with Mr. Morse amounted close to \$12,000.

Mr. Purinton has now on hand for sale 500 head of very large, choice and serviceable 2-year-old rams of the Merino-Rambouillet California type, the sires having cost from \$40 to \$150 apiece.

## Little Bucks

At New York last week 60,000 pounds of mohair sold at 30 cents a pound.

Trading in mutton sheep was quite active at the big markets last week.

At Boston last week 50,000 pounds of 12 months Texas wool sold at 22 to 23 cents a pound.

A large number of improved rams changed hands recently at San Angelo at prices around \$25 per head.

Sheep shearers in Australia are pretty well paid. At one large station the average wages received per man per week were \$45.60. On this run the average shearer clipped 156 sheep a day.

The Merino sheep industry in Vermont is again entering an era of prosperity that presages a boom. While by no means approaching the palmy days of thirty years ago, the industry is reviving and each year for a decade past has shown an increase in shipments of fancy strains of Merino breeding sheep to Africa and Australia.

J. M. Edwards, who lives on the old McCord ranch place, was in town today, showing samples of mohair sheared from 6-months-old Angora goats. The mohair measured seven and a half inches in length and was of as fine quality as was ever seen. Mr. Edwards said that he was shearing his goats this week and that the mohair he had with him is not much better than an average. He has 100 head and the wool is good on all of them. Mr. Edwards is saving a pair of young kids to exhibit at the fair this fall.—Brownwood Bulletin.

The Swiss goat's milk is considered very fine in flavor and nutrition, containing about twice as much butter fat as that of the best cow's milk. Goats are practically immune from all diseases, which makes the milk a valuable factor when used by infants and invalids. One man near Loomis Sanitarium at Liberty, N. Y., quotes that he is milking forty Swiss Toggenburg does and that he cannot supply the demand for goats' milk at 25 cents a quart. The average Swiss Toggenburg goat will give from two to four quarts a day; some instances are recorded where extra good milkers have given as high as seven quarts a day of milk equal in richness to twice the amount of cows' milk.

## FOR SALE

## 550 THREE-YEAR-OLD STEERS

Can deliver at Kent, Texas, or Marfa, Texas. ADDRESS

**G. S. LOCKE, Jr.**  
FORT DAVIS, TEXAS

## THE MIRACLE OF A SHEEP

The following is an abstract from an article written by the editor of the Stock and Station Journal, Sydney, Australia:

A man was teaching a class about cattle and he said: "Now, can any boy tell me what a cow is?" I don't know, was the reply he expected, but a small boy gave him the correct answer. He said:

"Please, sir, a cow is an animal with four legs, one on each corner."

That was a good answer and the boy had my sympathy. If any one were to ask me, what is a sheep? do you know what I would say? My answer would be: "A sheep is a miracle." So it is. There isn't a more marvelous animal in the world than a sheep, and at all our pastoral and agricultural gatherings we ought to toast the sheep. But we don't, simply because nobody ever thinks of the source of all our wealth. We count our wool returns in million of pounds sterling and the mutton sales are enormous, and the whole country profits by the sheep, but who ever thinks of it? Hardly anybody except from the point of view of pounds, shillings and pence. Did I ever tell you about the great Florentine Giotto, who made his mark on the sands of time? I don't think I ever did, for I know a heap of things that I haven't told you yet, altho I've been telling you stories for a good many years.

One day, when Giotto was standing in the streets of Florence, telling stories and laughing, a pig ran between his legs and upset him. He got up, very angry, but when he saw the pig rushing down the street he laughed and cried: "Ah, you villain, you! And yet, look at the lot of money I have made with your bristles, and I never gave you even a glass of wine."

Good old Giotto. Look at the money some men have made out of wool; but have never thought about the miracle of sheep. That's our trouble. We hardly ever think about anything. If we did, we would find the Kingdom of God on earth. As it is, we mostly find the other kingdom.

## Dogs Bad on Sheep

It makes sheep raisers sick to read such articles as appeared on the first page of Farm Stock Journal for April 4. Why are there less sheep in this state? Simply dog, dogs. We can start a nice flock of sheep, paying \$6 to \$10 for high grades and pure bloods. Then the dogs come from city, village or country, no one knows where, and of course no one owns them. The flock is scattered, part killed, the rest useless. The town pays for the dead ones at from \$2.50 to \$4 apiece.

How many flocks do you suppose there are in Western New York that have not been visited by dogs? I should say at least half the farmers have been bothered during the last ten years in this way. Raising sheep is about the worst lottery we go into, worst than fruit, just on account of dogs. As a member of the auditing board of the town of Clarence, Orleans county, I know what I say. We collect \$136 a year on dogs and have paid out over \$1,000 cash for sheep killed in three years. Yet this large amount does not more than half cover the actual value of sheep killed, to say nothing of the damage to the ones scared but unhurt or the shrinkage in profit on the farm due to not having a nice flock of sheep. Over half the farmers now without sheep would keep them if it were not for the dogs. Our tax should be at least \$50 on all dogs except pure-blood collies, which should be free, as they are useful on the farm and never touch sheep unless led astray by other dogs. Every person should be obliged to give bonds to pay damages to the sheep in the county where they live and then the farmer should have pay for the damage to the whole flock, as well as the sheep killed.—Seth A. Allis, Holley, N. Y.

## HORSES

## Match Up the Horses

This does not imply that those of the same markings or same color are to be worked together. Matching farm teams is more difficult than matching driving teams. A slow-walking horse should never be put with a fast-walking one, for you will have to constantly urge the slow one, and this soon irritates the other one. Match gaits; match temperaments and match horsepower. These are the three essentials to keep in mind when matching up the team for heavy work. Never put a young horse to very heavy, steady work such as plowing alongside of an old staid horse. The youngster is apt to do more than his share, in spite of all you can do to equalize the work. When breaking a colt I have always found it best to put it alongside an even-tempered horse that is not easily

## The Success Sulky Plow

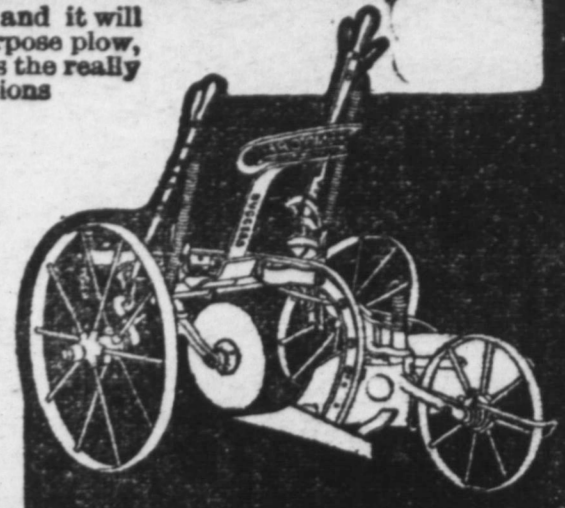
Here's a plow you can buy at a reasonable price and it will last you your lifetime. And you will have an all-purpose plow, too—does the same work and does it just as well as the really high priced plows and it has none of their complications

## 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.



rattled. Such a mate will soon give confidence to the colt and he readily falls into work without much trouble. A correspondent says give the colt some light farm work at first, such as plowing or harrowing. That's risky. I would never hitch a colt to a harrow. You never know what they are going to do and a harrow is a mean thing to get a horse mired up in. I would rather give the colts the light driving and as they become seasoned give them some heavier work. Match up the colt as soon as possible and when the teams are matched up don't change them all around unless for some very good reason. Horses have to learn how to pull and work together.—Farmer and Breeder.

## Look Out for Him

Here is a new one. A well-dressed stranger presents himself at a farm house and tells of his loss of a valuable diamond pin in the roads and solicits the aid of children to help find it. No pin is found, but before leaving the stranger gives his name and address and leaves an offer of a reward of \$100 for the finder and return of pin. A few days after a tramp appears at the house and asks for something to eat. At the same time he tells of finding a handsome pin down the road. The farmer eagerly purchases the pin for a good price, expecting to secure the \$100 reward for it. But when he writes to the address of stranger no reply comes, and in time discovers he is buncoed and the pin he has purchased at a fancy price is simply a worthless piece of glass in gilt setting, worth probably 10 cents.—Wheeler County Texan.

## Hog Breeders Ask Damages

Suits for damages aggregating \$31,500 were filed in the circuit court against the Kansas City Stock Yards Company by these breeders: Orrie Walter and Elmer Schellabarger, \$8,000; George W. Jessup, \$8,000; Christ Etzler Jr. and Carl K. Moses, \$8,500; Thomas A. Harris, \$7,000.

The complaint in each case is the same: that in October, 1902, the breeders named, shipped fine hogs to Kansas City for the purpose of exhibition at the American Royal Cattle and Swine Show, and that hog cholera was then prevalent in the stock yards where the swine were. As a consequence, the complainants say, the show hogs not only contracted the disease, but it was communicated to other herds on the breeding farms.—Kansas City Star.

## South Texas Drouth Broken

John Ware, the popular manager of T. J. Sisk's ranch, returned yesterday from a two weeks' visit among old-time friends at Uvalde and Eagle Pass. He also made a trip over into Mexico. While at Eagle Pass he met a former Pecos City newspaper man, Sterling Price, who is now with the Eagle Pass Guide, and is doing well. Mr. Ware reports a fine time and says the excessive drouth down there was thoroly broken.—Pecos News.

## PLAN PAPER MILLS

Colonel W. C. Greene Proposes New Industry for El Paso

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 14.—Publishers in this section are waiting for Colonel W. C. Greene to start his paper mills, as they believe that it will enable to get paper much cheaper than at present and with shorter freight hauls.

Furniture men are also anxious for him to start his furniture factory in full swing. It is already operating, but not extensively, altho excellent furniture for office use of the Greene people has been turned out.

There is no standard gunpowder. Every nation seems to have its own formula.

August Belmont, head of the traction interests in New York, says he has been a strabanger all his life.



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 to the feed of hens.



## FARMERS' FORUM

Selecting Feed For High Yields  
(By A. M. Ferguson of Sherman.)  
Texas Seed Breeding Farms.

In the selection of seeds most of us are guided more or less by some theory respecting the relation of some visible character of the plan or ear to the power of the seed to make a large yield. The usual theory is that large yielding varieties have large ears and large grains with large germs, all borne on large stalks. I was never particularly apt in figures, but I have great respect for results and ideas expressed in figures secured with the rule and scales. Any one making a business of seed improvement as I have done soon comes to rely more on actual results of measured yields than on the popular notions of the character in plants supposed to make them. In other words, the figures should make the theory, and not the theory the figures.

**The Corn Some Farmers Plant**  
Many farmers are growing poor yielding varieties of corn without being aware of it. I take it, that the seed a man plants is an expression of his judgment of what is best under average conditions. I quote below the results of some tests of the yields secured from samples of corn taken from the farmers' planter boxes and seed bags. All the samples in each lot were planted in separate rows on the same ground and received the same cultivation, so that all had an equal chance to show what they could produce. All the rows were practically alike except to the character of seed used. In these results it is not the amounts of the actual yields, but the difference to which I would invite your attention. Below are the results of a test of twelve samples of corn made by the North Carolina department of agriculture:

Test of Varieties of Corn—All Native Grown Seed, Edgcomb Farm, N. C.

	Bushels of Shelled Corn	Per Cent of Grain to Cob	Average No. Ears to Stalk	Wt. of Stover to Acre (lbs.)
Cock's Prolific.....	59.3	76.7	1.85	3,966
Weekly's Improved.....	53.1	81.2	1.99	3,267
Bigg's 7-Ear.....	52.2	82.4	2.57	2,567
American Queen.....	41.1	80.0	1.21	2,586
Carrituck.....	40.9	83.6	1.16	2,580
Williams.....	40.7	81.2	1.05	3,131
Brake's.....	40.4	86.2	1.09	2,822
Southern Beauty.....	38.0	82.4	1.01	2,859
Peel's Prolific.....	37.4	81.2	1.03	2,245
Farmer's Favorite.....	35.8	80.0	1.04	2,568
Wilson's Success.....	35.7	84.8	1.18	1,850
Thomas Improved.....	32.7	72.7	.....	2,555
Highest yielding variety.....	59.3	bu.		
Lowest yielding variety.....	32.7	bu.		

Difference in yield.....26.6 bu.  
At the usual price of 40c, is equal to a loss of \$10.64 per acre.

The second column shows the difference in the shelling record. Remember that 80 per cent of grain is the legal standard. Cock's Prolific, altho it yielded 6.2 bushels of grain more per acre than even the second best variety it did not have a good shelling record. The best and the poorest shelling record are found in the two lowest yielding varieties, giving a difference of 12.1 per cent, or 3.4 pounds of grain in a bushel of the ear corn of the two varieties. The per cent of grain on the ear is not necessarily correlated with gross yield of grain.

The third column shows the number of ears per stalk. The three best yielding varieties are prolific varieties, having approximately two moderate sized ears per stalk. Before we pin our faith too strongly to the large ear idea we should think over these figures a little. Note that the prolific varieties stand at the head of the list.

The fourth column shows weight of the stover, which may be accepted as an indication of the size of the stalk. In a general way the yields of grain seem to be in proportion to the amount of stalk. A closer inspection of the figures will show that a large stalk is unnecessary, however. Compare:

	Grain Stover Bushels, Pounds.
Bigg's Seven Ear.....	52.2 2,567
Thomas Improved.....	32.7 2,555
Difference.....	19.5 12

### Results From the Texas Experiment Station

Until within the last few years we thought good, carefully selected seed ears would give approximately the same results in yield. That this is not so has been frequently proven. In my own tests a difference of 39 bushels per acre was noted in ears that to the eye looked equally good. Here are the

results secured at the Texas experiment station, growing under drouthy conditions of the spring of 1906. All the ears were selected by Texas farmers and tested at the station grounds. From a single variety of corn from one man, ear No. 40 yielded 13 bushels per acre; ear No. 41 yielded 23 bushels per acre; ear No. 42 yielded 14 bushels per acre; ear No. 43 yielded 6.5 bushels per acre; ear No. 44 yielded 26.5 bushels per acre; ear No. 45 yielded 12 bushels per acre.

There is then a difference in yielding powers in the separate ears that cannot be recognized by any physical characters which the human senses or scales may detect. By our improved selection methods we select seed for yielding power, just as much as we do for the ordinary qualities of color, size and shape. The physical qualities of ears then, while of value in themselves, are not guides in selecting for yields.

**Home Grown Seeds**  
I want to mention just one other character that is correlated with yield. It really seems like a platitude to mention the fact that a variety must be acclimated to produce good yields. I am moved to mention it only by an observation that every year so much northern seed are sold to unthinking Texas farmers, under the delusive notion that they will yield more because they are early. Here are the results made in a fair test with four popular northern varieties grown beside four native varieties:

### Early Maturing Northern Varieties 110 to 120 Days

	Bu.
Iowa Silver Mine.....	23
Leaming.....	22.1
Riley Favorite.....	24.5
Reid's Yellow Dent.....	32.5
Average.....	25.4

### Acclimated Native Varieties 120 to 135 Days

	Bu.
Munson.....	46.8
Strawberry.....	42.2
Boone County.....	41.8
Dawson.....	39.8
Average.....	42.1

Approximate loss per acre by growing northern seed, 16.7 bu. per acre.

There are three lines of work to which we should direct our attention, and let us remember the things to be done:

1. Use only home grown seeds, seeds that have done well under our conditions.
2. Test our varieties and propagate only the best.
3. Improve these by selecting stock seed from high yielding ears.

## ALFRED BAILEY DIES SUDDENLY

Former Well-Known Resident of Fort Worth Dead

Word was received in Fort Worth Saturday of the death at Henderson, Texas, of Alfred Bailey, after an illness of several months. Death occurred at 9 o'clock Friday morning. While his condition was regarded as serious, the announcement of his death came as a surprise to many Fort Worth friends. He is survived by his widow, who was with him at Henderson, and one brother and two sisters of the immediate family. One sister, Mrs. M. J. Swartwood, lives in Vernon; the other, Mrs. Barbara Burlingame, is from Iowa, while the brother, Thomas Bailey, lives in Moberly, Mo. There is only one relative in Fort Worth, Mrs. J. Montgomery Brown, who is a great niece.

For a number of years Alfred Bailey was a resident of Fort Worth, at that time a conductor on the Fort Worth and Denver City railroad. Previous to his residence in Fort Worth he was a conductor on the Texas and Pacific out of Marshall. He was for a number of years in the employ of the two railroads, and was a member of the Order of Railway Conductors. Several years ago he quit railroading and devoted his time to looking after property which he had acquired in several parts of the state.

In January he sold his ranch property at Ronda to Tom Waggoner, and went to Marlin to remain a short time. While there in April he was taken seriously ill with pneumonia, from which consumption developed.

He was the youngest of the family, all of whom are yet living except one sister.

Burial took place at Henderson Saturday.

You Can't Afford to Miss Seeing

# Queensborough and Factory Place ADDITIONS

While you are attending the Fair. These are the most beautiful and desirable residence additions to the city and our lots are sold at a very REASONABLE PRICE.

## The West Fort Worth Land Co.

GROUND FLOOR FLATIRON BUILDING.

## DISEASES OF MEN

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

We Advertise What We Do



We Do What We Advertise

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

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.

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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 Texas Stock Farmers

M. H. Boyd lives out in Scurry county, eight miles west of Snyder, which is his postoffice. He is a stock farmer and rejoices in his vocation. "I have two sections of land and out of this one-fourth, or 320 acres, are in cultivation," said Mr. Boyd. "I am a breeder of cattle and hogs and other stock and I raise feed enough to fatten them without buying any man's stuff. Corn was not good this year, but we do not depend on it when we can have a sure crop of kaffir and milo maize, which is in fact better for stock than corn. It is both grain and roughness and all animals are very fond of it. Cotton will bring in our section about one-sixth of a bale to the acre, but down about Dunn it will do better. I feed my seed and when prices are as low as they have been it pays a man to do so. It is not wisdom for a stock farmer to sell his seed and then pay cash for the products of the seed to feed his stock with. I have white-faced stock. I have a big bunch of hogs, but I don't have them for shipment; too far to the railroad and again our local market consumes about all we raise now, at good prices. I am thinking of buying some calves and feeding this winter. I have the feed and I can't see why I can't make it pay as well as those Illinois farmers, who come down here, buy our calves and feeding them at home make money by selling in the same markets that are accessible to us. I am going to try it, anyway."

J. C. Butler of Carnegie, Okla., which is located in Caddo county, on the Washita river, was a visitor in the Exchange building. "I am a stock farmer," said Mr. Butler, "and think that I am located in just as good a country for the business as can be selected anywhere. The Washita valley lands are fine all along the stream from its source to where it enters Red river, near Denison, Texas. It is not like all the other rivers in the territory, full of sand and gravel, but is a fine watered stream. Our corn is good this year, as it was last, and the yield will be about the same. Grass is good and cattle and other stock are in shape for winter. In fact all of our feed for the winter is good and there will be ample to sustain the stock that we have. Cotton is fine, but some of it is late and may be caught by frost. There are no hogs now to speak of for the market, but there are a big lot of pigs, which will come in later. Hogs were sold down pretty close this year on account of the good prices and fears of dry weather and consequent scarcity of feed."

George Berry of Merkel was a visitor in the city to take in the circus and incidentally to see the races. While Mr. Berry is a banker, he has farm and stock interests and is a gentleman who takes a great interest in the industrial and agricultural capabilities of his section. He is a vice president and member of the executive committee of the Central West Texas Association of Commercial Clubs and is wide awake to the necessity for activity along the industrial lines laid out by that association. "Everything is in good shape out with us, and I speak from the information gained thru being a banker, bankers always being conservative, you know," said Mr. Berry. "Our crops are not quite up to the last year's yield, but there will be plenty of stuff raised. Kaffir corn and milo maize will always give us all the feed we want, and it is good feed, too. Stock is doing well and grass is tolerably good, considering. Cotton will give us an average yield and in some parts more. I will be at Colorado City sure this week. I was in California with my family when the last meetings came off."

E. F. Weaver, a former stockman of West Central Texas, but now of Clay county, was down to take in the races and fair. He was looking "fat and sassy" and seemed to have nothing to worry about. Mr. Weaver now has his headquarters in Henrietta, where he gets his mail.

"We have had some dry times up our way," he said, "but have not been so bad off as other sections of the country. We have had some light rains that did not reach far south and those that did hit us, too."

Grass is looking very well and if cold weather holds off long we will be in very good shape, indeed. Cattle are more than holding their own and will go into the winter comparatively in good shape.

"Crops have suffered, especially cotton, but there will be quite a lot of cotton gathered. Altogether, we are not kicking."

D. G. Gorman lives in the new terminus of the Orient Railroad, Benja-

min, in Knox county, and was in the city for a few days, taking in the sights and incidentally comparing land values down here with the rapidly advancing values in his section.

"We certainly are having a great revival up our way," said he, "since the railroad came, and it has given a great impetus to all kinds of business and industrial pursuits."

"Of course, the country around Benjamin has been noted for years for its fertility and the crops it has raised. Corn especially has never failed and this year we have a yield of from fifty to eighty bushels per acre on an average. Lands are rapidly advancing, and as we have had none of the dry weather that has been the trouble to the south of us, there has been nothing that has stayed our progress, but everything has stiffened. Grass is good and stock were never better."

Captain W. E. Jary, connected with one of the big commission houses in the Exchange building, returned from a visit to the territory, where he looked over the situation as it regarded cattle and grass.

"I was up as far as Muskogee," said he, "and at Durant, and found there had been lots of rain and matters were in much better shape than I expected to find them."

Grass was very good and cotton is doing well. Cattle, while scarce, have plenty of grass and what there are are very well up in flesh.

"I was in Lamar county also, and in Paris. I saw some of that cotton sell for 26 cents. Those farmers have accomplished what they have thru selection of seed, and any one can have high-priced cotton who will take the trouble to select the fittest for seed."

N. D. Clark of Tarrant county, having his postoffice in North Forth Worth, is a dealer in stock, and from his constant movements in the various counties contiguous to Tarrant keeps very well posted as to conditions of crops and stock.

"I have very recently returned from Dallas county, looking up some cattle and brought back a carload for market. There is still a good lot of pasture lands in Dallas county, more than one would suspect by those who have always heard of Dallas as a farming county. Cattle are looking very well," said Mr. Clark, "and grass is pretty good. Cotton will make about a fourth of a bale to the acre on an average. Corn has yielded about twenty-five bushels to the acre, which is a pretty good yield, considering. All stock are in good condition to go into the winter."

W. H. Green Jr. of Eastland paid the market one of his regular visits with four loads of steers and bulls. He is a successful handler of stock and is always ready and prompt to take advantage of an opportunity to purchase good stuff. "We had the recent rain, which helped the grass and gave us water," he said, "but we had had showers three weeks before, which set the grass up and made everything fresh and green. Stock is doing very well considering, and will go into the winter in fair condition. Crops are fair this year. Cotton will probably make a quarter of a bale to the acre. Feeder stuff is fine and there will be no lack of food for the stock during the winter. Of course, the conditions in our immediate section do not apply to the country north of us, where they have had much dryer times, and east of us, in the Brazos river section, matters are much worse."

W. F. Bourland of Petersburg, I. T., came in from his ranch to look over the market and reported conditions up in his country. "Matters up with us are getting along very nicely," said he. "Grass is better than I ever saw it at this time of the year. This is owing to a great extent to the fact that there have been a less number of cattle grazed on it this year than is usual. Cattle are scarce now, having been fed and sold out closer than usual. We will make about a third of a bale of cotton to the acre, which is some above the general average. The corn crop is a good one and there will be plenty of feed for all kinds of stock this winter. Altogether we have no complaints due and can get along very well."

Dick True was again around the Exchange building, shaking hands with his friends after his vacation. Ryan, I. T., is his postoffice. "I have been in Arkansas, at Hot Springs, spending some time with my family, resting up for the coming winter's campaign in the cattle line," said Captain True. "It is just fine to get away and forget what a cow is and to see the woods and running streams. I certainly en-

joyed myself. Matters up in our section are fairly good all around. We have had rain and grass is fairly good. Stock is scarce, but what there is is not hurting. Cotton is fairly good and it is estimated that one-half a bale to the acre will be the average yield. Corn is a good crop and all feedstuffs incident to our section are fairly good yields."

C. L. Smith of Crandall, Kaufman county, was in the city during the fair and races. He is a large stock-farmer and takes a pride in his business. He owns 1,000 acres of black land, upon which he raises stock and all kinds of crops.

"Crops are sorry with us this year. Grass is good and cattle also. Cotton is not much, comparatively speaking. There is a good deal of hay put up in our section generally and it is a paying crop. This year, however, the hay has been light, owing to various causes."

"I want to sell out and move somewhere else. We have had a pretty poor year this one all along the line."

George Dupree is still in the hog business, altho the demands upon him for some of his fine thin-rine hogs would have eliminated his stock if he had yielded to the persistent efforts of "wanters" to get some of them. "I will be in the business big next year, and will be in condition to supply all demands made upon me. The race of hogs know as thin-rine are good ones and are a meat hog especially. I have delivered 2,500 head of cattle at Baird and am going out to Colorado City next week to look after some more stock. Am glad to know that a representative of The Telegram will be at the big meeting at Colorado at that time."

E. B. Ratterree lives in the Indian Territory, near Kiowa, which is south of McAllister, in the hill country. It is a good cow and stock section and there is considerable farming done there. The demand for farm products and beef for the butchers is good from the fact that a large force is employed nearby in the great coal mines, which are being worked in that section.

"Crops are tolerably good with us," said Mr. Ratterree, "but hardly as good as they were last year, being affected more or less by the dry weather. We have had rain now and the grass is very good and the cattle are getting in good condition to stand the winter cold. There is a good deal of farming done now, and it is on the increase. The corn crop is fine, which makes everybody feel good, as it is our main dependence."

What is said to be the largest telegraph circuit in the world is that between London and Teheran, the capital of Persia. It is 4,000 miles long and is divided into twelve sections.

New York city possesses a very small proportion of restaurants between the many first-class ones that have no superiors in the world and the more numerous extremely poor ones, that are hardly paralleled in the great cities.

It is estimated that \$5,000,000 is spent each summer by American tourists in Canada. Kingston is almost daily visited by hundreds of American excursionists, adding a considerable sum each season to the income of the merchants, hotels, steamboats and railroads of that district.

## SWINE

### Control of Hog Cholera

Scattered outbreaks of hog cholera are present in many sections of the country. These outbreaks, and infected yards as well, are the centers from which the disease spreads. Another important factor in perpetuating the disease from year to year is the feeding of infectious material to hogs in order to immunize them. Such methods of immunization cause a light form of the disease, the germs become scattered about the yards and the health of neighboring herds is endangered.

In neighborhoods where outbreaks of hog cholera occur, stockmen should practice such precautions as are necessary against the spread of the disease. This control work should not be left to the owner of the diseased herd.

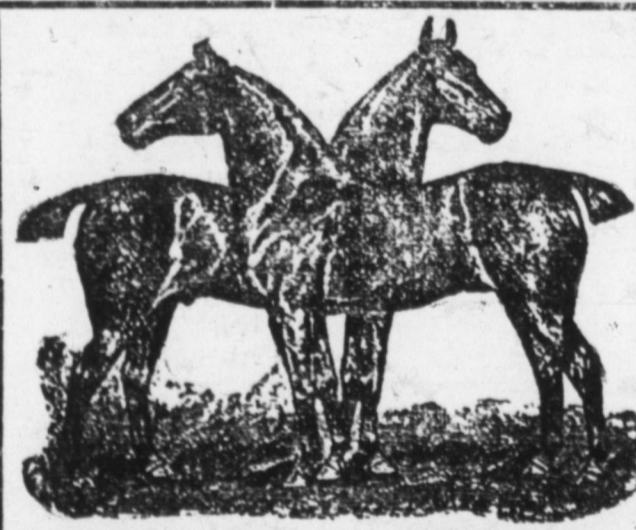
When this disease occurs on a farm, the herd should be quarantined and all possible precautions taken against the spread of the infection to neighboring herds. The diseased animals should not be scattered over the farm or allowed to run in yards that border on streams, and hogs that have a chronic form of the disease must be prevented from straying away or mixing with neighboring herds. Other farm animals should not be allowed to run thru infected yards or litter allowed to accumulate in the yards. The hog houses, feeding floors, etc., should be cleaned daily and disinfected. The most convenient and practical disinfectants to use are the tar disinfectants or stock dips. These may be used in from 2 to 4 per cent water solutions. The final cleaning up of the premises must be thoro. All litter should be burned or placed where other animals cannot come in contact with it. The dead hogs should be burned.

The veterinary department has been experimenting with a hog cholera vaccine during the last year. The vaccine used was prepared from the tissues of rabbits that died from inoculation with blood of a cholera hog. The results of this method of conferring immunity have been satisfactory, and the vaccine will be tested in the field the coming season.—R. A. Craig, Veterinarian, Purdue Exchange Station, LaFayette, Ind.

### The Perfect Kiss

Why osculation has received so little attention from wise men we cannot tell. It may be that thinking and kissing go not well together; if so, few of us would require long time to choose between them. Or, possibly, the subject has seemed to require too delicate handling; or it may have seemed trifling. We neither know nor care. The most valuable practical lesson to be derived from experience and now set down is that closing of the eyes is essential to perfection in kissing. Aside from this hint to those of congenial spirit, we would merely direct the attention of those who may deprecate the importance of the topic to the influence of the charm in retaining hold upon one worth keeping, and rendering less frequent and hazardous those absences which are only too likely to make the heart grow fonder—of someone else.—The North American Review.

London has 300,000 one-room dwellers.



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**



PRETTY COAT AND DRESS



The coat is made of bright red cloth with gilt buttons and black silk scarf. The sleeves are set high on the shoulders and extensions of the front and

back are fastened over them with buttons. The sailor dress is blue trimmed with gold colored wool braid set on wide bands. The buttons are gilt and the collar shield and tie are white.

DAIRYING

To cool milk quickly for drinking place can in vessel of cold water and with spoon stir milk. It will cool in a very short time.

Ice taken from creeks and ponds is unfit to place in cream or any food tho it may be used to surround it with excellent results.

If sweet milk carefully taken sours on the stomach, try clabber that is thoroly broken up by the egg-beater or by churning. Make milk in some form a generous part of each day's fare.

If the butter comes soft and white, try this method next time: Set the churn in a tub of cold water and the agitation of the cream will cool it evenly and sufficiently to cause butter to come in grains. This method is for those having no ice and but a small quantity of cream to churn.

Teach the children to take milk slowly to avoid curdling in great chunks. Serious cases of indigestion are brought about by bolting milk. Milk and bread or crackers never cause this trouble and form a nourishing evening meal at all seasons. The milk should be sweet and cold, and the bread thoroly baked and of best quality.

The Swiss have come about as near reducing the dairy business to a science as any people on earth. It is said that they are very particular to preserve their milk so that it is kept from objectionable odors and flavors. Dr. Gerber, a well known Swiss scientist and chemist, has issued the following list of causes of poor milk for the information of his countrymen. The list is certainly very interesting to every dairyman in this country: Poor, decayed fodder or irrational methods of feeding. Poor and dirty water used

as drinking water or for washing the utensils. Foul air in cow stables, or the cows lying in their own dung. Lack of cleanliness in milking, manure particles on the udder. Keeping the milk too long in too warm, poorly ventilated or dirty places. Neglecting to cool the milk, rapidly, directly after milking. Lack of cleanliness in caring for the milk, from which the greater number of milk taints arise. Cows diseased in any way, especially with udder diseases.

What boy on the farm or what man brought up there, does not recall the trial to patience and the backache caused by the refusal of the butter to come. After working the churn dasher up and down for an hour or more with no signs of any butter, the farm boy usually makes a solemn vow in his own mind that when he grows up he will never use any butter if it takes all the joys out of life to gather it in the churn. People yet have troubles of this kind, but with modern appliances far less than formerly. If all the conditions are right butter should come in about forty minutes. Some of the reasons why it takes longer than this may be: Too much cream in the churn. Cream too cold. Cream too thin, or it may be so thick that it whips, and so sticks on the sides of the churn and really does not churn at all, even when churn is revolved. The cream from cows long in lactation churns harder than from fresh cows. The churn may be revolved too fast, so carrying the cream over and over with the churn. First see that the cream is ripe. Then have it at the right temperature. Revolve the churn regularly so that the cream may have the greatest fall from side to side of the churn. With above conditions butter should come in not to exceed forty or fifty minutes and sometimes even in less time.

The milker should be clean and his clothes likewise. Brush the udder just before milking and wipe with a clean cloth or sponge. Milk quietly, quickly and thoroly. Throw away into the

A Square-Deal

Is assured you when you buy one of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines—for all the ingredients entering into them are printed on the bottle-wrappers and attested under oath as being complete and correct. They are gathered from Nature's laboratory, being selected from the most valuable native, medicinal roots found growing in our American forests. While potent to cure they are perfectly harmless even to the most delicate women and children.

Not a drop of alcohol enters into Dr. Pierce's leading medicines. A much better agent is used both for extracting and preserving the medicinal principles, viz: pure triple refined glycerine of proper strength. This agent possesses medicinal properties of its own, being a most valuable anti-septic and anti-ferment, nutritive and soothing demulcent.

Glycerine plays an important part in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia and weak stomach, attended by sour risings, "heartburn," foul breath, coated tongue, poor appetite, gnawing feeling in stomach, biliousness and kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

For all diseases of the mucous membranes, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a specific. Catarrh, whether of the nasal passages or of the stomach, bowels or pelvic organs is cured by it. In Chronic Catarrh of the nasal passages, it is well, while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" for the necessary constitutional treatment, to cleanse the passages freely two or three times a day with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. This thorough course of treatment generally cures even in the worst cases.

In coughs and hoarseness caused by bronchial, throat and lung affections, except consumption in its advanced stages, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most efficient remedy, especially in those obstinate, hang-on-coughs caused by irritation and congestion of the bronchial mucous membranes. The "Discovery" is not

so good for acute coughs arising from sudden colds, nor must it be expected to cure consumption in its advanced stages—no medicine will do that—but for all the obstinate hang-on, or chronic coughs, which, if neglected, or badly treated, lead up to consumption, it is the best medicine that can be taken.

It's an insult to your intelligence for a dealer to endeavor to palm off upon you some nostrum of unknown composition in place of Dr. Pierce's world-famed medicines which are of known composition. Most dealers recommend Dr. Pierce's medicines because they know what they are made of and that the ingredients employed are among the most valuable that a medicine for like purposes can be made of. The same is true of leading physicians who do not hesitate to recommend them since they know exactly what they contain and that their ingredients are the very best known to medical science for the cure of the several diseases for which these medicines are recommended.

With tricky dealers it is different.

Something else that pays them a little greater profit will be urged upon you as "just as good" or even better. You can hardly afford to accept a substitute of unknown composition and without any particular record of cures in place of Dr. Pierce's medicines which are of known composition and have a record of forty years of cures behind them. You know what you want and it is the dealer's business to supply that want. Insist upon it.

STRIKERS PLAN CONVENTION

Meeting in Milwaukee of Telegraphers Oct. 23

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 14.—A special convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union has been called by the executive committee of the strikers, to be held in Milwaukee Oct. 23 to consider ways and means to make the strike more effective. Delegates will investigate charges against Small and if necessary elect a successor. Each local will be represented by one delegate.

Vanilla comes from a genus of climbing orchid, which grows plentifully in the tropics.

gutter the first few streams from each teat. This milk is very watery, of very little value and is quite apt to injure the remainder of the milk. Remove the milk promptly from the stable to a clean, dry room where the air is pure and sweet. Drain the milk thru two or three thicknesses of cheesecloth. Aerate and cool the milk as soon as it is strained. The cooler it is the more souring is retarded. If covers are left off the cans, cover with cloths or mosquito netting. Never mix fresh, warm milk with that which has been cooled, nor close a can containing warm milk, nor allow it to freeze.

A mouse seldom lives longer than three years.



# The Texas Stockman-Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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

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## Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. OFFICERS:

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

## THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

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

## TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

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

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

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

## TO LIVE STOCK BREEDERS

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

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

## A CAR OF CANS

A car of cans is being unloaded in Timpson to be used in putting up a part of the ribbon cane crop for market.—Timpson Times.

The Times is modest. Had it been published in West Texas that little four-line item would have swollen into a column. It would have told about the greatness of the ribbon cane industry in Shelby county, how many people are employed in taking care of it, the value of the annual crop and considerable speculation on what it will amount to when the country gets fully developed. There would also have been a hint about some northern or eastern capitalist who had recently been in the field looking over the prospects for further developing the industry. The Times is modest and lets it go at four lines.

Maybe tin cans are an every day arrival in Timpson. Tin cans used to be every day arrivals in West Texas and they played a great part in the development of the country. But they were loaded tin cans, sometimes loaded in more senses than one.

But this is not a pure food discussion.

What a great thing it would be for Texas if every town the size of Timpson got a carload of tin cans even only once a week to be used in taking care of the surplus fruit and vegetable products of the community. Ribbon cane products are staples. So are canned corn, canned tomatoes, canned asparagus, canned peaches and all the other cannable things that grow in Texas.

And not a fraction of them are ever canned. There is a great site for a canning factory between Handley and Arlington, in a belt of land that will raise loads of fruit. The factory would have access to both railroad and interurban express. But nobody has started the factory yet.

There are great opportunities for canning factories in Tarrant and Parker counties, say at Springtown and Whitt, where fruit is raised so easily it merely grows in the day time and has all night to rest.

Canning factories use up little odds and ends of surplus labor around every town. Girls find easy and profitable employment during summer vacation from schools. Boys are kept out of mischief at light work, which also gives pocket money.

Timpson's car of cans ought to be a text for every Texas town that wants to grow. And that's not a tintinnabulation either.

## THE CACKLE OF THE HEN

As an indication of wealth the cackle of the hen has all other noises beat. The noise she makes every year sounds like \$300,000,000 which is some \$20,000,000 more than that of any wealth producer, King Cotton being second.

Defying drouth or boll weevils the egg crop comes out every year with unceasing regularity and without the aid of government experts or experiment farms. The little red or brown or dominecker hen knows her own business and goes about it without any outside advice. The annual poultry crop is more valuable than wheat or corn or cotton, and surpasses the revenue derived from the mining of any mineral.

Some man who had plenty of time on his hands has figured it all out and says that if all the hens' eggs laid in the United States annually were crated, allowing 360 to the crate, they would fill over 43,600,000 crates. A train of refrigerator cars to accommodate this vast quantity would be made up of 107,818 cars and would be nine miles in length.

Of course part of the praise is due to the modern incubator which, tho a valuable aid as a an egge producing standpoint, at best the incubator is but "hatching" apparatus, will nevertaohrdlu is but an aid to the hen, and if our biddies ever go on a strike this country will suffer more thanit would from an entire failure of the cotton crop.

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, Oct. 1.—Assistant Director Welborn of the experiment station at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, calls attention to a new variety of hay which is being grown successfully in Missouri.

The Missouri experiment station has been experimenting with a crop that seems to surpass any claims that the most enthusiastic seed catalogue could possibly make. This new crop is supposed to be of East Indian origin and is called vigna catjang, which is said to be a typical Hindoo name, meaning "fat of the land."

In co-operation with some 300 farmers in Missouri the station found 227 of them agreeing that it makes as much hay in eighty days as red clover will produce in fifteen months. They were nearly unanimous in pronouncing it better hay than clover, and most of them declared it nearly, if not quite, equal to alfalfa in feeding value. It has been found that over half the soil in Missouri is too poor or too much worn to grow clover, and a much larger part will not grow alfalfa. It was agreed by all these farmers that vigna catjang will grow vigorously on any acre of land in the state from the poorest to the richest, and it enriches the land beyond any plant ever heretofore known, leaving the soil in such loose, mellow and friable condition that it does not need plowing to put in a grain crop.

Many direct tests were made of its marvelous land enriching effects. One farmer found that after growing an acre and saving the finest crop of hay he ever saw the increase in the yield of corn the next year was thirty-three bushels. Many of them found increases of fifteen to twenty-nine bushels of corn, ten to nineteen bushels of wheat, and twenty to twenty-five bushels of oats, as a result of growing the new crop, besides the crop of hay furnished two to four tons.

Making such a wonderfully rapid growth and covering the ground so early, the cost of cultivation is almost nothing—in fact, nearly maximum crops were made in several cases without a lick

of work from planting to harvesting.

Another valuable feature of the catjang is that it is also excellent for pasture. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs thrive on it. A Dunkin country, Missouri, farmer, writes: "I have made more clear money pasturing cattle and hogs on it than anything on the farm. I also pasture my horses and mules and they do well." A Monroe county farmer writes: "I believe catjang will put more fat on sheep than any other feed and do it quicker."

A Norton county farmer says: "A neighbor fattened sixty hogs on twenty acres, and it equaled in feeding value 600 bushels of corn, worth this year \$300."

The Missouri farmers have found that in the southern part of the state they can grow a full crop on the wheat land by sowing just after the wheat is harvested, and the hay is cut in time to seed the land again to fall wheat. In this way the land can be made to yield wheat every year and at the same time the wheat crops are growing larger and of better quality each year. Some farmers are planting the vigna with their silage corn, putting the seed in after the corn has gotten a sufficient start not to be choked to death by this young giant from the tropic Indies. In this way a field may be packed full with the finest forage imaginable, composed of the carbonaceous corn and the highly nitrogenous vigna catjang. Such a mixture preserved green in the silo produces the maximum yield of milk of superb quality.

On investigation we find the Louisiana experiment station has tried this crop in a small way as a green manure, and it was found that an acre in its roots, stems and leaves contained about 200 pounds of nitrogen, the richest fertilizing and feeding ingredient known. This 200 pounds of nitrogen was presumably all gotten from the air and would cost, if it had to be bought in the form of feedstuff or commercial fertilizer, about 20c a pound, or \$40. We have also heard of one Southeast Texas farmer who experimented in a small way and matured two crops on the same land the same season.

Just now the seed are scarce and high, but this condition is expected to be soon relieved, inasmuch as four quartz will plant an acre thick enough for seed, and an acre if devoted to seed growing, will produce from ten to twenty-five bushels of cleaned seed.

## TRY IT THIS FALL

From an interesting series of experiments now more than two years old, comes a fresh suggestion this fall to farmers of Texas living west and northwest of Fort Worth, to try fattening hogs on ground milo maize and kaffir corn.

The hog supply at the Fort Worth market is still inadequate. After working for years to get farmers of the state to raise more hogs the packing interests are beginning to believe that the real reason their efforts have not met more response is because they have not devoted enough time to demonstrating how hogs may be fattened profitably with the food that any Texas farm can raise.

The experiments referred to were conducted in July, 1905, by Swift & Co., at their North Fort Worth plant. They took two lots of hogs, or rather pigs weighing under 90 pounds and fed them for 90 days. One lot was fed crushed Indian corn or maize, and the other was fed ground milo maize and kaffir corn. Both were given a prepared tankage feed to balance the ration.

The tables that were prepared from the experiment are very interesting. Their most pertinent facts are that at the end of the period the milo maize and kaffir corn fed hogs weighed on an average 246 pounds. The Indian corn fed hogs average 230 pounds. There are many persons who will still argue that Indian corn is the only finishing feed for hogs.

The kaffir corn fed hogs dressed to 80.6 per cent of their live weight. The Indian corn fed hogs dressed to 80.9.

The average weight of feed for each 100 pounds gained by the kaffir corn fed hogs was 372 pounds. It required 359 pounds of the Indian corn feed to gain 100 pounds weight for that bunch of hogs.

Figuring the selling price of the hogs at \$5.30, a low price now, the kaffir corn hogs gained 9.54 cents' worth of meat daily while the corn fed hogs gained 8.32 cents' worth.

If anything, the figures show a percentage in favor of kaffir corn and milo maize over the Indian corn. Their most important proof is that Texas farmers can fatten hogs as well and, as cheaply as they can be fattened anywhere in the United States. When raising alfalfa becomes more general, alfalfa pasturage and kaffir corn for fattening ought to produce hogs cheaper than they can be raised anywhere.

Texas farmers ought to make some experiments for themselves this fall.



HOUSEHOLD HINTS

WHAT IS A PROTEID?

Very frequently the pleasure and profit that a housewife would derive from her reading on the subject of foods, their nutritive value, composition, etc., is quite destroyed by the use of terms for which there is no common equivalent, and which are understood only by the chemist or those who are versed in the scientific aspect of foodstuffs.

Among the most common of such terms are "proteids," "carbonhydrates" and "fats," and while they are by no means the only classes of chemical compounds in foods the members of these three groups are the most important food components and upon them the bulk of the work of nourishing the body falls.

Repairs Wear and Tear

Much stress, and rightly, in all food treatises is laid upon "proteids." These are the substances that build up muscle-tissue and repair the wear and tear in the machinery that suffers a change with every breath we draw or thought we think. They must be renewed from the materials which go first to the stomach and intestines and then, after proper digestion, into the blood supply.

White of eggs, lean meat and the curd of milk are made up, almost exclusively of proteids, and they are found in abundance also in certain vegetables, as beans and peas. The proteids, like other substances, are made up of the chemical elements, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, with a little sulphur and sometimes phosphorus. It is the nitrogen, however, which gives them their food value, because only when in the form of proteid can the body digest and assimilate this element, which in one substance or another, enters into every tissue in it.

Takes Us Back to Nature

A proteid, then, may be defined as a substance in which the nitrogen is available for the food of man and the higher animals.

This class of chemical compounds, the proteids, is built up in the first place by plants from water, carbon dioxide and ammonia, or the nitrogen bearing substance in the soil, which animals cannot use as a source of nitrogen. Animals eat the grass and the proteid of the plant is changed into the proteid of the meat, and man eats the meat. Hence, man is absolutely, tho indirectly, dependent upon the plant world for food, since neither he nor the animals which he eats can transform the nitrogen of the air, or the soil, into "proteid nitrogen." No matter how much other food he may have, without this he dies of starvation.

Dust Properly

Soft cloths make the best dusters. In dusting any piece of furniture begin at the top and dust down, wiping carefully with the cloth, which can be frequently shaken. A great many people seem to have no idea what dusting is intended to accomplish, and instead of wiping off and removing the dust it is simply fluffed off into the air and soon settles down upon the articles dusted. If carefully taken up by the cloth it can be shaken out of the window into the open air. If the furniture will permit the use of a damp cloth that will more easily take up the dust, it can be washed out in a pail of suds. It is far easier to save work by covering up nice furniture while sweeping than to clean the dust out, besides leaving the furniture far better in the long run. The blessing of plainness in decoration is appreciated by the thoro housekeeper who does her own work.

Sofa Cushion Fillings

An inexpensive filling for sofa cushions may be made of a dime's worth of cotton batting. Cut the cotton into small squares and put in a baking pan and heat them in a hot oven. One must be careful not to let them scorch. After being in the oven twenty-five or thirty minutes each little square will puff up light and fluffy like a feather. Use this for a filling for your pillows and they will feel as soft and downy to the touch as any feathers or down that you could buy.

To Keep Moths Away

Use one-half ounce each of cloves, nutmeg, caraway seeds, cinnamon and three ounces of orris root. Have these in a fine powder and place in small bags. These bags, placed amid clothing, will impart a pleasant odor, and will keep moths out.

To Clean Lamp Chimneys

Chimneys black with smoke can be

cleaned quickly with cotton batting. Hold the chimney with dry cloth to protect it from your moist hand. With hand or stick rub inside with cotton wad just large enough to be poked gently thru the top. reathe into chimney or hold over steaming kettle.

URGES HOG AND POULTRY RAISING

Farmers Near Denison Increasing Dairy Products

DENISON, Texas, Oct. 10.—"The Cow, Hen and Hog" is the title of a booklet just issued by the Denison Board of Trade for distribution among the farmers of this section.

This booklet is supplementary to the government bulletins pertaining to the dairy, hog and poultry raising. The Board of Trade has held many

meetings at country school houses, where farmers assembled to hear experts on the possibilities of dairy farming in this favored section and the profits of keeping hogs and chickens as an adjunct. This work has resulted in a wonderful awakening of interest in this section and many farmers are now preparing to engage in the business.

BATTLE IN WHEAT

James A. Patten and J. Ogden Armour Enter Arena

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 12.—A battle royal will be fought out in the wheat pit between James A. Patten and J. Ogden Armour, according to a report among the brokers on the Board of Trade.

Patten, with holdings estimated at 15,000,000 bushels, has entered the arena in the role of a bull, while Armour, who is said to be heavily short on the market, is playing the part of a bear. The efforts of these two giants to settle their differences are expected to result in lively encounters and furnish excitement in

plenty for those who watch the struggle from the side lines, as well as those who are disposed to take sides with either of the big contestants.

Evidence that the struggle is to be a fierce one was had from the action of prices today, when May wheat slumped from \$1.11 1-8 to \$1.09, then jumped back to \$1.10 1-4 at the close. Heavy selling by small holders to secure profits furthered the efforts of the bears to claw prices down. Pit sleuths declare that much of the selling was traceable to Armour.

The break disconcerted the bull forces, but Patten accepted the challenge and rushed to the support of the market, forcing such a quick rally that smaller shorts, "Teddy bears," so to speak, were carried off their feet.

The metric system has been introduced in Denmark by a law of March, 1907. The law provides that the old weights and measures may be used for a period of five years in conjunction with the new. However, all government and local authorities may use the old system for only two years to come.

Indisputable Evidence.

You have read our oft-repeated statement, "In use for over 30 years." It was in the early sixties that the prescription now universally known as Castoria was first made use of. With a record of over fifty, under five years of age, out of every hundred deaths, it was the AMBITION OF EVERY PHYSICIAN to discover a remedy suitable for the ailments of infants and children that would decrease this distressing mortality. In Castoria that relief has been found.

Let us take the statistics covering the deaths in the City of New York for the past 30 years, and here we find the beneficent effect of a combination of drugs excluding opiates and narcotics so long sought for, namely: CASTORIA.

Of the total number of deaths in New York City in 1870, 50 per cent. were under five years of age; in 1880, 46 per cent.; in 1890, 40 per cent.; in 1900, 35 per cent. only. Just stop to think of it.

Until 1897 no counterfeits or imitations of Castoria appeared on drug store shelves, but since that date Mr. Fletcher has been called upon to suppress a number of these frauds. While the record for 1900 does not come down to our expectation it is owing to the carelessness of mothers when buying Castoria. The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is the only safeguard.



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 CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY

Exact Copy of Wrapper.



## How to Pick Ears for the Best Seed Corn

(The following paper by Winfield Harpold of Italy, Texas, and prepared for the Texas Corn Growers' Association, may be a little late for some sections of Texas, but in others it is available. Part of it are good all the year round. If you are interested in corn growing, clip it out and refer to it thru the year. It is one of the clearest explanations of how to get good seed corn written in many years.—Ed.)

"When we learn that the average yield of corn in Texas is only eighteen bushels per acre, while the average for the corn belt is 25, and for the state of Iowa, 37, we conclude that there is something wrong with our seed corn; for all of this discrepancy cannot be charged to poorer soil or inferior methods of cultivation. It is true that much may be accomplished by better methods of drainage, better preparation of soil, better tillage and the proper use of fertilizer, but after all, what will these things amount to if the seed is dead or worthless?"

We must conclude also that much seed is bad when we consider that many select their seed by the scoop-shovel system—taking the corn from a box car, not knowing whence it came nor what soil or climate it is suited to. But of some things they may be sure. It will contain all the tips and butts, all the heated, frozen and soured corn that the shipper can scrape together.

How can any one expect a stand from such seed? No corn planter can drop a perfect stand when the box contains kernels of every shape, size and kind. Broken, cracked, rotten and soured grains, hence the poor stand and consequent poor yield. With a perfect stand on each hill making a seven-inch, nine-ounce nubbin, 140 ears to the bushel, the yield would be 25 bushels per acre, which is seven bushels more than the average Texas yield.

Another method of selecting seed is called the "crib method." While better than the former, yet this is not the best method, for corn that was taken from the field and properly kept produced 96 bushels per acre, while corn taken from the crib and planted on adjoining and similar land produced 80 bushels.

On another occasion 10 bushels were taken from the field and divided into two lots of five bushels each; one lot being put under crib conditions and the other being dried gradually, but quite rapidly, being kept dry and at an even temperature during the winter. At planting time a two-box planter was used, the crib corn being used in one box, while the house kept corn was used in the other. The well kept corn yielded 85 1-2 bushels, while the cribbed corn yielded only 67 1-8 bushels, a difference of 18 bushels per acre.

### Crib Selection

Let us examine some of the defects of the "crib method." Do you suppose that a person would improve his flock of Plymouth Rock chickens by going to the grocery store and rummaging thru a basket of eggs? Indeed, he could not tell if they were sound, neither could he tell the stock of chickens they were from without seeing the hen that laid them, and perhaps it would be well to see her mate as well. Now the corn stalk in the field is the hen (or goose) that lays the golden eggs or kernels of corn. Therefore, if we would select corn of quality we must go to the field to do so. We will have this advantage of the grocer with his eggs, the corn will be fresh and its defects will be apparent.

### Field Selection

We will first examine the stalk, for it is the mother of the ear. The stalk should be about ten feet high and in thickness and shape like a man's wrist. The roots should be plentiful and strong, bracing well the stalk from falling with its precious load. The leaves should be about fifteen in number, thick and broad and gradually shortening toward the top. The ear should be attached to the stalk about sixty inches from the ground and should be well covered with shuck to protect it from weather and insects. The shank or stem of the ear should be about four and a half inches long and three-fourths inches thick, letting the tip of the ear point downward, thus shedding the rain and thereby preventing the ear from souring and rotting.

### Making a Selection

If you desire to breed an early or short period corn you should look for the following characteristics: Short stalk with ears attached near the ground, the leaves scant, thin and nar-

row, the rows of grain should be few in number, from eight to twelve rows to the ear, and the kernels should be smooth and flinty. These early flinty corns with few rows make up the loss in extra length. For example, an ear with eight to twelve rows and fourteen to sixteen inches long contains as much corn as one with fourteen to sixteen and only eight or nine inches long. If you desire a late or long period variety you should select the opposite.

Please notice, a crooked shank ear will produce from three to ten bushels more per acre than a straight shank ear.

If you desire to raise corn with two or more ears to the stalk, you should go now and make your selection from stalks bearing two good ears. Seed ears should not be selected from stalks bearing suckers or smut, for both of these (suckers and smut) can be bred into or out of your corn. Ears with soured or sprouted butts should not be selected. No matter how fine an ear may be, if it lies on or touches the ground it should be rejected. Select ears ten to twelve inches around, the tips being blunted and well covered. The shanks should be short and well bent.

Proceed to gather about five times as many ears as you need and you will be done with the field work this year. Next shuck your corn and put it in a pool, dry place. Now, at planting time examine this corn and see that it is sound and fit to plant in the general cool, dry place. Now, at planting time see if this corn does not make a better yield than unselected corn. Of course, all of this corn will not possess the fancy points and will therefore not be fit to use in the breeding plat of which I will speak presently.

### Selecting for Uniformity of Size, Color and Form

To insure uniformity in germination, growth and maturity arrange the ears on long tables or shelves in straight rows with the tips all pointing one way. You must now go over the whole lot and reject all long, slim ears with deep furrows and short grains, for these tend toward the early, flint high protein varieties, good in their class, but not desirable for our purpose.

Now go over the whole lot again, rejecting all very short ears, especially those whose circumference is more than three-fourths of their length for such ears are slow in maturing and are likely to be gathered unripe and thus sour in the crib.

Next reject all ears that have half rows (half rows are allowable in the Leaming), crooked or winding rows or with compressed butts or with decidedly tapering tips, for all of these have many mis-shaped grains which no planter can drop with uniformity. If we would have a perfect stand and a large yield the kernels of corn must be of such shape and size that the planter will drop the required number 100 times in 100 drops. I knew a field to be planted the second time on account of the grain being so large that most of the kernels remained in the box. With a different planter having a side drop a perfect stand was obtained.

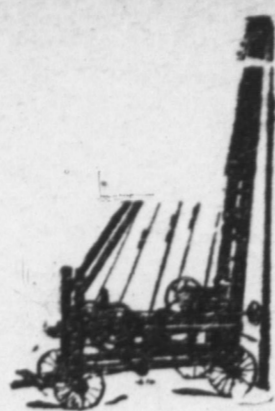
Reject all ears with naked butts, for this condition indicates that the stalk bloomed or silked too early, there being no pollen to fertilize it. Ears with naked tips should also be rejected, for this indicates that the stalk silked too late, the pollen being gone. Next reject all ears that you can bend or twist for they are immature.

Next, you want your corn of uniform color, for two or more colors show mixed breeds and mixed corn has a tendency to revert back to inferior breeds, besides there will be no uniformity in germination, growth, silking, maturity and yield. Now we have a fine lot of corn of uniform color, length and circumference. The rows are straight and the butts and tips are well filled. If the kernels are roughly dented we may infer that the grains are long and the cob small. If the ears will not bend or twist we may infer that the tips of grain are full and plump with no furrows near the cob.

### Testing the Germinating Power

A pretty good lot of corn, but will it grow and grow vigorously? That is the all-important question, for vitality is the best quality that seed corn can possess. Now the corn should be given a germination test, rejecting all ears that do not sprout at all and also those that give small, weakly sprouts. If your planter works perfectly you may expect a correct stand. You should shell the corn, keeping the ears separate, and test it for percentage yield. You may be surprised to

## Well Drilling Machinery

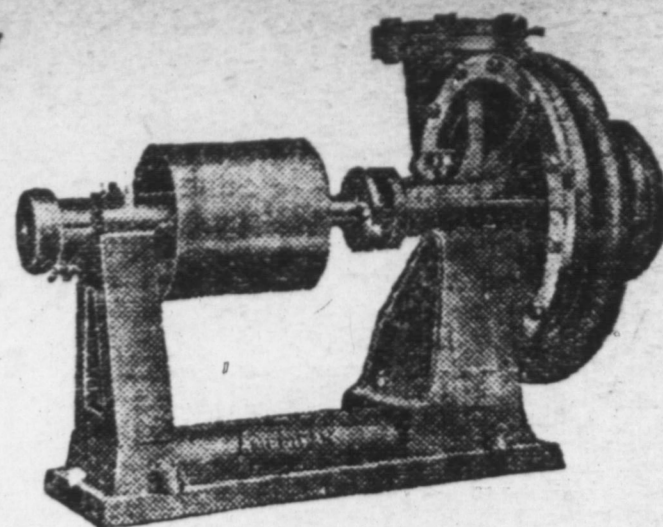


Drilling Machine.

## 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

find that the yield of two ears that look exactly alike may differ from 1 to 33 per cent when shelled. Professor Holden describes two such ears, one weighing 10 ounces and the other 13 ounces. The latter gave a yield 33 per cent greater than the former.

### The Breeding Plat

Now plant forty of the best ears in good land. Let each row be planted from a single ear and let the rows run across the dead and back furrows so that each may have an equal chance with the others. Some of the rows will come up much earlier than the others, some will have many suckers and others many barren stalks. You should reject all undesirable rows and save seed from only the best ten rows, those that give the largest number of good ears and the largest yield by weight in shelled corn. By this means you will improve your corn from year to year. The reason for using the breeding plat with one ear to the row is to find the prepotent or heavy yielding ears. In a plat like this Professor Ferguson found a row that made sixty-five and one-half bushels per acre, while the fifth row from this one made only twenty-six bushels per acre. In this way Professor Bennett at College Station last year found that row 44 made twenty-six and one-half bushels, while row 43 made only six and one-half. Of course with the row system we have the best means of improving our corn in any particular we may desire.

the hunt for winter range. This looks like the stockmen are anticipating a hard winter but it is not so much that, altho we have had little rain this summer and range is short, as it is mostly on account of the new land laws and the big pastures being taken up by actual settlers and the stockmen are compelled to secure new range for their immense herds else cut down their herds.

The land commissioner has filed suit against Lawrence Haley for holding land fraudulently and there are quite a number of others to follow, this being in the nature of a test case. Mr. Haley is immensely wealthy and proposes to fight the case to the bitter end. There will be something doing over land matters in this part of the world soon as considerable strife and hard feeling has been stirred up since the commissioner's visit here.

### EDWARDS COUNTY.

H. L. Wade, sheriff Bozarth and Joe Bozarth returned first of the week from the Llano where they went to assist in starting the 1000 big steers, sold by Wade & Bunton to Mr. Tillman of Menard county on the road from the Bunton ranch to Mr. Tillman's ranch on Bear Creek.

Sheriff M. C. Bozarth sold his bay saddle horse to Hillman of Menard county for \$175.

Ed Smith sold to Seth Woods his one-half interest in the twenty-section Smith & Dobbins ranch ten miles west of town for \$6,000, and bought of J. W. Potter the east 20 sections of his ranch on the Kinney county line for \$4,000.—Rustler-Standard.

## RANGE GOSSIP

### ALPINE COUNTRY.

W. T. Henderson sold to Mr. Bingham of Waco 600 head of 3 and 4-year-old Galloway steers at \$34 per head.

W. H. Funk has bought of A. S. Gage and wife one section of land lying north of Alpine for nearly \$9,000. This is an unimproved section of land, not even water on it, but Mr. Funk intends to put most of it in an orchard and in a few years will have one of the finest places in West Texas.

Last Thursday evening a good heavy rain fell in Alpine and that night a good steady rain began falling and has continued incessantly for 72 hours. The rain was badly needed and while it is feared that it came too late to make winter grass still it will put a fine season in the ground and put out plenty of water.

Turney Brothers are preparing to move 4,000 head of cattle to New Mexico for winter pasturage. Joe Irving and Combs Cattle Company are also on

### COLEMAN COUNTY.

J. Tom Padgett reports the sale of about 20,000 acres of land out of the Day ranch, being a portion of the estate of Mabel D. Lea, deceased, for the consideration of \$135,000.

This constitutes one of the largest if not the largest real estate deals in Coleman county lands in recent years. The purchaser was J. Z. Miller Jr., of Belton, Texas. Mr. Miller proposes to subdivide and dispose of the land purchased in small tracts and has appointed G. Vernon Murray as his resident manager and agent.

Mr. and Mrs. Padgett will continue to make Coleman county their home and will be occupied in improving their personal interests on the ranch.

This tract of land will make comfortable homes and farms for at least one hundred families and in a short time will add greatly to the population and wealth of Coleman county.—Coleman Democrat.

## 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.



## HOGS

## Growing Hogs in Nebraska

Hog growing on different rations of grain and alfalfa pasture or hay has been tried at the North Platte experimental substation.

To test the profitableness of different quantities of grain fed in connection with alfalfa, corn, shorts, barley and emmer were used. In one case alfalfa pasture was the only feed, in another corn. During each experiment, where not otherwise stated, each lot of pigs was pastured on a five acre field of alfalfa or given access to alfalfa hay. Duroc Jersey hogs, mostly of high grades, with some registered stock were employed.

Three lots of pastured pigs were fed respectively one-half, one and one-half and two and one-half pounds of corn daily for every hundred pounds of pigs. Those fed the least grain made the largest gain in proportion to grain consumed, but they gained more slowly and at the end of the test had a stunted appearance. The daily profit per pig was larger with those fed the next higher grain ration, and largest with those fed the most grain. In another experiment three lots of thirty pigs each were fed respectively one pound, two pounds and a full ration of grain daily to each 100 pounds of pigs. The pigs on light grain feed required 230 days to fat for market, and gave a profit on the grain fed of \$179.40. The pigs on medium grain took 221 days and gave \$179.01 profit. Those on full feed were ready for market in 165 days, and gave \$168.36 profit, showing but a small margin to cover risk, labor, interest and extra alfalfa required in keeping pigs the longer time on the lighter grain feed.

Where one lot of pastured pigs was fed corn, and another three-fourths corn and one-fourth shorts, the results were in favor of the corn.

Mature hogs, thin in flesh, were pastured two months or more on alfalfa without other feed. They averaged about one-half pound of gain a day.

Two lots of weaned brood sows were fed, the one three pounds of corn a day per 100 pounds of hog, together with alfalfa pasture, the other four pounds of corn in a dry lot without alfalfa or other feed. It required nearly 43 per cent more corn to yield 100 pounds of gain in the dry lot than in the pasture. To pasture a pig thru the season at North Platte costs about 50 cents, valuing alfalfa consumed in the field at \$2.50 a ton.

Twenty-nine shoats, averaging 185 pounds, made for six weeks an average daily gain of 1.59 pounds each on three pounds of corn a day per 100 pounds of pigs. With corn at 35 cents this made a cost, not including the alfalfa consumed, of \$2.36 per 100 pounds of gain. Another lot, averaging 130 pounds, was fed a full ration of corn. They gained 1.6 pounds a day each, a cost for gains of \$3.07 per 100, not including alfalfa, corn being 35 cents.

Barley and alfalfa hay gave smaller gains than corn and alfalfa hay. Cut alfalfa hay, fed with either corn or barley, gave cheaper gains, not counting cost of cutting, than lose hay fed with the same grain. Corn and alfalfa gave almost twice the daily profit per pig given by equal weights of emmer or barley under the same conditions. In this test the corn fed brought 65 cents per bushel, the emmer 35 cents, the barley 44 cents. Where barley or emmer was fed half and half with corn, the barley fed brought 13.5 cents more and the emmer 9 cents more per bushel than when fed alone.

The value of alfalfa in pork production was evident thruout these experiments and others made at the North Platte station. In all cases where the conditions were not made exceptionally unfavorable the results indicated a net profit. With good alfalfa hay to feed, mature hogs can be carried thru the winter in fair condition on three pounds a day or less of corn.

In general these experiments indicate that a very light grain ration in connection with alfalfa is not the most profitable. In special cases, as where corn is very high or market conditions argue for deferred finishing, the contrary may be true. But on the principle of "quick sales, small profits," due weight being given to labor, interest, risk of disease, etc., the larger profit seems to lie with the larger grain ration and the ensuing quicker and more frequent returns. Accounts of eleven experiments are given in Bulletin 99 of the Nebraska station, just issued. The bulletin may be had free by applying to the director of the station at Lincoln, Neb.

If all the tenement dwellers in the lower east side of New York city should be in the streets surrounding their homes at one time they would be so crowded as hardly to be able to move.

## POULTRY

## P. S. BULLINGTON.

No breeder or fancier of thoroughbred poultry should wait until the breeding season is at hand before they select the males to head their matings, or the females that will go in their pens for the season's breeding. For the elevation of the quality in their stock, the matings should be carefully considered and worked out for weeks and even months before the time comes to select the breeding stock. It is a great mistake to select a few females and mate them to a male, and call that a mating, especially if one is after higher quality, and offers to the public eggs for hatching purposes, or stock for breeding. The greatest of care is needed to increase the quality to nearer the standard requirements, and the purchasers today are clamoring for better quality more than they ever did before.

Start just as soon as you break the pens after one season, and select from the breeders those females and males that have shown by their offspring that they breed true and of good characteristic breed qualities, and reserve these tried breeders for another season, mating the best of the cockerels to the last season's selected hens, and the cock birds to the pick of the flock of pullets. Careful selection as to having the females all as near alike and according to the ideals as are put before us to follow, is desired, and these females mated to a male that has also been carefully selected, will surprise you as to the way they will reproduce themselves in their chicks. How many times have we noticed one or more youngsters in our runs that seem almost to be a part of one of our breeders. Thus the Mendal law has about proven it is correct as to like producing like, along the same lines as a child so near resembling one of or both of its parents. More matings of fewer birds is to be desired to increase the quality. Do not put too many females to a male. Because the rule is to use ten or twelve hens to a rooster, do not follow it. If you only have three or four choice females, mate them to a select male, and continue on in this manner thru your matings. It is well known that the breeders who have produced many of our noted prize winners have had matings of only one female and a male, and that pair had produced more youngsters that were of standard high-class quality than a pen of eight to ten females and a male would produce.

Competition is always getting keener, and the painstaking breeder who selects his matings with the greatest care is causing many of the haphazard sort of fellows to open their eyes in wonder. Some of the little backyard fellows who work heart and soul over their stock, every now and then come out and create a stir that many of the breeders of numbers would give hundreds of dollars to get their names before the public in a like manner.

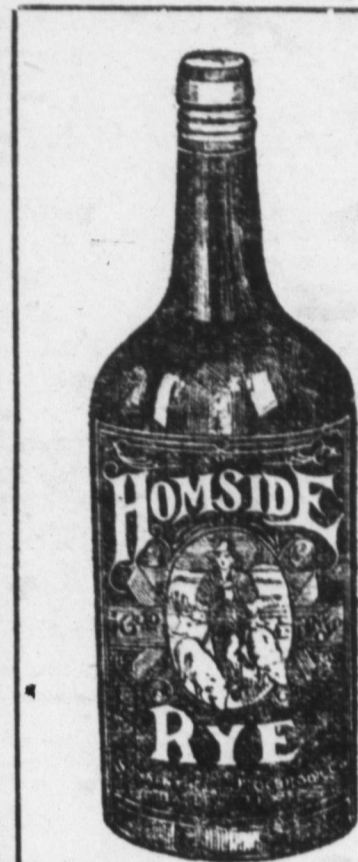
When you have selected the cocks, hens, cockerels or pullets, as they may be, give them the best of attention possible, look well after their condition, so as to have them start in the season full of vigor, and ready to do their best. The male birds should not be allowed to run with females, out of the breeding season, nor should the females run with any males; the vitality is destroyed to a certain extent and poor fertility is the outcome at the arrival of the mating season, or before the season is half over. Should you, however, in keeping the females and males apart, have to keep the males in coops, have them roomy, that they may get good exercise out of straw kept constantly in the coops, and keep the coop clean, the birds free from vermin and always before them a supply of grit, charcoal and pure water.

Road dust is simply the pulverized earth of the highway made by the constant friction of the wagon wheels and horses hoofs. It is nearly 25 per cent pulverized horse manure. It is also strongly impregnated with sal ammoniac, a product of the urine of horses. It contains many impurities besides those mentioned, but these are sufficient to everlastingly condemn it as a suitable substance in which to compel a self-respecting hen to take a bath.

Authorities on guinea raising call it that it is always best, no matter how small a flock you may have, to have two or more males running with the hens. As a rule one cock guinea is enough for four hens, but sometimes the birds will pair. Some breeders claim that it is best to breed them in pairs. There is only one absolute certain way to tell the male from the female, and that is by the call or cry. The female has a peculiar call which is never uttered by the male and resembles buckwheat, or come back. The

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,



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

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.

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.

call of the male is a shrill, rasping scream.

Small and smooth perches are a prolific cause of deformed breast bones, for the fowls cannot cling to them without an undue strain as to posture and to certain important muscles of the body.

There are two advantages in rather low roosts. As a rule the air is less pure the higher up we go—an item as regards health—and fowls, maimed by flying down from high roosts.

Ducks to be most profitable must find a considerable portion of their own food. They will be most likely to do this in a situation where they have access to small streams and low marshy lands, which affords food such as they relish in abundance.

## VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

## The Dairy Herd

BY DR. DAVID ROBERTS,

Cattle Specialist, Wisconsin State Veterinarian.

The principal dairy breeds are Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire and Brown Swiss.

There are several other dairy breeds, such as the French Canadian, Kerry and Dutch Belter, etc., but these are rather scarce at present.

In buying dairy cows, we have a different standard to go by than in selecting beef animals.

A dairy cow is a machine that turns feed into milk and cream. So we must look for one that will convert the greatest quantity of feed into the most milk and cream. The type of dairy cow we want is a cow weighing about 1,000 pounds. She must have a lean head and neck. Her eyes should be clear and large, indicating health and temperament. Her body should be narrow over the shoulders and broad at the hips and rump. She should have a large chest, indicating vitality. Her pouch or belly should be large, showing that she is able to consume a large amount of rough feed. She should have a set of large, branching milk veins leading to a well developed udder, on which are placed four good-sized teats.

She should carry very little flesh. Before introducing any new cows into the stable, have them Tuberculin tested to avoid bringing any cows affected with this disease among your healthy herd.

Watch for any discharge that might be due to abortion, as this is another disease you must watch.

Fraulein Richter has been appointed lecturer of philology at Vienna University, the first instance of a woman receiving such an appointment.

## ARE YOU PARTICULAR?

If you are particular and want your money deposited in a safe bank, like courteous treatment and exactness in your transactions, come and give us a trial.

The Farmers  
& Mechanics  
NATIONAL BANK  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

J. W. Spencer, President.  
J. T. Pemberton, Vice Pres.  
H. W. Williams, Vice Pres.  
Geo. E. Cowden, vice Pres.  
Ben O. Smith, Cashier.  
B. H. Martin, Asst. Cashier.

## School Lands a Specialty

D. E. SIMMONS  
Lawyer  
Austin, Texas



# 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 & specially. William Powell, proprietor.

## V. WEISS

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

## BLUE GROVE HEREFORDS

W. H. Myers, Proprietor. Breeder of registered and high-grade Hereford cattle. None but first-class bulls in service. Some young bulls for sale. Correspondence solicited. Shipping Point—Henrietta.

E. 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

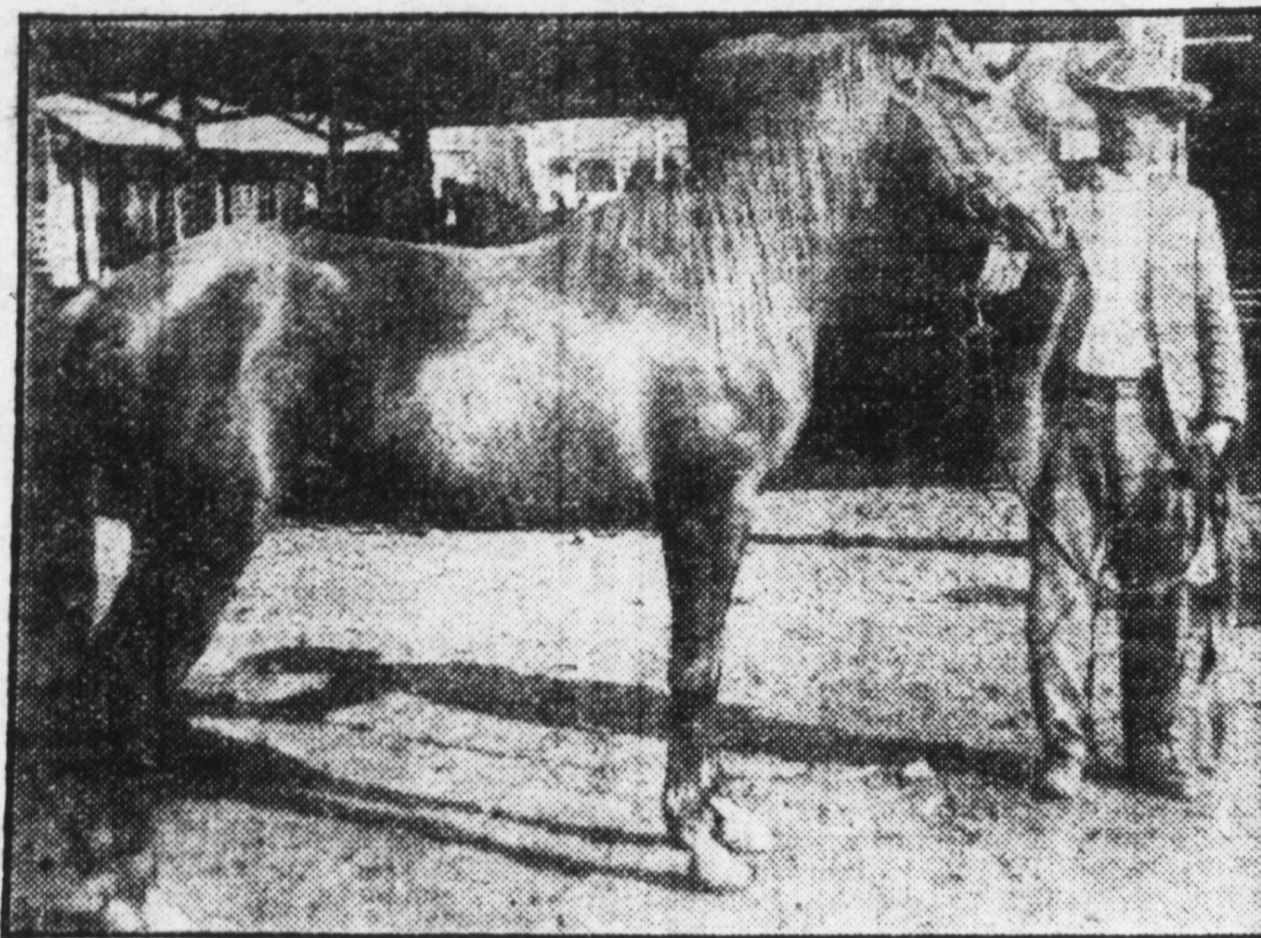
**DUROC-JERSEY PIGS**  
for sale at all times.

Barn 12, Dallas Fair.

TOM FRAZIER, Morgan, Texas.

# TRAVELER 3rd

## Quarter and Polo Stallion



Owned by J. F. Cunningham  
NEWBURG, 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.

## School Gardening and Its History

By S. A. MINEAR, Supervisor Garden Department, San Antonio, Texas.

The teaching of agriculture in schools has become one of the principal topics that is at present attracting the serious attention of the people in Texas who think at all upon the scholastic question. S. S. Minear has charge of the teaching of this branch of education in the schools of San Antonio, Texas, and has been a very enthusiastic and successful teacher. Being requested to give his experiences and deductions from his work, he has kindly consented and has written a series of articles for The Weekly Citizen, which will be given each week, beginning with this issue of the paper, and will be continued until this series is completed, when he will have others ready to continue the lessons. As the farmers are mostly concerned in these lessons, it will repay them to get a copy of The Weekly Citizen-Telegram and keep up with that which this well-informed gentleman has to say upon this most important subject.

School gardening has been carried on for years in continental Europe, and has become a feature of the educational work.

Growing interest in the United States has been only during the last few years, but wherever an attempt has been made it was more or less successful, and today its value is being recognized thruout the country for broadening lines of thought; enlarging the child's scope of observation, and improving its physique.

To the George Putman School of Boston, Mass., belongs the honor of establishing the first school garden in 1891. It was a garden of ferns and wild flowers, and one that supplied the school with science material. For many years the Massachusetts Horticultural Society offered a yearly premium for the best kept school garden, and the best use made of it. The George Putman School won the prize every year, \$5 of the amount received buying soil for enriching the land and \$10 paying the janitor for summer care.

In 1900, individual plats for growing

flowers and vegetables were first cultivated. The Boston Normal School in 1901 established the second garden of the kind. Eighty children of grade seven had beds 4x10 feet, the garden being located in a crowded part of the city and every effort being made to interest the parents. Vegetables were taken home and the parents invited to visit the school garden. As a result many home gardens were started.

In the spring of 1902 the bureau of plant industry of the United States department of agriculture received a request from Normal School No. 1 of Washington, D. C., for assistance and co-operation in its efforts to introduce gardening into the course of the school. Flower and vegetable seeds were distributed and Professor L. C. Corbett, horticulturist of the bureau, lectured to the students, five lectures being given on soils, germination, cuttings, grafting, budding and adornment of home grounds. As there was very little ground connected with the school building, it was necessary for the students to have home gardens in order to acquire the practical information needed by the teachers.

In the autumn of 1902 the students brought on a day designated whatever the gardens produced at the time, and a creditable exhibit was held. The exhibit included plants raised from coleus and sage cuttings that had been rooted in boxes of sand in the school room windows, bunches of annual flowers, fresh vegetables and several jars of preserved vegetables. An elementary course in gardening was made possible by the acquisition of the greenhouse, the work room and the land and the course added to the curriculum of the second year. The course in the school at the present time is sufficiently elementary to be easily adapted to the schools into which the graduates are sent. No text-book is required, books are used simply for references. Simple experiments are performed and conclusions drawn from the results. Soils brought from school grounds are treated with different fertilizers, seeds planted in them and the results carefully noted. The water-holding power of soils, the conservation of moisture by soil mulching, the essentials for germination and the proper depth for planting various varieties of seeds are learned thru experiments.

Much attention has been given to window-box gardening. The preparation of the soil, the suitability of

plants and their proper arrangement have been carefully studied.

The same principles of landscape gardening are taught—popularly known as the A B C of gardening. Children do this work with no other reward in view than beautifying of the grounds. Civic pride is taught and respect for the property rights of others is learned.

The first attempt at school gardening in Normal School No. 2, Washington, D. C., was made in 1903. The boys of the senior class designated and dug beds and the class contributed to the purchase of plants. Poor soil, late planting, ignorance of the principles underlying plant culture and inexperience, caused a failure. The teacher of nature study recognized some of the causes of failure and began the garden work in the fall of 1903 by digging up the plats and dressing the soil with street sweepings. The class room work includes a study of the nature and formation of soils, bulletins from the department of agriculture and nature-study leaflets from the Hampton Institute and Connell University being used as a guide for the pupils in preparing experiments and giving other instructions on these subjects. This attempt was the beginning of a successful period. The spirit of industry and enthusiasm developed into a real love for the work and failure no longer had to be recorded.

(To be continued.)

## SELLS DAY RANCH

Twenty Thousand Acres in Coleman County Go to J. Z. Miller  
BELTON, Texas, Oct. 12.—One of the largest land deals that has taken place in many days here is one just consummated between Mrs. W. D. Padgett and J. Z. Miller Jr., by which he secures the Day ranch in Coleman county. The deal includes the lands of the Mable D. Lea estate, and is situated along the Colorado river, in Coleman county; it contains about 20,000 acres, the towns of Voss and Leday are on the tract, and nearly one-third of the lots in the places are included in the sale.

There is some interesting history connected with this famous ranch. The body of land was the first large body to be fenced in West Texas in the early eighties, and consequently was the first to suffer depredations of the fence

cutters, who gave Mrs. Lea so much trouble that she went down to the state capital during a term of the legislature and worked hard with that body in the interest of getting a law on the statute books making fence cutting a felony, and succeeded.

## FLIGHT OF MULES SAVES MAN'S LIFE

### Team Runs Away and Foils Would-Be Murderers

WACO, Texas, Oct. 10.—A mule's flight saved the life of G. I. Prewitt of Mount Calm yesterday. Prewitt was on his way to Waco, and, just after nightfall, two miles east of here, two armed men sprang from ambush, stating that they were going to kill him. They grabbed the mules' heads. One animal threw a man across the road and dashed away. The men followed Prewitt, but were outdistanced.

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## A Balanced Stock Ration

BY C. W. BOWNE.

One of the things which each individual farmer who desires to gain, financially, should do, is to study scientific farming. Every farmer has a double interest, or should have, in his actions. Each of us has an interest in the welfare of all the people, for in this general welfare is bound up some of our individual interests, and each of us has a direct interest in trying to do the best we can for ourselves, not because we desire to surpass others in the race, but because by using our brains we can save our legs a lot of trouble.

The man who can raise a quarter of a bushel of potatoes in one hill can fill his sack with much less labor than he who must dig over a rod of land, and the man who can put a pound of flesh on his steer by using three pounds of the right kind of hay would be foolish to use the wrong kind and be compelled to use a pound of gluten meal, in addition, to get his pound of flesh.

Up-to-Date Farming desires to teach these things as every farmer should know them, but if we taught you how to produce more and more and more of everything, without telling you the consequence, and without pointing out the danger of producing so much that you cannot sell it, or that you will drive half the producers into other lines of business that are already overdone, we would be sinning against you. Consequently, when we tell you how to produce more or how to produce at less cost, we want you to consider it in connection with our other teaching.

As an individual it behooves you to produce as much and as cheaply as possible, but as a member of society you must consider the consequence of producing among you, more than the

market will absorb at a profit of yourselves. If only a few of our readers produce more wealth because of our teaching them how to produce cheaply, these few would be gainers, but if all our readers take our teachings and produce more, the market is flooded and they all lose.

That is why we claim an unbalanced education is as bad as an unbalanced ration.

The following from Hoards' Dairyman is a good thing for the stock raiser to study:

One acre of clover is worth three acres of timothy, and one acre alfalfa is worth three times as much as clover, for the protein content. To test this statement, Professor Hall compared the protein content, using the table below. There are 2.8 pounds of protein in 100 pounds timothy hay; in 2,000 pounds, or one ton, there is 56 pounds, and in 1½ tons (a fair yield per acre) 34 pounds protein.

Red clover hay has 6.8 pounds protein per 100 pounds, 136 pounds per ton and 272 pounds in two tons (a fair yield per acre.) This is more than three times as much protein as that one acre of timothy.

Alfalfa has 11 pounds protein in 100 pounds hay, 220 pounds in one ton and 1,100 pounds protein in one acre of five tons. There is a little more than three times as much protein as in one acre of clover.

The one acre of alfalfa is worth nine acres of timothy, considering the protein alone.

"Are you going to keep on raising timothy?"

A great many farmers don't feed enough protein. "I hope these things will be taught in the schools. Every eighth grade boy ought to be taught and they ought to be taught in the high school if not before."

Now, the above gives a very clear method whereby every farmer can establish in his mind a standard of values concerning different kinds of hay. He ought to have judgment born of the best sources of knowledge. We have seen scores of farmers who thought timothy hay was the best that could be grown for the animals of the farm. Their standard of judgment was not based on the best sources of knowledge. The following table of feeds, arranged according to their protein content, is in the above referred to circular:

	Carbo- Protein, hydrates.	Fat.
Wheat straw	0.4	36.3
Rye straw	0.6	40.6
Oat straw	1.2	38.6
Corn clover	1.7	32.4
Timothy hay	2.8	43.4
Hungarian hay	4.5	51.7
Red clover hay	6.8	35.8
Alsike clover hay	8.4	42.5
Corn (grain)	7.9	66.7
Oats (grain)	9.2	47.3
Wheat grain	10.2	39.6
Alfalfa hay	11.0	39.6
Gluten meal	25.8	43.3
Oil meal	28.2	40.1
Cottonseed meal	37.2	16.9

—Up-to-Date Farming.

### COTTON UP DOLLAR

Frost and Low Temperature Sends Prices Soaring.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—A general frost and low temperature over the cotton belt sent cotton up \$1 a bale yesterday. Had it not been for the levee strike at this city, with the cotton shipment practically tied up, and a tight money market, there would have been a wild scene on the Cotton Exchange. As it was December futures advanced steadily, rising from 16.77c on Saturday to 16.95c yesterday at noon.

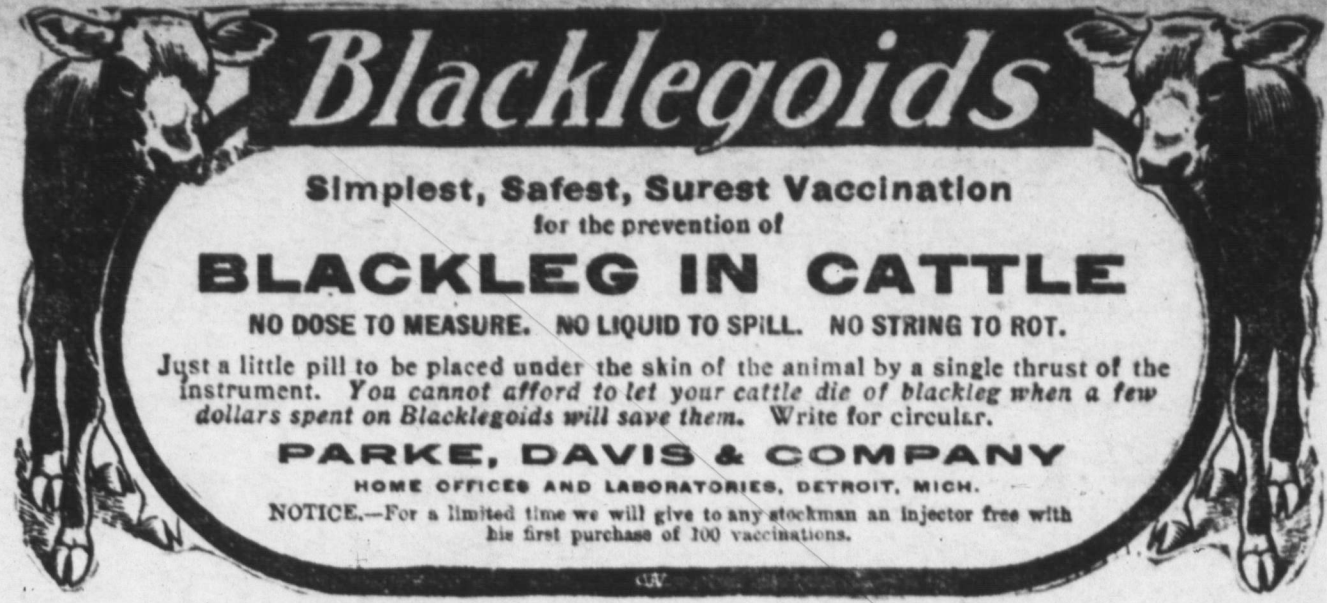
The bulls, in the New Orleans market, feel more confident every day that the crop has been overestimated and when they saw frost scattered all over the cotton belt they were more firm in that opinion than ever.

The bears did all in their power to check the advancing market, with sensational stories of cuts in cotton goods, etc., but with little effect.

### SET LAND CASE

W. E. Hughes Affair Comes Up for Trial Nov. 12

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 15.—The cases of the state against William E. Hughes of Denver will come up for trial in Harrison county district court Nov. 12. This suit involves the title of a portion of the Adams survey on Caddo Lake, on which application to purchase school lands has been filed. Hughes filed a suit in the Federal court in Jefferson county to prevent the land commissioner making the sale applied for.



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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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## IS KISSING A NECESSITY?

Is kissing a necessity or a luxury? Under what circumstances, to what extent, and by whom should it be indulged? And why, among those presumably capable of and responsible for the shaping of our common destiny, has it received so small a percentage of the attention which all of us not unfamiliar with its certain delights and probable consequences fully realize that it deserves?

Clearly, custom plays a large part in the determination of these problems. The marriage service does not impose the specific osculatory obligation upon either party to the contract; but nobody would question for a moment the implied right of each to kiss the other at suitable moments, and in a manner, of course, not inconsistent with the maintenance of the dignity of both.

Altho, we may safely assume, in a large majority of cases, the practice has not been wholly neglected during the period of courtship, there is general tacit recognition of an abrupt change taking place in the quality or flavor, if we may so term it, of the caress simultaneously with the exchange of marital vows.

Indeed, no engraving is more popular, particularly in our rural communities, than that of the tired and tearful bride receiving from the groom a salutation of the variety commonly described as "melting," as the minister and parents ostentatiously disappear thru the doorway.

In France, where young persons are permitted far less freedom than in America, or even in England, the picture is truthfully labeled "The First Kiss," but here the difference in condition is recognized by the substitution of "Wedded Bliss," or, as if spoken or breathed, "Mine!" and, in rare instances, "All Mine!"

It is in this hint of possession that we detect the underlying cause, of the change in quality or flavor; probably at no other moment, either before or afterward, are necessity and luxury so happily blended. From that time forward, even among the best-regulated and least-fashionable families, the caress, as an inevitable consequence of frequency and easy acquisition, gradually simmers down to an inoffensive but somewhat perfunctory evidence of friendliness. It by no means follows that this fact implies reproach; on the contrary, evolution in any other direction, especially toward a display of more ardent emotion, would be in flat opposition to the laws of nature, and consequently abnormal.

A further distinction, involving partial reversion to the earlier type, often arises from the decease of one of the partners, usually the husband; but it may be accepted as a certainty that the savor peculiar to the original participation can never be wholly regained. A more apt illustration or more conclusive confirmation of this unhappy truth could not be desired than that contained in the appellations bestowed upon the products of his art by the most famous of concocters of beverages designed to induce a quickening of the appetite.

Of the two mixtures from whose invention, he derived the highest satisfaction, one he called "The Maiden's Prayer;" the other was designated as "The Widow's Delight." Both were, and continue to be, according to current reports, deservedly popular; but the significance of the delicate differentiation and the certainty that even to the untutored mind a reversal of the terms would have seemed prepos-

terous tend greatly to clarify our sufficiently explicit, yet necessarily somewhat vague, assertion respecting the constantly varying quality of the kiss as a consequence of changing conditions.

We suspect, moreover, that the essentials to full appreciation of osculatory favors differ correspondingly; the ingredients, for example, composing that which the artist felicitously termed a "maiden's prayer," while sufficing in early life, in later years seemed insipid and inadequate as compared with the richer combination of elements comprised in a "widow's delight."

Either would be regarded, of course, as a luxury. Broadly speaking, we may safely assume that only such kisses as convention decrees that we may and should have at will fall within the realm of necessity; all others, altho in widely varying degrees, are indeed luxuries.—North American Review.

### TEXAS GIRL WEDS WEALTHY RANCHMAN

Says \$1200 Cost of Her Trousseau, Too Inconsequential to Be Noted.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 15.—"Twelve hundred dollars is not much for a trousseau," said Miss Willie Ben Peck of Gonzales, Texas, whose extensive purchases of clothing have astonished the dry goods merchants of Los Angeles in the last week.

Miss Peck was married last evening at the Hotel Alexandria to Charles L. Nelson, a wealthy ranch owner of Muzquiz, state of Coahuila, Mexico. Mr. Nelson, whom she first met about two months ago, proved an impetuous suitor, and two weeks ago he delayed Miss Peck and Mrs. T. C. Karnes, with whom she has been traveling, to Santa Barbara. A week ago the three came to Los Angeles and since have been guests at the Hotel Alexandria, brooking no delay, Mr. Nelson persuaded Miss Peck to consent to an early marriage and during the week since their arrival in Los Angeles she has been busy in the preparation of her trousseau.

"Why, this isn't much of a trousseau. If I were to be married at home, I certainly should have twice or three times this amount," said Miss Peck this afternoon as she surveyed her \$200 evening gown and other finery. "My father, Ben N. Peck, is a merchant in Gonzales," she said. "I have money in my own right and so can spend it as I please. It is odd that anyone should comment on the expending of only \$1,200 for a trousseau. It is really inadequate and, with more time, I should certainly buy more."

### Exall Wins at Shreveport

Colonel Henry Exall received a telegram last night from J. S. Hildreth, trainer for his horses, now at Shreveport. The message gives the information that in the races of Thursday, Kirtley Electrite, one of Exall string at the races there, won the 2:35 trot and a purse of \$500.

George Stockton, another of the Exall stables, won the \$1,000 pacing purse on Wednesday and took second place in the 2:14 pace for the same amount on Thursday.

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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.

3,200-ACRE RANCH, eight miles west of Leander; \$2 per acre. Charles F. Heintz, Marble Falls, Texas.

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UNEDA 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.

PIANOS! New and "used" Uprights. Great stock bought by us at bankrupt purchase. Prices \$85 upward. Makers nor dealers cannot equal these values. Write immediately. 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.

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, Arivaca, Ariz.

NEW TALKING MACHINE, \$3.95. Uses Edison and Columbia records. Everybody delighted with it. Order today. Will A. Watkin Co., Dallas.

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

## STOCKMAN-JOURNAL ADS. PAY

## LIVE STOCK

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

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

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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**Farmers' Sons Wanted** with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, \$600 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.

## Big Danger in Alfalfa Seeds

F. D. Coburn Points Out Risks Farmers and Stockmen Run in Purchasing Haphazard

(By F. D. Coburn of Kansas.)  
I can render alfalfa growers no better service in one brief communication than urge upon them, with emphasis, the utmost caution and painstaking in securing and sowing none but the highest quality of seed. This quality means not only seed demonstrated as ninety or more per cent germinable, but free from the adulterations and impurities likely to be found present, most frequently from carelessness or shiftlessness, but often from design and sometimes from both.  
Alfalfa seed is expensive at best, and doubly or trebly so if it will not grow or carries with it trash and quantities of other seeds which stock a field, a farm or a neighborhood with weed pests that interfere with or crowd out the alfalfa, displace expected profit

## Advice to the Aged.

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

# Tutt's Pills

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

## IMPARTING VIGOR

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

with positive loss and provoke profanity.

## What Tests Show

Recognizing the fact that much of the seed on sale is entirely unreliable, the agricultural department at Washington, and some of the more widespread experiment stations, have been making tests to discover the defects and values of seed ordinarily found in the market, and some startling revelations are the result.

The Washington investigators, for example, found in one pound of so-called alfalfa seed on sale, 32,420 noxious weed seeds; in another, 23,082, and in still another, 21,848. Of the first named pound less than 59 per cent was alfalfa; less than 29 per cent was germinable, and among its impurities were 5,490 seeds of dodder—surely the devil's own invention. One pound of another lot contained only a fraction over five per cent that would grow, and of a third lot, but slightly over six per cent.

The Ohio station bought for testing fifteen different samples, a dollar's worth each. A pound from one of these carried 18,144 lambs quarter or pigweed seeds, and another 6,420 seeds of crab grass and 3,325 of foxtail. Seed supposedly costing \$7.80 per bushel was, when cleaned, found to have cost actually \$12.74 per bushel.

The Oklahoma station, among many samples, tested one having 60 per cent pure seed and 40 per cent of impurities. Only 65 per cent was germinable. Another sample, "which at first sight would be classified as good," was found to contain per pound 453 witch grass seeds, 90 plantain seeds, 151 crab grass seeds, 90 wild carrot seeds, 453 foxtail seeds and 155 Russian thistle seeds. As the official who made this test says, if twenty pounds of alfalfa seed of this grade were used to sow an acre one would have approximately two seeds of witch grass and two foxtail seeds for every ten square feet; four seeds of plantain, seven Russian thistle and six seeds of crab grass for every hundred square feet. These would doubtless grow and the mischief they might lead to nobody can estimate.

Among samples of "alfalfa" seed of-

ferred for sale, Professor Roberts of the Kansas experiment station found one with more than 88 per cent of impurities and 34 different kinds of foreign seeds, and these constituted 31.5 per cent of the whole. In this lot were also 3.3 per cent of trash and dirt, and 53 per cent of the seeds true to name were incapable of germination. Another sample was 79.3 percent impurities, and 53.3 per cent of the remainder valueless.

Twenty-six lots tested by Professor Roberts contained an average of 44.1 per cent of impurities, including eight different kinds of foreign seeds amounting to 4.5 per cent, trash and dirt 4 per cent, and 35.8 per cent of what was really alfalfa seed was not germinable.

## Would Cost \$49.26 a Bushel

One of the samples was 95.2 per cent impurities, and 43.4 per cent of the rest was not germinable. But 20.2 per cent of the seed was true to name and capable of germinating. Using this sample as an example, Roberts says that "computed on the basis of the cost of standard alfalfa seed it would have taken 73.9 pounds per acre of this seed to give as much of a stand as could have been secured with 15 pounds of standard seed. To secure such a stand from the seed in question it would have necessitated the purchase of so much seed as to bring the actual cost up to \$19.92 per acre, making the actual cost \$49.25 per bushel. But this is not all. There would have been sown on the land over four million weed seeds of various species, or 105 to the square foot."

Of another sample he says: "The low germination per cent would have raised the cost per acre to \$6.75, besides sowing the land with 95,000 plantain seeds, 19,000 dodder seeds and 25,000 seeds of foxtail—in all, 167,000 weeds of various sorts."

Of course, as a matter of fact, where bad seed is sown the actual result is a weak, poor stand of alfalfa, and a dense growth of weeds. The land has to be plowed up and reseeded, the use of the land for a year is lost, and it has become foul with weeds, many of which will be newly introduced and

noxious in character.

These finds pointedly suggest that it is safe to buy seed only from a thoroly reputable dealer or grower, whose name and guarantee stand for something. Get samples early and test them. Learn positively that it is alfalfa seed, and not something else, and that it will grow. If more than ten per cent fails to grow don't buy it, for something is wrong. Choice seed, the only kind worth sowing, always commands a good price, and is worth it. The agricultural department at Washington, or your state experiment station, will test samples of seeds sent, and report on them without charge.

(If Texas farmers, purchasing alfalfa seed, will send a sample to the botanist at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, a report on its purity will be given without any charge.—Ed.)

## LOST ON GLACIER

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Lost on an Alpine glacier, unable to retrace his steps, threatened every moment with a plunge down a deep crevasse to his death, Charles Knoedler, well known as an art dealer, has returned to Paris with one of the most thrilling tales of escape that ever came out of Switzerland.

Knoedler, who is an athlete, started from Advermatt one morning, unaccompanied by a guide, for Park Oberalp. On his way back by way of Lake Toma, headwaters of the Rhine Knoedler became lost. In his wanderings he stumbled onto the glacier where he nearly met death.

"In trying to extricate myself," Knoedler said today, "I reached a point overhanging a precipice, where I could not turn around or retrace by steps. I could only proceed by clinging to rocks with my hands and feet.

"Even then I kept slipping, slipping. Stones that I dislodged would rattle down the abyss for a moment, then drop into silence. I struggled thus for a quarter of an hour before I found the right trail."

Knoedler will sail for the United States next week.



# Weekly Review Livestock Market

Cattle started the week with a marked reduction in receipts, but as the week passed the half the volume of arrivals strengthened and the week end finds the total a little in excess of that of last week. Receipts of hogs show a gain, tho the total for the week is not as large as it was last year. A reduction is shown in the receipts of sheep and horses and mules. The totals for the week are 17,976 cattle, 18,675 calves, 4,390 hogs, 2,650 sheep and 350 horses and mules, compared with 18,053 cattle, 16,012 calves, 3,661 hogs 668 sheep and 335 horses for the previous weekly period.

**Beef Steers**—Desirable fed steers have been in scant supply the last week and have sold generally on a price basis steady with the preceding week. On all grassers a weaker tone developed after the opening day. Fed cattle have been helped on grass and sold from \$4.25 to \$4.50; 1,000-pound grassers in good flesh sold up to \$4, but southern steers of about equal weight sold Tuesday at \$3.85. Plain to fair, light to medium weight grassers, say from 800 to 950 pounds, sold at \$3.25 to \$3.50 and thin trans-quarantine steers sold for slaughter at \$2.75.

**Stockers and Feeders**—The price level on cattle for the feed lot has lowered somewhat in the last week, sales generally being made a dime lower. Fleshy feeders sold at \$3.75 early in the week and \$50 to 950-pound steers sold around \$3.50 to \$3.60, while ordinary to medium 600 to 700-pound stockers made \$2.85 to \$3.25.

**Cows and Heifers**—Up to Friday salesmen had their innings every day of the week, she butcher stuff selling steady to higher, the average netting 25 cents on all the best grades of butcher cows, while most canners sold strong. Prices on good butcher cows ran from \$2.85 to \$3.10, and good to choice \$3.15 to \$3.25, one load of extra fat heifers making \$3.40. Heavy, beefy cows have gone as high as \$3.75. Canners have found sale at \$1.75 to \$2.15, cutters, \$2.25 to \$2.50, and medium killers, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Saturday the trade ruled 10 to 15 cents lower than the best time of the week.

**Bulls**—The bulk of the bull trade for the week was in feeders and on a basis steady with last week. Prices generally were from \$2.25 to \$2.40 for butchers.

**Calves**—Vealers close the week with a 25c gain after a series of advances beginning Monday with 25c, the Friday's close was weak on a run of 1-600 head. Saturday's market was dull, slow and unsatisfactory to the selling side.

**Hogs**—The hog trade has had fireworks nearly every day the last week, prices scoring a 25c advance, tops standing at \$6.57½ Friday, the highest point since early last April. Best Texas hogs made \$6.52½. Ordinary mixed Texans sold at \$6.40 and below. Saturday's early selling established a top of \$6.60, but the market weakened 5c at the close.

**Sheep**—Light receipts of desirable killing muttons has been the rule on an uneven market. Friday's sales of 72-pound clipped grass wethers and yearlings at \$5 were strong. Good woolled native lambs sold strong at \$5.75 to \$5.85.

**Prices for the Week**

	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$3.75	\$3.25@3.75
Tuesday	4.50	3.60@3.90
Wednesday	4.25	3.55@4.00
Thursday	4.30	3.25@3.70
Friday	3.90	3.50@3.90

**Cows and Heifers**

Monday	3.00	2.50@2.75
Tuesday	3.25	2.45@3.00
Wednesday	3.40	2.50@2.85
Thursday	3.20	2.60@3.00
Friday	3.40	2.50@2.75
Saturday	3.50	2.40@2.75

**Calves**

Monday	4.40	4.00@4.25
Tuesday	4.60	4.00@4.50
Wednesday	4.75	4.00@4.65
Thursday	5.00	4.35@4.75
Friday	5.00	3.50@4.85
Saturday	4.60	3.90@4.50

**Hogs**

	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$6.32½	\$6.22½@6.30
Tuesday	6.50	6.30@6.35
Wednesday	6.50	6.37½@6.42½
Thursday	6.55	6.40@6.52½
Friday	6.57½	6.40@6.55

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	M.
Monday	2,042	1,947	1,711	265	29
Tuesday	3,456	440	1,199	170	131
Wednesday	2,502	618	2,672	39	92
Thursday	2,665	2,323	1,782	176	55
Friday	2,376	1,600	2,630	262	46
Saturday	900	600	700	...	92

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

	This week.	Last week.	Year ago.
Cattle	13,90	12,996	13,484
Calves	7,525	6,885	8,799
Hogs	10,515	8,184	10,752
Sheep	900	8,349	1,568
Horses and mules	350	638	266

Receipts for the year to date compared with the corresponding periods in 1906 and 1905:

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Cattle	578,636	438,291	502,421
Calves	230,130	165,361	93,328
Hogs	416,724	442,167	361,025
Sheep	102,091	84,911	113,091
Horses-mules	16,348	15,262	12,710

Liberal receipts of both cattle and calves marked the opening of Tuesday's market, being the largest for the month, so far. Receipts totaled 161 car loads or 3,300 head.

**Beef Steers**

Something like 30 cars of steers were on the market, tho the greater portion were in the feeder class. A round 12 loads, were available for killers, and these were good grassers, no fed steers were on offer. Slowness marked the opening of the trade on receipt of wire from the North announcing large runs and slow to lower markets. Later in the session an adjustment of ideas in respect to prices was effected and a fair clearance was made on about steady basis with the weak to lower prices prevailing at Monday's close. Sales were made of 7 loads of good conditioned Territory grassers at \$3.80, with a rough class of steers of heavier weight sold at \$3.60.

**Sales of steers:**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
42...	957	\$3.80	53...	968	\$3.80
34...	921	3.80	21...	1,072	3.60

**Stockers and Feeders**

Better life prevailed in the stocker and feeder class than among beeves for hot block. Some 20 loads were put over on an active demand at full steady prices with yesterday. Feeders of 1,000 pounds weight sold at \$3.65, and several loads of desirable quality but of less weight sold at \$3.50, and a plain class around \$3.30.

**Sales of stockers and feeders:**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
51...	1,000	3.65	39...	756	3.30
24...	975	3.50	54...	788	3.30
27...	878	3.45	35...	757	3.10
61...	773	3.50	5...	690	3.00

**Butcher Cows.**

Some eighty car loads of cows and heifers for the block greeted the early trade. The supply was considerably in excess of the normal demand and buyers at once placed bids lower than on yesterday. Outside butchers came into the trade with orders for good cows, and a number of loads changed hands at steady prices. Local packers held to their first offers and secured the bulk of their supplies at weak to 10c lower prices than on Monday, the market closing at the decline.

A top on car lots was made by a western bunch at \$3.25.

**Sales of cows:**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1...	980	3.25	10...	769	2.60
27...	945	3.25	55...	805	2.55
19...	832	2.85	10...	790	2.40
11...	782	2.85	56...	757	2.25
25...	711	2.75	56...	784	2.25
9...	855	2.75	9...	827	2.25
18...	714	2.65	17...	770	2.20
28...	873	2.65	15...	786	2.10
28...	820	2.65	17...	743	1.90
28...	956	2.65	7...	644	1.60

**Sales of heifers:**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
8...	427	3.25	12...	594	2.85
5...	810	3.00	5...	356	2.85
4...	597	3.00	5...	568	2.75
5...	568	2.75	15...	519	2.60
7...	492	2.50			

Bulls sold on a steady basis, the best of the support coming from feeder buyers.

**Sales of bulls:**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
2...	1,450	2.50	1...	1,560	2.40
1...	1,300	2.50	2...	1,095	2.40
2...	1,160	2.50	10...	909	2.55
1...	1,260	2.50	2...	655	2.25
1...	1,200	2.40	2...	840	2.25
1...	1,200	2.40	2...	845	2.25
1...	1,540	2.40	1...	610	2.15

**Calves.**

With the supply of vealers exceeding any other day for the month—27 cars—2,700 head, the market was conducted on a level generally steady with yesterday. Quality was fair to good on the bulk and included some very good medium and heavy weights, and also a trashy end. Outsiders gave the market good support, and several loads of heavies sold strong to higher, with a top of \$4.85. Good heavy calves sold up



MRS. C. E. FINK

## Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is an honest, tried and true remedy of unquestionable therapeutic value. This medicine made from native roots and herbs contains no narcotics or other harmful drugs and today holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases of any medicine the world has ever known, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the laboratory at Lynn, Mass., which testify to its wonderful value.

Mrs. C. E. Fink, of Carnegie, Pa., writes:—Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—“I wish every suffering woman would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and write to you for advice. It has done me a world of good and what it has accomplished for me I know it will do for others.”

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### Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Out of her vast volume of experience she probably has the very knowledge that will help your case.

## HEALTH OF WOMEN

In this nineteenth century to keep up with the march of progress every power of woman is strained to its utmost, and the tax upon her physical system is far greater than ever.

In the good old-fashioned days of our grandmothers few drugs were used in medicines. They relied upon roots and herbs to cure weaknesses and disease, and their knowledge of roots and herbs was far greater than that of women today.

It was in this study of roots and herbs that Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., discovered and gave to the women of the world a remedy more potent and efficacious than any combination of drugs.

to \$4.65 and a 5-car string of desirable vealers made \$4.75.

**Sales of calves:**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
130...	170	4.75	54...	258	4.25
298...	229	4.75	15...	238	4.00
155...	189	4.65	63...	265	3.75
40...	198	4.35	95...	324	3.65
77...	180	4.25	13...	245	3.25
59...	235	4.25	26...	334	3.25
11...	109	4.25	21...	250	3.25
42...	180	4.25	16...	324	3.00
14...	215	4.25	8...	303	3.00
42...	171	4.25	54...	302	3.00
15...	308	3.00			

**Hogs.**

The early supply in the hog pens was small only about 650 head, mostly heavy weights, but the supply finally reached about 1,300 head. Outside packers made the early market, starting bids steady with yesterday, but local packers were bearish on the tenor of advices from the north, and their bids were 5c to 10c lower. The early supply went to the outsiders at \$6.52½ for 2 loads of Okaloaham and \$6.50 for another. Heavy Texans sold at the latter price. The late market was in the hands of local packers.

**Sales of hogs:**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
74...	239	\$6.52½	72...	230	\$6.52½
68...	252	6.50	76...	211	6.50
55...	215	6.47½	88...	214	6.45
82...	192	6.40	2...	360	6.30
1...	330	3.50			

**Sheep.**

Just a part load of sheep in the feeder class, but showing enough flesh for the block made the supply in the department. Packers were in want of sheep and absorbed the light supply at \$3.75, the sheep weighing 71 pounds.

Glass bathtubs are coming into general use in Germany.

### Kansas City Cash Grain

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 15.—The closing prices on grain on the National Board of Trade are as follows:

**Wheat—**

No. 2 hard	104	to	106½
No. 3 hard	101½	to	105½
No. 4 hard	100	to	101½
No. 2 red	107½	to	...
No. 3 red	106	to	106½
No. 4 red	103	to	...

**Corn—**

No. 2 mixed	61½	to	...
No. 3 mixed	61½	to	...
No. 2 white	62	to	62½
No. 3 white	62	to	...

**Oats—**

No. 2 mixed	48½	to	...
No. 3 mixed	48	to	...
No. 3 white	50½	to	51
No. 2 white	50	to	50½

### New Orleans Cotton

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	10.94	10.95	10.75	10.79
March	11.04	11.05	10.84	10.89
May	11.12	11.12	11.00	11.00
July	11.14	11.14	11.04	11.05
October	11.10	11.12	11.00	11.05
December	10.93	10.94	10.75	10.80

### Port Receipts.

	Today.	Last year.
New Orleans	18,898	15,593
Galveston	11,030	42,808
Mobile	1,758	1,373
Savannah	19,525	18,275
Charleston	2,055	1,779
Norfolk	5,039	5,795
Total	61,365	88,950

Of the world's population there are 64 to the million who are blind. The factories of Japan close on the first and fifteenth of each month.

# S.S.S. CURES SKIN DISEASES

There is an evaporation from the body going on continually, day and night, through the pores and glands of the skin. This is nature's way of maintaining the proper temperature of our bodies and of preserving the softness and flexibility of the skin, and so long as the blood is free from impurities no trouble will result. When however, the blood, from any cause, becomes infected with humors and impurities these, too, must be expelled, and coming in contact with the delicate tissues and fibres with which the skin is so abundantly supplied they produce irritation and inflammation, and the effect is shown by Eczema, Acne, Tetter, pimples, rashes and skin troubles of various kinds. To effect a cure the blood must be cleansed and purified. This cannot be done with external applications, but requires constitutional treatment. S. S. S. is the best treatment for all skin diseases. It goes down into the circulation, neutralizes and removes the humors and acids and thoroughly cures skin affections of every kind. S. S. S. supplies the blood with the proper nutritive qualities so that the skin instead of being irritated and diseased by unhealthy humors, is fed and sustained by cooling, healthy blood. Book on Skin Diseases and any medical advice desired sent free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.



## WILD PIGEONS NOW FLYING

A flock of wild pigeons, numbering several hundred, passed over Fort Worth Sunday morning flying south. So far as known these are the first of the species that have been seen in Texas for probably forty years. In fact, the wild pigeon disappeared from the entire United States long years ago, their disappearance following closely on the ending of the war between the states, and it was sudden, not gradual.

Prior to the civil war these birds, which in color and shape resembled the dove, but were near double as large, were in the United States in billions, and migrated from the northern states, where they hatched their young, every fall, flying in flocks or droves of hundreds, thousands and sometimes millions, every one returning in the early spring. The hatching places of the wild pigeon were the wilds of Canada, from where, as soon as their young were able to make the long flight, they migrated to South and Central America.

### An Event of Interest

Forty years ago the annual flight of the wild pigeons from the north to their southern feeding grounds was an event of no little interest in this country, and it furnished fine sport for the hunter. The pigeon is a fine table bird and was as much hunted as the dove or quail is now. It was no uncommon thing for a single hunter to bag 100 in a day's hunt, a half dozen being brought down at a single shot, and pigeon pie was a favorite dish in the southern and middle western states when wild pigeons were on their annual migration.

The pigeons never fly at night. In their migrations they had regular roosting places, where they would rest at night, resuming their flight at daylight.

At these roosting places, called "pigeon roosts," the birds would collect at night in such numbers that their weight would break from the trees in which they roosted limbs as large as a man's leg, and to these roosts men would go by scores and kill the birds at night, some with guns, but many with sticks, treshing them from their roosts as one would thresh nuts from a tree. The birds would be killed by thousands every night, the noise made by fluttering wings as they shifted from one limb to another being so great that the approach of their human enemies could not be heard, or at least was not noticed by the birds.

### At the Roost

Hunting parties would be made up in neighborhoods to go to a "pigeon roost" twenty miles away, and often farmers would drive their hogs to the roost and let them feed on the birds that were threshed from the trees at night.

In 1860 there was the greatest flight south of wild pigeons ever known in the United States. It was on Oct. 2 and for three hours pigeons in one solid unbroken mass were passing a given point, absolutely hiding from view of man the sky from horizon to horizon, north, south, east and west. It was in that year that the great slaughter of the birds occurred in Kentucky, their roosting place being in Butler county, in the Green river valley.

The roost occupied a space of over 1,000 acres and as the birds began coming in just before sunset the slaughter would begin and continue until dawn next day. Hundreds of men and boys were at the Butler county roost on the night of the 2d, and wild pigeons were hauled off by wagon loads next day.

The following year the civil war began and it marked the beginning of the disappearance of the wild pigeon, and in two years they had entirely evacuated the United States.

It has been claimed that the pigeons

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Women's Shoe Section  
(Main Floor)

Children's Shoe Section  
(Main Floor)

Merchant Tailoring  
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Men's Uniform Section  
(Second Floor)

Suit Case and Grip Section  
(Second Floor)

Boys' Clothing Section  
(Second Floor)

Boys' Hat Section  
(Second Floor)

Boys' Furnishing Section  
(Second Floor)



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Chicago

MAIL ORDERS FILLED--SEND FOR CATALOGUE

were driven away by the battle roar from 1861 to 1865.

Any way, they left, and the flock that passed south over Fort Worth Sunday morning was the first that has been reported in this section for forty years. Where did they come from?

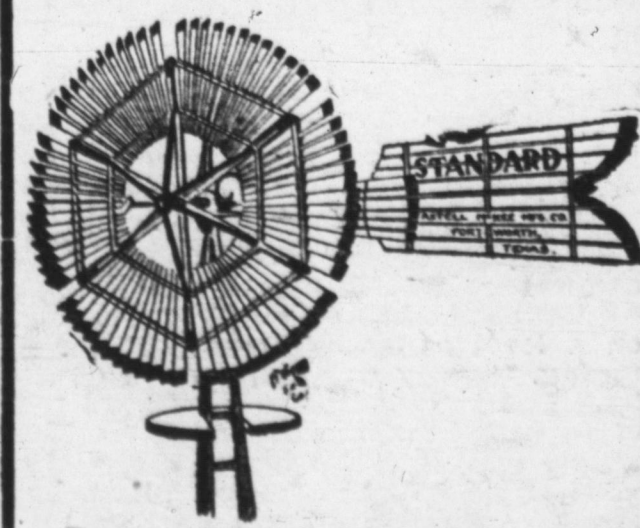
### The Selection of a Husband

Because it is the duty of every woman to marry some man, it by no means follows that she is deprived of the privilege of making acute discrimination; on the contrary, to fulfill her mission as completely as possible, she should exercise the greatest care in selecting a mate. Time was when she had no say in the matter, and in some countries she has little or none today; but in this happily civilized land she still possesses, and will undoubtedly hold for all time, the right first to choose and then ensnare. It is a noble prerogative—one, in our judgment, that should be appreciated and cherished above all others. And yet, as we have observed, it should be exercised with caution. Let nothing be left to chance, as Plato would have had it when he decreed that pairing should be done by lot; while not over-nice, be at least

particular, in order that the one chosen may feel honored by the distinction conferred upon him, and so be the more readily induced to show his undying gratefulness.

Much that was thought and written years ago on how to choose a wife was good enough for the time, but the recent reversal of the relative attitudes of seeker and sought renders it valueless. Nevertheless, despite the fact that, in considering the point to

be heeded and the precautions to be observed by womankind, we find ourselves in a fallow field, certain general principles may be regarded as established. It is best, for example, to capture a husband while he is still young, docile and plastic. Preferably also he should be in love. He may then be trained after the manner best calculated to serve the convenience of her for whom thenceforth he must and should toil.—North American Review.



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