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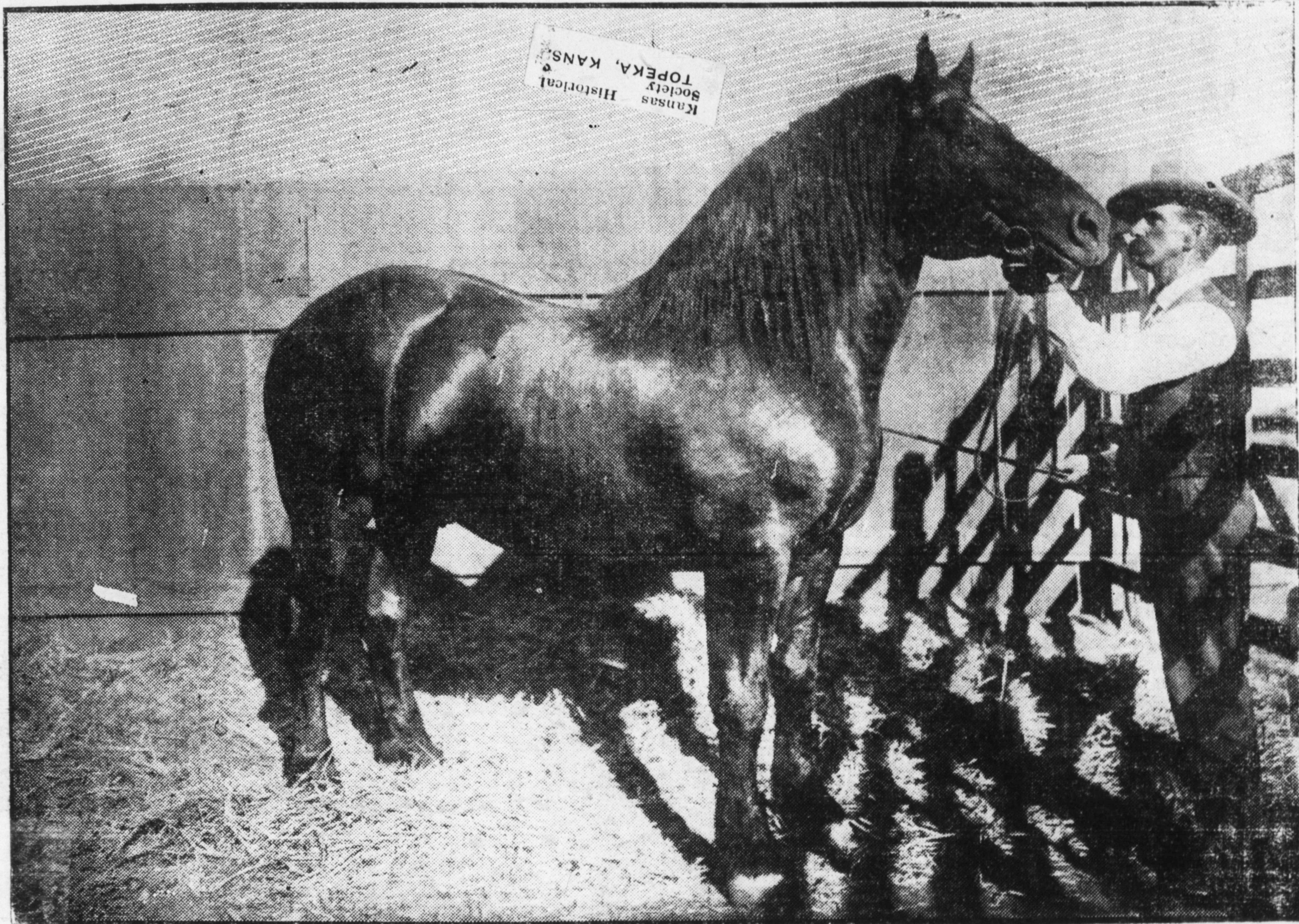
STOCKMAN JOURNAL

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NO. 24

HOW TEXAS HORSES ARE BEING IMPROVED



Minton, 2,000 pound draft Percheon stallion owned by Lubbock Draft Horse Company, Lubbock, Texas. One of the horses for improving the grade of drafters in the Western plains country.

Diversify, Says James J. Hill, America's Greatest Railroad Builder

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 3.—That agriculture was the foundation of all industrial prosperity in Minnesota and throughout the northwest was the opinion of James J. Hill in an address before the Minnesota club. Diversified farming is essential for continued prosperity, asserted Mr. Hill. "You cannot take wheat out of the ground year after year without putting anything back any more than you can keep on

taking it out of an elevator without putting in more grain to replenish the supply."

Early History of Twin Cities

In sketching the commercial and industrial history of the twin cities and the northwest he referred to the time when the shipments from Minneapolis and St. Paul consisted entirely of raw furs in bales and cranberries. He said: "When we began to turn our backs

on the cranberry crop and on the few bales of skins that were marketed here and the log rafts were being stopped at the Falls of St. Anthony and at Stillwater and cut into lumber we had little hope that some day this country would find in the fertility of the soil something of great value that would find its way to market and bring money back to the people who cultivated the soil. In 1861, '62, '63, '64 and '65 the principal grade of wheat of the west was called Amber Iowa Club

wheat, raised in Iowa and mainly sold in Milwaukee. Milwaukee got to a point where they marketed 20,000,000 bushels a year or more.

"The farmers in northern Iowa cultivated their new land and they got anywhere from 25 to 40 bushels to the acre. They were in the business before our people were and they learned the lesson early that our people are learning now, altho we are sometimes slow to learn. Amber Iowa dwindled from 25, 30 and 40 bushels to an acre to

15 and 20, and the great state of Iowa (it is the greatest agricultural state in the Union, hardly a square foot of land in the state of Iowa that cannot be cultivated with profit) found that they could not take wheat out of the ground year after year without putting something back, any more than you could take it out of an elevator without putting more grain into the elevator to replenish that which was taken out."

Gifts of Live Stock

Mr. Hill told of his efforts to induce the farmers of the northwest to raise cattle and hogs, and of his free distribution of 800 thoroughbred bulls of the best breeds and from 6,000 to 7,000 head of highly bred hogs. For this he was severely criticised, he said, by persons who thought that he was casting a grave reflection upon the fertility of the Minnesota and Dakota soil and the value of its grain products. But he had found his reward in learning that the farmers could get between \$5 and \$10 more for their half bred hoppers than for the scrubs, and in the fact that the farmers were gradually learning that with the cattle running on their land the fertilization of the land with their manure was worth one-third of the value of the food that the cattle had eaten.

"I was born on a farm in Ontario, Canada, where they had to work and they had to think," said Mr. Hill, "and they always held their own wherever they were planted. In this country, in Manitoba, or anywhere else they hold their own because they know how to keep the fertility of the soil. You take a gold mine and dig the gold out and it is an end to it. You take the coal mine and dig it and market the coal and there is a hole in the ground. And that is all you have left. But you keep the fertility of the soil and it is a perennial mine—it never fails. And with proper care and proper fertilization there is no limit to what you can do."

Profit From Cattle

As an example of profit in cattle raising Mr. Hill relates one of his own experiments. "When wheat was selling at 55 cents in Minnesota," he said, "I thought I would try what wheat would do to feed steers. Now, I fed them here ten miles from where we are, a lot of steers one winter, I found that I got 82 cents a bushel for my wheat that I fed to steers. That is a lot better than selling it for 55 cents.

The agricultural yield per acre in Minnesota cultivated land as shown by the last United States census, is \$4.67. The average yield in the state of Iowa is \$8.30 an acre, and the difference applied to the cultivated land in Minnesota would be over \$90,000,000 a year. Now that is a reason why they should diversify."

Speaking of natural resources, Mr. Hill said: "All you have in the northwest—in Minnesota and the two Dakotas at least—is soil and climate. Everything of value come from four sources. The sea is one of them, but

HER "BEST-FRIEND"

A Woman Thus Speaks of Postum

We usually consider our best friends those who treat us best.

Some persons think coffee a real friend, but watch it carefully awhile and observe that it is one of the meanest of all enemies for it stabs one while professing friendship.

Coffee contains a poisonous drug—caffeine—which injures the delicate nervous system and frequently sets up disease in one or more organs of the body, if its use is persisted in.

"I had heart palpitation and nervousness for four years and the doctor told me the trouble was caused by coffee. He advised me to leave it off, but I thought I could not," writes a Wisconsin lady.

"On the advice of a friend I tried Postum Food Coffee and it so satisfied me I did not care for coffee after a few days trial of Postum.

"As weeks went by and I continued to use Postum my weight increased from 98 to 118 pounds, and the heart trouble left me. I have used it a year now and am stronger than I ever was. I can hustle up stairs without any heart palpitation, and I am cured of nervousness.

"My children are very fond of Postum and it agrees with them. My sister liked it when she drank it at my house, but not when she made it at her own home. Now she has learned to make it right, boil it according to directions, and has become very fond of it. You may use my name if you wish as I am not ashamed of praising my best friend—Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

it only contributes about 2½ per cent of the whole, and the other 97½ per cent is contributed by the farm, the forest and the mine. Now we have some mines in Minnesota, but they either don't belong to us or have been sold to other people."

Then he went on to show the depletion of the vast forests of Minnesota and said that the trees remaining were almost counted.

"Without the farms" said he, "the state of Minnesota would be practically a desert, and if you go on cultivating the land without renewing it, without fertilizing it, it will in time be as much of a desert as the valley of the Euphrates that once held (as far as we know) the garden of Eden.

Examples in France

"France has no great mines of iron or copper or gold or silver or coal, but it has a fertile soil and it has frugal, industrious, patient people, and what is the result compared with Great Britain? I think it was under the ministry of Lord Liverpool, in 1819, that Great Britain started on an era of expansion and colonization, opening up new fields, new colonies and encouraging the manufacturers of Great Britain to produce the various commodities needed in the new colonies. But with all the extended commerce of Great Britain thru her enormous fleets of ships covering the whole world so that it is said the sun never sets on his majesty's dominions, France—a nation of agriculturists, a frugal, plodding people—is today the banker nation of the world, and can lend Great Britain money when she needs it because France has taken it out of the soil and it is saved. Two hundred tons of farm products an acre are raised in the market gardens surrounding Paris.

"The great basis of all your business and your prosperity and your wealth comes out of the cultivation of the soil, and in that you are particularly favored. No part of the United States today stands as well, stands on as safe a basis as the northwest. You have no idea that a farmer is going to stop cultivating the land when he can get a dollar a bushel for wheat and 90 cents for barley and 60 cents for corn and 50 cents for oats. Why is wheat worth that price? Because in certain portions of the world the crop has failed. Why wouldn't it be better for some of our farmers to raise less wheat and more cattle? Absolutely, in any period of ten or twenty years, the man who cultivates eighty acres in wheat will raise more bushels than the man who cultivates 160 if he will take good care of his land and fertilize it. These are statements easy to make, but they are borne out by the hard, close facts."

ALFALFA

Many people at the present time are interested to know what lands are best adapted to the growing of alfalfa. The government bulletins, the report of experimental stations and individuals who have made alfalfa lands a study, all agree that alfalfa cannot and will not make its best development on heavy black land excepting under the most favorable conditions. That it makes its best root development when growing on loose, mellow, porous soil containing a high per cent of sand and that on such land it thrives best during extreme dry or wet seasons.

Choice alfalfa land must not only be fertile and productive but must be loose and capable of letting water pass thru about as fast as rain usually falls. On such land alfalfa thrives best where it is only four to ten feet to water and makes a growth of twelve to eighteen feet per year, yielding five to eight tons per acre, and but slight difference in the yield during an extremely dry season.

In some localities there is land that has three to ten feet of sand on top of good black soil, such lands are not only well adapted to, but are extremely valuable for, the growing of alfalfa. On such land alfalfa roots easily reach the black soil and the sand answers the same as a dust mulch in retaining the moisture. Alfalfa when growing on such land withstands extreme wet and also extreme dry weather much better than an ordinary black soil. It also starts one to two weeks earlier in the spring, grows faster and cures quicker.

(The Stockman-Journal would be glad to hear from its subscribers who raise alfalfa, regarding the kind of land on which they have found it grows best.—Ed.)

In Kansas alfalfa growing was a prelude to prosperity, and is the steadfast promoter of her progress. From comparative obscurity it has steadily risen to the foremost rank of the hay plants, and has already resulted in quadrupling the state's output of the tame hay. In 1890 the value of the



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Austin and Hays Streets.

San Antonio, Texas.

CRADDOCK

CRADDOCK'S 92 and MELBA RYE ARE THE TWO BEST \$4.00 PER GALLON WHISKIES SOLD

L. CRADDOCK & CO. DALLAS, TEXAS.

tame hay crop was two million dollars, while that of 1905 was worth over ten and a half million dollars. The annual value of products of live stock in that time has been practically doubled, and alfalfa has made of Kansas, if not first, one of the foremost states in dairying—a most desirable branch of husbandry that intelligently and generally followed well-nigh insures continued and enlarged prosperity. Alfalfa, it seems, supplied the one requisite Providence failed to provide in establishing the otherwise ready-made conditions for dairying in Kansas, and the attention being given this mode of intensive farming in nearly every locality is having its beneficial influence, commercially and socially.

As a hay there is none so good for all kinds of live stock as alfalfa, and for horses and hogs it is a most invaluable food either as a hay, a soiling crop, or as pasture. As a meat-maker, milk-maker and money-maker it is equally prized, and as a renovator and improver of soils it has no competitor. —F. D. Coburn, Secretary Kansas Board of Agriculture.

Alfalfa ranks fourth in acreage among Kansas crops. This fine showing has been brought about by the intelligent efforts of the commissioner of agriculture for that state, Mr. Coburn. Texas has twice the acreage suited to alfalfa that Kansas boasts, we need the crop more than they, the price of this hay is better here than there, our rainfall is much better suited to alfalfa than to any other crop we now grow. Yet it is only here and there in Texas that we see fields of alfalfa worthy of notice. We have had no vigorous department of agriculture to take up and press the why and the how of growing alfalfa. We have had no distinct agency at work in Texas for the spread of this good crop other than the columns of the farm press.—Farm and Ranch.

CRACK BANK SAFE

Robbers Get \$1,200 From Peck, I. T., and Escape

DENISON, Texas, Nov. 4.—News reached here today that robbers blew open the safe of the Farmers' State Bank at Peck, I. T., secured \$1,200, and made their escape. Three charges of dynamite were used and the safe and the front of the building were badly wrecked. O. L. Thurman, a storekeeper, was aroused by the first shot and ran out to discover the cause. He was met by the robbers and forced to return to his home at the point of a revolver. J. D. Lankford is president of the bank, which is said to have carried \$20,000 burglar insurance.

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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.

Nothing will preserve good looks to old age like a good temper. The irritable, quarrelsome person is always wrinkled and distorted in visage as well as mind, and the only way to avoid these terrors of old age is to keep your temper.



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Largest Piano House in the Southwest

Laureles Ranch for Grazing Only

New Owners Will Use 200,000
Acres for Pastures

The famous Laureles ranch, located away down in Southwest Texas, and owned by a Scotch corporation, has just passed out of existence as such, and is now a part and parcel of the great King ranch, owned by Mrs. Harriet King, and managed by Robert J. Kleberg, her son-in-law.

The Laureles ranch originally consisted of about 300,000 acres of as fine grazing land as Southwest Texas affords. It has been managed and controlled by Capt. John Tod for many years for the Texas Land and Cattle Company. The King interests purchased 100,000 acres of this land some time ago, and about one year ago made the purchase of the remaining 200,000 acres. One year's time was required in which to close up the affairs of the Scotch company owning the ranch, and this has just now been accomplished and the formal transfer made.

Manager Kleberg says that the newly acquired property will be used exclusively for grazing purposes, and he will probably use it for steers only, and will soon begin the work of making the transfer. "We are still running our usual number of cattle and will do so until it is no longer profitable to raise them on account of the increased values," says Mr. Kleberg. There is no railroad penetrating the stock-raising portion of our range and there is little probability that one will be built in the immediate future. While the soil is productive, the tiller must have an outlet to market, and we are not alarmed thru fear that a road will not finally be built. It will produce a fair quality of cattle until such time as the farmer finds conditions encouraging for him to come in with his plows and harvesting machinery. The rains have been very spotted in our section of the country, but we are encouraged to believe that we will have plenty of fat cattle in the spring, for our faith is strong that plentiful rains will yet come.

Capt. John Tod, the former manager of the Laureles ranch, has disposed of all the cattle on the ranch, and is spending a short time in San Antonio. It is reported that he will shortly return to Scotland, and this information will cause much regret among the cattlemen of the state, among whom he is very popular. Being so long identified with the live stock interests of the state, Capt. Tod had come to be regarded as almost to the manner born, as far as Texas cattlemen is concerned.

Having complied with all the conditions antecedent, and having sailed farthest, of course, Alan Hawley won the Lahm cup. True sportsmen don't stick out on feeble technicalities.

Public hearings call for plain speaking.

"LIKE MAGIC"

New Food Makes Wonderful Changes.

When a man has suffered from dyspepsia so many years that he can't remember when he had a natural appetite, and then hits on a cure, he may be excused for saying "it acts like magic."

When it is a simple wholesome food instead of any one of a large number of so-called remedies in the form of drugs, he is more than ever likely to feel as tho a sort of miracle has been performed.

A Chicago man, in the delight of restored digestion, puts it in this way:

"Like magic, fittingly describes the manner in which Grape-Nuts cured me of poor digestion, coated tongue and loss of appetite, of many years standing.

"I tried about every medicine that was recommended to me, without relief. Then I tried Grape-Nuts on the suggestion of a friend. By the time I had finished the fourth package, my stomach was all right, and for the past two months, I have been eating with a relish, anything set before me. That is something I had been unable to do previously for years.

"I am stronger than ever and I consider the effects of Grape-Nuts on a weak stomach as something really wonderful. It builds up the entire body as well as the brain and nerves." Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Big Montana Ranch Is Sold

Harris Ranch of 18,000 Acres,
Includes 1,000 Irrigated

A few days ago, say the Miles City, Mont., Stockgrowers' Journal, mention was made of the purchase of the W. E. Harris ranch by C. B. Towers of Miles City, and Geo. W. Burt of Terry, Mont.

The deal constitutes the largest known individual land purchase in Montana and probably in the entire northwest.

There are some features connected with this property that may be of interest to our readers. The tract, aside from the government land owned, practically embraces all the continuous odd numbered sections for a stretch of sixty miles long, varying in width from one to eighteen miles.

Its initial point is about four miles east of Miles City and the tract extends southerly, meandering along Pumpkin creek, a small the extensive creek, flowing into Tongue river at a point about fifteen miles south of the city.

The total acreage amounts to 108,000 acres, or 168.75 square miles. It would require about five "Harris Ranches" to exceed the area of the state of Vermont; 737 "Harris Ranches" would exceed the area of the Kingdom of Norway, and 875 of these ranches would about furnish sufficient land to make up the great—little Empire of Japan. There are included more than 1,000 acres of cultivated farm land irrigated by the Miles City Irrigating Company canal and other portions may be easily irrigated by impounding water by means of dams. Large areas of it are sub-irrigated and produce never-failing, bountiful native hay crops, much larger tracts may be classified as successful dry farming land and the remaining portion is grazing land.

Mr. Harris, the original owner, during the years 1880-1, while hunting buffalo, discovered extensive fields of native hay meadows and there established a homestead that is now known as the "Home Ranch" on Pumpkin creek, to which he has added from time to time by purchase and otherwise, forming the present vast holdings.

Some time after homesteading he ventured into the sheep business, and by reason of limited experience, lack of preparation and an unusually hard winter, in the spring of 1887, with his sheep all gone, he faced an indebtedness of \$800, and his only assets were good health and a strong will power.

With the energy and perseverance usually possessed by the early frontiersman, not daunted by recent failure, and being continually harassed by the cattlemen who regarded Uncle Sam's free range as intended for the exclusive use of their cattle, Mr. Harris began to build up the sheep business again, borrowing money whenever possible at 12 to 24 per cent interest per annum and going the limit and even beyond for the purchase of more sheep.

The present result is the land possessions above referred to, a large herd of cattle, and many sheep, the plant aggregating in value over \$500,000, a nice snug sum to retire on.

Under the adverse circumstances usually encountered by the early settlers Mr. Harris has thus demonstrated the productiveness and resources of this locality even where the only capital invested is hard labor, perseverance, determination and practical business sense.

Mr. Towers states that the present owners hope to hold the greater part of the land as an investment, believing that the real substantial profit will arise in its natural increase in value aside from the aid he expected from the proposed extension of the Northwestern Railroad through the tract, a probability that is evidenced to the extent of two preliminary surveys. The probability of this railroad extension will, therefore, operate to cause a delay in placing the entire tract on the market. Eventually, however, the land will be subdivided and sold in small tracts, thereby adding many settlers and the resulting benefits to Miles City and Custer county.

Let's see—who is the eminent statesman that is on record as saying that the President of the United States is only a hired man?

The President has officially confirmed the popular impression that Thursday, Nov. 28, will be Thanksgiving day.

If Colonel Bowie will now warm it up a little, as he promises, perhaps some of us can hold out enough from the coal man in the next few days to pay rent on the 1st.



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All-round work, such as every farmer is called upon to do, requires all-round tools with lasting edges and fine temper. The most satisfactory tools for the farm and the home—tools that seldom need grinding—whose adjustments are right, are

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SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY (Inc.), St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

Alfalfa Grows on Alkali Soil

Practical Demonstration found
In Platte Valley

Alfalfa as a crop for reclaiming alkali land as well as a source of profitable farming may be new to government experts, but a Chicago Drovers Journal reporter claims discovery of this interesting fact while visiting in the vicinity of Lexington, Neb.

The other day The Journal man was talking alfalfa and other things of an agricultural nature with one of the men who came to the Platte valley away back in 1873—and that was before the buffalo and Indian had disappeared. Incidentally, the subject of alkali land was touched upon and one being informed that the government had undertaken to do a few scientific things to rid the land of this saline nuisance, the old pioneer said:

Give Government Pointers

"The government can get a good lesson right out here in Dawson county. Along in the early eighties a green Dutchman landed in the county and about the first thing that happened to him he woke up one morning and found that a real estate man had handed him a bunch of alkali land, 160 acres of it, in exchange for his loose change. Us neighbors all felt sorry for the Dutchman. None of us would have taken that Dutchman's quarter section as a gift. But the Dutchman had the land and he went to work to see what he could do with it. He plowed it and fertilized it and plowed it again and kept on working it until he got it tamed, then he sowed it to the redeeming crop of the west and today that Dutchman's quarter section of alkali land is the model alfalfa farm of Dawson county, if not of the whole Platte valley."

The redemption of alkali land may not require as much scientific research in the chemical laboratory as some of these lead pencil farmers and "book larnin'" fellows may think for.

Center of Production

If the Platte valley is not the center of alfalfa production in this middle west, then The Journal wants to be shown, because it lives in Missouri and the alfalfa fields and stacks from Grand Island west are certainly a sight.

It was thought at one time, and not so very long ago, either, that alfalfa had to have a certain kind of soil and that the said soil was confined to valleys where it was not far to water. But like the zones of corn and hog production, the alfalfa belt is letting out a few links every year and great fields of it are now seen on uplands where a few years ago it was thought impossible to get stands of this legume. "Yes, sir," said B. C. Cheney, the pioneer above referred to, "central and western Nebraska can sing songs and build monuments to alfalfa, for it is her salvation."

It is barely possible that if the cock-tail had been a lemonade the lemon would have been handed to Mr. Fairbanks just the same.

Many of those imaginative persons who thought they saw balloons that were fifty or a hundred miles away must have had some trouble in explaining things to their wives next day.

Now the Time to Kill Boll Weevil

Best Remedy Yet Found for
Eradicating Pest

"The Most Important Step in the Control of the Boll Weevil" is the title given to a circular just issued by the United States department of agriculture. It summarizes the work done at Dallas entomological station and its substations over the southwest. The gist of its recommendations is that the stalks in the cotton field ought to be destroyed by fire at as early a date as possible, beginning as soon as it is evident that a field is infested and will be unprofitable for the season. The destruction is to be of the entire stalk, root and branch. Where it is necessary because of wet weather or for other reasons, the use of crude oil for causing ignition and complete combustion is recommended.

Dr. W. D. Hunter, who is in charge of the work from Dallas, regards the circular as of great importance at this time, as it brings out the experiences begun more than a year ago and carefully carried on. The text of the discourse is: "It must not be thought that the procuring of the immediate crop is the only thing to be desired. Early and complete destruction of the stalks is undoubtedly the most important single element insuring success for the subsequent year."

Method of Removing Plant

"The common practice of removing the cotton stalks from the fields by the use of the stalk cutter (a wheeled cylinder provided with knives) is not effective in the fall destruction that should be practiced to avoid the damage by the boll weevils. The stalks remaining in that case during mild weather furnish and abundance of food to weevils that would otherwise starve. Moreover, the fact that this machine cuts the stalks into short pieces makes the necessary collection of them difficult.

"There are two effective methods of removing the plants from the ground. One of these, the method to be preferred, is to cut the roots two or three inches beneath the surface by the use of a lever provided with a toothed notch which grasps the base of the plant. The latter process is better adapted for use when the plants have been killed by frost. When they are still green, or the ground is dry, it is frequently a difficult matter to remove them from these levers. The department's general recommendation, therefore, is that the plants should be plowed out. As soon as possible after this is done they should be collected by hand or by means of rakes and brought together in large heaps or windrows. It is very important that this collection should take place before the leaves have become dry and have dropped off. When the plants are carried to heaps immediately after up-rooting, all of the leaves, which will dry in a few days, remains to facilitate the burning of the stalks.

One of the Carlisle Indian football players goes by the name of Afrald-of-a-Bear. To have to carry that name is enough to make a man kick. One of the lessons to be learned from recent events is that the really successful balloon will have to be amphibious.

Several of the New York banks now know how it feels to get a run for their money.

The Dairy Show at Dallas Fair

Most Valuable Exhibit of Kind
in History of Texas

"What was the greatest dairy show ever held in Texas was held at the State Fair of Texas at Dallas this year," said Superintendent C. O. Moser. "The show was held in the new Agricultural building, and was held under the auspices of the Texas Dairymen's Association.

"The show of dairy products consists of dairy and creamery butter both in tubs and prints, and in dairy and creamery machinery, supplies, etc. There were over 450 pounds of butter on exhibition, consisting of twelve tubs creamery butter, five tubs dairy butter, eleven entries of creamery butter in ten-pound prints and twelve entries of dairy butter in ten-pound prints.

"Premiums in class 1: Creamery butter in twenty-pound tubs were awarded as follows: Yorktown Creamery of Yorktown, score 93, first premium \$10; Nissley Creamery, Fort Worth, score 91, second premium \$7.50; Alta Vista Creamery of Fort Worth, score 89 1/2, third premium \$5.

"Premiums in class 2: Creamery butter in ten-pound prints were awarded as follows: Denison Creamery, Denison, score 91 1/2, first premium \$10; Houston Creamery, Houston, score 90 1/2, second premium \$7.50; Alta Vista Creamery, Fort Worth, score 90, third premium \$2.50; Richmond Creamery, Richmond, score 90, fourth premium \$2.50.

"Premiums in class 3: Dairy butter in ten-pound tubs were awarded as follows: W. A. Ponder, Springdale Dairy Farm, Denton, score 93 1/2, first premium \$10; D. B. Lyon, Lyon's Dairy Farm, Sherman, score 89 1/2, second premium \$7.50; Mrs. W. E. Mountcastle, Cisco, score 89 1/2, third premium \$5.

"Premiums in class 4: Dairy butter in ten-pound prints were awarded as follows: W. A. Ponder, Springdale Dairy Farm, Denton, score 93, first premium \$10; A. B. Rust & Sons, Grand Prairie, score 91 1/2, second premium \$7.50; Pat Colgin, Gatesville, score 90 1/2, third premium \$5.

"Best exhibit creamery butter: Yorktown Creamery, Yorktown, score 93, one fine pair of pennyweight scales, to be used in Babcock and moisture test

work, offered by Torsion Balance Company, New York, N. Y.

"Best exhibit of dairy butter: W. A. Ponder, Denton, Texas, score 93 1/2, one-half dozen patent adjustable surveying James Scintory cow stanchions, offered by Wallace E. Crumb, Forrestville, Conn.

"Best exhibit of butter, any make, creamery and dairy butter in competition: W. A. Ponder, Denton, score 93 1/2, sweepstakes, gold medals.

"The following received diplomas from State Fair of Texas for exhibits of butter scoring over 93: W. A. Ponder, Denton, score 93 1/2; W. A. Ponder, Denton, 93; Yorktown Creamery, Yorktown, 93.

"The comments made by Professor Ed H. Webster, chief of the dairy division, department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., who judged the butter and commented on the improvement of each individual package, will be sent out to everyone making entry. It is hoped that the same may be the cause of a general improvement in the butter made by those who exhibited their products.

"When Mr. Webster was asked the chief objection there was to the butter shown, he stated it was the churning of either under-ripe cream, giving the butter a flat flavor, or the churning of over-ripe cream, giving the butter undesirable flavors. He very strongly recommended the use of a good active starter and churning the cream when it contains 5-10 of 1 per cent lactic acid. This acid test is very simple and should be employed by every butter maker until it becomes natural for him to judge the acidity of cream without actually testing it.

"It is hoped that those who make entries at the State Fair will be encouraged by these comments and will try to do better at the San Antonio Fair Nov. 9-24. The dairy exhibit at the State Fair was one of the best on the grounds, and we hope that the San Antonio butter show will be even better in number of exhibits and in quality than the one referred to and that the dairymen and creamerymen will make it their headquarters while on the grounds.

Range in Texas Reported Good

Reports of Cattle Inspectors
Generally Optimistic

Reports received at the headquarters of the Cattle Raisers Association of Texas for the past week indicate that shipments of cattle continue and that the range condition is generally reported as being good. Some of the reports are as follows:

San Angelo—Cattle doing well and grass is good; 57 cars shipped; fat stuff is being held back.

Beeville—Good rains; 7 cars shipped.

Victoria—Good rains; 45 cars shipped.

Amarillo—Heavy rainfall; 94 cars shipped.

Pawnee—Weather good; Texas cattle coming in for the winter.

Hebronville and Driscoll—Range dry and outlook for the winter is bad; 42 cars shipped.

Plyote—Cloudy and rain; 2 cars shipped.

Cuero—Lots of rain; 3 cars shipped.

Cowboy Dinner to Postmasters

Rough Rider Feature at Convention Here Next Week

Eleven of twelve letters received in Postmaster Barkley's morning mail assured him that postmasters of Texas would attend the convention to be held here Nov. 12 and 13.

This average, Mr. Barkley says, is being maintained each day and he predicts the largest gathering ever known at a convention of Texas postmasters.

All arrangements for the convention have been completed. A number of social events for the wives of visiting postmasters have been arranged. A big cowboy dinner on Nov. 13 for the rough rider postmasters is to be a feature.

The Success Sulky Plow

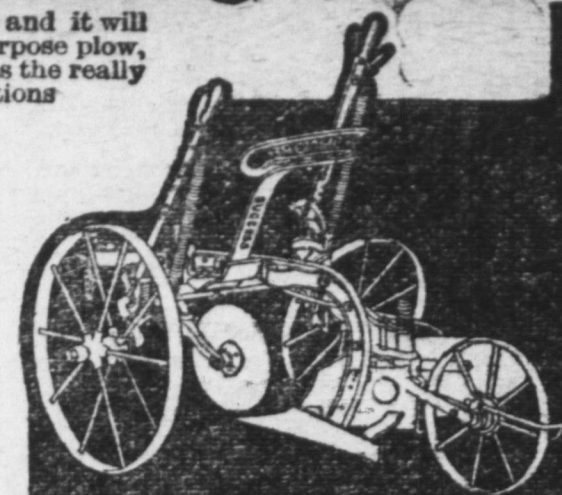
Here's a plow you can buy at a reasonable price and it will last you your lifetime. And you will have an all-purpose plow, too—does the same work and does it just as well as the really high priced plows and it has none of their complications

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.



HERE'S HOW UNCLE SAM FEEDS 10,000 NEW COMERS

Talk about the problem of feeding the laborers at Panama! Think of the difficulty of feeding 10,000 hungry foreigners on their arrival. Almost the first thing the immigrant at Ellis Island wishes to do after he has passed the examination department is to buy something to eat and to carry on his railroad journey, for the majority of immigrants leave New York as quickly as they are "passed." Being utterly unfamiliar with American money and with our prices, they would be overcharged and given incorrect change were protection not extended by the government authorities. During a few minutes at the food counter, where great piles of cardboard boxes of food were piled up, we stopped to watch the purchasers and to hear the clerk behind the counter exercise his skill in speaking the seven languages which he commands. A sign hanging over this counter attracted our eyes. It was printed in several different tongues, and read: "Square deal to all. Sixteen ounces to the pound. Correct

change. Criticism invited. Harry Balfre." Since Mr. Balfre has assumed the position of commissary, the food sold to immigrants is packed in pasteboard boxes carried by small handles, supplanting the former method of tossing the different articles of food into a paper bag, which nine times out of ten in a few moments after its sale burst at the bottom. The boxes of food are sold for 50c and \$1, according to size. Their prices are marked in several languages on the ends of the boxes, and the list of contents with corresponding price of each article is pasted on the side, so that even the most suspicious purchaser may know before he parts with his money what he is to get. A box was picked up from the counter, and its contents as listed were: Two pounds of bread, 8 cents; one pound cervelat sausage, 22 cents; five sandwiches, 20 cents; four pies, 20 cents; two boxes of cakes, 20 cents; oranges or apples, 10 cents. There was sufficient to last a family for a day. The 50-cent boxes contained the same foods in less quantity.

KILLS FARMER AND ENDS OWN LIFE

Two Well Known Clarksville Planters
Are Dead as the Result of a
Shooting Affray

CLARKSVILLE, Texas, Nov. 5.—F. A. Thomason and J. A. Duffy, two well known farmers living several miles southeast of Clarksville, in the Garvinsville community, are dead as the result of one of the most surprising tragedies ever enacted in Red River county. Thomason's daughter and Duffy were married several months ago, but the couple had been separated for some time. Last Friday the men met in the public road and Duffy charged Thomason with being responsible for his daughter returning home. Thomason was in a wagon at the time and drove away. Duffy at once went to the Thomason home and demanded a shotgun which he had previously left there. As soon as the gun was given him he stationed himself at an old well near the house to await the return of his father-in-law. As Thomason drove near the house Duffy fired, the shot striking Thomason above the ear and producing instantaneous death. Seeing that he had killed his father-in-law, Duffy then placed the muzzle of the gun against his forehead and fired the other barrel. Both men were dead within a few minutes. The bodies were buried Saturday.

signed from his college team because he wants more time to study. A few years from now the incident may be offered as evidence that he is subject to brainstorms.

SHIP MAY BE LOST

British Captain Sights an American
Steamer Low in Water

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 5.—Captain Balfour, master of the British steamship Combemere, who was quoted as reporting the missing ship Arthur M. Sewall off Cape Flattery, denies the interview.

Captain Balfour states he sighted a four-masted American ship about 7 o'clock Sunday morning seven miles west of Edz Point. The ship was seen but a few minutes. She was low in the water and rigged like the Sewall. The ship sighted was undoubtedly the Erskine M. Phelps, sister ship to the Sewall, which arrived at Seattle yesterday.

PLOT TO KILL KAISER

English Detectives Unearth Plan to
Slay Emperor

LONDON, Nov. 5.—It is rumored that Scotland Yard has unearthed a plot to kill the kaiser during his forthcoming visit. English socialists had planned an elaborate demonstration along the line of march, but detectives refuse to say whether the plot is connected with these demonstrations.

"Taft is in the lead," claim his friends. In that case his rivals will have to wait until he gets out on the broad prairies before they can pass him.

So far the astronomers are not asserting that the President's "policy" is responsible for the new batch of sun spots.

Wants All To Know--

Roding, Ga., Sept. 12, 1906.
MESSRS. E. C. DEWITT & CO.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Yours of the 6th to hand. In reply will say, most assuredly use my letter in any way you see fit for the benefit of the suffering. I will answer all correspondence as to my own case. I recommend KODOL to all I hear grumbling about their stomachs, and have bought many their first bottle. All that is required is a trial of KODOL. It talks for itself.

Yours very truly,
C. N. CORNELL

Kodol For Dyspepsia

digests what you eat, takes the strain off of the heart, and contributes nourishment, strength and health to every organ of the body. For indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Inflammation of the mucous membranes, Linings of the Stomach and Digestive Tract, Nervous Dyspepsia, and Catarrh of the Stomach.

Conforms to National
Pure Food and Drug Law

DIGESTS WHAT
YOU EAT

Sold by H. T. PANGBURN & CO.

Blacklegoids

Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination
for the prevention of

BLACKLEG IN CATTLE

NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.

Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY
HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.
NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

CATTLE

Lee Bros., of San Angelo, have made another addition to their already fine herd by purchasing at Kansas City the famous Hereford bull, Privateer 2d, \$22,133, for \$800. The sale topped the Hereford prices paid at the Kansas City show. Privateer 2d was owned by Cargill & McMillan.

"I declare, it beats all the way these men on the ranges are improving the quality of their cattle," said Irving Rich, manager of the Swift Packing Company plant in Kansas City. Mr. Rich was walking the top of the fences around the car lot division of the show at the time, looking down upon the different breeds of young cattle on exhibition in that division. "The contrast between these range cattle today, compared with a few years ago, are simply great. A few years ago they were the unshapely long horned racers that were hard to fatten and make good, while today they are as round and plump as a picture. They show high breeding, and possess just that quality that makes them the very best beef cattle in the world. If these fangements keep on improving in the next few years as they have in the past, I don't know what kind of cattle we will have."

A load of Ayrshire cattle were stabled this morning at the fine stock pavilion, says the Kansas City Drovers Telegram. They were purchased by W. A. McDonald for his Arizona ranch, and will wait here for another bunch of the same kind coming from Nebraska. The load includes bulls, cows and calves, seventeen in all, and a stranger among them is a Dutch Belted bull, a rare animal in this country. The Ayrshires are primarily dairy cattle, but have some tendency to put on flesh. They are natives of Southwestern Scotland. They are good foragers. The Ayrshires in this shipment are red and white flecked; one bull is all white, with flecked head. The Dutch Belted cattle are from Holland, where it is used for dairy purposes. Crossbreds from Belted stock inherit the characteristics of the bull, all having the white belt. Their distribution in this country is narrow, the largest herds being found in New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Mississippi.

The grand champion steer in the Hereford division of the fat steer show at the Kansas City Royal was the grade steer, Spartan Grove, shown by Mousel Bros. of Cambridge, Neb., and George E. Darwin of Virginia, Gage county, Neb., who fed the steer. This was the second showing of the steer, he having won first at Lincoln, Neb., at the state fair there. To win the grand championship here in the kind of a contest he had was quite a ribbon for the steer and for the feeder as well, and altho Mr. Darwin did not give away the secret of the fitting of this fellow, he said the feed had been a thirty-day feed with a roughness of wild hay. The steer was a two-year-old of the medium large, good-feeding type, thickly and smoothly covered, and a good handler. He is the first steer shown by Mr. Darwin and is certainly a tribute to that gentleman's ability as a feeder and fatterer of cattle. Spartan Grove, the sire of this steer, was a show bull, having won first and sweepstakes as a yearling at the Nebraska state fair, and first as a two-year-old, winning over Imp. Passport there in 1904. Mr. Darwin has a small herd of Herefords at his farm near Virginia, Gage county, Neb., and is breeding Hereford cattle of just the type this steer is—good feeding kind and of the medium large type.

For ten years F. M. Bourn of Colorado, Texas, has been shipping cattle to Kansas every spring, running them on pasture in the vicinity of Rosalia, and marketing them in Kansas City along during the season, says the Drovers Telegram the other day. Mr. Bourn brought in the windup shipment of cattle he had out there this season. This year he had 3,000 cattle and about 600 calves.

"In looking my affairs for this year over," said Mr. Bourn, "I find that this has been the best in all the ten years that I have been operating in Kansas. The spring was backward, and the season did not open up very promising. But when the grass started, it came along very fast, and was of an extra good quality. The cattle put on fat faster than in any previous years and sold higher. All season I have been selling wet cows at \$2.65 and \$2.85, a price 50 cents above other seasons, while the dry cows brought \$3 to \$3.75, which was correspondingly higher than previous seasons. All the calves sold well, ranging from \$6 to \$7. In summing up the business, I find that it has

been more profitable than I anticipated and more satisfactory than in previous years."

"Looks like a lost run of shad," remarked an old-time South Dakotan as he surveyed a sea of bovine horns in the western division of the Kansas City yard and watched a trio of brand inspectors work the cattle.

"But they seem to come," suggested a bystander.

"Yes, but it's liquidation," replied the South Dakotan man. "Look at those cows and heifers and that array of calves. Their presence means that the settler is chasing the cattelman off his range. Pretty soon those brand inspectors will be out of a job because the need of brands will not exist."

"There's a bunch of cow stuff that tells its own story," continued the South Dakotan. "It comes from the Keeline ranch over in Wyoming. The Keelines have cashed in all their breeding cattle and stocked their range with sheep. They're going to carry 50,000 ewes if they can get enough help for the lambing season. Sheep require more labor than cattle, but people like the Keelines have been forced to resort

to them to keep other sheep bands off their range.

"There's another sign of clean-up. That bunch comes from the big pasture of the Lake-Tomb Company on the Standing Rock agency. Tom Tomb says they are going out of business and have given up their pasture. This means liquidating 20,000 cattle this summer. There's a shortage ahead and not much foresight is needed to detect it."

A Miss Johnson of Kansas City has built a nine-room house without assistance, but if she ever marries she will probably insist on her husband putting up the screen doors.

In Belleville, N. J., they have been slaughtering horses to feed show lions, because the price of beef is too high. Here's where even the horses find the cost of living no joke.

While the Spanish people are shouting "Long live the King!" Alphonso's medical advisers are quietly advising him to cut out the cigarettes.

Now that the President has spent some time in the canebrakes, it will be difficult to convince some of his friends that he cannot carry Louisiana if he runs again.

November 9 Is Union Cotton Day

D. J. Niell Issues an Address to Farmers of State

The executive committee of the Farmers' State Union resumed work Monday morning counting the vote of local unions on proposed amendments to the constitution of the state union and will not complete the count before Tuesday.

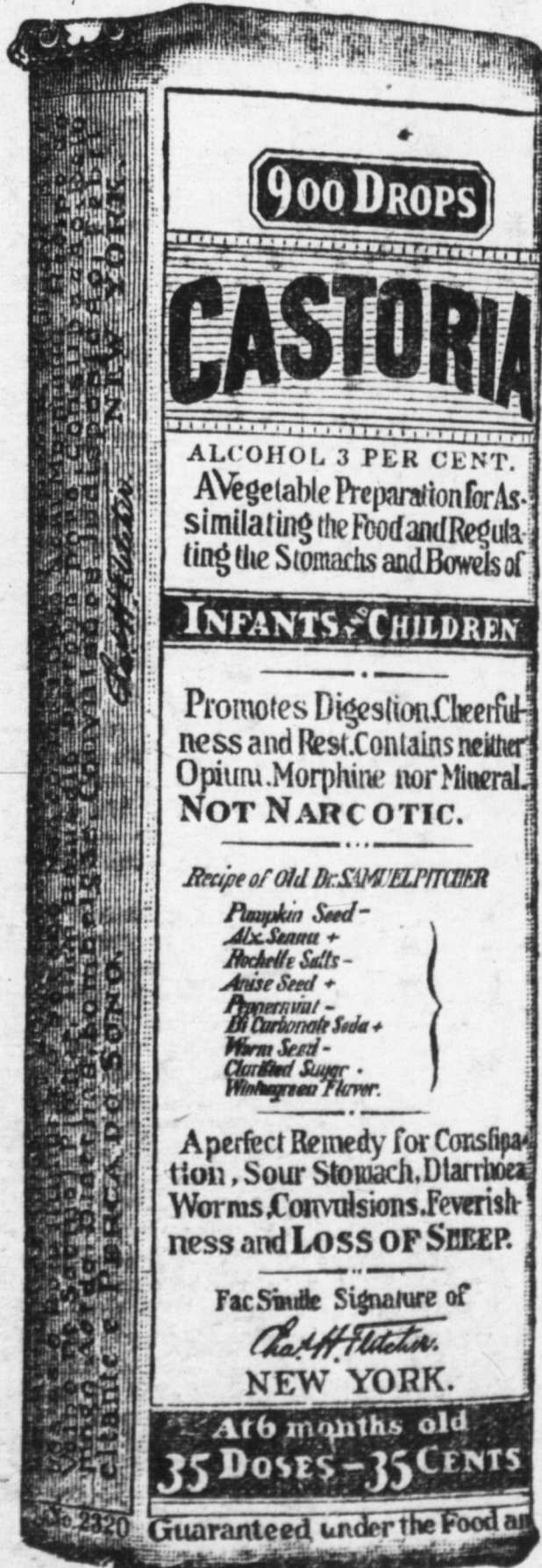
Monday morning President Niell issued an address to the farmers of the state designating Nov. 9 as "Union Cotton Day," which is to be a sort of rallying day for all friends of union cotton when pledges will be renewed and an attempt will be made to secure new members.

A Thoughtless Druggist.

ONLY a thoughtless druggist would offer a preparation without the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher when Castoria is called for; the "delicate, faint and flickering light" that joins baby's life to its devoted parents being too sacred, to the self-respecting druggist, to be trifled with.

For over thirty years Mr. Fletcher has given, and still gives, his personal attention to the preparation of Castoria. It has won the confidence of mothers and physicians everywhere—never harmed the tiniest babe. This cannot be said of Imitations, Counterfeits and the "Just-as-good" rot.

The thoughtless druggist only offers the counterfeit because of a few pennies more profit. Any new preparation can be but an experiment, and they are experiments—mere guess work—irrespective of what their sponsors may say for them. It is experience of over thirty years, against wild and injudicious experiment.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. 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.

Talks With Texas Stock Farmers

B. J. Brothers was found in the Live Stock Exchange with his brother, R. L. Brothers. He was born in Gonzales county, too, but as he said: "I left a good country for a better."

"I am now living at Quanah in the Panhandle and think that we have as fine a country as one can pick up in many days' travel. We have made no failure this year in any of our industries but just duplicated last year. Our crops are very fine and the yields will be enormous. From Wichita up to Clarendon is as fine a body of land as Texas can show and the produce raised this year the barns won't hold. If the staked plains and Panhandle were once written of as a desert, whoever did the writing must have gotten his facts from a man who never lived up there."

Captain S. P. Butt of Childress was in the city looking round and, like all Panhandlers, was ready to say good things about his county.

"I think that our section is in as good condition as I have ever seen it," said he, "and the people who have been there for a decade or more are now reaping a reward for their faith in its outcome. All of our crops are good and cotton is making an excellent yield. I am not doing much farming now myself, but am still paying some attention to hogs which are a paying proposition. With the capacity of our country for raising feed stuff, raising hogs is a good proposition and as hog diseases are absolutely almost unknown that makes it better. I am, in addition to my other matters, connected with the banking business in Childress."

W. O. Stamps is the ribbon cane man of Upshur county, Texas. His postoffice is Climer, R. F. D. No. 5. He brought along a fine exhibit of the manufactured syrup to the fair, and in addition had the cane growing right at hand to show people just what he made his syrup out of.

"Here are samples; taste and be convinced," said he, "good, ain't it? I use the regular ribbon cane, which you see there. I also grow Japan sugar cane, for seed purposes, for that class of farmers who want more and better syrup than any sorghum, or misnamed seeded ribbon cane, will make. It does well on dry land, that is comparatively dry land. It roots deep and often produces fifteen or twenty tons of cane per acre. The syrup has a fine flavor and crystallizes as readily as syrup from red cane. The seed must be protected from the frost the same as any other sugar cane."

J. W. Blair was another Panhandler who was down at the fair, representing Floyd county, and whose residence was at Floydada, the county seat of Floyd county. "We have this exhibit here to convince the black land people that there is other land in the state which will grow stuff just as well as their black lands," said Mr. Blair; "and I think that when they have, once looked upon this show of what we can raise up with us, they will be ready to admit that we can raise some pumpkins too. Wheat did very well this year, and so did oats. Kaffir and milo you see were good and all other things in the same form. We have a fine, high, healthy country, and it has now proved to be a good agricultural one. We have had good crops this year and grass is good and cattle fat. We will have a railroad soon, and then our main trouble will be over."

W. B. Hampton lives in Quanah and was found looking over the stock yards and the Live Stock Exchange. He is very familiar with the conditions up where he lives and freely explains why the Quanah section of the Panhandle is just the choicest location in the lot. As these Panhandle people are all tuned up to the same key, it is hard at times to judge which has the best, but they have all gotten a magnificent country which has amazed people with its productiveness which has been kept hidden since the day of the buffalo by the cowman, who considered it especially provided by the Lord for him to graze cattle over, and for that purpose it was the best only.

"Whatever the old time cattle men may have told, the fact is that we have just the top of Texas when it comes to agriculture and stock farming," said Mr. Hampton, "and the whole world is beginning to find it out. Of course we advertise ourselves but it is getting so we don't have to. Cotton is fine with us and all feed crops are just as good as can be. Grass was never better and in consequence cattle are in good shape, and will winter well."

R. L. Brothers of Gonzales county, a ranchman, was on the market smiling, altho the market was against cowmen at this time. He is a young

man, a native of Gonzales county, and gets his mail at Slayden.

"Cotton will make a quarter of a bale to the acre in many places, but the average the county over," said Mr. Brothers, "will be a little less, probably between a fourth and a fifth. Our corn crop is a fairly good one. Grass is good and cattle are in fine shape and will winter well. I do not handle stock cattle any more since land has gotten so high, it does not pay and not many cowmen do. We grass steers bought from the stock farmers who will do all of the raising in a little while. There will be a better class of cattle when the farmer does the business, for it will pay to have good stuff when feeding has to be done. The number of cattle will also be increased in Texas. We buy them in fair condition and gentled, and then graze them and feed them if we wish. Our people and banks were prosperous when I left and there was no talk of stringency. Our banks were helping the farmers hold their cotton."

Captain H. Jackson of Boyd, Wise county, came in and was found in the Exchange building.

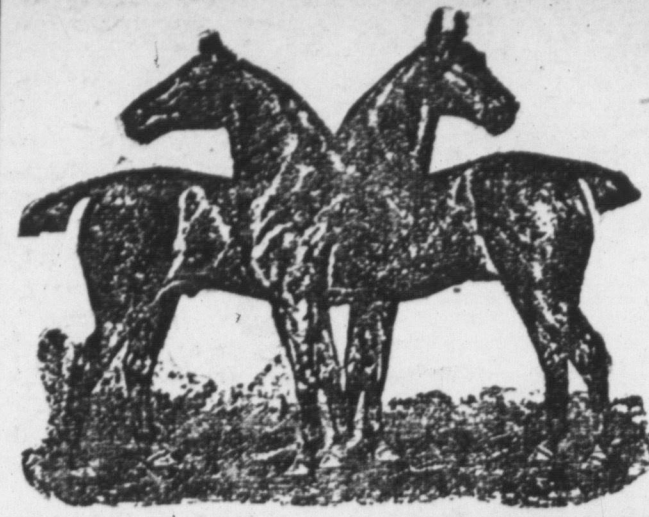
"Well, we have no money now up our way it seems," said he, "but the people are getting along all right nevertheless. We held a fair in our little burg a little while ago and it was as big a success as the Dallas one, according to size. It was free to every one, no admission charge being made. There were some good exhibits of chickens and animals with the season we have had this year. The merchants offered prizes for best poultry, horses and colts and vegetable products. I was the secretary of the fair. I think that we can worry thru the tight money times. We will continue our fair next year and I will keep you posted so that the paper can have a representative on hand. We will be glad to co-operate with our big sister in her fat stock show."

Captain G. W. Short, a well known stock farmer of Wise county, whose fine stock farm is a few miles out south of Decatur, which is Captain Short's postoffice, was in the city.

"We made no crops worth talking of this year," said he. "The wheat and oats went to fatten the green bugs, and the cotton is not much. Grass is good and cattle are doing very well now. My stock are Durham stock and full blooded at that. I exhibit them at the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show. They are in very good shape for going into the winter. Our people are in very good fix and can stand the present panic and depression much better than they can the one in 1903 that brought the famous Coxy raid on Washington. At that time I was in such a fix that about half of what I owned got caught, but this year after I have paid my store bill there will be nothing to bother me. That is the way with most of our kind in Wise county. I think that probably the banks are pursuing the best policy to protect depositors."

Captain James S. Carter was seen at the Dallas fair, where he came from his far western location with the great Barstow irrigation show of products. It was a great exhibit of what west Texas white sandy land can do when there is water with which to dampen the sand at the proper times to produce the best results.

"No, we did not get a ribbon for our exhibit as it was simply named as a Barstow exhibit, and there were no premiums offered for individual exhibits, or rather individual town exhibits. Had we called it Ward county exhibit we would have been in the running and I believe that we could have won easily, as ours, as you can see, is as good as can well be collected. Of course ours is all from irrigated land and shows up better than those exhibits that have come from sections that have been afflicted with dry weather. The Dallas fair association is not prepared just yet to take care of the agricultural exhibits, for you see we are all in tents strung in a row and the others are scattered around all over the place. It is rather mortifying to us for we cannot get as good a show in a small tent as we could in a regular hall built for the purpose. I suppose they will get things fixed right after a while. Here you see we have all kinds of vegetables and fruits, including fine grapes. Also raisins of our own make out of grapes grown in the vineyards of the Barstow country. We use a fluid for keeping the fruit which is very cheap and effectually does the work. Yes, we will bring our club into the association of clubs as soon as I get back home, that is, I will advocate it and am sure that upon my return our commercial club will take the matter up with the secretary



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

of the associated clubs, Mr. O. P. Thomas of Abilene, and there is no doubt that they will be members before the meeting at Stamford on the 19th of November."

J. L. Gamble was down from Memphis, Texas, with a collection of the fine products of Hall county. The exhibit was gotten up by Grundy Bros., well known citizens of Hall county, and who have resided in that section for many years and know its virtues perfectly. Mr. Gamble is an able representative of that county and was perfectly familiar with every phase of the agricultural and horticultural propositions as they exist in his county and section. "This exhibit," said he, "is just a fair sample of what the ordinary crops are in our county. There has been no effort made to make it up and dress it, but it speaks for itself. We raise every article that you see and in quantities. You can go onto any farmer's place in our county and find in his barns or growing in his fields just such corn, cotton, alfalfa, kaffir corn, milo maize, potatoes of both kinds, oats and in fact every thing in the agricultural line. You do not have to select, but shut your eyes and grab a sample and it will be just as good as what is left and no better. The yield of cotton this year is from a half to three-quarters of a bale to the acre. Maize, kaffir and Indian corn from thirty to forty bushels per acre. Wheat from 12 to twenty bushels per acre, and oats from thirty-five to fifty bushels per acre; millet and sorghum from one and one-half to three tons per acre; alfalfa, tho in the experimental stage as yet, has yielded three to four cuttings per year with an average of 1,500 to 2,000 pounds at a cutting per acre. Crops are good; grass is good; stock of all kinds are good and the people are all law-abiding, good people, too."

J. W. Miller of Gaines county is a patriotic man with great hapes for the future of his section. He is county clerk of his county with his headquarters in Seminole, the county seat of Gaines county. He was down in charge of the exhibit sent by his county to the fair and as he is a cultivator of the soil himself, he was a very proper man for the work.

"We have had plenty of rain," said Mr. Miller, "and the grass is very fine. There has been an abundance of water all thru the summer and crops are fine. Cotton will make three-fourths of a bale to the acre; corn, 40 bushels to the acre; milo maize and kaffir corn, from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre average over the county. Peanuts are turning out 60 bushels. Sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, onions, tomatoes and all garden products have made good yields. Forrest trees planted out this spring have made a growth of eight feet. Water in wells can be had at 60 feet and the water is the best soft water in the world, and in inexhaustible quantities. Watermelons by the carload weighing 120 pounds each are of common occurrence. We have a fine climate, the altitude of the county being something like 3,000 feet. Lands are cheap and can be bought on good terms for from \$5 to \$15 per acre. We have an auto line from the railroad at Midland which will carry passengers to our town in four hours. Our county is situated due west of Fort Worth. We have a club in our town and have

become members of the Associated Clubs and will have an exhibit at Fort Worth. Anything that is necessary to advertise our section legitimately will be aided."

J. F. Bustin had a fine exhibit of the agricultural possibilities of Andrews county at the fair. He lives at the famous west Texas lake known as "Shafter Lake," and certainly deserves praise for the good selection of products for showing outsiders what can be done in the agricultural line in the red sands of his country. Cotton, corn, kaffir corn, milo maize, potatoes, onions and in fact everything that one can imagine can grow out of the earth, and along with it a sample of the soil the stuff grew in.

"We have a great country," said he, "and when the people find out what is to be had at a reasonable price there will be a big run to get hold of some of the land. What we have is a fair sample of what can be raised and that without irrigation in our section. Of course in a tent we cannot make such a display as we would like, but we had rather have a dry goods box than to miss letting people know what we have for them. Lands are still reasonable with us and can be had in any sized bod a person wishes. The soil in our county is for the most part a sandy loam ranging from a rich chocolate to a deep red. The sub soil is a red joint clay. Enough black soil to make it last and enough sand to hold moisture. Good, pure freestone water can be had in abundance at a depth of from 20 to 100 feet. It is truly a land of wells and windmills. Every home has one or two wells and a surface tank, usually stocked with fish. The altitude is 3,000 feet above sea level, and gives us a delightful climate with night that are never warm but always cool and refreshing to the weary man. The 'chill tonic man' would surely starve to death out with us for want of a customer for his cures."

"I am glad to know of the Associated Clubs and the headquarters that are to be established in Fort Worth, and will send a few specimens of our products as soon as I get back home, and will have our club join the association."

A VOICE FROM KANSAS.

Write Shrader for something that will make you more money than anything you ever raised on your farm. They are not alone prize winners, but will win for you the dollars at market price. We now have about 200 little fellows which we will be offering at a sacrifice, on account of the crop shortage. They are worth double the money we ask for them. We also have one of our head bedders for sale, Crimson Meddler 62655, sired by Crimson Wonder. He is a fine hog out of prize winning stock on both sides and will make some one lots of money. Look up our ad elsewhere in this journal.
MR. AND MRS. HENRY SHRADER,
Wanneta, Kan.

Whether or not corn is king, it must be conceded that the dairy cow is queen.

SAN ANTONIO INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

Nov. 9 to 24. Excursion rates daily via I. & G. N. R. R., for Railroad Day, Nov. 21, extremely low rates. The Fair that's different from all others. See I. & G. N. Agents.

POULTRY

Seventeen Dollars Per Hen

Mrs. A. L. Treat of Minnesota, whose profits have reached the above figure, relates her experience in a recent number of the Poultry Herald, as follows:

In the spring of 1900 we purchased the eggs which produced the foundation of our prize winning flock of White Plymouth Rocks. These three settings were carefully placed under as many hens.

In due time twenty-five downy chicks emerged from the shells, and twenty-four of them grew to maturity. Never were chicks more closely watched or more carefully cared for. Their rapid growth was astonishing, and they developed into seventeen lusty cockerels and seven beautiful pullets, some of which might have been prize winners had we taken them to the poultry show. We selected what we thought to be the best cockerel and he, with the seven pullets, made the foundation of the flock which graces our yards at the present time.

The winter of 1901 we attended the Minnesota state show which was held in St. Paul. Never before having attended a poultry exhibit, and not knowing the quality of our birds, we made no entry. This was a mistake, for we found our birds compared very favorably with those we saw, and we would have learned much more had our own birds been on exhibition.

The pullets proved to be fine layers and began laying in December. Trap nets were installed and an individual egg record kept. One hen had 293 eggs in ten months to her credit, and proved an excellent layer during the four and one-half years we owned her. One other hen laid 187 eggs in nine months and another 170.

It is sometimes said: "Oh, I don't want fancy fowls; I want hens to fill the egg basket." Why not combine the two qualities and add to the value of your bird? Many people, when passing, stop to admire our flock and it is often remarked, "I never saw so beautiful a flock of chickens." One lady who buys broilers and roasters from us says, "They are so white and pretty, they taste better." That may be only a fancy, but a pure-bred bird of fine quality will always be first choice whether for fancy or market purposes.

In 1902 we exhibited our birds for the first time. We entered two cockerels, two hens and two pullets. Four of the birds were winners.

Denton County Poultry Show

We will hold the first exhibition of the Denton County Poultry and Pet Stock Association in the city of Denton, Nov. 27, 28 and 29, 1907. It is the intention of the management of this show to make it the best first exhibit ever held in Texas, and they are going to offer, in addition to the regular premiums, enough cash as specials to do so. Send to Claud Grant, secretary, for the catalogue; it will be ready soon. We want you to send an exhibit to the Denton show. Equal rights to all and special privileges to none, will be the motto. H. B. Savage will judge. We extend to the faciers a cordial invitation to send a string of birds. Twenty-five dollars cash will be given to the best pen in show, "Bantams excluded." J. M. MARTIN, Vice President.

Poultry Points

Broken glass is too sharp to use for grit, as it has been known to puncture the crop.

Self feeding fountains have been discarded by some, because they are not cleaned often enough.

The winter dust bath should not be neglected. It should be prepared from the dry, fine road dust so plentiful in the fall.

Cold storage men make a good profit on eggs. Last winter in some places they paid 11 cents per dozen and sold for 38 cents per dozen.

A growing chick is like a growing boy—his appetite is alarming. Feed him plenty and he will mature into a strong and healthy man.

Charcoal for poultry is easily obtained by sifting ashes. It is better to sift it than to throw it to them in the ashes.

The hen on the farm often comes to the rescue when everything else fails. It is hard times indeed when she does not do her full share toward paying bills and taxes.

This is a good line of reasoning: If the ordinary barnyard fowl does well, and is profitable, why is there not more profit in pure breeds which grow faster, grow larger and lay more eggs?

Every drinking trough should be covered by a screen of some kind to prevent the fowls from wading in it. They always will stand in it and make the water impure for drinking purposes.

There will probably be no cheap eggs

this winter. The poultry business is not overdone yet. All kinds of poultry products are scarce, very scarce, and high, very high.

The consumption of eggs is on the increase. Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma March and April eggs are considered the best for storing because the whites are firmer and hold up better.

There is no place where the mites are more apt to thrive than in a dirty nest. All nests should be made movable so that they can be easily cleaned. They should be scalded with hot suds, and sprinkled with insect powder. All old nests should be burned and fresh nests made.

FARMERS' PRESIDENT SEES SILVER LINING

Declares Recent Money Stringency Means Good Price for Cotton—Amendment Carries

President D. J. Neill of the State Farmers' Union claims that the present flurry in financial circles is the best thing on earth that could have happened for the cotton producers of Texas, and that it will result in the farmers getting 15c, if not more, for their cotton. Seen at headquarters Saturday afternoon, he said:

"The shutting down on withdrawal of money by the banks is good for the farmer. No money can be had for buying cotton, and farmers will be compelled to hold what they have, and it will be their salvation. The flurry will soon be over and by the time it is there will be such a demand by the markets of the world that the farmer will get his price.

"Cotton sales all over Texas have practically ceased and will not be resumed until the price demanded by the farmers is paid them. I don't believe fifty bales of cotton were sold in Texas Friday. Farmers are not complaining of the financial situation like some other people; in fact, it is amusing to them, for they are going to come out on top.

"At De Leon the farmers, brokers and merchants got together Friday and came to an understanding and the farmers will offer no cotton on the market until better prices prevail. The merchants and bankers agreed to carry the farmers and the farmers are feeling like a school boy on a holiday.

"At Gorman farmers met and talked over the financial situation. There was nobody offering to buy cotton, for there was no money to be had, and the farmers were glad of it. They are a unit in their determination to hold cotton, and the financial situation will help them do it.

"The executive committee has completed the count on one only of the amendments to the constitution—the one that gives locals the right to appeal to the county union. That amendment was carried by 18,000 majority."

PRIZES AT SAN ANTONIO

Now that the Dallas fair is over and we have all had more experience in making and shipping butter and in conducting butter shows, let us make the San Antonio International Fair butter show a greater success than the show at Dallas. I hope that every creamery in Texas, particularly south Texas, will have an exhibit at the San Antonio fair. The premiums offered by the San Antonio Fair Association are very liberal, as follows:

Class 1—Creamery Butter in twenty-pound tubs: First premium, \$10; second, \$7.50; third, \$5.

Class 2—Creamery butter in one-pound prints: First premium, \$10; second, \$7.50; third, \$5.

Class 3—Dairy butter in ten-pound tubs or crocks: First premium, \$10; second, \$7.50; third, \$5.

Class 4—Ten pounds dairy butter in one-pound prints: First premium, \$10; second, \$7.50; third, \$5.

Class 5—Best exhibit of butter in any of the foregoing classes: Sweepstakes, gold medal; all butter scoring 93 or over, diplomas; additional premiums as follows:

Best exhibit creamery butter made up from winners class 1 and 2, one pair of fine pennyweight scales, offered by Torsion Balance Company of New York City.

Best exhibit dairy butter, made up from winners in classes 3 and 4, one half dozen adjustable swinging James Sanitary cow stanchions, offered by Wallace B. Crumb, Forrestville, Conn.

Sweepstakes butter, all classes, one barrel, 50 2½-pound sacks, famous Wyandotte Cleanser and Cleaner, offered by J. B. Ford Co., Wyandotte, Mich.

The premiums above noted should be sufficient inducement for every butter maker in Texas to send an exhibit to the San Antonio fair. B. D. White, in charge creamery construction and

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine

Makes Weak Nerves Strong.

It can be relied upon in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, brought on by over-work, or great mental effort.

It restores Nervous Energy.

It allays irritation.

It assists the Nerve Cells to generate nerve force.

Its soothing influence upon the nerves brings restful sleep—nature's rest period so essential to the tired, worn-out mind and body.

For Headache, Neuralgia,

or any pain or distress, you will find almost instant relief by taking

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

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

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

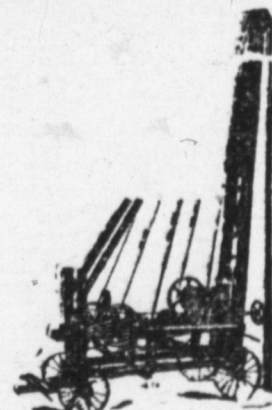
butter investigation of the government, will probably be the judge. The butter will be judged Monday, Nov. 11, and all entries must be in by Nov. 8. For entry blanks, shipping cards, etc., address, C. O. Moser, superintendent San Antonio International Dairy Show, Denison, Texas.

Uncle Joe Cannon doesn't need the \$50,000 a year, but if the motion made in Michigan is seconded all over the country he might consider the propriety of accepting the job that goes with that salary.

Primary Movement
CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The opening movement of grain consists of the receipts and shipments.
Wheat—Receipts, 1,013,000; shipments, 941,000.
Corn—Receipts, 261,000; shipments, 232,000.

What Mr. Harriman and Mr. Fish think of each other would make interesting reading matter, but the postal authorities would never let it go thru the mails.

Well Drilling Machinery

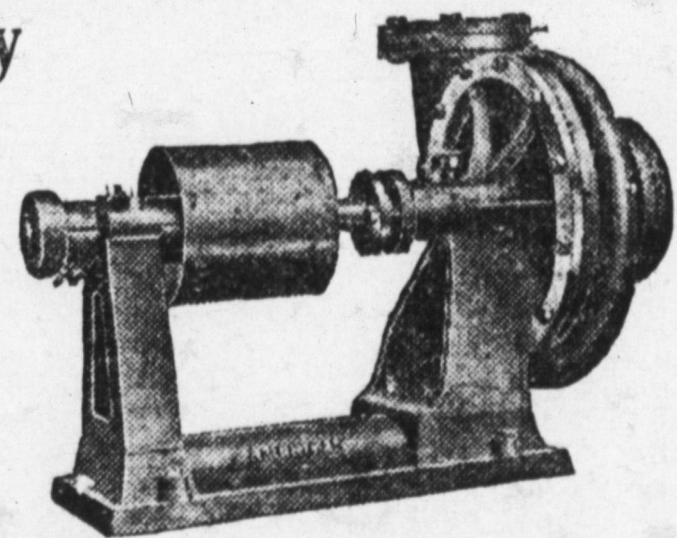


Drilling Machine.

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

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.

The Texas Stockman-Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

OFFICERS:

President—J. 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.

THIRTY YEARS IN TEXAS

The Texico Trumpet has some interesting paragraphs about a truck gardener near there. It says:

W. P. Waggener last spring planted thirty-five acres of his claim, about two miles northwest of Texico to garden truck.

He has no means of irrigation other than the natural rainfall, not even a well on his place. In spite of this he has kept two truck wagons daily calling on the trade in Texico and Farwell.

He has four acres planted to onions and will gather 1,200 bushels from this patch.

He has two acres of sweet potatoes that will produce 400 bushels.

He has three acres in cantaloupes that will yield 600 crates.

He has two acres in tomatoes that will produce 300 bushels.

His fruit and vegetables are without blemishes, of large size and fine flavor.

He has two acres in cabbages which are good yield and quality.

Turnips and beets he will have in carload quantities.

And thirty years ago the truck garden was a part of the Comanche's hunting ground. The amount of produce sold from it this year tells

plainly enough how the country round about has been settled.

Up in Yellow House canyon, where the Indians had fastnesses which few white men ever saw until the late '70s, they are now raising alfalfa and hogs, corn and oats. When the capitol syndicate ranch was transferred to Texas in exchange for the state capitol building, the owners of the ranch considered it an expedition into the wilds to visit the tract. They came to Fort Worth, went from there to Big Springs, and drove the remainder of the distance in wagons, killing buffalo and antelope along the way for fresh meat.

Texas will not develop in as many astonishing ways during the next thirty years as it has during the same period past. Yet no one is rash enough to say what will not be accomplished in the state during the next third of a century.

THE PROBLEM OF MARKETING

The El Paso Herald is complaining because the merchants of El Paso are not doing anything toward developing the rich valley which lies above the city. The Herald says that for ten years not only has nothing been done towards encouraging agricultural and horticultural pursuits in this section, one of the best adapted for the purpose to be found in the United States, but that even the harmful practice of inflating land values and cutting fertile farming tracts into suburban lots has been encouraged until now very little is contributed to the produce of the city from the region which ought to give it most.

Recently The Telegram called attention to the fact that in Fort Worth we are paying 15 cents for an order of tomatoes, consisting of a single tomato shipped from California or Mexico when we ought to be paying not more than ten cents for an order of two or three tomatoes raised somewhere in Texas. The season for raising tomatoes in Texas is by no means ended.

Read the story of El Paso's valley as the Herald tells it:

Have we done our best, in the last five years, to develop our wonderful valley? No, most emphatically, no! We have done so little that it is hardly worth mentioning. We have kept the farmers out, and have boosted real estate prices. We have not encouraged the home farming industry. The facts are all against us. In every possible way we have blocked or neglected the profitable exploitation of our agricultural resources. No roads, no bridges, thousands of acres of cultivated land on the west side whose owners find it easier to go to La Cruces than to El Paso. The east side almost a desert for 30 miles north. And whatever recent farming development there is, is mainly in New Mexico, and has resulted from no effort of ours.

Old timers in the valley can tell of splendid sweet potatoes rotting in the ground by hundreds of bushels, because there was no market open to them here. They can tell you of hundreds of bushels of fine plums, grown within a few miles of your tables, which were spilled in the road because the groccymen and commission men in El Paso refused to buy them at any price, while they were buying California and Mexican fruit not nearly so choice. The local merchants have in the past charged prohibitive prices for fruits, while thousands of crates were being wasted within sight. One man offered to sell his whole pear crop on the trees at \$1.50 per tree, running at least 200 pounds per tree, less than a cent a pound, and there were no takers. What do you pay for luscious Bartlett pears like those? Ten, 12, 15 cents a pound? And where does your money go? And all the towns and camps around us buy from California and Colorado. We might save at home 75 to 90 per cent of what we pay for fruits and vegetables, but we seem to prefer to send away everything but the wages of the commission man and the retailer.

The Herald has reason to grow eloquent. But El Paso is not unique. Other sections of Texas can tell similar stories.

Come home to Fort Worth. What has this city done during the past thirty years to develop that wonderfully fertile West Fork valley lying northwest of the city which could have fed us all these years? Go to Azle or Springtown and hear farmers tell you about peaches rotting on the trees, grapes going to waste on the vines, and farm produce selling for prices less than one-half those given in Fort Worth, all because there has been no means of quick communication between the producing section and the consumers. We were buying peaches last summer from East Texas and paying somebody, either commission man or retailer, for the freight, while less than

forty miles away peaches equally good could not find a buyer. Fort Worth hopes to improve this condition when the Beardley interurban is completed, but even then all the problems will not be solved.

For some reason there appears to be a greater demand for vegetables and fruits raised out of the state than those produced at home. Texas people do not always call for Texas pears or plums or peaches when buying fruits. They want, many of them, Colorado potatoes. Men smoke cigars imported from Cuba when the United States department of agriculture is declaring that the best tobacco in the world can be raised on our own soil.

There appears to be only one remedy and that is organization among producers not only to sell, but to market intelligently and to induce consumers to choose their products in preference to everything else. Van Zandt county has done something in this direction in accomplishing the demand which induces sorghum buyers to call for Van Zandt ribbon syrup. East Texas has done something in making people call for east Texas Elberta peaches. But the surface has only been scratched.

Why is it that the majority of the cantaloupes raised in the Vernon country, surpassing those of Colorado, are shipped out of the state while in Fort Worth we are buying melons shipped from Colorado?

Something is radically wrong. As The Telegram has before remarked, Texas is feeding the world and buying its own feed somewhere else. Form the habit of calling for home products and insisting on getting them. If Texas fruits and vegetables weren't the best in the world, there would be some excuse for not doing so. The producers have their work to do in pushing their products systematically, effectively and intelligently. When everybody gets to working together Texas will be a richer state and everybody will be much more satisfied.

PRIZES NOT EVERYTHING

There will be a disposition, now that the Dallas fair prizes have been awarded, for many counties which took firsts on various exhibits to throw too much emphasis on their awards.

It is a source for much local pride when a county can lead in some line at the state fair, but prizes are not everything. The most useful counties in the state, the ones to which the home-seeker's eyes should first turn, are those which produce the best average crops year in and year out, despite unfavorable conditions. The counties in which the total agricultural and live stock production shows the highest value per capita of population, are the ones where it is safe to buy a home and settle down to live.

A blue ribbon is a good thing for any county, and the local pride it fosters is a stimulation to greater effort, but fifty farmers who made good livings and increased their bank deposits mean more than one who specialized and got the merit of the judges.

Varied crops are the foundation of agricultural success. The specialties are valuable chiefly because they furnish ideals toward which others can strive.

W. D. Boydston says that he now has all the seeds to the —B. Q. Ranch and will place it on the market in small tracts. This will be one of the best things that has ever been done for Baird. Would that some of the other big land owners next to town would do likewise. We would have that 5,000 in less than 12 months.—Baird Star.

Settlement of small tracts helps nearby cities greatly. Around Fort Worth only a small fraction of the land is settled as it should be. Hundreds of acres of bottom lands would make ideal truck farms but little is so used. A population of 10,000 independent of Fort Worth could be supported from the bottom lands within a three-mile radius of the city limits, and the vegetables and fruit produced would add greatly to the supply of Fort Worth markets as well as increasing the values of Tarrant county.

Every now and then one comes across a newspaper item that reminds him that Mr. Chanler is running for the Presidency.—Dallas News.

The members of the thirtieth legislature should feel proud of Governor Campbell's able and fearless defense of the laws passed by them.—Corsicana Sun.

The Modesty of Women

Naturally makes them shrink from the indelicate questions, the obnoxious examinations, and unpleasant local treatments, which some physicians consider essential in the treatment of diseases of women. Yet, if help can be had, it is better to submit to this ordeal than let the disease grow and spread. The trouble is that so often the woman undergoes all the annoyance and shame for nothing. Thousands of women who have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription write in appreciation of the cure which dispenses with the examinations and local treatments. There is no other medicine so sure and safe for delicate women as "Favorite Prescription." It cures debilitating drains, irregularity and female weakness. It always helps. It is almost always cures. It is strictly non-alcoholic, non-secret, all its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper; contains no deleterious or habit-forming drugs, and every native medicinal root entering into its composition has the full endorsement of those most eminent in the several schools of medical practice. Some of these numerous and strongest of professional endorsements of its ingredients, will be found in a pamphlet wrapped around the bottle, also in a booklet mailed free on request, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. These professional endorsements should have far more weight than any amount of the ordinary lay, or non-professional testimonials.

The most intelligent women now-a-days insist on knowing what they take as medicine instead of opening their mouths like a lot of young birds and gulping down whatever is offered them. "Favorite Prescription" is of known composition. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound.

If sick consult the Doctor, free of charge by letter. All such communications are held sacredly confidential.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate and regulate stomach, liver and bowels.

STATE FAIR CLOSES

Crowd on Last Day Estimated at 75,000

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 4.—Yesterday's celebration at the State Fair was not one whit less joyous and enthusiastic because it was the closing day. The crowd in attendance is estimated at approximately 75,000, and is larger than the crowd on any previous closing day. It seemed to thoroughly enjoy itself and was more than usually active, probably because of the endeavor to take a final look at everything.

According to the official estimate of attendance the day was one of the four best days of the fair. The attendance was not so large as that of the preceding Sunday, but it was said to have been much larger than the attendance on the last Sunday of the 1906 fair. The crowd was made up very largely of out-of-town people. There were a number of excursion trains and they all brought pretty good loads. The streets down town were filled thruout the day and the crowded street cars indicated the size of the crowd.

The fearless steeple jack who climbs to a dizzy height to paint the ball on the top of the flag pole seems to be in no real danger until he has descended to a point within a few feet of the ground, when he is quite likely to fall and hurt himself.

AN OLD ADAGE SAYS

"A light purse is a heavy curse"
Sickness makes a light purse.
The LIVER is the seat of nine tenths of all disease.

Tutt's Pills

go to the root of the whole matter, thoroughly, quickly safely and restore the action of the LIVER to normal condition.

Give tone to the system and solid flesh to the body.

Take No Substitute.

HOUSEHOLD

The Cooking of Vegetables

It may seem superfluous to give directions for cooking vegetables, but as they are so often poorly cooked and as they form the main diet also many of our thinking people, it surely is not out of place to devote some time to the methods of cooking them so they will be nutritious.

Like so many of our foods, vegetables are composed mainly of water, but all the elements needed by the body can be found in the vegetable kingdom. Here we secure our supplies of starch and sugar, but we find a smaller amount of protein and fat than in our animal foods. We find a large amount of woody fiber or cellulose in vegetables, which is a great obstacle to be overcome in their cooking. When plants grow rapidly with plenty of water and sunshine, there is less of this woody fiber found in their structure, but in a late season when the vegetables grow slowly, and if there is a small amount of moisture, the plants are found to contain a great deal of this substance, and unless cooked until this substance is soft, it irritates the intestines, so that all the food is hurried thru before digestion is completed. This fiber, tho of very little food value, has its function in the body, as it gives the necessary bulk which aids in the mechanical processes.

About the simplest way to cook vegetables is to boil or steam them, and a great many cooks make a mistake in boiling them. The woman who understands science knows that the vegetables do not boil, but that it is the water which boils and the heat which is conveyed by this medium cooks the starch and softens the cellulose of the vegetable. Physics has taught our cook that under ordinary pressure water becomes warmer after the boiling point is reached (212 degrees F. and 100 degrees C.). Therefore she allows the water to remain at the boiling temperature until the heat has penetrated and cooked the potato, or whatever vegetable she is cooking, and then she removes the water at once and has a mealy, flaky potato, or a properly cooked one.

Without this knowledge she might continue the cooking until the starch is partly dextrinized, and a gummy, sticky potato is the result. The unscientific cook is likely to endeavor to hasten the process of cooking by adding more fuel and keeping the water boiling at a rapid pace during the process, which is a waste of fuel, and the rapid motion of the water often causes the vegetable to cook up into small pieces, which, in many cases, is very undesirable.

The over-cooking of vegetables changes and toughens the texture of vegetable foods and destroys the chlorophyll and other coloring materials, as well as volatilizes and injures the bodies which contribute to the flavor. Over-cooked vegetables are not so pleasing in appearance and flavor and are often indigestible and unpalatable.

Cabbage contains a comparatively large proportion of surchurp, and if improperly cooked, is very indigestible; while if it is properly cooked, it is easily digested by most people and is very palatable. It is one of our most useful vegetables, as it is available during the autumn, winter and spring months, when other vegetables are scarce and high in price. The simplest and easiest ways of cooking vegetables are the best. Cabbage or cauliflower which has been overcooked is more or less yellow in color, and has a strong undesirable flavor, while that cooked properly is more of the natural color and has a delicate and pleasing flavor.

Vegetables which naturally have a strong flavor, such as cabbage, turnips, onions, parsnip, etc., should be cooked in a large quantity of water, while the more delicately flavored ones need less water in the process. Vegetables should be placed in boiling water when the cooking is started.

The potato, which is our most common vegetable, is most nutritious when cooked with the skins on, because just under the skin is found the potash salts which are so beneficial to the body, and unless the peeling which is removed is very thin this valuable part of the vegetable is wasted.

LOTTA I. CRAWFORD.

Drying Small Pieces

When the wind is blowing briskly and the little turnover collars, fine handkerchiefs, and other small pieces are likely to be torn and blown away, put them in a pillow case and hang the pillow case up. These dainty pieces will dry just as well and they will be in perfect condition when you are ready to iron them.

Canning Sweet Potatoes

Sweet potatoes, standards, to be

SAMPLE FIRST--THEN PAY

IS OUR OFFER

IT'S EASY ENOUGH to advertise attractively and ask you to send your money in advance; it's another matter to offer to send you your order and to let you pay after sampling. In the first case the other fellow has your money before you get the goods—if the goods do not please,

how often is your money refunded? With us, it's different—we trust you—you have both the money and the goods, and pay only after sampling thoroughly.

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.



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

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.

sound, cans to be solid packed. In preparing for the can—the potato is first boiled in scalding kettle with skin on till quite done, say twenty-five minutes, then peeled, halved and quartered, packed (either in 10 degree syrup or dry) into cans as tightly as possible. Exhaust five minutes, process eight minutes.

Give the Child Raisins

Did you ever eat raisins when you were tired or very hungry? These very palatable, as well as nutritious dainties, contain a sugar which is easily digested. They also contain certain mineral salts which have the effect of toning up the system.

To many people a certain amount of sugar seems to be an absolute necessity. Particularly is this so with children, whose insistent demand for "sweeties" must not always be denied. A few raisins, especially if the child can be induced to discard the seeds and skins, will often satisfy this craving, for they are about as healthful a form of dainty as one can have.

Economy in Ironing

Take sheets, pillow cases, towels and other simple pieces off the line before they are perfectly dry, fold neatly, and run them thru the wringer. Have the screws quite tight and they will need no ironing. Time and labor will be greatly saved.

Iron calicoes and gingham on wrong side and do not dampen them at all and you will find no glossy spots on the right side. They will iron just as nicely and much easier than when damp.

Can Fruit Without Rubbers

Take strips of soap about one-fourth of an inch square. Heat until they are soft. After screwing the covers on the canned fruit without rubbers take the strips of soap and press firmly around the top. There will be no trouble keeping fruit in this way. When opening the cans for use, scrape off the soap with a knife and save for laundry use. Before turning out the fruit wipe around the top of the can with a damp cloth.

PLAN TRADE CONGRESS

Wichita, Kan., Convention Will Urge Waterways Improvements

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 4.—The Oklahoma Traffic Association last night signed a call for a convention of representatives of commercial organizations, freight bureaus, governors, congressmen and senators, railroad commissioners and mayors of inland towns to be held in Wichita, Kan., on

The Farmers & Mechanics NATIONAL BANK FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Capital\$250,000
Surplus\$175,000

This bank is fully equipped to care for the accounts of banks, individuals, firms and corporations. It respectfully invites correspondence or a personal interview with those who contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

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

Saturday, Nov. 16, for the purpose of discussing the subject of river and harbors appropriations by congress and to appeal to the national legislative body for appropriations for waterways.

The call for the convention has been signed by the Wichita, Kan., Commercial Club, Hutchinson, Kan., Commercial Club, Chamber of Commerce of El Paso, Texas, Colorado Manufacturers' Association of Denver, Colo., Fort Worth Freight Bureau, and the Oklahoma Traffic Association of this city.

SHOT THRU HEAD

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 4.—J. A. Hahn, a furniture merchant, who has a store on the corner of Tenth and Austin streets, was found in his place of business yesterday fatally wounded. A bullet had entered his head just behind his right ear and passed completely thru. He was unconscious when found and has remained in that condition.

The indications point to a brutal assault, probably for the purpose of robbery. The officers have no clew.

FEW SHEEP SHOWN AT FAIR

"And Abel was a keeper of sheep." (Genesis iv, 4.)

This is the first mention the Bible makes of sheep. The sheep was, no doubt, the first animal to be domesticated. The Israelites were, in their early history, a noted pastoral people. Job's wealth consisted largely in sheep. Sheep are often spoken of by ancient Greek and Latin writers, and in the Bible their frequent mention shows the high esteem in which they were held by the Hebrews. The lamb was their highest type of meekness, gentleness, purity and love.

Wild sheep are found in many of the mountainous regions of both the old and the new world. The Big Horn sheep of the American Rocky mountains is a type well known to western naturalists and tourists. One theory as to their origin is that they descended from the wild sheep of Northern Asia called Argoli, which are supposed to have crossed over to the Western Hemisphere upon the ice floes of Bering Strait. These wild sheep have short wool with an outer covering of long rather coarse hair. They have been found valuable, however, to cross upon the domestic breeds, infusing, as they do, the blood of a strong, vigorous constitution.

The effect of domestication upon the wild mountain sheep is the disappearance of the outer hair and increase in the length and fineness of the wool.

Adapted to All Conditions

No other domestic animals is so well adapted to all conditions of location and climate as the sheep. It is found in almost every latitude, and thrives where other grazing animals, except the goat, often find it difficult to live.

Furnishing both food and raiment for man, the sheep has from time immemorial been his staunch ally in life's battle.

There were 163 sheep upon exhibition at the Dallas state fair. There should have been five times this number, considering the great adaptability of Texas to sheep raising and the great publicity the state fair gives to fine stock exhibitors in all lines. There were only two exhibitors of sheep here this year, C. R. Doty of Charleston, Ill., and A. D. Turner of Denton, Texas. Mr. Doty has seventy-nine head of high-bred sheep, of which there are nine each of Cotswold, Southdown and Delaine Merino and fifty-two Shropshires. Mr. Turner has fourteen Cotswold and seventy Shropshire sheep. Both exhibitors are well known to Texas sheep men, and have often shown flocks at the state fair.

Shropshire Sheep

The Shropshire sheep, of which there were 122 head in the pens at the state fair, is a large, strong breed. As its name indicates, it is an English breed, having its origin in Shropshire in the western part of England, adjacent to Wales. The old-time sheep of this portion of England seem to have been, in the main, very similar in general appearance to the Shropshire breed of today. At the beginning of the nineteenth century they were described as having "horns and black faces." The horns have disappeared from the modern improved Shropshire, but they retain a black, or rather a dark-brown face. Their ears and legs are of the same color.

These native Shropshire sheep were improved by various admixtures of the blood of Staffordshires, Southdowns, Leicesters and Cotswolds at different times, until now it is one of the best mutton sheep known. Lambs of this breed bring top prices from butchers. The Shropshire also ranks well as a wool producer. The average unwashed fleece is about eight pounds or a little over. The staple is of better than medium quality, being compact and of

superior fineness and crimp. It is about three and a half inches long—longer than the wool of the Southdown, but shorter than the Oxford and some other breeds. The animals are well covered, the wool extending well round the belly, down the legs to below the knees and hocks.

General All-Purpose Sheep

As a general all-purpose sheep the Shropshire is unsurpassed. The mutton and wool combination, together with the good feeding, fattening and breeding qualities it has, makes it a most popular and useful breed for the general farmer. Its early maturing qualities are of the first class. Lambs at four months old seldom weigh less than forty pounds, while at one year old they reach over 100 pounds. Probably no other breed has grown more rapidly in favor in the northwest than the Shropshire. It is also becoming year by year more popular with the farmers of the south and southwest. The number of flocks in Texas seems to be steadily increasing, judging from sales made at the fair.

The first public exhibition of the Shropshire breed seems to have been made at the Royal Show in England in 1853. It pushed rapidly into popular favor and was soon the most prominent sheep in the stock shows of that country. In 1884, 875 head of Shropshires were exhibited at the Royal Show of Shrewsbury against only 420 of all other breeds. In this country the Shropshire is comparatively new. In 1860 Samuel Sutton of Maryland imported one ram and twenty ewes, which are said to be the first of the Shropshire breed in America. A. B. Conger of New York state also had a flock about the same time, however. Shropshires were exhibited at the New York state fair at Elmira in 1861. They reached Illinois about 1879 or 1880.

Distribution of Breed

A little later numerous importations were made into Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and the breed soon became well distributed thruout the northwest. The fact that 152 Shropshires are now being exhibited at the state fair against 41 of three other breeds indicates the growing popularity of these big mutton sheep in Texas.

The standard weight for mature Shropshire rams is 225 pounds. Ewes weigh from 150 to 160 pounds. A few years ago a large importer of these sheep advertised his rams as averting 250 and his ewes 175 pounds. Most of the muttons are marketed as lambs from six to ten months old, averaging from 60 to 80 pounds. Sheep men say there is always good money in young mutton sheep.

Sheep are voracious feeders on weeds. Hence the inexpensiveness of keeping them on the farm. No animal is so useful in the extermination of weeds as are sheep. A Dallas county man said they not only keep down weeds, but brush and brambles also. Any green pasture suitable for other domestic animals is good for sheep. Nothing is better in the black land counties of Texas than alfalfa. It is most excellent as green pasturage and unsurpassed as dry feed when made into hay. The same may be said of sorghum, Kaffir corn and similar crops.

Another most valuable point about keeping a flock of sheep is the increased fertility which they impart to the land. They convert noxious weeds into the best class of animal manure. It is indeed hard to estimate their value in this particular. One breeder remarked in this connection:

"Leaving out their two strongest points of value, mutton and wool, I believe a flock of sheep will pay for their keep in the benefits they confer upon the farm in the way of exterminating weeds and enriching the soil. Rag weed is a great nuisance in my section. I had sixty-six yearling ewes running in a thirty-acre field last summer. Not a sprig of rag weed is to be seen there now, while upon adjoining farms where no sheep are kept it is rank and ruinous. They are just as fond of cocklebur and other weeds as they are of rag weed."

In the Shropshire awards at the state fair last week, C. R. Doty of Charleston took seven first and three second prizes. Mr. Doty has a very fine lot of sheep, and is meeting with good success in selling them, he says. Professor John C. Burns, chief of the animal husbandry department of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, has purchased three of the best of these Illinois Shropshires, which will be sent to the college stock farm at once. This is the third lot of sheep Mr. Doty has sold the state of Texas for breeding and experimental purposes during the last few years. Besides the three Shropshires mentioned, Professor Burns also bought all nine of Mr. Doty's Southdowns for the college.



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If you cannot call, write for question list.

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FOR YOUR FALL GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

Onion Sets, Turnip Seed, Seed Wheat, Seed Oats.

The genuine Mebane Triumph Cotton Seed to arrive. Place your order now and save the advance.

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Meat Prices

Are Higher

Advance of 1/2 to 1 1/2 Cents a Pound Announced

Thursday Fort Worth packing houses advanced the price of pork loins 1/2 cent and other cuts 1 1/2 cents, according to statements by local retail dealers, and they are expecting a still further advance, not only in pork, but in beef.

There has been a decline of both beef cattle and hogs on the Fort Worth market during the last ten days, hogs being off \$1 per 100 pounds and beef \$1.50 per 100 pounds, according to a statement made by John Daggett, a live stock commission man, who says he can see nothing in the market for cattle and hogs on foot to justify any advance; instead, he says there should be a reduction.

C. C. Cummings, a retail dealer, said to a Telegram reporter that the packing houses advanced the price of pork to him Thursday 1/2 cent per pound.

Omaha, Neb., packing houses announced a reduction of the prices of meat 1 cent per pound on Oct. 28 and at that time a further reduction was expected. Edward S. Cudahy of the Cudahy Company at Omaha expressed the belief that the fall of all food-stuffs would begin. The Omaha Bee quotes Mr. Cudahy as follows:

"There has got to be a halt some time. General conditions seem ripe for a lowering of the cost of living, which has become abnormally high within the last year or two. With us it has been simply a question of buying our cattle cheaper and consequently we are able

to sell our meat for a lower figure."

John L. Pummel, retail meat dealer, 402 South Jennings avenue: "The packing houses advanced the price of pork loins 1/2 cent Thursday and other cuts as high as 1 1/2 cents. I understand there will be an advance in the price of beef soon, tho I can see no reason for any advance in view of the fact that hogs on foot are \$1 per 100 off and beef cattle on foot are off from \$1 to \$1.50 per hundredweight."

William Austin, wholesale butcher: "Hogs and cattle are off in price \$1 and \$1.50 per hundredweight. A beef steer can be bought from \$10 to \$15 cheaper today than the same could have been bought ten days ago, yet the packing houses have made no reduction in the price of beef, as the Cudahy people have at Omaha. They have advanced the price of pork 50c per hundredweight for loins, notwithstanding hogs have declined \$1 per hundredweight. The small wholesale meat dealers have reduced the price of pork 1/2 cent per pound to retail dealers this week."

Railway engines which were built in England over fifty years ago are still in use on the Swedish lines.

Gold is nearly twice as heavy as silver; thus a cubic foot of the former weighs 1,2100 pounds, and the same quantity of the latter 655 pounds.

CANCEROL has proved its merits in the treatment of cancer. It is not in an experimental stage. Records of undisputed cures of cancer in nearly every part of the body are contained in Dr. Leach's new 100-page book. This book also tells the cause of cancer and instructs in the case of the patient; tells what to do in case of bleeding, pain, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the treatment of any case. A copy of this valuable book free to those interested. Address, Dr. L. T. LEACH, Box 107, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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School Lands a Specialty

D. E. SIMMONS

Lawyer

Austin, Texas

Good Show of Hogs Made At State Fair in Dallas

Six breeds of improved swine were on exhibition at the Texas State Fair this year. They are Poland-China, 409 head; Duroc-Jersey, 220; Tamworth, 101; Berkshire, 96; Chester White, 57, and Essex 43, making a total of 926 fine registered hogs.

The number this year is the largest number of hogs ever shown at any previous fair. It is nearly 100 in excess of last year. In 1902 there were 840 hogs on exhibition at the state fair, but this number was exceeded by 160 thirteen years before, there being exhibited about 700 swine in 1889. This year's exhibit of 926 breaks all previous records. Had two delayed cars (from Colorado and Missouri) been able to reach the fair in time, the total number of fine hogs here this year would have been considerably over 1,000. The great interest of swine breeders is manifested in nothing more strongly than in the number and quality of the hogs shown. Of course this also equally demonstrates the interest the Texas farmer is taking in hogs also.

Next in number to the Poland-China is the Duroc-Jersey breed. These "red hogs" have always been conspicuous at the state fair. Their great size would render them so even were their numbers small. The 220 head now on exhibition are, as a rule, fine types of the breed. These hogs are shown by eight different exhibitors, namely: Thomas Frazier of Morgan, J. J. McClain of Anna, R. H. Crawford of Plano, J. J. Jackson of Richardson, C. R. Doty of Charleston, Ill., T. E. Young of Emet, I. T., Mrs. George P. Lillard of Seguin and W. H. Dunaway of Decatur.

The Jersey Reds, from which the Duroc-Jerseys came, originated in New Jersey about sixty years ago. They were a very popular breed thru the eastern states, Virginia, Kentucky and portions of the west.

"They are," according to a reliable authority, "descended from the Polish or Podolian hog of Continental Europe."

The Jersey Reds were brought to America by the Dutch settlers of New Jersey and New York. Their appearance answers completely the description given by Albert Thaer (a celebrated German agricultural writer) of

the Polish hog, common in Germany in 1800 and later. Some persons have, on account of their color, supposed the Duroc-Jersey to be a descendant of the old, and once popular Red Berkshire breed, but they more closely resemble the Polish hog. They are cherry red in color, with a snout of moderate length, large lop ears, small head in proportion to length and size of body. They are large boned with heavy tail and coarse, thick hair.

They are good feeders, docile and inclined to be sluggish; are prolific breeders and good nurses. They fatten easily and are quick to mature. They are valuable on account of their size, strong constitution and capacity for growth. They are not subject to mange nor other disease.

Experiments by New Yorker
The Duroc-Jersey breed, as distinguished from the Jersey Red, is said to have been established by Isaac Frink of Milton, Saratoga county, New York. The record states that in 1823 Mr. Frink obtained a red boar pig from a litter of ten, the product of a pair of pigs purchased in 1822 by Harry Kelsey of Florida, N. Y., from persons either at Oyster Bay, N. Y., or imported from England, concerning which point there is doubt. Mr. Kelsey owned the famous trotting stallion, Duroc, and the pigs in question were known simply as red pigs. Mr. Frink called his boar and descendants Durocs in honor of Mr. Kelsey's stallion. This boar was crossed on common sows, and many of the offspring resembled it, being long and deep of body, log-eared and heavy of shoulder and hair, quiet of disposition and making rapid growth. The Durocs were finer in bone and carcass than the Jersey Reds, upon which breed they were crossed, thus forming what is now known as the popular Duroc-Jersey breed.

Morgan Man's Exhibit

The largest exhibitor of Duroc-Jersey hogs at the State Fair this season is Tom Frazier of Morgan. Mr. Frazier has fifty-seven head in the pens. He exhibits for the second time at Dallas. His herd boar, Jim Topnotcher, is three years old and weighs 850 pounds. Rats is another boar and under one year, weighs 470 pounds. He took the blue ribbon in his class on Thursday, and also the second sweepstakes prize. Mr. Frazier's exhibit has two fine aged sows, Blossom Royal and Mag, besides an exceptionally fine lot of young stock pigs under six months old mostly. He has been breeding Duroc-Jerseys for eighteen years, and the fact that he captured six first and one second prize last Thursday shows that he has kept in the front rank as a breeder.

Had Forty Hogs

J. J. McClain of Anna had forty Durocs in his exhibit. One sow weighs 600 pounds. Most of Mr. McClain's hogs are young stock and they form a fine lot of the red type now so popular in Texas. Mr. McClain's herd carried off four prizes in the contest of the week.

R. H. Crawford of Plano has a Duroc-Jersey herd of thirty-four highly-bred hogs. This is his second appearance at Dallas. Prominent in Mr. Crawford's pens are seen a pleasing group of two barrows and five gilts of eight months with an average weight of 312½ pounds. "These," their owner says, "show the result of good breeding, cotton seed meal and close attention."

C. R. Doty of Charleston, Ill., has been to the state fair so regularly for the last eight or nine years that he looks like a genuine Texan. If it were not necessary to show a poll tax receipt he could march up to any voting box in Dallas and cast his ballot without a challenge, for he looks just about like the average Dallasite. Mr. Doty has thirty-four Durocs on hand. Agency, his two-year-old boar, is a 700-pounder. He has two other aged boars of about the same weight as agency, four aged sows and a choice lot of young stock.

Makes Fourth Exhibit

Ed Edmonson of Newark makes his fourth exhibit at Dallas this year. His thirty-two Durocs are fine specimens of the breed. Judge West is the name of Mr. Edmonson's aged boar. He took first prize and also sweepstakes last Thursday. He is two years old and weighs 600 pounds. Trom's Monarch is another fine aged boar and weighs 650 pounds. He was bred by G. W. Trom of Rushville, Ill. Beautiful Bell is a 2-year-old sow of 700 pounds weight and has raised three litters of splendid pigs. She was bred by Mr. Edmonson. Proud Lady, his sweepstakes sow, also bred by himself, was

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first in the yearling class. This exhibit was awarded four first and three second prizes.

Views of Mr. Frazier

In regard to raising good healthy hogs, Thomas Frazier, exhibitor of the Artesia Farm herd of Morgan, advocates "plenty of range and plenty of good pure water." He grows alfalfa, oats, sorghum, corn, peas, peanuts, rescue and other native grasses as feed crops. In speaking of different improved breeds of hogs Mr. Frazier said: "I consider all the improved breeds good if given proper care and attention, and advise any one who is satisfied with the breed he has, to stay with it, only breed good ones. My reasons for preferring the Durocs are, briefly, their prolific quality, their docility, their hardiness, their size and weight and finally, their beauty and uniformity in color. There is nothing prettier in the hog line than a uniform bunch of cherry red pigs. As pen hogs they are perfection, while as range hogs they are unexcelled, and owing to their gentleness and many other good qualities they are being extensively raised on the larger ranches and farms."

Mr. Frazier is firmly of the opinion that just as fine and probably healthier hogs can be raised in Texas as anywhere else in the world. The economy of production is another thing that appeals to the Texas farmer in favor of swine breeding. More different feed crops can be raised in Texas for hogs than in almost any other part of the United States and most of them at less cost.

A farmer can realize quicker on an investment of stock hogs than on any other live stock, and Texas farmers are steadily falling into the idea of diversifying their productions by raising a hog crop.

Fashionably Clad

A bachelor who had been to dinner in a fashionable house was asked by one of his female relatives about a certain lady among his fellow guests. "What did she wear?" was the eager inquiry. "I don't know," he replied; "I didn't look under the table."

As the facts concerning the traction monopoly in New York city gradually filter out it becomes more and more evident that Mr. Ryan found Gotham an easy proposition.

GETTING THE CRAVAT INTO THE COLLAR

How to Do It. What Collar Buttons to Use

Here's a piece of information worth the price of a dozen collars to any man. To properly tie a cravat in a fold or turn down collar, the cravat should be placed into the collar—just far enough up to allow the cravat to show below the collar band. The cravat will then easily slip into place with very little pulling. Placing the cravat far up into the fold of the collar is like putting it into a vice—making it impossible for the cravat to slide.

For the above information, we are indebted to the makers of the Arrow Brand Collars. They also tell us what kind of collar buttons to use. For the front—a button with a long slender post, ball head and well rounded shoe should be used. The quarter-inch post gives plenty room for the various thicknesses of collars and collar band. The ball head permits the collar to be buttoned and unbuttoned without tearing out the button holes. For the back—a button with an eighth inch post and flat head should be used. The well known Arrow Collar has such a favorable reputation itself that any information such as the above, emanating from this source can be implicitly relied upon.

STOCK YARDS NOTES

Stovall & Tomlinson of Elk City topped Monday's early hog trade with a load of 315-pound hogs. The load contained fifty-four head and they sold at \$5.90 per cwt.

Walker Moore, a well known hog shipper from Weatherford, Okla., also topped the market Monday with two loads of swine. The two loads averaged 241 and 244 pounds, respectively.

J. S. Seikel had a load of eighty-five hogs on the yards Monday from McLeod. The load averaged 193 pounds and sold at \$5.87½ per cwt.

J. Q. Adamson of Edmond, Okla., sold seventy-four head of hogs Monday at \$5.85 per cwt. The load averaged 215 pounds.

J. H. Crawford of Monahans marketed ninety-three head of 168-pound hogs Monday that sold at \$5.65.

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

HEREFORDS

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

V. WEISS

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

BLUE GROVE HEREFORDS

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

B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Texas.—Hereford Cattle. Nice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale.

SHORTHORNS

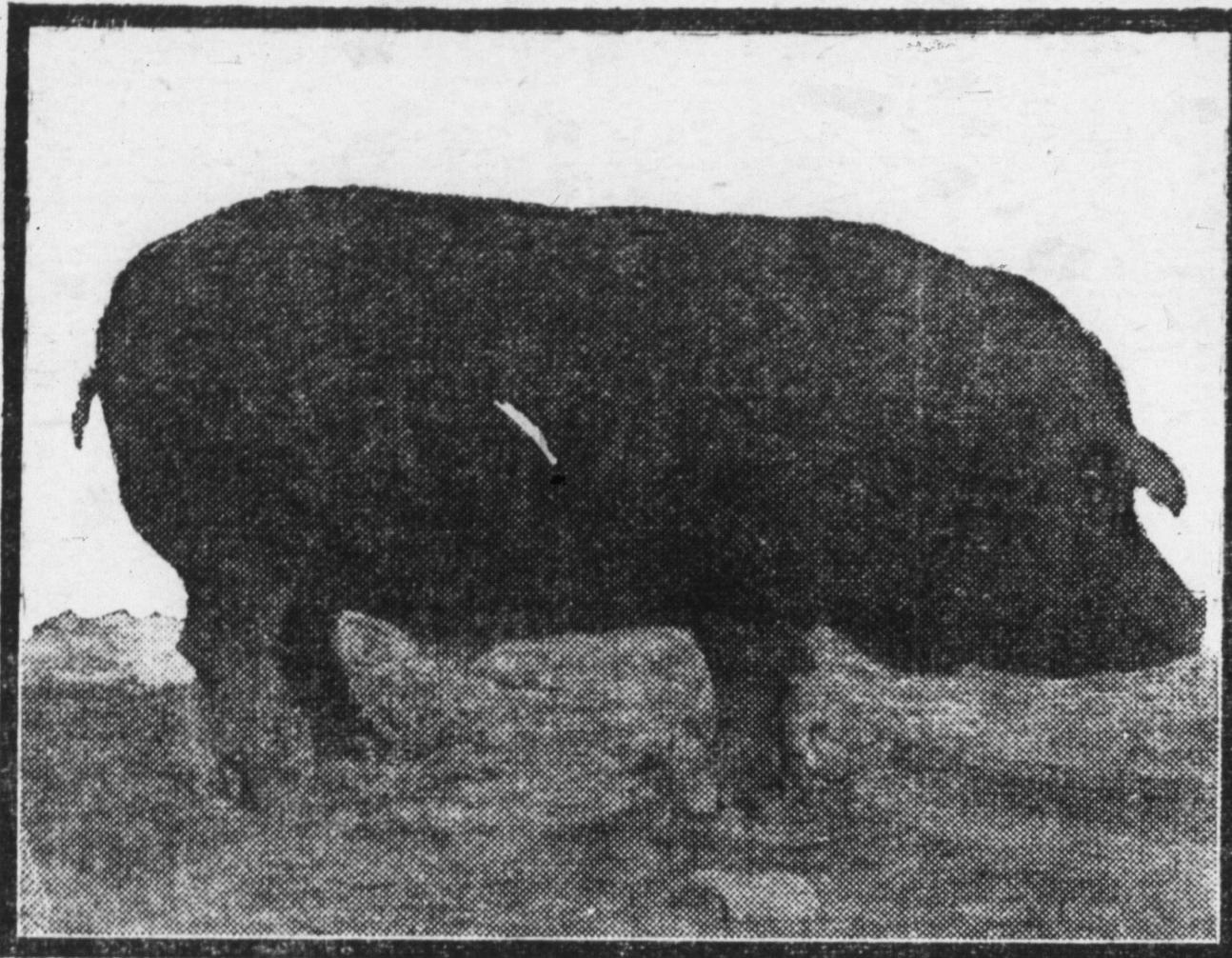
WM. & W. W. HUDSON, Gainesville, Texas. Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle.

CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DUROC-JERSEY RED HOGS

We now offer fine Pigs of the great strain of that great prize-winning sire, Crimson Wonder, at \$35.00 per trio, not akin, also, some Spring Pigs, both sexes. Bred sows and gilts for spring farrowing.

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Owned by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shrader,
Breeders of Duroc Jersey Hogs
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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. 134688. Choice bulls for sale.

DURHAM PARK STOCK FARM—Shorthorns, English Berkshires, Angora Goats, White Wyandottes, high-class, pure-bred stock in each department. **DAVID HARRELL,** Liberty Hill, Texas.

DAIRYING

A co-operative cow-testing association has been started in Oklahoma. Each member will purchase an outfit consisting of one dozen one-pint tinned sample bottles, one sampler and necessary record sheets and preservative tablets will be furnished free by the experiment station. Each member agrees to keep a separate record of the pounds of milk given by each cow for one week in each month, and to take complete samples, which will be tested at the creamery. This will be a great advantage to the members as it will give them a correct idea of the individual merits of each cow, so they can breed intelligently, and improve their stock. Very careful directions are given to each farmer by the experiment station so the tests may be conducted thoroughly and intelligently.

One of the most prolific milkers of the past year is a two-year-old Guernsey owned near Milwaukee, Wis. During the year she gave 9,922 pounds of milk with an average fat content of 5.43, which is equivalent to 530 pounds of butter. This is probably one of the biggest records for a two-year-old of any breed at any time.

She was fed on a variety of feeds, consisting of peas, oats and pasture in August, which was followed in September, by six pounds daily of grain mixture with green alfalfa, green corn and pasture. In October she got six pounds of grain mixture, which consisted of four pints bran, two pints oats, two pints gluten and one pint oil meal and one pint corn meal, and pasture with red clover hay and alfalfa hay and five pounds of mangels. During November, practically the same feed was given. In December, eight pounds of grain mixture with clover hay, alfalfa hay, twelve pounds of silage and five pounds of mangels were given, and this was continued through January. In February, eight pounds of grain mixture was given and alfalfa hay, clover hay and silage were fed, but five pounds of carrots were added. In March the silage was increased to thirty pounds, and this was continued through April and May. In June the ration consisted of eight pounds of

grain mixture with pasture. In July the pasture was helped out with green peas and oats.

Dairy Dots

A German says they feed as many pounds of grain each day as a cow produces of butter fat per week.

Milk is becoming more largely used as a food. It is cheaper and more healthful than meat.

The best butter color is plenty of green food, or carrots, pumpkins and winter squashes.

Some of the leading hotels in the large cities are paying as much as 80 cents a pound for butter, and use 100 pounds a week.

Cream keeps better in stoneware than in anything else. It should be stirred every time any is needed so that all of it may ripen evenly.

First-class butter is begun by having the milk at the right temperature; this is about 60 in summer and 62 in winter.

Those who make winter butter have everything in their favor—no sour cream, no flies, no dust, no shortage in feed or pasture.

Some cows have all the marks of being good milkers, yet because of their rearing they are non-producers. Hence no one is an infallible judge of good cows by their appearance.

No difference how carefully milk vessels are washed, if closed tightly they will sour. They should be left open so as to thoroughly air before being used.

Some women are so adapted to the work of the dairy that they and the cows have an affinity which few men attain. Hence they become good judges of butter.

No excuse, however good, will reconcile any one to drinking faulty milk and butter. Some are willing to pay "long" prices for it, if it is good, but if it is not first-class, the "long" price man will stop buying.

Making butter is more trouble than selling milk, and is more profitable. It requires 9 quarts of milk to make one pound of butter, which at a creamery would bring 29 cents. But, if good, is worth from 35c to 80c per pound.

When teats are sore, a little glycerine should be applied before milking to soften the wound, or the scab. After milking, bathe with warm soap suds and treat with glycerine and carbolic

acid, in proportion of one ounce of acid to four of glycerine.

No difference what the breed may be, a good calf may be developed into a poor milker, because of mistreatment. To inherit a tendency to be a good milker, and to have that tendency developed properly, are both necessary to the making of a good cow.

HOGS

Now is the season when many farmers are looking for new blood for their swine herds. Some are starting to raise hogs this year for the first time on an extensive scale.

It pays to start with good sows. One need not pay fancy prices for show stock, but should try to secure thrifty sows of good weight for their age, with long bodies, ribs sprung out even with the shoulders, and disposition of the best. Such sows will repay their extra cost to the purchaser in the first litter, because of the number of pigs they farrow, the good care they give them, and the rapidity of growth the pigs show.

Do not inbreed closely. The experts in the business may be able to inbreed successfully, but even they cannot altogether avoid the weakness of constitution resulting. A good boar soon pays for himself. Sows carry their pigs about sixteen weeks, and usually will not take the board while suckling pigs, except immediately after the litter is dropped, and they must be bred then or after the pigs are weaned. The periods of heat are about sixteen days apart, altho they vary with the individual. Two litters of pigs may be produced each year if mature sows are used, and warm shelter provided. Better stock will be produced if only one litter is farrowed from a sow each year.

Hogs are not usually regarded as the fruit grower's helpers, but there is good sense in the following taken from American Fruit and Nut Journal, written for that paper by L. R. Johnson.

Where plums and peaches are troubled with the rot, the best way—even better than spraying—to combat this very destructive fungous disease, is to

destroy every one of the affected fruit. To do this by hand is slow and expensive and often entirely impracticable for the fruit grower. But there is another agency that will do it with pleasure and without any charge at all. I refer to the general farm scavenger, the hog. If the orchard is not fenced it should be, and if there are no hogs on the farm, some should be bought up for this special purpose. They can be ringed so they can do no damage by rooting. If some good fruit is falling, they can be kept out during the day and turned in at night, but it should be seen to that they are hungry enough or numerous enough to eat all fallen fruit. This plan is also the most practical way of fighting the curculio, which is quite equal to the rot in destructiveness, and which perpetuates by emerging as a worm from the fallen fruit, entering the ground for a few weeks and thence arising as the winged curculio. When the wormy fruit is eaten, the worm, of course, is destroyed, and thus the career of this pest terminates forever. If the use of hogs is out of the question, the next best thing is to thoroughly stir the soil under and about the trees, just as soon as the fruit is all gone, so as to render it impossible for the curculio worm to find a harbor where it can undergo its transformation. This same process also buries the fruit that has decayed of the rot, and thus the survival of the germs of that plague is likewise frustrated.

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CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, - - Texas

Weekly Review Livestock Market

Total receipts of live stock at the Fort Worth market for the week ending Nov. 2 are as follows: Cattle, 10,660; calves, 10,215; hogs, 3,950; sheep, 1,215; horses and mules, 261. For the previous week totals were: Cattle, 22,613; calves, 14,532; hogs, 10,777; sheep, 2,265; horses and mules, 609, and for the corresponding week in 1906, cattle, 17,460; calves, 9,040; hogs, 8,188; sheep, 1,732; horses and mules, 409.

Cattle—Receipts for the week were sharply reduced from that of the week previous, conditions not being such as to warrant the usual amount of offerings. The trade was seriously demoralized for the greater part of the week, only recovering to a slightly better tone Friday. At all the markets in the country a better showing was made Friday than at most of the prior days of the week, and all of them noted decreased arrivals. The betterment in the trade shown at the close of the week may continue if shipments are somewhat held back. Any return to the heavy runs of the two last weeks of October would inevitably cause another reaction in the market.

Steers found a peddling trade for the greater portion of the week, the good kind particularly. A ten-car string of corn-fed cattle, averaging better than 1,100 pounds, was held in the yards for four days, two loads being sold on the last day at a price 30 cents lower than a week before. The lowest depths of the market for the season were sounded Tuesday and Wednesday, when good fat grassers sold down to \$3.25 to \$3.40. Stockers and feeders have been at a standstill all week so far as movement was concerned, feeder buyers being unable to trade for want of ready cash. Drafts and bills of exchange on outside banks could not pass current, owing to the delay that would intervene before collection. Prices are expected to improve as soon as the financial clouds roll by.

Cows sold low and lower until Thursday. Some sales on that day and Friday showed strength and fat, heavy cows sold in spots at an improvement of 15c over the slummy time at the close of last week.

Calves went below all previous years' records in prices, the figures on good light veals being \$2.75 to \$3 on nearly every day of the week. Good heavies could do no better than \$2.50 to \$2.70 until Friday, when an outsider took six loads, averaging 270 pounds, at \$3. The calf market looked in this respect a little better at the close of the week.

Hogs—Light receipts have marked the hog trade the last week here and at all other markets. The close of the week's trade found hogs selling 20c higher than a week ago, a top of \$5.80 being made with mixed lots selling at \$5.60 to \$5.75.

Sheep—The slump in sheep came on Thursday, one day behind the reaction at northern points, the market going off 25c. Feeder sheep are slow sale. Fat wethers made \$4.80 Thursday, the last mutton sales of the week.

Prices for the Week

	Top.	Bulk.
Steers—		
Monday	\$4.50	\$2.70@3.55
Tuesday	3.90	3.30@3.90
Wednesday	3.50	3.20@3.50
Thursday	4.50	3.40
Friday	3.75	3.50@3.75
Cows and Heifers—		
Monday	2.15	1.75@2.05
Tuesday	2.10	1.75@2.00
Wednesday	2.75	1.75@2.10
Thursday	2.50	1.60@2.15
Friday	2.50	1.85@2.10
Saturday	2.50	2.25@2.50
Calves—		
Monday	3.40	2.50@3.25
Tuesday	3.00	2.50@2.85
Wednesday	3.25	2.50@3.00
Thursday	3.25	2.40@2.85
Friday	3.00	2.50@3.00
Saturday	3.10	2.50@3.00
Hogs—		
Monday	\$5.60	\$5.30@5.55
Tuesday	5.65	5.55@5.60
Wednesday	5.60	5.55@5.57½
Thursday	5.55	5.25@5.55
Friday	5.70	5.60@5.65
Saturday	5.80	5.65@5.80

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	M.
Monday	3,934	3,321	516	69	\$27
Tuesday	2,516	3,037	978	1	49
Wednesday	1,600	1,384	630	133	76
Thursday	1,834	1,346	817	253	35
Friday	600	900	450	N4	35
Saturday	175	225	565		14

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

	This week.	Last week.	Year ago.
Cattle	10,660	22,613	17,460
Calves	10,215	14,532	9,040
Hogs	3,950	10,777	8,188

Sheep 1,215 2,265 1,732
Horses and mules 261 509 409
Receipts for the year to date compared with the corresponding periods in 1906 and 1905:

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Cattle	632,328	485,178	550,476
Calves	268,990	192,340	116,343
Hogs	441,463	466,553	387,864
Sheep	105,780	89,119	117,052
Horses and M.	17,465	16,757	13,876

The Record for the Month

Grown cattle were received on the Fort Worth market during October in numbers second only to the record breaking month of May, 1905, 76,150 head arriving. The total of calf receipts for the month reached 48,300, less by 14,150 than the record breaking run of September. The supply of hogs nearly doubled that of September—40,500 head, but less by 2,100 head than the receipts of October last year. Sheep arrived to the number of 12,625, the largest October run since the establishment of the yards. Horses and mules came to the number of 1,973, slightly less than arrived in the corresponding month last year.

The month closed with all markets in the most demoralized condition known in the history of the trade at this point. Steers are quoted 40c to 50c lower than at the opening of the month's trade, stockers and feeders are 35c to 50c lower, butcher cows 50c to 65c lower, bulls 35c to 50c lower, calves advanced a dollar early in the month and lost it all and more besides before the close; hogs experienced the worst break in the history of the local trade, parting with a dollar before the slump was checked; sheep held up fairly well until the last week, when they went off 25c to 50c.

Receipts for the year by months are as follows:

	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
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Jan.	66,347	18,798	62,624	5,659	3,374
Feb.	43,521	6,669	59,177	4,930	1,878
Mar.	46,339	4,262	72,220	8,077	1,996
April	74,058	6,911	61,155	10,713	1,015
May	60,893	9,322	55,902	18,393	1,156
June	68,930	22,930	35,971	24,370	1,049
July	60,356	41,309	21,176	9,131	1,499
Aug.	61,666	47,006	11,580	5,129	1,558
Sept.	73,456	62,456	20,411	6,851	1,932
Oct.	76,150	48,427	40,498	12,627	1,973

Receipts for the month compared with the corresponding months in 1906, 1905 and 1904:

	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Cattle	76,150	62,763	57,293	51,765
Calves	48,427	40,864	26,733	18,834
Hogs	40,498	42,631	42,210	24,848
Sheep	12,627	6,100	7,130	4,745
Horses and mules	1,973	2,125	1,615	3,660

Receipts for the year to date, compared with the corresponding periods in 1906, 1905 and 1904.

	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Cattle	631,728	479,918	541,004	416,354
Calves	268,990	189,504	112,911	67,328
Hogs	440,713	463,126	382,921	224,077
Sheep	105,780	88,592	116,546	90,689
Horses & mules	17,430	16,646	13,528	13,834

Receipts of cattle continue light, testifying to the fact that cattlemen have at last well learned the lesson of the relation of supply and demand. Receipts Monday and Tuesday were below the needs of the trade here, and more cattle could have been sold to good advantage, but it is just as well to keep supply short of demand for a while, until buyers get real hungry and develop an appetite that will not become sated with one good day's run. The danger now is that when the market gets attractive again, every shipper will want to get there first with the cattle that he has been holding back, and another break down follow such an overloading.

Receipts today were 1,100 head, a large part of which were driven in. The two days of the week have brought in less than 3,000 cattle and when we compare this number with the 12,808 that came in Monday and Tuesday of last week, we can understand the different condition of the market now and then.

Beef Steers

The supply of beef quality steers was light, as has been the rule for three months. About seventy-five loads of warmed up steers and a driven-in bunch of meal and hull beefs of good quality composed the offerings. The market was satisfactory to sellers as compared with any day for two weeks, showing strong features as compared with yesterday. The drive-ins mentioned above, averaging 1,255 pounds, brought \$4.25.

Stockers and Feeders

Cattlemen with stocker and feeder stuff on hand should hold it for a better turn in financial affairs. Such cattle as packers do not want stand a

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bad chance of selling, because packers are the only buyers who have money to pay for what they take. Shippers appear to be realizing this, for today's receipts of this class were almost nothing. Yesterday two or three loads that have been in the pens since Friday found buyers, but at very low prices—they were bargains, and were snapped up by a lucky fellow with some ready cash.

Sales of stockers and feeders:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
9...	656 \$2.50		
Late sales Monday:			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
47...	894 \$3.25	29...	725 \$3.00

Cows and Heifers

About 600 head of cows were on sale, including some that came in late yesterday. Demand was good and trade moved along briskly on satisfactory conditions, the market being quoted strong to higher. Six loads of good cows sold at \$2.55, being out of the same bunch, a part of which brought \$2.50 yesterday, indicating a rise of a nickel. Canner quality cows have not shared in the advance to the same extent as the better grades, and it is advisable to market this class sparingly.

Sales of cows:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
1...	1,295 \$3.50	28...	857 \$2.75
1...	980 2.75	88...	761 2.55
46...	275 2.25	5...	790 2.25
90...	755 2.55	27...	770 2.55
12...	731 2.05	18...	750 2.00
71...	710 2.00	27...	751 1.90
74...	710 1.90	10...	732 1.50
9...	616 1.25	27...	641 1.25

Sales of heifers:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
2...	490 \$2.35	3...	470 \$2.25
1...	470 2.00	5...	410 1.25

Bulls

The receipts of bulls were lighter than usual, demand was scant and prices show no improvement.

Calves

Not a full load of calves came in for the opening market. Just before noon a good sized bunch were driven in, being mostly of poor quality. They sold at \$3.25.

Sales of calves:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
1...	140 \$4.00	110...	227 \$3.25
2...	210 3.25	152...	217 3.25
5...	146 3.00	102...	210 3.25

2...	325 2.75	4...	137 2.75
6...	295 2.25		

Hogs

The hog receipts were lighter today than usual, even in the last week of light runs, packers were determined to check the rising tide of prices, and got out their knives again. The total supply was under 350 head, not enough to keep one of the packing plants busy for two hours, but the scantiness of the supply was unavailing in keeping up prices. Packer buyers had word from the north to get hogs cheaper, and they put their bids 5c to 10c lower than yesterday, and later this drop was extended to 15c, and the closing bids of packer buyers was 15c to 20c below yesterday's level.

Sales of hogs:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
24...	222 \$5.80	77...	231 \$5.75
74...	169 5.77½	17...	146 5.60
81...	161 5.60	1...	280 5.35
99...	160 5.50	4...	170 5.40
5...	188 5.40	1...	240 3.50

Sheep

A deck load of sheep and another of goats made up the fresh supply in this department. The sheep were mixed wethers and yearlings of fair quality. Demand was slack, and no sales had been made up to noon.

Kansas City Cash Grain

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 5.—Cash grain closed today as follows:

Wheat—	
No. 2 hard	89 to 93
No. 3 hard	89½ to 92
No. 4 hard	85 to 87
No. 2 red	92½ to
No. 3 red	90 to
No. 4 red	87 to 88
Corn—	
No. 2 mixed	57 to
No. 3 mixed	56½ to
No. 2 white	56½ to
No. 3 mixed	56 to
Oats—	
No. 2 mixed	44 to
No. 3 mixed	43½ to
No. 2 white	48 to
No. 3 white	45 to 46½

HAWLEY, Texas, Nov. 5.—Another large peanut thresher arrived here on Thursday to be used in threshing the remainder of the crop. Several carloads have been shipped from this place, and cars are being loaded every day.



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Texas Cowman Now Hitting the Old Trail to Kansas

When present-day cattlemen manifest a disposition to hit the old cattle trail leading from the Panhandle of Texas to Ashland, Kan., with a big herd of cattle in this day of wire fences and rapid development of the country, it is pretty safe indication that conditions are somewhat serious in some quarters. And as Ranchman Henry Saddler of Amarillo is now on the old trail with a big bunch of cattle, other ranchmen are watching for the result of his trip with a great deal of interest.

It has been many years since cattle were trailed out of Texas to shipping points in Kansas. In the old days there were no railroads nearer than Kansas points and hundreds of thousands of Texas cattle were annually driven to Kansas points for shipment. But later the railways began to get further down into the great southwest and these drives became less and less common until they ceased almost altogether. In those old days the country was wide open. There were no wire fences and no shut-off from the watering places. The men in charge of these herds of cattle expected to meet with no impediments when once they got started, except bad weather and perhaps an occasional brush with lusty

Kansans, who objects to the coming of southern cattle into their midst.

No drives of any consequence have been made to Kansas probably since the early '80s.

The revival in the present instance of the old trail industry has been brought about thru the inability of the railways to furnish the necessary cars for cattle shipments. The people of the Panhandle country have been complaining all the year of the remissness of the railways in the matter of furnishing cars. They have held their cattle at shipping points until they grew thin in flesh, and some of them have even resorted to the expedient of some trial shipments in box cars, but still the cattle have accumulated at the shipping points and the railways have insisted there were no cars available.

Damage suits and the recovery of considerable sums for apparent neglect of the live stock industry has apparently exerted but slight influence on the situation, and in their desperation some of the ranchmen have been led to trying the last possible expedient—that of trying to get the cattle thru on the trail. It is getting a little late in the season for these drives, and bad weather is very much to be feared. So far as the shotgun quarantines are concerned, there is now a more peaceful method of settling these controversies. The cattle have to run the ban of rigid inspection and unless they are free of ticks they cannot enter the state of Kansas. The ranchman knows this before he starts on his long journey, and if there are any ticky cattle in his bunch they are going to be thoroughly cleaned or left at home.

This drive being made by Mr. Saddler to Kansas will be watched with great interest as a case of history repeating itself.

FOR SALE

Registered Morgan Stallions and Fillies, My Morgans won 19 premiums at St. Louis World's Fair, including Premier Championship for exhibitor winning largest amount in breeding classes. Registered Shropshires and Southdown bred ewes, rams and ewe lambs. Send for circular and prices. L. L. DORSEY, Anchorage, Ky.

A Reunion on Historic Spot.

FINDLAY, Ohio.—Captain Lewis Williams of Cowden, Ill., J. T. F. Williams of the treasury department at Washington and William Williams of Schuyler, Nev., met here Monday for the first time in forty-three years.

Tuesday in company with their mother, who is 93 years old, they went to Kenton, Ohio, and on the court house square held their first reunion. It was here that the elder Williams cut the forest away to build their first home, and dinner was eaten on the spot where their log cabin once stood.

Last Slips of Famous Willow

The last of the six willow trees that grew from slips taken from the willow that shaded the grave of Napoleon, at St. Helena, which were planted just opposite the Sands street gate of the Brooklyn navy yard, has been cut down. Admiral Brees brought the slips to America fifty years ago. The trees began to decay some years ago, with the result that all of them are now down.

Diamond Proof Against Acids

There is no acid which has any perceptible effect upon a genuine diamond. Hydrofluoric acid, if dropped on a stone made of glass, will corrode it, but will not affect a diamond one way or the other. A trained eye can see the hardness in a diamond, whereas the imitations appear soft to the vision of the experts.

In South Australia it costs the railway companies \$80,000 a year to remove the vegetation that grows on the permanent ways.

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.

Just because the devil is always portrayed as a man, some women look with suspicion on every male person they meet.

Texas Yearling Supply Is Short

Cattlemen Expect Advance on Spring Market

There is considerable speculation among gentlemen now with regard to where the supply of yearlings is going to come from next spring, as the sale of calves during the present year has been almost unprecedentedly heavy. When the calves are sold heavily from the range country it always insures a shortage of yearlings the following year, as the yearling of next year is the calf of the present day.

It is reliably stated that the great bulk of the calf crop this year in the vicinity of all shipping points has been shipped out to market, and in many instances the calves have been driven longer distances than ever before, in order to get them to a shipping point, the rule being to drive both the calves and mother cows to the shipping point and separate them by leading the calves on the cars. The cows are then driven back to the ranch.

In explanation of the large marketing of calves this year, there are several reasons given. One of those is that many ranchmen are making their arrangements to go out of the cattle business, and are selling the calves because they have no place to carry them. Another reason given is that on account of the dry year that has prevailed generally thruout the range country, mother cows as a rule have been kept quite thin in flesh, and it was deemed best to ship out the calves and get the cows on the dry list as soon as possible, in order that they might put on sufficient tallow to carry them through the winter.

Be this as it may, it is certain that many thousands of Texas calves have been shipped to market this year that would have brought their owners much more money next spring as yearlings. It is true these calves would have had to be carried through the winter and would have detracted that much from the strength of the mother cows, but the fact that some ranchmen have held on to their calf crop is pretty good evidence that many others could have done the same thing.

The general impression among ranchmen is that yearlings will command a good price in the spring, owing to the shortness of the supply, and there are some who are already predicting that the demand will be considerably in excess of the supply, and this would be something of an anomaly in the greatest cattle country on earth.

OBTAIN HALF CROP

Titus County Gins But 5,500 Bales This Year

MOUNT PLEASANT, Texas, Nov. 4.—The ginners' report for Titus county shows that up to Nov. 2 only 5,500 bales of cotton had been ginned in the county, compared with 10,500 up to Nov. 2, 1906.

The figures show that only one-half crop will be made in this county this year, four-fifths of which has already been gathered. Three thousand bales have been marketed. No more cotton will be marketed as the banks here have notified buyers that they will not advance any more money on cotton.

CALL FOR CATTLE CARS

Cattle Raisers' Association Hears of Many Delayed Shipments

At the headquarters of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas a number of reports are being received complaining of car shortage in New Mexico. A report received Monday morning says that at Carlsbad seven big bunches of cattle are waiting the arrival of cars and many are being turned loose by shippers who tire of waiting for cars. At Roswell, the Gage Land and Cattle Company has 70 cars of cattle ready for shipment. Twenty-four cars left there Saturday, but there were no cars in sight for the remainder. There has been plenty of rain in that locality and the outlook is for a good winter.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.
\$12.00 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simple, practical English; Diploma granted, positions obtained successful attention; cost in reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. **ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 17, London, Canada.**

THE HOUSE-RENT QUESTION

EVERY TIME you enter the door you think of the few days left before the collector comes back again for another month's rent.

DON'T Let all your savings go for a pile of worthless pieces of paper in the form of receipts. Our plan will enable you to own and equip a lovely home for your wife and children by simply using your rent money to buy or build. No doubt you have said to yourself that you were going to own your own home, but you have put it off from time to time, and you are still paying rent. Delays are costly; but if you will fill in this coupon AT ONCE and mail it to us, we will send you explanations, showing you how you can pay your rent money on a home of your own. Payments only \$7.50 per month on the \$1,000, with 5 per cent interest on the unpaid balance each year.



How much rent do you pay?.....

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Street

City.....

The Standard Trust Comp'y

Old Phone 5157

A. J. MOSELEY, 316 Fort Worth National Bank.

THE ADVANCE IN FUEL DOES NOT WORRY THOSE THAT USE BARLER'S OIL HEATERS

You can heat any ordinary size room in the coldest weather with a **BARLER OIL HEATER** at a cost to you of one cent an hour. They not only cost less to run, but are the most convenient heater a person can use. Easily moved from one room to another while burning, giving you heat just where you need it, at a moment's notice. **No smoke, no fumes, no ashes, no coal to carry; the lighting of a match starts your fire.** So simple a child can operate it, and absolutely safe. We have the Barler in seven sizes.

Prices \$4.00 to \$11.00

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PYROGRAPHY

Largest stock of Wood for burning in the state. All the latest novelties and prices the lowest. Write for catalogue.

Main Street,
Between 10th
and 11th

BROWN & VERA
ARTISTS' MATERIAL

Stockman Journal Ads Bring Sure Results

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

BY LONGHORN.

One of the most valuable and interesting exhibits at the Dallas fair this year was that of the department of agriculture, dairy division, in charge of C. O. Moser, dairy expert. Mr. Moser has been stationed by the department of agriculture at Denison to take charge of the establishment of a model dairy farm there which the Denison Board of Trade is financing. A farm of 180 acres has been provided and 32 cows will be kept, repre-

TO PRETENDERS

A Wholesome Word for Guidance

Just a word to you, "Collier's" and other glaring examples of Modern Yellow Journalism and Cigarettes.

Environment gives you a viewpoint from which it is difficult to understand that some people even nowadays act from motives of old-fashioned honesty.

There are honest makers of foods and healthful beverages and there are honest people who use them.

Perhaps you are trained to believe there is no honesty in this world. There is, although you may not be of a kind to understand it.

Some of you have been trained in a sorry class of pretenders, but your training does not taint the old-fashioned person trained without knowledge of pretense and deceit.

These letters came to us absolutely without solicitation. We have a great many thousand from people who have been helped or entirely healed by following the suggestions to quit the food or drink which may be causing the physical complaints and change to Postum Coffee or Grape-Nuts food.

You are not intelligent enough to know the technical reasons why the change makes a change in the cells of the body. Your knowledge, or lack of knowledge, makes not the slightest difference in the facts.

You can print from old and worn plates all the cheap books your presses will produce and sell them at best you can, but such acts and your "learned" editorials are but commercial, and seek only "dollars" and much by pretense.

When you branch out into food values you become only ridiculous.

Stick to what you know. The field may be small but it is safe.

This first letter is from the President of the "Christian Nation," a worthy Christian paper of New York.

New York, Oct. 2, 1907.
Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Dear Sirs:
I am, this morning, in receipt of the enclosed mighty good letter from one of my subscribers, which I forward to you, and which I am sure you will be glad to use. I am personally acquainted with this lady, and know that she has no object in writing, other than to do good.

Cordially,
John W. Pritchard, Pres.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1907.
Dear Mr. Pritchard:

Noticing Postum Food Coffee advertised each week in your reliable paper, I concluded to try it, and feeling it a duty towards those who may have suffered as I have from indigestion, desire to state what wonderful benefit I have received from Postum although using only a short time, and not do. I alone realize and appreciate its good effects, but friends remark, "How much I have improved and how well I look," and I tell the facts about Postum every time, for since using it I have not had one attack of indigestion. It is invigorating, healthful; does not affect the nerves as ordinary coffee, and if properly made, a most delicious drink. Although I have not had much faith in general advertising, yet, finding Postum has done so much better for me than I expected I am more inclined to "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good." I am so thankful for good health that I want it known what a blessing Postum has been to me. You may use these few lines as an ad. if you so desire and my name also.

Very truly yours,
Anna S. Reeves.
275 McDonough St., Brooklyn.
Coffee hurt her, she quit and used Postum. She didn't attempt to analyze but she enjoyed the results. Underneath it all "There's a Reason."
POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.

senting all kinds of pure bred to low grades. 55 acres of the farm will be used for pasture, 100 acres for cultivation, and the remainder for yards, feeding pens and sheds. Careful tests of all kinds of feeds for different cows will be made and it is expected that much valuable data will be secured for Texans who contemplate going into the dairying business or improving their herds.

One flaw that has existed for dairy-men in Texas has been the absence of accurate figures of the different kinds of feeds which grow in this state. Most of the tests heretofore have been with clover or other feeds not raised in Texas.

Now is the time of the year for the farmer to make a firm resolve to burn all the year's cotton stalks the very day picking is finished, providing the stalks are then dry enough. The department of agriculture has not yet found the sure cure for the boll weevil but it has found that the larvae of the weevil live from year to year in cotton stalks and that if the stalks are burned in the fall there is little chance that any will be left alive next spring. Besides the ashes from the burnt stalks make the cheapest kind of fertilizer. And while burning the stalks, if there is any stubble in which the weeds have grown high, it is a good plan to burn that, too, unless it is really needed for winter pasture.

Burning off the weeds in the fall makes cultivation easier in the spring and saves all kinds of work next year. Many farmers wonder why their cotton land is so weedy and never think about the rank patches of weeds they allow to stand in adjoining fields every fall. Cleanliness is as important for agricultural land as it is for human beings and animals. Keeping the weeds burned off is not "fancy farming;" it is economy and plain sense.

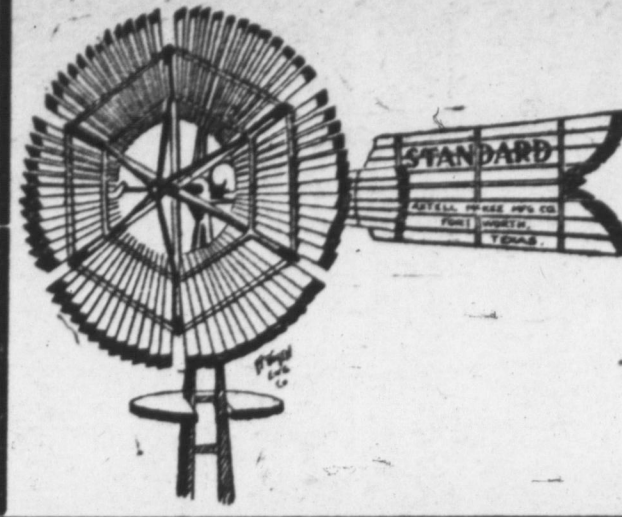
The Stockman-Journal has before emphasized the importance of pure seed for those who contemplate raising alfalfa. The Agricultural and Mechanical college has just issued the following warning to farmers:

"Suppose you intend planting alfalfa this fall. Seed of first quality will cost you about 17 cents per pound, and 20 pounds will be required for each acre. This makes a cost of \$3.40 per acre, from which expenditure, if other conditions are favorable, an abundant stand of thrifty alfalfa may be confidently expected. Furthermore, seed of first quality is usually free from noxious weed seeds and practically every seed will germinate.

"Now, look at this. Seed of poor quality can be bought for 14 cents a pound, costing at the same rate of sowing, \$2.80 an acre. But this seed will undoubtedly be of low germinating power and will contain in most cases a lot of highly undesirable weed seeds. If the germinating power is only 75 per cent, only 75 seeds out of every hundred will come up. Therefore, in order to obtain as thick a stand as in the first case, about five pounds more of seed must be sown per acre. This brings the cost to \$3.50 per acre, or ten cents more than if first class seed were used. But your stand will never be quite as good, for poor seed do not produce thrifty plants any more than sickly and stunted cows produce fine calves. Besides all this, the planter will very likely find a lot of strange weed flourishing in his field. Dr. O. M. Ball of the A. & M. college has found that many of those weeds are extremely pernicious, so that their extermination would cost more per acre than the alfalfa seed which contained them. Evidently, it never pays to plant poor seed. Furthermore, every farmer should have his agricultural seed examined by the A. & M. college.

And, speaking of alfalfa why not try a patch this fall for pasture next spring when you start off that bunch of hogs? All the things you read in the Stockman-Journal and other papers about alfalfa are not theories. In a recent issue the Stockman-Journal showed a picture of hogs fattened on nothing but alfalfa in the Lubbock country. Last week J. A. Montgomery, a Panhandle farmer, topped the Fort Worth market with 60 head of hogs, averaging 246 pounds, which brought \$5.65 per hundred.

Mr. Montgomery's hogs were Poland-Chinas of high grade, all of his own raising and ranging in age from 10 to 12 months. They had been on full feed only since Sept. 10, less than seven weeks, yet were strictly finished. Mr. Montgomery states that if asked to give in brief advice on hog feeding,



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he would answer, "Keep 'em fat." He is trying on his Hall county farm this year for the first time the growing of alfalfa, for grazing purposes only. He has his alfalfa field divided into several separate pastures, on which he runs his hogs alternately. On this alfalfa and on native grass and wheat pasture he puts his hogs as soon as they are weaned, feeding them as well a small ration of corn. The latter, he says, may be changed with excellent results during the summer, to Kaffir corn and mho maize, threshed and soaked. For a finish feed he has a slight preference for June corn, which is also an excellent crop in that section, and of which he raised thirty-five bushels to the acre this year, and bought an additional supply of 1,200 bushels at 32 cents per bushel. Mr. Montgomery says he believes he will be successful in raising alfalfa for pasturage, but as this is his first year he is not as yet sure of the crop when used exclusively for grazing. Should it prove the success that he hopes, he will increase the acreage and raise a greater number of hogs, otherwise he will raise more hogs anyway and provide for them such green feeds as wheat, oats, sorghum and millet pasturage. With such forage crops and a light grain ration hogs may be kept fat and thrifty at a much less expense than where they are deprived of the green stuff.

Mr. Montgomery now has on hand about 100 head of fine young shoats which he will finish for the early spring market, and which he will offer for the inspection of the general public and the consideration of the judges at the March exhibit of the National Feeders and Breeders' Show.

QUEER COMPANIONS

A dog, whose name was Don, was a great, fine-looking fellow and seemed to understand everything that was said to him; he was very apt to run away, so we had a portion of the yard fenced off for him to roam about in. One evening I thought I would go into the back yard and see how Don was getting along. When I got near I noticed that Don was very intently watching something on the ground. Wondering what it could be, I approached quietly, and there lay a toad. Its little eyes were blinking rapidly, and were watching every movement of the big animal beside him.

"Poor little toad," I said, "you are afraid you are going to be killed, but I will save you." So I pushed it along until we reached a hole in the fence and poked it thru into the next yard.

Now Don did not seem to like this one bit; he followed me closely, uttering little barks and making funny noises.

"Oh, ho! Master Don," said I, "you are angry to think your prey has escaped you, but if you want to kill anything you had better hunt a rat."

As I left, Don seemed to look after

me reproachfully, but I did not mind, for I felt I had done a good deed in saving the life of a toad. The next evening, however, I was attracted by a series of joyful little barks from Don.

"What is the matter with him?" I wondered, and concluded I would go and see. When I got there what was my surprise to see the toad again. Don was jumping about and seemed to be tickled to death.

"What a foolish toad," I thought, "to brave death in this way." So I tried to make it move, but could not budge it. Don was very uneasy during this operation, and I began to think there was something funny about the affair, so I determined to watch and see what would happen.

Don eyed me suspiciously for a while, but finally seemed to make up his mind that I was not going to interfere with him, and then he turned his attentions to the toad. First he took his paw and began scratching over the sand over the toad until he had entirely buried it. Then with his nose he gently brushed the dirt away. After he had done this several times he opened his mouth, and to my dismay picked up the poor little toad and walked off to another part of the garden with it.

"Oh! you naughty dog!" I cried, "Are you not ashamed to kill that poor toad?" And I ran after him, hoping to be in time to save his life. I need not have worried, however, for when I got there Master Toad was lying on the ground without a scratch of any kind, and looking as if it had really enjoyed its novel ride. Don was wagging his tail, and glancing at me, seemed to say, "How could you think I would kill my little friend?"

I felt so ashamed of my unjust suspicion that I left, and as I looked back he was going thru the burying process again. The next night and the next the toad appeared. Don would bury it, uncover it, pick it up and carry it to another place. What good times these two did have! The toad seemed to enjoy the play extremely, and would let Don do anything he wanted to, while Don was very gentle, and handled his playmate with great care.

For over a month the toad appeared, but one night it did not come, and Don was disconsolate; he ran around the yard poking his nose into all the corners and uttering little cries as if calling on the toad to come out and play. It was of no avail, however, for it never came again, and it was a long time before Don gave up watching for his strange little friend.

The Ring on the Stem

With the stem encircled with a gold ring, which must have been on all the while the fruit was growing from bloom to maturity, a bunch of grapes was discovered in Long Beach recently. Charles Schwitzer, a peddler, was weighing some grapes for a customer when the glitter of an object in a cluster caught his attention. It was a gold bangle ring around the stem, midway in the bunch, and with grapes both above it and below it.—Los Angeles Times.

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.

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