

Cattle  
Hogs  
Horses  
Mules  
Sheep  
Goats

Range  
Farming  
Horticulture  
Household  
Good Roads

# THE TEXAS STOCKMAN JOURNAL

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NO. 25

## GROWTH OF CATTLE INDUSTRY IN CHIHUAHUAU

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 11.—The northwestern portion of the state of Chihuahua from the New Mexico line southward for a distance of nearly 300 miles almost to the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railway, is the Americanized portion of the state of Chihuahua, and the result is that it is the region where the best cattle and horses are raised. Not only are the big ranches raising splendid grades of Shorthorn, Hereford and other breeds of cattle, work animals, saddle horses and mules, but the 3,500 Mormons scattered throughout that section are doing the very same thing.

### 15,000 Cattle Exported

The Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific railroad, which runs from El Paso, Texas, to Nueva Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, a distance of only 156 miles into that section, has hauled out of there to the United States markets 15,000 head of cattle during the past twelve months, and has 500 more carloads to get out the first of the year. This road is being extended southward 150 miles further thru a stock country

that is equally as good. While Shorthorns and Herefords are the rule among the stockmen generally of that section, one ranchman, R. D. J. Boyd, who is well known in Texas, has made a great success of graded Aberdeen-Angus cattle. All of these stock raisers have bred up their cattle from the native Mexican breed with bulls imported from the United States.

The example of the American cattlemen on the Mexicans has caused the latter in that section to improve their breeds better than in any other part of Chihuahua. The largest cattle raiser in the world, General Luis Terrazas, has better cattle on his San Diego ranch in that part of the country than on any of his many other ranches in the state.

Some of the Mormons have recently purchased a number of black Percheron stallions, weighing from 1,800 to 2,100 pounds each, together with some fine French coach stallions for breeding purposes.

### Some Big Ranches

The great ranches running up into

the hundreds of thousands and even into the millions of acres, beginning at the New Mexico line and passing south are the following: Wood-Haganbarth, 1,250,000 acres; L. E. Booker and A. B. Nourston, 260,000 acres; estate of Lord D. Beresford two ranches—170,000 acres; R. D. J. Boyd and Corralitos Cattle Company, 1,100,000 acres; Mormon colonies, 300,000 acres; Hearst estate, 1,000,000 acres; Colonel W. C. Greene, 2,500,000 acres. All of the above ranches are owned by Americans, except the Beresford property.

### Improving Sheep Also

Cattle and the necessary horses for saddle purposes, together with various qualities of work animals constitute the stock generally raised on these ranches. On the Hearst ranch, noted for its splendid grade of cattle and horses, sheep raising has been commenced and is proving a success. Native sheep are being bred up by importing Rambouillet and Marino bucks. The same plan is being followed by Colonel W. C. Greene, who has organized the Sierra Madre Live Stock

Company, and embarked in the sheep business on a large scale. He recently imported 1,000 head of Rambouillet bucks to place with his herds. A notable feature of these sheep raising ventures of the Hearst estate and Colonel Greene is that their sheep are being successfully ranged in to the Sierra Madre mountains up to an elevation as high as 8,000 feet.

Over here in Texas the Mexican cattle situation is being watched with some very eager and anxious eyes, for it is a generally conceded fact that in that direction the range cattle industry of this country is now preparing to make its last stand. Some of the most far-sighted of the Texas cowmen have seen what was coming for years and have made their preparations in advance of its coming. They have no sympathy with what is termed the evolution of the cattle business, but down in Mexico they are carrying that business on in practically the same manner as when all of West Texas was an unbroken cattle range.

Lands in Mexico are cheap, and the

December 1st

To

December 15th

# BARGAIN DAYS

December 1st

To

December 15th

THE

# TELEGRAM

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

3

25

BY  
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Daily and Sunday

ONE YEAR

3

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greater portion of them practically unfit for other than grazing purposes. There are no disturbances over titles, and when a man acquires control of a ranch there is nothing to come up and worry him prematurely into the grave. Cattle thrive and multiply to a remarkable degree in that section, and it is no wonder that many ranchmen now operating in that state are watching

developments in that section with the determination of ultimately casting their lots in that country. The cattlemen over there are both prosperous and contented, and as they improve the quality of their herds they are constantly enhancing values. In Texas cattle can never be produced cheaply again, and Mexico now appears to be the only solution of that problem.

## Big Profit in Angora Goats

### Mohair Industry Doing Much for Devils River Country

The Angora goat industry in the Sonora country has at last attracted the attention it deserves, says the Devils River News. The increased demand for mohair, and especially the golden fleece grown by the fine Asiatic breed of Angoras of the Stockman's Paradise, has induced manufacturers to establish buyers on the Sonora market this season.

The E. F. Vander Stucken Company of Sonora bought and shipped 140 sacks, or about 50,000 pounds. This firm paid from 30 cents per pound up for mohair delivered in Sonora, and the growers got the cash on the spot instead of waiting 60 to 90 days for returns from Boston as in the years past.

J. I. Voorhies of San Angelo, representing A. Cohen & Co. of San Antonio, has been on the Sonora market the past week and succeeded in buying 30,000 pounds at from 33 to 35 cents, delivered at the railroad. Mr. Voorhies has, in fact, bought 60,000 pounds of mohair in the country tributary to Sonora. He is pleased with his first trip to the Stockman's Paradise, where he finds all classes of stock developed and graded to a very high quality, and particularly is this true of the goats. He is of the opinion that the mohair raised in the Sonora country surpasses in quality, quantity considered, that of any territory in Texas. The uniformity of breeding and the strain being entirely Asiatic, which is more desirable than the African, makes the fleeces of the Sonora country bring a better price on an average than that grown in any other part of Texas. Mr. Voorhies ventures the suggestion that Sonora build a warehouse, or two of them for that matter, and have all the mohair of Sonora country stored therein and have the buyers come twice a year and make sealed bids for the mohair.

E. F. Vander Stucken Company have a warehouse that the News is informed may be used to store the mohair of the Sonora country twice a year, and altho the matter of storage has been discussed in the past without result, it is evident to the News that the time is now ripe for organization, or some satisfactory solution of the mohair selling question.

Messrs. Vander Stucken, Briant and many of the goat men spoken to by the News agree that something should be done. It is conservatively estimated that there are in the country tributary to Sonora 250,000 pounds of mohair grown annually and the industry is even yet in its infancy. Sonora should encourage the distribution of \$75,000 a year at home. A warehouse in Sonora will mean at least \$5,000 profit to the mohair raisers.

#### Pasteurizing Milk

Pasteurizing milk is a very simple process, the operator to be careful of the temperature, however, which is very important. When milk is boiled the natural flavor is destroyed, and some persons object to it. Milk is also injured to a certain extent by boiling. To pasteurize milk, procure long-necked bottles, pour in the milk and plug the tops with cotton wool, which excludes all germs. Place the bottles in a deep pan or other vessel and heat to a temperature of 155 degrees, using a thermometer. If the temperature reaches 160 degrees the milk will have the odor of being boiled. Keep the milk heated for half an hour. The cotton stoppers need not be removed until the milk is desired for use. The bottles containing the milk may be placed in a refrigerator or some cool receptacle. Milk so prepared can be kept for two or three days. To sterilize milk it must be boiled, hence pasteurizing is a different process.

#### Snow at Waxahachie

WAXAHACHIE, Texas, Nov. 11.—Sleet and snow fell here this morning. A cold wind is blowing and the temperature is down many degrees.

## How Texas May Win in Farming

### Labor Saving Machinery and Study of Soils Basis

BY A. D. McNAIR.

A very extended use of labor saving machinery comes nearer being the basis of our agricultural supremacy than any other one thing. We have, it is true, a comparatively virgin soil and an energetic people, yet these would not have availed to produce the high standard of present day American agriculture without the free use of labor saving machinery. At the bottom of the scale of agricultural prosperity stands China or India where labor saving machinery is unknown. Next above them stand the nations of East and South Europe, where a beginning has been made in the use of machinery. Next come Germany, France, England and the countries of North Europe, where machinery is common but not as universal as in this country. At the top stands the United States, Canada and Australia where labor saving machinery is all but universally used.

Turning to the states of our own Union the same rule holds true. The average income of each person engaged in agriculture varies with the value of implements and machinery or capital of those engaged in agriculture.

According to the census of 1900 the value of implements and machinery for each person engaged in agriculture was \$16.83 for South Carolina, \$46.93 for Texas and \$153.53 for Iowa.

According to the same census the average annual income of each person engaged in agriculture (live stock products not included) was \$144.46 for South Carolina, \$305.83 for Texas, and \$11.11 for Iowa. Where there is little machinery the income is low and where there is much machinery the income is high. If the income from live stock were included it would give the Iowa man an annual income of over \$1,000 per year and the South Carolinian considerably less than \$200 per year.

But while the extensive use of labor saving machinery has given us first place in the agricultural world it will not, alone, keep us in the lead. We may be said to have a positive genius for inventing and using agricultural machinery, but have anything but genius for caring for our soil as it ought to be cared for. And if we do not care for the soil we shall get diminishing returns from the land and all the machinery in the world will not help us out. We must take advantage of all the chemistry and all the physics the schoolmen can give us to show us how to maintain a fertile soil. We must study fertilizers whether we actually need the commercial article or not and we must study manure at the same time to understand the part it plays in soil rehabilitation.

Still another thing we must learn is how to raise live stock profitably on high priced land for live stock means manure and manure means a fertile and productive soil. We are entering on an era of high priced land and it would no longer pay to pasture stock on native pastures. The increase in the price of farm products does not keep pace with the increase in the value of the land, hence, we must find some way to get more feed out of each acre. We must make two, three and four blades of grass grow where only one grew before. We shall, eventually, have to keep our stock up and cut and carry feed to them (which is the practice of soiling) or build silos and feed ensilage, or tether stock in the fields and move the tether stake as often as necessary as they do in Northern Europe, or adopt a system of movable fences as the English long ago adopted for sheep to consume turnips. In other words we shall have to raise crops on the land instead of leaving the native grasses grow, and we must feed these crops in the most economical way.

If we adopt the soiling system we must use (as a part of it) specially devised machinery whereby the feed



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## Mesquite Meal New Stock Food

### Beeville Stockman Begins Interesting Experiment

A new industry is about to be created in the state of Texas and a new feed originated for cattle in the form of mesquite meal and cake.

Ever since the settlement of Texas it has been an established fact that cattle and horses have eaten the mesquite beans which grow so plentifully upon the Texas prairie, and that stock have thriven upon these beans in a wonderful manner, is well known to all Texas stockmen. It is during dry years when the grass upon the range is the shortest that the mesquite trees and bushes bear the most abundant crop of beans, and horses and cattle eat them with avidity and soon become seal fat upon a diet of the beans. Bearing this fact in mind, it is somewhat surprising that prior efforts have not been made to utilize the mesquite bean crop in a more practical manner, but it has been reserved for a southwest Texas man to go after the proposition in an intelligent manner.

N. R. Powell, a well known cattleman of Beeville, is now conducting some experiments with mesquite beans that will be watched with much interest by cattlemen all over the state. He has had large quantities of the beans gathered and carried to the Beeville cotton seed oil mill, where they have been ground and converted into meal and cake in the same manner as cotton seed. The product he will use in an experiment in feeding a bunch of cattle he has on his ranch near Pettus, and as he has had the beans already analyzed and they are extremely rich in protein, which is a fat producer of no uncertain quality.

The mesquite thrives over the greater portion of the state of Texas, and the bean crop is usually a pretty safe proposition. Cotton seed oil and meal have become so high that hundreds of cattlemen feel they can no longer afford to feed such expensive articles, and if

is cut, gathered, hauled and fed without any hand labor, or scarcely any, in the process. We must also provide for the removal of the manure from the yards and the spreading of the same on the farm without pitching a forkful by hand. If we adopt the idea of movable fences we must have something that can be moved with little labor. We must have a movable fence that conforms to our idea of "labor saving machinery." Perhaps we can use one system for cattle and another for sheep and hogs, but thruout all our operations we should consistently combine the practice of using labor saving machinery with the art of maintaining a fertile soil. It is only by such a combination that we can maintain our agricultural supremacy and satisfy our desire for achievement along agricultural lines.

the mesquite bean can furnish a substitute it will be gladly welcomed by feeders in every portion of the state. During some years the mesquite is known to produce two heavy crops of beans, and if those beans become a staple in cattle feeding operations the time may come when gathering the mesquite beans will constitute an important industry in Texas.



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# Talks With Texas Stock Farmers

H. T. Brookerson of Benjamin, Knox county, was in the city and was pleased to talk of his section, and especially of his county and town. "Since the Orient railroad came to our town," said Mr. Brookerson, "things have quickened and a new life has been the result all along lines of our industries. Of course, in anticipation of the coming of the railroad we woke up and began to get ready, but it was the entrance of the road into our midst that fully awakened us to our possibilities and what the future had in store for us. We have had a good crop year and the yields have been good. Cotton is fine and will bring somewhere between a half and three quarters of a bale to the acre. Corn has always been a good crop along the Brazos in our section, and there was no failure this year. Kaffir and milo never fail and other feed crops are good. Grass was never better and cattle are in fat condition and will go into the winter ready for the chilly season. Lands are holding their own at good prices and ready sale can be made."

Capt. John Gaines came in from Hico and was looking as smiling and cheerful as if there were no financial difficulties anywhere. "Some of our people are looking very blue down in our section, but that is always the way. Most of them by a large majority believe that things will right themselves in a short time. Of course it is not right for the financiers, as they are called, to take advantage of their opportunities and corral the money of the country to the detriment of all other people. The times in Texas are in good shape and it will not be possible to hurt us long. I sold off my steers clean this fall, as I always do, before buying again, so I am not mixed up much in the financing way. The farmers seem to be holding their cotton and intend to do so. They are able to do so, but it will cramp money matters longer unless they turn loose."

C. F. Smalley is a resident of Albany in the county of Shackelford and is a stock-farmer by profession. He came to market with a string of cattle for a neighbor, and was in a pleasant mood even with the financial situation in a "checking" condition. "Grass is fine up our way," said Mr. Smalley, "and stock are doing nicely accordingly and will be in shape to face the wintry weather coming in good shape. My stock are not pure blooded, that is they are not registered stuff by any means, but they are Herefords and Durhams and that cross makes a fine grade of cattle. We raise up our way Kaffir, maize, corn and sorghum besides side lines such as millet and Colorado grass. Cotton is very sorry except in spots, where it is very good indeed."

A. A. Reese is a citizen of Texas who lives in or near Royse City, Rockwall county. He is a farmer and stock raiser, in other words a stock-farmer. "I have 1500 acres in green pasture," said he, "and buy and graze steers. I buy most everything I have from farmers and raise most of the feed that it takes to fatten them. I plant and cultivate all of the usual crops of the country which go to make the feeding rations of the stock farmer when fattening for the market. I have on some 350 head of steers now and they are getting along well, as grass is good. I have fattened and sold well a bunch of steers that had nothing but grass. The people up our way are all in very good fix and the financial disturbance that is now upon us has but little effect upon the general situation. The farmers are

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"About two years ago I became alarmed because my husband had attacks from fainting spells, caused by weak heart, from drinking coffee.

At first he did not like Postum, I had not then learned to boil it long as directions say, to get the rich flavor and brown color.

"After it was made right, he liked it, and now for more than a year he has not been troubled with his heart—in fact, his general health is better than for years." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," pkgs. "There's a Reason."

all right and can set back and laugh at the other fellows now, as the others did them in the 1893 panic. It is the man who in trying to extend his business according to the spirit of this progressive age, and handles paper, that is caught in the squeeze. I think that in the present crisis when so much depends upon coolness and courage, that we should all stand by the banks in our section and try to aid them in overcoming danger, so that bad may not follow threatening. When things get better and danger is past it will be time enough for the people to demand that safety appliances be attached to the banks and they be told to use them in the interest of their depositors who place their money with them trusting that it would be given reasonable and common sense protection."

Captain George Reynolds was in the city during the Fair, and meeting a representative of the paper in the road, spoke amiably to him and talked about his business, which is cattle. He is a noted breeder of fine stock, dealing in fine Hereford, Shorthorn, Polled Durham cattle and horses and mules. He has for years been a leader in the business up in Missouri and was noted among stockmen in Texas for the purity and excellence of his stock. Last year he came to Texas, bought a ranch down in Bosque county and shipped in a car load of yearling heifers and some bulls, all registered Durhams. "I am in Texas now and have been down to my ranch in Bosque," said the captain. "Everything is as fine as silk and my cattle are doing fine, also my horses and mules. Yes, Texas is a good animal country and I made no mistake in selecting it for a fine stock farm. Grass is very good and there is plenty of water. Yes, I will be at the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show in March."

Captain George Dupree of Tarrant county is a hog raiser as well as stockman generally and for a young man is well up in both lines of business. He will soon reinforce his stock of hogs, which is the thin-rind breed, with some new additions, and with these he hopes to put his herd, that is now a good one, in the lead of everything in this state. These hogs are gradually working themselves up to a very favorable position among the swine of Texas and it will soon be that, all prejudice being removed, they will meet all qualifications that it is now thought by breeders only certain other lines of swine possess. "I have been receiving cattle regularly from Colorado," said Captain Dupree, "for sale on this market and have done very well, despite the unfavorable conditions brought about by the financiers."

Colonel Marion Sansom, who has many stock interests, was found in his office in the Live Stock Exchange and was requested to tell what he thought of things in general. "Well," said he, "the cattle business is in a shape that it just keeps us guessing what is going to come next, and if you aren't pretty swift then, you will guess wrong. A good many stockmen are shipping in to market, but then again there are a lot who are not doing so. Possibly it may be the ones who are afraid to hold their stuff on the range on account of scarcity of grass that are shipping. The tightness of money is another drawback of course to the cattle business, just as it is to many other lines. Things on my place are going along very well and there is no sign of any bad luck out there."

John Reeves is in the city having his eyes treated. He is from Mount Pleasant, county seat of Titus county, which is located in East Texas. Mr. Reeves is the county assessor of his county and is well posted upon all matters in his county. He has a close connection with the farming interests of the county and knows what is the prospects very well. "We had a good peach crop this year," he said, "and it brought in good prices. Our people are all in fair circumstances and will be in condition to stand the strain of the tight money times. Our soil is particularly adapted to the raising of potatoes, both kinds, and peanuts and peas and in consequence will be a great hog country in time. The peanut business is quite a new one, it only having been this year that this crop was paid much attention to, but our people have awakened to a realization of the value of the peanut in many ways and will proceed to keep up their end of the row with other parts of the state. We have fine ribbon cane and our syrups are excellent. Our cotton has been bad this year—that is, it has not come up to the general average.

# BREWSTER COUNTY

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And learn all about the great Trans-Pecos Country. Hundreds of sections of school lands coming on the market—eight sections to the settler, 40 years to pay for it, 3 per cent interest. The Avalanche conducts a Land Question Department. Ask anything you want to know. \$1.50 a year, \$1 six months.

Corn is pretty fair and the other crops pretty good. Grass is good and our stock are in condition to winter well."

## SHEEP

### Money in Angora Goats

"It is only in the last few years that the people of the United States have been awakened to the fact that there is an immense profit in Angora goats," said John W. Fulton, superintendent of this division. Mr. Fulton is secretary of the American Angora Goat Breeding Association. His home is in Helena, Mont.

Mr. Fulton told something of the history of the Angora goat industry in the United States:

"The Angora goat," he said, "came originally from Turkey. There was, and is now, a severe penalty for taking the animals out of that country. Such was the watchfulness of the sultan's officials that it was not until 1831 that Dr. W. C. Bailey of San Jose, Cal., succeeded in smuggling four of the animals out of Turkey. He tied them in grain sacks and carried them on mules to Constantinople. Tho it was midwinter, the goats were then shorn of their fleeces and sprinkled with coal dust and driven thru the streets under the guise of black sheep to the quay, where they were loaded into a vessel bound for America. They got here all right, and that was the beginning. Since then others have been obtained and now there are perhaps a million Angoras in the United States."

It is a veritable golden fleece that is produced by the Angora, the most valuable, indeed, of all fleeces. It brings an average of 50 cents a pound in the market. The longer the fleece, the higher the price. Fleece twenty inches long sells readily for \$6 or \$7 a pound. It is not unusual for the fleece of one goat to fetch \$50.

This fleece is the mohair of commerce, a kind of fiber so highly valued that the demand far exceeds the supply. It is also used for making rugs. The skins are used for children's muffs and cloaks. There is still another use for the fleece in making women's switches, wigs, toupees and other hair goods.

The Angoras, Mr. Fulton said, require little attention and are inexpensive. No feed is required other than a range provides. They will eat anything. Smart weeds are esteemed as a delicacy to the goat palate, while an Angora will travel miles to feast on a patch of thistles. They eat all the leaves and bark from underbrush and thus kill such growths to the advantage of the farmer. They do not injure the range for other feeding stock because they eat only a little grass.

"Modern Sheep: Breeds and Management," by "Shepherd Boy," author of "Fitting Sheep for Show Ring and Market," is the latest work from the American Sheep Breeder press of Chicago, and it is perhaps within bounds to say that it is the best work on sheep ever published in this or any other country. It contains over one hundred half-tone engravings, among them being something like thirty of different breeds of sheep from different parts of the world. The subjects covered by this work are divided into eight parts. Part 1 deals with history and breeds, part 2, general management; part 3, sheep management in the western states; part 4, fitting sheep for show; part 5, raising hothouse or spring lambs; part 6, dressing sheep and lambs; part 7, pastures, forage crops, etc.; part 8, diseases. The author of this work is one of the world's best known authorities on sheep, having had practical management of flocks in several different countries, and is at present associate editor of the world's leading sheep journal. A unique feature of this work is that wherein the author seems to upset the theory advanced by some scientists that on account of the difference in the genus of the sheep and goat a hybrid from such a mating is impossible, since the pages of this volume contain a half-tone engraving from the photograph of the

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- 1 pair fine Carriage Horses.
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- 15 head imported German Couch Stallions, all young and sound and guaranteed in every way.

Your terms suit us. Write and find out about them.

**OLTMANN'S BROS.**  
Stock Yards,  
Fort Worth, Texas.

produce of such a mating and the statement of a member of the government bureau of agriculture giving his opinion that this hybrid is genuine. This is a book that will be read with interest by the veterinarian sheep breeder as well as the novice. It can be ordered thru this office at \$1.50, postpaid.

## APPLE PEELS FOR WINE

Michigan Sends Carloads of Parings to France to Make Champagne

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Nov. 11.—Apple parings from the Grand Traverse region, after travelling to Chicago and from there to the sunny hills of France, will come back to America as sparkling wine.

Each day for the last several weeks there have been four or five loads of these parings weighed. Curiosity was expressed as to what became of them, as the apples were bought and paid for by the bushel, and no one ever heard of any deductions being made for the parings, and the astonishing information was gained that these remnants are made into wine.

After the loads are weighed on the city scales they are shipped to Old Mission, where they are renovated and dried. From there they travel to Chicago, and from Chicago they are exported to in carload lots to Bordeaux, France, where the natives use them in the wine making process.

Just what part these parings play in the composition of sparkling champagne, balmy Tokay, Chartreuse, Muscatel and other wines of France is not known here, but there is a steady demand for them, and the local canning factory sells all that it has without difficulty.

Thirty thousand bushels of apples will be worked up by the factory this year and how much wine the parings will make it is hard to estimate. The paring is done by a machine.

First National Bank of Foss, O. T., topped the early hog trade with a load of 79 hogs. The load sold at \$5.10 and averaged 206 pounds.

A load of 78 hogs was sold today at \$4.92½ for Miller Bros. of Blast, I. T.

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

# A PLAIN STATEMENT OF PRESENT CONDITIONS

*Being Some of the Reasons Why The West Fort Worth Land Company Continues to Sell So Much of Their Property*

## UNBIASED OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

The Fort Worth Record, Conceded to Be a Conservative and Reliable Paper, Had the Following to Say Concerning West Fort Worth Improvements in the Issues of Wednesday and Friday

### CASKET COMPANY

#### LETS CONTRACT

FACTORY TO BE ESTABLISHED  
HERE AT ONCE WITH BIG  
EQUIPMENT

#### TO EMPLOY 175 PEOPLE

Outlay Will Be at Least \$100,000 and  
Skilled Labor Is to Be  
Employed

Contracts were let yesterday to E. E. Churchill and W. A. Brady for the erection of five buildings to constitute the plant of the American Casket Manufacturing Company, to be established on a five-acre tract in Factory Place addition, West Fort Worth. The buildings are to be completed in ninety days at an approximate cost of \$50,000, and by the time the buildings are equipped with the most modern machinery the outlay will equal, if not exceed \$100,000.

Machinery has been purchased and will be installed by the time the buildings are completed, therefore it is planned to have the entire plant in full operation within ninety days. Fully 175 people will be employed at the start, and most of these must be imported, as the requirements call for skilled labor of the kind not procurable locally. In order to supply distributing houses which will be established over the southwest, with large displays, the plan will be kept in operation night and day for the first twelve months, with a capacity of between 180 and 250 caskets per day. Not only domestic, but foreign trade is to be catered to, and the open field of such large dimensions was an important factor in influencing the selection of Fort Worth as the location. Several other Texas cities were visited and a number of substantial bonuses offered, but Dr. J. H. Ballard, president of the company, decided on Fort Worth, without any character of a bonus, as against the other cities with bonuses. Fort Worth's superior railroad facilities and proximity to raw material caused its choice, said Dr. Ballard, when, seen at the Hotel Metropolitan last night, and after touring the south-

west he was frank to assert that Fort Worth has them all outclassed and will have them dwarfed before many years.

According to the contracts let, the power house is to be 40x60 feet, equipped with two 150-horsepower boilers and one of the latest patterned four-valve automatic cutoff Atlas engine, a 1,000-gallon-per-minute fire underwriter's pump, steam heater and feed pump, also provision for additional power as required.

The dynamo room will be 12x27, equipped with one 250-horsepower dynamo.

The main building will be a three-story brick and concrete structure with basement, making the full equivalent of four stories. It will be 60x100, with a freight elevator, capacity of 5,000 pounds. The basement will be used for storage purposes. The first floor will be the machinery hall, equipped with all the most modern apparatus; also the sales and shipping rooms. The second floor will be used as the cabinet room, and also for varnish and wood finishing departments. On the third floor will be situated the trimming room, where the trimming, lining, upholstering, and entire finishing will be done; also a stock room for \$10,000 to \$20,000 worth of imported silks, plushes, etc., securely stocked behind vault doors. The general offices of the company will also be on this floor.

In addition to these buildings will be two 22x60 dry kilns, fitted with the most improved heating systems and fireproof canvas doors.

It is declared that the plant will be the largest and best equipped south of the Ohio river, and it will therefore comprise quite a distinct addition to Fort Worth's industrial life. For Factory Place it will be a particular winner, employing, as it will, 175 people to commence with, and after the first year, employing 250 members of the tin bucket brigade.

Excavations for the buildings are to begin Monday. Gamer & Co. have already placed a derrick and will begin boring of an eight-inch 250-foot artesian well to supply water for the plant.

The company is incorporated and capitalized at \$200,000, having a number of local people interested. The officers are: Dr. J. H. Ballard, president, Chicago; Colonel R. M. Smith, vice president, East St. Louis; L. J. Sowles, second vice president and assistant manager, St. Louis; L. C. Cole, treasurer, Fort Worth. Directors are: Judge George W. Armstrong, Fort Worth; L. C. Cole, Fort Worth; Colonel R. M. Smith, East St. Louis; S. B. Knepper, East St. Louis; L. J. Sowles, St. Louis; Dr. J. H. Ballard, Chicago; A. L. Havelin, Chicago. Most of these will remove to Fort Worth to reside.

The Board of Trade was instrumental in attracting the concern to Fort Worth.

### GID R. TURNER

#### SELLS HIS BONDS

NUBENHAUS OF GERMANY CONTRACTS FOR ISSUE AMOUNTING TO \$1,800,000

#### SOME STOCK IS TAKEN

Mr. Turner Will Return to Fort Worth Within Week—Interurban Work Is Progressing

Supplementing previous assurances that the stringency of money will not interfere with the work on the Turner Interurban to Mineral Wells, comes the announcement from Gid R. Turner that definite and final arrangements have been made for the sale of the bonds to build the road. This information was received by George Montgomery yesterday in a letter from Mr. Turner, who is now in Philadelphia.

Foreign capital is to build the road, according to this news, as Nubenhause of Germany has contracted for the bonds, \$1,800,000 in amount. Nubenhause is to pay 80 per cent of the par value of the bonds and a certain portion of the stock also figures in the deal. In view of the tight money situation, the figure at which Turner will sell his bonds is considered remarkably good, as many similar projects are offering bonds as low as 65 per cent.

Mr. Turner has been figuring for several weeks with two rival companies, one an American concern and the other the German with whom the contract is finally closed. Tight money in America made this country somewhat an undesirable field to float bonds, and it will not be surprising to close financial observers that Turner has secured foreign capital to build the road.

Instructions are also given in the

letter from Mr. Turner for Attorney W. B. Paddock to finish the drawing of the charters for a railway company and a construction company in order that these matters may be in shape when the promoter returns within a week or so. When the organization of the two companies is perfected, the bonds will be lithographed at once and their formal sale made to Nubenhause of Germany according to the contract.

Afterward, it is stated that Mr. Turner will formally file his bond for the building of the road.

Meanwhile, the work of grading thru Factory Place and Queensborough additions is progressing rapidly and the weekly pay roll is in excess of \$2,500.

Mr. Turner is expected to return from Philadelphia within the next five or six days, as it is declared that the final bond arrangements mark the end of negotiations requiring his presence in that city and away from Fort Worth.

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Ground Floor Flatiron Building.

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## Simple Rules for Fattening

North Carolina Man Gives  
Valuable Points on Hogs

The following article by Dr. C. W. Burkett is published in the Progressive Farmer of Raleigh, N. C. His knowledge so imparted to the farmers of that state is as valuable to the farmers of Texas.

I think the reader will agree with me that the well regulated farm has at this season of the year some hogs that are in condition for fattening so as to make the winter's meat. It is not a question just now with those of us who have hogs in the feeding lot what breed they are, or what type they are. I am confident that if you will make a little test and observe square set blocky ones you will find that they will come to maturity a great deal quicker and will weigh a good deal more, and consequently will be more profitable than the leggy ones or long nose, coarse type.

Of course, we are interested now in the fattening of hogs we have, of whatever type they belong to. How shall we do it? is a constantly growing question. If you have a little rye patch and these hogs are permitted to run on this rye patch a month before putting them up, you will be convinced of the ease of fattening them and the rapid growth that they will have on the finishing rations, whatever that may be. In fact, a sweet potato patch, or an acorn patch, would quickly prepare the stockers for the feeding lot.

Anyhow, don't depend on corn alone for fattening your next year's meat. The hog needs plenty of grass. In other words, he is a protein feeder, like any other animal. We should always bear in mind that young animals are building up flesh and muscle-making constituents.

Now corn won't supply that alone. Where we depend on corn alone wholly as a food for pigs they get extremely fat, but have little lean meat mixed with the fat. If, on the other hand, we balance the rations, we can marinate the meat and place streaks of lean all thru the fat, thereby making the pork choice and palatable, and really delicious in every sense of the word.

### Exercise Needful

Previous to the fattening period we believe in exercise for the pig. If he has a small pasture to forage over either of clover or cowpeas or rye or Bermuda, whatever it is, he will respond quickly to such treatment, and fatten more readily when he goes into the feeding lot. The last four or six weeks of feeding I think the hogs should be put in small pens where they can be quiet, and where they cannot have too much exercise so as to use up all of the food they have eaten.

Now, I think the feeding pen should be kept as clean as possible. I do not agree with many people, that the hog is a filthy animal. I think that he ought to have accommodations that are similarly clean with the cow and the horse. He ought to have a clean floor on which to eat his food, and he ought to have clean troughs that are not half full of mud and rain water. And then a good sleeping nest is a practical annex to the feeding lot. Now, I do not suggest these things simply from the standpoint of comfort or fancy, but I look upon them as essential features in quick growth and early maturity. I believe if such quarters are provided the fattening hogs will respond by giving you a quarter or half pound more growth each day.

Now, when they go into the pens or feeding lot what will be fed? I suppose the old-fashioned way of having a swill barrel, and in this swill barrel place the fish water, scraps from the table, some milk, buttermilk and excess sweet milk and some middlings or bran, is the most common way of looking after these hogs. And it is a good way, too. This combination of scrapings and leavings furnish growing materials and lean meat materials for the hogs. Now, if some corn is given them when they go in the feeding lot, and in connection with it this swill barrel stuff is utilized, a rapid gain will follow. Those of us who do not have these various kinds of milk product will have to look to something else to furnish the same. And I know of nothing better than wheat middlings to supply this. In some of the western states they are using tankage (one of the by-products of the slaughtering house and the common material that goes in the fertilizers) as a profitable means of furnishing muscle-making

## Taft's Ranch Home a Model

Brother of War Secretary Has  
Palatial Country Residence

What is said to be the finest ranch home in Texas has just been completed upon the ranch of C. H. Taft of Cincinnati, brother of Secretary of War W. H. Taft. This ranch embraces several hundred thousand acres, all well stocked with blooded cattle and horses. It was there that the son of Secretary Root spent several months a year or two ago and was given an insight into real cowboy life. It is reported that President Roosevelt has promised Mr. Taft to visit the ranch next spring and engage in the sport of wolf chasing and hunting javelinas, or wild hogs. Many distinguished men from the north and east have visited there, but heretofore the accommodations for guests have been somewhat meager. Now that the new residence and stables have been finished there will be no lack of room for a liberal display of hospitality toward all who may visit the place. Joseph Green, the manager of the ranch, takes a personal pleasure in according a royal welcome to the friends of Mr. Taft who go there for the hunting and fishing.

### Borders Corpus Christi Bay

The ranch borders for many miles upon the bay of Corpus Christi, and it is upon this water front that the new country residence and pretentious outbuildings have been erected. It is claimed that the residence is not only the most magnificent ranch home in the state but that it eclipses in elegance of appointments and furniture any home in the whole south, either country or city. The building was designed by Henry Phelps, a young architect of San Antonio, who was given full freedom in the exercise of his ideas as to the comforts and elegance of the proposed structure.

The style of architecture of the residence is colonial. The roof is in a soft green finish, with the exterior washed with the dull gray sea-wash stain. The situation of the building gives it the benefit of all the sea breeze that may be blowing, and in order that the full pleasure of this breeze may be enjoyed a large bricked in gallery occupies the bay front, with great doors leading into a spacious reception hall.

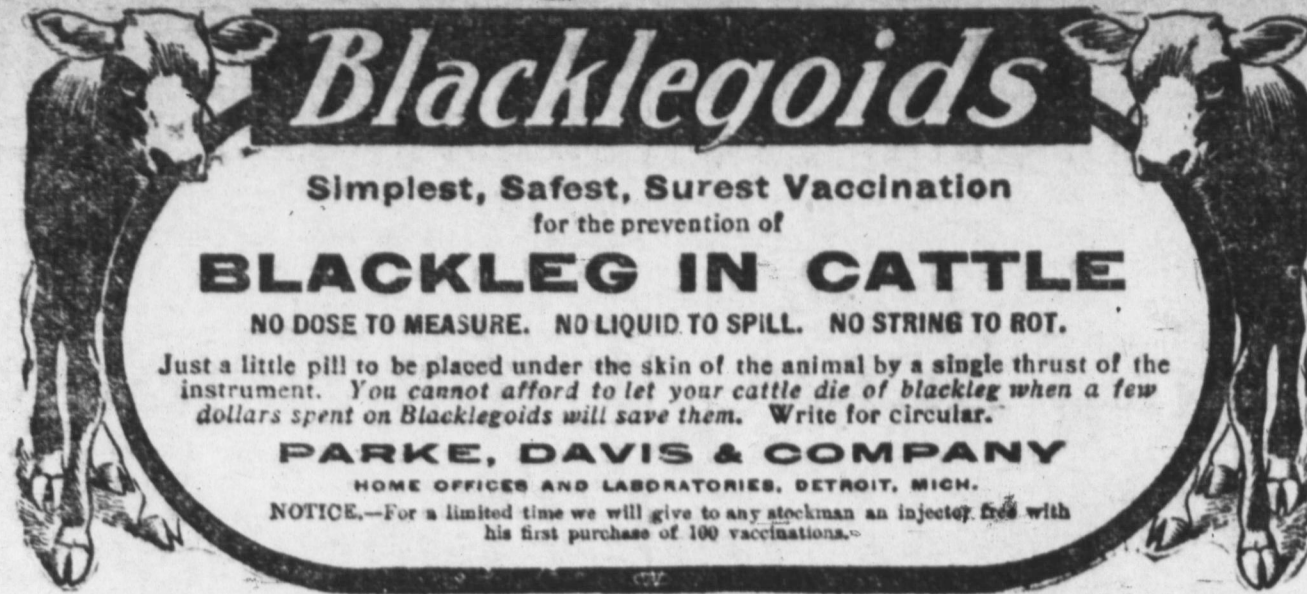
The reception hall is 16 by 40 feet in size. This hall is finished in paneled walls, stained a greenish brown, with a ceiling of studded beams. That the residence is built with the idea of making it a sportsmen's headquarters for the friends of Mr. Taft is shown by the built-in gun racks which ornament the large hall. These racks are of sufficient size to accommodate the accoutrements of a large party of sportsmen.

The living room leads off from the big main hall. This room has a hard-

material, and quick growth in the hog. It has been found that in feeding, say ten pounds of material, eight pounds of corn and two pounds of tankage make a far more satisfactory ration than ten pounds of corn alone. Now, for our home supply we might not be interested in getting tankage, but we can get some middlings in the swill barrel and mix them up with the scrapings from the table or kitchen. We can give some of this each day to the hogs, and ear or ground corn for the remaining part of the ration. Peanuts can also be fed with economy.

### Don't Feed Too Long

And another thing about these fattening hogs: I would not feed them too long. As the hog grows older and increases in size he increases in weight and at an increased cost in food. The time that the hogs pay best for selling purposes or butchering purposes is somewhere between 180 and 250 pounds, live weight. We often read and hear about fattening hogs until they weigh 300 or 400, 500 or even 600 pounds. That is not unusual at all. The only thing is that the man who feeds the hogs to that size has doubtless fed more corn than the hog is worth. Such a hog is worth \$25 to \$30, we will say. He has eaten \$30 worth of corn and other products. There would be a good deal more profit in having two hogs, each weighing 250 pounds, than one hog weighing 500 pounds, and it would take less feed to bring these two hogs to the total of 500 pounds than it would to bring a single hog up to an equivalent weight.



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wood floor and walls paneled two-thirds of the way, with hand decorated frieze. A feature of this room is the large fireplace. A built-in mantel in dull red tops the fireplace. The library is situated off from the living room and is finished in same style as the former. It is furnished with mission furniture.

The dining room is said to be the largest private dining room in Texas. It is equipped with a great fireplace and is furnished with an elegance in keeping with the remainder of the building. At each end of the dining room are wide French casements, hung with latticed doors which lead onto the galleries, or verandas.

The second floor of the residence is reached by a double stairway which leads into a great hall. This hall is fitted as a morning room, and opening into it are eight bedrooms. Each of these guest chambers has its own private bath and dressing room.

The third floor, or attic, is fitted up with a large billiard room which runs the entire length of the building. The windows opening into this room are large and there is no lack of breeze day and night to make it comfortable. Opening off from this billiard room are cozy nooks, fitted with easy seats and couches.

### Grounds Are Landscaped

The grounds surrounding this palatial ranch house were laid out by landscape artists. Shelled walks lead from the residence to the outbuildings and

to the waters of the bay. The beach fronting the beautiful home is delightfully situated for bathing purposes. For many miles leading along the water front is a natural roadway that is an ideal automobile course.

A number of hunting parties have planned to visit the ranch when the deer season opens. There is already fine duck shooting along the bay and upon the fresh water ponds that are found upon the ranch. The myriads of ducks will not begin to come in, however, until the latter part of November.

### To Clean and Restore Velvet

Velvet and velveteen can be cleaned in various ways, one method being to sponge the fabrics with benzoline and then apply to the back a weak solution of gum arabic. After this, stretch it on a frame, and iron on the wrong side, first placing a damp rag between. As velvet cannot be ironed in the usual way, the best method would be to stretch the damp rag over the back of the velvet and then pass the two over the iron, which should be fixed face upward. If the velvet be merely crushed, and it is only necessary to raise the pile, this can be done by holding it wrong side downward over a basin of boiling water. Grease spots can be removed by pouring turpentine on them and rubbing with a flannel till dry. Velveteens, especially light-colored patterns, can be quite successfully washed in the ordinary way.

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## Acid Found in Sorghum Cane

### Risk in Pasturing Second Growth to Stock

This is the season of the year when a considerable number of cattle die annually from eating second growth sorghum, and there are many people who do not understand what causes the fatalities, but believe in some instances that the plants have been poisoned. As a matter of fact, the deaths are caused by the prussic acid which is usually found in the second growth of sorghum, and for this reason the owners of all animals should be extremely careful about letting their stock eat this second growth of sorghum.

The prussic acid in the sorghum is developed from a glucoside that occurs in all sorghum plants, and certain conditions of the weather and soil favor the development of the poison. In dry, bright, sunshiny weather the plants are apt to be most poisonous, while in wet, growing weather, there is little danger in pasturing stock on sorghum.

The second growth of sorghum is probably not more poisonous than the first growth under similar conditions, but as the first growth is usually cut for feed and the second growth used for pasturage, it is but natural the theory should arise that it is the second growth that is deadly. If the first growth were pastured like that which comes later it is probable the sorghum family would soon acquire such a reputation for deadliness that it would be wiped off our list of forage plants. As the fall months thru-out the west are usually both bright and dry, it is possible, however, that a greater amount of prussic acid is thus developed in the second growth of the plant.

Frost is without influence except as the forerunner of a period of dry bright weather. Growth arrested by dry weather before the plant begins to mature presents a condition very favorable for the elaboration of the poison. Growth stunted by too much water, sterile soil, shade trees, or hardness of the ground does not result in formation of dangerous quantities of the poison.

While the reports of fatalities from eating second growth sorghum are usually confined to cattle, yet as a matter of fact, there is sufficient of the poison developed to kill hogs and other animals. It is probable many unexplained deaths among stock can be traced directly to this cause if the matter was properly followed up.

## CATTLE

### Wintering in Territory

A large number of Texas cattle have gone into the Indian Territory for wintering. An interesting anomaly of this movement is that because the corn crop in some parts of that district was rather poor the cattle industry will be somewhat increased. While the territories have a smaller corn crop than last year, the acreage is much larger. The explanation and conclusion of this fact is that thousands of acres were not good enough to harvest, and the owners have either bought cattle themselves, or sold the stalk fields to men who will run cattle on them, as the best way to get money out of them. This means further that thousands of cattle that would otherwise have remained for the winter in Texas, to be run on the grass made good by recent rains, and perhaps sold next year in Fort Worth or St. Louis, will come to the Kansas City market, and will reach here in nice condition. It is said that the fine grass in Texas may keep many cattle there for the winter, to be marketed off the grass in the spring, when they will be in good shape.—Drovers' Telegram.

### Dispute in Wyoming

It is announced that Wyoming cattlemen in the Upper Wind river country will endeavor to hold the range there in dispute with the sheep interests. The cattlemen claim the sheepmen have fully two-thirds of the ceded portion of the Shoshone reservation, and say they must hold the balance, or be compelled to retire from the business. There is now only one sheep outfit within the cattlemen's district and that is owned by J. A. Delfelder of Wolton, president of the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association

and a member of the state board of sheep commissioners.

### Moving the Quarantine

The News is informed that a strong petition has been sent up from Sterling county stockmen to the live stock sanitary board, asking that Mitchell and other counties be placed below the quarantine line, the News believes fully nine-tenths of the stockmen of Mitchell county disfavor such an action; and believes the quarantine line should remain where it is at present located. Cattlemen below the line can ship from Iatan, and in the language of Dan McCuningham, "If they will dip their cattle and free them of ticks they can ship from Colorado or any other point above the line for that matter." If Mitchell county should be placed below the line all cattle north of here would have to be driven to points on the Orient or Pecos Valley for shipment. It appears to the News that there is a bug under the chip somewhere.—West Texas News.

Mayhap it is the juice of the bug that has found its way from the express office to the opening in your face, brother, that makes you suspect that there is a "bug under the chip somewhere."

The petition the News speaks of only asks that Sterling county and that part of Mitchell lying south of the Texas and Pacific road be placed below the quarantine and no other county.

Sterling county has always been a strict adherent to the policies of the live stock sanitary board, and has tried hard to observe and enforce its rules and regulations to the letter. Whenever a man violated the supposed "rules and regulations" of the board he was promptly hauled up in court and acquitted as promptly, for the reason that by the time the state got thru pleading the rules, regulations, orders, edicts and interpretations of said board, and the law of the case, she was out of court.

These things have gone on for years and our people have been harassed and bedeviled by so much of this infernal red tape that they are seeking a change.—Sterling City News-Record.

### The Winter Outlook

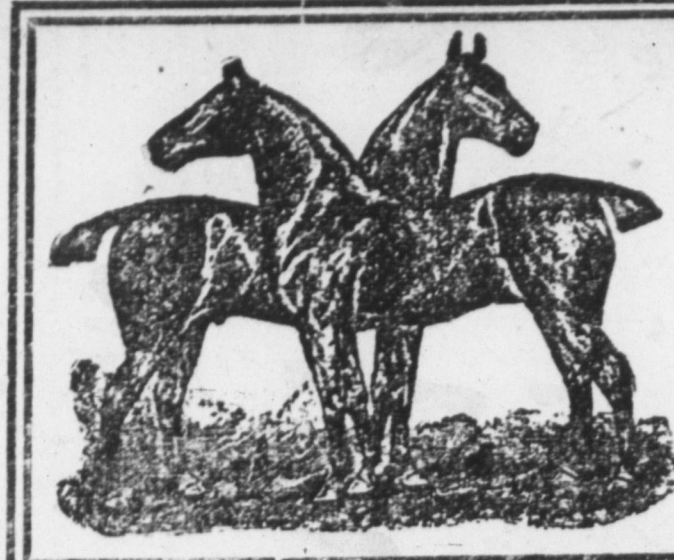
Captain Frank Johnson of the state ranger force, with headquarters in Colorado City, where his detachment is stationed, is quite familiar with conditions out in the western range country, and says the cattlemen of that section have nothing to fear from the approaching winter. He says while the year has generally been dry and the range short in many localities, the recent rains that have fallen thruout that section have brought about a very gratifying change and the average ranchman is looking forward to the future with more confidence than was exhibited a few weeks ago.

Captain Johnson thinks there will be grass enough out in the range country to carry the cattle thru in very good shape, and while the feed and forage crops are perhaps not as bountiful as usual, still there is lots of feed in the country and it is believed the winter will be gotten thru without material loss. Of course, the high price that is being demanded and received for cotton seed is going to make a pretty heavy inroad on the bank accounts of those ranchmen who depend largely upon the purchase of the seed for their winter feed. The feeding of cotton seed has become a great factor in the ranching situation out in the west, the ranchers making contracts with the gins early in the season to take large quantities of cotton seed, which are hauled out to the ranches as they accumulate and stored for winter feeding. When bad weather comes these seed are hauled out on the prairie in wagons and shoveled out on the bare earth, the cattle eating them up clean and there being but very slight wastage. Care is taken not to feed twice in the same spot, as in that event the cattle would soon learn to come to that spot and hang around continually waiting for their feed. By feeding each time in a different place the cattle are kept on the hustle and feel the necessity of relying considerably on their own resources.

On many of these western ranches there are considerable quantities of cotton seed brought over from last season, as the winter was so mild it was only necessary to feed the old and thin stuff, which it was believed was unable to rustle for itself. Where these accumulations of seed are on hand they will come in powerfully handy in keeping down the expense account, as seed as a general proposition is much higher this fall than it was last season.

### SAN ANTONIO INTERNATIONAL FAIR,

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## Says Farmers

### Will Hold on

### Stephenville Judge Talks on Cotton Situation

Judge Clarence Nugent from Stephenville, Erath county, was in Ft. Worth recently and submitted to an interview on conditions in his county and especially as to the cotton situation. Judge Nugent is the attorney for the Farmers Union Cotton Warehouse Company and is therefore competent to speak. He is part farmer as well as lawyer and has been associated almost all his life with the interests of the farmers of Texas.

"While our people on the farms in Erath county," said the judge, "have had the misfortune to meet drouths and short crops this year they are well able to take care of themselves. The condition of the farmers now compared with that of a decade ago is entirely different, for then they were receiving but scant prices for their cotton and there was practically no market for stock, especially hogs. Horses were almost valueless and in fact nearly all the people were in debt and were compelled to rely upon the merchants to carry them. Of course this forced them to sell what they had, under the system then in vogue, as soon as it was ready for market and with the credit account to settle with the merchant and the low price of cotton they were in a really deplorable condition.

"At the present time, however, they are in a very different shape financially, are mostly out of debt and can stand a loss of one crop without being compelled to dispose of what they have unless they wish. The efforts that they have made in the last few years to make their cotton bring a fair price has been successful and they have gradually recovered from the evil days that oppresses them. This has been well for all interests and the present good era in the state has been the result in the main of this increased prosperity of the farmers.

"Will they hold their cotton? Yes, sir, they will, that is the farmers who belong to the Farmers Union will to a certainty. It makes no difference what is written and said about the necessity for them to sell and the prognostication as to what will be the result if they do not sell, by interested parties, they intend to hold their cotton, as one man said, until the bagging rots off. While there are not yet enough warehouses erected in Texas to accomplish what they eventually intend, there is enough to hold a big lot of the staple, and those who cannot get warehouse room will store it at home and hold. Why should they not? Cotton is the only natural product of the soil that is practically a monopoly and the farmers of the south have it. The present financial flurry has not changed their views in the least. They know that the speculative methods in vogue in New York has brought it all about and they will wait until things come their way when a renewal of activity comes. Yes, they are 'onto the game' and cannot be buncoed this time."

### Wyoming Sheepmen Will Meet

LARAMIE, Wyo., Nov. 11.—The annual meeting of the Wyoming Sheep and Wool Growers' Association will be held here in January, and Colonel E. J. Bell, vice president, estimates that between three and four hundred delegates and visitors will be present, including sheepmen from every county in the state, and the largest number of representatives of the bureau of animal industry and the forestry bureau at Washington ever gathered at a similar convention in the west. Mr. Bell says that the grazing and forestry laws will demand the major portion of the time of the convention.

E. R. Hert & Co., the well known hog shippers from Perkins, had a load of swine on the yards Saturday. The load averaged 165 pounds and sold at \$5 per cwt.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

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### 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.

### THE INTER-COSTAL CANAL

All Texas ought to be interested in the Interstate Inland Waterways Convention which met in Houston Friday for a two-days' session. In the remarkable period of development now in progress thruout every section of the state, with so many new interests claiming popular attention, it is sometimes hard to keep track of everything that is important to the general welfare. Northwest Texas in worrying about more cars for cattle is likely to forget that it is linked by a common bond with Galveston trying to get a causeway which will cut down the possibilities of a car shortage. North Texas, busy moving cotton, building inter-urban railroads and finding new farms for homeseekers is likely to overlook that in South Texas is the greatest port of ingress for new settlers which will help the development of the whole state as well as the greatest ports of egress for their farm products.

On the purposes of the intercostal canal convention the San Antonio Express says:

The purpose of the convention is to promote the proposed intercostal canal, and it is the intention to see that the next rivers and harbors bill

shall carry appropriations for the opening of the waterway thru the sections that have not already been provided for and the entire project carried thru within the next two or three years.

Some progress had been made in the direction of the proposed canal, which is to extend from the Mississippi to the Rio Grande. Nature has provided the open way for the greater part of the distance, and it only remains for the ingenuity and industry of man to connect the various bodies of water, lakes, lagoons and bays, in Louisiana and Texas to form the continuous waterway and to do such dredging as may be necessary to provide the required depth for boats of light draft, which could handle an immense volume of traffic in a few feet of water on a land-locked course that would be free from the dangers which beset vessels at sea. The last congress made appropriations for work on certain sections of the proposed waterway and the money is available for such work as was provided for, but is only being employed to a limited extent as yet. The purpose of the association which is to hold a convention in Houston next week is to induce the next congress to make appropriations sufficient to include all sections of the waterway, so that they may be connected and the canal opened for navigation the entire distance from the Mississippi river to the Rio Grande.

President Holland says that with the completion of work approved in Louisiana there will be a waterway from the Mississippi river at Plaquemine to Mermentau, near Grand lake, in Western Louisiana. There is a comparatively small stretch from Mermentau west to Sabine lake that was not approved, nor favorably recommended by the government engineer. The section between Sabine lake and Galveston Major Padwin reported favorably upon, but it was turned down by the rivers and harbors committee. The section between Galveston and the Brazos river received an appropriation. The entire section from the Brazos river to Corpus Christi was favorably reported on, but only the part from Pass Cavallo to Corpus Christi received an appropriation. Nothing south of Corpus Christi has so far been favorably acted upon by congress, but the expectation is that the next congress will take care of the whole project and successfully complete it.

The intercostal canal will be of great value to the coast country in promoting development, and, in benefitting that section, it will benefit the whole state and the whole country.

### JAPANESE IN TEXAS

The Houston Post does good service in nailing as an untruth an alleged interview in the Washington Post which made John B. Hardy, a rice expert, say that grave troubles are imminent between Texas people and the Japanese near Houston, and that the success of the Japanese in rice culture has made the Texans bitter and resentful and that the belief is growing that white supremacy is menaced by the presence of the Japanese.

The Post took the trouble to look it up and was told by Mr. Hardy that he had never even seen a Washington Post reporter, much less make such statements.

As a matter of fact very few Texans knew anything about the presence of Japanese rice growers within their borders until some months ago an Indianapolis paper printed a dispatch giving the number and telling where they are located. This dispatch was reprinted as news in nearly every paper of Texas.

As the Houston Post says: There is not the slightest friction between the citizens of Texas and the Japanese, nor is it true that their success in rice culture has made the white Texas rice growers bitter and resentful. On the contrary, it is believed that the Japanese are contributing in an important sense to the development of what is destined to become a vast industry. If it be true that they are producing superior grades of rice and a greater yield per acre, then American rice growers are bound to profit by the superior experience.

### STARTING A FAIR

The El Paso Times, envious of Dallas' success with a state fair, wants El Paso to start a similar organization. The Times points out that the Dallas fair began with a cash capital of \$30,000. It now has property worth \$250,000 and its net earnings this season are estimated at \$125,000. The Dallas fair began with amusement features and the Times suggests that El Paso, start the same way. Fort Worth already made its start this year and it will make a serious mistake if next season, exhibit features are not added, be the beginning ever so humble.

The usual problem of inducing exhibitors to come will never be Fort Worth's. West Texas and the Panhandle are only waiting the opportunity to

make displays and space ought to be provided for them.

But reverting to the Times' suggestion, the remainder of the state would be glad to see El Paso have a big fair every year. There is little enough now to draw Texas people out to one of the state's most enterprising and interesting cities. El Paso is the mining center of the Southwest. Its peculiar location in the fertile Rio Grande valley entitle it to one of the greatest agricultural and horticultural exhibitions which could be gathered anywhere on the continent.

Probably the amusement feature is the easiest one for a fair to choose in making a beginning, and yet it seems that such should not be the case.

The real value in county or state fairs comes from their expository features and these ought to be made pre-eminent from the start.

### DAIRYING IN TEXAS

From politics, which it wisely deserted some time ago, the Austin Statesman has strayed off into the pleasant paths of dairying, down a shady lane and among cool meadows where sleek and well-fed kine, browse and chew their cuds and ruminate upon the possibilities of the industry which is going to contribute a vast fund to the wealth of Texas during the next decade.

Says the Statesman:

The dairy show at Dallas developed the gratifying fact that interest in that most profitable and pleasant of all agricultural industries is increasing yearly and that Texas bids fair to become one of the most important dairying states in the union, if the present rate of progress continues for a few more years. And this is as it should be, for the opportunities and advantages offered the practical dairymen in Texas are unsurpassed in any state of the union. Government experts, who have made a careful study of conditions in almost every portion of the state, claim that the natural advantages to be found in Texas are far superior to those of any other section of the country.

Well rather. And a paternal government has backed the intelligent efforts of the Denison Board of Trade by sending in the person of C. O. Moser, dairy expert, an emissary who is going to labor for the development of intelligent dairying in every section of Texas, which will show an interest in the work.

Mr. Moser is going to start with something like fifty cows on his experimental farm and records will be kept of every phase of the work which can be used for the guidance of those who follow in the footsteps of pioneers. Dairying is coming along, hand in hand, with more alfalfa and more hogs. North and West and Northwest Texas are rather in the lead now in this respect and if the Statesman doesn't make the prospects of profit too seductive for the settlers of the Colorado valley, just watch for the prize-winning dairy exhibit the three first named sections will have at the Texas Diamond Jubilee, a little to the east of Arlington and about midway between Fort Worth and Dallas in the glorious year of 1911.

Dallas had a horse show, but Fort Worth is not to be outdone; she is going to have a dog show.—Denton Record and Chronicle.

Not only a dog show, but the biggest chicken, duck, turkey, goose, pigeon, rabbit, guinea pig, cat, pony and squirrel show ever held in Texas. A whole carload of dogs is on the way from New York and the roosters which will be here are expected will make more noise crowing of a morning than the packinghouse whistles. Come down and see them.

One genuine reformer, honest man and all-American, went down to defeat yesterday. Mayor Mark Fagan of Jersey City. He was opposed by all the Republican and Democratic machines, and all the power that money could influence. Fagan is an independent Republican; Jersey City is a Democratic stronghold. All friends of honest government will regret the defeat of Mark Fagan, reformer and philanthropist and implacable foe of bosses and bossism and "the system" in politics.—Dallas Times Herald.

The Times-Herald is fair to all parties and creeds just so their representatives are men who keep the record straight.

### WILL LIMP A LITTLE

After the fall campaign in various states, truth will slowly rise again, but it's a pretty safe bet that she will need crutches to get around with for a while.—Marshall Messenger.



**The Badge of Honesty**

Is on every wrapper of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery because a full list of the ingredients composing it is printed there in plain English. Forty years of experience has proven its superior worth as a blood purifier and invigorating tonic for the cure of stomach disorders and all liver ills. It builds up the run-down system as no other tonic can in which alcohol is used. The active medicinal principles of native roots such as Golden Seal and Queen's root, Stone and Mandrake root, Bloodroot and Black Cherrybark are extracted and preserved by the use of chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce at Buffalo, N. Y., for free booklet which quotes extracts from well-recognized medical authorities such as Drs. Bartholow, King, Scudder, Coe, Ellingwood and a host of others, showing that these roots can be depended upon for their curative action in all weak states of the stomach, accompanied by indigestion or dyspepsia, as well as in all bilious or liver complaints and in all "wasting diseases" where there is loss of flesh and gradual running down of the strength and system.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" makes rich, pure blood and so invigorates and regulates the stomach, liver and bowels, and through them, the whole system. Thus all skin affections, blotches, pimples and eruptions as well as scrofulous swellings and old open running sores or ulcers are cured and healed. In treating old running sores, or ulcers, it is well to insure their healing to apply to them Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve. If your druggist don't happen to have this Salve in stock, send fifty-four cents in postage stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and a large box of the "All-Healing Salve" will reach you by return post.

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic, medicine of known composition, not even though the urgent dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

where the skin from the crop is sewed. I then skewer the wings and the legs in place with skewers in the French way, but the turkey can be kept very well in shape by tying the legs tightly together, then passing the string round the tail, crossing it on the back and tying the wings. I am thus particular because it looks so much better if nicely trussed. Rub over with a little soft butter, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with a little flour, place in the dripping pan, pour in a cup of boiling water and set in the oven. Baste the turkey every fifteen minutes, turning it occasionally. If you have a deep roasting pan with a close cover you need not turn and baste it, the "roaster," as the deep tightly covered pan is called, retains the steam and the aroma and is a great improvement over the old pan.

The dressing or stuffing is made as follows: For an eight or ten-pound turkey cut off the brown crust from slices of bread until you have as much as the inside of a pound loaf, but it into a dish and pour cold water over it (not warm as that makes it sticky and heavy). Let it stand one minute as it soaks very quickly. Now take up one handful at a time and squeeze it hard and dry with both hands, placing it, as you go along, in another dish; this process makes it very light.

When all is pressed dry, add pepper, salt, about a teaspoonful, also the same amount of powdered summer savory and sage, add a half cup of melted butter or half a cup of finely chopped beef suet. Work thoroly all together. Some add a little chopped sausage.

The turkey requires to cook for about ten minutes to every pound. Test it by pricking with a fork, when the juice runs out white it is cooked enough. If any part seems likely to scorch, pin over it a piece of buttered white paper.

When the turkey is put into the oven, the neck, liver and gizzard are put in a saucepan with about a pint of water and allowed to stew gently until quite tender, then chop them up and return to the saucepan and add them and the liquor to the gravy that has run from the turkey. Having first skimmed off the fat set it over the fire; boil up and thicken with a little flour. The garnishes for turkey are fried oysters or fried sausages, or force meat balls. Serve with cranberry sauce.

**Cranberry Sauce**—One quart of cranberries, two cupfuls of sugar and one pint of water. Wash the cranberries, put them on the fire with the water in a covered saucepan. Let them simmer till each cranberry bursts open, add the sugar and let them boil twenty minutes without the cover.

The day after the feast we have what a cook of mine called "carcass soup;" the carcass or what remained of the bones is put on the fire and boiled for at least an hour, adding rice and a little celery or onion. This makes an excellent soup which the children like almost as much as the turkey itself.

A plump hen (even if old) stuffed and dressed like the turkey, then steamed for an hour and a half, and afterward (next day perhaps) baked for an hour and a half in a closed roaster, with a large cup of water added, makes a very fair substitute for turkey, we often have it.

**To Cure Hams and Bacon**

An Ohio farmer gives the following as his method of curing hams and bacon: For one hog weighing, alive, 200 pounds, use a gallon and a half of salt. Put it in a kettle and get it very hot. Add one tablespoonful of pulverized saltpeter and mix well with salt. Cover salting block with this and lay the meat with the rind down on it. Then cover the meat with the rest of the hot salt and turn the meat over and salt as before, using less salt and a teaspoonful of saltpeter. In eight days remove salt and hang it up and smoke brown, using hickory wood if possible. Put in muslin sacks, with straw around to prevent moulding and hang in a dry place.—Chicago Drover's Journal.

**Mother Goose in Silhouettes**

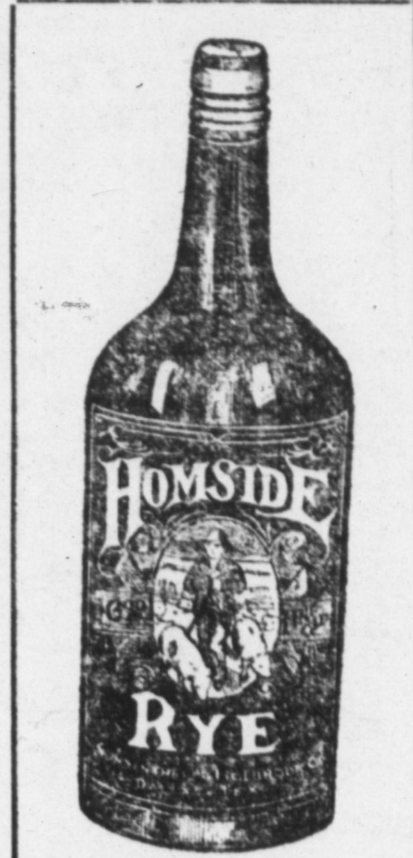
This little holiday booklet, bound in an old-fashioned cover, contains a large selection of the most popular of the Mother Goose Rhymes illustrated with quaint and amusing silhouettes. It is a book that no child and few grown-ups could resist and will prove, without doubt, popular and a good seller. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A. D. Hurley, the well known hog shipper from Foss, O. T., also had a top load of hogs on the yards. The head weighed 186 pounds.

W. A. Williams of Honey Grove, Texas, sold a load of 108 hogs today at \$4.65, with one out at \$3.50.

**SAMPLE FIRST--THEN PAY**  
**OUR OFFER**

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



**4 Full Quarts \$4**  
**\$6 Homside Whiskey**  
**EXPRESS PREPAID**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**HOUSEHOLD**

**Thanksgiving Turkey**

**Dressing**—There are many ways of dressing turkeys, in fact every housewife has her own best plan, but you are in my kitchen and I will tell you my plan. In Europe and the eastern states in large establishments turkeys are picked dry, which of course is the best way, but takes longer, and as I like the quickest way, I scald the turkey by dipping it about three times in a big pail or the clothes boiler (according to the size of the bird) of scalding water. The water should be very nearly but not quite boiling. I dip the bird in until the feathers will come out easily, I pull a few out of the leg to try. Pick it and pull out all the small pin feathers, squeezing out any that may be too immature to pull.

I then singe it, cut the neck off close to the back, but leave the crop skin long enough (about two inches) to turn over the back, remove the crop and with the middle finger loosen the liver and gut at the throat end. Cut the bird open at the vent and remove the entrails, being careful not to break the gall bladder, clean the liver and gizzard. Then wipe the inside out with a clean cloth or if the turkey has been killed for some time rinse the inside out with several waters, using a teaspoonful of baking soda in the next to last, for often the inside of a fowl is sour if it is not freshly killed. After washing wipe the turkey dry inside and out, with a clean cloth, sprinkle a little salt and pepper inside, and stuff the breast and body with dressing. Sew the skin at the breast well over the back and bend the wings back so the tips almost meet on the back

**Bulbs as House Plants**

By W. PADDOCK, Colorado Agricultural College.

Queries occasionally come to the Colorado Agricultural College concerning the proper handling of bulbs for home decoration during the winter. Such information should be of some general interest, as nothing adds more to the cheerfulness in the home than plants, and a few bulbs afford a pleasing and all too uncommon variety. No class of plants are of easier growth if a few fundamental principles are adhered to.

The first is perhaps a choice of kinds. The beginning will do well no doubt to experiment first with a few kinds, as a few well-grown specimens are much more satisfactory than many which give indifferent results. In this class may be placed the narcissi of various kinds, hyacinths and freesias.

Carcissi come in many forms, as the polyanthus, jonquills and daffodils. The two common forms of hyacinths are Dutch and Roman, while Frezias are of but one kind.

Soil for bulbs should be made light with sand and loam, but aside from texture there is little else required. Any soil in which the common house plants thrive will answer.

Four of five-inch pots do nicely for bulbs, but the shallower pans look neater. One hyacinth bulb is all that should be grown in the smaller sizes, while from three to five narcissi, according to size, may be used. Some drainage material, as a few pebbles or bits of broken pots, should be placed in the bottom, then the pot is filled two-thirds full of soil, which should be pressed down firm, but not packed; then the bulbs are placed so that they may have half an inch of soil over them, and the surface of the soil should be at least half an inch below the top. A thoro watering is now given and the pots are put in a damp, moist place, where the temperature will remain at not far from 50 degrees. This may be in a cellar, or even in a room, the suitable protection must be afforded to prevent drying out. A common practice is to bury the pots out of doors where sufficient protection is given to maintain the required temperatures. This treatment is necessary in order to secure a good development of roots before the top begins to grow. This will usually take about four weeks, but their condition may be ascertained by an examination at any time. Pick up one of the pots, invert it and tap the rim gently on a table's edge and the contents will usually fall out readily without disturbing either roots or soil. When the soil is fairly

well filled with roots it is time to place the pots in the window.

Freesias are perhaps the most satisfactory for several reasons. They are very easy to grow, the bulbs are cheap and but few flowers surpass them in fragrance or in beauty. They are planted the same as the others, but as the bulbs are small, a larger number should be planted in a pot, perhaps six will be about right for a four-inch pot, a row around the outside with one or two in the center.

Unlike the other bulbs, freesias should be placed in the window at once. Keep in the sunshine as much as possible and water carefully. The plants are apt to take a spindling growth any way, so a little care will be well repaid. As the flower stalks begin to form they may need staking, but a small stake may be used which will not be too conspicuous.

After the flowers are exhausted, the plants should be well ripened by gradually withholding water, then the pots may be placed in the cellar until the next fall. The larger bulbs may be used for forcing a second time. This is not true, however, of the other kinds mentioned, as they are worthless for forcing a second time.

**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.

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

**Tutt's Pills**

**FOR TORPID LIVER.**

A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces

**SICK HEADACHE, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.**

There is no better remedy for these common diseases than DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS, as a trial will prove.

**Take No Substitute.**

## Helps Farmers Make a Start

**E. A. Harp of Hale County, a  
Practical Developer**

It was our pleasure last Friday to take a drive down the country with E. A. Harp. We started about 2 p. m. and drove to his ranch about eight miles southeast of town. Mr. Harp has 18,000 acres in this tract. He now has 1,000 acres in cultivation. Some of it was not planted until late and the maize was not yet ripe. He has stock peas planted on 800 acres, and the fine Poland-China hogs running at will showed how profitable the peas are as a feed. There are about four hundred hogs on the place. Men are busy building houses and some are putting in fences; the houses are six-room bungalows and a good barn will be built with every house. A barn and house have been completed, except papering, and painting the house and painting the barn.

The house will be modern in arrangements when completed. The barn has ten stalls for stock and ample room for feed in the loft, besides the stalls, a wide hall goes the full length of the barn. Mr. Harp is putting a fence hog-proof around the entire farm and a cross fence of the same kind, American net wire two feet high. These cross fences will divide the farm into 160-acre tracts. The farm is superintended by E. H. Harp, a brother of E. A. Harp. He was cutting sorghum and raking in one field and had a man binding maize in another, and two men were busy putting up hog-proof fence, setting all corner posts in deep holes that were partly filled with cement, thus assuring permanence. Mr. Harp has many fine stock horses of the best breed, both draft and for driving purposes. He has one horse that cost him \$2,500. He has a new breed of hogs for this country—the Tamworth. They are a large hog, and are commonly known as the bacon hog. They have long bodies and are very smooth. The efforts that Mr. Harp is making to get farmers into the country to cultivate this fertile land are meeting with success. He is putting up improvements that will do a great deal toward attracting those who want a chance to make a start in a new country. Mr. Harp is a man of large affairs and he is doing a great deal to make for the permanent development of the country. He proves what the country can do by raising good colts, good hogs and his feed stuff is very good also. Preparations are being made on his place to put in a large crop of wheat. Some ground is being prepared for alfalfa. It now has a fine crop of stock peas growing on it. Mr. Harp has a written contract with all those who lease land from him. He furnishes each man with ten head of horses, fifty brood sows, 100 yews and four milch cows.

He, too, receives one-half of the increase of the stock. He agrees to furnish seed for planting the crop. The lessee must gather the crop and pay the owner of the land one-half of the crop, and he further agrees to furnish one-half the feed required for the stock.

The proposition offered by Mr. Harp is one that will meet the needs of many men who want a chance to make a start and have not the capital to run themselves. He cannot get houses built to supply all who are now wanting to go on his place.—Hale County Herald.

### Mitchell County

It was indeed a fat prize landed yesterday by Connell & Jowell for the deal aggregated the handsome sum of \$250,000. It was a deal that Connell & Jowell had been working on for some time, and they are to be congratulated upon the successful windup. It is a very important transaction and embodies 25,000 acres of land in Mitchell county, lying twelve miles north of Iatan, formerly owned by the United States and Mexican Trust Company, and sold to Frank H. Brown of Chicago and to other parties of Kansas City, at \$10 per acre. It is reported as being a magnificent body of land, and it is the intention of the new owners to at once colonize it and put it in a state of cultivation.—Midland Live Stock Reporter.

Sarah Bernhardt announces that she will act as long as she lives. In her case it will be possible, but if some actresses said that they would make people laugh.

## Rival Exchange War Is Begun

**Anti-Trust Suits Against Na-  
tional, Filed in Kansas**

DENVER, Col., Nov. 11.—The storm clouds which have been gathering on the horizon of the National Live Stock Exchange have broken with vehemence. Attorney General Jackson has filed suit against it for violating the anti-trust laws. The papers were filed in Topeka at the instigation of the Co-Operative Live Stock Commission company, of which the American National Live Stock association of Denver is the virtual head.

The plaintiff company is formed by independent cattlemen who allege that the defendant has established a boycott against them, and this suit, which is in the Kansas supreme court, is to oust the combine from the state. The defendant has in the neighborhood of 130 companies and these are said to have refused point blank to handle the independent offerings.

### Began Year Ago

The trouble originated over a year ago when the members of the National Live Stock exchange advanced their commissions. This was protested against by the cattlemen, but with little if any effect, and finally, finding that they were being ignored, the cattlemen organized the Co-Operative Live Stock Commission company and used the old scale of commissions.

Shortly after their opening they found that they could not dispose of any of their stock to companies affiliated with the National Live Stock exchange. When this was discovered a movement was begun to overcome this boycott and the independents have waited patiently for an opportunity to get the matter before a court.

T. W. Tomlinson of this city is in Topeka as a representative of the independent company and states that similar suits will probably be filed later in the other states occupied by his people, which are Iowa, Colorado, Texas, Kansas, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming and Idaho. The National Live Stock exchange has only entered Colorado within the last year, and the enlarged commissions have not been adopted in the local offices yet, tho their appearance is expected any time.

### Denver Headquarters

The headquarters of the independents is really Denver, tho they have offices in both Chicago and Kansas City. A representative of the company expressed himself as believing that the anti-trust law covers the case and that their suit will succeed in its purpose. The fact that the matter in a way touches the subject of enhanced commissions will make it of more than usual interest to the cattlemen and will bring the weight of their sympathy on the side of the independents. Tho the packers have made no distinction between the independents and those of the combination, they are members of the National Live Stock exchange and will, of course, become parties to the suit.

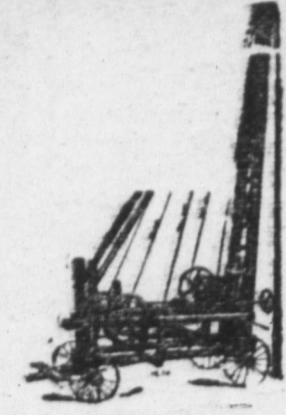
## DAIRYING

### Dairying at Plainview

Plainview citizens have in the last few months shown more energy than any other place in all the west. Business enterprise has pushed into what were before unknown fields for this section, among them the dairy owned and operated by the Plainview Drug Company stands as an example.

The work began a few months ago with only twenty cows, the herd being made up of Jersey and Shorthorn cows. The herd was increased to thirty cows, but the business continues to grow, and now plans are on foot to extend the plant to double the milk output. More and better bred milch cows from the east will be added to the herd. With ample barns and sheds to shelter the cows, the farm proper of a quarter section, and nearby a half section insuring an abundance of native grass to keep the cows in a healthy condition. The cows are well fed and cared for. This being recognized as necessary to the best output of milk both in quantity and quality. Out from the business of the town this hive of industry does a great deal of work. They separate the milk, having their own creamery. In connection with the dairy a hog ranch is run, and this is so managed as to be almost clear profit. Good hogs of the Poland-China and the Berkshire breeds are kept. The work is kept going by a

## Well Drilling Machinery

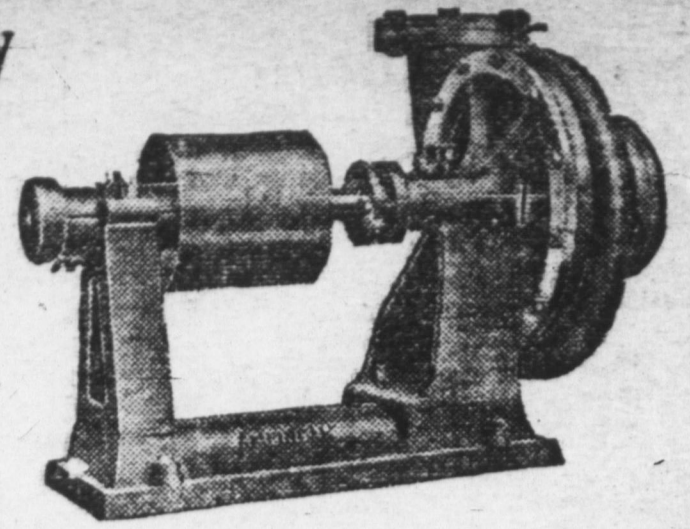


Drilling Machine.

## Pumping Machinery

For Deep or Shallow  
Wells, in Stock  
at Dallas

Come and see us.  
Write us for Cata-  
logue 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.

# GRADDOCK

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

**PARENTS!** Why send your sons to a Commercial School located in the heart of a great city where they are surrounded by all kinds of vice, and subjected to the strongest temptations and left unrestrained? The Commercial School of The Polytechnic College has the very best course of study, a large attendance, and is entirely free from bad influences. It is in charge of one of the oldest and best known Business Educators in the South. We find good homes for our students, give them the best possible environments, and secure good positions when they graduate. Write for catalog.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS F. P. Preultt, Principal

corps of earnest workers, with P. D. Windsor, foreman. More help is needed to carry on the work. The men are pushing the business.—Hale County Herald.

### Dairy Dots

In feeding cows for the dairy, quality, rather than quantity, counts. Over feed produces more fat than milk, and gives the cows indigestion, the result of an over-worked stomach.

Dairy products are especially susceptible to taints and bad odors and absolute cleanliness in and about the dairy is necessary for the production of a high class product.

Churn before your cream gets old and bitter. One reason for the great amount of poor dairy butter on the market is in the fact that the churning is not done when it should be.

Experiments made by German scientists show that butter keeps best when preserved with from three to five per cent of salt. If the proportion is higher than that, the results are less satisfactory.

Cows wearing smoked glass spectacles may be seen in the interior of Russia, where great tracts of country are covered with snow six months of the year. The cows become afflicted with snow blindness while looking for fine grass under the melting snow.

It is the cow that is up in good flesh that does her best. When she is thin and hungry all the time, she will surely put the biggest part of what you give her to eat on her back. That means less for you in the pail and in the butter tub.

To obtain butter of delicate flavor and of good keeping quality, churning must be stopped when the granules of butter are about the size of clover seeds. If larger granules are allowed to form, more casein and water will be retained in the butter, and its keeping quality is thereby impaired.

As long as milk is warmer than the surrounding atmosphere it is continually giving off vapors, and will not take on odors, but injurious bacteria may find their way into it. If milk is cooler than the surrounding air, the impure vapors in the air are rapidly condensed on the milk, thereby causing taints.

Rancidity in butter is caused by the various butyric acid ferments, and al-

tho in the product, the process is usually more gradual than in the case of milk and cream, on account of the butter fats constituting a comparatively unfavorable medium, the production of free butyric acid, even in small quantities, imparts a very rank and extremely disusting flavor to the butter.

### To the Sheep and Goat Men of Texas

The semi-annual meeting of the Texas Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association is called to meet in San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 15, at 7:30 p. m. in the office of the Stockman and Farmer, over the Frost National Bank.

The executive committee consists of some of the most prominent breeders in the state, and they have prepared an interesting program for the occasion. The object of the association is the promotion of the sheep and goat husbandry in Texas, the mutual benefit of all engaged in the industry, and the breeding and raising of more sheep and goats and better ones. Every breeder of sheep or goats is invited and urged to be present as vital questions which concern us all will be discussed.

By order of the executive committee,  
R. A. BRADFORD, President.  
JOHNSTON ROBERTSON, Secretary.

## NELSON- DRAUGHON College BUSINESS

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

## School Lands a Specialty

**D. E. SIMMONS**  
Lawyer  
Austin, Texas

## Poultry Queen Lives in Iowa

### Experts to Study Woman's Home-made Incubator

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 9.—The largest hatch of chickens that ever took place in Iowa and probably the largest ever managed by a woman occurred recently at the home of Mrs. D. C. Johnson, four miles north of Maxwell, Iowa.

Several weeks ago Mrs. Johnson set thirteen incubators with nearly 2,000 eggs. Of this number 1,827 chickens were hatched. This hatching record has never known to have been equaled and is considered by best poultry men in the country to be almost wonderful.

Scores of people from all over the central west, farmers' wives, newspaper men and agriculturists were there to see the sight. The front yard of Iowa's poultry queen, Mrs. Johnson, looked like a festival day in a country town. All day long her dining room table was lined with guests who partook of piles of spring chickens and the good things that Mrs. Johnson and her two daughters raise on their several acres.

It was certainly an eventful day in the history of artificial incubation. An enclosure of sixteen by twenty feet on the lawn was literally covered with wriggly, downy, motherless chicks.

#### Known as "Poultry Queen"

Mrs. Johnson has won for herself in her successful chicken farming the title from Governor Cummins "the poultry queen of Iowa," if not of the United States. She has been remarkably successful in her chicken business. In fourteen years she has paid debt, built a beautiful country home, improved her chicken farm, until it is one of the best in Iowa, is sending two boys to Highland Park College of Des Moines, and is giving her two daughters the best kind of a musical education. In this time she has invented an incubator, a brooder, and a portable feed yard, which is considered superior to any ever invented by man. The most remarkable of all Mrs. Johnson's inventions, tho, is her safety alarm. Without the least knowledge of electricity and its use she has invented a safety alarm which rings when the temperature reaches 140 degrees. Biddy raises the temperature to 160 degrees, but in doing this she moves around, allowing fresh currents of air to pass occasionally under her wings.

What Professors Holden and Curtis of Ames College have done for Iowa farmers, along the line of raising a higher grade of corn, Mrs. Johnson is doing for the farmer's wife in the line of chicken raising. She believes in taking the common things in hand and adapting them to the conditions of scientific artificial incubation. Fourteen years ago Mrs. Johnson became discouraged at the small per cent of hatch to eggs. She experimented with every known breed, but finally came to the conclusion that as mothers hens were failures.

#### Learned From Nature

Mrs. Johnson took the best brood hen of her lot and placed the cranky biddy on a nest near the porch and began three weeks of scientific study direct from nature. Every day Mrs. Johnson took her sewing to that porch and kept one eye on the setting hen. She never for a minute lost sight of that hen. At the close of the first day Mrs. Johnson placed a thermometer under the hen. No hospital patient ever had a temperature kept so well as did the thirteen eggs that the faithful biddy had charge of. Every time she rolled an egg the line of turn and number of evolutions were noted.

What nature could do so poorly Mrs. Johnson decided with artificial assistance could be done better. She had never seen an incubator and artificial incubation was a dead language. Determined to penetrate the secret Mrs. Johnson took two common dry goods boxes which had served her as wood boxes and studied out the vexatious problem of heating and ventilation. The smaller box she placed inside the larger and lined the space with sawdust. A cold air space was left at the top and bottom. The heat came from coils of pipes extending from the bottom, where was placed the lamps. After the temperature had reached 102 degrees the heat was maintained for three weeks steadily. Once a day the eggs were rolled by gently pushing the first egg one way. The whole was a rude concern, but it hatched the chicks. Out of 116 eggs placed in the improvised incubator 108

chicks made their appearance. Not one of the eggs had been tested during the process.

#### Experts Will Watch Her.

Now with her home made incubators and brooders Mrs. Johnson raises from 2,600 to 3,000 chickens every year.

So successful has Mrs. Johnson been in the present known theories in poultry raising by agriculturists, that the department of agriculture at Washington will send an expert to her farm who will spend two weeks in the study of the actual and practical business.

Mrs. Johnson has some pronounced ideas in the raising of small chickens. She makes concessions to Mother Nature and has to acknowledge that the love and care of a mother hen is the best inducement for a small chick to make a fight for existence. She believes that the animal heat from the mother hen insures the chick's activity in life. It is but a question of the demand for a more assured poultry product that makes her take away from biddies their rightful place as mothers to the barnyard chicks. The mother hen is not dependable. She is naturally flighty, as becomes her mixed race with the game stock, and gets flighty. This may spoil ever so good a breed for hatch.

Mrs. Johnson's small chicks get a Chinaman's diet. The first dinner is of ground rice, and on this it is supposed to exist mainly most of its young fry life. Another one of her pet beliefs in chicken raising is that chickens drink too much water.

Mrs. Johnson's brood stock consists of Leghorns. In her brood she has the white, single combed, brown and black. For an all round chicken Mrs. Johnson maintains that the Leghorn leads all other breeds.

## POULTRY

### Fattening Turkeys

Most of the surplus turkeys are marketed in November for the Thanksgiving trade. This means that they must be fattened in October. Almost anything that is a turkey will sell for some price at Thanksgiving, but only the well-fattened and well-fleshed specimens will bring top quotations.

The ordinary care and food that is required to maintain a flock in good health and strength is not sufficient to cover their frames with the greatest amount of edible flesh. More food and that of a kind which builds flesh and fat must be supplied. Fattening foods, like the regular turkey ration should be fed dry; damp mash loaded with beef scraps, such as are often used successfully for fattening chickens, are not to be advised for turkeys for such rations quickly derange their digestive apparatus and bowel troubles follow.

It is not advisable, either, in most cases, to confine the turkeys to an enclosure while they are being fattened, as is usually done in the case of fowls. The turkey is accustomed to have its liberty and when it is penned up it usually spends most of its time hurrying up and down the fence looking for an avenue of escape and worrying about it until it loses flesh, if indeed it does not actually become sick. It is, therefore, necessary in most cases to feed the flesh and fat making ration while the turkeys are at liberty.

It may be suggested in this connection that it would be impossible to fatten a part of the flock without accomplishing the same results in the others and that in fattening those intended to be used for breeders later their usefulness for the purpose would be lessened. It should be remembered, however, that good feeding for a short period at the beginning of cold weather is vastly different from heavy feeding in any season.

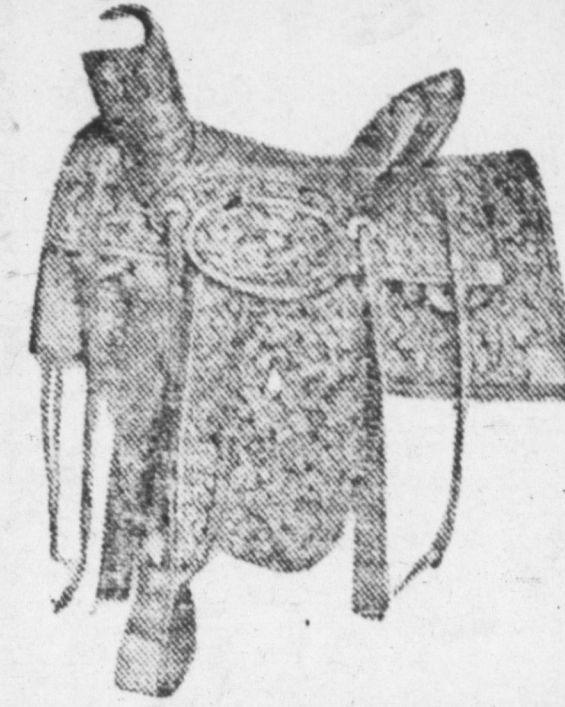
The best grains for fattening turkeys are corn, wheat and oats with an occasional feed of barley, if they will eat it. Twice each day is often enough to feed and corn may well make the evening meal of each day, with wheat or oats making the morning meal on alternate days. Plenty of these grains with good, clean water to drink and what food materials the turkeys find in the fields, will fatten the birds excellently in four to six weeks.

### White Minorcas

One of our readers wants to know something about the White Minorcas, if they are a recent production, some of their characteristics, and if they make a good bird for the table.

White Minorcas are by no means a recent product. A writer more than two decades ago describes them as a handsome race of birds with red faces, combs, and wattles, which contract admirably with the snow-white plumage. They are, however, less hardy than the black variety. The legs are white,

## Myres Celebrated Saddles



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

Strictly a high grade Western Stock Saddle and

*Will Please the  
Most Exacting!*

Write for catalog.

**S. D. MYRES**

Box 64.

Sweetwater, Texas.

NO CHEAP JOHN STUFF MADE.

whereas those of the others are black. The constitution of both colors is, generally speaking, very good, saving only that the white is not so hardy and robust as the black. They bear confinement well, and on this account are good and useful for keeping in towns. They are non-sitters. For amateurs and beginners in poultry keeping there is perhaps no better variety to be found. They are poor birds, however, for the table.

They are raised quite extensively in Indiana, and are found to be quite profitable as egg producers. One raiser says they are much the same as the Black Minorcas, but they have pinkish lobes, and very large red combs. They are much larger than the Leghorns, but not so large as the Plymouth Rocks. They do not get large enough to kill quite so soon as other breeds, but when they do they are very fine. They lay large, white eggs, and plenty of them. They are always busy. They are hard chickens, and as easy to raise as any.

### Storing Eggs for Winter

Can the average poultryman profitably preserve his eggs, putting them "in bond" when prices are low to await a better market. A. Warren Robinson, in the Petaluma Poultry Journal says there has been much study regarding the matter, much discussion and no little experiments.

The mere statement that eggs, when plentiful in the spring often bring only 15 cents per dozen and in the late fall and early winter command 50 cents and upward is enough to convince the dullest mathematician that there is money to be made in keeping the eggs, providing they come out in good condition.

But, very few persons take advantage of the situation. This is probably due to two or three reasons.

In the first place the large majority of poultry raisers are farmers, and, tho they realize there's a gold mine of goodly proportions in the egg preserving proposition, they are generally short of money and receipts for eggs go to liquidate current expenses. So, in such cases, little attention is paid to the matter of preserving eggs. Then again, not a few dislike to take the trouble of preparing the necessary preservatives. From time immemorial experiments along this line have been made and preparations without number have been used with varying success. In their multiplicity the many methods of keeping eggs for a rise in the market, often requiring several months, need not here be mentioned. They are like the "many books" that were in the process of making in King Solomon's time.

Where the poultryman lives in the neighborhood of a cold storage plant he may, very profitably, take advantage of the situation and purchase refrigerator room. But to make this a paying venture, eggs in considerable numbers should be available. We have in mind a person, once engaged in raising poultry on quite a large scale, who, for a year or two has built up a large business and a very profitable one withal, in buying eggs when the market is low and keeping them in cold storage until late in the fall. What one has done, others may do.

But the prudent housewife is not dependent upon large cold storage plants for the prolonged keeping in excellent condition of her eggs.

Probably the best of all the materials used for preserving eggs on a small scale is water glass (sodium silicate). Considerable attention has been paid to this matter of preserving eggs by many experimental stations in several states of the Union. Data, which is of considerable interest, has recently been published by Professor J. Hendrick of the University of Aberdeen. If the

eggs are immediately after being laid immersed in a syrup of thick water glass they may easily be kept for a period of six months, and will "taste and smell like well kept eggs a few days old." "The changes in the preserved eggs take place very gradually. At two years they are distinct, but not so distinct as at three or four years old."

An analysis of eggs which had been in the solution for a prolonged time demonstrated that there was, practically, no change in their composition.

The verdict of Professor Hendrick is that the water glass solution is very extensively used for preserving eggs and is deservedly popular. Tho this method was introduced only comparatively recently it has largely superseded older methods and also appears to have led to much more frequent preservation of eggs, on the small scale in households and by small traders. Tho the method is simple and effective. The eggs are obtained when they are plentiful and cheap in spring and are preserved for use during the winter months.

### What Ailed the Ducks?

Mrs. Parker, who resides at 1812 Fairmount street, is a breeder of fine Pekin ducks and she is very proud of her flock and when anything happens to one of them she is always anxious to find out what is the cause of the trouble so that she can prevent her other ducks from catching the disease. "Recently one of my ducks," said Mrs. Parker, "ate some moldy wheat and was taken ill. It died and I cut open it crop and found it empty. During the illness of this duck it was very feverish, or at least appeared so, and was constantly drinking water. I have no idea what was the matter with it unless the moldy wheat did it, but I would be very much pleased if someone thru The Stockman-Journal would tell what was the matter with the duck, if anyone knows."

Nate Curry of Henrietta sold twenty-four hogs Friday at \$4.80 per cwt. The load averaged 160 pounds.

Joe Thomason of Lindsay, I. T., sold a load of hogs Thursday at \$4.65, with some pigs out at \$1.22 1/2.

G. D. Ellington of Troy sold sixty-seven heavy packing hogs Friday at \$4.90. The load averaged 245 pounds.

W. J. Smith of Lawton, Okla., sold seventy-six heavy packing hogs Saturday at \$5, the top price for the day. The load averaged 232 pounds.

C. D. Johns of Fowler sold eighty-two hogs Saturday at \$5. The load averaged 198 pounds in weight.

M. W. Masterson of Vernon sold seventy-three heavy packing hogs Saturday at \$5. The load averaged 216 pounds.

T. G. Archcombe of Cashion had 109 head of hogs on the yards Saturday that brought \$4.95 per cwt. The load averaged 173 pounds.

A load of eighty-six hogs was sold Saturday for D. Meacham of Kingfisher at \$5. The load averaged 214 pounds in weight.

### 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,  
Wauneta, Kan.

# 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 Gold 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.

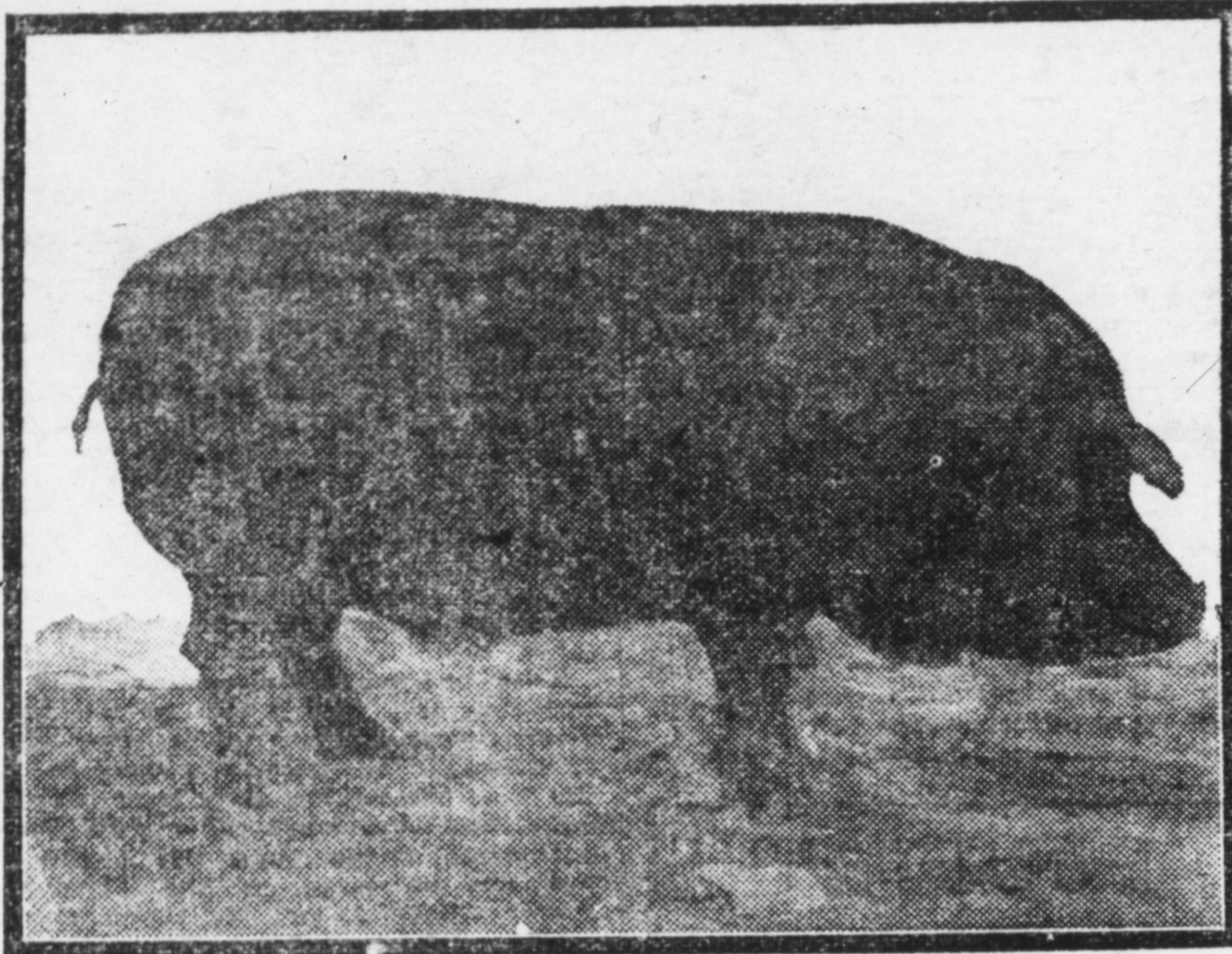
## SHORTHORNS

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

## CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DURO-JERSEY RED HOGS

We now offer fine Pigs of the great strain of that great prize-winning sire, Crimson Wonder, at \$25.00 per trio, not akin, also, some Spring Pigs, both sexes. Bred sows and gilts for spring farrowing. MR. AND MRS. HENRY SHRADER, Wauneta, Kans.

# CRIMSON WONDER IRON ORE HERD



Owned by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shrader, Breeders of Duroc Jersey Hogs and Poultry, Wauneta, Kansas

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. G. EWALT, Hale Center, Hale County, Texas.

## CAMP CLARK RED POLLED

Cattle. J. H. JENNINGS, Prop., Martindale, Texas.

## B. C. RHOME, JR.

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

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

## Hartley County Is Flourishing

More Wheat Being Sown This Year Than Eever.

Captain Mitchell, manager of the Matador Cattle Company of Hartley county, Texas, was a visitor in the city on business and was spoken to relative to conditions in his section of Texas. His postoffice is Channing. "Our section," he said, "is in very fine condition in every way at this time. Grass was never better at this season of the year and cattle are fat and will go into the winter in excellent shape. We have had plenty of rain and there is water everywhere. The crops are good and the yields have been above an average. Wheat has done well this year and the Channing Mercantile and Banking Company has shipped out to market 100 cars of wheat. There is a big acreage of wheat being planted and it looks well—that is, that which is already coming up. With conditions as they are with us the financial flurry is not of such great importance, for what the reaction comes there will be plenty of products to bring money in and relieve the situation. In 1903 we were not fixed for the panic and consequently suffered like the rest of the state, but it is entirely on a different basis now. We are all right in the Panhandle.

## BIG RANCH IS SOLD

Beaverland Ranch Company Secures Property of J. E. Morse in Montana. A Helena, Mont., dispatch in the Denver Record-Stockman, says that articles of incorporation of the Beaverhead Ranch Company have been filed with Secretary of State Yoder and thus is consummated one of the largest deals in farm lands in the history of the state. The company has by this transaction taken over the ranch of J. E. Morse, situated on the Short Line in Beaverhead and Madison counties. The sheep range of the

farm extends for seventy-five miles thru the two counties, while the irrigated portion produces about 5,000 tons of hay and 100,000 bushels of grain annually.

The company is capitalized at \$400,000, of which \$250,000 has been subscribed, principally by residents of Helena, who are virtually the same persons who have taken over the stock in the four other companies organized by Lewis Penwell of Helena, all of which have been making earnings this year ranging from 24 to 33 per cent on their capital.

Residents of this city within the last two years have taken over ranch property in excess of \$1,250,000. Among these companies are the Foster, Riverside, Blair-Penwell and Clear Range, and their profit records have surpassed all expectations, due largely to the high prices prevalent for wool, sheep and cattle.

The purchasing company in the present deal acquires 8331 acres of deeded and 10,660 acres of leased land, 15,000 graded Hampshire sheep, 350 head of cattle, 170 head of horses and all necessary ranch property controls a range for 30,000 sheep equipment. It is estimated that the intention is to stock it to that extent.

The Morse ranch, as it is called, is the largest irrigated property in the state. At an expense of \$25,000 Mr. Morse built several large reservoirs, thus conserving the snow waters of the nearby mountains.

## Swine Breeders' Association

The annual meeting of the Texas Swine Breeders' Association was held at the Dallas fair grounds and the following officers were elected: J. P. Moulden, McKinney, president; B. H. Crawford, Plano, vice president; M. M. Offutt, Cleburne, secretary-treasurer. Executive committee: Ed Edmondson, Newark; Tom Frazier, Morgan; H. E. Singleton, McKinney; George P. Lillard, Seguin; George F. McCracken, Decatur.

It was decided that a midwinter institute shall be held at Cleburne Jan. 7 and 8.

W. P. Gore, the blind statesman who expects to be senator from Oklahoma, says he favors free farming utensils. If he can see any way of getting them, his sight must be returning.

## Pure Milk War Now on in U.S

Cities and States Engaged in Battle for Better Quality

The health officers in all the large cities, as well as the national government, thru Surgeon-General Wyman, who has sent out a circular letter of warning to state and municipal health officers, have entered upon a crusade against impure milk. The result has been a rigid inspection of dairies, with a view to enforcing cleanliness and sanitary methods. Since the pure food law went into operation the old trick of watering the milk won't work any longer. The lynx-eyed officials detect the fraud and fine the waterers. This demand for the very purest of milk, combined with the advance of 25 per cent in the cost of feed, has caused the price of milk to go up and consumers in the large cities are already bewailing a rise of several cents a quart, with prospects of further advances. As thousands of individual farmers all over the country are engaged in supplying milk to towns and cities they will see the importance of handling only a strictly pure article. Slipshod methods won't go. Not only dairies but farmers who deal in milk on a large scale will find it necessary to comply with the requirement of the health boards. It will be necessary to build the barn floor of concrete, give the cows two square feet of light besides trimming their tails, keep the barn panes scoured, write-wash the walls frequently, provide nice clean suits for the milkers, strain the milk and keep it in a cool place on elevated ground one hundred feet from the hog pen. If all this is done, the farmer will escape collision with the health sleuths, but not unreasonably he will insist on higher prices for his product as the result of so much extra expense.

No Need to Object Those who are inclined to kick on

the regulations as unreasonable, should remember that the public health is the prime consideration, that babies live exclusively on milk and disasters of the direst kind are sure to follow the consumption of an impure article on a large scale. In the last few years over fifty epidemics have been traced to milk. No other article of food so readily breeds microbes, and while the cows may be perfectly healthy, thru the handling of milk, typhoid, diphtheria, scarlet fever, cholera and tuberculosis have spread. Holyoke, Mass., has refused to accept milk that comes in cans with wooden stoppers, for on one a bacteriologist found over fifty-five million bacteria. Thirty-five states have laws in reference to milk for market, and nine other states and territories include milk in some way in their pure-food legislation. Almost every city, town and village has legislated on the subject, and this proves how vitally important it is considered in every neighborhood and every family. It will never do to have an article of prime necessity, only food of infants, tampered with by rascally dealers or contaminated by slovenly handlers. All establishments, large or small, devoted to producing milk for market must be required to conform to regulations that are strictly sanitary and scientific. In no business is it so true that "cleanliness is next to Godliness;" in no business is health and life itself, so dependent upon the honesty and integrity of the producer.

## Buy the Hereford Stock

Write and ask me why they are better than others. Either sex for sale. Particulars with pleasure.

FRANK GOOD, Sparenberg, Texas.

## CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law  
Austin, - - Texas

# Weekly Review Livestock Market

## Week's Market Review

Week's receipts were largely diminished, going the lowest since the week ending Dec. 31, 1904, on grown cattle. Calves made the smallest run in six months and hogs were in lighter supply than since the dull time in mid-summer. The week's total on all classes reach to cattle, calves, hogs, sheep and horses, with mules, cattle, calves, hogs, sheep and horses and mules for last week, and cattle, calves, hogs, sheep and horses and mules for the corresponding period one year ago.

**Beef Steers**—A limited demand, coupled with receipts, almost as limited, has kept the beef steer trade in a continual state of uncertainty. Sales have been made on a generally higher basis than during the previous week, but the market has been uneven and unsatisfactory at the best. A few loads of good fed cattle have come in, the best being two loads of 1,305-lb corn-fed heaves from the territory, that made \$5. As compared with two loads of equally well finished corn-fed steers, but 100 pounds lighter, selling at \$4.50 the week before, the latter sale looked higher. Common southern grassers have sold at \$3 that looked no better than some at \$2.75 at the low time of the previous week. Near the week's close packers paid \$4.35 for two loads of 1,050-lb territory corn-fed steers of only fair quality, and Friday \$4 was paid for 1,202-lb meal-fed cattle, this sale looking 15c lower than Tuesday's level.

**Butcher Cows**—Receipts of the stuff have been limited all the week, averaging about 15 cars daily, and prices that advanced 15 to 25c the first of the week have maintained that level or at little higher at the week's close. This applies in the main to the better grades of cows, since mediums and canners have been selling at the close at scarcely better advantage than at the low time last week. Cows sold better on this market, relatively, than on others, but this was doubtless due to the light receipts.

**Bulls**—Last week's mean close has followed the bull market for the past six days, no improvement being shown at any time.

**Calves**—The vealer trade improved at the close of the week, showing an advance of 25 to 50c on Friday, after receipts had shrunk to one load with no satisfactory bids on Thursday. The carload top for the week was \$3.30, and oddly enough, this price was paid for two loads of heavies. Very desirable yearlings went at \$3.25, and fair light calves at \$3.

**Hogs**—The hog market was hammered during the week in a manner to delight the most bearish buyer, prices reaching the lowest level since Dec. 19, 1905, altho the close showed a medium of recovery. Exporters put a better tone to the noonday trade, forcing values up a dime, with a top of \$5.90. Packers bid lower the following day and the market lost more than it had gained Monday. A mean market followed Wednesday, the price going down to \$5 at Kansas City and affording an excuse for taking off 40 to 50c here. The following day the bottom fell out at Fort Worth, the market ruling 75c to \$1 lower than Monday. Saturday a slight recovery was made. Pigs are 50 to 60c lower for the week. Good packing hogs are quotable at \$4.95@5, with desirable mixed at \$4.85@4.90. Pigs at \$3.75@4.50.

**Sheep**—Fifty cents lower for the week is the fitting term to describe the sheep market, with sellers hunting bids, even at that decline. Good mutton sheep have been put on feed for lack of satisfactory bids. Decent killing sheep have sold down to \$4 during the week. A deck of feeder goats sold Saturday at \$90 for the bunch of 92.

### Prices for the Week

Steers—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$5.00	\$3.00@5.00
Tuesday	4.75	3.50@4.25
Wednesday	3.55	...
Thursday	4.35	...
Friday	4.00	2.70@4.00
Cows and Heifers—		
Monday	2.85	2.20@2.50
Tuesday	2.75	2.00@2.55
Wednesday	3.00	2.00@2.50
Thursday	2.75	1.85@2.60
Friday	2.90	2.00@2.50
Saturday	2.50	2.05@2.25
Calves—		
Monday	3.25	2.85@3.25
Tuesday	3.25	2.65@3.25
Wednesday	3.30	2.85@3.30
Thursday	3.25	2.90@3.25
Friday	3.25	2.85@3.25
Hogs—		
Monday	\$5.90	\$5.65@5.90
Tuesday	5.80	5.50@5.77½
Wednesday	5.60	5.15@5.40
Thursday	5.09	4.00@4.95
Friday	4.55	4.65@4.90

Saturday ..... 5.00 4.95@5.00  
Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle.	Clf.	Hogs.	Shp.	H&M
Monday	1,220	589	591	...	8
Tuesday	1,207	74	542	233	41
Wednesday	1,839	521	303	131	14
Thursday	946	188	1,270	1,087	5
Saturday	225	...	550	...	...

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

	This week.	Last week.	Year ago.
Cattle	7,075	11,136	14,501
Calves	2,000	10,199	8,626
Hogs	3,775	4,119	9,921
Sheep	1,595	1,214	2,327
Horses and mules	70	261	738

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

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Cattle	639,829	500,143	565,594
Calves	271,202	201,205	121,832
Hogs	445,120	477,024	396,177
Sheep	107,374	91,717	118,234
Horses & mules	17,549	17,468	14,463

## PETS MAY WIN BIG SHOW PRIZES

The Fort Worth Poultry and Pet Stock Show management is very desirous of securing the active interest and co-operation of the ladies, boys and girls, particularly in the pet stock as well as the other departments of the show, to be held Dec. 3, 4, 5 and 6. It may not be generally known that there are very many animals under this class that will be on exhibition, and to those who are engaged in the breeding and raising of pet stock it will be a fine opportunity to advertise and sell.

In the fancy pigeon line for instance, there is an almost endless variety. Here in Fort Worth there are many fine specimens of homers, English runts, fan tail and other varieties of the pigeon family. Then there are fancy rabbits of various varieties, Belgian hares and cavies or Guinea pigs. Coming to cats, there are several well known and beautiful varieties, notably Maltese, Persian and Angora.

It is known that in Fort Worth and Dallas, besides other nearby points, there are many choice specimens of these, which it is expected will be on exhibition. Squirrels, white rats and mice, prairie dogs, etc., are also included in the list.

Reverting to the feathered tribe, there will be a fine exhibit of parrots, paroquets, Canaries and other ornamental and singing birds, likewise ornamental fowls, such as pheasants of all varieties, peafowls, Guinea fowls, partridges, etc.

It is now only three weeks to the show, and interest is daily increasing. Catalogues and entry blanks can be had upon application to N. E. Moore, secretary, Fort Worth. Information pertaining to the pet stock department should be addressed to P. W. Hunt, superintendent, Fort Worth, who will take pleasure in answering all enquiries.

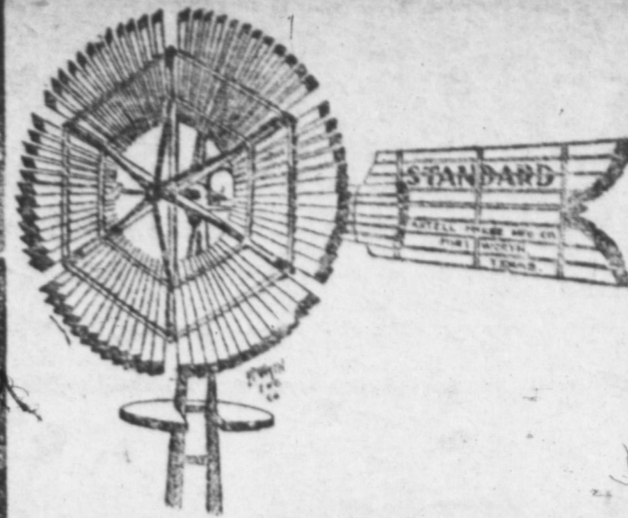
### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

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.



PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

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

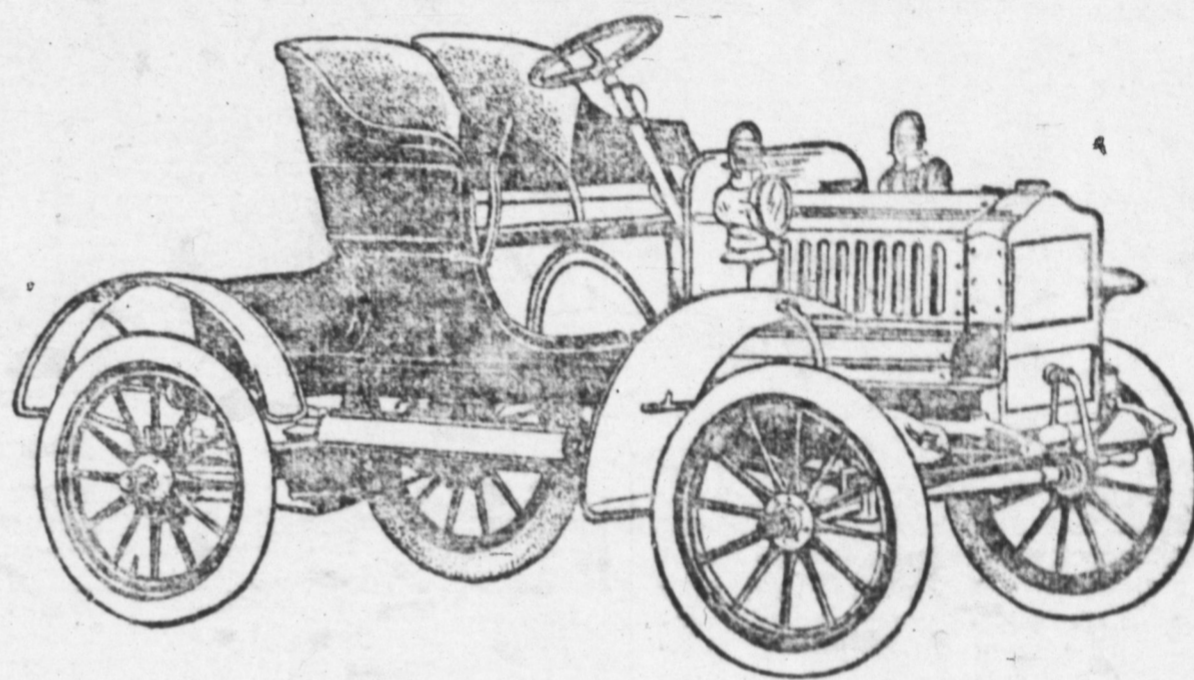
BUY THE BEST.

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We invite everybody to call and inspect the only stock of Automobiles kept on hand for immediate delivery in Fort Worth. The "MAXWELL" has proved its durability and economy by the 3,000 miles non-stop engine run in 7 days, 7 hours and 31 minutes, made with a regular stock 20 H. P. Touring Car at a TOTAL running expense of less than \$50.00.



## THE "MAXWELL" SPEEDSTER. NOTHING TO DO BUT RIDE

Another stock 20 H. P. Touring Car has covered 4,778.2 miles with the hood, coil box and all adjustable parts, fastened and sealed by the Chicago Motor Club officials, since June 28, 1907. This car won the six-hour race at Peoria, completed the Glidden Tour, over some of the worst roads in the states, and competed successfully in other contests, covering in all four times the distance between Chicago and New York and over the same bad roads. The seals are still on the car, which is being used for demonstrating.

Any "Maxwell" owner can duplicate the above performance with his car, owing to its simplicity and reliability.

## Demonstrations Cheerfully Given.

20 H. P. TOURING CAR, fully equipped, with top.....	\$1450.00
20 H. P. DOCTOR'S RUNABOUT, fully equipped, with top..	\$1350.00
14 H. P. TOURABOUT or SPEEDSTER.....	\$825.00

All prices F. O. B. factory.

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Adjoining Majestic Theater **AUTO COMPANY, Inc**

J. BLAKE-HEDGES, Mgr. and Treas.

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Cures all Diseases and Weaknesses of Men from whatever cause. Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Catarrh, Constipation, Goitre, Gall Stones, Piles, Ulcers and all diseases of the Blood, Skin, Nerves, Stomach, Kidneys, Liver, Bowels, Heart and Lungs. Hundreds of Fort Worth people have been cured by us. Ask for their names; we can refer you to some of your friends and neighbors whom we have cured. ....



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### REAL ESTATE

**LEASED** ranch of 83,200 acres in the San Angelo country, and improvements thereon, together with about 2,000 cattle, not counting calves; land in solid body, held under absolute lease, terminating July 12, 1912, at 7c per acre, and can be re-leased; fine headquarters, 11 pastures, 11 wells and windmills, also surface tanks and lake; fine mesquite grass; an ideal ranch in every respect. The cattle are all high-grade and a few registered. This proposition involves about \$90,000, and to the right man attractive price and terms will be made; might take in part pay a reasonable amount of Tarrant, Dallas or Denton county property. P. W. HUNT, Hoxie Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

**175,000-ACRE** leased Texas pasture, well improved, with 10,000 stock cattle. 75,000 acres Old Mexico, fenced, watered, on railroad, 1,000 acres farmed, good buildings, \$1 an acre. 200-acre suburban tract, Fort Worth, 50-foot business building, Main street, Fort Worth. S. M. Smith, Delaware Hotel, Fort Worth.

**FOR SALE OR LEASE**—Ranch of 75,000 acres in Crosby county, Texas, some plains, mostly breaks, well grassed and watered, good fences and improvements. The land was formerly known as the Two Buckle south pasture. Owner solid, except two sections leased. Will sell land and retain cattle or sell cattle and lease the land, or sell land and cattle together. Prices and terms made known on application. Address A. W. Hudson, Emma, Crosby County, Texas.

**COTLE county, 10,000 acres** in solid body, finest agricultural land, now for sale in tracts to suit; easy payments, 1 to 9 years; no boll weevils or green bugs; excursions Tuesdays; fare refunded purchasers. Write for full description. P. W. Hunt, 409 Hoxie Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas. Please mention this paper.

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

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

### INSTRUMENTS

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

**New Upright Pianos,** \$85, \$138.70, \$169, \$190, and upward. Bought at bankrupt prices. Dealers cannot possibly equal them. Will A. Watkin Co., Dallas.

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

### ATTY'S DIRECTORY

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

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

### FIRE INSURANCE

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### DENTISTS

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### RANGE GOSSIP

#### Alpine Country

Alpine, and in fact the whole of West Texas, has been visited by fine rains again and grass and weeds are coming up fast. Being unusually warm for this time of the year, grass will get a good start before cold weather and stock of all kinds will winter well.

Frank Russell has received a bunch of fine horses at Marfa and they are valued at \$28,000.

Not quite so many cattle are being shipped from Alpine at present, partly on account of the scarcity of cars, but mostly on account of the recent rains putting the country in such fine shape.

Among other things that Brewster county will have at the San Antonio Fair will be a sack of onions, which is expected to carry away a prize. Onion raising is practically a new venture in the way of agriculture in this county, but these will compare favorably with those raised anywhere else.

A person would think it was spring of the year if he were to see some of the pretty yards in Alpine. Flowers of all kinds are in full bloom. Roses, chrysanthemums and violets are most numerous. Lilacs are plentiful, a most unusual occurrence at this time of the year, as lilacs are strictly spring flowers.

Bob Serna, the cattle buyer, bought 300 head of steers this week at \$33 per head.

John Greenlee sold to Powell & Henderson this week 200 yearlings and they were beauties.

W. G. Moore bought of Tray Childers 425 head of calves and two cars of fat calves.

Wadenpohl & Smith shipped twelve cars of the Murphy & Walker cattle from Marfa Saturday.

Notwithstanding two late frosts, roses and other beautiful flowers, especially chrysanthemums, are still blooming and in the height of their beauty in Alpine flower gardens. While not in great numbers, yet nowhere in west Texas can such beautiful roses and chrysanthemums be found as grow in the beautiful Alpine valley.

Ninety-three cattle cars have been ordered for Turney Bros., who will immediately begin shipping out about 4,600 head of cattle to points in New Mexico for winter pasturage.

Notwithstanding the long drouth, fairly good crops of forage stuff have been raised in Brewster this season.

W. B. Hancock is, experimenting with wheat as a winter feed for milch cows at his home place in Alpine. It is believed this will be successful as we usually have plenty of moisture during the winter months.

Brewster county is preparing a

### PERSONAL

**DR. LINK'S Violet Ray Cabinet,** in connection with his Vibrator and Electric Wall Plate, is nearly a specific for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Syphilis, all Blood Diseases, Inflammation, Female Diseases, cleanses the skin of all Eruptions. I cure you of morphine, opium and cigarette habits quickly on guarantee without suffering from nervous prostration. Rooms 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Brooker building, Fourth and Main, Elevator.

**AGENTS WANTED**—To sell our remedies, extracts, toilet articles, etc., thru the country. Goods furnished on credit. Agents make from \$5 to \$10 per day. If you can furnish team and wagon, write once for terms to Heberling Medicine Co., Bloomington, Ill.

**SALESMEN** wanted to solicit orders for lubricating oils, greases and prepared paints; must be reliable and furnish good references. Excellent opportunity to right party. Address The Victor Oil Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

You know how you can pay for a Talking Machine. We will try to sell it on your terms. Write us. Will A. Watkin Co., Dallas.

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

### LIVE STOCK

**FOR SALE**—In Foard county, 400 head of fine bred Hereford cows and heifers, with nine registered bulls. These cattle have no ticks and can be shipped anywhere above the quarantine line. John Macdonald, Rayland, Texas.

**STALLIONS and brood mares** for sale; it will pay you to use stallions raised by me, as I keep them constantly before the world and make a market for their colts. Henry Exall, Dallas.

### JEWELRY

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

### VEHICLES

**COLUMBIA.** The old reliable buggy. We have them at all times. We also have other good new and second-hand buggies. FIFE & MILLER, 312 Houston St. W. J. Tackaberry, Manager.

**Farmers' Sons Wanted** with knowledge of farm work and fair education to work in an office, \$80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary and Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

splendid exhibit for the San Antonio fair this fall. Among other things will be some excellent onions raised in the extreme southern part of the county.

Mrs. Joseph Darling has sold one section of patented land, adjoining Alpine on the east, and a few head of cattle to W. B. Hancock for the sum of \$10,000.

J. A. Hargus, a recent arrival from Oklahoma, who bought a nice ranch in the eastern part of the county, is preparing his land this fall for dry farming next year, provided there is little rain fall. Mr. Hargus is a practical farmer and thinks this is one of the best countries for farming and especially dry farming.

Quite a good many are experimenting with winter wheat as a feed for milch cows this winter and others are anxiously awaiting the result.

#### Hill County

Messrs. J. K. Parr and F. P. Works have recently purchased a half dozen registered Shropshire sheep to be sent to their respective farms. Mr. Parr has had several years experience with sheep in Hill county and says he considers them about as profitable as anything a farmer could raise. He mentions an instance of a young man he knew in Tennessee who some years ago bought a flock of eight ewes at \$5 each. He kept the flock a year when he had one hundred head and \$400 in cash. The cash coming from the sale

of wool and wethers. Mr. Parr had a small flock last year that made about \$2 per head for him. Sheep are a great advantage to the pastures keeping down the weeds and briars, and every farmer ought to have a small flock for this purpose and to furnish fresh meat for his table.

E. M. Scott lost Susie Baldwin, one of the finest registered Jersey cows in his herd, last Saturday morning of milk fever. He was expecting to take her to the fair at Dallas about the 23d of the month and she would have been certain to have brought back a blue ribbon. Mr. Scott feels this loss very keenly, as Susie was an extraordinary milker, giving five gallons of very rich Jersey milk and in addition to this was a fine breeder, raising some most excellent calves. She was a model of the dark Jersey type. Mr. Scott had refused \$250 for her.—Hillsboro Mirror.

#### Foard County

The McDonald farm and ranch near Rayland, comprising six sections of fine land, was bought this week by Joe W. Beverly and C. C. Hemming and will be put on the market in tracts to suit the purchaser.—Foard County News.

H. S. Millard of Weatherford, O. T., sold 71 heavy packing hogs today at \$5 per cwt. The load averaged 240 pounds.

### Dairying, Hog Growing, Sheep Raising and POULTRY PRODUCING

ARE THE MOST PROFITABLE INDUSTRIES IN THE WORLD AND ARE BEST ADAPTED TO THE AMARILLO COUNTRY OF ANY COUNTRY IN THE UNITED STATES

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For further information, address E. A. (Pat) Paffrath, lock box No. 62 Fort Worth, Tex., or either R. S. Allen or George L. Woodward, of Electra, Tex., or see J. H. Avery, our local representative at Amarillo, Tex.

Cut this out and file for future reference.

**Preacher Will Use  
Saddle as Office  
at Ranch and Mine**

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Rev. Robert L. Paddock, who was chosen at the Episcopal convention held in Richmond, Va., recently for the post of missionary bishop in the mining camps and cattle ranches of eastern Oregon, in announcing his acceptance of the post today said:

"This work in the west is not of my choosing, but just as a soldier is ordered into battle, so am I ordered to the firing line by missionary work in this country. My work there will be totally different to that here. There I will be a sky pilot riding among the Indians and cattlemen. I will dress like a cattleman. My office will be in the saddle; I will have no fixed abode."

**HOGS**

**Corn Not Needed for Hogs**

Professor C. F. Curtis of Ames, Iowa, director of the Iowa Agricultural College, and Professor J. A. Craig of this city, ex-director of the Texas A. and M. College, were among our welcome callers a few days ago. Professor Curtis has been in Texas before, but this was his first trip to this section of the state. He is charmed with Texas and Texas people, and says that from his observation the agricultural possibilities of this state are almost beyond conception. He asked why do not the farmers of Texas grow more hogs. He stated that it was a mistaken idea that corn was absolutely essential to produce good hogs. To this Professor Craig said that with peanuts, rape and other products grown in Texas, hogs could be raised as cheaply and fattened as well in this state as in the corn belt of the north. The only reason more hogs are not grown in Texas is because the proper effort is not made. In the opinion of these two gentlemen, both of whom are so well known to the agricultural world. Professor Curtis returns home more favorably impressed with Texas than ever before and while he did not say so, we gathered from his conversation that a number of the best farmers of his state will soon be residents of Texas, where land is cheap and the climate is more to their liking.—Stockman and Farmer.

**Pig Feeding Test**

That pigs must be accustomed to eating shelled corn before they will do well on it was proven in an experiment just concluded by Professor William Deitrich of the Illinois Experiment Station. The pigs used in the test were sold on the Chicago market today. There were 65 head in the entire lot, 49 of which had been used in the above mentioned feeding test. They sold at \$6.25.

This is the fifth experiment in a series which Professor Deitrich is conducting with the aim of establishing a new feeding standard. These pigs were fed cornmeal, middlings and tankage, with clover hay. The pigs were weaned at two months old, when the feeding began and continued for six months, making them eight months old when sold. In this test when the pigs were weaned, instead of feeding them cornmeal they were given shelled corn in their slop. They were fed this way for three weeks, but didn't do well, so the shelled corn was dropped and the cornmeal added. Professor Deitrich says they lost from 80 to 90 pounds gain by giving them shelled corn. They did not masticate it thoroly and it hurt their digestion. He says it showed that cornmeal was necessary to the ration to dilute the middlings and tankage and more equally distribute the protein. Otherwise they did not all get an equal share, some eating more than others. In previous tests pigs have been made to average 280 pounds at eight months as compared with 177 pounds of the present one, which shows the effect of feeding shelled corn.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

Editor—No, take it away. I don't buy poetry. Poet—Well, all the editors who have read this say it isn't. Won't you look at it, sir?—Cleveland Leader.

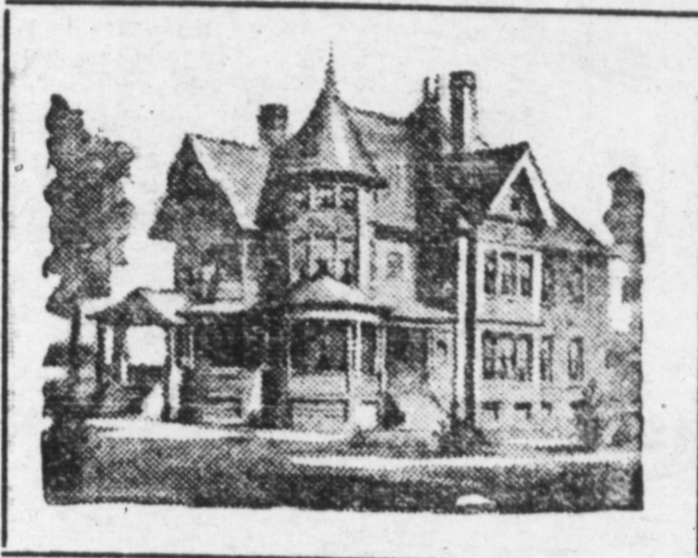
**VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.**

\$12.00 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest manner; diploma granted; positions obtained successful; etc. cost in reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars in 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 explanatory, 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.



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Street.....  
City.....

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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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Between 10th  
and 11th  
**BROWN & VERA**  
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## TOPICS OF THE TIMES

BY LONGHORN.

As an indication of the awakening interest in dairying thruout Texas, especially in the Panhandle, it may be noted that the transfer list of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle for the week ending Nov. 2 includes the sale to A. P. Ayers of Amarillo of Veranda Hertha, cow, and Colorado Chief Paul, bull.

In a bulletin discussing the value of cotton culture improvement, the agricultural experiment station at Stillwater, Okla., is endeavoring to induce farmers to abandon the slipshod method of raising cotton and adopt methods that would greatly increase their yield and earnings. The bulletin says that because of improper cultivation and selection of seed, the average yield of one cotton in the United States is only 100 pounds an acre, while highly bred cotton, under proper conditions of soil and climate, is capable of producing 1,000 pounds of lint to the acre.

The proper selection of seed will do more than anything else to increase the acre output in Oklahoma. Good seed, however, will not yield well without good cultivation. Each cotton grower is advised to set aside a tract of land solely for the growing of cotton for seed. The inferior plants should be removed as they appear. In time a variety well adapted to the soil and climate, and producing heavily, may be secured. The seed could be kept unmixed in ginning by the building of small 10 to 30-shaw gins. The cost of these small separate gins would be offset by the heavy increase in cotton production in the neighborhood of the gins. The bulletin says in part:

"The yield of cotton on the Oklahoma farm should be doubled in the next five years and in order to accomplish this the acreage must be decreased and every one in any way connected with the industry must do his share toward helping to better the conditions under which cotton is grown. It will be but a matter of a few years until the Mexican cotton boll weevil will have spread over all the cotton growing sections of Oklahoma, and when this time comes it will be necessary to modify our system of cotton growing to some extent. The old slipshod ways will have to give way to more scientific methods if the growing of cotton is to be a profitable business. This year 90 per cent of the late cotton was destroyed by the weevil in the southern part of Indian Territory and this condition will prevail over all of Oklahoma in a very few years. Early maturing varieties and better culture are about the only remedies. These things pay whether we have weevil or not, so let us begin to put them into practice at once."

There seems to be no hard and fast rule for sowing alfalfa so as to get a good stand the first year. Some successful farmers say twenty-five pounds of seed to the acre is enough, while others declare forty pounds is better. Some advocate using plenty of fertilizer to start the first crop while others have found, in Texas at least, no fertilizer necessary. Some will declare that alfalfa needs rich black soil, or at least loam that is sub-irrigated. In a recent issue of The Stockman-Journal the experience of a Nebraska farmer was given. This farmer sowed alfalfa on alkali land somewhat dry, and has been making good crops ever since under what would appear to be impossible conditions. This much advice seems to be good: Plow the land in the fall and have it in perfect condition before sowing in the spring; start with five acres instead of fifty and from the experimental five acres it can be found what is best to do next year.

Perhaps one of the best statements regarding starting alfalfa that has recently appeared was a letter from L.

### PLEASANT SUMMER

Right Food the Cause.

A Wis. woman says:

"I was run down and weak, troubled with nervousness and headache for the last six years. The least excitement would make me nervous and cause severe headache.

"This summer I have been eating Grape-Nuts regularly and feel better than for the six years past.

"I am not troubled with headache and nervousness, and weigh more than I ever have before in my life. I gained 5 lbs. in one week."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"There's a Reason."

Gough of Deaf Smith county to Farm and Ranch. It must be remembered that conditions are not the same in other sections of Texas as they are in the Panhandle. Part of Mr. Gough's letter says:

"In September, 1905, I and two others bought 1,600 acres of land four miles east of Hereford, and on this tract is about four hundred acres of valley land, partly sub-irrigated water from ten to thirty feet.

"The old-time cowman looked upon this valley with nothing else in view but the good grass and the amount of grazing he could get for his cattle. When we took charge of this land in October the same year we purchased, we put teams to plowing, against the advice of our neighbors. We had learned something of scientific cultivation and began to prepare this land on scientific plans, fixing it so as to hold all the moisture then in the soil, and all that felt as well. The latter part of May, 1906, we seeded forty acres with eighteen pounds of seed per acre, and found that our alfalfa was too thick. In September same year we seeded forty acres part with twelve pounds per acre and part with eighteen pounds per acre. The eighteen pounds per acre was too thick, and most of the twelve pounds per acre was too thick. However, we were not convinced that we should not put more seed on the ground, and this year we have sown over two hundred acres, putting from ten to twelve pounds of seed per acre, and most of our alfalfa is now too thick. From other experiences we have had and the thoro preparation of the soil we are convinced that for this section of the country you can get a good stand of alfalfa from six pounds of seed per acre and I would not advise anyone to sow over ten pounds per acre where his land is thoro prepared.

"In addition to our valley farm I sowed last year twenty-five acres of upland. It was seeded about the middle of October with the land thoro prepared, most of it with twelve pounds per acre. This year I have forty acres of upland prepared and will sow from six to ten pounds of seed per acre. So far we are using our alfalfa for hay, but expect to run hogs and some cattle on the valley farm after the alfalfa is two or three years old.

"Land that we purchased two years ago for \$8 per acre has this year netted us \$35 per acre in alfalfa hay alone. Counting interest at 10 per cent, we have increased the value of our plains land in two years from \$8 to \$350 per acre."

### The Value of an Ideal

By DEAN CURTISES of Iowa Agricultural College.

At the first or second show of the International Live Stock Exposition, a young farmer from Iowa was attracted by an exhibit of improved corn. The uniformity and excellence of the product appealed to the eye and the words of the young man in charge of the booth kept ringing in the farmer's ears. He resolved to test the merits of improved blood in seed corn. He purchased a bushel of the best corn he could buy, at what seemed like a long price. Then he prevailed on a successful and reliable corn breeder to let him have ten ears of his choicest corn at a still higher price. He took this corn home to his Iowa farm and went to work to reproduce it and make it better. He gave it close and intelligent attention for several years. Last winter he came to the short course at Ames with an exhibit of corn and won the grand championship for a single ear. The ear of corn was pronounced the most perfect that had ever been seen. It sold at public auction for \$150, or at rate of over \$8,000 a bushel. This ear in corn competition was as outstanding as a young Abbotsburn in Shorthorn excellence. It was not a freak or an accident. The same exhibitor, the same year, produced two other ears, each good enough for grand championship, with the first out of the way. This young farmer, who got his inspiration and higher ideals at the International Live Stock Exposition, has sold seed corn to hundreds of farmers in Iowa and adjoining states, a number of whom have been winners at prominent shows.

This is a single instance of the value of a higher ideal in agriculture. There are hundreds of similar cases at each recurrence of the International Live Stock Exposition, tho the results may not be as striking as in this case.

When John Ruskin, the great creator of higher art and ideals, was a boy he often accompanied his father on his travels. In visiting the great art galleries the father always preceded him

# NOW IN PROGRESS

# SAN ANTONIO INTERNATIONAL FAIR CLOSSES NOV. 24

## SIXTEEN FESTIVE DAYS IN THE GREATEST CITY IN TEXAS

## SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE

## MORE FEATURES THAN ALL TEXAS FAIRS COMBINED

## DISPLAY OF ALL THE ARTS LIVE STOCK SHOW AND HORSE FAIR MIDWAY WITH 100 SHOWS

## RACING DAILY \$35,000 IN PURSES

## THRILLING AND SENSATIONAL

# RAILROAD COLLISION

## SUNDAY, NOV. 17

## TWO MONSTER LOCOMOTIVES IN RACE TO DESTRUCTION

## ERUPTION OF MT. VESUVIUS NIGHTLY DURING FAIR

## LOW RATES ON ALL ROADS

and selected the pictures representing the higher types of art and took care that the son did not see those of inferior grade. The father was molding the son's mental conceptions to higher ideals in art. The result was that Ruskin became the master mind of his time in his chosen field.

The International Live Stock Expo-

sition affords the same high ideals in agriculture. Its value from year to year to this the greatest creative industry known to man cannot be measured or fully estimated. Its lessons become more potent, more practical and more imperative with each succeeding year.