

Cattle
Hogs
Horses
Mules
Sheep
Goats

THE TEXAS

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Farming
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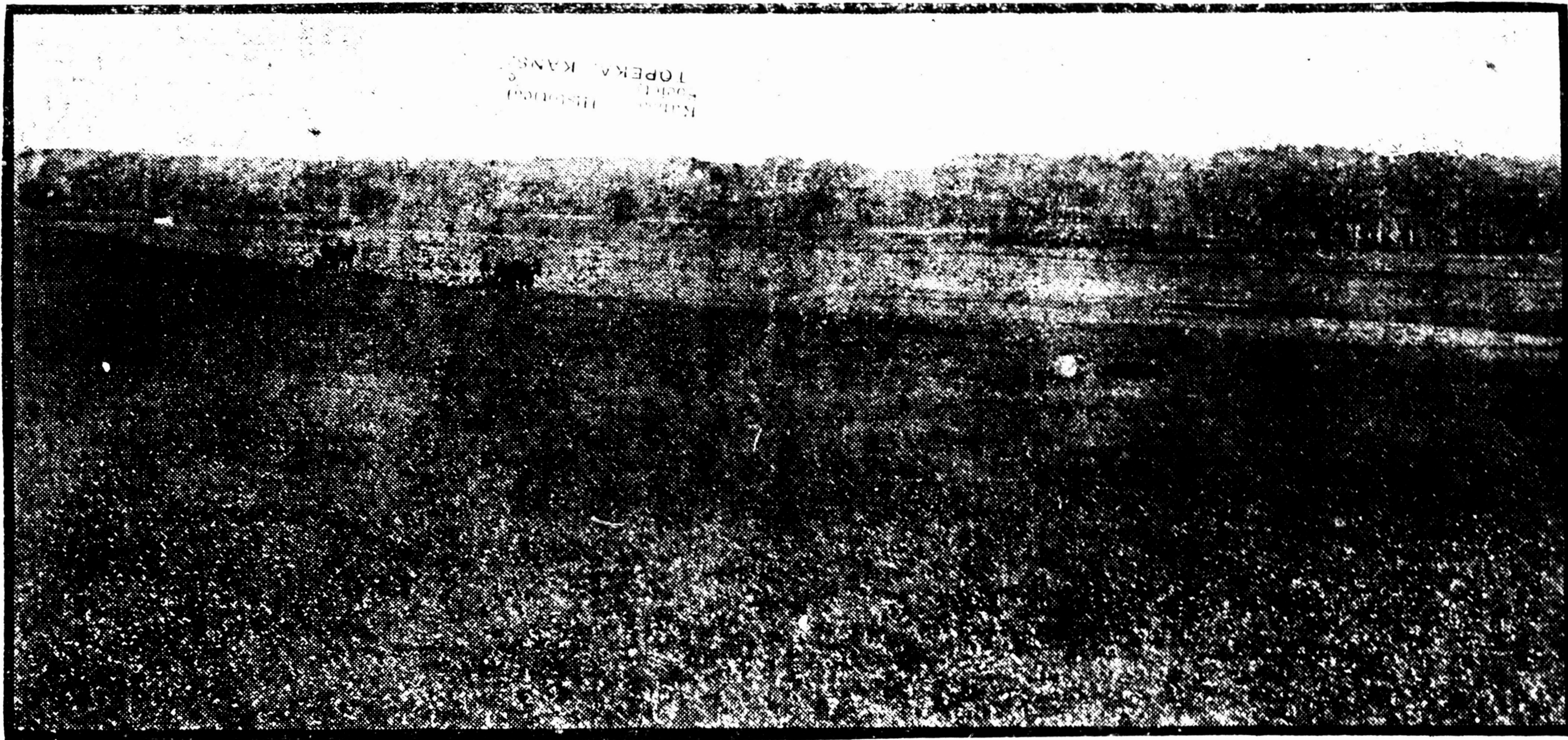
STOCKMAN JOURNAL

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NO. 28

Can Alfalfa Be Raised in Texas? Look at This Picture



Last week The Stockman-Journal printed a picture of an alfalfa farm which is located on the ranch of Lee Bevins, 50 miles northwest of Amarillo. The farm was 50 miles northwest of Amarillo, but it was not Mr. Bevins' property. This week's picture was taken on Mr. Bevins' ranch which is only 18 miles northwest of Amarillo. The picture shows a section of an 150-acre alfalfa farm which four cuttings of a ton to the acre each have been made this year. In the picture can barely be seen the backs of some fat hogs luxuriatingly feeding in the deep

forage. Here is an interesting article on hog raising which goes well with the picture. The finest feed in the world for bringing hogs up to the fattening stage is alfalfa and it grows in Texas.

This article was written by J. G. Shoemaker of Fort Worth who has long been interested in the subject of "More Hogs for Texas."

Hogs can be credited with being the means of lifting many farm mortgages in the northwestern part of any other class of animals raised, or any class of product produced by the farmers or agriculturists, and yet hogs raised in Texas fall very short of filling

the demand for local consumption. In fact, it is stated on good authority that there are sixteen cars of pork product shipped into Texas for every car of the Texas product marketed.

The Texas farmer has many advantages over his northern brother in raising hogs, the three principal ones being (first) cheap land on which to raise corn, (second) climatic conditions and (third) that very little if any shelter need be provided for them. In looking over the state of Texas for one producing to raise in hog raising there is no section which presents the advantage for the farmer better than the Panhandle of Texas.

In this section of this vast state land can be purchased at from \$5 to \$10 an acre, which will yield from fifty to sixty bushels of Kaffir corn and milo maize to the acre. Altho very little seems to be known about the qualifications of these grains as a hog feed, it has been demonstrated that they are in every respect equal to that of Indian corn when ground, this being necessary on account of these grains growing where Indian corn will not grow because flinty in account of being exposed to the hot rays of the sun, and is more difficult to maintain than grain grown in the north. It will have more moisture.

THE AMERICAN DRAFT HORSE

By FREDERICK J. HASKIN

Using the his prizes for as compared with the most famous breed of the turf, the draft horse in America is a factor in the production of the nation second only to the man who makes his money. Even the farmer would have to admit that the draft horse is the most important animal on the farm, and it is his neighbor who must give him the most help in the world. The draft horse is the most important animal on the farm, and it is his neighbor who must give him the most help in the world.

would become a relic of bygone civilization to be seen only as one of the last as a mule is now seen in New England.

But the horse has on. There are over a million more horses in the United States today than there ever have been, and six million more than there were when automobile traffic was producing its doom. In round numbers there are twenty million horses in the United States today, having an aggregate value of nearly two billion dollars, or a value of \$100 per head. There are about a million and a half of these horses, and they are not far from five hundred million dollars in value. The per cent value has increased by the department of agriculture at \$125 per head, and the average value of a horse is \$125. The average value of a horse is \$125. The average value of a horse is \$125.

two days part of the horse market. Horses that had previously sold for \$25 can be bought for \$30. This was just about the time that the horse was most abundant, and the horse was sold for \$100. The horse was sold for \$100. The horse was sold for \$100.

and farmers everywhere began to do what only a comparatively few had been doing before, they began to raise horses. Clydesdales, Shires and the like. For a year or two, however, there were very few colts raised. Then as the market began to improve after having been so long in a slump, the demand for the value of horses began to rise, and the value of horses began to rise. The value of horses began to rise.

Two New Types

Two new types of American draft horses are now being raised, and they are being raised in the United States. The first type is the American draft horse, and the second type is the American draft horse.

the points of all the draft horses of Europe. The work is being carried on at the Iowa experiment station, under the direct supervision of Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, and Professor Curtiss, of the experiment station. They have already decided a few of the points which the new breed of horses shall have. One of these is that it shall be dapple gray. The markets of America have been canvassed, and it has been found that the gray is the most popular horse, and that in some markets today this color brings \$25 more than any other. This reminds one how times change. Fifteen years ago the gray draft horse was not popular at all, most people preferring the black or bay. It was said that they could not be kept as clean looking. A more liberal use of the curry comb has probably effected the change. In developing the new draft horse, there will be a mixture of Shires, Clydesdales, Percherons and probably several other breeds.

England and France has been the home of the development of the draft horse. These two countries have given the world its best breeds of the heavy horse. The various breeds have been developed under royal patronage for a hundred years, and some of the best studs in the world are maintained at government expense. France, especially, has been liberal to the draft horse, and more of her horses are imported into America than from any other country. But America has taken these horses and developed them even more highly, so that today she holds the blue ribbon for the finest draft horse in the world. This ribbon was won at the International Stock Show, recently held in London, by a team of six horses owned by the Armour Packing Company of Chicago.

It is many miles from a colt to a 2,000 pound draft horse. And yet scientists tell us that the first horse was an animal the size of a cat, and that it had four claws instead of one hoof. The horse of today may be said to be an animal that has lost all its finger nails but one, which it now walks on. The record of the evolution of the horse from the little cat-sized animal with claws is said to be so complete as to admit of no questioning.

There is no better illustration of the effect of natural selection and environment than in the case of the development of the horse. There were no wild horses in America before Columbus came; the mustangs and so-called wild horses of today are the offspring of domesticated horses brought to America from Europe by early Spanish explorers and settlers. There were, according to geologists, wild horses in this country at one time and their petrified bones are to be found in every section. But the depth at which they are buried and the fact that they are extinct thousands of years before white men ever reached the continent.

Texas the Home of Mules

Nine men out of ten if asked where the real home of the mule is, will answer

PUT AWAY PICKLES

Mathematician Figures Out the Food Question

If anyone requires a clear head it is the teacher of mathematics. He must reason in the abstract as it were, and full concentration of mind is necessary if correct results are to be forthcoming.

An Ohio man writes: "I am a teacher of mathematics and for 15 years prior to four years ago I either took a lunch composed of cold sandwiches, pickles, etc., to school or hurried home and quickly ate a hot dinner."

"The result was I went to my afternoon work feeling heavy, dull of brain and generally out of sorts. Finally I learned about Grape-Nuts and began to use it for my noon-day lunch."

"From the first I experienced a great change for the better. The heavy, unpleasant feeling and sour stomach caused by the former diet disappeared. The drowsy languor and disinclination to work so I gave way to a brightness and vim in my afternoon work, a feeling entirely new to me."

"My brain responded promptly to the requirements put upon it, and what is of more importance, the results have been lasting and more satisfactory, the longer I have used Grape-Nuts as a food."

"My wife had been suffering from weak stomach accompanied by sick headaches nearly all her life. She is invariably relieved of these when she sticks to Grape-Nuts, either eaten dry or with milk. Her stomach has gradually grown stronger and her headaches less frequent since she began to eat Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason" Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

swyer Missouri. The mule of that state has been talked of and written about so much that most people think Missouri is the only place where "long-eared obstinacy" grows. And yet, great as is Missouri in the production of the mule, she is out of it when compared with Texas. The truth is, that there are two mules in the Lone Star state where there is one in Missouri. Texas has 621,000 mules, and Missouri only 315,000. But with all that the department of agriculture thinks that what the Missouri mule lacks in numbers he makes up in reputation. The average Texas mule is worth \$83 while the average one from Missouri is worth \$104. The New England states do not have enough mules to make it even worth the time of the government statistician to count them. South Carolina, Georgia and Florida have the most valuable mules in America. In the former two states they are valued at \$153 per head. The most worthless mule hail from Utah, where its average value is only \$62.

Perhaps the most interesting draft horse in the world is the one that pulls the fire engine. It takes more than half a million of them to supply all the fire departments of America. The fire department horse must be intelligent. It is usually a short-coupled, thick-built horse that is to be depended on to make good time in dragging a fire engine. It takes many an hour of patient work to get a "hay-seed" horse, just from the country, trained to the point where he runs to his place as soon as an alarm is turned on. He has to be sent from his stall to the engine perhaps two hundred times before he brings to his place when ever the occasion comes, but the lesson once learned is never forgotten. The story of the old fire horse, hitched to a milk wagon, who heard the alarm and ran to a fire as in days of yore, scattering the milk along the streets as he ran, has had its counterpart in real life hundreds of times. A few years ago a Kansas City team of fire horses won the world's championship for quick work in the international contest at London. Later, when one of these horses was killed while making a run, the passing throng covered its body with flowers as it lay in the street.

Poultry Manure

(Professor A. M. Sault in Southern Farm Magazine of Baltimore for December.)

The principal ingredients found in chicken manure which are of value from the standpoint of the fertilizer are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Chicken manure is not particularly rich in fertilizing elements. In the fresh state it contains from 50 to 60 per cent of water, 1 to 1.5 per cent of nitrogen and 50 to 75 per cent of phosphoric acid and potash. In an air-dried state—that is, after being allowed to thoroughly dry in the air—it contains from 10 to 20 per cent of water, and the fertilizing constituents are about doubled in percentage. In its very best condition, therefore, it does not compare favorably with commercial fertilizer, except possibly in the content of nitrogen. Of course, chicken manure is a valuable substance and should be carefully preserved and applied to the land as soon as possible and under the most favorable conditions. Its value lies in the fact that the fertilizing constituents become quickly available, and this is one reason why you have had such good results from its use.

The opinion is held by many that poultry manure is superior to that produced from many other classes of domestic animals. This erroneous idea has probably come from the fact that guano was originally rich in nitrogen, and as it was the product of sea birds on the coast of South America it has given rise to the popular belief in the high value of poultry manure, generally speaking. It should be borne in mind, however, that the birds mentioned lived largely on fish, and hence the guano resulting from their droppings was very high in nitrogen, and especially was this true owing to the peculiar climatic conditions under which the guano was made. The climate there being exceedingly hot and dry, the moisture was quickly absorbed and the nitrogen preserved in a quickly available form.

A BOOK ON AGRICULTURE

Professor W. C. Welborn is finishing Text Book for Texas Schools

Professor W. C. Welborn, vice director and agriculturist of the Texas experiment station, has well along toward completion a book on Texas agriculture, intended for the public schools of the state.

Professor Welborn has, during the last five months, been all over the state, has made a special study of the soil, crops and agricultural conditions generally, and has lectured to a large number of teachers' institutes in the state, on introducing agri-



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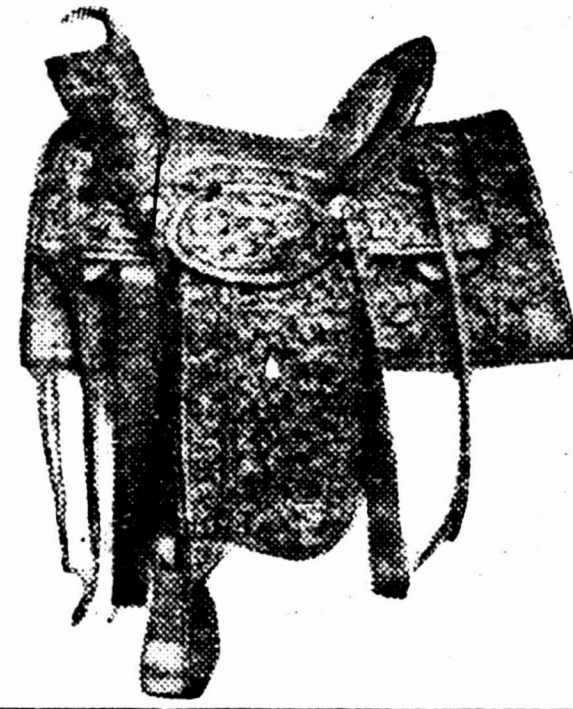
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culture in the public schools. Throughout the state he has met with a general demand from superintendents and teachers for a Texas book dealing especially with Texas conditions.

President Harrington and the college faculty generally have urged Professor Welborn to undertake this work, as they regard him as one of the best equipped men in the country for the task, combining as no other man does perhaps, the theoretical and practical information needed. He has traveled extensively over the world, studied the agriculture of all climates and countries and writes and speaks scientific truth in clear, simple, forcible language. Every department of the college is contributing the results of its research to Professor Welborn's book. Besides, the condensed results of every experiment station in the country are being drawn on and adapted to Texas conditions, so that there can be little doubt of the book's being one of unusual value to Texas schools, Texas farmers and homeseekers expecting to invest in Texas land.

The book will be offered to the state text book board at the actual cost of publication, as neither Professor Welborn nor the college will ask for or accept any remuneration for the preparation of the work.

AWARDS FOR JUDGING

Result of Tests Made by A. and M. Students at San Antonio

Professor John C. Burns, department of animal husbandry at the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, has made the following announcement of awards in the stock judging contest held at San Antonio international fair and participated in by twenty students from the college.

In the cattle classes, B. Gist of Memphis and W. G. North of Cuero tied for first place, each making 165 points out of a possible 200; A. L. Miller of Welfar was second and A. J. Smith of Branchville, third. As is the usual custom, the sum of the first and second prize was equally divided between the two who tied for first

place, and the third prize went to the man making second place. In the hog classes, C. E. Jones of Harvey was first, with 264 points out of a possible 300; S. A. McMillan of Anchor was second and Sam Ray of Falkovias, third. In judging sheep and horses, C. E. Jones of Harvey and G. H. Numbett of Kerens tied for first place, each making 170 points out of a possible 200; W. H. Furneaux of Dallas was second, and A. J. Smith of Branchville, and E. R. Robinson of Brantown, tied for third place. Jones and Numbett shared equally the sum of the first and second prizes, and Furneaux received the third prize.

Notwithstanding the very disagreeable weather, the boys did very satisfactory work, getting in two whole days of stock judging and part of a third. Professor Burns expects to take a team to the international live stock exposition at Chicago, to compete against selected teams from other agricultural colleges in the United States and Canada, in the student live stock judging contest that will occur Nov. 30.

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ENORMOUS GROWTH OF THE SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY

BY TRUMAN G. PALMER.

How are we in America progressing in the production of beet sugar? In 1888 the production of beet sugar in the United States reached 1,000 tons for the first time in our history. When the present tariff bill was enacted ten years ago, we had but six beet sugar factories in the United States and produced only 40,000 tons of beet sugar. Last year we had sixty-three factories in operation and produced 483,612 tons of sugar, surpassing for the first time the cane sugar output of both Louisiana and Texas, thus transferring the "Sugar Bowl of the United States" from the south to the west.

Last year American farmers received over \$22,000,000 for their sugar beet crop and the industry yielded nearly as much more to the laborers and other employes of the factories, the coal mines, the railroads, the lime kilns and numerous other classes of American industry.

Our department of agriculture now classes it as the seventh most important agricultural product of the United States and yet its development here is in its infancy.

An Industry of Arid America

While the beet sugar factories of the United States extend from the state of New York on the east to the Pacific on the west, and while it is generally considered as being a national industry, it is the child of arid America, and still is to all intents and purposes a purely arid American industry.

The development of the American beet sugar industry has been confined largely to arid America for the reason that I have mentioned—freight. In our eastern states the conditions for the production of beet sugar are perhaps as favorable as they are here, but here the industry is a necessity, while there it is not. The eastern farmer has at his door a profitable market for whatever surplus crop he produces.

The industry has been established in sixteen American states and territories, twelve of which are wholly or in part in arid America, and there are but four states and territories in arid America in which it has not been established.

Of the sixty-three American beet sugar factories, thirty-nine, or nearly two-thirds of the total number, are located in arid America.

Of the \$22,000,000 received last year by American farmers for their sugar beets, \$20,000,000, or over 90 per cent, went to the farmers of arid America and the Pacific coast.

The first successful American beet sugar factory was erected and is still running at Alameda, less than 100 miles from where we are assembled, and its original builder still resides there.

The largest beet sugar factory in the world is located in a neighboring coun-

BEGAN YOUNG

Had "Coffee Nerves" From Youth

"When very young I began using coffee and continued up to the past six months," writes a Texas girl.

"I had been exceedingly nervous, thin and very yellow. After quitting coffee and drinking Postum Food Coffee about a month my nervousness disappeared and has never returned. This is the more remarkable as I am a Primary teacher and have kept right on with my work.

"My complexion now is clear and rosy, my skin soft and smooth. As a good complexion was something I had greatly desired, I feel amply repaid even tho' this were the only benefit derived from drinking Postum.

"Before beginning its use I had suffered greatly from indigestion and headache; these troubles are now unknown.

"Best of all, I changed from coffee to Postum without the slightest inconvenience, did not even have a headache. Have known coffee drinkers who were visiting me to use Postum a week without being aware that they were not drinking coffee.

"I have known several to begin the use of Postum and drop it because they did not like it properly. After explaining how it should be prepared they have tried it, and pronounced it delicious.

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the booklet, "The Road to Well-being," in pages. There's a reason.

ty, and the second largest factory in the union is located in the southern end of this state.

The first sugar beets in the world to be grown under irrigation were produced in Utah, by our friends, the Mormons, the pioneer irrigationists of modern America.

Surely no further proof should be needed to establish the parentage of this promising industry. And now that arid America has invested a hundred million dollars in the rearing and bringing of this lusty infant to manhood, she should strive steadfastly to see that his career is fully rounded out by producing at home all the sugar this great nation consumes and thereby reap a reward which would distance any real or mythical king's ransom ever mentioned in history.

Effects of Expanding the Beet Sugar Industry

Since congress decided ten years ago to encourage and foster the beet sugar industry we have produced 2,000,000 tons of sugar from American-grown beets, for which our farmers have received \$90,000,000, while \$70,000,000 more has accrued to other forms of American industry. Had this sugar been imported from the tropics and merely refined in this country, American industry would have profited only to the extent of \$6.72 per ton, or a total of less than \$1,350,000. Hence what we have already done has added the net sum of \$158,000,000 to the returns of American industry.

This 2,000,000 tons, however, has been a mere bagatelle compared to our importations, which now amount to nearly as much per year as we have produced from beets in ten years.

While during the last ten years we have been producing this 2,000,000 tons of beet sugar, the revenues collected on our importations of foreign-grown sugar have amounted to the enormous sum of \$529,000,000, or nearly one-third of all the customs revenue we have collected during all this time on all other classes of imports combined.

We have needed the money and it has gone a long way toward building our navy and supporting our various great departments of government.

During this ten-year period all other classes of food products have advanced in price from a minimum of 16 per cent for wheat flour to 46 per cent for pork, or an average of about 30 per cent, while similar or greater advances have been made in the price of labor, coal, machinery and all other articles produced by American industry.

During the same period the foreign price of raw sugar has advanced 7 per cent and the home price of sugar beets 15 per cent.

Considering all these advances which so materially affect the cost of producing sugar and considering the fact that more than half a billion dollars customs revenue has been collected on sugar in order to provide national revenue and establish the beet sugar industry at home, we have naturally to expect a material rise in the home price of sugar. But what are the facts?

The New York prices of granulated sugar have advanced from \$4.50 per hundred pounds in 1897 to \$4.52 per hundred pounds in 1906 or less than one-half of 1 per cent in ten years. In addition to this the retail price of sugar in New York has averaged lower than the retail price in Berlin, Paris, Vienna and St. Petersburg, the commercial centers of the greatest beet sugar producing countries in the world. If by fostering this industry of arid America an unjust burden has been laid upon any citizen of any state in the union, the figures do not show it.

The revenues collected have been shared by all the people, east and west, the gain to American industry of \$158,000,000 has gone largely to arid America, and the bulk of it has drifted back to our eastern manufacturers in payment of goods we require, but do not produce in arid America.

Had this sugar been purchased from the planters of the tropics practically none of the money paid for it would ever have returned to this country. This is evidenced by our trade balances with Cuba, Santo Domingo, Brazil and Java, from which countries we purchase the bulk of our sugar. We annually send these countries \$209,000,000 in gold in payment for their products, while they return to us but \$50,000,000 and expend the other \$159,000,000 in Europe in the purchase of products which are common in this country.

The beet sugar bills of the American people amount to \$350,000,000 a year,

or more than \$1,000,000 a day for each working day of the year.

In addition to consuming all the sugar produced from the beets of arid America and the cane of Louisiana, Texas, Hawaii and Porto Rico, we are annually importing 1,800,000 tons from foreign countries.

FEWER CATTLE ARE RAISED

With Less Product, Consumption Is Rapidly Increasing

In the opinion of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, the recent increase in the price of meats is entirely natural, and even a further advance in prices may be expected. That the cost of meats is greater today than ever before is conceded, but Secretary Wilson believes that American prosperity is at the bottom of the situation. The people are eating more meat and the farmers are not raising as many cattle as formerly. There is also an enormous export trade, which cuts a great hole in the supply. Last year we sent abroad more than \$323,000,000 worth of animals, meats and animal products.

It was suggested to Mr. Wilson that the price of meats was due chiefly to the determination of the meat packers of Chicago to so far increase prices as to make up for the losses suffered by the packers as a result of the meat inspection.

"I don't think there is anything in that," said the secretary. "As a matter of fact, Chicago does not fix the price of cattle. New York and the east have their buyers at Chicago, and they compete too sharply for Chicago alone to fix the prices."

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FARMERS MAKING MORE MONEY, SAYS WILSON

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—The eleventh annual report of the secretary of agriculture opens with the statement that the farm production for 1907 is well up to the average in quantity, while its value is much above that of any preceding year. The farmer will this year have more money to spend and more to invest than he ever had before out of his year's work.

Alfalfa—Alfalfa is a wonderful plant for producing wealth. It not only yields several cuttings of most nutritious hay during a season, but actually enriches the ground on which it grows by taking nitrogen from the air. The department and the state experiment stations have done much to promote the extension of alfalfa growing. While production is yet confined mainly to the great west, this forage plant is yearly gaining a more substantial foothold in the central and southern states. The total crop of alfalfa in 1907 is estimated to be worth \$100,000,000.

Corn Crop—Speaking of the chief crops, the secretary says that corn ranks first in importance. Besides its large use as a human food, as a live stock feed, "the starch of corn becomes the fat of the hog and the finish of the steer," thus becoming a great factor in the production of meats and meat products for export. While not as large as that of 1906, the value of the corn crop of 1907 is greater and is 26 per cent above the average value of the crops of the preceding five years. He adds that eight such crops as that of 1907 would pay for duplicating every mile of steam railroad in the United States, with terminals, rolling stock and all property.

Cotton Crop—In value the cotton crop of 1907, estimated to be from \$650,000,000 to \$675,000,000, takes third place. In the final estimates it does not displace hay for second rank. The commercial expectations are that the crop will be found to be the third one in size ever raised, and perceptibly larger than the average crop of the previous five years. The its farm value is probably a little below that of last year's crop, in other respects it will be the most valuable cotton crop ever raised in this country, and 7 per cent above the average farm value of the crops of the previous five years. Outside of the British East Indies, the production of cotton in the British colonies, possessions and protectorates was 7,553 bales of 500 pounds gross weight in 1904, and 10,916 bales in 1905. In the French colonies, except French India and Indo-China, 400 bales were produced in 1904; in the German colonies, 1,500 bales in 1905.

Wheat Crop—The wheat crop of 1907 is 625,576,000 bushels, 5 per cent less than the average quantity for the five preceding years. But the value is about \$500,000,000, or 5½ per cent more than the average, altho the crops of 1901, 1902 and 1905 had each a slightly higher value than that of this year.

Wealth of Farm Production

The value of all the total farm productions in 1907 exceeded that of 1906, which was far above that of any preceding year. The total value for 1907 is \$7,412,000,000, an amount 10 per cent greater than the total for 1906, 17 per cent greater than that of 1905, 20 per cent above that of 1904, 25 per cent in excess of that for 1903, and 57 per cent greater than the total value for 1899. If we let 100 represent the total value for 1899, the value for 1903 would be represented by 125; that for 1904 by 131; for 1905 by 134; for 1906 by 143; and the total value for 1907 by 157.

The farmer depends not alone on his field crops. He produces meat animals; he keeps dairy cows; he raises sheep for mutton and for wool; he raises horses and mules; he keeps poultry. The animals sold from farms and those slaughtered on them in 1907 were worth about \$1,270,000,000, or nearly twice as much as the cotton crop.

Dairy and Poultry Products—The dairy products of the country alone were worth nearly \$800,000,000 in 1907, or much more than any crop save corn. Prices of both butter and milk have advanced.

The poultry and egg products for 1907 should be estimated at more than \$600,000,000 in value. In fact, these products were worth more than the wheat crop. In 1899 the farm price of eggs averaged a trifle over 11 cents per dozen; in 1907 it was over 13 cents. Dressed poultry sold in New York in 1899 for 19½ cents a pound; in 1907 for nearly 15 cents.

Our Agricultural Exports—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, the domestic exports of farm products were valued at \$1,055,000,000, or \$75,000,000 above the high record for 1905. Plant products made up four-fifths of

this total, cotton alone amounting to \$482,000,000.

Animals and animal products—mostly packing house products—were exported to the value of \$255,000,000. The live animals exported were worth \$41,000,000 and the dairy products \$6,500,000.

Cotton is the greatest of all our exports, having, in 1907, 29½ per cent of the total value. To animals and animal products must be credited 17 per cent of the total; to grains and grain products, 10½ per cent; to all other agricultural products, 6½ per cent; and to forest products, 8 per cent. Thus farm and forest products made up, on a value basis, 71½ per cent of the total exports of the United States in 1907.

Increase of Meat Inspection

Meat Inspection—Under the law of June 30, 1906, the department's work in inspecting meat has greatly increased. July 1, 1907, 2,290 employees were engaged in meat inspection, compared with 981 the year before; 708 establishments in 186 cities had the benefit of inspection, but only 163 establishments and 58 cities the year before. Inspection covered 59,999,034 animals, nearly all of them inspected before and after slaughter; 149,792 carcasses and 529,876 parts of carcasses were condemned for disease or other cause. The inspection of finished products to determine their condition has shown that nearly 100 varieties of products which were in circulation prior to the new law were in conflict with it, but now as a general rule, the packing houses are complying with the law.

The microscopic inspection of export pork for trichinae has been stopped, since a single inspection is not conclusive, and the American public did not receive the benefit of the inspection.

A commission of seven expert pathologists, not members of the department, was appointed during the year to advise regarding those portions of the meat regulations which deal with the disposal of diseased carcasses. The general conclusion of the commission was that "if there be any general error in the regulation this is in favor of the public rather than in favor of the butchers and packers."

While the federal inspection label assures the consumer that meat bearing it comes from healthy animals, there is great need for states and municipalities also to make an inspection at all places not under federal supervision.

Animals for export to the number of 535,291 and 741 vessels carrying export animals were inspected.

Cattle Tick Eradication—Quarantine of cattle on account of the cattle tick has been lifted from 20,000 square miles in six states, and twenty counties previously quarantined have been admitted to provisional quarantine. The ultimate extermination of the cattle tick is entirely practicable.

Contagious Diseases of Animals Controlled—Quarantine for sheep scabies has been lifted from Wyoming and Idaho. Another year ought to see this disease eradicated from Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.

The removal of fences from the public domain has necessitated more stringent regulations for the control of cattle mange. There were 466,623 dippings for this disease.

Dourine of horses was stamped out more than a year ago, but inspection has continued during the year in several western states, as an additional precaution.

Of imported animals 1,448 were quarantined out of the 147,897 inspected; seventeen cattle from India were found to harbor the germ of surra, a very destructive contagious disease in the Orient.

Immunity From Hog Cholera—Blood serum from hogs which have been proved to be immune to hog cholera has been used in vaccinating other hogs, which are thus protected from cholera for about three weeks, as shown by experiments. If blood from diseased hogs, however, is injected with the serum, the protection is extended to about three and a half months.

Improved Cotton

Improved Varieties of Cotton—Improved and early varieties of cotton are being secured for growing in the boll weevil districts, and seed of some of them will be extensively distributed the coming season for testing purposes. In continuation of the work of breeding improved varieties of cotton adapted to different conditions in various parts of the south and in the inauguration of further work along this line, many new hybrids and various crosses

Blacklegoids
Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination
for the prevention of
BLACKLEG IN CATTLE
NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.
Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.
PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY
HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.
NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

have been tested and some promising results obtained. One of the greatest difficulties in the early planting of cotton being the rotting of the seed or the death of the young plant as a result of unfavorable weather conditions and methods of planting, important investigations have been made having for their object the insuring of a stand of early planted cotton. It has been demonstrated that very shallow planting upon a firm seed bed that is so shallow as to scarcely cover the seed produces plants that make a good, strong root, that do not exhaust their energies in getting thru the ground, and that are less subject to damping-off and will make a good stand of cotton even tho the weather conditions are extremely unfavorable. Gratifying progress has been made in the work of introducing Egyptian cotton, that of the Mit Afifi variety having been grown quite successfully under irrigation at Yuma, Ariz.

Value of Cactus as Stock Food—A special study of the prickly pear as a farm crop was made during the year, and conservative estimates based upon actual feeding tests and upon yields obtained from cultivated fields show that one acre of cultivated pear will furnish roughage for one cow the year around. An average production of nearly twenty-three tons of green feed per acre per annum has been grown upon experimental grounds near San Antonio, Texas, during the last three years. While the native growth has been used as a stock feed for many years, the cultivation of prickly pear was not attempted until three years ago.

Cotton Boll Weevil Work—The boll weevil has now entered the state of Mississippi and has also established itself north of the line of early frosts; it will probably spread over the entire cotton belt. But at least 15 species of insects are at work attacking it; in one field in Texas fully 40 per cent of the weevils were killed by parasites. Good results may be expected from the introduction of such parasites into regions where they are now present only in small numbers. It has been found also that parasites of weevils that do not attack cotton will attack the cotton boll weevil when, thru the destruction of the natural food plants of such native weevils, the normal food of the parasite becomes scarce. The native fire-ant, for instance, is rapidly acquiring the habit of feeding upon the boll weevil. The year's work has also demonstrated anew the value of fall destruction of cotton plants as a means of averting boll weevil damage.

The "Green Bug"—A destructive outbreak of this insect occurred in Texas and the states to the north, even as far as Canada. Early developing parasites of the insect were carried from the south to the northern localities. Little seemed to be gained by such transportation, however, since parasites develop almost simultaneously in fields into which there has been no such transportation.

NAME QUARANTINE LINE

Governor Haskell Enforces Oklahoma Live Stock Regulation

GUTHRIE, Okla., Nov. 30.—On the recommendation of the state board of agriculture, Governor Haskell has issued a proclamation placing in force all rules, regulations and quarantine lines heretofore established by the territorial live stock veterinary board, and extending the live stock quarantine line eastward from the old Oklahoma territory line near Tulsa, across Indian Territory to the Arkansas line and northward to the Kansas line.

The movement of live stock to points above the line is prohibited.

The larger kind of West Indian firefly gives a light so brilliant that by it printed matter may be read at a distance of two or three inches.

See our Big Four Subscription Offer, explained in display ad. in this issue of The Stockman.

2,600 Prizes for Livestock

International Show in Chicago Record-Breaker

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Stockmen from the western plains, staid business men, rosy-cheeked girls and bronzed youths from the farms of the middle west, intermingled at the entrance today of the International Live Stock Exposition.

The show will be a record-breaker. There are on exhibition from 6,000 to 10,000 of the choicest specimens of live stock, valued into the millions, competing for 2,600 cash prizes, amounting to \$75,000.

Four hundred thousand strangers are in Chicago, attracted by the importance of the event.

Royalty recognizes the value of the Chicago show. Emperor William of Germany has sent fifteen coach and cavalry horses from the stables of Oldenburg.

King Edward recommended the exhibition of a flock of royal southdown sheep. The six sheep which the ruler of Great Britain entered last year and which were presented to the Iowa Agricultural College, will be exhibited under the colors of that institution.

The cattle sent in by the colleges are a particularly fine lot this year. Iowa has the biggest exhibition—eighteen horses, fifteen sheep, seventeen steers, two bulls and fifty hogs.

Wisconsin has a number of attractive sheep of fine quality. Wisconsin and Purdue have some good steers and Nebraska has a particularly fine Angus.

OLD CATTLE TRAIL NOW MAIN STREET

Away back in 1875 W. C. Blevins, or Billie Blevins, as the language is spoken by everyone who knows him, drove a bunch of doxy yearlings thru the bogs and over one of the blackest, mudiest trails a cow puncher's pony ever struggled thru. This trail was about 200 feet wide and had a decidedly winding turn. It looks different now, and has a new name—it is called Main street. This Main street is in Fort Worth. The business houses on it are numbered. At the time Mr. Blevins made the trip with the doxy yearlings from Waco thru a continuous downpour of rain, there were no houses to be numbered south of Second street, but there is a number now that interests Billie Blevins, for it is over the door of as cozy and neat a cafe as one would find in many miles of travel—at least that is what Senator Bailey remarked when he recently visited the new establishment of his old friend, and he ought to be a good judge, considering the number of miles he covers. Senator Bailey is an old friend of Mr. Blevins, who, together with his associate, John Martin, has just opened "The Boston Cafe" at 1017 Main street.

A big, wide hallway opening onto Main street leads to a spacious dining room 50x50 feet, with private dining rooms on two sides. Believing in the future destiny of Fort Worth, Blevins and Martin have spared no effort or expense in fitting up a place where ladies and gentlemen may dine with a degree of satisfaction that will not only cause them to return, but to return bringing their friends with them. John Martin, Mr. Blevins' associate, comes to Fort Worth from Brownwood, Texas, bearing the highest credentials from his former home, and recommended to the good citizens of Fort Worth as an honorable and progressive business man whose loss the people of Brownwood sincerely regret.

The chef presiding over the cuisine of "The Boston Cafe" is second to none in the entire south and was formerly with the Touraine hotel.

A Woman's Health

Is a heritage too sacred to be experimented with. For her peculiar and delicate ailments only medicines of known composition and which contain no alcohol, narcotics, or other harmful or habit-forming drugs should be employed. The one medicine which fulfills all these requirements is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—a remedy with a record of over forty years of cures to recommend it; a remedy, the makers of which print its formula on every bottle-wrapper and attest its completeness and correctness under oath; a remedy devised and adapted to woman's delicate constitution by an educated physician—an experienced specialist in woman's diseases; a remedy, every ingredient of which has received the written endorsement of the most eminent medical writers of all the several schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar diseases; a remedy which has more bona-fide cures to its credit than any other sold by druggists for woman's special requirements. It is not given away in the form of "trial bottles" to be experimented with, but is sold at a fair price by all dealers in medicines.

Delicate, weak, nervous women should especially shun the use of alcoholic medicines which, from their stimulating and exhilarating effects may seem, for a time, to do good, but which from the inevitable effects of the alcohol in shrinking up the red corpuscles of the blood are sure to do great and lasting harm in the long run. Besides they beget a craving for stimulants which is most deplorable.

Only invigorating and nerve strengthening effects can follow the use of this famous medicine for women. It can not possibly do harm in any state or condition of the system. It has been carefully adapted to woman's needs by an experienced physician—a specialist in their diseases. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

If a woman has bearing down, or dragging pains, low down in the abdomen, or pelvis, backache, frequent headaches, dizzy or fainting spells, is nervous and easily startled, has gnawing feeling in stomach, sees imaginary floating specks, or spots before her eyes, has melancholia, or "blues," or a weakening disagreeable drain from pelvic organs, she can make no mistake by resorting to the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It will invigorate and tone up the whole system and especially the pelvic organs.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully devised by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate system. It is made of native American medicinal roots and is perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the female system.

As a powerful invigorating tonic, "Favorite Prescription" imparts strength to the whole system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. For over-worked, "worn-out," run-down, debilitated teachers, milliners, dress-makers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and

feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nerve "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the uterus. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

No woman suffering from any of the above symptoms can afford to accept any secret nostrum or medicine of unknown composition, as a substitute for a medicine like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which is of known composition and has a record of over forty years of cures and sells more largely to-day than ever before. Its makers withhold no secrets from their patients, believing open publicity to be the very best guaranty of merit.

Dr. Pierce invites all suffering women to consult him by letter free of charge. All letters of consultation are held as strictly private and sacredly confidential and all answers are returned in plain, sealed envelopes. Address: Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent free, paper-bound, for 21 one-cent stamps, or cloth-bound for 31 stamps. Address Dr. Pierce as above.

THE COMING CONVENTION

Colonel A. T. Pryor, president of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, has returned to San Antonio, after a trip to Oklahoma, where he attended the sessions of the Trans-Mississippi Congress. Colonel Pryor reports a very important and beneficial meeting, and says that the congress is doing a wonderful work for the states west of the Mississippi and south of the Missouri rivers. The discussions covered a wide range of topics, and were indulged in by men of all vocations and walks of life: men from the commercial side, men from the financial side and men from the political side.

Colonel Pryor, in speaking upon conditions, said that the Texas cattleman is in fine circumstances and has little complaint to offer. He looks for one of the biggest conventions in the history of the Texas association in San Antonio in March. In his journeys he has heard expressions from cattlemen of every section, even into Oklahoma and as far north as Chicago and Kansas City, and they all register a promise to attend the San Antonio convention. Colonel Pryor thinks that many of the northern commission men and city cattle dealers will combine their usual southern migration in winter and their attendance upon the convention

at San Antonio, and will have the effect of swelling the crowd to gigantic proportions.

Local cattlemen have already begun to discuss freely what steps shall be taken in the matter of entertaining the visiting cattlemen. It is the desire of one and all to arrange a program which will outdo anything in the history of the association meetings. The organization of "The Barons of Cattlemania" is assured as a feature, and the impression prevails that this should be taken up actively about the holidays. These Mystic Barons will play no little part in the festivities and will jibe well with the romantic atmosphere of the Alamo City. An effort will be made to secure for this membership of at least 10,000, recruited from residents of San Antonio and the cattlemen of the southwest, who will really be in the nature of hosts when the convention is held in San Antonio, as the Panhandle cattlemen and strictly western cattlemen are the hosts when the conventions are held in North Texas cities. With a membership of 10,000 at \$5 each, this will create a fund of \$50,000 for the entertainment, which will be sufficient, and it will not be necessary thereafter to levy an assessment upon the merchants and others of the city.

Texas Sheep and Goat Breeders

The Texas Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association held their semi-annual meeting in San Antonio during the International fair. The attendance numbered over fifty of the most prominent sheep and goat breeders, not only from Texas, but the industry was represented from Illinois, Kansas, Colorado and Montana.

Captain B. L. Crouch, a pioneer goat and sheep raiser, acted as chairman of the meeting. The secretary of the meeting was Johnston Robertson of Edwards county.

Governor Campbell was censured for his action in vetoing the scalp bounty bill passed by both houses of the last legislature, appointing a committee of ten to urge upon state and national legislators the necessity of state and national bounty bills for the protection of live-stock raisers, and also introduced a resolution which will be considered during the coming year and probably adopted at the next fall meeting, which will call for a stand pat policy on the present wool tariff and the enactment of a federal law by congress permitting ewe sheep to be brought into the United States for breeding purposes free of duty.

J. W. Fulton, secretary of the association of which Mr. Guinn is president, made a short talk, saying that he had traveled several thousand miles to be present, and that he had heard Texas Angora goats praised very highly in Oregon, New England and other parts of the country. He predicted the rapid growth of the industry in Texas. He said that no other state in the union is so admirably suited to the raising of these goats. He made the startling statement that there is today being imported into the United States as much mohair as is raised in this country, whereas the United States should raise her entire supply. He spoke of the recent death of Geo. M. Thompson, a man who had done much for the Angora goat industry and much to benefit the association. He said that the industry does not compete with the sheep raisers. He said that the Angora goat raisers are ready at all times to co-operate with the sheepmen.

C. R. Doty of Charleston, Ill., made a talk in which he said that this is the eighth season he has been to Texas with his exhibit, and that he has seen little or no growth in the interest displayed in the exhibition of goats or sheep and said that some steps should be taken to interest the growers in exhibiting. Mr. Doty introduced a resolution which was adopted by the association calling upon the directors of the International Fair to raise the premiums on sheep to a basis with the premiums on other live stock.

R. E. Blatt of Colorado said he was a hog man, but that he has lately become interested in sheep, and that he made the trip to San Antonio in order to become informed on the industry, and he would listen to the remarks of the meeting with much interest.

T. T. D. Andrews of Fort Worth, general manager of the Fort Worth Fair Stock Show, and C. C. French, secretary of that organization, made addresses in the interest of the Fort Worth show. They urged action on the part of the sheep and goat men looking toward an exhibit of an extensive kind at the fair at Fort Worth each year in the spring. Upon their request committees of three from both the sheep and goat raisers were appointed to meet them to go over their requests in detail to arrive at some understanding. The committees have full power to act for the association. The committee for the sheepmen is F. Beck, C. R. Doty and D. B. Little, for the goat men, Henry Fink, F. O. Landrum and P. C. Witt.

Chairman Crouch spoke of the defeat of the bounty bill by the last legislature, of the work done in its interest by Senator Hudspeth, and expressed regret that the governor saw fit to veto the measure after it had been passed thru both houses of the legislature. He said that the sheep and goat men would place the bill before the next legislature in the hope of getting it passed, and that in the meantime all members would work with their representative in the legislature with a view of securing the passage of the bill.

On motion of Alfred Giles, the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of ten members to take up with the legislators of the state the matter of the bill's passage, and also to take it up nationally with different congressmen with a view of getting a national bounty bill passed. It was also decided to call upon the cattlemen, hog men and other live stock men to co-operate with the sheep and goat men in the matter of this legislation.

The chairman, in speaking of the extent of the sheep industry in Texas, said there was a time when the state rendered for taxation 4,500,000 head of

sheep, but that last year it rendered only 1,322,000 head, which shows the decrease in the importance of the industry. He recommended a campaign to restore the industry to its former and even more magnificent proportions.

Mr. Blatt, during the progress of the meeting, asked if it was true that cattle and sheep could not be grazed on the same land. Practically every one present gave instances to show that the report is wholly unfounded in fact. It was stated that 1,000 sheep could be grazed on 1,000 acres of land, and that in addition to the sheep something like a hundred cattle and half as many horses can get along nicely on the same tract. Mr. Blatt said that the Colorado cattlemen have maintained and do maintain that cattle will not eat grass upon which sheep have run. The idea was hooted at, and Mrs. Blatt declared herself immensely satisfied to receive the information. The chairman gave figures to show that it is more profitable to raise sheep than to raise cattle on the same land.

The association passed a resolution calling upon all sheepmen to use their influence with members of congress to the end that the duty on mohair imports remain unchanged by the next and succeeding sessions of congress. It was Alfred Giles who took this decided stand, and recommended the action on the part of the organization. Mr. Giles said that this was one of the most important duties of the association.

The chairman referred to the fact that in the year 1897, after President McKinley had been elected, a session of congress was called for the purpose of revising the tariff. It looked at that time as if the duty on wool would be materially cut down, as easterners did not favor the maintenance of the 12c maximum. However, the sheepmen represented to congress that if the duty was left unchanged it would insure the building up of the sheep industry in the United States, and in the west especially. The chairman in his remarks represented that there are no more sheep in the United States at present than there were in 1897, and that if a special session of congress is called after the next presidential election to revise tariffs, as is likely to be the case, it will be difficult for the sheepmen to stave off a reduction, which will wreak great damage to the industry. He advised a strong campaign in the meantime, and further advised the passage of a resolution calling for the removal of all duties on ewes imported for breeding purposes. The result of this was that the resolution was adopted, and the committee ordered appointed to take the matter up with the various congressmen.

Information for Farmers

There are thousands of farmers in Texas who would like information on many subjects pertaining to farming and other kindred subjects, but they do not know just how or where to apply for it. If such parties will make their wants known to this department, we will take pleasure in assisting them along that line. This department has not been in existence long enough to issue bulletins, but it stands ready at all times to assist the farmers in every available way.

The experimental station of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at College Station, has issued many valuable bulletins, which they gladly send free to all applicants. The agricultural department at Washington, D. C., has issued bulletins on every subject worthy of discussion, and the most of them are free. By addressing this department, or writing direct to the A. and M. College and the department of agriculture at Washington, the writer may obtain a list of bulletins for free distribution.

R. T. MILNER.

With only a home-made telescope J. E. Mellish of Cottage Grove, Wis., a farmer's boy scarcely out of his teens, and having only a country school education, has discovered two comets and attracted the notice of the astronomical world. Prominent scientists have become interested in him, and opportunity has been made whereby he can pursue more effectively the study of his favorite science.

The projects for electric railways which since the late war have been put forward in Japan aggregate an estimated expenditure of \$290,000,000.

Every reader of The Stockman-Journal will be proud that his name is on The Stockman mailing list for the year 1908. Mark the assertion.

How Farming Has Grown During the Past Decade

By George K. Holmes, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

 * The farmers have built up the *
 * national foreign credit and in this *
 * country's foreign trade in farm *
 * products in a quarter century the *
 * annual excess of exports over im- *
 * ports has ranged between \$203,- *
 * 000,000 and \$571,000,000. *
 * *****

Wonderful tales can be told of the farmers of the United States concerning the progress of their agriculture during the last twenty-five years. The production and saving of wealth on farms indicate the substantial character of the prosperity that has come to farmers, which is unexampled among all the nations of the earth throughout all history.

While population has increased 72 per cent since 1880 and the product of manufactures 214 per cent, the annual product of wealth on farms, including each product at the stage at which it acquires commercial value, has increased \$2,200,000,000 to \$7,000,000,000 or 216 per cent.

In the meantime the value of farm property has increased to \$30,000,000,000, or about 150 per cent, over 1880, without including farmers' deposits in banks and immense investments of savings, or as great a degree of increase as that of the entire wealth of the nation. Out of the inconceivable production of the farms a large portion has been exported to foreign peoples and the value of these agricultural exports has increased 80 per cent in twenty-five years and now constitutes about three-fifths of all exports.

Increase in Crops

Crop production has at least doubled since 1880, comparison being made with 1906. The cotton crop has increased from 5½ to 13½ million bales; hay from 25 to 57 million tons; corn from 1,755 to 2,927 million bushels; wheat from 459 to 735 million bushels; oats from 407 to 965 million bushels; barley from 44 to 179 million bushels; potatoes from 165 to 308 million bushels; and the crop of rice is now from 1 to 3 times the quantity of 1880, when the crop weighed 110 million pounds. The cane sugar crop is now nearly three times its quantity of 127,000 tons in 1880, and the production of beet sugar, which was a small experiment in 1880, has become now so well established that it exceeds cane sugar by one-third.

The 20,000,000 horses on farms, the 4,000,000 mules, the 21,000,000 dairy cows, and the 52,000,000 other cattle are more than double the numbers of twenty-five years ago. The sheep have increased 50 per cent and the swine 35 per cent. Farm animals are now worth half a billion dollars, or more than three times their value in 1880.

The farmers have built up the national foreign credit and in this country's foreign trade in farm products in a quarter century the annual excess of exports over imports has ranged between \$203,000,000 and \$571,000,000. Since 1889 the balance of trade in farm products has aggregated \$6,000,000 in favor of exports, while during the same time the balance of trade in manufactures and other products has been against this country to the amount of \$459,000,000.

Such unprecedented material progress in agriculture as the foregoing statement summarizes has permanent foundations which are becoming stronger year by year. While it is true that new land has contributed to the result, improvements in hundreds of directions have been in progress. Farmers are beginning to understand that the soil is a chemical laboratory requiring certain treatment to unlock its fertility for plant growth. Crop rotation is extending and is more than ever following scientific formulas. Nitrogen is the most costly element in fertilizers when purchased, but the farmer is now understanding how to extract it from the air and place it in his soil by means of leguminous plants, such as alfalfa, cowpeas, and the clovers.

It is now understood that the soil should be frequently cultivated and finely pulverized, not only that the plant may more readily appropriate the plant food in the soil, but that the soil may more largely receive and retain moisture. So important has become soil treatment that vast areas of semiarid lands, which were regarded as hardly better than deserts twenty-five years ago, have been taken into successful cultivation and are profitably

producing wheat, corn, alfalfa and other crops.

A great area of arid and semiarid land has become permanently irrigated during the period under review and its products are so valuable that many an acre of this land is worth from \$500 to \$1,000. Swamps, too, have been drained, with an aggregate of acres comprising a large area, and their productivity is such that their value is often from \$100 to \$300 per acre.

Improvements and creations in farm machinery are notable. Plows have been improved and varieties invented all with the object of improving the mechanical condition of the soil and of reaching this result more economically than before. Among these plows are the sulky, gang, and disk. Harrows, likewise, have been greatly improved, so that the breaking up of the soil is more readily and thoroughly accomplished than formerly.

Improved and new harvesting machines have reduced the needs of human labor and lightened the old-time demands upon the farmer's muscles. New seeders have been introduced that mean much to the farmer, namely, the disk drill seeder and the press drill seeder; and planters for planting potatoes and setting out tobacco plants while the farmer and his assistant ride on the machine. Manure spreaders have come into use, and improved hand rollers, machines for digging nursery trees, and machines for digging drainage trenches. The farmer now drives a corn harvester that cuts and shocks his corn stalks. He has a power-driven machine that husks his corn and shreds the stalks for fodder, and his ensilage cutting and elevating machinery fills his silo. There are now hay gatherers, loaders, unloaders, and stackers, which did not exist before.

New Machinery

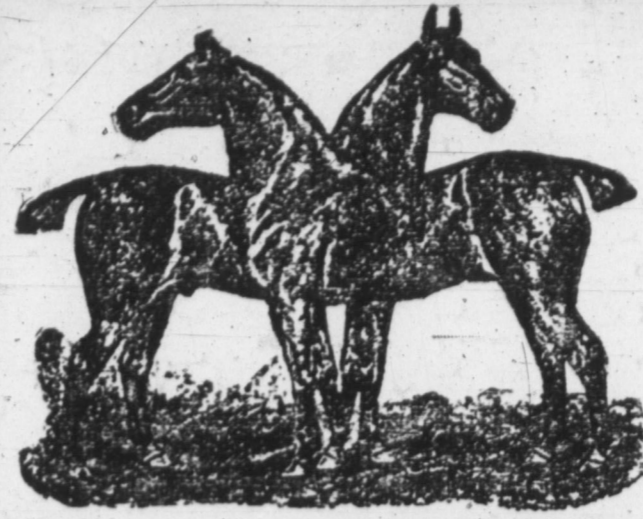
In the matter of motor machinery, a feature of portentous results has been introduced. The adaptability of the gasoline engine to many sorts of work on the farm is beginning to be appreciated.

A revolution in rice growing has appeared in Texas and Louisiana, where rice harvesting machinery is employed and human labor is reduced to the smallest requirements on more than half a million acres.

The farmer has become a scientist in the care and use of domestic animals. For ascertaining how profitable his cow is, the farmer weighs her milk and employs the Babcock test for butter fat. He understands that offensive bacteria must be rigidly excluded from his dairy products and on the other hand that certain forms of bacteria are essential to the production of the best flavor in butter. The band separator for taking cream from milk has appeared, with effects upon dairy farming that have been somewhat revolutionary.

NO GREEN BUGS IN OKLAHOMA

From a bulletin of the Oklahoma experiment station: Numerous letters have come to the department of entomology from different parts of the state to the effect that the "green bug" is again present in the wheat fields of Oklahoma. The newspapers have reported frequently that this insect was doing a great amount of damage in various sections of the state. Whenever a reported case of "green bug" damage reached this office a letter of inquiry was immediately sent out, requesting a detailed report of the actual conditions and a sample of the insects suspected of doing the damage. In reply to many of these letters we learned that the reports were false. That where the newspapers had reported great destruction no damage had been done at all. On the contrary the wheat was in a fine, thrifty growing condition. In other cases where insects were reported as being present on the wheat, we have learned by correspondence that a species of louse was present on the volunteer Kaffir corn and Indian corn and was suspected of being the "green bug," but that the wheat itself had not yet been attacked. In every one of the latter cases where lice were sent in as specimens of the reported insect they proved to be the corn louse. In not one instance was a genuine spring grain aphid received in the laboratory. A close inspection was made of the grain fields surrounding Stillwater for the purpose of locating any "green bugs" that might be present, but every search was without results. The "green bug" has not been found in Oklahoma this fall to the knowledge of



We will have a good lot of

GERMAN COACH STALLIONS

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

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

Cotton Seed Hulls

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It Will Pay You to Get Our Quotations

Street & Graves, Houston, Texas

the entomological department of the station.

It is too early to predict what insects will devastate the crops of Oklahoma the coming year, but it is the opinion of entomologists in general that the green bug will not do damage for several years following a widespread destruction caused by the insect. In other words, that it will be several years before the green bug can again overcome its natural enemies and be able to work the havoc that it worked in 1907. The unusual spring that Oklahoma experienced last year more than doubled the losses that would have been occasioned by the green bug. During the winter when the wheat should have been growing rapidly, it was practically standing still, but the lice were daily multiplying by the millions. Not only that, but the natural enemies of the lice were held in check by the unfavorable weather conditions with the result that Oklahoma practically lost her oat crop and a large percentage of the wheat. It is not likely that we will have a repetition of the kind of spring that we had this year, and this, together with the probabilities that the green bug will not again be able to marshal its forces for some years, ought to relieve the farmers of any immediate fear from this pest.

Sir Frederick Borden and General Lake of Ottawa are visiting the Nation Park, Gettysburg. They are going to obtain some idea of the possibilities for a similar park on the Plains of Abraham. The invitation comes from the National Park commissioner of Gettysburg.

Every reader of The Stockman-Journal will be proud that his name is on The Stockman mailing list for the year 1908. Mark the assertion.

\$75 a Month

for men to travel and solicit in Tarrant and other counties in Texas.

Must Have a Rig

to travel in. Energy, honesty and good common sense count for more than experience. Experience not necessary.

Don't Answer

This ad unless you have a rig, mean business and are willing to work.

Regular Employment will be given those who prove worthy.

D. R. MURRAY

Telegram Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

INTERURBAN LINE

NORTHERN TEXAS TRACTION CO.

TRAVEL VIA THE INTERURBAN

BETWEEN Fort Worth and Dallas

Cars leave each city every hour from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m., inc., passing all leading Hotels and Depots in both places.

NO BUST SMOKE CINDERS **LOW RATES FAST TIME CLEAN CARS**

For particulars write **W. C. FORBESS, G. P. & T. A.,** Fort Worth, Texas

DALLAS FORT WORTH

See our Big Four Subscription Offer, explained in display ad. in this issue of The Stockman.

**LARGE WESTERN
MANUFACTURING CO.
FACING FAILURE**

While Assets Largely Exceeded Liabilities, the Money Stringency Prevented Their Realizing on Them

SAVED BY LIFE INSURANCE

Three Members of the Firm Carried Large Life Insurance and Secured Loan of \$100,000 From Insurance Company on Policies

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—It has just come to light that a large manufacturing company in the west, doing a business amounting to millions of dollars annually, had maturing obligations that they were obliged to meet or go into bankruptcy. Their assets were largely in excess of their liabilities, and large sums were due them from their customers. They tried by every means to make collections, even sending representatives to their customers and imploring them to pay at least a portion of their indebtedness, but without avail, for every one was suffering from the money stringency. Three members of the firm carried large amounts of insurance upon their lives and as a last resort went to the company and asked to make a loan upon them. The cash value of the policies was figured out, and in the course of a few hours actual, tangible money approaching the sum of \$100,000 was handed to the gentlemen, who were greatly rejoiced thereat. With this actual cash in hand the firm was enabled to meet its obligations and thus spared the humiliation of going thru bankruptcy.

We have heard of other instances where money was borrowed on smaller policies, and the pressing necessities of their owners relieved thereby. In this way the life companies come to the relief of their patrons in most trying emergencies to an extent that can never be known.

This is one of the practical benefits afforded by life insurance outside of the protection it provides for families and others who are made beneficiaries. A life insurance policy always has an actual cash value, and there is no hesitation on the part of the issuing company in producing the money when desired. They always have cash on hand in abundance, and, as there can be no run upon them, they are not subject to the sudden demands of an excited multitude.

The Fort Worth Life Insurance Company, Fort Worth, Texas, issues policies whose loan values exceed in proportion to investment any other property. This company has just put on a "special emergency policy," prepared especially to meet present conditions. It's a low cost policy, the premium being as low as is consistent with safety and stability.

The company will be pleased to furnish you sample of this policy, on receipt of your name, age, amount desired and address.

A. Great Alfalfa Crop

Speaking of the alfalfa crop, Professor Olin, agronomist of the agricultural college, says:

"Take the alfalfa crop the state over it was a very good one. It is true that in most sections the first crop was a little late, but the third cutting is greatly above the average, which is true of the entire season's cuttings. I have just received a letter from D. S. Maxson of Grand Junction, who says that he has already cut three crops of alfalfa and his fourth is coming on nicely. His season's cut has been approximately forty-five tons from five acres, which is a phenomenal crop for Colorado; in fact, this is absolutely the best alfalfa yield I ever had reported to me. This would be an average of nine tons per acre, and when you consider that the regular average is under five tons per acre, the excellence of the yield is at once seen. Alfalfa is one of the articles most raised in Colorado, and there are 500,000 acres of it grown every year."

See our Big Four Subscription Offer, explained in display ad. in this issue of The Stockman.

**Union's Head
a Plain Farmer**

President Neill Says Diversification Is Here to Stay

D. J. Neill is president of the State Farmers' Union but is also a farmer hailing from Eastland county and has his farm near Gorman, a station of the Texas Central railroad. It is very proper that a good farmer like he is should be at the head of such an organization as the Farmers' Union, which represents the best interests of the mass of farmers in the state, but at the same time when one looks into the eyes of Mr. Neill and sees what thought for his fellows in the union has done for him during these strenuous times, when he has to guide the ship thru the rocks and shoals that beset the organization on every hand, he realizes that the president of the great organization would be better pleased, probably, if he were on his farm, feeding his stock and studying the best methods of improving the productiveness of his acres. He does not say so or complain in the least, but to a man who has spent the best years of his life in the quietude of his farm it is but natural that he should have desires to return there.

Diversification Here to Stay

"The greatest thing that I have discovered," said President Neill, "since I have been the president of our organization, is the revolution that has taken place in the methods of the farmers in cultivation and selection of crops to plant. Cotton and corn are not the sine-que-non that used to be with us, but diversification in all it means has come to stay. The farmer now intends to raise everything that he can on his own land and make his living and that of his family out of the ground and will make cotton only an auxiliary crop. I am doing it myself and now have all the corn I will want to feed with and my hogs are fat enough to make largely more than enough to keep my family in meat for the year, and we have lard enough to last until June next at least. When a farmer comes to paying 16 to 17 cents for bacon cured by the packing houses he is done with it, and now realizes that by diversification he can raise feed enough to take care of enough stock on his farm to supply all his family needs and a surplus. He has now here in Fort Worth a market for stock of all kinds, including all kinds of fowls and their product, eggs, and however many he may raise on his farm, they will sell at any and all times. As to cotton, he realizes that he has a monopoly in that staple, and he intends to have a say and the final one, in what he shall receive for his product."

Horse Sense

Overhead hay-racks compel the horses to inhale dust. This is bad for the lungs.

Hay should be well forked and shaken, and slightly dampened and fed on the floor, or in slatted mangers.

The farmer should not buy his work horses—he should raise them. He can grow them at a profit.

It is better for the average farmer to raise draft colts.

Only the man who is a born horse lover can raise roadsters profitably.

Look out for the weanlings, that they do not get a setback.

Colts like fine hay much better than they do coarse. Second-growth hay, fed a little at a time, is preferable.

Shredded corn-fodder is relished but should be fed in the same way—a little at a time. Grain should be fed liberally.

Train your horse never to start off faster than a walk. It may sometime prevent a serious accident.

A man who is in the habit of buying vicious horses when he can buy them cheap, and by proper management makes good horses of them, says: "No horse was ever born balky, but may be made balky by the driver."

If you are working in the woods skidding logs, don't have your horses sharp shod unless the ground is frozen hard and slippery. If you do, they will be quite apt to cut themselves turning around.

Which does your blacksmith do, fit your horses' shoes to their feet or their feet to their shoes?

Take a few minutes now and then to clean up your currycomb. You can't do good work with a comb all gummed up.

**The
American
Boy**

A Profusely Illustrated Monthly for BOYS.

Without Question the Most Entertaining and Practical Magazine in the World for Young Americans.

COVERS IN COLORS.

36 Pages, size of Ladies' Home Journal.

Serial and Short Stories by Stratemeyer, Tomlinson, Trowbridge, Munroe, Shute, and others, the best writers for boys in the world.

Departments relating to all Boy Hobbies, edited by experts.

It preaches the religion of "DO," and not that of "DON'T."

Is doing more for the Uplift and Encouragement of Boys than any other agency.

Approved by parents and educators. Boys (250,000 of them) everywhere enthusiastic for it.

The subscription price of The American Boy is \$1.00 per year.

The American Boy	\$1.00
The Texas Stockman-Journal	1.50
Total value	\$2.50
Both for	\$1.50



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. Freultt, Principal

**PRYOR GOING
TO WASHINGTON**

**Will Work for Measures to the
Interest of Cattlemen**

President Pryor of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas expects to be in Washington early next month in company with Judge Sam H. Cowan of Fort Worth and a number of other leading cattlemen of this state and Oklahoma to look after matters of great importance to the live stock interests of the whole country and of the west in particular.

"There are three important subjects in which the cattle raisers of the United States are interested," said he to the Express Wednesday, "and all of equal importance. First, the producer must have relief from the car shortage which is prevalent thruout the country, but which at this time is costing the cattlemen of New Mexico and the northwestern states hundreds of thousands of dollars. Cattlemen up there are not provided with comfortable sheds and miles of hay ricks and other roughage, for they werg counting, as they do every year, on marketing all their cattle, for it is almost exclusively a steer proposition. Thousands of cattle have been turned back on the range because cars could not be procured, in which to ship them.

The only alternative the shipper has now is to ship them, if they can get cars later on, in bad condition, or hold them over and bear the loss incident to what may prove a very disastrous winter.

"Equally important with this is securing thru congress relief for the cattlemen who have been ranching on government land in the northwest and whose fences have lately been removed by orders of the department of the interior. The order is confiscatory, in that it permits the sheepmen to drift their flock thru the country and necessarily crowd the cattle off their accustomed range. We do not intend to enter a protest against homestead entries on government land, but believe that we will have the President's sympathy, if not his hearty co-operation in reaching a satisfactory solution of this problem. The other measure in which we have been much interested for two or three years is an extending our trade in beef and beef products with foreign countries. The Trans-Mississippi congress, in session at Muskogee last week, passed resolutions memorializing congress to come to our rescue in these matter and we feel encouraged to hope that our efforts will not be wholly in vain."—San Antonio Express.

Every reader of The Stockman-Journal will be proud that his name is on The Stockman mailing list for the year 1908. Mark the assertion.

CRADDOCK'S
92 or MELBA RYE
\$4.00 PER GALLON
LARGEST SHIPPERS OF WHISKEY
TO CONSUMERS IN THE SOUTH
L. CRADDOCK & CO. DALLAS, TEX.

The Texas Stockman-Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

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

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, TELEGRAM BLDG.,
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One year, in advance.....\$1.50

Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

OFFICERS:

President—L. T. Taylor.....San Antonio
First Vice President—Richard Walsh.....Palodora
Second Vice President—J. H. P. Davis.....Richmond
Secretary—H. E. Crowley.....Fort Worth
Assistant Secretary—Berkely Spiller.....Fort Worth
Treasurer—S. B. Barnett.....Fort Worth

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

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

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

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

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

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

TO LIVE STOCK BREEDERS

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

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

THANKSGIVING THOUGHTS

Most southwesterners have so much cause for self-congratulation that an attitude of thanksgiving becomes their not only one day but the whole year around.

Life in Texas or Oklahoma gives innumerable causes for being thankful every day. The sun measures its broad course between our far-flung horizons and our people long ago became chronic optimists.

First among all causes for Thanksgiving in the southwest is the opportunity everyone has for work and to gain a home. Nowhere else in the country is there so great a chance for the man who honestly tries to succeed and nowhere else will such efforts be so well rewarded.

Thoughts of thanksgiving usually suggest material prosperity and present financial clouds for many seems to darken. Yet even the most pessimistic will not deny the past year's products have been unusually large.

The cotton crop is not so large in number of bales but the cotton acreages was more generally diffused this year than ever before. It is not a condition of bumper crops in one section of the state

been short enough to cause material discomfiture.

In the Panhandle of Texas the wheat crop was largely a failure yet such a failure has not greatly affected that growing section's prosperity. Other crops have been found to make up for the lost wheat and the Panhandle is growing and building as fast as any section of the state.

The livestock industry during the year has been well-favored. When the range became very dry there was always a rain in time to prevent serious loss. Excepting for declines during the past few weeks owing to market flooding, the prices of both hogs and cattle have held up well and cattlemen have been prosperous.

In municipal development work there have been no collapses of booms because their have been no booms to collapse. The work has been done systematically and on a sound basis.

Along the line of progress in state development Texas has unusual cause for thankfulness. The Five Million Club has been organized and it is now putting its best efforts to work in the north and east. More commercial clubs have been organized in Texas during 1907, as The Telegram has formerly pointed out, than ever before. The Central West Texas Commercial Clubs have federated into one strong organization that is doing a great deal for that section.

Another line of progress during the year has been in the direction of new and improved breeds of live stock in many sections. The first dairy experimental farms in the state's history have been established, one at Denton and the other at College Station. The first Suffolk horses have been imported, the Texas Sheep and Goat Breeders' have revived their organization and there is an unusual awakening to the opportunities sheep and goat raising affords. More attention is being paid to improved types of hogs and the fairs at Dallas and San Antonio showed for the first time large exhibits of Tamworth, Essex and other breeds heretofore more or less unfamiliar. The poultry business has not been neglected and Fort Worth is to wind up the year with the largest poultry show ever held in the entire south.

In Southern and Eastern Texas the truck farmers are turning to organization for the purpose of more systematic marketing than heretofore. In Western Texas proofs are beginning to attract the attention of the state that there are sections where apples may be raised profitably and in large quantities. The farmers of North Texas and especially the Panhandle are giving more attention to alfalfa and gradually the knowledge is spreading that hogs may be raised successfully and fattened more cheaply in Texas than anywhere else in the union.

Texas has been plagued by no epidemics during the year. There was not even a rumor of yellow fever possibilities during the past summer.

Perhaps the most striking feature of 1907 thus far in Texas has been the general tendency towards organization in many lines. The tendency has been to pull in divergent forces and combine for more effective and intelligent work than ever before. The Farmers' Union, which during the year moved its headquarters to Fort Worth, affords the most striking example in this particular.

Much has been done during the year towards making better roads. The split-log drag has made more converts than ever before and it is now being used generally in West and Southwest Texas for the first time.

The state administration has been conservative and Governor Campbell, in the trying position of facing a cross-fire of rival political forces within his own party, has steered a commendable middle course. Politics during the closing months of the year show a tendency to become less popular as a topic for discussion but political talk during 1907 has been one of the things for which Texas has no especial cause for thanks. It may be several years before we can have a Thanksgiving celebration over the relegation of politics to a secondary place in the state's interest.

During the year the attorney general's department has conducted several successful prosecutions against offenders violating the state's anti-trust law. Much of the Thirtieth legislature's work has been given a trial and while all of it has not been satisfactory, some legislative work has been of much benefit.

Across the border Oklahoma has great cause for

Thanksgiving in its admission to the union as a state after long years of effort towards that desired end. Close to Texas and with an eye ever on this state's manner of dealing with legislative problems Oklahoma has the advantages of knowing this state's weakness as well as its strong points. With statehood Oklahoma promises to make even more remarkable gains than in the past.

Yes, there is much in the southwest to be thankful for. But as stated at the outset the greatest thing is the opportunity to work and to build up more homes. On this the prosperity of nations is builded and the southwest undeniably has a foundation that is sure.

THERE'S MONEY IN IT

At the Stamford meeting of the West Texas Association of Commercial Clubs recently, B. E. Sparks remarked:

"Any farmer can afford to give \$2 per acre for every acre of land near a public road to have that road macadamized and put in first class condition."

More education is needed to continually demonstrate that good roads are not so much a luxury or even a convenience as they are an investment. The man owning an eighty acre tract alongside a quarter of mile of road, would be astonished at the improvement \$160 would make on the road. And when the work was finished the land would be worth from \$400 to \$800 more than when it was begun. In very few parts of Texas would macadamizing be necessary. The split-log drag will do the work most places and do it better than many high priced road grading machines. For the operation of a split-log drag the farmer is out nothing but his time, and that is taken after a rain, before it is dry enough to do other farm work.

And while on the subject of profit in buying good roads it is well not to forget that the man who lives in the city has as much of a lesson to learn as his neighbor along the rural free delivery route. There's money in buying sidewalks. If you don't believe it, try buying a vacant lot around which there is a concrete sidewalk. You will have to pay much more for the sidewalk than it cost the man who built it.

Property on a street that is well-lighted and has crossings paved is worth hundreds of dollars more than property on streets where there is nothing but a dirt road, no crossings, and a scarcity of lamps.

The city commissioners in hesitating about more equipment to give Fort Worth more lights do not always consider that more lights will increase property values, and in consequence, make a greater resource for taxation.

Improvement of any permanent character is but another word for investment. It is an investment surer than bonds or stocks and it is the only kind of investment that helps a man's neighbors as well as himself.

The newspapers of Texas are performing valiant service for the agricultural interests and poke fun as they will at the editor farmers, the fact remains that by their suggestions and the spreading of intelligence thru their columns great good has already been accomplished. The fact is that most of these editors are not so ignorant of the farm and of farm conditions. Many of them were born and reared on farms and others who were not have thru the exigencies of their calling been brought into contact with farms and intelligent farmers.

Most newspaper men who have not stepped from the farm to the print shop began their work as cub reporters and in that capacity have been reporting agricultural conventions and farmers' meetings all thru their career, and are constantly being brought into contact with the progressive men who are working for the upbuilding of farming conditions in the state.—Beaumont Enterprise.

With a \$12,000,000 rice crop, a \$3,000,000 peanut crop, a \$4,000,000 onion crop, a \$2,750,000 Irish potato crop and a \$2,380,000 tomato crop, Texas is a moving some. If you are not already here, come to Texas for it is the state of the most wonderful possibilities and marvelous realities.—Austin Statesman.

OUR GROWING AUTO TRADE

In 1906, 58,000 automobiles were manufactured in the United States, 55,000 in France, 27,000 in England, 22,000 in Germany, 18,000 in Italy and 12,000 in Belgium. The enormous stride of the automobile industry in the United States is shown by the fact that it now leads the world. Five years ago (1902) only 3 machines were made in the United States, while in that year France produced 24,000 motors.

Fancy Waist and Gored Skirt

Crepe De Chine With Velvet
Crepe de chine is a favorite material of the season and is so charming and makes up so gracefully that it seems



DESIGN BY MAX MANTON
5848 Fancy Blouse Waist.
5816 Seven Gored Skirt.

likely to prolong its popularity indefinitely. In this instance it is trimmed with velvet and with simple applique and is combined with lace chemisette and cuffs, the color being one of the new pastel violets that is so very beau-

tiful whenever becoming. The blouse is one of the simpler sort that is tucked at the front, but plain at the back and with chemisette and cuffs made of lace, filet net or tucking, of embroidery lingerie material or, indeed almost anything that fancy may suggest.

The skirt is one of the favorite 7-gored sort, laid in tucks at the hips, and can be left plain as illustrated or trimmed to give the tunic effect, which appears to be gaining in favor from month to month. All the voiles, marquisettes, crepes de chine and the like are appropriate with cashmere and henrietta for simpler gowns, while some of the soft finished louisines are admirable. Indeed, this gown in common with many another can be made suited to simple afternoon occasions or to those of greater dress as one material or another are chosen.

Yellow in all its shades is much liked for the more elaborate gowns, while for those of daily wear the pastel violets, blues and greens are in high favor. For medium size will be required, for the blouse 3 yards of material 21, 23, 27 or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 3/4 yard of velvet; for the skirt 10 1/2 yards 21, 9 1/2 yards 27 or 5 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 2 yards of bias velvet.

A May Manton pattern of blouse, No. 5848, sizes 32 to 42 inches bust, or of the skirt, No. 5816, sizes 22 to 30 inches waist, will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents for each. (If in haste send an additional 2-cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt delivery.) Fill out the following card:

.....
 • To The Stockman-Journal:
 • Enclose find for which
 • please send me:
 • Pattern No.
 • Pattern No.
 • Name
 • Address

HOW ELLIOT WON

BY MAX HENRICI

Elliott was lonely—decidedly lonely—and more than a trifle homesick. In six months he had heard his mother tongue used with fluency only when he talked himself, and on the few occasions when he had ridden over to Cayey and spent Saturdays with the soldiers.

Spanish was not the musical language is was cracked up to be, he reflected, except—ah!—when it was talked by the prettiest, dearest little girl in the world—the only girl in Porto Rico who could compare with an American girl.

Pepita was the only tie that kept

him in Aguacate. If it were not for her he would throw up his job and go home. He brightened at the thought of the gay, black-eyed damsel. He would marry her in a minute if he could. If he could only convince her stern old father that all Americans were not bad.

Old Don Felipe, Pepita's father, had good reason to dislike the Americans. He had been a wealthy coffee planter and had been impoverished as the result of the American invasion.

Elliott met Pepita by chance one evening when visiting the home of one of the native teachers. The vivacious Puertorriquena and the handsome young American were mutually attracted to each other. But when he had suggested that he call upon her in her home, she became frightened. Her father would be terribly angry.

They met secretly at the friend's house, and finally the girl shyly admitted her love. But when Elliott suggested that he visit Don Felipe and make an honorable proposal of marriage, she paled. It would never do, she said. Her father was inexorable. But she could not suggest anything else.

Elliott braved the old planter. Don Felipe was thunderstruck. He had known nothing of his daughter's acquaintance with the "maestro."

"What! A daughter of his to marry an American? Never, he said.

That was two months ago, and from that time Elliott had not set eyes upon his sweetheart. They exchanged notes, swearing eternal fidelity, but she was kept closely confined to her father's hacienda.

Elliott and Miguel finally arrived at the cabin of Don Manuel, whither they had journeyed to attend a "fiesta."

In the single large room of which the cabin boasted a motly crowd was engaged in dancing the Porto Rican national dance, the "danza." Seated upon a table was the orchestra, one man tinkling away at a "tripie," another engaged at the rhythmic, rasping "guicharo," made of a large gourd, and a third playing a guitar.

Elliott watched the dancers for a while and then started out for a stroll around the plantation. Hearing shouts in a clump of coffee bushes, he wended his way there, to find a large crowd engaged in cock fighting. Among them was Don Felipe.

It was a furious fight. Don Felipe's finest bird was matched against the prize cock of the alcalde of Aguacate.

FARMS FOR ALL

If you contemplate investing in a tract of beautiful, smooth, tillable land, fertile in the extreme; all virgin soil in a healthy, prosperous and well-proven farming country—the lower Panhandle, with altitude 1,800 feet—high enough to be HEALTHFUL, INVIGORATING and ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM MALARIA, we can sell you such land ON EASY TERMS with a 10 per cent cash payment, and the balance

One to Nine Years

AT 8 PER CENT.

This tract of land containing 13,181 acres, is located in Cottle county, Texas, being a portion of the well-known MOON RANCH, 20 miles south of Kirkland station on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, which has just been subdivided and now offered in tracts of

80 Acres and Up

It is a rich, deep, chocolate loam, easily worked and produces abundantly corn, cotton, small grain, vegetables, fruit, and in fact everything that grows in a semi-tropical climate.

10,000 acres of this land is level or slightly undulating, with about 3,000 acres more partly rough or broken, but all fine grazing land, coated with mesquite, buffalo and gramma grass and suitable for stock-farming. This latter will be sold at lower prices and on the same easy terms.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING IS NO EXPERIMENT HERE, the ranch being surrounded by prosperous looking homesteads; the fields now white and lots full of corn, grain and feedstuff.

Ask for full descriptive pamphlet of this fine tract and arrange to join our weekly Tuesday excursion from Fort Worth to Kirkland, where conveyances will be in waiting to take prospectors to the lands, where they will be entertained overnight and returned to the railroad free of charge. To purchasers we will give

Railroad Fare Free

from Fort Worth and return, refunding amount out of first purchase money paid, PROVIDING YOU MENTION THIS PAPER.

The undersigned, having resided near these lands for several years, is perfectly familiar with them, and therefore can and does recommend them and the county to his many friends and clients, with the assurance that they will be found just as represented and will stand the closest investigation.

To the City Man and Woman

Don't pass the above unnoticed, thinking it is not intended for or interesting to you. Did you ever stop to think that in times of depression or panic, CITY VALUES SHRINK FIRST—FARMING LANDS LAST, and further—farming lands in this western country, where there are no boll weevils or green bugs, were never in greater demand—a demand that is becoming more intense year by year, stimulated as it is by the thousands of homeseekers from the North and East who are attracted by the cheap rich lands and mild climate. Less than THREE YEARS AGO the writer sold this identical tract at \$5.00 per acre, and again, less than TWO YEARS AGO at a considerably advanced price. Five years hence, after it is colonized and the Frisco railroad from Vernon to Roswell (surveyed through this tract) is built, these lands will be 100 PER CENT HIGHER. Therefore, you might do worse than buy a quarter or half section just for an investment, upon which we unhesitatingly assert (and our assertion will be endorsed by any qualified western land man) that at an ULTRA-CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE you will realize AN ADVANCE IN VALUES OF NOT LESS THAN 10 PER CENT EVERY YEAR for the next ten years.

Write or phone for pamphlet, or better still, call at our office and let us talk about it.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR SALE BY

P. W. HUNT

LAND AND LIVESTOCK BROKER,

409 Hoxie Building, Fort Worth.

P. O. Box 73.

Phone 4580.

The cocks had been at it for about ten minutes and Don Felipe's bird was having the best of it.

The other cock finally lost heart. It ran about, streaming with blood, and attempting to escape the onslaughts of its fierce opponent. The defeated bird, seeking an opening between the stakes that surrounded the pit, was about to escape. Don Felipe, much excited, kicked the bird back.

In an instant a ragged peon, who had staked his all on the defeated cock, drew a knife from his bosom, and with a snarl leaped at Don Felipe. But

Elliott was quicker. Just in the nick of time he sprang between the peon and his intended victim and received the dagger thrust meant for Don Felipe in his arm. But he threw the assailant, and, with the help of the others, disarmed him.

When Elliott was having his arm attended to Don Felipe approached him and said: "Sir, you have saved my life. You are a gentleman and I should consider it an honor to entertain you at my home."

Elliott is still in Porto Rico—and, incidentally, Pepita is his wife.

A HAPPY HOME

Is one where health abounds.
With impure blood there cannot be good health.
With a disordered LIVER there cannot be good blood.

Tutt's Pills

revivify the torpid LIVER and restore its natural action.

A healthy LIVER means pure blood.

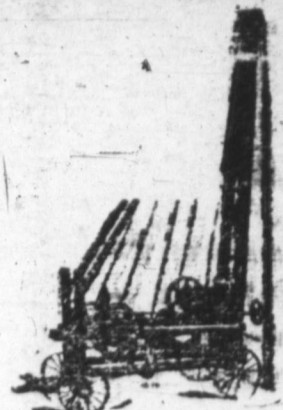
Pure blood means health.

Health means happiness.

Take no Substitute. All Druggists.

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Well Drilling Machinery

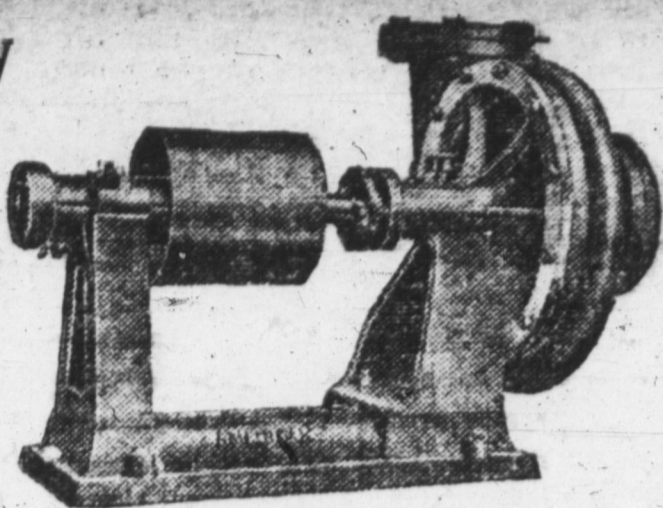


Drilling Machine.

Pumping Machinery

For Deep or Shallow Wells, in Stock at Dallas

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



Centrifugal Pump.

AMERICAN WELL WORKS, 171 Commerce Street, DALLAS, TEXAS

FOR SALE, CHEAP!

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

HOGS

The Slump in Hogs

There is some ground for question as to whether or not the recent slump in hog prices was either justified or judicious.

It is predicted by men of ordinarily good judgment that packers will finally have to settle with the producer for forcing live hog prices to a \$4 Missouri river basis at a time when there is a ready market for corn at the river at around 48¢50¢—and this is the cash quotation in St. Joseph for new corn.

At the present basis of live hog prices it is a pretty well settled proposition that the average corn belt farmer will not only cash everything he has in the hog line without putting much corn into it, but he will refuse to take any future chances by breeding for a new crop. He will go out of the hog business and the packer will have to re-educate the farmer to raising hogs.

The farmer who sticks to his game and keeps his brood sows will be very apt to be the one who can sport an automobile of the latest make a year hence. Because it is a cinch that the average farmer will wipe the hog off his map.

The slump of the last few weeks has

Buy the Hereford Stock

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

FRANK GOOD,
Sparanberg, Texas.

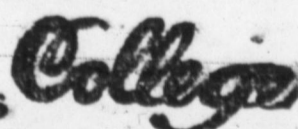
CHARLES ROGAN

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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

put prices at the lowest level seen in more than six years. And it is notable that this slump of around \$2 per hundred pounds of live hog has come without any decline in the price of corn, the principal factor in making hogs, and also without any decline in the price of sliced pork to the consumer. This latter may come later when the packer has cleared his cellars of product made from hogs that cost around \$6 on the hoof.

The principal factor to be considered at present is whether or not the average farmer will continue to produce hogs on a basis of present prices. It is a fact that hogs are produced at less relative cost now than they were a few years ago. Especially is this true in the alfalfa counties. But the hog raiser has for a number of years been getting long prices for his hogs. He has come to understand that he cannot produce hogs at less than \$5 per hundred pounds on corn at current prices. He also knows that he has a profitable market for his corn and for this reason there is sound logic in the claims that the farmer will refuse to raise hogs on the present level of prices.

The logic of the situation is this: Big receipts may be expected for the next few months, after that a hog famine as a result of arbitrarily forcing prices down as a result of a financial disturbance that effected the market for live hogs, but has not as yet enabled the great mass of consumers to get any reduction in the price of their pork chops.

This slump in hog prices began about the middle of October, or practically six weeks ago. Since that time the five leading markets have received in round numbers 1,378,500 hogs. The depreciation in value has been a little over \$2 per cwt., or around \$5 per head, as hogs are averaging a little better than 200 pounds. In round figures, then, the producers of hogs have sacrificed \$6,892,000 in the past six weeks.—St. Joseph Journal.

Heavy Hog Is Passing

A few years ago there was demand for heavy lard hogs. Now the tendency is toward smooth even hogs of medium weight of from 225 to 350 pounds of early maturity. Hogs of this weight should be free from surplus fat, possess smooth shoulders, well laid in with the line of the body, hams moderately heavy, a firm flesh with flanks well down so as to furnish a large development of belly meat. The back should be of good length, wide and smooth, showing an absence of large patches of fat above the hams. The best cuts of the hogs are taken from the back, loin and sides, hence the importance of good length and depth to the sides are desirable. The careful breeder of pure bred swine keeps informed on just such points and aims to produce in his herd those qualities that most nearly produce the market demand. The scrub hog has no place on the farm and since the packer and his trade have called for a certain type of hog, it stands the hog raiser well in hand to meet the demand thru careful breeding and feeding. Medium weight hogs, thru the demands of trade, have disposed of the old-time 500 or more pound lard hog.—Successful Farming.

How Pandandle Is Developing

Experts to Teach Growing Sugar Beets Successfully

Judge O. H. Nelson, a resident of Amarillo, a large property holder and general manager of the Western Stock Yards Company of Amarillo, was in the city. He has been in that country for many years and said: "General conditions have never been so good in thirty years in my recollection. This includes conditions of all kinds and all kinds of stock. The wheat was never better at this season of the year. I am deeply interested in the government buying the Palo Duro canyon, as are all the people, and we believe that while the selections heretofore made by the general government have been excellent ones, they have never selected one yet that excels the Palo Duro for a reserve. The people of Amarillo have another matter that they propose to work up for the benefit of the whole section.

Want a Farmers' Congress

They are hard at work on a plan to have a farmers' congress meet in Amarillo. Of course they will recognize the state farmers' congress, and will send delegates when it meets in July at the A. & M. college, but this is especially organized for the Panhandle. They recognize that the Panhandle section of Texas has developed some products that only do their best in their section and soil, and they believe that that being so they should have a special farmers' congress to take hold of the Panhandle productions and help to intelligently develop them. To accomplish this they propose to make a specialty of the sugar beet, which grows so well in the Panhandle and produces such enormous crops.

To Develop Sugar Beets

They propose to have experienced men in the beet sugar business to come to the congress from Nebraska, Colorado and other points in the West that a lesson may be taught of a practical nature to the farmers, which will show them what it is necessary to do all along the line when they go into the beet sugar business. There will also be a scientific representative from the state agricultural department at College station and the United States government will also be requested to send an experienced and scientific man from the department of agriculture, in Washington. Altogether this is going to be a very useful and interesting meeting, and the people of Amarillo wish it understood that all the people in the state of Texas and outside its borders, are invited to attend and partake of her hospitality."

POULTRY

Buying Stock

A great many people make their fatal mistake when starting in the fancy poultry business in buying stock to start with. Some have a few good-looking hens and proceed to buy a cockerel of some good advertiser and breeder, and the next year they have the best birds on earth, but generally fall down in competition. Too many buy from good breeders that have up-to-date stock, but they will not pay a price that will get them fair breeding stock. No breeder can afford to breed and raise stock that is considered good and is good and sell breeders at from \$10 to \$12 per dozen, and the writer finds that many of the would-be purchasers want them for this and even less. Good clean stock that is good to breed from and that will produce a good per cent or fine birds should command a fancy price, the same in poultry as other stock, such as cattle, horses, hogs, etc. Any farmer knows that a cow of good breeding, is worth more than a common one, and so it is with the "hen biz," besides there is a certain amount of pride that goes with fine stock in any line, and when one gets the hen fever, prefers it, and it is contagious. There is nothing too good for the afflicted.

If a hen is not worth \$2, provided she has the breeding behind her and is good herself, she is not worth breeding from. But many good birds are sold for less money in order to make room for young stock and for other causes, principally because the breeder can use the money. Whatever the cause, the purchaser gets a bargain. Before purchasing stock consider well what you want. Don't try to get a \$5

Bad Symptoms.

The woman who has periodical headache, aches, backache, sees imaginary dark spots or specks floating or dancing before her eyes, has gnawing distress or heavy full feeling in stomach, faint spells, dragging-down feeling in lower abdominal or pelvic region, easily startled or excited, irregular or painful periods, with or without pelvic catarrh, is suffering from weaknesses and derangements that should have early attention. Not all of above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Neglected or badly treated and such cases often run into maladies which demand the surgeon's knife if they do not result fatally.

No medicine extant has such a long and numerous record of cures in such cases as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. No medicine has such a strong professional endorsement of each of its several ingredients—worth more than any number of ordinary non-professional testimonials. The very best ingredients known to medical science for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments enter into its composition. No alcohol, harmful, or habit-forming drug is to be found in the list of its ingredients printed on each bottle-wrapper and attested under oath.

In any condition of the female system, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can do only good—never harm. Its whole effect is to strengthen, invigorate and regulate the whole female system and especially the pelvic organs. When these are deranged in function or affected by disease, the stomach and other organs of digestion become sympathetically deranged, the nerves are weakened, and a long list of bad, unpleasant symptoms follow. Too much must not be expected of this "Favorite Prescription." It will not perform miracles; will not cure tumors—no medicine will. It will often prevent them, if taken in time, and thus the operating table and the surgeon's knife may be avoided.

Women suffering from diseases of long standing, are invited to consult Doctor Pierce by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

cockerel or pullet for 50 cents. Explain what you want as plainly as possible, whether show stock or just common layers. There is a vast difference in price and quality, and if the breeder has an idea as to what you would like he can give you a better price and satisfaction. The most inquiries read just about this way: "Please quote me prices on two dozen Barred Rock hens" or whatever breed may be wanted. Or a cockerel and a trio or pair. How would you like to price a bunch of blooded hogs, cows or horses on an inquiry of this kind. It's a tough proposition, and I think in most cases it is thoughtlessness. It's easy to please if you can get a fair idea as to what is wanted. If you want something nice its better to pay \$10 for three than \$10 for a dozen, and please remember that the seller is generally as honest as the buyer. We are not all dishonest. Just about the same per cent that there is in any other line of business. Buy some fancy chickens for yourself or your wife or the children, and try them. You will soon dispose of the mixed bunch you have. Buy good ones and you will be rewarded.

Easy Ways

Scald fowls well, then put immediately in cold water; the skin will not break in picking.

Cut down back to draw fowls much easier.

Put a newspaper on table when dressing fowls to save scrubbing the table.

When cooking the Christmas turkey or chicken prepare as usual, then instead of putting in oven at once, improvise a rack (a wire toaster on some cans or tea cups will do) for wash boiler, so the fowl is above the water, and steam until perfectly tender, rub with melted butter and brown in oven. Saves several hours of basting, and the fowl will be much more juicy and tender.

Manifold are the uses of the alarm clock. Have it set to tell you when the bread or cake should come out of the oven; when to commence meals; when the children should start for school, and a hundred other things you are prone to forget.

Have a table in downstairs hall to put things on that belong upstairs, and a law that no one shall go upstairs without taking something and placing it on a similar table in upstairs hall, where the person owning article can then put it away.

See our Big Four Subscription Offer, explained in display ad. in this issue of The Stockman.

Talks With Texas Stock Farmers

J. S. Kerr, the noted horticulturist and agricultural developer of Sherman, Texas, and who holds the position of president of the State Horticultural Association, was in the city looking after the delivery of young trees that their numerous customers had ordered for winter delivery of the firm that Mr. Kerr belongs to.

"I am very busy now," said he, "and have not had time to give the proper attention to the state meeting that is to come off in Abilene in January next year—1908. The Horticultural and the Nut Growers' associations will both meet there this year upon the invitation of that city and we expect to have a large attendance. This is our busy time and we have so much to look after in seeing that our orders from customers do not miscarry, that everything else is a blank in our minds. Kirkpatrick, who is one of our best men, is down with the rheumatism, and that makes it harder in making the arrangements for the meeting. I will have to depend a good deal this year on the 25,000 Club of Abilene and to you newspaper men to help me out. Our meetings are always interesting, for some one of the many members is sure to have some new development in horticulture to expound to us."

Captain T. B. Ware, a cowman, banker and largely interested in lands in the Panhandle and who makes his home in the capital city of the Panhandle, Amarillo, was in the city, which is the capital city of north Texas, Fort Worth. While here he received a wire informing him that parties were in Amarillo ready to close a trade for a large tract of land owned by him near Amarillo.

"The banks of Amarillo have never put the lid on yet, but have paid out the cash as usual," said Captain Ware. "A great many Kapsas cattle buyers were in the Amarillo section buying cattle for spring delivery. Sneed Bros., who own 30,000 acres in the L X pasture, sold recently 3,000 head of 4-year-old steers for spring delivery. The terms, while private, it was learned were strong. There is the biggest wheat crop planted this year ever seen in the country around Amarillo. Every condition of business in all lines is moving along nicely. There are about fifty excursionists in Amarillo now seeking lands and investments and the two last excursions in November were the largest ever known. Many people are buying lands and paying for them in time deposit bank checks. All together matters in the Panhandle of Texas are in very good shape and the great financial panic has not affected prices to any alarming extent."

J. J. Putnam, a noted young stock raiser of Tarrant county, came in with two loads of hogs for market but found things mighty shaky in the hog end of the market.

"We had fed 65 cent corn to these hogs," said he, "and had to sell, as they were fat. All we could get the buyers to pay and they were indifferent about paying even that, was \$3.95 per hundred. We have a bunch of fat steers that we have been feeding on high priced cotton seed, and they are fat. We expected to get over \$40 per head and could have gotten \$40 for them, but now we were only offered \$25 per head. With all this low price there does not seem to be any reduction in the retail prices for meat, for we pay just as much now for a steak as we did before this absurd panic came. I use the word absurd, for it is absurd to think that a few men up in New York can bring about such an absolute destruction of a peoples' industries, and this in the midst of a general state of prosperity. We will let our bunch of steers and mules run on our wheat and oat pastures and feed them with hay, of which we have a quantity, and let them get thru the winter as well as they can. When a man can hold his stuff, he should do so, for the demand for the feedstuff will become abnormal after a time and prices will go beyond what they were before the panic."

A few years ago Farmer Wilson published what is known as the "horse book," a treatise on all the disease of the horses, and other information about him. Each representative and senator was allotted a large number, and the department kept others for its own distribution. Immediately the book became the rage among the farmers of the country. Those who failed to get them were writing their representatives begging for copies. So great was the demand that, liberal as had been the first edition, it did not anywhere near meet the requests that came in.

Some representatives had constituencies which did not care for horse books, and they traded them to other

representatives for something else. In some districts representatives were defeated because they displayed poor tact in the distribution of these horse books. In other districts they made themselves solid with their constituents because by sharp bargains they got enough to go around. Congress has already authorized several editions and still the rural communities are unsatisfied. They want more. Never in the history of the department, or of the government itself, has there been such a widely popular government publication printed. Cattle books have been issued, and all other sorts of books, but none of them have made the hit that was made by the horse book. Even the Jefferson Bible, of which there will be a second edition, did not strike the popular mind so forcibly as did this tome.

A. A. Ross, of near Chico, Wise county, was in the city and was found in Farmers' Union headquarters. "We are all doing very well up our way, considering," said Mr. Ross. "Our cotton turned out something like a third of a bale to the acre, but we lost a lot by the last freeze. The rain that preceded the freeze had everything wet and that just busted things. Our corn crop was very good and all other matters agriculturally were good. Our stock, what we farmers have, is good and in excellent condition. The stringency in the money market is hurting a little, of course; but as we have plenty of eatable stuff at home on the farm we can hold out better than the city people that have to pay good money for all they get."

George L. Woodward of Electra, Texas, who owns part of the famous lands contained in what is known as the "Waggoner Colony," and is also interested in the L-X ranch lands and 12,000 acres north of Amarillo, was in the city and said:

"The yield of cotton this year in our section will be all the way from one-fourth of a bale to a bale to the acre. Corn will yield an average of from thirty to sixty bushels per acre. In the Waggoner colony wheat is looking very fine, indeed; never better in the memory of old settlers. A good many land buyers are in the country and I have just closed a trade with a buyer who bought a tract of 320 acres. The terms were private. I took in payment a deposit check on an Eastern bank. Lands in the Waggoner colony are selling at from \$20 to \$50 per acre. The grass is good and cattle are in good shape. The Waggoner colony is located at the station on the Fort Worth and Denver just below Harold, in Wilbarger county."

Alex Davidson, brother of Commissioner Sam Davidson, was a recent visitor in Fort Worth. He talked regarding the industrial success of the great Panhandle, in which his home is situated—Amarillo. He is one of the leading men of that thriving and progressive city, being a merchant and manufacturer. Conditions in the Amarillo country, said Mr. Davidson, were grand, indeed. Wheat never in his experience had looked so well. There are a great many people coming on excursions and buying a good deal of land. There are also many cattle buyers from Kansas, buying stock for spring delivery.

"The Amarillo people are all in hopes and are working hard for the government to buy the Palo Duro canyon for a national park," said Mr. Davidson. "It is a grand place for such a thing and when established would cause hundreds of people to come who would not otherwise ever see Texas. A committee has investigated the Palo Duro canyon and recommends that the government buy forty miles of the canyon, beginning at the falls twelve miles south of Amarillo."

J. A. Schuford, the general live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, has just returned from the Spur ranch, traveling by way of Plainview and Fort Worth and Denver road. "Cattle are in fine condition," said Mr. Schuford, "and grass as good as it well could be at this time of the year. The general condition all along this route is about as good as could be. Good crops of all kinds and plenty of prospects for the next year. Lots of people are coming into the country thru Amarillo and are setting up the lands that have proved themselves so fertile and productive. The last rain did not reach as high as Amarillo, but they did not need it at all." There was much cotton in the part of the Amarillo country where he had been that was not yet picked.

Captain Boog Scott, the noted stockman and breeder of fine cattle from Coleman county, passed thru the city

of his way north to Chicago with his quota of fine cattle which he has for exhibition at the Chicago International Fat Stock Exposition which has just opened its doors. Captain Scott always has a choice lot of stock Texas raised at these Chicago exhibitions, and carries off some of the most valuable prizes. His ranch in Coleman is a noted place among the breeders of fine cattle and Boog Scott's herd of choice pedigreed young ones are always sure to attract attention. He always has a fine lot at the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show and it is hardly possible that he will fail this next exhibit. He will be joined by a delegation of Texans among whom the prominent stockmen, Marion Sansom, vice president of the Fat Stock Show, Burke Burnett, who is also president of the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, General Manager T. D. Andrews and directors F. Hevenkamp and B. C. Rhome, who go in the interest of the next Fat Stock Show.

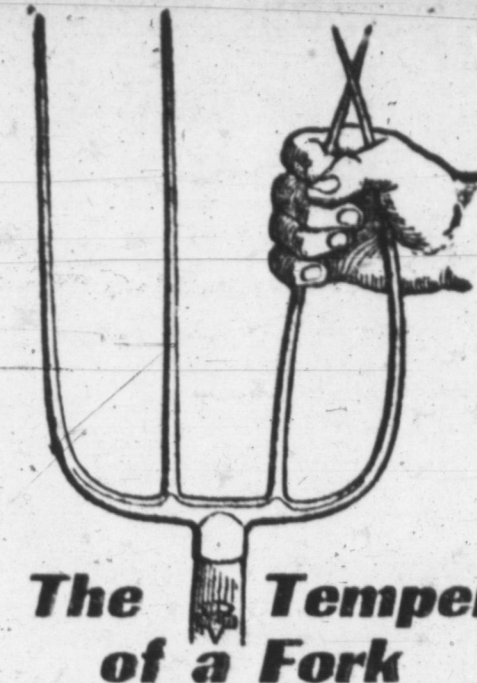
W. A. Pitts of Gordonville, Texas, with his father, is in the stockraising branch of agriculture, and was in the city for the purpose of buying a supply of feeders, and he was successful, buying all he wanted with ease. "We are feeding cane and grass which makes a good enough feed. Our grass is Johnson and it is the best we can have and instead of a nuisance, it is a blessing to the small feeder, especially when the price of cotton seed and its by-products have gone up so very high. Cotton was short with us, owing principally to the fact that the boll-weevil took a fancy to it. Corn was good and cane always is to be relied upon. The financial squeeze affected us up our way about like it did in other places, making money a little tight for our business."

Captain T. H. Black gets his mail now at Denton, Texas, but he is a citizen of Titus county, where he has large landed interests and farms.

"I am interested now in a business enterprise in Denton," said Captain Black, "but my greatest interests are still in Titus county. My property there is located twelve miles from Mt. Pleasant. This has placed me, until recently, at a disadvantage when railroad facilities are taken into consideration, but now a timber railroad has been constructed within four miles of my place which will give us in that section of the country ready access to the outside world, and increase the relative value of our property. I have a son who looks after these interests for me. I am on my way now to Titus county to make a contract with a farmer for a lease of my place for the coming year."

"I have something like 900 acres of land. Six hundred and forty of this is in timber, as fine as there is to be had in east Texas. All kinds of oak, hickory, sycamore, etc. I was looking in a workshop in Fort Worth and saw them using sycamore in cabinet work. I have on my timber land sycamores in any number that are four or five feet thru and they would make splendid wood for the purpose they are used for here. I shall hold my timber as I can afford to do so, and I see no reason why I should not get its full value as men do who make it a business to snake in good timber lands at small prices. This has been done by buyers who pretend not to have any use for the timber as a whole, but only oak for certain purposes, but after they have procured the land, people soon find out that most all kinds of timber looks good to these people. A large manufacturing concern near me makes nothing but barrel heads, the white oak that they use being considered the best wood for that purpose. Our timber is very large. I cut a tree, a red oak, which made me 8,000 boards."

"I have 200 acres in cultivation and on this raise most any kind of crop. I have a seven and a half-acre orchard most of it in Elberta peaches, and it yields me fine crops. I had some fruit weighed as much as a pound and a half each. Experienced men said that they would have brought the premium at any fair in the country if I had exhibited them. Ours is a very fine country for peaches, better I think, from results that other counties more famous for that fruit. I raise fine black-eyed peas averaging twenty-five bushels to the acre, and sell them for \$1.50 a bushel to local merchants. The merchant from whom I bought my seed to plant the peas told me that he would give me \$1.50 per bushel for all I would bring him and he did it. Merchants everywhere are always telling people that they should patronize the home man and home products first, and so we ought if the other fellow will return the favor and buy our products. I have heard here that wholesale merchants refuse to buy the black-eyed peas that are raised in Tarrant county and yet they protest if a farmer goes outside of the city to buy anything. Ribbon cane is a product planted by all farmers and we have a splendid



The Temper of a Fork

Try the temper of a Keen Kutter Fork—spring it, twist it, pry with it. After you've tried it you'll be willing to work with it.

KEEN KUTTER



farm tools don't break—each has a fine oil temper which makes it withstand strain and keep a good edge or point. The Keen Kutter trademark covers Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Scythes, etc., as well as

all bench tools—Axes, Hammers, Saws, Planes, Adzes, Chisels, Augers, Bits, Braces, Gimlets, Bevels, Squares, Drawing-knives, Gouges, etc.

If not at your dealer's, write us. "The Best Selection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."—E. C. Simmons. Trademark Registered.

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

syrup for home use and ship some. If the market could be reached readily our county could supply an enormous quantity of this fine product. Our lands are black waxy, some especially on Sulphur, on White Oak black sandy, and in the timber gray sand. All this soil is very productive but possibly the timber land is the best for all crops. The peanut is just coming into notice as a crop and it will not be long before we have oceans of them for market. My land is of the best. I will get you the names of several people who will be wanting to talk to you."

Grass Is Generally Good

"Out in the range country of Texas grass is reported generally good, in spite of the long dry spell that afflicted Texas the later part of the summer. Owing to the fact that the country is not heavily overstocked as it has been during many such periods in the past, there is not the concern felt about winter grazing that would ordinarily attach to the situation, and it is believed that the major portion of the range country will have ample grass to carry it thru until next spring."

One singular feature of the situation out in that section that is being generally commented upon by cattlemen and others is the fact that snow covered much of the range country during the month of November in advance of frost. This is a phenomena not usual to that section, and the claim has been freely advanced that the snow was a decided benefit to the grass. In some portions of the range country it is said there is still lots of green grass in protected positions.

Where grass is short, however, there will be feeding done, for Texas cattlemen have passed the point where they feel they can afford to take many chances with their stock. Range cattle have been bred up to the point where they represent considerable value, and where one is lost these times it is not like it was in olden days when a longhorn laid down and gave up the bovine ghost.

There is a liberal supply of cotton seed out in west Texas this year, that section generally making a fairly good cotton crop, and the indications are the seed will be in heavy demand. Cattlemen out there have not thought much of paying as high as 30c per bushel for cotton seed when they were needed right bad, and the market thus created has been of much benefit to the farmers of that section.

A proposal to change the name of Smith street in Middletown, N. Y., is opposed because 133 persons named Smith live on the thoroughfare.

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

V. WEISS

Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. Ranch in Goliad county, Texas. Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 317, 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 \$35.00 per trio, not akin, also, some Spring Pigs, both sexes. Bred sows and gilts for spring farrowing. MR. AND MRS. HENRY SHRADER, Wauneta, Kans.

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Has thirty (30) registered Red Polled Cattle for sale. W. C. ALDREDGE, Route 4, Pittsburg, Texas.

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RED POLLED CATTLE—Berkshire Hogs and Angora Goats. Breeder W. R. Clifton, Waco, Texas.

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Red Polled Cattle of both sexes for sale. M. J. EWALT, Hale Center, Hale County, Texas.

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

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DURHAM PARK STOCK FARM

Shorthorns, English Berkshires, Angora Goats, White Wyandottes, high-class, pure-bred stock in each department. DAVID HARRELL, Liberty Hill, Texas.

MATADOR STILL INTACT AS RANCHMAN'S CITY

BY LESTER COLBY.

MATADOR, Texas, Nov. 27. — He who comes to Matador must first pass thru an ordeal which marks him as a man of brawn, makes him welcome among the people of the place and insures him the warmth of the fireplaces of Matador, for all who have come before him have passed thru the initiation.

This trial is the sixty-five mile stage trip from Childress. In the early dawn of the morning the wayfarer starts on the long trip. Two active and energetic gray mules put their shoulders to the collar and in obedience to the halloo of the driver and the swish of the blacksnake whip about their hips bound away at a gallop.

The United States mail stage rolls away toward Matador. At first there is a considerable settlement as you leave Childress, but soon the houses are left behind. You now and then pass a little settlement and there are one or two cotton gins upon the way and an amount of fine cotton. This is for the first half of the trip.

But later you pass thru the wire gate that marks the entrance of the grounds of the Matador ranch. New mule teams have been hitched to the lumbering mail coach several times and each new team bears you at a gallop down the hills with fresh energy while you look eagerly for a soft place to land if the thing turns over. Brakes are tabooed, they slacken speed, and without speed you will not reach Matador by sundown.

You wonder in your dazed way at the recklessness of the driving. An old timer tells of the tip-overs he has known and you are none the less appreciative, and then another passenger, a disgusted frontiersman, argues that they don't drive anything now like they did in the good old times. "Why, this is walkin' by the side of what they used to do," he says, grudging the time it takes, as the coach lurches into a pitch-hole and tosses you against the canvas roof of the mail wagon.

"I am going to be ready to cut out

if the rig turns over," you may say to the driver.

"If she turns you'll go clean thru without any cuttin'," he shouts back at you as he smacks the team afresh.

But when you get to Matador you are glad you came, nevertheless. You will see the fine Matador ranch, the best watered and perhaps the most noted in the whole Panhandle country.

Started Thirty Years Ago

The land was chosen some thirty years ago as the site for a great cattle ranch by Judge H. H. Campbell, the founder of the Matador Cattle Company. It was at a supper in Chicago in company with some well known capitalists and stockmen that the project was formulated many years ago.

Judge Campbell was an early day rancher and practical stockman. He told at the supper of the great opportunities in the southwest and as a result of his conversation the capital necessary for the project was raised and he managed the ranch for ten years.

He succeeded in that time in perfecting title to 430,000 acres, the most of which was secured under the "fifty cent act," the some of it was bought from homesteaders. Very little of it cost more than \$1.50 per acre. After the first few years the ranch was sold to a "Scotch outfit," as the ranchmen say, a company from Dundee, Scotland, taking over the lands and business. They held it to this day and besides the Matador ranch have another ranch in Montana and one in Canada.

As yet very little land of the Matador has been sold out, the owners preferring to hold the land intact for the breeding of cattle. A few sections have been sold off, but these are outlying sections, away from the main body of the ranch.

This fact has done much to discourage settlers from coming into the Matador country, but at that it must be said that they are steadily drifting in. At White Flat, some twelve miles from Matador, there are some fifteen or sixteen families. A year ago there

was one family here. In one or two other localities within a distance of fifteen or twenty miles of the town there are to be found several families, where a year ago there were none.

Land Not Yet Opened

But still, it must be said, the country is not opening for settlement and the lands are not being put on the market. You will find no land men at Matador, a proof that the country is not yet open for the homemaking farmer, the 60 per cent of the land is available for cultivation.

As early as 1888 Judge Campbell began experiments with grains and found that they could be grown. That year too, he raised some little cotton, not for its value, but to find out if it would ripen here, and it proved a success. Cotton, oats, wheat, rye, barley and all the varieties of the sorghum family can be raised successfully. Alfalfa is a good crop.

Besides this the Matador country is one of the best of breeding countries for cattle, hogs and horses. The Matador Cattle Company now has about 50,000 cattle on the home range. During the ten years that Judge Campbell was manager of the ranch he caught and branded 206,000 calves.

A Remarkable Spring

At the ranch house of the Matador company is a peculiar spring. From holes in solid rock water pours out from six separate orifices, and each stream contains different properties. One carries enough iron suspended to color cloth. Another is sulphurous, while others show traces of soda, salt, gypsum and arsenic.

The Matador Company began its active business career on the 31st day of October, 1879, and since the first ten years, when managed by Judge Campbell, it has had as its head Murdo MacKenzie, well known thru the entire cattle world.

LISTING STATE LANDS

Million Acres to Be Put Up for Sale

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 27.—Land Commissioner Terrell states that he is preparing a list of lands which will be ready for distribution the latter part of this week. This list embraces 1,000,000 acres of land of the state and has been on the market for some time, but has never been listed.

Says Argentine Is Wasting Meat

Tariff Prevents Shipment to This Country

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 30.—"While American and English citizens are forced to pay 24 cents a pound for meat, millions of carcasses of butchered animals are thrown out on the pampas of the Argentina republic to furnish food for carnivorous beasts and birds and soil for the great plains."

The foregoing statement was made to a class tonight by Instructor Rout of the Chicago Law School. Continuing, the lecturer said:

"It has been the custom for years to raise sheep and cattle in Argentina solely for wool and hides. The meat has been thrown away. About two hundred thousand dressed sheep are shipped every month, most of them to England, but a great surplus remains, and because the United States will not permit the meat to enter without paying high tariff, the raisers throw it away.

Instructor Rout's statements were made on the authority of the United States consul at Buenos Ayres.

A London barber advertises for 200 men to be shaved in a music hall exhibition, and says "cabmen preferred."

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER

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

Here Is Your Great NEWSPAPER and MAGAZINE Offer for 1907-8

FREE!—To Old and New Subscribers—FREE!

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Magazines are among the necessities of modern life. They are not merely entertaining, but serve as friends and advisers to the members of the household. Aply edited, they become valuable in a thousand ways in a home.

EVERY HOME NEEDS A MAGAZINE, BECAUSE IT IT WILL HELP TO MAKE THE HOME BRIGHTER AND BETTER

Cosmopolitan Magazine

The Cosmopolitan is easily the leader of our popular American Magazines—the very best of the \$1 and \$1.50 publications. Everybody knows how good it has been and it is constantly growing better.

"As usual the COSMOPOLITAN will use the vast resources at its command, almost inexhaustible, to keep its readers in touch with the latest wonders revealed by scientific research, the beautiful things created by the world's most famous artists, and the most entertaining fiction our cleverest story-tellers can produce."

It has more wheat and less chaff than any other magazine published. Here are a few of its notable contributors: Charles Edward Russell, Alfred Henry Lewis, Jack London, Alan Dale, Ambrose Bierce, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, E. Phillips Openheim, Ellis Parker Butler and Elbert Hubbard.

Whether story, poem or picture, whether dealing with science, art or the world's work and problems, they find place in its pages only after the most discriminating selection and because they are the best of their kind.

The National Home Journal

A DOLLAR PUBLICATION AT FIFTY CTS.

There has long been room for a great, big home and family magazine, nicely printed and finely illustrated, at 50 cents a year. The National Home Journal is IT.

It is full journal size 11-4x16 inches, from 32 to 40 pages each issue, printed on fine paper, with a beautiful cover in colors.

It has everything any of the other home journals have and many additional features, such as articles on current events, town and neighborhood improvement, travel articles, nature study, etc.

Every issue is liberally supplied with high-class fiction.

Here are a few of the contributors whose work appears in a single issue: Grace MacGowan Cooke, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Day Allen Willey, Martha McCulloch Williams, Virginia King Frye, Professor Bliss, Eben E. Rexford, Charles Frederick Goss and many others of America's brightest writers.

In short, The National Home Journal is a well arranged, well edited, well printed, all-around home and family magazine, which is sure to please its readers.

Farm News

Has been standing for the farmer and the farm home for the past twenty-six years, and it is said to go into more actual farm homes, in proportion to circulation, than any other paper published in America.

The phenomenal growth of Farm News during the past two years, now approximating 250,000 copies a month, is the greatest proof possible that it is appreciated by the farmers and their families.

One of the greatest elements of strength in Farm News is that it has been "the people's paper," dealing with practical, not fancy farming—just the sort of farming and the same problems that are met day by day on the farm.

For 1907-1908 the editorial staff will contain such well-known and practical people as E. L. Vincent, Dr. C. D. Smead, N. P. Hull, A. L. Boyden, Professor A. M. Soule, Professor P. G. Holden, P. S. Valentine, Edwin L. Arthur, Olin A. Dobbins, Mrs. Lida K. Wiggins, Mrs. M. M. Wood and Mrs. Helen Watts-McVey. To these will be added special contributions of exceptional merit from recognized authorities throughout the year.

OUR GREAT PROPOSITION IS:

	Reg. Price
The Texas Stockman-Journal, weekly for one year	\$1.50
The National Home Journal, monthly for one year	.50
Farm News, monthly for one year	.25
Cosmopolitan Magazine, monthly for three months	.25
Total, all four	\$2.50

OUR PRICE NOW

\$1.50

Everyone who will subscribe to The Stockman-Journal NOW will receive absolutely FREE all three of these magazines in addition.

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THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL



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MR. CLASSIFIED ADVERTISER, many thousand Stockman-Journal readers want what you have, or have what you want. Make your wants known here, at the following rates, cash with the order—One cent a word for the first insertion; five cents a line (six words to the line) for each consecutive issue; no ad. accepted for less than 30c.

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.

LADIES—Earn some Christmas money at home. We pay \$12 per week for four weeks to introduce our toilet goods in your own neighborhood and we give with each box of soap your photo on a pillow-top for 50c. Think of it. Write us, enclosing stamp for reply. The Tuxedo Soap Co., Premium Dept., Wyandotte Bldg., Kansas City, Kan.

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 at 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.

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

JEWELRY

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

DEPT. STORES



Houston, Fifth and Main streets, Fort Worth, BOOK DEPARTMENT will supply any book published for LESS THAN PUBLISHERS' PRICE. Mail orders filled on day of receipt.



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Send for samples. Shopping here by mail is entirely satisfactory. Your orders are looked after by experienced shoppers, who are only interested in filling your wants satisfactorily. We pay express charges on orders of \$5 and over. Send in your orders.

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COLLIERIA. 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.

FIRE INSURANCE

HARRISON, COLLETT & SWAYNE, Fire and Casualty Insurance, Continental Bank Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas

REAL ESTATE

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.

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, Hoxley or F. & M. Bank Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

4280 ACRES of land for sale joining the town of Sanderson, Terrell county. For particulars apply F. H. Young.

LIVE STOCK

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.

ANGORIA GOATS—High grades and registered does; bred pairs and trios a specialty. Ward & Garrett, Segoria, Texas.

PURE-BRED RAMBOUILLET rams. Graham & McCorquodale, Graham, Texas.

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

HOLIDAY RATES.

Excursion tickets for the holidays will be sold by the International and Great Northern railroad to interstate points and to Mexico Dec. 19, 20 and 21. To all points in Texas Dec. 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 31 and Jan. 1. See I. & G. N. agents.

Moth Balls Dangerous?

A Paris cable to the New York Times says: "The naphthalene moth balls, so commonly used by good housewives to preserve clothing from moths and other insects, were the subject of an attack this week in the French Academy of Medicine. Two eminent physicians stated that the substance is not only useless as a preservative, but is highly prejudicial to health. The moth balls give off oxide carbon, a poison to the blood corpuscles. They cited several cases of asphyxia caused by naphthalene fumes. The poison is all the more dangerous as its effects are insidious and not easily perceived until too late."

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm work and fair education to work in an office, \$200 a month, with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 25, London, Canada.

December 1st
To
December 15th

BARGAIN DAYS

December 1st
To
December 15th

THE TELEGRAM

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

3 25 Daily and Sunday 3 25 BY MAIL ONE YEAR BY MAIL

TO THE TELEGRAM—

Date 1907

Please find herewith money order for \$3.25, for which you may send me the Daily and Sunday Telegram for one year from this date, this being your special BARGAIN DAY offer, Dec. 1 to 15, 1907.

Signed

Address R. F. D.

Weekly Review Livestock Market

Week's Market Review

With only five market days in the week just past the receipts of cattle on the local market have shown a gain over the whole six days of the prior week, the registering a loss as compared with the corresponding week a year ago. Hogs show a considerable decrease, and the gain in sheep is confined to a few feeder class, not in favor with buyers. Receipts of horses and mules are confined entirely to thru shipments.

Total receipts for the week are: Cattle, 11,700; calves, 8,750; hogs, 3,150; sheep, 1,765; horses and mules, 151, compared with 8,775 cattle, 7,922 calves, 6,031 hogs, 339 sheep and 132 horses and mules for the prior week, and 16,973 cattle, 6,507 calves, 8,889 hogs, 843 sheep and 372 horses and mules for the corresponding week in 1906.

Beef Steers—While steers for the block show a moderate increase for the week over receipts of the preceding week, prices have fallen to a more uneven level than marked the prior period. Fed steers of light to medium weights have constituted the bulk of the supply, and the most of these have been lacking in finish, being sent to market because their gains were not commensurate with the high price of feedstuff. Some of these were fairly desirable and packers secured them at lower prices than any similar cattle have brought on this market this year. Of the partly fed steers we note some 1,006 to 1,020-pound Oklahoma corn-fed cattle selling at \$3.65 to \$3.75, and some meal-fed cattle of like weight at \$3.40 to \$3.55. A three-car string of plain quality but fat steers, averaging 1,118 pounds, went on contract, the first of the week at \$3.85. Among the grass steers sold was a thirteen-car string of good killers from Southwest Texas that averaged about 1,025 pounds and had to sell Tuesday at \$3.40. Four loads of 947-pound Oklahoma grass steers sold early the same day at \$3.30 and other right good killing grassers at the same price Wednesday. The top for the week was \$4.20, paid Friday for a load of 1,144-pound corn-fed cattle from Oklahoma. The loss for the week reaches 10c to 15c.

Stockers and Feeders—No change for the better is found in the trade on steers to go to the country. Two classes of Oklahoma buyers have been on the market, one calling for good quality stuff and securing a few loads, and the other looking for a thin class at canner prices, but securing none. If roughage is available all stockers and feeders are better off at home than on the market.

Cows and Heifers—The cow trade has declined fully 25c during the past week, partly in sympathy with declining markets at the north, and partly because the local supply was too large to find a ready outlet. Much of the trading has been done on the late markets with a decided loss to shippers over prices ruling in the earlier hours. The bulk of the decline came during the first two days of the week. A few good beefy cows made \$3 and some choice south Texas heifers sold up to \$2.90, but the bulk of the cows were put over between \$1.65 and \$2.10, with medium to good cows selling from \$2.20 to \$2.40.

Bulls—Slowness and a decided weakness have been the features of the bull trade, but few good ones being shown and feeders selling from \$1.20 to \$1.75. One load of dry lot stags of 1,230-lb sold at \$3.10.

Calves—The calf run for five days exceeded any corresponding period in November, receipts falling off however, at the close of the week. The market took a sag Monday, and repeated the decline Tuesday and Wednesday, until 75c had been eliminated from values. A light run Friday restored 25c of the former loss, at which point values must be computed, as no calves were received in car lots Saturday. Good to choice lights are quotable from \$3.50 to \$4, medium lights from \$3 to \$3.35, good medium weights from \$3.25 to \$3.75, and good to choice heavy from \$3 to \$3.25.

Hogs—The lowest market ever recorded at the Fort Worth yards was made Monday, with top hogs to an outsider at \$4.15, and the bulk around \$4.07½. From that point quotations rose day by day until Saturday, when a load of choice packers would have probably sold at \$4.75, had they been available. The advance in the market was made on most days by export buyers and several good orders remained unfilled thru lack of receipts.

Sheep—A few wagon sheep in good flesh were the only killing sheep arriving for the past week. Lambs sold at \$4.45 and clipped wethers at \$4.25 to \$4.50. The remainder of the increased run was made up of feeders, mostly

Mexicans, and these found a slow and hard outlet. Good mutton sheep are lower.

Prices for the Week

	Top	Bulk
Steers		
Monday	\$4.10	\$3.00@4.10
Tuesday	3.85	3.30@3.40
Wednesday	3.75	3.30@3.65
Thursday	Holiday	
Friday	4.20	@
Cows		
Monday	3.00	1.65@2.40
Tuesday	3.00	1.65@2.25
Wednesday	2.75	1.65@2.20
Thursday	Holiday	
Friday	2.40	1.75@2.15
Saturday	2.40	1.45@2.00
Calves		
Monday	4.35	3.00@3.75
Tuesday	4.00	3.00@3.50
Wednesday	3.50	3.00@3.25
Thursday	Holiday	
Friday	4.00	3.10@3.75
Saturday	4.25	@
Hogs		
Monday	4.15	4.00@4.10
Tuesday	4.20	4.07@4.10
Wednesday	4.45	4.25@4.37½
Thursday	Holiday	
Friday	4.65	4.40@4.65
Saturday	4.65	4.50@4.60

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle	Cvs.	Hgs.	Shp.	H. M.
Monday	2,235	3,371	1,073	1,016	32
Tuesday	4,094	2,197	590	16	92
Wednesday	2,620	1,734	890	398	...
Thursday	Holiday				
Friday	2,500	850	400	133	27
Saturday	650	235	200	200	...

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

	This week	Last week	Year ago
Cattle	12,000	8,777	16,973
Calves	8,750	7,922	6,507
Hogs	3,150	5,931	8,889
Sheep	1,765	239	848
Horses & M. ...	151	132	372

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

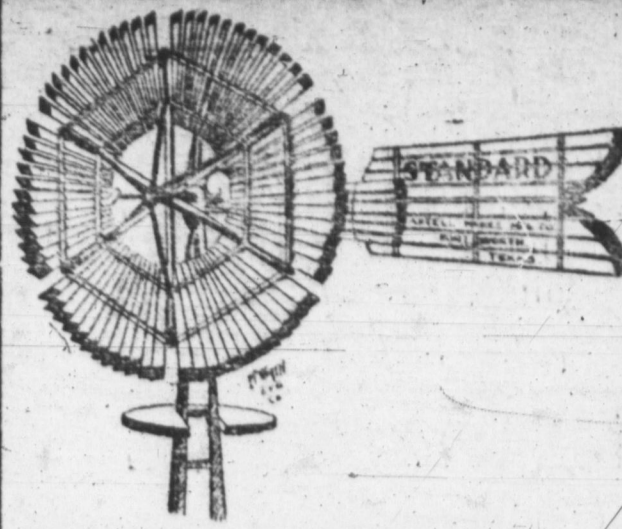
	1907	1906	1905
Calves	291,523	220,754	133,875
Hogs	458,132	501,707	424,345
H. and M.	17,973	18,816	15,875
Cattle	673,032	519,650	605,204

ENCOURAGING DAIRYING

State Agricultural and Mechanical College Willing to Help

Professor Charles Alvord, who has charge of the college dairy, and who is also vice president both of the Texas Dairyman's Association and the Texas Creameries Association, reports a steady and healthy growth of the dairy interests in the state. He says some years ago "promoters," representing a Chicago firm, built several creameries in various parts of the state that failed on account of the fact that there was not a sufficient quantity of milk available to supply them. The results of those more recently established have been very gratifying, for they have been built by the people to satisfy a well established demand.

It is the purpose of the agricultural department of the college to promote and assist the building of creameries where they will be likely to succeed, and to discourage the building of plants where they will be likely to fail. The benefits that follow the establishment of a creamery are manifold and are shared not only by the farmers who supply the milk and cream, but by every business man in the community. The great majority of our Texas towns depend a great deal on the farming community and when good crops are produced the business interests prosper accordingly. There are some years of feast, and other years of famine. Here is where the dairy cow relieves the situation. When a farmer is milking a dozen or more good Jersey cows, his cream check each month pays his grocery bills and other sundry expenses, and his wife has a little extra spending money; and at the end of the season when the hogs and the cotton are sold those "greenbacks" will put a big patch on the farm mortgage, and there will be one farmer that will not have to be tided over until he can make another crop. Under the present system of creamery management the field from which a supply of milk or cream may be obtained is much increased. Hand separators are placed on the farms, and only the cream is taken to the factory. This saves a great deal of expense in hauling and permits a less number of trips as the separated cream remains sweet much longer than the milk. In some instances cream is shipped several hundred miles and then made into butter or ice cream, or sold as sweet cream.



PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

The Standard Windmill

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

BUY THE BEST.

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

COTTON AND FRUIT GROW WELL ON STAKED PLAINS

BY LESTER COLBY.

EMMA, Texas, Nov. 30.—When you leave Dickens for the first of the plains cities, Emma, the county seat of Crosby county, you again rise long before the sun appears above the eastern hills and cross Duck creek thru deep sand and under giant cottonwood trees just as the sky is becoming streaked upon the horizon.

As the mail hack which bore me toward the plains entered a narrow canyon two miles farther away, we caught sight of a wagon train slowly crossing the point where the road wound up over the cap rock. We could not distinguish the number of wagons but a half hour later the faster moving mail overtook them. There were three prairie schooners headed west, laden with provisions and home-making paraphernalia.

The first sight of the plains is an inspiring one. Far away as you can see is a broad expanse of level land seeming to ascend slowly in all directions. You seem to be in the center of a saucer-shaped area with the sides sloping gently up, no matter which way you look.

Cattle are grazing in little clusters everywhere. The lack of mesquite, sage and all growth besides the native grasses is very noticeable. You are out on the Llano Estacado, the great Staked Plains, where you may travel for hundreds of miles with a never changing view of landscape.

Once in a while a windmill appears on the horizon as you drive along. But all the windmills look alike. Once in a great while you catch sight of a rancho house, but seldom. A few miles farther a farmer who has got title to a section of land perhaps is busy harvesting his crops.

In the fifty miles along the mail route from Dickens to Emma there are two postoffices. One of these, Mt. Blanco, kept by old Hank Smith, who has lived down in Blanco Canyon for thirty-two years, is a station of the United States weather bureau as well.

The mail moves on up again out of the canyon and from this point to the little city of Emma you find nothing but plains, cattle and a band or two of antelope which flash away toward the level and distant horizon.

The plains appear perfectly level, you will find there are many slight depressions called "lakes." During the wetter part of the year these are filled with water, but for the most part dry. Here the soil is richer than elsewhere, and the grass grows taller and greener affording the best forage to be found upon the plains.

However, to the eye the plains are perfectly level and one would not suspect that every section practically has a lake or two, even the dry ten months in the year.

The plains at Emma have an altitude of 3,300 feet. The edge of the cap rock fourteen miles to the eastward is 140 feet lower. Geologists claim that the average fall of the plains thruout as you go east is about eight feet to the mile.

Water can be found plentifully anywhere you may put down a well in the country about Emma, at a depth of perhaps 200 feet, sometimes a little more and sometimes less. In the canyons which push back from the edge of the plains bold springs gush out of the cap rock.

One of the finest of these springs is in Blanco canyon and forms the Silver Falls over which 13,000,000 gallons of water flow every twenty-four hours. The rainfall, according to the report of the United States weather bureau at Mt. Blanco, is 22.61 inches average for the past ten years. In twenty-five years there has not been a complete crop failure, a few of the old time settlers say.

The soil of Crosby county is a chocolate loam practically everywhere and extends to a depth of from four to

eight and ten feet. In the vicinity of the canyons can be found clay, limestone, shale and sandstone.

This is a fine vegetable country, nearly every kind of garden truck growing excellently. Watermelons do fine; in fact everything that attaches itself to a vine makes an amazing crop here. Kaffir corn, maize, sorghum and kindred crops do well. June corn is a fair and quite sure crop in this country, it being claimed it will go from thirty-five to forty bushels to the acre.

Cotton is now being raised here on the edge of the plains. Ten acres will raise perhaps seven bales and the boll weevil is unknown. Up to the past two or three years cotton had never been tried hereabouts and it was thought it could not grow at the altitude. But in 1904 the "Bar N Bar" ranch put up a gin nine miles to the northeast of Emma, where over a hundred bales was ginned last year. This year the crop is much larger.

The apple crop is surprising to one not acquainted with the plains. Very good apples grow here, practically all of the popular varieties having been tried with success. John W. Murray Sr. of Emma has a large and profitable orchard now in its eighth year, and is yearly marketing a good crop therefrom. Many varieties of peaches do well, all without any irrigation.

Considerable alfalfa, especially in the canyons, is raised and cuttings are made four times per year, each cutting averaging about a ton to the acre.

Much land in Crosby county is on the market, or is coming on the market soon. The unimproved sections are being sold for \$10 per acre, while some with houses or other improvements bring more. A recent sale was concluded at a consideration of \$15 per acre.

Emma is 52 miles from Plainview, its nearest railroad point. But it is very possible other roads will be put thru and will intersect the county. The "Frisco cutoff," when that goes thru, will surely penetrate this part of the plains country and the Rock Island and Texas and Pacific railways both have in times past sent surveyors thru this part of the Panhandle, prospecting for a promising course.

It is possible that soon the Crosby county country and Emma will be far closer to a railroad point than now.

Decrease of Sheep Industry in Ontario

The Ontario department of agriculture has been collecting data concerning the sheep industry of the province and has given the information gathered in a bulletin just published. Of late years the rearing of sheep has not commanded the attention of Ontario farmers to the same extent which this important branch of animal husbandry formerly did. While horses, cattle and swine have all made substantial increases during the past five years, sheep alone among live stock have been decreasing in numbers at an average rate of 109,411 per year. About one-third of the farmers of the province keep sheep and the average size of the breeding flock is thirteen sheep. The general cause of the decline of the industry may be set down to increased profits in horses and cattle during the past few years and to the losses in sheep raising due to the ravages of dogs. There is a gradual improvement going on just at present in the profits to be derived from the business, the price of both wool and mutton having made substantial advances during the past few years. Revision of the act for the protection of sheep from dogs is pending.

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Fat Stock Show

Prominent Cattlemen Start for Chicago—Aim at Prizes

Officers and directors of the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show left Saturday morning for Chicago to attend the International Stock Show. President S. B. Burnett, General Manager T. D. Andrews, Vice President Marion Sanson and Directors Frank Hovenkamp and B. C. Rhone were in the city. The trip is being made in the interest of the Fort Worth Stock Show for next March, the gentlemen making the trip chiefly to gain new ideas for the conduct of this exhibition.

Mr. Hovenkamp, who is a director in the National Shorthorn Breeders' Association, will attend the annual meeting of that body. At this meeting an effort will be made to secure a large increase in the amount of money set aside for premiums for the Fort Worth show. A total of \$5,000 will be asked for by the Fort Worth members, instead of \$3,000, as formerly. The members believe the growth of the annual stock show of Fort Worth into the greatest of its kind in the southwest warrants this increase and are confident of getting it.

TEXAS CROP REPORT

Southwestern Cotton Buyers' Association Publishes Figures

WACO, Texas, Nov. 30.—The Southwestern Cotton Buyers' Association sent out the following letter today:

"Replies from our correspondents under date of Nov. 24, 1907, indicate a total crop of Texas for the season of 1907-08 of 2,350,000 bales.

"The replies show that the yield per acre of this crop is the smallest in many years and that the greatest loss is due principally to the widespread drought, which continued during the two months of the most critical period of the life of the plant.

"The replies of this issue fully corroborate our report of Sept. 29, which placed the condition at 53 and an indicated outturn of approximately 40 less than last season."

Nation's Meat Supply

At the coming session of congress one of the arguments that will be used to force attention to the public land laws will be the situation as regards the meat supply of the nation. That there is a connection between the two subjects must be admitted. The rapid disappearance of the big herds of cattle and sheep in the west has been largely due to the unfavorable conditions regarding the use of the public pastures. While the forced removal of the fences and the increase in settlers has resulted in the retirement of the range stockmen, there has been practically nothing done to encourage the small settler to raise live stock, a branch of agriculture absolutely necessary for his success. It seems to be the idea of the President that the big range herds should be maintained, by providing them with protection from the encroachment of the settler. It is evident that either the big range stockman or the small settler must give way. The range man has been fighting vigorously for life, but the west wants population and as a whole favors the small settler, concludes the Denver Record-Stockman.

Eastern farm lands have grown so in value that the farmers can no longer afford to utilize them for pastures upon which to grow live stock. They have been gradually looking more and more to the west to supply them with live stock to feed. Now that the west is falling down in the supply expected the price of stock is steadily advancing and meat is going higher. As we see it there is but one solution. The west will never go backward if it can help it. The open range business is ended and the live stock supply of the future must come from inclosed pastures in the hands of small stock farmers. Any change in the land laws must be in the direction of encouraging this phase of the industry. Settlers must be permitted to acquire more land and under terms that will make it possible for them to live and build up the industry.

Alonzo Smith of Skowhegan, Me., has an old gun which was used in the battle of Bunker Hill 131 years ago.

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See description of The National Home Journal, The Cosmopolitan and The Farm News Magazine on another page of The Stockman.

LIVESTOCK SHOW OPENS

Exhibit in Chicago is Valued at \$2,000,000

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Live stock valued at \$2,000,000, the greatest collection ever gathered beneath a roof and representing all the countries of the earth, yesterday was installed at the stock yards to await the call of the bugle for the opening of the In-

ternational Live Stock show tonight.

Within the inclosure which contains this valuable exhibit are the horses of the kaiser, of Chicago society women, of millionaires of the east and west and of plainmen and ranchers of the west and southwest.

The greatest stock show in the history of Chicago will open with thrilling feats of horsemanship by the cavalry men from Fort Sheridan.

One of the interesting features of the show will be the exhibitions given by Mme. Maranette, declared by some to be the world's greatest horsewoman.

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