

Cattle
Hogs
Horses
Mules
Sheep
Goats

Range
Farming
Horticulture
Household
Good Roads

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN JOURNAL

VOL. 27

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, JANUARY 1, 1908

NO. 32

Branding Calves Not Cruelty

Operation Over in Few Seconds—Skin Only Scorched

Homer was busy distributing his men for the day. Three were to care for the remuda; five were to move the stray herd from the corrals to good feed; three branding crews were told to brand the calves we had collected in the cut of afternoon before. That took up about half of the men. The rest were to take a short drive to the salt grass. I joined the cattlemen and together we made our way afoot to the branding pen.

We were the only ones who did go afoot, however, although the corrals were not more than two hundred yards distant. When we arrived we found the string of ponies standing around the outside. Between the upright bars of greasewood we could see the cattle and near the opposite side the men building a fire next the fence. We pushed open the wide gate and entered. The three ropers sat their horses idly swinging the loops of their ropes back and forth. Three others brought wood and arranged it carefully in such a manner as to get the best draft for the heating—a good branding fire is decidedly a work of art. One stood waiting for them to finish, a sheaf of long J. H. stamping irons in his hand. All the rest squatted on their heels along the fence smoking cigarettes and chatting together. The first rays of the sun slanted across in one great sweep from the remote mountains.

In ten minutes Charley pronounced the irons ready. Homer, Wooten and old California John rode in among the cattle. The rest of the men arose and stretched their legs and advanced. The cattlemen and I climbed to the top bar of the gate, where we roosted, he with his tally book on his knee.

Roped by Hind Legs

Each rider swung his rope above his head with one hand, keeping the broad loop open by a skillful turn of the wrist at the end of each revolution. In a moment Homer leaned forward and threw. As the loop settled he jerked sharply upward, exactly as one would strike to hook a big fish. This lightened the loop and prevented it from slipping off. Immediately, and without waiting to ascertain the result of the maneuver, the horse turned and began methodically, without undue haste, to walk toward the branding fire. Homer wrapped the rope twice or thrice about the horn and sat over in one stirrup to avoid the tightened line and to preserve the balance. Nobody paid any attention to the calf.

The latter had been caught by the two hind legs. As the rope tightened he was suddenly upset, and before he could realize that something disagreeable was happening he was sliding majestically along on his belly. Behind him followed his anxious mother, her head swinging from side to side.

Near the fire the horse stopped. The two "bull-doggers" immediately pounced upon the victim. It was promptly flopped over on its right

side. One knelt on its head and twisted back its foreleg in a sort of hammer-lock; the other seized one hind foot, pressed his boot heel against the other hind leg close to the body and sat down behind the animal. Thus the calf was unable to struggle. When once you have had the wind knocked out of you, or a rib or two broken, you cease to think this unnecessarily rough. Then one of the others threw off the rope. Homer rode away, coiling the rope as he went.

"Hot iron!" yelled a bull-dogger. "Marker!" yelled the other.

Immediately two men ran forward. The brander pressed the iron smoothly against the flank. A smoke and a smell of scorching hair arose. Perhaps the calf bleated a little as the heat scorched. In a brief moment it was over. The brand showed cherry, which is the proper color to indicate due peeling and a successful mark.

In the meantime the marker was engaged in his work. First with a sharp knife he cut off slanting the upper quarter of one ear. Then he picked out a swallow-tail in the other. The pieces he thrust into his pocket in order that at the completion of the work he could thus check the cattlemen's tally board as to the number of calves branded. The bull-dogger let go. The calf sprang up, was appropriated and smelled by its worried mother and the two departed into the herd to talk it over.

Not a Cruel Operation

It seems to me that a great deal of unnecessary twaddle is abroad as to the extreme cruelty of branding. Undoubtedly it is to some extent painful, and could some other method of ready identification be devised it might be as well to adopt it in preference. But in the circumstance of a free range, thousands of cattle and hundreds of owners any other method is out of the question. I remember a New England movement looking toward small brass tags to be hung from the ear. Inextinguishable laughter followed the spread of this doctrine thru Arizona. Imagine a puncher examining politely the ear-tags of wild cattle on the open range or in a round-up!

But, as I have intimated, even the inevitable branding and ear-marking are not so painful as one might suppose. The scorching hardly penetrates below the outer tough skin—only enough to kill the roots of the hair—besides which it must be remembered that cattle are not as sensitive as the higher nervous organisms. A calf usually bleats when the iron bites, but as soon as released he almost invariably goes to feeding or to looking idly about. Indeed, I have never seen one even take the trouble to lick his wounds which is certainly not true in the case of the injuries they inflict on each other in fighting. Besides which it happens but once in a lifetime, and is over in ten seconds; a comfort denied of us who have our teeth filled.

Toward noon the work slackened. Unbranded calves were scarce. Sometimes the men rode here and there for a minute or so before their eyes fell on a pair of uncropped ears. Finally Homer rode over to the cattlemen and reported the branding finished. The latter counted the marks in his tally book.

"One hundred and seventy-six," he announced.

The markers, squatting on their heels, told over the bits of ears they had saved. The total amounted to but an hundred and seventy-five. Everybody went searching for the missing bit. It was not forthcoming. Finally

Wooten discovered it in his hip pocket. "Felt her thar all the time," said he. "Thought it must be a chaw of tobacco."

This matter satisfactorily adjusted, the men all ran for their ponies. They had been doing a wrestler's heavy work all the morning, but did not seem to be tired.

Thru the wide gates the cattle were urged out to the open plain. There they were held for over an hour while the cows wandered about looking for their lost progeny. A cow knows her calf by scent and sound, not by sight—the noise was deafening and the motion incessant.

Finally the last and most foolish cow found the last and most foolish calf. We turned the herd loose to hunt water and grass at its own pleasure and went slowly back to chuck—outing Magazaine.

AMARILLO WANTS TO HEAR CAPT. PADDOCK

Captain B. B. Paddock has been invited to deliver an address in January at Amarillo. The land and cattle owners, real estate dealers and others of the Panhandle meet on January 11 to organize for the purpose of booming their section of the state, and, as Captain Paddock is an expert of the first rank in matters connected with exploiting the advantages of any city or section, his advice is in great demand.

Captain Paddock is requested to address the convention on the subject "The Reason Why We Should Consolidate." If his business engagements permit, he will accept the invitation and his address to the Panhandle people will be full of sound advice and instruction on how to proceed in their laudable task.

BUY PANHANDLE FARM

Tract Near Amarillo Will Be Extensively Developed

AMARILLO, Texas, Dec. 30.—W. F. Jones and F. E. Sheriff of Amarillo and Dr. A. A. Peterson of Muscatine, Iowa, have become the joint owners of a tract of 157 acres on the Amarillo creek, nine miles west of this city, which they are developing for truck farming on an extensive scale. Water underlies the tract at a depth of about fifteen feet and irrigation pumps will be used. Greenhouses also will be erected. The tract lies at Probst Switch, on the Fort Worth and Denver, and the proprietors will be able to ship products direct to the Amarillo market a few hours after they are picked. Orchards will be planted.

He Fed Kaffir Corn

S. N. Stone was in the city from the Panhandle, where he has his ranch interests. "My ranches are near Amarillo and up on the Canadian," said Mr. Stone. "and all kinds of stock are in fine condition, and in fact all industries are the same. A large number of cattle are being fed on kaffir corn. My cattle fed on kaffir that was ground seed, stalk and all in one mixture, gained 100 pounds in a short time. The heavy snow did not hurt the cattle for it was warm with no sleet and soon melted away. Every one feels that this snow, which was from twelve to eighteen inches on the level, has been of incalculable benefit to all industries, including farming and stock raising. The Panhandle is in great condition now never was in better, and people are pouring in from everywhere."

Cows and Hens

Keep Family

Country Home Supported by Dairy and Poultry

W. T. Parker is a young man, but he has an analytical mind which he applies to the subject of the cultivation of the soil and the products he produces therefrom. He is raised a farmer on the black lands of Ellis county but he now says that he can make a much better living on the red soil of Tarrant county, where he is now located, than on the best black land in Ellis near Midlothian.

"I am now located near Brambleton in Tarrant county and have a small farm of eighty acres," said Mr. Parker, "and I make an effort to produce a general assortment of products on it. Thus far I have succeeded very well. In the first place my wife and I, which composes our family, have managed by closest economy in our outside purchases, to make two cows and the chickens on the place pay our whole living during the year and \$100 over. This was a good thing, as it left us assured of being out of debt and with a certainty of a living whether drouth or any other trouble came to the crops. I try to raise all my feed at home; sweet potatoes, two crops of Irish potatoes—have potatoes now that were dug just before the first freeze—peanuts, Spanish and Jumbo, and peas, besides corn, popcorn, sorghum, etc. I have brought you today samples of my corn and popcorn as you requested farmers to do, and a small sample of both kinds of peanuts. All this was raised on my own land and are an average of what all I have is. The corn is the white red and strawberry. It is not bad corn at all, but is above the average in Texas. I have enough to do me. The popcorn is from seed I got that came from Cuba and is very prolific and does well here. It has an ear at every joint of the stalk and grows about shoulder high. The stalk is of a purple color just as the shucks are, the leaves green as in ordinary corn and the grain yellow. It is a curious growth but good popcorn at all events. The peanuts are of the Virginia Jumbo variety, are very large and yield well, but owing to the drouth this year they are more faulty than usual. I brought you only a small sample on that account, and the Spanish variety which, as you will observe, are sound with no faulty ones, but well filled regardless of the dry season.

Has a Bunch of Hogs

"I have Poland China hogs and have plenty of feed for them besides corn. Peanuts and its hay are hard to beat and the hay this year was excellent. I have set out a young orchard of three-quarters of an acre and will soon have plenty of fruit.

"My idea in farming is to diversify as much as possible and be sure that you have enough of all sorts that will yield you and family a good living with as little expenditure as possible in town with the merchants. I believe that if farmers will follow this policy for a while they will soon find that they are ahead of the world and can pay cash for all they require. Strictly speaking no one crop can be depended upon to continually yield a paying crop and with drouth or other bad luck a total loss will assuredly follow."

Talks With Texas Stock Farmers

He Is Going to Quit Cotton

Captain J. M. Howell was in attendance on the Parker county poultry show, not having any exhibits, he said, but just enjoying seeing my wife enjoy her turkeys and watching the blue ribbons placed on them. "I, myself, am not in the chicken business," said Captain Howell, "but my wife and daughter are, as you will see if you look over there at those coops of fine turkeys, and there are a big lot more out on the farm just as good. Well, this financial stringency, as the banks call it, has played the deuce with us farmers out here, sure, money being as scarce as water in an old time drouth. Now we had a dry summer and fall, our crops fell short and we are very, very short of feedstuff and grass. With money scarce and it not possible to sell a horse, cow or hog at this time in Weatherford, and a farmer with not enough to make a car load, you can appreciate the fix we are in, with no feed for stock or not enough to last thru; no money to buy any and no sale for anything with which to get money to buy it. In talking about the panic no one seems to take the farmers into consideration at all. I am going to let cotton alone hereafter and give my undivided attention to fruit and raising feed for my stock. There is not much money in cotton at its best, and when one has other things it takes too much time, just at the time when it is needed for the good of other things that will be of much more use. Now we would have saved a lot more of our hay if it had not been for having to pick cotton at the time we should have been saving hay, and now we have but little cotton and but scant hay. My son is going to put in fifty acres in peanuts this next year and we will certainly make a lot of feed from it. While we cannot sell hogs for cash, and it is hard to get feed, I am going to hold on to mine and strain every nerve to carry them thru. There are eight sows now that will bring pigs this spring, and it will soon be that the lot will be full of pigs which will be in great demand after while. I have now something near twenty acres under hog proof wire fence, ten acres of it having been planted in peanuts this year. I am going to plant pie melons and citrons everywhere, and next year there will be no scarcity of feed on this ranch. These melons are good feed and cattle, horses, chickens, turkeys and hogs all do well on them. They grow without cultivation on the roadside or out on the prairie, and nothing hurts them. I have sold 123 acres of land with a young peach orchard on it of 2,500 bearing trees this year, to McEacain. It is a good place and he is delighted with it. If you will send me samples of corn I will plant it and Lee, my son, will keep tally on it and report to you the result."

She Will Write From Falfurias

Mrs. Mattie E. Blair has been for many years a resident of Weatherford, Parker county, and has been noted as a woman of decidedly literary tastes as well as a turn for agriculture. She has lived with a brother on a small farm a little ways out from the city and has taken a great interest in all things that pertained to benefiting the products of the farm and poultry yard. Her attention was given especially to the breeding of poultry and her pride was in the fine Rhode Island Reds that were the result of her efforts. "My two brothers having determined to try Southwest Texas for a while, I had to abandon the farm for a while, and I shall go down to spend some time with them where they are located, at or near Falfurias. They will go into the orange culture and have made very satisfactory arrangements for their first trial.

Of course I have not permanently given up my home in Weatherford, for I have lived here so long and have so many friends that I could hardly reconcile myself to any other home now. I will write now and then articles containing my impressions of the country around Falfurias for your paper. I promised before to do so, but I have been in such a turmoil owing to my brothers' moving that I could not settle down sufficiently to write intelligently upon any question. I am sorry that I could not enter my Rhode Island Reds in this show of poultry in Weatherford, for I am sure that I could have won over all competitors in some classes.

Keeps Steers on Grass

J. T. Sneed is a young ranchman who gets his mail at Amarillo, but whose ranch lies north of that growing young municipality of the Panhandle, in Moore county. "We do not breed stock on our ranch, but buy steer cattle, aged steers, let them have the run of our grass and sell for spring delivery to Kansas parties. We have always sold our stuff on those terms. This has been a good year for grass, and it has cured on the ground and makes good winter pasture. Cattle are doing well, but there is not much trading in stock now on account of the scarcity of the circulating medium. I hear of a good many people coming in and buying lands, but have not seen much of them. The Panhandle is in a fine condition along all lines of industries and has not been hurt materially by the so-called panic."

Panhandle in Good Condition

Captain D. C. Trigg, of the stock firm of D. C. Trigg & Son, was in the city, in fact it was a return home for the holidays, as he lives in Fort Worth, but passes most of his time on his ranch, looking after his fat cattle and preparing for an increase in his acreage of crop stuff. "Our ranch," said the captain, "is near Panhandle City, in Carson county, just below Burke Burnett's Dixon creek ranch. Our holding are not large compared to some of the big ones, but is sufficient in acreage to make one of the best stock farms in the Panhandle. We have four sections, and it is practically all good soil. In cultivation there is 500 acres, planted to wheat, oats, kaffir, milo maize, corn, etc.

"All crops were good this year, including our grass crop and cattle have done well along with the other stuff. I never saw the Panhandle in better shape than it is now. Wheat with us did well, altho it was not such a seasonable year as we have had. The yield was twenty bushels average per acre, and we were offered \$1.05 per bushel, but it is still unsold. We had 2,000 bushels of oats, which we sold for 60 cents a bushel, and they yielded at harvest thirty bushels. This crop was planted three times, and all the three crops were growing at the same time. The first two, of course, did not show up well and the ground was replanted and afterwards all grew. Kaffir is a fine feed crop. We just break up some sod land, plant kaffir and there you are with forty bushels to the acre.

"We raise cattle and do not feed. We leave that to the other man, who feeds but does not breed stuff. We have just sold 439 head of 4-year-old steers to Kansas parties for an average of \$41 per head, and 191 head of 3s for \$34 per head. These buyers will ship the cattle in the spring to Kansas pastures, grass them and sell them sometime in the summer and fall. The cattle we sold are still on the ranch, being fed a little thru the winter."

Here From Mexico City

Major K. M. Van Zandt, as is his usual custom, had many of his relatives and children and their children with him this Christmas for dinner. Among those here were his oldest son and child, K. M. Van Zandt Jr., who is now a contractor and builder living in the City of Mexico. "There is nothing much to tell you about Mexico," he said, "except that it is a good country and fine to live in, but it is good too to get back once more to old Fort Worth and look over the great improvements and growth of the metropolis of North Texas. While the money panic of the United States does not affect the ordinary business of the republic of Mexico, still it has a big tendency to stay the large contracts that we have with big industrial corporations, as most of the work is being done by Americans with American capital. Things along those lines have slowed down, and there is nothing doing, so I concluded I would come up and see

Three generations of Simpsons have made



EDDYSTONE PRINTS
Founded 1842

Ask your dealer for
**Simpson-Eddystone
Black & Whites**

The well-known "Simpson" Prints made only in Eddystone.

First get quality in the cloth. Next a stylish pattern in absolutely fast color. Then you will have a dress worth the making. You get both durability and beauty. Simpson-Eddystone Prints. Some designs in a new silk finish.

If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Decline substitutes and imitations.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.



father and the relatives. My daughter is with me."

Snow at Hale Center

Charles White, of Hale Center, was in the city just before Christmas day and was full of the goodness industrially of his section of the Panhandle. "All things are good up our way and, while financially, we feel a little pinched, still we are not pinched as hard as the banks are pinching in other places. There was the biggest excursion we have ever had just about the time the big snow came the other day. The people were there all right, but old Mother Nature seemingly tired of being looked over so much, covered herself with a blanket of pure white and defied the visitors to get a look at what her soil was capable of. These immigrants or rather homeseekers, were from Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin and Iowa. The snow has been of vast benefit to the wheat and oats, and in fact, it was fine for all agricultural and stock industries. Cattle are doing fine and grass is making a good dry pasture on the ground."

SWINE

A NEW PORCINE DISEASE

In a recent interview Dr. George H. Glover, head of the department of veterinary science of the Colorado Agricultural College at Fort Collins, furnishes the following timely advice to Colorado hog raisers:

"The raising of hogs promises to be one of the great industries of Colorado. It does not take long to get a good-sized herd of hogs; it often takes less time to get rid of them, if any one of two or three diseases gets among them. Colorado has been pictured as having ideal conditions for raising hogs. It has also been argued that in this climate, for several reasons, we need never expect the dire consequences of germ diseases that have been such a menace to the hog industry in the eastern states. Disease has always followed in the wake of large armies, both in the human and in live stock. So it is with all species of animals. If you get too many chickens together in crowded quarters, some serious disease is almost certain to develop. The hog industry in Colorado has been much encouraged. The extent to which this industry has grown in the last two years can only be appreciated by one who is traveling much over the state and is thinking especially about these things.

"A various points in the state a disease has made its appearance among hogs which has caused some loss and much apprehension on the part of hog raisers and those who have contemplated going extensively into the business. The disease is comparatively a new one. It is known to be caused by a specific germ which is found in the litter and in everything with which diseased animals come into contact. The special business of this germ

seems to be to cause gangrene. In nursing the little pigs irritate the nipple of the mother. The inflamed places are invaded by the germ and the little ones then become infected from the mother.

"The first thing usually noticed is in the small pigs, which become weak and emaciated. Examination of the mouth reveals the presence of large, sloughing areas; often the teeth fall out. In some cases there will be a cavity extending thru the snout or the lower jaw. From here the germ often invades the intestinal tract, causing ulcers which perforate the bowels. The disease is found distributed over the state to such an extent that local quarantine laws seem of little avail. The perplexing part of it is that it is often associated with hog cholera and the report to this affect has given us an unenviable reputation. The disease, when not associated with hog cholera, can be checked. In almost every case the farmer sits down and does nothing. In a few cases good money is paid out for quack nostrums. This disease has become a very serious matter, but does not necessarily menace the hog industry. Lethargy, combined with not knowing how, has in most instances resulted in the farmer losing all his small pigs and many of the large ones. In the vicinity of Fort Collins there is evidence of this disease, and in a few instances it is combined with cholera. The following steps are advisable: If your hogs are healthy, establish a quarantine. Be careful about bringing in any unhealthy animals and do not allow your neighbor to bring the infection in on his boots or come there with breeding animals. If the disease is already with you, get busy. "In the first place kill all animals that are badly affected; then take away all the healthy animals and put them on healthy ground by themselves. Disinfect the premises by burning all refuse. Use whitewash, zenoleum, carbolic acid and other disinfectants freely. And, most important of all, pick up the little pigs and dip them in a tub containing a solution of potassium permanganate, one ounce to a gallon of water. Watch the mothers carefully and see that the little ones are not in danger of infection from nursing. Animals with this disease will not be passed for food by the local food inspectors. Therefore it behooves the butchers to be on their guard in purchasing hogs for the block."

The noblest of men have acknowledged their obligations to woman for help in the ascension of the ladder of fame and fortune.

A true heart full of tenderness and affection will give a woman more potent influence than the most brilliant intellect and scholarly attainments.

Woman's mission was foreordained to be one of self-denial and devotion to others.

Mothers are held responsible for the faults and failures of their sons. A heartless woman is without a mission in this world.

SEEDS

BUCKBEE'S SEEDS SUCCEED!

SPECIAL OFFER:

Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.

Prize Collection Radish, 5 varieties; Lettuce, 12 kinds; Tomatoes, 11 the finest; Turnip, 7 splendid; Onion, 8 best varieties; 10 Spring-growing Beets—45 varieties in all.

GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.

Write to-day; Mention this Paper.

SEND 10 CENTS

to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of seeds postpaid, together with my big instructive, Beautiful Seed and Plant Book, tells all about the Best varieties of Seeds, Plants, etc.

H. W. Buckbee, ROCKFORD SEED FARMS
ROCKFORD, ILL.

CYPRESS TANKS

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

GEO. MANDRY

Austin and Hays Streets. San Antonio, Texas.

CRADDOCK

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

FORT WORTH NOW SECOND TO CHICAGO IN CALVES RECEIPTS

Local Market Makes High
Record in 1907

ALL OTHERS LEFT

To Date 314,218 Calves Have
Been Sold Here; 284,554
at Kansas City

AFTER CHICAGO

Great Central Market Is Less
Than 100,000 Ahead of
Fort Worth

Since the first of the year to Dec. 26, figures of receipts show that 314,218 calves have been sold upon the Fort Worth market. But this is not all, for there have been thousands of calves shipped in along with cattle and disposed of with them, being after this manner figured under the title of cattle.

It is probable 375,000 calves have been sold upon the local market here this year. But not figuring upon possibilities, simply taking the figures as they are given, the 314,218 calves the printed reports show, make Fort Worth the biggest calf market in the United States, and that means in the whole world, with one single exception.

That exception is, of course, Chicago. Chicago is always excepted in comparisons. Chicago is so big it does not admit of comparisons, so the men who dabble with figures on the cattle market will tell you. Yet Chicago has only received a trifle over 400,000 calves so far this year.

The Difference

Chicago has been a great market for a half century. Fort Worth has been a market but five years. There is a comparison! And where is Kansas City? That great shipping point to date only claims to have received 284,554 calves upon its market since Jan. 1, last. St. Louis will not receive during the year 1907 quite 225,000 calves.

During the present year all the large packers of Kansas City and St. Louis, with the exception of those firms which have packing houses in Fort Worth, have kept men steadily at work buying calves here for shipment to their northern slaughtering pens.

They have had men here in the face of the fact that figures show they pay bigger prices for Fort Worth calves than for calves in the other cities where there are big stock yards. The way this is accounted for is because here they can buy fine calves, can get them when they want them and in quantities which afford selection.

Supply Up North Short

In those other cities the supply is meager. They cannot purchase their needs. Therefore they come here and pay bigger prices and are glad to have the chance. Northern buyers, shippers and outside butchers have bought and shipped away on the hoof over 100,000 calves this year so far, according to one of the best posted authorities at the yards.

And the cattle here are more healthy than elsewhere. In the north tuberculosis is common among cattle. It is a daily occurrence in Kansas City and St. Louis to have beeves condemned by government inspectors for tuberculosis. In the history of Fort Worth's packing house industry there have been but six cases of tuberculosis found among the butchered beeves.

Surely Fort Worth has a record to be proud of!

That squealing noise you hear is merely the sound of Federal office-holders objecting to the third-term declination coming between them and the feed trough.

White Elephant Changes Hands

Noted Sport Headquarters Is
Sold by W. H. Ward

The White Elephant saloon, 606 Main street, for a quarter century a landmark in Fort Worth and for the last twenty years under the management of W. H. Ward, was sold Saturday and after Jan. 1 will be in new hands. The new proprietor is Manning Wells, for the last nine years in charge of the Worth Hotel bar. The place will be completely remodeled and refitted and will soon present an appearance second to no similar establishment in the state.

"The Elephant," as the place is popularly known, has long been regarded as baseball and general sporting headquarters. Mr. Ward has been at the head of organized baseball in this city for a decade and the players and many fans made his place their headquarters and general meeting place. Many a baseball pennant and pugilistic championship has been won around the big stove in the hospitable "Elephant," while "northers" raged without.

Mr. Ward retires from the management of the business to devote his time to his other interests. He is the sole owner of the Fort Worth baseball club in the Texas League and owns a model farm near the city, besides having other business connections. Mr. Ward served the city for many years as alderman from the First ward, retiring only with the adoption of the commission form of government for Fort Worth.

SUGAR BEETS

Our enormous exports of breadstuffs have naturally been pointed to with pride for many years past, but notwithstanding our large home sugar industry on the mainland and in our island possessions in 1905, aside from the receipts for our barley exports, it required more money to settle our foreign raw sugar bills than all we received for all our exports of breadstuffs and preparations of breadstuffs including corn and cornmeal, oats and oatmeal, rye and rye flour, and wheat and wheat flour combined.

It took the value of all the wheat we raised on 8,500,000 acres, or one-fifth of the entire wheat acreage of the United States to pay for the sugar we imported from foreign lands and which we could have produced on 1,500,000 acres of American sugar beets. As a nation we would have "broken even," as the saying goes, if we had given up 8,500,000 acres of wheat sowings, planted 1,500,000 acres of it to sugar beets, and allowed the other 7,000,000 acres to lie fallow or have turned it into golf links.

To produce this sugar at home would mean the investment of three to four hundred million dollars in the erection of several hundred additional beet sugar factories and the consequent building up of a like number of prosperous communities. Ten years ago it looked as though we were in a fair way to produce by this time all the sugar we consume.

Field Versus Factory Development

During the first five years of this ten-year period capital rushed headlong into the industry, but the farmers were apathetic, for it was a new crop. Capitalists increased the number of factories 600 per cent in five years while the farmers increased their sowings but 150 per cent. The projectors of new factories were trying for more beets and any reasonably good community that offered contracts for from one to two thousand acres of beets could secure the erection of a half a million or a million dollar factory.

During the second five years of this period the reverse conditions have prevailed. The farmers have increased their plantings nearly 600 per cent, while the capitalists have increased the number of factories less than 100 per cent; and today scores of excellent locations, especially in arid America, offering five or six thousand acres, signed up for five or six years, are unable to induce capitalists to give them a second thought or invest a dollar. Last year alone our beet sugar output increased 50 per cent, and yet there is being erected in the entire United States but one new plant for the coming campaign.

The apathy concerning the industry has been shifted from the minds of the farmers to the minds of the capitalists. At first thought it seems strange that capitalists would pour millions into the industry when beets were not to be had, while now, with

offers of more beets than they can slice, they refuse to invest. Naturally there must be a cause for this reversal of conditions. The present zeal of the farmers to grow beets comes from their having learned that the culture of sugar beets pays better than that of any other crop.

Curd Pie

Take one egg, one-half cup sugar, one cup sour thick clabber, one cup seeded raisins, all kinds of ground spices except ginger; mix well and bake with two crusts.

Coffee Cake

One cup butter, one cup molasses, one cup cold coffee one cup sugar, one cup raisins, three cups of flour, one teaspoon soda, dissolved in coffee, spices of all kinds; double this recipe, frost one loaf and put away until Christmas when it will still be better. I have written this menu especially for the housekeeper who does her own work. As so much of it can be prepared the day before, the potatoes can be cooked for the salad, the cabbage chopped for the slaw; the chicken cooked for the pie as of course the pudding, other pies and cake.

By getting up a little earlier to prepare the vegetables for the soup and for cooking and to arrange the table make the chicken pie crust and arrange the lettuce for the salad, you can put this dinner on the table in an hour from the time you enter the kitchen and will not have the hurried, worried look so many hostesses have.

Invite your minister and his wife or your mother-in-law and her husband, and see if they won't say as mine did: "This dinner is good enough for anyone."—Mrs. L. T. Millett, Station A.

A Miss Gibbs advocates the founding of a commonwealth to be ruled by single women. And the whole thing would go to swash upon the appearance of a single man.

50,000,000 TEXAS DOLLARS

Are held in the North and East by the Life Insurance Companies of that section, being the reserve BELONGING to their TEXAS policy-holders.

We can't bring these dollars back, but we can quit adding to them.

Notwithstanding the splendid condition of the country, we are in the midst of panic, caused, solely, so far as Texas goes, because of the

TEXAS DOLLARS EAST

Because of this, the Speculators and Gamblers of Wall Street have been able to paralyze the business and industries of Texas, notwithstanding the splendid condition of the state.

You can aid in preventing a recurrence of present conditions by

Keeping YOUR Dollars in Texas

and when you want Life Insurance, and want the MOST of the BEST your money can buy, by giving your application to an agent of that PROGRESSIVE and YET CONSERVATIVE Texas Company, the

Ft. Worth Life Insurance Co.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

THE HOME COMPANY

Policies Best.

Rates Lowest.

TASTY COLD WEATHER DISHES

French Stew of Onions

Peel and fry twelve small onions, adding a pinch of sugar, salt and pepper. When brown turn them into a dish with close cover, add a cup of consommé or good beef stock and place in the oven with cover on and bake slowly until tender. Sprinkle a little minced parsley over them and serve.

Scalloped Onions

Boil the onions about ten minutes, pour off the water and cover with water, fresh boiled and slightly salted, mixed with a little milk. When tender drain, dot with butter, season with salt and pepper and a dash of sage. Repeat until the dish is full, then pour in half a cup of cream or rich milk. Cover with buttered bread crumbs and brown nicely in moderately hot oven.

Curry of Veal

An unusually appetizing curry of veal is made as follows: Cut two pounds of veal into small pieces. Roll the pieces in flour and season with pepper and salt. Put a couple of tablespoonfuls of butter in an iron stewing pan. Slice a large onion and fry it in the butter, and when it turns a light brown add the veal and a quart can of tomatoes. Stir well and place the dish where it will cool.

Buttered Spanish Onions

Peel large Spanish onions carefully so as to remove only the outer skin. With a sharp knife cut off the top, make a hole in the middle of each onion and fill with the following stuffing: Cut into squares some veal kidney and good bacon. Chop separately a little parsley and suet and mix them together, adding salt and pepper to taste. When the onions are all filled replace the tops and secure them with a string. Arrange them in a buttered pan and bake slowly, basting with melted butter. When perfectly done remove the strings and serve them on thick rounds of toasted bread, with melted butter poured over them.

Bid Goodbye to Bohunks

"Toot, Toot! Farewell," Is
North Fort Worth Cry

That the days of the Bohunk are numbered in North Fort Worth is almost certain. There is such a strong anti-foreign sentiment against them that no one will employ that class of labor.

The packing plants have been made to understand that they must not continue to employ this class of labor while there are hundreds of Americans and respectable foreigners out of employment.

In ridding the town of Bohunks, the people have no desire to resort to acts of violence, or unlawful procedure. The steps that have been taken so far are that they will be handled in a very mild way. Public sentiment is a strong weapon, and in this the people are well fortified.

Some relief may be had thru the city sanitary laws and thru the vagrancy laws. There are ordinances that authorize the city authorities to deport all idlers, and if the compact of the packers is worth anything, there will be many idle Bohunks in North Fort Worth from now on. Since the matter has been taken up with the heads of the local packing plants it is said that a considerable number have been turned away from the gates where they have formerly been given employment.

In Interest of Americans

The steps taken by the people of North Fort Worth have been in the interest of the American citizens who have been thrown out of work, while there are a large number of these Bohunks employed daily, and the state of affairs has become so serious that the indignation of the citizens became too great to ignore the conditions any longer, and steps were taken thru mass meetings to relieve the situation, and by taking a conservative course it will be accomplished.

The largest and the most orderly crowd that ever assembled in North Fort Worth was present at the public school auditorium Monday night to hear the report of the citizens' committee of the result of the conference with the packers held Saturday morning.

The substance of the report had been printed in the Fort Worth papers, and in the main, the people were familiar with its contents, but when Chairman Shannon called the meeting to order and announced that the committee was ready to report, wild cheers went up from fully fifteen hundred throats.

Mayor Davis' Report

Mayor Davis, chairman of the committee, made the report verbally. He said that the committee was met by Mr. Cargill, for Armour & Co., and Mr. Condon, for Swift & Co., and that the object of the conference was stated by him firmly and plainly.

Mr. Cargill was called upon first to answer the committee after several had made statements as to the conditions, and suggested relief by dispensing with the objectionable foreign labor.

Mr. Cargill expressed his sympathy for the people who were reported in destitute circumstances thru lack of work, and discussed the situation deliberately and earnestly. He had said on a former occasion that there were less than 100 Bohunks in the employ of Armour & Co., but that after looking up the matter from the records in the office, he found that there were really less than fifty. He pledged his co-operation with the people of North Fort Worth, and promised all the re-

lief that he could give the situation, and it was reported that about thirty-five were not put back to work Saturday.

Averse to Bohunks

Mr. Cargill said he was rather averse to working foreigners of the Bohunk class, and much preferred to work people of his own country.

No man had ever come to him, he said, and told of his distress that did not get relief by getting work in the plant. He also said there were numerous complaints from foremen of various departments where these foreigners were worked, on account of their not speaking English, and he wanted men who are either Americans or who have become American citizens. His pledge to the committee was that he would co-operate with North Fort Worth people in eliminating this class of labor, and hereafter there will be more demand at the gates for American labor.

Mr. Condon, for Swift & Co., while in a great measure favorable in his answer, was more cautious and reserved than was Mr. Cargill. He did not care to make any binding pledge for Swift & Co., nor to make any statement that would incur the enmity of any foreign country, and thus hamper the export trade.

Gradually to Drop Them

He suggested that the citizens find some employment for these people and manage to have them transported to it as fast as possible, "and then see what becomes of the rest of them." This statement may be interpreted to mean any of several things. One liberal construction, however, is that Swift & Co. might gradually drop them off until the number left will not interfere with the needy Americans who are now out of work.

"The statement from Armour & Co. was definite, but it yet remains to be seen how Swift & Co. will act in the matter," said Mayor Davis. "By calling on Mr. Cargill first, I think we made it easy for Mr. Condon."

Continuing, after the report was finished, Mayor Davis said that the work of finding employment out of town for the foreigners had already been started. "In fact," he said, "we have found jobs for ten of them on a railroad where labor is scarce, and they have perhaps already left the city."

There are several classes of work where labor is scarce on the various railways now building and in operation, and where such labor is wanted.

"Various classes of people are constantly being called for," continued Mayor Davis. "Some want Russians, some want Hungarians, some want those of other nationalities. In any case we can supply them, and employment agents will have to call freely and often before our entire stock and variety shall have become exhausted."

Diplomacy Needed

"The situation looks favorable, but we must work with considerable diplomacy. We do not want to do anything that the federal authorities may be called upon to take up, nor that will leave room for these people to write home that would be calculated to involve us with their own government. As Americans, we believe in patronizing American institutions, and believe also that American institutions should employ American labor. At the same time we are not disposed to continue to patronize any institution that makes it possible for forty foreigners to occupy a small house that was occupied by one American family, but will allow its products to be sent to the foreign countries to be consumed by the kinsmen of those who produced it."

Former Mayor Pritchard, who was also a member of the committee, followed Mayor Davis. It was plain that he felt more hopeful than on the former occasion. He said that he felt that the understanding that was now had between the people and the packers will be helpful to all, and talked optimistically of the outlook.

He thinks there are several ways to get rid of this objectionable class of people. Some, he asserts, have been grossly violating the sanitary laws, while others have been constantly violating state laws.

One method, he claims, that is employed by these Bohunks that is a violation of the state laws, is where a club of them purchase a keg of beer, and bottle it and sell it for a profit. Assistant County Attorney Charles T. Rowland was present and said that if such was the case, that North Fort Worth could depend upon the county attorney's office to take a hand.

Several speakers followed and the situation was thoroughly gone over. A motion then prevailed to accept the report of the committee, extend a vote of thanks for the good work started and request the committee to complete the work.

The meeting was adjourned at the call of the chairman of the committee, whenever there is anything new to report.

Whose Say-so Is Best?

With nearly all medicines put up for sale through druggists, one has to take the maker's say-so alone and exclusively as to their curative value. Of course, such testimony is not that of a disinterested party and accordingly is not to be given the same credit as if written from disinterested motives.

Dr. Pierce's medicines, however, form a single and therefore striking exception to the above rule. Their claim to the confidence of invalids does not rest solely upon their owners' and makers' say-so or praise. Their ingredients are matters of public knowledge, being printed on each separate bottle-wrapper. Thus invalid sufferers are taken into Dr. Pierce's full confidence. Scores of leading medical men have written enough to fill volumes in praise of the curative value of the several ingredients entering into these well-known medicines.

In favor of Dr. Pierce's medicines is the frank, confiding, open, honest statement of their full composition, giving every ingredient in plain English, without fear of successful criticism and with confidence that the good sense of the afflicted will lead them to appreciate this honorable manner of confiding to them what they are taking into their stomachs when making use of these medicines.

WHAT THEY CURE. People often ask "What do Dr. Pierce's two leading medicines—'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription' cure?"

Briefly, the answer is that "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most potent alterative, or blood-purifier, and tonic, or invigorator, and acts especially favorably in a curative way upon all the mucous lining surfaces, as of the nasal passages, throat, bronchial tubes, stomach, bowels and bladder curing a large percentage of catarrhal cases whether the disease affects the nasal passages, the throat, larynx, bronchia, stomach (as catarrhal dyspepsia), bowels (as mucous diarrhea), bladder, uterus or other pelvic organs. Even in the chronic or ulcerative stages of these affections, it is generally successful in affecting cures. In fact the "Golden Medical Discovery" is without doubt, the most successful constitutional remedy for all forms of catarrhal diseases known to modern medical science. In Chronic Nasal Catarrh Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy fluid should be used for washing and cleansing out the nasal passages while taking the "Discovery" for its blood cleansing and specific, healing effects upon the mucous lining membranes. This combined local and general treatment will cure a very large percentage of the worst cases of chronic nasal catarrh, no matter of how many years' standing they may be.

As to the "Favorite Prescription," it is advised for the cure of one class of diseases only—those weaknesses, derangements and irregularities peculiar to women. It is a powerful, yet gently acting, invigorating tonic and nerve.

For weak, worn-out, over-worked women—no matter what has caused the break-down, "Favorite Prescription" will be found most effective in building up the strength, regulating the womanly functions, subduing pain and bringing about a healthy, strong, vigorous condition of the whole system.

Dr. Pierce believes that our American forests abound in most valuable medicinal roots for the cure of most of our obstinate and most fatal diseases, if we would properly investigate them; and, in confirmation of this firm conviction, he points with pride to the almost marvelous cures effected by his "Golden Medical Discovery," which has proven itself to be the most efficient stomach tonic, liver invigorator, heart tonic and regulator, and blood cleanser known to medical science. Not less marvelous, in the unparalleled cures it is constantly making of woman's many peculiar affections, weakness and distressing derangements, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as is amply attested by thousands of unsolicited testimonials contributed by grateful patients who have been cured by it of leucorrhoea, painful periods, irregularities, prolapsus and other displacements, ulceration of uterus and kindred affections, often after many other advertised medicines had failed.

Both these world-famed medicines are wholly made up from the glyceric extracts of native, medicinal roots, found in our American forests. The processes employed in their manufacture were original with Dr. Pierce, and they are carried on by skilled chemists and pharmacists with the aid of apparatus and appliances specially designed and built for this purpose. Both medicines are entirely free from alcohol and all other harmful, habit-forming drugs. What is said of their power to cure the several diseases for which they are advised may be easily learned by sending your name and address to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a little booklet which he has compiled, containing copious extracts from numerous standard medical books, which are consulted as authorities by physicians of the several schools of practice for their guidance in prescribing. It is FREE TO ALL. A postal card request will bring it.

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

Cotton Seed Hulls

Low Prices. CAKE AND MEAL Any Quantity

It Will Pay You to Get Our Quotations

Street & Graves, Houston, Texas

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

Eleven Yearling Bulls. One Six-Year-Old Bull.
Eleven Calves, Bull. Six Yearling Grade Bulls.
Ten Young Cows, Bred.
Ten Yearling Heifers.
Ten Calves, Heifers,

Above quarantine line. Free from ticks. Twelve miles northeast of Merkel, Texas.

A. B. CRANSTON, Merkel, Texas

SEEDS

We give Universal Premium Coupons with all orders

BLUE RIBBON COLLECTION

Comprises 15 Earliest Radishes, 12 Prize-Winning Beets, 13 Superior Lettuces, 14 Magnificent Tomatoes, 11 Luscious Melons and 16 Gorgeously Beautiful Flowers—in all, 81 Best Varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Warranted to please or your money refunded.

BUSINESS BUILDER

SEND 10 CENTS

to help pay postage and packing, and receive this remarkable collection of seeds, post-paid, together with our new, valuable, beautiful and instructive Seed Book.

Don't Wait. Write To-Day.

GREAT NORTHERN SEED COMPANY
319 Ross Street
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

Paloduro Park Plan Feasible

E. A. Paffrath Favors National Purchase of Site

The good which such a project would bring to the people of Texas and neighboring states and the desirability of the canon as a public park commends the Palo Duro national park project to E. A. (Pat) Paffrath as one of the best moves ever started in the Panhandle. Furthermore, he thinks that the scheme is logical and entirely feasible. In speaking of the canon as a site for the park, he said yesterday:

"There has been no move made, in my opinion, more important to the Panhandle country in particular and to the whole state of Texas than the move to have the national government purchase the Palo Duro canon for a game and timber reserve, dedicated as a national park. In this case as in many others, Texas has in her boundaries the most wonderful canon, so far as I know, in the civilized world, originating as it does in the rich, beautiful, fertile plains of the Amarillo country; a canon from four to twelve miles wide; from three to probably one thousand feet deep and forty miles long, holding within scenery equal to any other to be found in the United States, having many spring branches, well stocked with mountain trout and black-bass, and being well stocked with all of the wild game that ever were in this country, except perhaps buffalo, which can be readily supplied from Captain Goodnight's ranch. Climatic conditions are such that it is perhaps the most delightful and desirable position in the United States for such a park and it would be the most accessible of any in the United States, which would be a great benefit to all of the cities on both sides of the canon.

Attract People to Panhandle

"The proper development of this park would no doubt result in hundreds of thousands of people seeing these beautiful fertile plains of Texas, who would otherwise not know there was such a country. It would also result in thousands of people from Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana building their summer homes in some of the cities accessible to the canon. It would further result, in my opinion, in great educational institutions being built in the various cities in this part of the country, because of the favorable climatic conditions and healthfulness and good water, and because of the great revelation in natural history that the canon would afford to such educational institutions. Too much cannot be said in its advocacy, because it would result in immeasurable benefit to all civilization.

"Everybody that I have talked with on this question admits these facts, but I have found a few people in and out of Texas who are prejudiced, and some who are either prejudiced or uninformed, who seem to forget that Texas is in the United States and that the people of the entire United States are entitled to any benefit that might be acquired in Texas. The objection that some seem to raise is that Texas reserved these lands when she came into the union and that the national government should not buy the lands in Texas for that reason, notwithstanding the great facts herein set forth. These people seem not to know that the national government has purchased in the last few years in a number of instances lands for timber reservations, which lands, practically speaking, were valueless. These lands were bought by the national government from individuals, the national government issuing for same land script, locatable elsewhere in the United States on public lands.

"In my opinion it would have been much better had the national government paid for these lands in cold cash, instead of issuing script, which has been located by people receiving it, or by their assignees, in lands that should have been left open for actual settlement by the homeseekers of our country.

"Therefore I say in this case, that

the national government should pay in cold cash instead of land script for this land known as the Palo Duro canon in the Panhandle of Texas.

Texas Has No Public Lands

"Second: People say that Texas should set apart some of its lands in Southwestern Texas for a park of its own. Unquestionably these people are again misinformed. Texas does not own today a foot of public land. Texas as a state has long since parted with all of its public domain in payment of what the state of Texas owed to the school fund of Texas, which long since had been created by the founders of the government of Texas. Therefore, Texas has no lands to dedicate to a public park without buying it from the school fund.

"These facts should be ventilated so that the cloud of prejudice might disappear from the minds of the unfortunate people like the mirage when we approach it, and the fact that the national government has purchased lands for timber reserves should all be given publicity, so that the prejudice might too disappear, as does the mirage. The truth is what we want.

"The greatest good for all of the people is what should lie nearest to our hearts, and should always, in all of our acts, be uppermost in our minds, is my opinion. Therefore these facts should all be given all the publicity possible thruout the United States.

"This means so much to the whole people of Texas, that everybody should inform himself and use his influence with his representatives in congress, to get the national government to investigate the facts herein set forth, and make purchase of Palo Duro to the interest of all the people of the United States. This applies to everybody that lives in Texas, including all the railroads, and especially does this apply to the people who live, or have interest in the Panhandle of Texas."

HOUSEHOLD

Forcing the Child's Education

Some parents grieve because their children do not get on rapidly in their school work.

In most cases the parent is wrong. The old idea of pushing children in their school studies is no longer held by the best educators.

Most teachers hold with President G. Stanley Hall, who says "today children need retarding in their development more than they need pushing forward."

The utterance of such a sentiment would have been accounted heresy a few years ago.

President Hall says: "Precocity is the great danger now. Our children rush ahead and become adults before they should. The best way to broaden is to retard—to delay, to allow children to linger in their paradise and get the full benefit of the rich and manifold benefits of heredity."

This age is a faster one than that in which the child's parents were reared. There is danger lest the child learn too much, mature too rapidly.

Above all it must be remembered that education is a growth. Growth requires time. Education is development. Development comes by slow processes.

It is little less than a crime to cheat a child out of its childhood. And a child may be pushed out of the paradise it deserves to occupy by cramming it with information it cannot digest, by trying to force a culture that comes only with years.

The very first thing to be looked after in the education of the child is its physical health. First of all, make it a good, strong animal. You can't get mental power without physical power. Build up a good body. The strain of after years will test it to the utmost. There's danger in forcing the child's mind. You are likely not only to stunt the body, but also to blunt the faculties and even lower the moral strength of the child.

After good health, education consists in making a good working organ of the brain. A good brain, like a good body, must be slowly matured. It is built up by processes that require time. Mushrooms may be quickly grown, but not brains. Hothouse methods will not produce gray matter.

Do not try to force your child's education. Give the child time.—Rural Weekly.

HORTICULTURE

Formulas for Grafting Wax

A good grafting wax for outdoor work is made by the following formula: Resin, 4 or 5 parts, beeswax 1½ to 2 parts, linseed oil 1 to 1½ parts. This is melted in a mass, and when cool enough it may be drawn out into thin strips and applied by wrapping it firmly around the stock where the scion is inserted, or a more convenient mode of using this wax is to spread it while melted upon thin muslin or strong manila paper and when cool cut or tear in strips of convenient width for wrapping around the grafted stock.

Another formula that is used for indoor and outdoor work is as follows: Resin, 6 pounds; beeswax, 1 pound; linseed oil, 1 pint. Melt together, and when at the temperature of 180 degrees apply directly to the joints with a small bristle brush. In order to keep it at the proper consistency the vessel containing the wax may be placed in another vessel containing boiling water, which may be kept at this temperature by any convenient application of artificial heat.

Ashes as a Fertilizer

*Some useful information relative to the value of wood ashes as a fertilizer is given in a bulletin of the Kansas experiment station. According to this bulletin, an average sample of unleached wood ashes contains 7 per cent of potash and 2 per cent of phosphoric acid, which, at current retail prices of these plant foods, makes wood ashes worth about 5 cents per hundred pounds, or \$9 per ton. Besides the actual fertilizing value, by reason of the potash and phosphoric acid contained in the ashes, there is some value in the ashes simply from the power which potash has to make the nitrogen of the soil available for plants by the chemical action on the organic matter and humus in the soil.

The potash in ashes exists in a readily soluble form, and is thus immediately available for plant food. Ashes also contain a little magnesia and a considerable amount of carbonate of lime, which is of some importance because of its effect in improving the texture of heavy soils. The farmer can better afford to pay \$8 or \$10 a ton for good wood ashes than the usual rates for almost any potash fertilizer.

Leached ashes have rarely more than one per cent of potash and one-half per cent of phosphoric acid, which will make them worth \$1 or \$2 per ton as fertilizers, but on heavy soils they may often be applied with profit just for the loosening effect, and they are valuable as a top-dressing or mulch in fruit gardens.

Sifted coal ashes absorb liquids, fix volatile ammonia, prevent offensive odors, and are valuable as absorbents under hen roosts or in stables. Wood ashes should not be placed under hen roosts or in stables, because potash liberates the manure, and the ashes as fertilizers are deteriorated.

On vegetable soils, fruits and vegetables are benefited by liberal applications of wood ashes, and remarkable results have been obtained by the use of ashes on legume crops, especially clover and alfalfa.

Ashes are best applied in the spring, separately or in connection with phosphate fertilizers as a top-dressing. For cultivated crops the ashes should be spread broadcast after the land has been harrowed and made practically ready for the crop, and cultivated in by a light harrowing.

Wood ashes may be applied at the rate of twenty-five to fifty bushels, one thousand to two thousand pounds, to the acre. One ton of good wood ashes will contain about 140 pounds of potash and forty pounds of phosphoric acid.

Down on a southern plantation the Jairy boys were accustomed to do the milking squatting down in a primitive fashion until the owner introduced milking stools with other improvements. The boy who first sallied forth with the stool returned bruised and battered and with an empty pail. "I done my best, sah," he exclaimed. "Dat stool looked all right to me, but de blamed cow she won't sit on it!"

There are but few farmers who cannot keep ten cows on their farms. The time spent in caring for them and the products comes in the evening and morning when the farmer cannot work in the field.

Another reason why congressmen from the bleak and blizzardily west admire Washington is because we have a reasonable intermission between cold waves here.

To Show Texas Fruits and Nuts

State Association Will Meet in Abilene Jan. 15

ABILENE, Texas, Dec. 28.—E. J. Kyle, secretary of the State Horticultural society, has issued the following notice to fruit and nut growers of the state:

A joint mid-winter meeting of the Texas Horticultural Society and the Texas Nut Growers' Association will be held at Abilene, Jan. 15, 1908, for a three days' session.

This meeting promises to be of great interest to the Texas horticulturists. Some of the strongest and best posted horticulturists of the state will be on the program and interesting papers will be read and discussed.

The meeting to be held in a comparatively new section of your state; a region, however, that is rich in horticultural possibilities.

A large display of fruits and nuts will be made. The following prizes are offered:

Best display of pecans by amateur, from his neighborhood, \$20 worth of nursery stock, F. T. Ramsey, Austin, Texas.

Largest pecan, \$5; best quality of pecan, \$5; thinnest shelled pecan, \$5; best flavored pecan, \$5; pecan with largest percentage of meat, \$5; evidences of greatest yield from one tree, \$2.50; best hand sheller, \$10; best new pecan, i. e., one that has not yet been given a name and offered for sale by the nurserymen, \$10; also one Hollis and one Texas prolific pecan tree, M. E. Falkner, Waco, Texas.

Best display of canned goods put up with a home canner, \$10.

Variety of goods, quality, material and neatness of package to be considered.

Best display of fruit in exhibition jars, \$5; best display of fresh fruit, \$5; best exhibition of preserved fruit, \$10.

Best display of fresh vegetables, \$5. At least twelve nuts shall constitute an exhibit.

Pecans shall be presented as they come from the tree; i. e., without any artificial polish, etc.

The cash prizes have been offered by the generous citizens of Abilene.

Exhibits must not be removed until 3:30 o'clock the afternoon of Jan. 18.

E. J. KYLE,
Secretary-Treasurer State Horticultural Society.

Dairy Dots

Dairymen should not neglect to put in a piece of corn for extra feed when the fall pastures become short. It will pay.

A bull is about as dangerous a pet as a grizzly bear, and the man who handles one without a nose stick is risking his life every time he does it.

Even if a farmer cannot afford a purebred herd of cows he can afford a purebred bull, and in time, with the right selection he can have a good herd.

To use brine for salting butter is not feasible except when very light salting is wanted. It takes the salt itself to make good, marketable butter.

How can we expect an underfed cow to produce a full supply of milk? Might as well expect to put 100 bushels of corn through the sheller and expect 110 bushels from the spout, to say nothing of the cobs.

The good milch cows are not the ones carrying a large amount of flesh. They cannot produce milk and flesh at the same time. But they need good feed just the same. A cow is a factory where the raw material in the shape of hay and grain is taken in and converted into milk. Farmers should see that there is plenty of raw material supplied to keep the factory running.

FOR SALE

1,280 acres adjoining
Sanderson, Texas.

T. H. YOUNG

CRADDOCK

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

Cotton Mill Is Planned Here

Farmers' Union and Factory Club Hold Meeting

Members of the Farmers' Union and Factory Club are in session Monday planning to co-operate in the forming of a company with capital of \$500,000 to build a big cotton mill at Fort Worth, the first of a series of mills to be built under the watchful eye of the union and operated by the union or allied interests.

A number of sites are in view, among them being lots in North, South and West Fort Worth. The Factory Club offers the site and will give substantial assistance in promoting the enterprise.

The plan for raising funds is to issue stock to the amount of \$500,000, forming a regular stock company. Shares will sell at \$1 each and only members of the union will be eligible as shareholders. There are about 4,500 county and precinct organizations in the state and thru these the stock will be offered to the individual members.

Big Sums Offered

Several individual wealthy farmers have offered to back the proposition to the amount of \$10,000 or more and it is thought there will be little difficulty in promoting the enterprise.

It is the aim to establish a series of mills thruout the state for the manufacture of a large percentage of the Texas cotton output, thus keeping a large amount of Texas money at home and also aiding in obtaining higher prices for the product. The scheme is being watched not only here but in the money centers owing to the effect it will have upon prices. Market people and brokers are also affected on account of its general effect.

Neill Finds Conspiracy

President D. J. Neill has become certain that there is a well-organized conspiracy among some persons interested in the cotton market to mislead the farmers and get them to sell against the advice of the union leaders. A report that has attracted his attention is that a certain company, which is buying and building warehouses all over the south, has the backing of the union.

Sunday he made the statement that enough evidence had reached him to warrant his assertion that a powerful and far-reaching combination outside the Farmers' Union is endeavoring to get control of and usurp the official functions of its officers, thereby subverting the true principles of co-operation and turning it to the profit of a few organized conspirators.

Warns Farmers

He warns the farmers of the country not to be misled into walking into the net spread for them. He says he wishes to raise the alarm at once. In his statement he says:

"I am going to the Memphis meeting Jan. 7, and I expect to apprise the entire membership of the nation, and drive these meddlesome grafters to the jungles, whence they will never be heard of again.

"The Farmers Union of Texas has made a fair and an honest fight and as long as I am at the head of this organization no man is powerful

enough to put up any jobs on the membership.

"Our plans have not had a fair test this year. The financial flurry that was precipitated early in the fall was purposely arranged to defeat and delay the victory of the farmers of the south and if possible discourage them and break down their organization. I know the loyal farmers are not to blame, and the union is not responsible for the banks closing and the money stringency.

"We Will Win Yet"

"I am very hopeful yet, and I know there is nothing that will defeat us in receiving 15 cents for our cotton, but the combination of the money panic and the organized power of the exchange gambler and speculator. These special interests dare not come out in the open and fight. There is a campaign of stealth, seduction and betrayal.

"They aim to reinstate the gambling bucket shops and exchanges in Texas and if possible stop the agitation in other states. But we are on to their little game. All union men are hereby warned to not be caught in their meshes.

"As president of the Farmers' Union of Texas, I feel that I am placed on guard to protect and defend your interest.

"I have been threatened, insulted and slandered by your enemies, and they say they intend to block me. I entered this office an honest, old farmer, with a good name and character, and I do not intend to be bought, bulldozed or browbeaten, or suffer this organization to be delivered into the hands of the Philistines."

To Finance Holding of Crop

It is the ultimate purpose of the Texas Bank and Investment Company of Houston, which is allied with the Farmers' Union, to handle the entire holding crop of the state. The cashier of the institution is visiting in this city and it is from him that the information emanates.

The institute at the present time is capitalized at \$250,000, but this in another year will be increased to \$1,000,000.

President Neill Surprised

In answer to a rumor which has been circulated during the last few days that individual members of the Farmers' Union have been negotiating for the purchase of a lot at Seventh and Rusk streets for a suitable building for national and state headquarters, President Neill makes the statement that he knows nothing of any such plans. He further remarks he is at a loss to understand from whence the rumor came.

Disking Alfalfa

F. W. Barber of Nebraska has been raising and experimenting with alfalfa for sixteen years. In a contribution to a Western paper he says:

We always disk our alfalfa every year, after it is one year old, and have found it paid us to do so. It saves the ground from becoming sod-bound. It splits the crown of the plant and thus thickens the stand and increases the yield. In case grasshoppers have laid their eggs in the field a good disking will expose the eggs to the weather and increase the chances of their destruction. This year has been very dry in this part of Nebraska and we have been asked several times why our alfalfa was better than other pieces that were in the immediate neighborhood and subject to almost identically the same conditions. Our only reply is that we are the only ones who almost always disk the alfalfa, at least once a year. This spring my son raised the question of the disking benefits and I suggested leaving a part of one field without disking. He, in speaking of it a few days ago, said he was satisfied that the disked portion of the field yields better alfalfa. We have good success in patching up a field where the spot has lost all its alfalfa. Plow it shallow, disk around thoroly and seed, harrow it once over. Do this about May 1 and you will have a stand. Will say here, as in sowing a new field, that our soil does not do well for deep plowing, as alfalfa roots desire to reach solid ground as quickly as possible, then, when dry weather comes, they are not affected by it. In a soil less porous deeper plowing might injure the prospect of securing a good stand. We always cut four times and last year cut five crops. Our fourth crop is over knee high now. A good pasture crop will grow after this fourth crop is cut. We have had 150 acres and will have more next year. Last year we cut down our acreage, because of floods of two years ago, as our land is all bottom lands, but are seeding back again.

William T. Stead says America is going into the jaws of the Japanese lion. He's another nature faker.



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.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Diversify your crops. Get out of the ruts. Look about you and study and compare conditions. Have the farmers been plodding along for generations raising the same crops? Then be the first man in your neighborhood to break away from these old conditions. Is the land hilly and thin? Then stop trying to raise grain crops and set out an orchard. Do this gradually and at small annual expense of time and money. In only three years your peach trees will be bringing you an income. Don't say you are too old to plant an orchard. I knew a man to say fifteen years ago that he was too old to plant trees, and he is still hale and hearty, and could have garnered a number of fine crops by this time besides increasing the value of the land, which he could have sold.

Don't go to the trouble of planting trees and then neglect them. If you planted any trees this fall, see that the wire labels are taken off. Sometimes the label splits off, leaving only the wire, which may escape notice. Watch for it, for it will certainly kill the tree. See that the stems are protected from the rabbits. Tying them with paper is cheap and effective. See to the fences that they are in condition to keep out stock. Stock will ruin a tree in winter which they would not notice in the summer when there is plenty of grass. A large portion of young trees are annually destroyed by absence of a little care.

All flowers and shrubs are benefited by a mulch during the winter. Throw manure around them. They will store up plant food during warm spells and will start out in the spring much more vigorous. Young shade trees thus treated will grow faster and give shade quicker. The lawn should have a top dressing of manure and by spring the roots will have absorbed all its strength. Next summer will show results.

While you are thinking about fixing up for winter, don't forget the apple trees. Unless these are protected, rabbits and mice are apt to kill some of your finest trees during the winter.

The secret of keeping apples and vegetables in good condition is to keep them cool until they are ready to be placed into winter quarters. Nov. 1 is too early to store fruit and vegetables for winter. Leave them out under a shed, with just enough hay or straw to keep them from freezing.

The main thing in keeping apples or potatoes during winter is to keep them cold until real cold weather comes on. The damage is usually done during the early winter, when cold and warm days are likely to alternate.

What Milk Costs

In a year's observation and record keeping with the dairy cows, their feed, etc., Cornell University finds the cost of producing milk as follows:

With a fairly good herd, carefully fed and kept, milk can be produced for 5 cents a hundred pounds, and fat for 16 cents a pound for the cost of the food consumed.

That individuals of the same breed vary more widely in milk and butter production than do the breeds themselves.

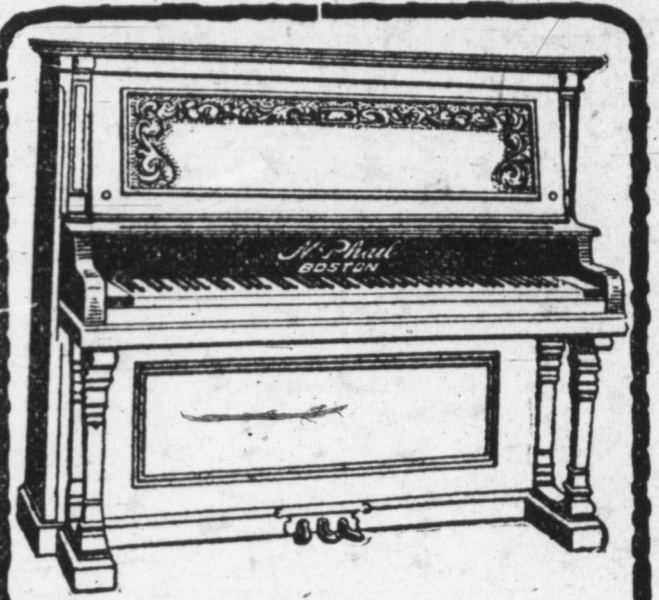
The large animals consumed less pounds of dry material per 1,000 pounds live weight a day than did the smaller animals.

That in general the best yields of fat were obtained from cows that gave at least a fairly large flow of milk.

In general, the cows consuming the most food produced both milk and fat at the lowest rate.

For the production of milk and fat there is no food as cheap as good pasture grass.

The oldest of the Scottish peers is the earl of Wemyss, who is now in his eighty-ninth year and who has lived in the reigns of five sovereigns. He is still a very active man and very fond of shooting, fishing and motoring. He makes frequent speeches in the house of lords.



WORLD FAMOUS
WESTBROOK PIANO
Only \$85
READ OUR PLAN!

WHY PAY A DEALER TO ORDER YOUR PIANO?

We save you \$150 at a single stroke, by selling you direct, and cutting out all dealers', agents' and other middlemen's profits, commissions and expense of handling.

The whole story is in our 1908 Piano Book, which you should send for, no matter what piano you think of getting.

You owe it to your musical education and that of your family to read this Book.

SEND FOR THE BOOK TODAY

Will A. Watkin Co.
DALLAS, TEXAS.



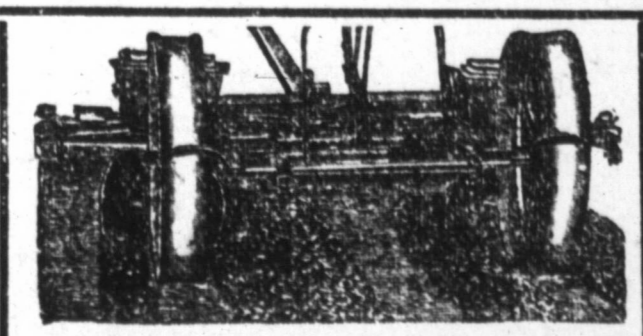
\$1.00 ROUND TRIP
Between
FORT WORTH and DALLAS

Over
THE INTERURBAN

Dec. 24, 25 and 31, 1907, and Jan. 1, 1908. Cars will run every half hour between the two cities Dec. 21 to Dec. 25 inclusive.



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



The Kemper Disc Furrow Opener
Will increase the yield of corn, cane or cotton 25 per cent. Guaranteed to pay for itself in one day. Works on any Planter. Write for circular and prices. **WALKER MFG. CO.,** 84 12th st., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Shorthorn Bulls
For sale 300 good ones, one and two years old. Range bred, above quarantine. **L. S. McDOWELL,** Big Springs, Texas.

Making Good.

There is no way of making lasting friends like "Making Good," and Doctor Pierce's medicines well exemplify this, and their friends, after more than two decades of popularity, are numbered by the hundreds of thousands. They have "made good" and they have not made drunkards.

A good, honest, square-deal medicine of known composition is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It still enjoys an immense sale, while most of the preparations that have come into prominence in the earlier period of its popularity have "gone by the board" and are never more heard of. There must be some reason for this long-time popularity and that is to be found in its superior merits. When once given a fair trial for weak stomach, or for liver and blood affections, its superior curative qualities are soon manifest; hence it has survived and grown in popular favor, while scores of less meritorious articles have suddenly flashed into favor for a brief period and then been as soon forgotten.

For a torpid liver with its attendant indigestion, dyspepsia, headache, perhaps dizziness, foul breath, nasty coated tongue, with bitter taste, loss of appetite, with distress after eating, nervousness and debility, nothing is so good as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's an honest, square-deal medicine with all its ingredients printed on bottle-wrapper—no secret, no hocus-pocus humbug, therefore don't accept a substitute that the dealer may possibly make a little bigger profit. Insist on your right to have what you call for.

Don't buy Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription expecting it to prove a "cure-all." It is only advised for woman's special ailments. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Less advertised than some preparations sold for like purposes, its sterling curative virtues still maintain its position in the front ranks, where it stood over two decades ago. As an invigorating tonic and strengthening nerve it is unequalled. It won't satisfy those who want "booze," for there is not a drop of alcohol in it.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, the original Little Liver Pills, although the first pill of their kind in the market, still lead, and when once tried are ever afterwards in favor. Easy to take as candy—one to three a dose. Much imitated but never equaled.

HOW HE GOT THE PRIZE**Banner Corn Produced by Keeping Everlastingly at It**

J. M. Cantey, in discussing the subject of the banner corn section of the state, and how the prize corn was grown, at the Marion county, Indiana, Institute, gave an item of the history of Mr. Gray, a successful corn-growing farmer in Cass county.

This farmer began by reading agricultural books and papers. He then hunted up some first-class seed, the best he could find. He planted some of the best of this seed in a plot in the southwest corner of the field, to grow seed corn for the next season. He then improved the seed by selection, till he secured a strain that he sells at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 a bushel. He took a first prize at the national corn show at Chicago from that section of the state. He made a careful study of his business, just as a merchant must do if he succeeds. His land was put in the best possible condition, the cultivation was as nearly perfect as he could make it, and there were no pains spared in selecting and preserving the seed. The plan is simple, but successful.

MELSON-DRAUGHON BUSINESS College

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.

Buy the Hereford Stock

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

FRANK GOOD,
Sparenberg, Texas.

CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, - - Texas

Smugglers Find Game Losing One**El Paso Officials Seize Large Quantities of Goods****INGENUOUS TRICKS FAIL****Women in Many Instances Attempt to Bring Taxable Articles Across Border Without Paying Duty**

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 28.—Customs Collector A. L. Sharpe has just shipped 65,000 cigarettes, 7,500 cigars, sixty gallons of toquila and several cases of bottled liquors to the deputy collector of customs in San Antonio for sale at auction. The goods were confiscated here from smugglers during the last few months and are sent to an interior port for sale for the reason that they bring better prices than on the border. They will net more than double what they would bring at a sale in El Paso, even after the freight is paid on them.

Most of the seized goods represent small seizures at different times during the year and the toquila in the barrel is made up of broken packages taken away from Mexicans caught wading the river or crossing the bridges, all poured into one receptacle and sold as bulk toquila.

Mexicans are ingenious in their attempts to smuggle their favorite firewater (and toquila is correctly named when it is called firewater), for it puts the biggest jag on a man he ever had, and a fighting jag, too, and customs officers have lots of trouble to get the stuff away from smugglers.

While the sales of smuggled goods represent many seizures, they do not represent many arrests, for the customs officers are easy on the majority of the offenders and do not prosecute criminally unless an offender becomes chronic or the violation is flagrantly intentional. In most cases the offender is simply detained for a few hours, sometimes only for a few minutes, and is then allowed to go, the smuggled goods being confiscated. The customs officers have the most trouble with the Mexicans in the matter of smuggling liquors and the greatest trouble with Americans in the matter of smuggling drawnwork, silks and such articles.

Smuggling of Cigars

American men, too, frequently attempt to smuggle cigars. An El Pasoan or a "street car tourist," as a person is called who stops over here and pays a visit to Juarez, is allowed by the customs collector to bring back 25 cents worth of cigars and curios to the amount of \$1, and the latter does not include any article of silk or linen—merely pottery, carved canes and articles coming purely under the head of curios. Many women, however, residents and visitors, attempt to smuggle silk hose, silk goods and silk shawls across the border, many times on the advice of some shopkeeper in Mexico, and they generally come to grief, for the customs officials have some of their number in civilian clothing on the opposite side of the river most of the time to spot people who visit the stores and seem to be buying, and these are accurately described by telephone to the men on the international bridge and the suspect removed and searched when the street car reaches the station and stops for the inspection.

Several inspectors, one of them a woman for the purpose of searching women suspects, are always on duty at the two bridges connecting the two cities and many people are searched every twenty-four hours and everything they have if they are attempting to smuggle it, is forfeited. If a smuggler happens to be in a rig or on horseback, the government can, if the officers wish, forfeit animal or rig or both and sell them along with the confiscated goods. This is seldom done, however, except in the cases of Mexican butchers, many of whom make a practice of smuggling meats over the river for their customers. When one of them is arrested all his belongings are forfeited and he is prosecuted vigorously.

Tricks of Tourists

In some instances a tourist crosses the river and makes a few purchases and then hires some poor Mexican to attempt to smuggle the articles across. Where the officers get a tip or happen to suspect such a proceeding, they allow the Mexican to make the delivery, but follow him to the hotel and to the

room of the culprit in whose services he is working and arrest both the Mexican and the briber. The briber is always prosecuted and the Mexican if he is an old offender. If not, he may be allowed to go on promise of future good behavior, but never the man who induced the smuggling. More than a dozen such cases are prosecuted at every term of Federal court, and Judge Maxey generally assesses a rather heavy fine.

Many people get into trouble at the international line from laboring under the old belief that a broken box of cigars or a bottle of liquor that has been opened can be readily taken past the customs officers. Shopkeepers in Mexico will admit that such is the case when asked and sometimes volunteer the information, but the person who accepts this as a fact will be in hard lines at the border. The importation of liquors except in lots of more than five gallons and cigars in lots of less than 500 is absolutely prohibited, but a tourist coming from the interior of Mexico or a resident of Mexico coming into the United States can bring 100 cigars or a bottle of liquor (and they do not have to open either package) for personal use.

Allowed \$100 Worth

A tourist who has been into Mexico on a pleasure trip, on returning to this country, is also granted the privilege of bringing in, duty free, articles of any sort to the value of \$100, but he must make oath that they are for his personal use, and if he fails to apply them to such use he is liable to subsequent arrest and prosecution. And to prove his good faith he must have the articles pretty well selected, and cannot, for instance, bring in \$100 worth of drawnwork, the pride of the average American woman's heart. It must be an assorted collection of stuff.

This is only for bona fide tourists and not for the man or woman who, passing thru to California from the south, east or north, stops over here for a day and spends a nickel to cross the river to Juarez and see the sights. Such people are entitled to bring over nothing under the law, but the secretary of the treasury permits the customs officers to pass a quarter's worth of cigars (which means five cigars as good as any that sell for a dime in American cities) or curios to the value of \$1. Anything else must be smuggled, and smuggling is dangerous, for it is nine times out of ten that the smuggler will be caught and have his goods forfeited, and he may be arrested and put to a great deal of trouble.

Can't Fool Inspectors

The inspectors do not search every person on a car, but they have a trained eye and can generally tell when their questions are truthfully answered. Suspects are pulled from the car and searched, and once in a while, but at no stated interval, everybody on some car is removed and searched. This keeps all on the qui vive and all are afraid to load up with contraband articles while on the foreign soil, no matter what a straight, honest face some of them can keep when fibbing to the inspector, lest they happen to be caught in the net when it is tossed out in this manner.

Many schemes are resorted to by smugglers, especially women, but with them the most favorite scheme is to hide some piece of very choice silk in the bosom of a shirt waist or to pin a shawl or serape around the petticoat, beneath the top skirt. Then they imagine that they are secure and begin congratulating themselves on being the original inventors of a plan to beat the customs inspectors, when in fact this is the first thing the woman at the bridge thinks of when a suspect is turned over to her. She first opens the shirt waist and then looks for the goods pinned to the petticoat. "It is ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that if a woman hasn't something hidden away in either of these fashions," said the inspector, "that she has no smuggled goods about her and is innocent and wronged against in being taken from the car with her honesty in question, but every woman seems to think it such an ingenious way of hiding contraband goods that she is more than surprised when I catch her."

Men have a great habit of filling their hats with cigars and imagining themselves secure and safe. They also think they have the smuggling game down to a science when they slip a box of cigars up the back under the coat and sit down complacently in a car and lean back as contentedly as if they had never had a trouble in the world. These are the men the inspector generally pats on the back as he passes down the side of the car or whose hats he accidentally jostles as he feints a fall. Frequently to jostle a man's hat on the car at the bridge means to produce a rain of cigars and in almost every case it means the bringing to light of a box of cigars under the coat to tap a contented looking man, cuddled away in a corner, on

Grain Trust Foe Ends Own Life**Tom Worrell Found Dead in Lincoln, Neb.**

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 28.—Tom Worrell, who busted the Nebraska Grain Trust, committed suicide in his office at Lincoln last night, the body not being discovered until this afternoon. He had taken two ounces of carbolic acid.

Worrell was formerly in the grain business in Omaha but was forced out by the grain trust. He then wrote a book, "The Grain Trust Exposed," and supplied such evidence to the attorney general that the trust was dissolved by the supreme court.

Worrell brought suit against individual members of the grain trust for large sums and was on the point of winning when the grain trust settled the case out of court by paying heavily. Worrell wrote several letters before drinking the acid. He gave as his reasons that he had such severe pains in his head that he could stand them no longer.

the back and ask him in a friendly way what he has. He will answer, "Nothing!" but the inspector is usually wise and takes him off.

The ways are many and devious by which smugglers attempt to get the best of Uncle Sam, but Uncle Sam has some inspectors about as smooth as the average greenhorn smuggler from the interior and many wish they hadn't tried.

BANKERS ORGANIZED**Nucleus of National Fraternal Order Founded at Haskell**

HASKELL, Texas, Dec. 28.—A fraternal organization known as the Independent Order of Fraternal Bankers has been started at this place. A charter has been applied for and granted. The national headquarters will be located at Haskell, Haskell county, Texas. The promoters state that the organization will be purely fraternal and will provide for life and accident insurance and sick benefits. It will provide for the care of its old and infirm members and its widows and orphans and for the building of a widows and orphans' home.

The following are the names of the incorporators and of the national officers: J. C. Scott, DeLeon, Texas, past judge; H. S. Barry, Carbon, Texas, judge; J. S. Hale, Stamford, advisor; D. G. Hampton, Dublin, Texas, orator; John Lovett, Carbon, Texas, cashier; Judge W. C. Jackson, Haskell, Texas, councillor and general attorney; Elmer Wren, Munday, Texas, guide; Joseph Collins, Gorman, Texas, sentinel; Jack Paul, Comanche, Texas, guard; Dr. D. L. Cummings, Haskell, Texas, supreme medical examiner.

The promoters of this organization state that they have every assurance of success. The organization expects to soon publish a paper at this place as a national organ.

SHIPPING OVER**1,850 Cars Out of Belle Fourche This Season**

BELLE FOURCHE, Mont., Dec. 30.—The last shipment of cattle has been made from Belle Fourche for the season of 1907, although there may be a few small lots to go later. Contrary to expectations the shipping this season has been nearly as large as last season, and had it not been for the recent break in prices the number of cars would have exceeded that of last year. In the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty cars of cattle billed to ship were taken back to the range and will be held until next season.

The service given by the Northwestern has been superior to that of any other road handling range stock, as is shown by the fact that this year cattle have been brought here that last year were shipped from Evarts, Dickenson and Miles City. The feed and water has been good along the various trails leading to Belle Fourche, and stockmen in this part of the country have learned that, barring accidents, stock brought here receives the very best of treatment.

According to the San Francisco Call, a Butte, Mont., man named Spender has just married a Miss Money, and, strange to say, he has no title and she is no heiress.

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 Building, Eighth and Throckmorton streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

Subscription Price:
One year, in advance.....\$1.50

Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

OFFICERS:

President—L. T. Pryor...San Antonio
First V-P.—Richard Walsh...Palodura
Second V-P.—J. H. P. Davis...Richmond
Secretary—H. E. Crowley...Fort Worth
Asst. Sec'y.—Berkely Spiller...Ft Worth
Treasurer—S. B. Burnett...Fort Worth

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

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

AGRICULTURE IN 1907

THE close of 1907 and the natural inclination to review its history in different lines calls attention to the remarkable progress made in Texas during the past year in the realm of agriculture.

1907 has been a year of development, improvement and organization. It has not been the best year Texas has seen for raising crops, but it has been the best year Texas has ever seen for the awakening of intelligent knowledge of what Texas can do in an agricultural line when systematic effort is made.

Most of the wheat crop was destroyed by greenbugs early in the season. This did not discourage the farmers in the wheat belt, who planted cotton and other crops. As a result, the wheat failure caused no lasting hardship. The cotton crop is much below that of 1906, yet the shortage was confined to no one district. There was less complaint of the boll weevil in 1907 than in 1908. The light yield was general, but in no section was it so severe that there was a total loss. The only reasons for the light yield were climatic. In North Texas the first systematic efforts to combat the boll weevil by hard work were made in 1907. Prizes were offered in some communities for the greatest number of infected bolls that could be gathered in a single week. This sent boys and girls into the fields and wherever the weevil had done its work the bolls were picked off, thrown into a sack, and after they had been weighed, were burned. In some sections the farmers used light drags, made of tree branches, which were driven over the rows of cotton, sweeping the weevil off to the ground. These efforts were all rewarded and in no case where either method was tried was a total failure from the weevil reported.

In 1907, for the first time, serious attention was turned to the possibilities of peanut raising. A peanut factory for handling the nuts and extracting their oil, was opened at Terrell. Peanut raising was tried successfully in many communities, notably in Jones county, further west than peanuts had ever been raised before. Jones county

farmers devoted 3,000 acres to the crop which averaged from seventy-five bushels an acre upward. 1908 will see many more acres devoted to peanuts than ever before.

Much attention was devoted in 1907 to alfalfa, especially in the Panhandle. The ease with which alfalfa can be raised, the number of times it can be harvested, and the uniformly good prices which prevail for the hay, encourage more attention to this valuable forage crop. It has been found that irrigation is not necessary to make alfalfa raising a success. The value of alfalfa as a rough feed for hogs is more and more being recognized. Many Panhandle hogs were sold on the Fort Worth market during the past year, which were raised on alfalfa and finished on milo maize, a crop that is easy to produce anywhere in Texas.

The possibilities of sugar beets are just beginning to attract attention as the year closes. Samples of beets raised in Jones county have been found to contain a high percentage of sugar. Beets are also raised successfully in many parts of the Panhandle, and tests of these show the product equal to that of Colorado. It is not unlikely one or more beet sugar factories will be located in Texas during 1908.

Dairying in Texas received its first real impetus in 1907 by the establishment of two model dairy farms in the state. One of these is at Denison and is under direct supervision of the bureau of animal industry. Its object is to teach practical dairying to farmers of Texas. The other experimental farm is under the state's direction at College Station. A strong effort is being made to interest new settlers in the Panhandle, especially those coming from Iowa, Wisconsin and other states where dairying is a profitable industry, in its possibilities for Texas. Two northern companies have already sent representatives to Amarillo to look over the field preparatory to establishing creameries.

Hog raising has not received all the attention that it should, yet much improvement has been made. Records at Fort Worth show that 23,000 less light hogs were slaughtered in 1907 than in 1906, the difference being more than made up in a heavier class of pork. Packing figures for 1907 show approximately 15,000 more hogs packed at Fort Worth than in 1906. An encouraging sign was the many new varieties of hogs exhibited in large numbers at the Dallas and San Antonio fairs, Tamworths, Duroc Jerseys, improved Chesters were shown in numbers, as well as the familiar Berkshires and Poland Chinas.

A decided improvement in the sheep and wool industry was shown by the awakened interest in mutton and wool raising by many farmers who have heretofore never shared any profits from this source. Good prices for wool and a steady market for mutton at Fort Worth were largely responsible for this interest. The Texas Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association was revived and given new life at San Antonio, and in addition a sheep and goat breeders' association has been formed in Southwest Texas to promote the industry in that section.

In the line of hog raising, much interest has been shown in Johnson county, where the meeting of the state swine breeders' association is scheduled for the first week in January. This will undoubtedly be the largest meeting of the kind ever held in the state. At a meeting to be held in Amarillo, also the first week in January, efforts to

stimulate hog raising in the Panhandle will be made.

Poultry has not been neglected. A very gratifying show, especially in the character of exhibits, was held at Fort Worth. Smaller shows have been held in many other towns of the state.

Organization along agricultural lines has been very active during 1907. The Central West Texas Association of Commercial Clubs, formed at Abilene in June, is really an association of men interested in building up the towns in that section, but a large part of their efforts is devoted to improved agriculture and securing more agricultural settlers. This association has had much success since its founding and it maintains an agricultural exhibit in Fort Worth for the purpose of interesting possible settlers in that section.

In Amarillo, the first week in January, efforts will be made to organize the commercial clubs of the Panhandle along the lines of the West Texas Association. These two associations will represent the most aggressive thought of men living in a territory of approximately 50,000 square miles, or nearly as much as the entire state of Iowa.

The interest in good roads grew slowly but steadily during 1907. The realm of the split-log drag was pushed further west and southwest than ever before in the history of the state.

Truck growers formed organizations in many communities heretofore not so favored, and 1908 will be marked by more systematic efforts at marketing than ever before. Fruit raising is also being pushed farther west. Excellent commercial apples were raised in 1907 in Eastland and Jones counties, while Brewster county sent a remarkable exhibit to the San Antonio fair.

Commissioner Milner made laudable efforts during the year to further interest the farmers in organization. In many places he spoke himself, while in others, members of the state Agricultural and Mechanical college staff were furnished to make addresses.

Commissioner Milner's best work of the year was sending out blanks to county assessors all over the state for the purpose of getting accurate and comprehensive agricultural statistics, the first effort of the kind ever made. This work was provided for by the last legislature and it is to be regretted that no compensation was provided for the assessors for doing this extra work. It is not unlikely that Commissioner Milner will be able to present the matter in such form to the next legislature that a definite appropriation for securing and publishing agricultural statistics will be made. The provision of the last legislature for licensing gins and requiring their owners to furnish statistics to the state at regular intervals was put into effect and proved of much value.

The increase of agricultural acreage in Texas was greater in 1907 than for many years past, and it is unfortunate no statistics are available. The only indication of its extent is shown in the enormous cattle receipts at Fort Worth, passing 1,000,000 head as a direct result of cleaning up the range, and turning the grass over to the farmer. Many contracts for sales of ranch land to farmers became effective in 1907 and 1908 will see growing crops on thousands of acres which before raised only mesquite.

Texas agricultural progress in 1907 has been steady and distinct. If its rate is maintained thru 1908 and 1909, the census of 1910 will show the most

astonishing gains in Texas ever recorded for any one state in the history of the union.

OUR SHRINKING BEEF SUPPLY

THERE is some source for congratulation in the fact that during the year 1907 Fort Worth has attained rank as second in the world's markets for veal, but it is to be remembered that such a record was not made without a price.

To date over 314,000 calves have been sold here while only 284,000 have been sold at Kansas City. Chicago alone surpassed Fort Worth as a calf market during 1907. When it is remembered that Fort Worth as a market is only 5 years old, while Chicago's market has been established for fifty years, the record is astonishing. During the year Chicago has slaughtered over 400,000 calves.

No reason can be attributed for Fort Worth's big gain in calf sales, except that of diminishing herds all over Texas. A large per cent of the calves slaughtered this year stands for what would be a normal supply of yearlings next fall. In the general prosperity of the state most people have overlooked the ruthless manner in which our future cattle supply is being wiped out. Already the Fort Worth packers realize that the problem of beef supply is going to be serious in another year or two. Ranches have been cut up at a tremendous rate during 1907 and farms have taken their place. Our faulty system of state statistics prevents knowing exact figures, but it is safe to say that agriculture in Texas took during 1907, the greatest spurt it ever has made in the state's history. Herds were sold off the range to make room for the farmer who had only a fraction of the cattle the stockman owned before he came.

Fort Worth's 1,000,000 cattle receipts record for 1907 is made up largely of cows and calves. In other words Texas has been realizing in 1907 on a crop not due for another twelve months.

1908 will see the beginning of a real cattle shortage in Texas. It is too late now to take steps which can produce any appreciable effect before 1909. It is estimated that during the past year 300,000 cattle have been moved out and marketed from the Panhandle alone.

In time Texas as an agricultural state will produce more marketable cattle than it did as a range state. But that time is not yet, and for the next year or two the beef consumer will have to pay the price for a too quick clean-up of the range.

The only reasonable solution for preventing a beef famine is to provide meat that can be matured more quickly than beef, in other words, the remedy lies in turning to hogs and sheep.

This paper has before pointed out that Fort Worth has packed during 1907, an increase of approximately only 10,000 hogs over last year. The increase ought to have been 100,000. The packers are trying to foster a demand for mutton, and there is a general revival of sheep raising in many sections of the state. But unless more hogs and many more are raised in 1908, and Texas people show in the future more appetite for mutton than they have in the past, there is going to be a meat famine in Texas, and consumers, as well as producers, will suffer by it.

The last man to be convinced that money is no longer tight is the one who owes you some.
Angel cake was never known to better any man's disposition.

POULTRY

Poultry Points

One quickly finds the word grit written all over the poultry business in black letters. It seems to be quite a necessary element to successful poultry raising.

A careful record of all the events during the season that have any bearing on the success or failure is a good plan to follow, as it will materially assist the following season.

If no account has ever been kept of the number of eggs received from a certain number of hens, one will be surprised at how the number will pile up if a record is made each day.

Of course, the poultry business will be overdone for some people, but not for those with the right stuff in them. While the supply is increasing at a rapid rate the demand is increasing even more rapidly.

A fowl that is inclined to sit about and put on fat excessively is not a profitable one to keep, but is a good one to market. She seldom lays any eggs, and as a fat boarder simply eats up feed to no purpose.

There's no vacation for the poultryman as poultry growing is pretty much of an every-day business. Even the trifling details must have strict attention. Sanitation must be promoted; lice and mites must be held in subjection; water supplied regularly; all of which means work if success is attained.

Are your hens paying their way? How much profit are your poultry making for you?

For green feed for poultry there is nothing so good as alfalfa or clover chopped up fine, steamed and then fed as a mash. Poultry will thrive on it, and the eggs will keep coming right along thru the winter.

About the best investment that one can make this month is a half day's work in fixing up the hen house. With eggs around 35 cents a dozen it will pay to keep the hens laying. Let in sunshine, clean up and whitewash and provide clover, grit and dust. Then wait for results.

An Indiana woman gets eggs right along during the winter from her Plymouth Rocks. She has a comfortable house for them, and she feeds them clover hay twice a day. She says they eat up everything but the coarse stems.

The St. Louis Poultry and Pet Stock Dealers' Association held the first annual show at 1107 Pine street, St. Louis, with 150 exhibitors and 1,500 birds. The show continued a week and was well attended.

At the St. Louis Poultry and Pet Stock show G. W. Kittridge, chief engineer of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, entered a homing pigeon claiming the longest flight. The distance claimed is 1,000 miles.

SHEEP

BEET PULP FOR SHEEP

The feeding of sugar beet pulp to sheep has become an important factor in the production of wealth, and where there is no factory, the sheep are frequently turned into the field and allowed to do the harvesting themselves. It has been found that when fed with alfalfa, the proportion being about two-thirds of pulp and one-third of hay, the ration puts sheep in fine condition. In some of the sugar beet sections the supply of pulp cannot meet the demands of sheep feeders who have grown to know its value.

Sheep take to the fresh or cured pulp greedily when it is first offered them and each will consume from ten to twelve pounds a day. Old ewes will consume a little more, but there is more profit in them, because they can be bought for less money. Experienced feeders claim that pulp has a feeding value of \$1.75 to \$3.25 a ton and when it is considered that the pulp can be purchased at 40 cents a

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.

Texas Needs More Poultry



The great American hen, whose products in 1907 reached the enormous value of \$600,000,000.

ton, one can realize the profit to be made in feeding this product.

Pulp keeps indefinitely and many feeders prefer to use it after fermentation. Stock fed on it do not need water.

The demand for mutton and wool in America, is far in advance of the supply and will be for years to come, as the demand increases faster than the increase in the number of sheep. Last year we paid to foreign countries for wool and woolen goods the vast sum of \$63,500,000. The breeding of sheep in the west offers a most inviting field for practical men who are willing to give to it their entire attention.

SHEEP IMPROVE RANGE

Mr. Delfelder, president of the Wyoming Wool Growers, says: "It has long been claimed and generally believed, that sheep are a detriment to a public stock range, this claim even going to the length of saying that a range, sheep pastured, is a range ruined. It has now been fully demonstrated, however, that sheep pasturage is an actual benefit instead of a ruination, the experience of the passing years proving that the renewed and more luxuriant grass always follows range pastured by sheep. As a prominent and profitable instance of this is the fact that in Carbon county, Woming, where big flocks and close grazing are carried to the limit; the sheepmen are finding better and more fattening grasses from year to year on the same range over which they have been grazing their flocks ever since sheep were grazed in Wyoming. As a matter of fact, the sheep flocks closely bunched and closely-grazing, stir up the soil and fertilize it for future and more prolific grass growth."

The above might be true as scripture but the Wyoming sheepman might repeat the assertion until he grew black in the face and then a Colorado cowman would not believe him, and would give him to understand that the first London, gas 219, chimneys 179.

time his sheep crossed the dead line, there would be fresh mutton to feed to the birds.

Wool in Canada

In view of the rise in wool prices and the renewed importance thus given to the supply of the British product, the board of agriculture has been making special inquiries. The tabulated results have been prepared by R. H. Rew, and he has done his part of the work remarkably well. I should like to put before you a good deal of the text of Mr. Rew's report, but the following items will have to suffice: It is known in a general way by those outside the flock owning and wool buying circles that wool began to take an upward curve in 1902, and that prices had practically no check until last season. Since 1902 the average advance has been about 6 1/2 d per pound, or something like 100 per cent. During a period beginning with 1880 the annual imports of wool were 460,000,000 pounds. This rose in 1895-7 to 745,000,000 pounds, but in the last period fell to 611,000,000 pounds. In the first period the proportion of foreign wool to home was 13 per cent, while in 1904-6 it reached 19 per cent. The average production of wool in Britain for the two years 1905-6 is put at 121,088,000 pounds. Adding 12,000,000 pounds for Ireland, the total for the United Kingdom is reckoned at 133,080,000 pounds. The average quantity of imported wool retained for domestic use in 1905-6 was 360,000,000 pounds. Of the total supply of raw wool used British and Irish were responsible for about 27 per cent. There is a good deal of information about the average weights of fleeces in the different breeds, and incidentally it would appear that the most widely distributed breeds are the Scotch black faces and Cheviots, the border Leicester coming next.—Journal of Agriculture, Canada.

Slap Cured Boy's Deafness

The slap with the palm of August Wyman's hand cured the deafness of the 11-year-old son of A. B. Groves, a prominent architect, Wyman was fined \$5 today for striking the boy. It was shown that just before the slap was administered the boy was so deaf that he could not hear Wyman's command to get away from in front of his tailor shop.

"My son was quite deaf from the day of his birth, but since he was slapped his hearing is greatly improved," said Mr. Groves on the witness stand.

"I will fine Mr. Wyman the minimum, \$5," said Judge Taylor when this point in the trial was reached. "The defendant had no right to slap the boy."—St. Louis Dispatch.

So Tired

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

With a well conducted LIVER one can do mountains of labor without fatigue.

It adds a hundred per cent to ones earning capacity.

It can be kept in healthful action by, and only by

Tutt's Pills

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Lamps cause 500 fires in a year in London, gas 219, chimneys 179.

Stockmen are Urged to Meet Two Important Things Before National Association

S. H. Cowan, who has just returned from Washington, has issued the following letter which he is sending to cattlemen all over this section. In conjunction with the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association he is working to have the United States senators and congressmen pass a measure whereby the public grazing lands may be controlled in some way.

The letter shows the matter is being taken up with force and earnestness. All cattlemen are requested to interest themselves in the work which is being brought about. The letter is as follows:

"Dear Sir—I am sending this joint letter to each of a number of interested cattlemen to say and to emphasize it, that your own business interests demand that you go to the convention of the American National Live Stock Association, Denver, Colo., Jan. 20, to provide ways, means and plans to make a 'strong pull, a long pull and pull altogether' to get enacted the bill to control the grazing lands of the United States.

"I helped prepare it recently at Washington and interviewed the President and other administration officials as to their belief and wants, and will say that they are active and confident, if we do our part, which they trust we will do.

"I interviewed a number of senators and congressmen, and find those from other states than public land states are favorable or non-expressive, and from the public land states divided, as you know. It is the impartial man we must convince. It is my opinion that we can pass the law if we go at it. The Denver meeting is the place.

"Don't neglect this matter nor depend on some one else to fill your place—suppose all did that, no one would go. You must be there to do your part, and your going will cause others to go—so your staying away will keep others from going.

"You should also arrange for the same sort of effort to pass a bill to regulate railroad service, which I say we can pass if we can get the stockmen to come to Denver and provide for doing it—and if each will do his part. There are other important matters to be considered.

"Recollect: Combined effort is the means. Failure means badly crippling the cattle business on the range; success means a permanent protected business. Success in a railroad service law means many dollars per average car shipped; failure means continued bad service. If you'll all do your part, we will succeed."

AMARILLO GETS CARS

New System Will Be in Operation Next Month

AMARILLO, Texas, Dec. 26.—Cars for the Amarillo Street Railway Company has arrived and will be put in operation this week. Under the original contract with the factory these were to have been completed by Aug. 15, but delays in the deliveries held up construction work. Now the power house, car barns and nine miles of track are ready for us. Under the extension granted to the street railway promoters some time ago, cars must be operated by Jan. 1. The formal opening of the system in connection with the series of Panhandle conventions is set for Jan. 9-11.

The New York Herald says "Uncle Joe" Cannon "objects to mere members of congress smoking bad cigars." Being a candidate for presidential honors, he ought to furnish the members with good ones.

FOR SALE 8 SECTIONS

Located school land. Sandy loam soil. Every acre can be plowed. Twelve miles from El Paso. Three miles from Rio Grande river. Price \$3. For particulars write

H. M. PATTERSON,
El Paso, Texas.

Dakota Ranch To Be Cut Up

Texas Example to be Followed on H. T. Property

BELLE FOURCHE, Mont. Dec. 30.—The HT ranch, comprising something over 70,000 acres in Southern North Dakota, one of the largest in the western range country, was sold last week by Fred Pabst of Milwaukee to the Western Land Securities Co., the consideration being \$500,000. The HT ranch was formerly owned by the Huidehoper family, of Meadville, Pa., and for years was celebrated for the high class horses raised. About eighteen months ago the ranch and horses were purchased by Fred Pabst who made a specialty of high-grade Percheron horses and pure bred cattle, but the rapidity with which the country has been settled the past year made the range business unprofitable, is the reason for the sale. When the ranch was bought by Mr. Pabst he paid \$300,000 for it and now, after having sold a large number of horses and cattle besides some of the land, he made a net gain of \$200,000 on the deal. The ranch contains some of the best agricultural land to be found in that part of the country, and will be divided into farms.

MONEY MADE IN CHEESE

\$3,000,000 Worth of Milk Products Handled at Watertown, N. Y.

The men who have made the Watertown Produce Exchange the largest cheese market in the world met for their annual banquet on the evening of Nov. 15, at the end of one of the most prosperous seasons, says the Watertown, N. Y., Reformer. With a good output somewhat restricted by the summer's drouth, prices have reached as high as 15 cents a pound, breaking the record, the highest previous price being in 1874, when 13½ cents was reached. The value of the cheese output has exceeded that of any other year. At last year's banquet it was reported that the entire milk products of the section over which the Watertown Produce Exchange operated equaled \$3,000,000 in value. While there has been a diminished flow of milk the last season the total value must have exceeded that amount. No wonder the banqueters felt good! The farmer and the dairyman have not felt a money stringency. The dairyman's product was pretty much all marketed and payment made before the money stringency became severe. He can stick his hands in his pockets and look smilingly toward Wall street. The soil remains in its place and his stock is not going down. The great financier who shot himself in New York the other day must, in the distress which drove him to the act, have often envied the farmer standing on his broad acres and contemplating its substantial value, out of the reach of manipulators, out of the way of high finance, but bringing day by day riches from the earth to increase the capital of the world. His are no sleepless nights because stocks are going down. He has no anxieties over a close money market. He has money to lend. He has no fear when he closes his eyes in sleep that he may awaken in the morning an impoverished man. Whatever he has in the evening will be right there in the morning, substantial and secure as the earth itself. The green grass will flood the pastures and the cattle graze upon the hills. The earth will yield her richness and if the other fellow wants it he will have to pay a good price for it.

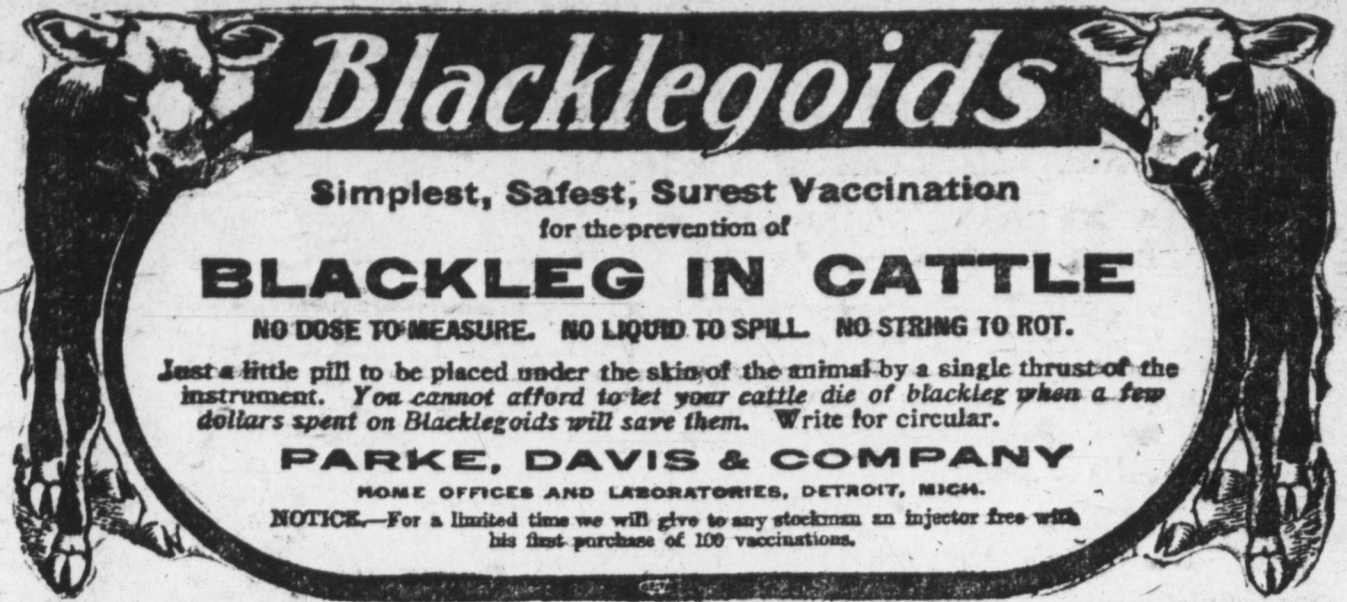
Well might the dairyman rejoice, well might they be congratulated and congratulate themselves. Kings of finance in Wall street may go down to disgrace, ruin and debt, but the cheese kings sit on solid thrones.

HEAVY SNOWFALL

Moore County Traffic Delayed by a Twelve-Inch Fall

DUMAS, Moore County, Texas, Dec. 26.—The worst snowstorm of the season fell yesterday, during a stiff norther. The snow was blinding. Mail lines were delayed and travel was almost entirely stopped. Average depth of snow was 12 inches. The sun shines and the wind is moderate this morning. The late snow will be beneficial to fall wheat and oats.

In Mexico fortune tellers are being sent to prison for two years. Strange that they didn't see their own bad fortune in time to get out of the country.



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.

Cotton Raised In Hartley Co.

Farmer Near Channing Markets First Bale

CHANNING, Texas, Dec. 28.—The first bale of cotton raised in Hartley county, the first bale ever brought to Channing and offered for sale, was bought Wednesday by W. G. Traeger for the Haynie Mercantile Company. The bale weighed 1,500 pounds, and was good middling lint. L. A. Ash, who lives fourteen miles from here, was the lucky man to carry off the honors. When he came to Hartley county, in March of this year, he purchased 320 acres of land at \$11.50 an acre. Up to June a five-acre patch was covered with milo maize. After gathering this crop he planted the cotton, and later brought the reward of his diligent efforts to Channing. Mr. Ash came here from Live Oak county, near Corpus Christi. He has a wife and three children, and is what can be termed an up-to-date rustler. Since

March this year, not considering all the vegetables, sweet and Irish potatoes, hogs and chickens that he raised, he has gathered from his land, not all in cultivation, 700 bushels of corn, 1-200 bushels of milo maize, 120 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of oats and other variety of small grain. He has plenty of fine artesian water on his place, and is in prosperous circumstances. That class of farmers are valuable to a country. A premium of \$40 was raised by our enterprising merchants and presented to Mr. Ash for his thrift and perseverance.

A North Carolina contemporary refers to the "70,000 words in the President's message." He must have taken the trouble to read it twice.

Vera Fedorovna Kommissarjefwskaya, a Russian actress, is coming to this country next spring, just about the time dramatic critics are getting that tired feeling anyway.

In Chicago revival meetings will be held in 500 churches for the next few weeks. The police, however, will continue reviving some of the citizens by a liberal application of night stick to the soles of the feet.

Consul W. H. Hunt of St. Etienne writes that few mineral substances are so largely distributed throughout nature as arsenic, in spite of which fact arsenic mines worked with profit are relatively few.

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. Preault, Principal

HORSES

HOW TO TRAIN A HORSE

(By David S. Morgan.)

First put him in an inclosure about twenty feet square. Have it high so that he will not or cannot jump it. Turn him loose, then get in with him. Have a four-horse whip with about a ten-foot lash in your hand. When you approach a wild horse he will turn his heels toward you, then use your whip on him until he turns his head toward you, then stop whipping. That lets him know he has done right. Speak kindly to him, pat him on his head or side of his neck, thus teaching him which end the halter goes on. Now walk off with him, speak to him gently, and tell him to come. If he follows you, pet him; but if he runs away, keep after and whip him, and whip him until he turns his head to you again, and then pet and praise him. This soon teaches him that if he stays with you, you will not hurt him; that you are his friend as well as his master. Then you can put your halter on him and lead him around quietly. Now, by being kind to him you form his acquaintance; he gets to like you, and all he asks is a kind word from you. When a horse is well broken, the work of taming him is half done. You can train a horse in this way in three days so he will follow you up stairs or down, or any place else he can go.

The next thing I teach him is about the bit, so he will turn right or left as you will. You take a small cotton rope about twenty feet in length, double it in the middle, then take the double where it forms a loop and tie a knot there; then put this loop in his mouth on the upper jaw; then take the second knot and draw his "topnot" thru it; then double the ropes, bringing one rope to one side of his head and the other on the other; cross them under the jaw five or six times, then bring both ends thru the loop in the mouth; then draw the ends back for reins. Now you have a complete bridle. With this a horse can't run a rod with you. You then take your leather reins and tie them to the ends of the ropes and let them hang loose around him, leaving them out of the flaps of the harness so you can pull him around as you please. Let him get used to the bits on both sides alike. When you can turn him right or left satisfactorily, get a two-wheeled cart and hitch him up, and instead of urging him to start straight ahead, take your reins and turn him right or left and he will start off at once.

Keep the reins out of the rings on the back band; this gives you a chance to get the advantage of him on one side or on the other. This is an anti-bucking, anti-kicking and anti-run-away bridle.

The next thing to teach him is the word "whoa," so he will always stop at it, so, if anything goes wrong, all you have to do is to speak the word distinctly and he will stop at once.

Take a surcingle and put it on your horse with three rings on it about six inches apart. Let them hang under him, then take two-foot straps with a ring on each one, buckle on the front feet, take a small rope about twenty feet long. Take one end of the rope and run it thru the first ring in the surcingle, then down thru the ring in the foot strap; then up to the third ring and tie. Then take hold of the loose end of the rope and have the assistant take hold of the halter and lead the horse. When you want to, say whoa, and if he don't stop, pull the rope and down he goes on his knees. By the time you drop him two or three times he will stop at once when you say the word. Then take the rope and wind it around his hind legs. If he kicks, drop him down until he gets so he don't care what you do with him. I break a kicker the same way. You can put it on a runaway and if he undertakes to run, drop him down. After you drop him once or twice all you have to do is to say whoa to him and he will stop at once. This is called the "W" attachment, for it has the shape of that letter. If you have a horse that is hard to catch in the field, but the "W" attachment on him and tie forty to fifty feet of rope to it and let it drag after him. Tie a ring to the rope to keep it from getting around his feet. Walk up to the end of the rope and speak to your horse, telling him to come to you. If he starts to run drop him on his knees and hallow whoa. You use him once or twice that way and when you go out to the field and tell him to come to you he will come right along. He is afraid to run, for he thinks you will drop him. You can put this attachment on the most vicious horse and handle him in perfect safety.

Horse and Mule Notes

A. S. Holloway of White, Tennessee, is the owner of a beautiful black colt,

Texas Needs More Dairy Cows



The noble American dairy cow. Uncle Sam has just cause to be proud of her. She has raised countless thousands of his best citizens. Dairy products for 1907 sold for \$800,000,000.

six months old, by the great pacer, Walter Direct, 2:05½. He resembles the noted grandsire and unbeaten race horse, Direct Hal, 2:04½. The colt is out of a fast Hal mare, second dam by the noted pacer and sire Clipper Brooks, 2:22. With this fine inheritance of blood and speed the colt has something to live up to and surpass.

H. B. Nalle, horse contractor, making headquarters at the National Stock Yards, recently received a request from the quartermaster's department of the army to furnish two specially good horses for the use of the orderly detailed to ride with President Roosevelt. Mr. Nalle handles a great many horses, and he selected two handsome Missouri-bred animals to fill this special requisition. The horses came from near Mexico, Mo., and are said to have been sired by the thoroughbred St. James. They have been sent to Washington to go into the arduous service of following the President. Two horses were required, so that the orderly might ride them on alternate days.

During the Dallas state fair, Citation, the great pacing mare, was injured in a manner so serious that it may permanently disable her. While being exercised about the barns, Citation picked up a rusty nail. Citation has proved one of the real sensational pacers of the year, and her mile at Columbus in 2:03½ gave her the season's record for a pacing mare, and also made her the fastest mare wearing hoppers.

Claude Kilpatrick of St. Louis, Mo., is reported as having paid the sum of \$6,000 to the Tichenor Company at Chicago for an elegant road four-in-hand. The Tichenor Company sell more high-class horses at private sale in the west than all other stables combined.

Hugo Jorgensen, secretary of the Danish Trotting Association, has ship-

ped a few American trotters to Denmark. The shipment consisted of the stallion Dreamer, 2:14¼, by Oakland Baron, 2:09¼, and twelve well-bred mares, the list including daughters of Red Wilkes, The Bondsman, Jay Bird, Allerton, Sable Wilkes, Bow Bells, Dexter Prince and The Tramp. Most of them had foals by their sides and were bred back to such sires as Cochato, 2:11½, and Early Reaper, 2:09¼.

At Madison Square Garden, New York, Nov. 28, Direct Hal, a pacer, one of the holders of the world's team or pole record of 2:05½ for one mile, was sold for \$10,000 to Howard Cobb of Ithaca, N. Y.

The Madison Square Old Glory horse sales include the transfer to William Bradley of New York for \$30,000, of the eight-year-old brown trotting stallion Todd, half brother to Sadie Mac, winner of the Kentucky futurity and sire of Kentucky Todd, 2:08¾.

HORSE ATE CHICKENS

Cannibalistic Equine Spoiled Woman's Poultry Plans

Mrs. A. N. Grant was one of the most interested attendants among the ladies who were patrons of the Parker County Poultry and Pet Stock Association, whose meeting was held in Weatherford during December.

Mrs. Grant is a great lover of poultry, and at one time was in the business of raising fine fowls, but one of her troubles, and possibly one of a character that no one else ever had to occur to them, finally made her give up the business, tho' fascinating.

"I was very enthusiastic," said Mrs. Grant, "and did not propose to be outdone by any one. I had a good lot of birds and then when they began to lay properly I bought an incubator. I

set a lot of eggs and got twenty-five little young ones. I had forgotten, or neglected to get me a brooder, so when I found myself with twenty-five little chickens I had to resort to some other means of making them comfortable and safe. I got a box and put them in it and then set it out in the yard where they would be warm. Now we had an old family horse that was very gentle and which we allowed the run of the yard. It was accustomed to loafing along behind me, so what does it do when it saw me put the box with the chickens in it down than come along to see what was in the box. What do you think? When I returned soon after to see my chickens they were gone, that old horse had eaten the last one of them. What do you think of that? Well, that experience was enough, so I sold the incubator and retired from the business. This is my sister, Mrs. Burke Burnett, of Fort Worth, who is over here on a visit to me during this poultry show. I think that everything has gone off real well, seeing that this is the first time we have had a real show of poultry in will no doubt be the means of teaching us all a lesson that we will heed this county. It is a great school and in the future."

The Dressed Carcass Contest

In the dressed beef carcass contest at the International seven of the ten prizes were won by Angus carcasses. The champion was a grade Angus, Squire Good, owned by C. L. Taggart of Washington, Pa. This carcass sold at 17½ cents a pound.

When a man tells of how much money he is making generally he isn't.

A woman likes to have their father discipline her children if it doesn't interfere with their doing what he tells them not to.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

HEREFORDS

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

V. WEISS

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

BLUE GROVE HEREFORDS

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

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

SHORTHORNS

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

CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF 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 furrowing. MR. AND MRS. HENRY SHRADER, Wauneta, Kans.

The **STOCKMAN-JOURNAL** is devoted to improvement of all Live Stock and Agricultural interests.



These **ADVERTISERS** offer you opportunity to help in the same work.

IRON ORE HERD

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

RED POLLED

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

EXCELSIOR HERD

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

CAMP CLARK RED POLLED

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

B. C. RHOME, JR.

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

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

The Dispossession of Mr. Stubbs

(Copyright, 1907, by Central Press News Exchange.)

By **ARTHUR LEVERETT**.

John Stubbs was the freeholder of a small shop that had gradually become surrounded by some of the smartest and most expensive flats in the city of Westminster. He had seen his old neighbors one by one disappear, tempted by the advantageous offers made them by a wealthy syndicate; he alone had stood out against the alluring inducements offered.

One day, standing in his doorway, contemplating the surrounding magnificence, he chuckled to himself; a happy idea that might hasten the course of events had entered his brain.

He realized that his position was a strong one, and that his snug little property was a gruesome eyesore to his aristocratic neighbors. Doubtless when they gazed from their windows, they were interested to read Mr. Stubbs' announcement that he was in immediate need of fifty tons of rags, and that he was prepared to give the highest market price for rabbit skins, and that mysterious commodity "kitchen stuff." On another delightfully showy placard, the worthy proprietor was depicted gracefully passing a handful of gold over his counter to a lady in a wondrous hat and grass-green gown, in exchange for some cast-off clothing; pictorially conveying to the surrounding gentry, that those desiring to dispose of their discarded habiliments would meet with the most generous treatment at his hands. Furthermore, to give his neighbors every chance, he had made personal calls among them, leaving some very dirty cards announcing his benevolent intentions.

Shortly after this last trade effort, a very portly gentleman, in a white waistcoat, called at the obnoxious emporium. Seated in the back parlor, Mr. Stubbs' visitor came straight to the point.

"Now, Mr. Stubbs, no doubt you feel a trifle out of your element now that so many of your old friends have left the district."

"Well, sir, there's something in what you say, but then there's corresponding advantages; between you and me, now them flats is up, I'm expecting

a bit of a boom in the 'cast-offs.' "There's a very bitter feeling against you, Mr. Stubbs, and I may tell you that your personal visits have not been relished, sir."

"Well, they ain't been returned up to now."

"Hark, sir, I am authorized to make you the very handsome and final offer of £1,500 for this little bit of a place. It's a deal of money, sir, but my clients are disposed to be generous. With that sum, Mr. Stubbs, you could retire in the country, and take a very snug little public house, eh?"

"It's true, I might, sir, but then again 'Ome is is 'Ome, be it never so 'umble.' Five and forty year, man and boy, I have lived in this place, and my heart clings to it."

"That's all very well, Mr. Stubbs, but you and I know that this business is not what it used to be, now is it?"

"No, sir, it ain't, but you see that there stuff in the corner in that old bath?"

"Ah, yes, some kind of fat, eh?"

"You've guessed it. Fat. There's thirty or forty pound of it there, if there's an ounce. Now only the other morning when I was casting my eye over the stock, I was suddenly brought up in front of that fat with an idea."

"An idea? Sell it!"

"Sell it? No, sir. Fish! Fried fish!"

"You don't mean to say that you'd fry fish here?"

"Ain't got no other place to fry it in, 'less you'd like to lend us your droring-room."

"But, good heavens, man! you can't expect high-class people like those living around here to buy your fish?"

"Well, sir, 'ardly, but there's the back streets. There's a chap as I knows of, he's got a shop very like this here; when the wind blows from the east, all the smell goes west, and it does him no good; but when the west wind comes along, it's a bit of all right, ten bob a right extra for 'im."

Thruout this discourse the portly gentleman had been rapidly losing his temper; now he rose from his chair, and refusing an invitation to 'take a cup o' tea' bounced out of the shop with the parting shaft, "You shall hear more

from me, sir." To which Mr. Stubbs' only response was "Ditto."

A few days after this, the hearts of the flat dwellers beat high with hope. A cart drew up before the marine store, and the whole stock in trade was taken away; after which a boarding was put up, and the advent of the housebreaker was joyfully awaited. During several days, hammering and sawing went on behind the screen, and the whole street was agog to know the meaning of it. At the end of the week the boarding was cleared away, and a groan went up to the sky. Mr. Stubbs had tastefully adorned his window with festoons of bloaters, and "Fried Fish, from 12 to 2, and 7 to 12," stood out in all its hideous nakedness; but not until evening was the whole horror made manifest.

Major Bunker, who occupied an elegant suite of rooms in the corner block, had just sat down to his dainty 7 o'clock repast; he had only taken his first mouthful, when he stopped and sniffed the air.

"It's that infernal cook," said the major, jumping up and ringing a furious peal on the bell.

After a short interval, during which the major strode up and down, the cook appeared, with a startled look on her face.

"What's this infernal stink, cook?"

"I haven't noticed it, sir."

"It's some beastly fat in the kitchen; it must be."

"There ain't nothing burning, sir, there."

"Damn!" said the major, throwing up the window, and thrusting out his head.

Then he realized the position of things, and Mary retired while he gave adequate expression to his feelings. She only emerged from the kitchen when she heard the door bang, and knew that the major had gone to his club.

Mr. Stubbs, leaving his assistant in charge of the frying, came to his doorway to watch the effect produced. The wind was not a business one, but despite this, he was in a merry mood; a rich oily smoke was blowing up the street in clouds, and as he stood there rubbing his hands, he heard windows being hastily shut in every direction.

"Ha!" said he, "this business won't last a week; they'll have to come down handsome now."

His first customers were two small

boys, who each bought a pennorth and a haporth," took it away in paper, and promptly sat down to eat it in the doorway of Abbey Mansions."

The next morning when Mr. Stubbs was busily cutting up fish for the day's trade, he became conscious of a presence behind him, and turned, to see the gentleman in the white waistcoat; his face lit up, but he tried to conceal his joy.

"Pleased to see you, sir," said Mr. Stubbs.

The old gentleman shook his head; he realized his utter defeat.

"I'm sorry it's come to this," he said.

"Oh, don't be sad about it," said Mr. Stubbs, cheerfully.

"We can't afford to let you remain here, Mr. Stubbs; we have had seventeen notices already, besides which Major Bunker (a most violent man) has made an appointment with me for 3 o'clock, and I dare not meet him until I can give him some good news about you."

"Very kind of him; tell him 'I'm jogging along nicely.'"

"Don't jest, Mr. Stubbs, this is a very serious matter, and my clients have resolved to come to your terms; £2,000 was the figure you mentioned?"

"Guineas, I said, sir; but there, I wouldn't be hard on a syndicate."

"I have the papers with me; Mr. Stubbs, for you to sign, and my clients trust that the business may be concluded today, so that the nuisance may at once cease."

"Come into the parlor, sir and the thing's done."

Mr. Stubbs, having carefully perused the document produced, affixed his signature. "Well," said he, "that's done all nice and friendly like; the place is yours and I'll throw the fish in, and you needn't fry it unless you like."

The old gentleman, who had cheered up wonderfully, made straight for Abbey Mansions, the seventeen notices were revoked, windows were re-opened, and even Mr. Stubbs himself was almost forgiven for his past offences.

A cement milk tank is the latest use to which cement has been put: It can be built in one corner of the cellar or milk house. The water will remain cool much longer in it than in the old fashioned wood tank and it will be impossible for germs to hide in the pores.

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

FREE!—To Old and New Subscribers—FREE!

READ EVERY WORD OF THIS ANNOUNCEMENT

We offer this year what we believe to be the most extraordinary subscription offer ever made to the reading public. It is strong, desirable and exceptional in its character and should be taken advantage of at once by every one of our readers.

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. Ably 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 throught 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 year25
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.

This offer is open to old subscribers who will either subscribe in advance or settle back subscriptions.

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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.

MEN—My Southern Wonder Appliance, patented in this and foreign countries, astonishes the world and Jumb-founds medical science for sexual exhaustion. No drugs; can carry in vest pocket, and lasts for years. Sold under absolute guarantee. Bank references. For free information address W. W. Hoskins, box 351, Houston, Texas.

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.

ATTY'S. DIRECTORY

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

RUFUS W. KING, LAWYER, Western National Bank Bldg. Phone 533.

HOTELS, CAFES

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

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.



YOUR BEST MAIL ORDER STORE

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 all orders of \$5 and over. Send in your orders.

VEHICLES

COLUMBIA

The old reliable buggy. We have them at all times. We also have other good new and second-hand buggies.

PIFE & MILLER,
312 Houston St.

W. J. Tackaberry, Manager.

INSTRUMENTS

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

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.

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.

GOATS WANTED—I want to buy 200 Goats, common stock. B. B. Hart, Mineola, Texas.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of English and French. An office, 5000 1/2 street with advancement, \$1000 per month, \$1000 per month and suitable branch office of the education are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary College Association, Dept. 24, London, Canada.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

\$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during sparetime; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained successful students; costs in reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particular free. ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 17, London, Canada.

However, a long presidential message to congress always convinces the people that the executive is doing his best to earn his salary.

FOR SALE

2 Registered Trotting Bred Stallions.

2 Morgan Stallions.

2 Registered Saddle Stallions.

1 pair fine Carriage Horses.

1 pair driving Horses. This team can show 2:40 gait, city broke, single and double.

15 head imported German Coach Stallions, all young and sound and guaranteed in every way.

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

OLTMANN'S BROS.

Stock Yards,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Two men in Upper Lehigh, Pa., say they are going to Alaska to escape the embarrassment of leap-year proposals next year. And the chances are they have a better opinion of themselves than any of their lady acquaintances entertain.

When the members of the Tombstone Cutters' Union demand an increase of pay, their employers naturally think they have a monumental nerve.

It is not easy to understand why automobile shows are so well patronized by people who cannot even afford a horse and buggy.

DAIRYING

Testing Dairy Cows

The expression "Testing Cows" is an expression commonly used nowadays and refers to the matter of giving a tuberculin test to cattle to determine the presence of tuberculosis. It may be of interest to state briefly just what the tuberculin test is.

While the white plague is the greatest of scourges of the human family, causing twice the number of deaths that diphtheria, typhoid fever, cancer, meningitis, all combined, at the same time, tuberculosis is the greatest of scourges in the bovine species.

The onset is frequently in cities, and the animal may remain apparently well when the disease is far advanced, and all this time the infecting organism (the germ) may be discharged in large numbers from the body thru the different excretory channels, as well as thru the milk glands.

Scarcely a request comes in for inspecting cows in Fort Collins that the owner does not vouch information that he knows his cow is perfectly healthy. But the fact is that he nor anyone else can tell by any means than the tuberculin test as to whether that cow is free from tuberculosis or not.

The tuberculin test consists in injecting the cow with tuberculin and noting the rise in temperature. To do this it requires eight visits to the animal, each time taking her temperature and once inoculating her with the tuberculin. The temperature is taken the first day several times to establish the normal and to see that she is in a fit condition for the test. Late at night the tuberculin is injected, 10 hours after the temperature is taken, and two hours thereafter thruout the day. If she shows an abnormal rise of temper-

ature, it is a certain indication that she has tuberculosis. This test in the hands of a competent person is absolutely reliable. The tuberculin is the secreted product of the germs of tuberculosis with the germs filtered out.

Professor Robert Koch, in the year 1890, first recommended the use of a solution prepared from pure cultures of the tuberculosis bacillus for the treatment of tuberculosis in the human family. It was not a success, altho it is the only treatment given either by inoculation, ingestion or inhalation that has ever reached the germs of tuberculosis in the body and in any way disturbed them. Later it was tried as a treatment for the disease in cattle, and incidentally discovered that when inoculated into animals having the disease it exercised a specific stimulating action upon the tuberculosis which produced a systematic reaction characterized by a marked rise in temperature.

The department of agriculture last year distributed 500,000 doses of tuberculin to state officials with the understanding that they report results back to Washington. These statistics show the number of reacting animals ranging all the way from 1 to 80 per cent. On the average about 5 per cent. It would appear, therefore, at least 25,000 tuberculous cows have been removed from our dairy herds thru the agency of the governmental distribution of tuberculin alone.

The following quotation is taken from the year book of the department of agriculture:

"The consensus of scientific opinion now is that bovine tuberculosis is transmissible to man and it is an undoubted fact that tuberculosis cattle frequently discharge tuberculous bacilli thru their bodies even if no demonstrable lesions in the udder exist.

"Any tuberculosis cow may therefore be a source of real danger to the

people who partake of her milk, and in the case of large dairies where the milk from the whole herd is mixed together, a few tuberculous cows may cause the contamination of large quantities of milk."

The results of the investigations of the department of agriculture as given forth in their last report may be summarized as follows:

(a) Tuberculosis in cattle is transmissible to the human.

(b) The tuberculin test is the only possible way we have of determining the disease in cattle.

(c) The tuberculin test has been tried on hundreds of thousands of cows, and in competent hands is perfectly reliable.

(d) The tuberculi are often secreted with the milk even tho the udder itself may not be the seat of tubercle lesions.

(e) The tuberculin test is recommended as the only means of detecting the disease in cattle and of eradicating it.

(f) The Bang method, which is the isolation of diseased animals, is recommended.

(g) It is not necessary to destroy the reacting animals as the disease itself is not hereditary. Such animals may be kept for breeding purposes, but must be isolated from healthy animals.

(h) The reacting animals are often passed for food by inspectors in cases where the lesions are localized and comparatively insignificant.

Contagious Abortion in Cows

BY DR. DAVID ROBERTS, Wisconsin State Veterinarian.

For many years abortion in cows has been puzzling the stock owners of this country to such an extent as to prompt them to offer their opinions as to the cause of this dreaded disease.

Many people who have given this subject considerable attention have attributed it to different causes, among them perhaps ergot has been considered one of the greatest causes of abortion in cows. The action of ergot upon the animal has a tendency to contract the womb upon the foetus, and this

was thought to be the direct cause of abortion in cows.

The common term for ergot is smut, and this is often seen upon grasses, corn and other grain, and is more prevalent during some seasons than others.

In the spring of 1893 the writer's attention was called to a number of cattle afflicted with ergotism, having consumed a large amount of June grass, the June grass being so affected with ergot as to cause this herd of cattle to lose their feet and the ends of their tails. Many of them were seen to walk around after the claws and first joints of the limbs had dropped off. One animal in particular was so affected as to have her feet partly drop off, but upon change of feet and a course of treatment, recovered from this disease. She being pregnant at the time of this trouble and carrying her calf full time is sufficient evidence that ergot has nothing to do with this form of abortion which we have to contend with.

The form of abortion that we have to battle with in the herds of this country is infectious abortion, and is due to germs. This form of abortion is easily spread thruout a whole herd in many different ways, such as breeding cows and heifers to an infected bull and permitting the bull to run with the herd. This is, perhaps, one of the greatest causes of the spread of the disease, and is causing the United States many thousands of dollars loss in the form of ruined milch cows and dead calves.

The state of Maryland is doing good work in spreading hygienic knowledge by means of a "milk special" train. This railroad train has one car, which is used as an auditorium, in which farmers in the vicinity where the train stops are invited to attend a thirty-minute lecture, with demonstrations on the production of clean milk. Two speakers occupy fifteen minutes each at all stopping places.

The man who can patiently listen to the troubles of his neighbors is generally one who keeps contented by forgetting his own.

SEED CORN

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE. Earliest Maturing Big Eared Corn to the world. Made 146 bushels per acre. It costs but 25 cents per acre for seed. Big illustrated catalog of seed corn and all kinds of Farm and Garden Seeds mailed FREE if you mention this paper.

RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, SHERMANTON, IOWA.
(LARGEST SEED CORN GROWERS IN THE WORLD.)

Weekly Review Livestock Market

Christmas week was certainly a telling one on the Fort Worth market—receipts of cattle were the lightest in the history of the local yards; hog receipts almost made the same record; the few sheep that arrived were bought on order, and receipts of horses and mules were limited to 23 head. Hardly enough offerings have been on sale in any department at one time to give the market a tone, but taking the week's trading as a whole values show an advance on almost all classes of live stock. Steers were fully 25c higher than Saturday's close a week ago; cows are from 25c to 30c better; calves show an advance of 25c; the market for bulls is stronger; hogs are from 15c to 20c higher and sheep are strong.

Holiday influences always have the effect of limiting shipments, but not to such a large extent as during the week which closed Saturday. It is therefore argued that the small runs for the past week were not altogether due to the holidays, but to the low level of the market. On the other hand, however, it is pointed out that receipts at the northern markets have been about up to the average holiday run. Then it develops that if the holidays are not responsible, and values are, the cattlemen of Texas are in a position to hold their offerings while those of other states are not so well situated, financially, or otherwise. Feed is scarce in Texas as well as in other states this year, but grass is good everywhere, very little winter weather having been experienced so far.

Inasmuch as prices have advanced here recently many are inclined to the opinion that shipments will show a marked increase beginning Monday. Others say that although receipts will be heavier, no big difference will be noticed until after the market has been given a thro test. In other words, some believe that the great majority of Texas cattlemen are not to take for granted that the packers are to continue buying on the present scale, claiming that they will attribute the advances of the week to light runs.

With the hog trade similar conditions exist. Prices have advanced, but receipts have been unusually light. However, hogs must have substantial feed, and for this reason it is predicted that the movement from now on will show a big improvement.

Holiday influences, added to the dullness previously existing in the trade, have made the week on the horse and mule market an extremely quiet one. But few buyers have been in and both receipts and shipments have been unusually light, even for Christmas week. The markets show no quotable change as to prices. Horses of all classes are selling very slow and mean, while the chief call for mules is for a good class of cottoners. One car of cotton mules sold early in the week for shipment to McClusky & Richardson, Davis, Okla., and A. L. Gallier bought a load of rice mules for shipment to China, Texas.

Prices for the Week

	Top.	Bulk.
Steers—		
Monday	\$3.50	\$3.10@3.50
Tuesday		
Thursday	3.90	3.25@3.00
Friday	3.90	3.60
Saturday	3.85	3.85
Cows and Heifers—		
Monday	3.00	1.90@2.60
Tuesday	2.50	1.70@2.50
Thursday	2.75	2.35@2.75
Friday	2.90	2.60@2.65
Saturday	2.60	2.60
Calves—		
Monday	3.25	2.00@3.25
Friday	3.50	
Hogs—		
Monday	4.55	4.20@4.55
Tuesday	4.65	4.42@4.65
Thursday	4.50	4.25@4.45
Saturday	4.55	

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle	Clvs.	Hog.	Sheep	Horses and mules.
Monday	982	227	1,927	200	5
Tuesday	327		289		15
Thursday	147		339		
Friday	593	75	80		3
Saturday	100		175		433

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

	Last before week.	last.	Year ago.
Cattle	2,150	8,408	5,505
Calves	300	5,098	2,040
Hogs	2,825	9,195	6,463
Sheep	635	1,190	194
Horses and mules.	23	206	459

Saturday's Cattle Quotations

Killing Steers—Prime corn-fed, 1,200 to 1,300 pounds, \$4.75@5.00
 Good to choice meal-fed, 1,200 to 1,300 pounds, 3.75@4.25
 Good to choice corn-fed,

1,000 to 1,200 pounds....	3.65@4.50
Good to choice meal-fed, 1,000 to 1,200 pounds....	3.60@4.10
Common to fair grass....	2.60@3.25
Fair to good grass.....	3.25@3.50
Good to choice grass.....	3.50@3.85
Stockers and Feeders—Good to choice, 800 to 850 lbs.	3.00@3.40
Fair to medium, 700 to 850 pounds	2.60@2.90
Medium to good stockers.	2.35@2.75
Cows—Prime heavy.....	3.35@3.60
Good to choice grass.....	2.65@3.25
Good to choice fed.....	2.70@3.25
Medium	2.35@2.60
Good cutters	2.15@2.30
Canners	1.25@2.10
Bulls—Good to choice heavy	2.50@3.00
Medium butchers.....	2.00@2.40
Stock and feeding bulls...	1.40@2.00
Bolognas	1.25@1.75
Stags and oxen	2.00@3.25
Calves—Good to choice lights	3.10@3.35
Good to choice, medium weights	2.85@3.15
Fair to good heavy.....	2.25@2.90
Inferior to fair East Texas calves and yearlings....	1.00@2.00

MONDAY'S MARKETS

Shippers are still skittish about marketing cattle, the experience of the last two months having taught them the unwisdom of offering two animals where there was demand for only one. They are now going to the other extreme and hurting the trade by marketing too scantily. Receipts today were under 1,000, which for a Monday market is insufficient to meet demand. An unusual feature of the day's business was the fact that steers were in larger supply than any other class.

Beef Steers

Four hundred head of the day's supply, nearly half, were steers. They were fed cattle, mostly of a good quality, but nothing top quality was offered. Buyers were in need for beef material and took everything they could get in quick time at full steady to strong prices with the close of last week, and giving the new week a good start.

Stockers and Feeders

Inquiries for stock and feeding cattle were more numerous today than usual, but there was nothing on the market of this class.

Butcher Cows

The supply of cows was short of 500 head, and with a good demand from local packers, reinforced by several outside butchers in the trade, the market took on some of its old-time activity. Last week's good advance was held up and to some extent strengthened, and outside buyers in some cases paid 10c to 15c above the best prices on last week's market. Some good butcher cows brought \$3 to \$3.10.

Bulls

Bulls were, as usual, few in number. The demand was good and they brought strong prices.

Calves

Calves are shunning this market, where they are so popular. No full loads were in, but several came in mixed loads and sold at firm to strong prices with last Saturday's advance. Demand was broad enough to have taken a good number of calves without depressing prices.

Hogs

Hogs continue to come in scant supply. Farmers are not willing to market what they have at prevailing prices. Receipts today were 1,200 head, the quality being generally fair to good. Reports from the north were encouraging and demand being strong from packers, with butcher buys on hand, trading opened actively, with buyers conceding an advance of a dime above last week's closing basis. Tops brought \$4.67½, with the supply going at \$4.60 to \$4.65. This market is now considered strong compared with Kansas City.

Steer Sales

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
34...	998	\$3.70	30...	996	\$3.70
17...	900	3.75	46...	1,071	3.90
27...	1,050	3.90			
106...	960	3.60	66...	1,115	3.90
Sales of Cows					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
25...	820	\$2.30	7...	858	\$2.00
12...	1,019	3.10	6...	1,075	3.00
5...	876	2.00	25...	983	3.00
25...	972	3.00			
23...	898	2.75	19...	863	2.55
5...	986	2.00	23...	887	2.75
25...	871	2.75	2...	865	2.25
13...	182	3.35	4...	380	2.35
Sales of Bulls					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1...	1,080	\$2.00	1...	1,110	\$2.35
6...	1,335	2.65	3 stags	1,240	3.25

Myres Celebrated Saddles



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

Strictly a high grade Western Stock Saddle and

Will Please the Most Exacting!

Write for catalog.

S. D. MYRES

Box 64. Sweetwater, Texas. NO CHEAP JOHN STUFF MADE.

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
6 stags	1,240	3.25			
1...1,000		2.50			
Sales of Hogs					
67...	268	\$4.62½	12...	131	\$4.25
82...	210	4.62½	64...	284	4.60
15...	150	6.47½	79...	190	4.65
10...	154	4.67½	79...	204	4.65
65...	280	4.67½	86...	207	4.65
69...	258	4.60	76...	209	4.55
76...	150	4.25	1 boar	290	3.00
53...	321	4.65	70...	239	4.65
79...	224	4.65			
91 pigs	126	4.15			

Cattle Receipts

J. R. Rich, Jacksboro, 46; Tom Berry, Jacksboro, 68; T. H. Cherryholmes, Jacksboro, 108; G. Schulemann, Roma, 33; Glass & Bandy, Sweetwater, 52; C. B. Poe, Wylie, 28; Cook & Stonestreet, Wylie, 23; F. Waxtel, Benbrook, 50; Sam Young & Son, Bowie, 76; D. T. Lowe, Ringgold, 22; J. H. Hill, Marlow, Okla., 27; Gus Anderson, Vernon, 28.

Hog Receipts

Carnett Brothers, Verdon, Okla., 65; W. T. Foster, El Reno, Okla., 69; El Reno H. and M. Co., El Reno, Okla., 64; M. F. Petree, Union City, Okla., 86; J. G. Holcomb, Rusk, Texas, 91; L. Brothers, Mount Pleasant, Texas, 77; C. B. Poe, Wylie, Texas, 12; W. H. & Son, Arcadia, Okla., 82; Cimarron Valley Bank, Coyle, Okla., 107; J. Q. Adamson, Edmond, Okla., 67; Stovall & F., Elk City, Okla., 53; G. W. Briggs, Benonine, Texas, 149; Okarche Grain and Cotton Company, Okarche, Okla., 70.

Horse and Mule Receipts

J. W. Stone, Cleburne, 5; D. M. Watts, Fort Scott, Kan., 48; F. M. Hill, & Son, McKinney, 17; T. B. Thompson, Blackwell, Okla., 25.

Local Markets

Poultry and Eggs

Prices paid: Hens (live), prime, 6c; springs, 8c; broilers, small, 10c; turkeys, 6c; ducks, per dozen, \$3.00; ter, per pound, 11@12c; fresh country eggs, per dozen, 21½c; candled, per case, \$6.20.

Hides, Wool and Tallow

Prices paid: Hides, heavy dry flint butcher, 16 lbs. and up, per lb., 8c; dry flint fallen, 7c; light, dry flints, 6c; heavy green salts, 3c; light green salts, 3c; green hides, all weights, 2½c; horse hides, green salted, \$1@2.

Wool, best light medium, 15 to 17c; medium, 6-mo, 12@15c; dirty, 8@12c; bury, 3@6c.

Tallow, No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c. Beeswax, lb., 18c.

Provisions

To retailers: Dry sale extras, 9c; dry salt regulars, 10½c; dry salt bellies, 11c; bacon extras, 9½c; bacon regulars, 11½c; 14-16 bacon bellies, 12c; hams, 12½@18c; fancy breakfast bacon, 14@22c. Lard, kettle rendered, basis tierce, Snow White, 9c@10½c; pure lard, 11½c. Cooking oil, white, in bbls. 50c per gal.; ½ bbls, 55c per gal., leaf lard, 10½c.

Grain and Feed

Northern white oats, No. 3 or better, bulk, 58@53c; sacked, 60@63c; Texas red seed oats, bulk 63@63c; sacked, red seed oats, bulk, 62@65c; sacked, No. 3 mixed corn in bulk, 75c; sacked, 5c; No. 3 white corn, bulk, 66@67c; sacked, 65c; ear corn, 55c.

Bran, \$1.40. Corn chops, \$1.40. Choice alfalfa hay, \$17; No. 1 alfalfa, \$16; Johnson grass hay, \$12@14; choice North Texas prairie hay, \$12@14.

Flour and Meal

To retailers: Flour, extra special

patents, \$3.25 100 lbs; high patents, \$3; fancy patents, \$2.85. Quotations to other points than Fort Worth, carloads, delivered: Extra special patents, 48-lb sacks, per bbl, \$6.40; high patents, per bbl, \$5.90; second patents, per bbl, \$5.60; meal in 35-lb sacks, 60c; 17½-lb. sacks, 32c.

Relishes, Etc.

To retailers: Pickles, 32-gal bbls, small, \$11.75; 45-gal, 5,000 count \$22.50; medium bbls, 1,200 count \$10.25; ¼ bbls, small, \$7.25; medium, 600, \$6.75; 5-gal kegs, \$1.75. Catsup, pints, per doz, 95c@32; in bulk, 5@10-gal kegs, per gal, 65c; bbls, 40c; ½ bbls, 40c. Pepper sauce, per doz, 65c@32. Macaroni and Epagetti per lb, 7½c; 25-lb cases of 1-lb pkgs. Crackers, best sodas, 7c; oyster, 7c; city soda, 8c lb pkgs; 10c size, per doz, \$1. Olive oil, tins, per gal., \$2@2.25; ½-gal., \$1.15@1.30.

Cheese and Dairy Butter

To retailers: Butter, renovated fancy creamery, 22c; Clover Valley, 24c; Twenty-Four Carat, 24c; cheese, daisies, single and full creams, 16c; longhorns, 16c; Swiss, 21@25c; imitation Swiss, 15c; brick cheese, 11@15c.

Beans

To retailers: Navy, No. 1, 5c; limas, No. 1, 7½c; plinks, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; peas, No. 1, black-eyed, 6½c; dry, 5c; bayou, 4½c.

Kansas City Cash Grain

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 30.—The closing prices on the grain on the Kansas City Board of Trade are as follows:

	High.	Low.
Wheat—		
No. 2 hard	97	to 100½
No. 3 hard	96	to 97
No. 4 hard	90	to 91
No. 3 red	97½	to ..
Corn—		
No. 3 mixed	51½	to 52½
No. 3 white	51½	to 52½
Oats—		
No. 2 mixed	48½	to ..
No. 3 mixed	47½	to ..
No. 2 white	49	to ..
No. 3 white	48½	to 49

Kansas City Options

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 30.—Options on the Kansas City Board of Trade opened and closed today as follows:

	Open.	Close.
Wheat—		
May		99½
July		90½
Corn—		
May		53½
July		53½

Visible Supply Changes

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—The following comparative statement shows the changes in the visible supply of grain against the changes for the corresponding period last year:

Wheat, increased, 1,342,000; previous week, decreased 149,000; last year, increased 891,000.

Corn, increased, 571,000; last year, increased 155,000; last year, increased 114,000.

Oats, decreased 156,000; last year, increased 483,000; last year, increased 44,000.

New Orleans Cotton

	NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	...	10.93	11.09	10.91	11.06-07
March	...	10.96	11.09	10.90	11.07-08
May	...	11.01	11.13	10.95	11.11-12
July	...	11.05	11.05	10.99	11.14-15
December	11.16

Spot Markets

New York, quiet, unchanged; middling 11.80c; sales, 900 bales. Houston, firm, ¼ up; middling 11½c. New Orleans, firm, ¼ up; middling 11½c; sales, 4,650 bales.

Preparing for Swine Breeders

Texas Institute Slated for Cleburne, January 7-8

CLEBURNE, Texas, Dec. 23.—Preparations are being made to entertain a large number of delegates to the Texas State Swine Breeders' Association's annual institute meeting Jan. 7 to 8, 1908. The program follows:

First Day, Jan. 7, 9 a. m.

Address of welcome, Cato Sells of Cleburne, Texas.

Response, Aaron Coffee of McKinney, Texas.

"Why Many Young Breeders Are Not Successful," J. C. Hestand, Sherman, Texas.

"Why Every Farmer Should Raise Hogs," J. T. Bell, McKinney, Texas.

"Strength of Bone, How Produced and Maintained," Nat. Edmondson, Sherman, Texas.

"Benefits of a Course in Animal Husbandry to the Young Breeder," Professor John C. Burns, College Station, Texas.

"The Prices That a Farmer and a Breeder Can Afford to Pay for a Boar," G. F. McCracken, Decatur, Texas.

"The Value of Having Competent Judges at Our State and County Fairs," J. J. McLain, Anna, Texas.

"Most Profitable Age at Which to Market Hogs," W. E. Braly, Celeste, Texas.

"Feeding vs. Breeding," Aaron Coffee, McKinney, Texas.

"Wintering Fall Pigs," W. W. Witcher, Bonham, Texas.

"Improving the Breed," W. M. Kerr, McKinney, Texas.

"Best Feed or Combination of Feeds for Fattening Hogs," George T. Smith, Pittsburg, Texas.

Second Day, Jan. 8

"Benefits to the Breeder and Feeder by His Ability to Judge Swine," John W. Stewart, Sherman, Texas.

"In What Way Can the Hog Industry of Texas Be Benefited by Leaving Tom Frazier Off the Program," Tom Frazier, Morgan, Texas.

"Benefits and Pleasures to the Breeder by Reason of His Having Been President of the Swine Breeders' Association," W. E. Davis, Sherman, Texas.

"Advantages of Maturity in Breeders," W. H. Day, Allen, Texas.

"Effect of Swirl and Spots On the Packer Hog," H. E. Singleton, McKinney, Texas.

His own selection, Professor J. H. Connell, Dallas, Texas.

"Difference Between In-Breeding and Line-Breeding and Their Effect On a Herd of Swine," M. M. Offutt, Cleburne, Texas.

"Pedigree vs. Individuality," R. H. Crawford, Plano, Texas.

"Advantages of the Show Ring," M. Hart, Grandview, Texas.

"The Safest Method of Curing Meat Most Applicable to the Texas Farmer," F. J. R. Davenport, Nash, Texas.

"Feed and Pasture Best Suited to



Subscribe for The TEXAS STOCKMAN JOURNAL and Wear this Smile

GREAT MONEY-SAVING CLUB OFFERS

OF WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAPERS AND MAGAZINES

The Most Liberal Offer of this kind ever made by Any Publication

HERE ARE THE CLUBS WE OFFER

<i>The Regular Price :</i>	<i>Our Club Price :</i>
No. 1 The Texas Stockman-Journal, weekly, 1 year. \$1.50	<i>The Four for....</i> \$1.50
The National Home Journal, monthly, 1 year.. .50	
Farm News Magazine, monthly, 1 year..... .25	
The Cosmopolitan, monthly, three months25	
Total subscription value \$2.50	
No. 2 The Texas Stockman-Journal, weekly, 1 year. \$1.50	<i>The Three for....</i> \$1.50
The American Boy, monthly, 1 year 1.00	
The Weekly Citizen, 1 year50	
Total value \$3.00	
No. 3 The Texas Stockman-Journal, weekly, 1 year. \$1.50	<i>Both for..</i> \$1.50
The World Famous Parker "Lucky Curve" Fountain Pen; sells everywhere for 1.50	
Total value \$3.00	
No. 4 The Texas Stockman-Journal, weekly, 1 year. \$1.50	<i>Both for..</i> \$1.25
Ropp's Lightning Calculator75	
Total value \$2.25	

THIS OFFER is ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME. Don't let this Opportunity pass. Order NOW--tomorrow may be too late

The Texas Stockman-Journal

TELEGRAM BUILDING FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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

The Farmers & Mechanics NATIONAL BANK FORT WORTH, TEXAS

With a large number of substantial business men as stockholders and directors, experienced officers, modern facilities, and ample resources, the

Farmers & Mechanics' National Bank

Offers exceptionally good banking service and invites attention to the proof of the appreciation of the public of this service, as shown by the steady growth of the business of the bank.

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

the Environments of the Breeder," Ed Edmondson, Newark, Texas.

"Buying and Selling Breeding Stock by Mail," George P. Lillard, Seguin, Texas.

"Should Scientific Feeding Be Taught in Public Schools," J. L. Linnhart, Bonham, Texas.

"Cotton Seed Meal As a Hog Feed," L. C. Estes, Groesbeck, Texas.

"Hogs vs. Truck Farming for Sandy Lands," F. M. Hamilton, Cleburne, Texas.

"Age at Which to Breed for Best

Results," J. C. Wells, Howe, Texas.

"Selecting the Foundation for a Herd of Pure Bred Hogs," Sam Little, Cameron, Texas.

"The Dairy and the Hog," W. C. LeBarron, Morgan, Texas.

"Development of the Hog Industry in Texas," W. J. Duffie, West, Texas.

In addition to the above program we have the promise of R. T. Milner being present and probably Professor S. A. Knapp of Lake Charles, La. Mr. Milner is commissioner of the department of agriculture of the state of

Texas. Professor Knapp is in charge of the demonstration work of the department of agriculture for Texas and Louisiana. Both of these gentlemen are influential and interesting speakers.

Angle iron is being used for making fence posts. A non-climbable fence is made by bending the post so that there is an overhang of 12 or 18 inches, with the wires strung regularly to the very top.