

Cattle
Hogs
Horses
Mules
Sheep
Goats

Range
Farming
Horticulture
Household
Good Roads

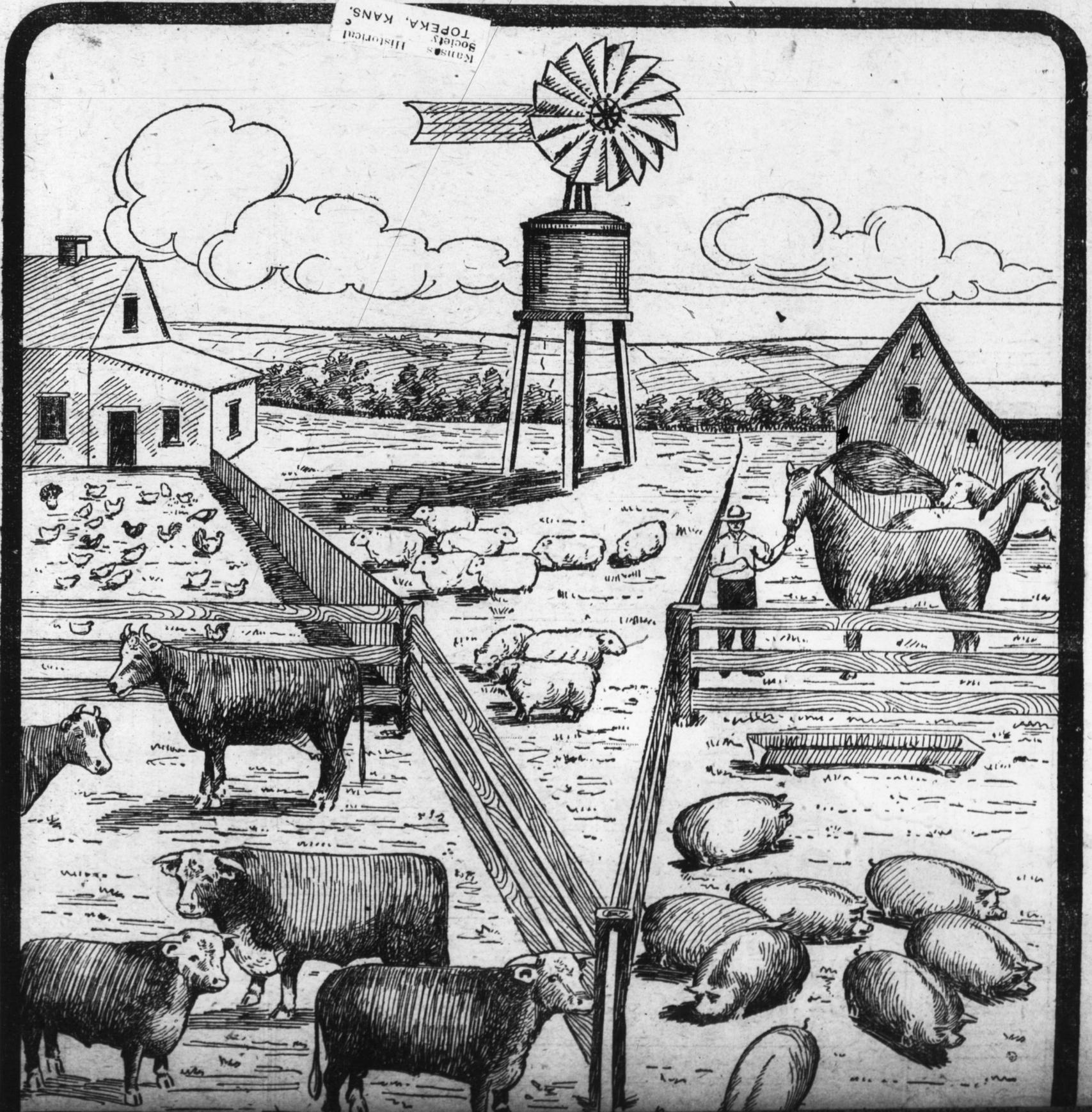
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FEEDERS' AND BREEDERS' SPECIAL EDITION





CENTURY BUILDING
Fort Worth, Texas

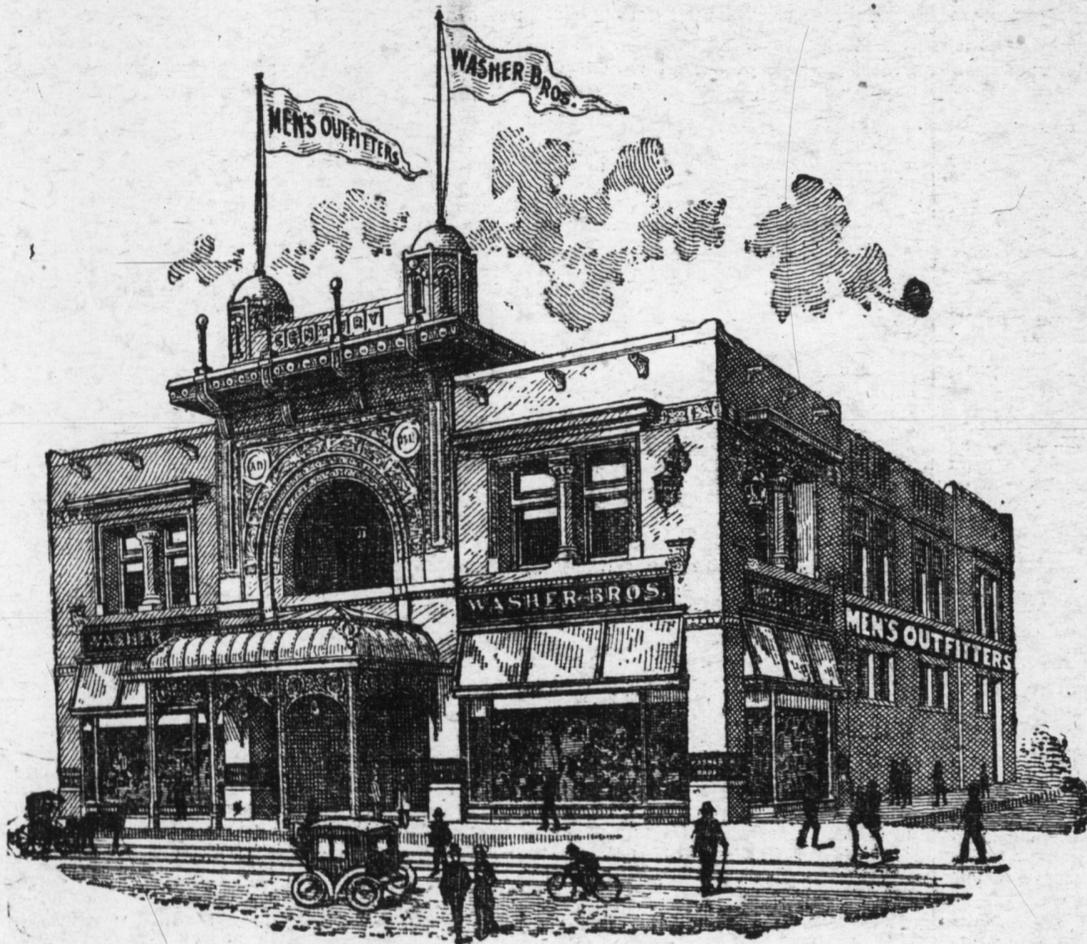
WASHER BROTHERS.

CENTURY BUILDING
Fort Worth, Texas



WELCOME

STOCKMEN & CATTLE RAISERS



"THE MODERN CLOTHES SHOP"

NATIONAL FEEDERS' AND BREEDERS' SHOW

March 11, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 17 in the New Coliseum

The Great Clothing Store
solicits an opportunity to extend its hospitality to the Guests of Fort Worth

OLD FRIENDS! We give you the Old-fashioned Invitation!
NEW FRIENDS! We will be Happy to Meet You!
The Latch String is Out for Everyone



Pat Garrett Dies in Duel

Slayer of Billy the Kid Shot During Quarrel

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 29.—Pat Garrett, slayer of "Billy the Kid," a noted western outlaw, for many years a sheriff in New Mexico and late customs collector at El Paso, was shot and killed this morning coming from his New Mexico ranch to Las Cruces, New Mexico. He was killed by John Brazel, a goat man, with whom he had had a dispute over a cattle range. Garrett was a rich stockman and was a personal friend of President Roosevelt, Emerson Hough, the novelist, and many other prominent men. Brazel is in jail. Garrett killed many outlaws in his time as a man hunter.

Pat Garrett's death marks the passing of a figure unique even in the days of daring deeds and quick gun plays.

His most noted encounter was with "Billy the Kid," whom he killed in New Mexico, after having hunted him over West Texas and New Mexico.

Famed as Texas Sheriff

Fifteen years ago he attained fame as sheriff of Uvalde county by his daring captures and law enforcement. At this time New Mexico was hopelessly struggling to secure alleged slayers of Judge Albert Fountain, attorney for the cattle raisers, who disappeared mysteriously on the plains.

As a last resort Pat Garrett was made a sheriff by New Mexico and commissioned to run down the men. A six-year chase, marked by several running battles, ended when Oliver Lee and two cowboys surrendered, declaring they did not feel safe in giving up elsewhere owing to feeling in the country. The men were acquitted and the death of Fountain has never been established, his body never being found.

Pursuit of Billy the Kid

The pursuit of "Billy the Kid" was conducted by Garrett single handed. This occurred while General Lew Wallace, author of "Ben-Hur," was governor of New Mexico. "Billy the Kid," said to have come out victor in thirty-seven pistol battles, had twice escaped from the authorities and vowed he would never be captured alive.

Garrett went to the home of a girl friend of the man and secreting himself, waited the arrival. Billy the Kid arrived shortly after dusk. He seemed to feel danger in the air, tho unable to see Garrett. His gun was at once drawn but not in time for the lightning draw of Pat Garrett, and the indomitable Billy the Kid was killed.

Collector of Customs

Garrett was later appointed collector of customs at the port of El Paso, holding the office one term.

His well known staunchness for his friends is popularly held to have caused the loss of this lucrative federal berth. Accompanied by Tom Powers, a well known saloon man of El Paso, Garrett attended the reunion of Rough Riders at San Antonio. With Powers he sat down to dinner with the President.

Jealous opponents are said to have

OLD SURGEON

Found Coffee Caused Hands to Tremble

The surgeon's duties require clear judgment and a steady hand. A slip or an unnecessary incision may do irreparable damage to the patient.

When he found that coffee drinking caused his hands to tremble, an ill surgeon conscientiously gave it up and this is his story:

"For years I was a coffee drinker until my nervous system was nearly broken down, my hands trembled so I could hardly write, and insomnia tortured me at night.

"Besides, how could I safely perform operations with unsteady hands, using knives and instruments of precision? When I saw plainly the bad effects of coffee, I decided to stop it, and three years ago I prepared some Postum, of which I had received a sample.

"The first cupful surprised me. It was mild, soothing, delicious. At this time I gave some Postum to a friend who was in a similar condition to mine from the use of coffee.

"A few days after I met him and he was full of praise for Postum, declaring he would never return to coffee, but stick to Postum. We then ordered a full supply and within a short time my nervousness and consequent trembling, as well as insomnia, disappeared, blood circulation became normal, no dizziness nor heat flashes.

"My friend became a Postum enthusiast, his whole family using it exclusively.

"It would be the fault of the one who brewed the Postum if it did not taste

spread the glory in the east where the square legal gambling and saloon methods which made Tom Powers a man of standing in the west were not understood.

Looses Federal Office

At all events Garrett failed to secure a reappointment to the collectorship and moved into New Mexico, where he became a ranchman.

Tho of middle age, he was still reputed one of the quickest and surest shots along the Mexican border. Six feet in height and of lanky build, his figure was a noted one all thru the plains country.

EL PASO, Texas, March 2.—The body of Pat Garrett, the last of New Mexico's famous gun men, who was killed by Wayne Brazel, was interred in the little cemetery at Las Cruces today.

The family of the slain man learned of his death at their ranch in the Organ mountains and set out immediately for Las Cruces, the widow and her youngest son, Pat Jr., 12 years old.

A number of prominent people who had know Garrett in life left here to attend the funeral.

Terraces Prevent Washing

Captain Oscar Muller is a native of Silesia, in Germany. He fought in the German army in the war with France, was at Sedan and other noted engagements of that bloody war, and then came to the United States, where he has made his home since. In the early seventies, say about '73, he was engaged in the surveying corps of the Houston and Texas Central land department and was out among the Indians and other dangers of the frontier.

"I am now settled in Parker county," said the captain, "near Weatherford, on R. F. D. No. 2, on a farm of my own. I moved from Eastland county, where I had lived for many years and took up citizenship here. I am a regular farmer and, having some skill in engineering, have terraced my hill slopes so that they do not wash and have become level fields and fine grass growers. Terracing will prevent all washing of land, and is a great saving of soil, especially in the loose sandy lands where I live. I have the usual orchard that is to be found on small farms and make good fruit most years. I am very fond of poultry and have some fine chickens. Buff Plymouth Rocks are the breed that I prefer; but that was owing to a mistake made by the party from whom I bought the male and hens. I have an incubator and brooders and have been very successful in raising chicks. Of course from a money standpoint it does not pay, but as this life is not given us for only the purpose of making money, it is but right that an intelligent person who has the inclination should follow his bent, money or no money. It is interesting to watch the different gradations that an egg goes thru while incubating, and anyone who will take the time can learn many useful lessons from the methods pursued by mother nature in her efforts at procreating. If one will get an egg tester and watch each day after the egg has been placed in the incubator he will see the whole development of the egg hatching scheme of nature. I am very hopeful that we will have a good season this year, and as we have a fine season in the ground now, if it shall be followed by rains now and then we will be all right. I am a member of the Methodist church and teach Sunday school every Sunday when it is possible."

Agriculture in the Schools

S. A. Minear is the superintendent of agriculture in the San Antonio, Texas, schools, and has been very successful in his teachings. He is well known now in the state and, as he is a graduate of Texas A. and M. College, the state is proud of him. He says:

"Complying with the request of the Texas Farmers' Congress, Professor W. T. Carter Jr., a soil expert, has been sent to Texas by the United States department of agriculture to help introduce the study of soils in the common schools. Professor Carter is a graduate also of the A. and M. College. Upon entering Texas Professor Carter first met with the educational committee of the Farmers' Congress and then investigated the agricultural work in the public schools of San Antonio.

"One of the most important features of agriculture for our public schools is the study of Texas soils, which should be taken up in detail, because the time is now ripe and the youth of today should learn the best ways to utilize our various soils, maintain their fertility and not allow the one hundred and sixty millions of acres of land to become worn out as is the case in large areas of land in our older states.

"Being a member of the committee asking for a soil expert and realizing the value of Professor Carter's assistance, I readily began giving him hearty co-operation. During the first week of January we visited several rural schools in Gonzales county with Superintendent Haynes in order to come

Go Visitors

When you visit Fort Worth, one of the greatest attractions of the town is the great Department Store of

H. E. Stripling
THE PRICE IS THE THING.

This store that started with one store now covers more than a block, going through from one street to another. Whether you are intending to purchase or not, this store is full of interest. There is always something new.

The surprising low prices quoted on its merchandise is backed by its guarantee of satisfaction or money back, accounts for the enormous trade enjoyed by this very popular store.

in a future article, and I hope it will be read with interest, because the action taken by the citizens will have much to do with the success of this movement."

New Railroad Being Built

J. C. Albritton of Snyder, Scurry county, was in town after a visit to his home and a look after the agricultural interests that at this time of the year all farmers are anxious to superintend. Mr. Albritton is comparatively a young man, but is fully imbued with the true spirit of all those who love their avocation and believe it to be the best on earth.

"Matters out our way are going on all right as far as the preparation of the soil for the reception of seed is concerned," said Mr. Albritton, "the farmers being well up with their work and there being a good season in the ground. Yes, the farmers out our way are all enthused with the union spirit and are determined to go ahead with the work that they have laid out for themselves. The railroad from Roscoe is being built right along and in a short time Snyder will be in rail connection with the rest of the world. That will be good for us who produce, for we can then ship with ease and our pork raising will grow beyond the mere raising our own meat."

Quit Canada For Panhandle

Big Land Company Likes Opportunities of Texas

HEREFORD, Texas, Feb. 29.—Believing the southwest offers more advantages for settlement than the northwest, the George Wright Land Company of St. Paul, Minn., with branch offices in nearly every large city, has sent Albert R. Moore, its attorney, to this city to open up headquarters.

The company is one of the largest colonization concerns in the world and has accomplished a great work in taking settlers to the wheat lands of Canada and western United States. It has found homes for at least fifty thousand persons in the last ten years. The company has purchased large tracts of land at Kelso and Spring Lake and practically all of the western part of Deaf Smith county, the entire holdings totaling several hundred thousand acres.

Army of Agents
An army of agents and advertisers

wheat, corn and other products. Land is as cheap here as in Canada and the climate not so severe.

Turn from Canada

On account of the cold winters many farmers of the states refused to locate in Canada and the company was forced to draw upon the northern part of Europe and now there are thousands of Swedes, Danes, Finns, Norwegians and Laplanders located in the northwest, a country whose climate is similar to that of their own.

To the Texas Panhandle and western Texas, however, are coming in a broad, rapid stream, expert stockmen and planters from eastern and north central states. Men who have money and who make ideal citizens, who demand the most modern of facilities, which, if lacking, keep on fighting until they obtain them.

DROWNS IN LARD CAN

Babe of Denison Stumbles and Falls Into Water

DENISON, Texas, March 2.—Frances, 15 months old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard of North Houston avenue, accidentally drowned yesterday by falling into a lard can containing water.

The child had been playing with a sister in the front yard and suddenly disappeared. She was found a few moments later with her head in the can, into which she had stumbled.

Tutt's Pills

will save the dyspeptic from many days of misery, and enable him to eat whatever he wishes. They prevent

SICK HEADACHE,

cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give keen appetite,

DEVELOP FLESH

and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar coated.

Take No Substitute.

JERSEY CREAM
1873
WILLIAMS

Silage Good Cattle Feed

Value Shown by Virginia
Experiment Station

The value of silage as a feed for beef cattle was well demonstrated in a series of experiments at the Virginia station conducted by Professors Soule, Fain and Jarnagin. Forty grade Short-horn steers of fair type and quality were used in the test for the purpose of determining the most economical methods of finishing beef cattle. After the preliminary feeding of ten days the cattle were divided into eight lots of five steers each. The first four groups were fed to a finish in a stall and the last four carried thru as stockers and finished on grass. The cattle were placed in comfortable quarters and received water ad libitum and were allowed to exercise out of doors in favorable weather.

How Stall Cattle Were Fed

The four lots of cattle finished in the stalls received the following concentrates: Ear corn and cottonseed meal, corn and cobmeal and cottonseed meal, shelled corn and cottonseed meal, and cornmeal and cottonseed meal. All of the animals received silage, hay and stover. Stover was fed during the first 100 days of the trial and hay during the last forty-nine days. The amount of dry roughness consumed was exceedingly small, varying from less than one pound to two pounds of stover and about three pounds of hay per head per day. The average ration consumed during the entire period was between 8 and 9 pounds of concentrates, 35 to 38.9 pounds of silage, and 2.1 to 2.2 pounds of dry stover or hay. It was found advisable to feed the small amount of dry food indicated to overcome the laxative tendencies of the silage, but it was surprising to find what a very small amount of dry food accomplished this end.

Summary of Results

In summarizing the results of the tests the station authorities say their previous claim of the high feeding value of silage is substantiated and they feel justified in urging farmers in the South to utilize it more extensively as a roughness of cattle which are to be finished in the stall or carried thru the winter as stockers and fattened on grass. To overcome the laxative tendency of the silage it was found advisable to feed from 2 to 3 pounds of shredded stover or timothy hay, and in view of the gains secured it is not advisable to use larger amounts when the silage is of first quality.

The gains per head per day for the stall-fed cattle were quite satisfactory. The ear corn and cottonseed meal group made 1.66 pounds per head per day for the entire period of 149 days; the shelled corn and cottonseed meal group 1.80 pounds, the corn and cobmeal and cottonseed meal group 1.81 pounds and the cornmeal and cottonseed meal group 1.73 pounds. These results were affected but little by the hogs following the cattle, which indi-

HOT BISCUIT

Kind of Breakfast Passing Away.

The old-time hot biscuit played a prominent role in the breakfast bill of fare, along with fried potatoes, ham and eggs, and coffee.

The whiter and lighter the biscuit the more pleased the cook, which was usually mother, who did the best she could, with her understanding of the matter.

But most people have learned in recent years that white flour lacks the nourishing elements of the entire wheat berry, and many cases of imperfect nutrition follow its use.

In Grape-Nuts, all the food elements of wheat and barley are used, and this largely accounts for results similar to those given in the following letter:

"I wish to tell of the health and strength-giving properties of Grape-Nuts. I am 45 years old and had for years been afflicted with indigestion and other stomach troubles, brought on by eating hot biscuit, white bread and improperly cooked cereals.

"Noticing an advertisement stating the benefits derived from eating Grape-Nuts, I was skeptical because I had tried so many so-called 'health foods.' I thought it would be useless to try Grape-Nuts.

"But during the last six months I have been eating it, my stomach has been the best for years, my mind clear, my nerves quiet and a feeling of buoyancy prevades my whole being.

I attribute to Grape-Nuts as



Put a Bull Behind the Bars

We call especial attention to the hinge joint at each intersection of stay with main bars.

This is the essential of every good wire fence. Unless the stay has a hinge joint the fence cannot receive pressure from contact and right itself.

AMERICAN FENCE

Is made with a hinge joint, by which the maximum of elasticity is secured and the fence if properly stretched, remains in place indefinitely. With the hinge joint, no amount of strain on the bars can effect the connection of stay and bar.

Authorized Agents for Fort Worth and Vicinity

NASH HARDWARE CO.

cates that when a ration of concentrates is properly adjusted there will not be much waste.

Shelled Corn Is Best

There was enough difference in the gains obtained in this experiment to justify shelling the corn, but it is a question whether the practice would be profitable one year with another. The gains from cornmeal and corn and cobmeal were practically the same as those obtained from whole corn and would not justify the expense incident to grinding the grain.

It is again noteworthy that the cattle consumed approximately three pounds of cottonseed meal per head per day, the health of the hogs following them was not affected in any way.

In order to secure a fair profit from the stall feeding of beef cattle when no consideration is taken of the manure, it would be necessary to have a margin of at least \$1 at the prevailing prices charged for the foodstuffs in this trial.

Show Little Shrinkage

It has generally been thought that silage-fed cattle would shrink badly when shipped long distances. The actual loss per individual on the cattle shipped to Jersey City was 41.2 pounds, whereas practical shippers from this section estimate the average shrinkage at from 60 to 70 pounds.

As this lot of cattle dressed out 56.9 per cent of meat of fine quality, in which fat and lean were well blended and equal to that from western bullocks fed on corn, there is no justification for the opposition to the use of silage for the finishing of beef cattle.

Of the cattle fed as stockers the group receiving straight silage made 1.06 pounds of gain per head per day, the hay group .27 of a pound, the stover group .08 of a pound and the silage and grain group 1.22 pounds. When placed on pasture the silage-fed group made an average gain per head per day of 1.91 pounds, the hay-fed group 2.19 pounds, the stover group 2.85, and the silage and grain group 1.58 pounds.

The average results of both stall feeding and grazing show that the silage-fed group made a gain of 1.43 pounds per head per day, the hay group 1.11 pounds, the stover group 1.30 and the silage and grain group 1.38 pounds.

Silage Makes Cheap Gains

The silage-fed group made a pound of gain at a cost of 4.28 cents, the hay-fed group at a cost of 6.45 cents, the stover group at a cost of 4.23 cents, and the silage and grain group at a cost of 4.27 cents. These figures show emphatically the economy of silage as a straight ration for stockers when properly made and preserved.

It is apparent from these results that cattle fed as stockers and fattened on grass can be handled on a much narrower margin than those fed in the stall. In this experiment a fair profit was made on a margin of 25 cents, and an excellent profit on a margin of 50 cents. On a margin of \$1 the profit from the stockers was \$197.02 as compared with a profit of \$26.63 with those finished in the stall.

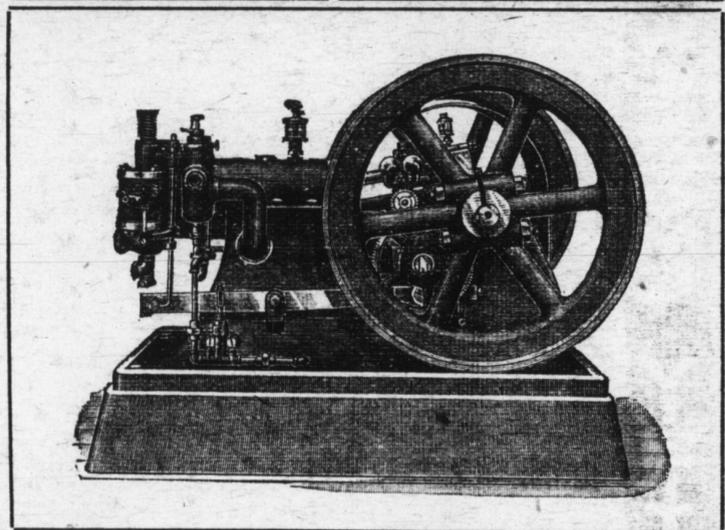
The figures for two years correspond quite closely and show that straight silage or silage and grain is the most economical ration for use with stockers in the winter. Moreover, that the handling of stockers and finishing them on grass is the most economical practice to pursue in sections where good grazing is available.

The cost of making a pound of gain was practically twice as much with the stall-fed cattle as with those handled as stockers, but the conclusion should not be drawn from this statement that stall feeding will never be a profitable practice.

Henrietta and Southwestern

HENRIETTA, Texas, March 2.—With the arrival of an engine, work is going forward at a great rate on the Henrietta and Southwestern, which

ALAMO GASOLINE ENGINES



Easy to Start
Easy to Operate
Economical On Fuel
Built for Business

OUR PICTURE BOOK FREE

WRITE FOR IT!

Campbell Machinery Co.
1711 Calhoun Street, Fort Worth, Texas

FORMER FORT WORTH MAN LOSES LIFE

Judson Thomas, Aged 28, Killed by a Cave-in Near Sherman While Working in Trench

SHERMAN, Texas, Feb. 29.—Judson Thomas, 28 years of age, having a wife and two small children, residing at 521 East Richards street, met instant death at Calf Creek bridge, on the Bonham road, two miles east of here, yesterday.

He was in the employ of a bridge company, and was at work in a trench when the weight of the old structure caved the dirt into the trench. He was smothered and crushed by tons of material. Thomas came to Sherman from Fort Worth about a month ago.

\$5,000 FIRE LOSS

Large Warehouse and Cars Containing Lumber Burn

WAXAHACHIE, Texas, Feb. 28.—Fire this morning destroyed the large warehouse belonging to the Waxahachie Planing Mill Company. Two or three cars of lumber were burned. Total loss about \$5,000. The property was partially insured.

BELL OUT ON BOND

Charged With Shooting Father at San Angelo

MONEY IN BEES

Burkburnett Farmer Expects Them to Thrive on Cotton Plant

BURKBURNETT, Texas, Feb. 29.—F. R. Knouth, of west of town, has received four hives of bees from Granger, Texas, and will try the bee industry here. Mr. Knouth says bees thrive on the cotton plant, and at Granger the keepers realize from \$10 to \$12 per hive from the honey in a season. Mr. Knouth will also plant several acres in alfalfa this spring.

ROSCOE WANTS SCHOOL

Citizens to Vote on \$6,000 Bond Issue March 21

ROSCOE, Texas, Feb. 29.—A petition was circulated asking the school board to order an election to give the people an opportunity to vote bonds to the amount of \$6,000 for the purpose of adding to the present school building. The school board met last Monday and ordered the election for Saturday, March 21.

JERSEY CREAM
1873
WHISKEY



May Kanton
Patterns
10c



HOUSTON
FIFTH &
MAIN STS.

The Fair

HOUSTON
FIFTH &
MAIN STS.



May Kanton
Patterns
10c

Visitors, A Hearty Welcome!



WE Extend a Cordial Invitation to all Visitors attending the National Feeders' and Breeders' and Fort Worth Fat Stock Show to visit our store also, and become acquainted with the complete stocks of New Spring Merchandise now offered in every department. You will be made to feel at home whether you come to look or to buy. This store now has an entrance on Main Street, 50 feet at the corner of Fifth, in addition to entrance on Fifth Street and the 100-foot front with three entrances on Houston. These additional Street Entrances—a store thru the block—will add still more to the convenience of "The Fair" as a Central Place to meet your friends. "ALL CARS PASS THIS STORE"

Come To Fort Worth March 11, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 17

The Correct Styles in Suits

Costumes, Waists, Skirts and Millinery for Spring

THIS SEASON we show a much larger and more comprehensive collection of the new spring models in Millinery, Tailored Suits, Costumes, Skirts and Waists than we have ever offered at any previous season during the Fat Stock Show. We invite all visitors in our city to come and see the correct new styles that have been given the preference this season.

Tailored Suits, Silk Suits, Costumes The Correct Spring Skirt Styles

THE SPRING STYLES are fixed, and the many novel changes mark our superb creations as perhaps the most comprehensive ever displayed in Fort Worth. It is a season of individual preferences, with charming one-piece styles much in favor. These are particularly attractive because of the extremely long, graceful lines, extending from the bust over the hips. Besides these, Tailored Suits in many attractive styles are to be seen. The materials cover the entire range of desirable spring fabrics, from novelty suitings in light colors to rich silks, elaborate with laces and braid trimmings.

MANY HUNDREDS of new spring skirt styles are being added every week to our already quite complete showing of early spring models; included are many new styles and novelties in dressy garments of voile and panamas, as well as pleasing novelties in Walking Skirts in the mixture materials. This present showing of garments, that are cut to fit perfectly, more than any previous one, will demonstrate our pre-eminence as THE SKIRT STORE of Fort Worth.

Ready-to-Wear Suits and Costumes \$12.50 to \$100

Walking and Dress Skirts from \$5.00 to \$40.00

Spring Styles in Our Waist Section

AT NO PREVIOUS SPRING SEASON have we been so well prepared to maintain the justly earned reputation of this waist section for beauty of style, variety of selection and value-giving. Every new style and worthy novelty is here, from the dainty, inexpensive Lawn Waists to the beautiful and elaborate models for dress wear. No matter what your needs may be, this waist section lacks no detail in its interesting completeness.

Charming Spring Millinery Models

MILLINERY is uppermost in the mind of every woman at this time.

WOMANS STORE
HOUSTON
FIFTH &
MAIN STS.
FORT WORTH
FAT STOCK SHOW

WOMANS STORE
HOUSTON
FIFTH &
MAIN STS.
FORT WORTH
FAT STOCK SHOW



BUY A FRAZIER

FAMOUS

PUEBLO SADDLE

And have the Leader of the World--they are known to be the standard and best of material and workmanship--each and every Saddle fully guaranteed to be first-class--send for catalog

R. T. FRAZIER

PUEBLO -- -- COLORADO

POULTRY

Eggs in England

Consul General Robert J. Wynne of London reports that suggestive figures in reference to England's egg supply are furnished by a member of the National Poultry Organization Society, from which he compiles the following:

The total import of eggs in 1906 in great hundreds (120) was: Russia, 7,132,928; Denmark, 3,823,942; Germany, Belgium, 2,444,746; France, 1,491,269; Canada, 231,719, and other countries, 1,105,263. Altogether these figures represent an import of nearly 2,224,000,000 of eggs, of the total value of \$39,900,685.

Altho the number of eggs imported from Denmark fell off in 1906 by 34,193 great hundreds, as compared with 1905, the value of the total import increased by 0813,000. In England the production of eggs has in the last few years increased enormously. The value of last year's home product was \$12,500,000 greater than was the case twelve years ago, while the \$7,500,000 paid to France for eggs a few years since has now dropped to \$3,000,000. Yet experts are of opinion that it will be many years before home producers have caught up with the demand for eggs of high grade.

In 1906 the import of eggs from the United States was but 41,000 great hundreds, valued at \$86,000. In 1901 the number imported was valued at over \$6,000,000, in 1902 at \$320,000, in 1903 at \$300,000, in 1904 at \$50,000, and in 1905 at \$24,016, in great hundred lots.

The decline in imports from the United States was, as stated in an annual report from this consulate general, "undoubtedly due to the vastly increased supplies received from European countries, where exporters dated the eggs with the date of laying, and impressed (by rubber stamps) certain

marks and initials as a key to the farm from whence the eggs were collected, so that in the event of complaints being received as to unsatisfactory condition inquiries can be easily instituted at the original source, and, if necessary, compensation be recovered. That this system has appealed to the retailer in Great Britain is unquestionable, while the proximity of Denmark and Russia is a powerful factor." London's egg consumption is estimated to be as follows: Number of eggs consumed, 800,000,000; weight, 60,000 tons, cost to consumers \$20,000,000. London draws half of her yearly supply from England and 15 per cent from France.

Winter Feeds

For the laying hen the evening meal should be varied between oats or barley soaked in boiled water so as to soften it, and wheat or other grain mixed with sunflower seed at the rate of six parts wheat to one of sunflower seed. Continuous feeding of mashes often causes loose bowels, that can be stopped or prevented by substituting grain or other dry feeding for a few days, or by making the proportion of shorts larger, or by using some cooled rice in the mash. No feed is equal to fresh cut bone or fresh meat. We prefer the meat cooked, as cooking makes it more easily digested. Use the rice water, or gravy in which it is boiled, to moisten the mash and thus save all the strength of the meat. Great care should be used to avoid feeding tainted or impure meat, as nothing will kill hens quicker. At no time of the life of laying hens is plenty of exercise more essential than during the late fall and winter. Great activity at this time not only wards off disease but also enables them to produce eggs. Look well at this time also that they not only have sufficient sharp grit at hand, but that they be induced to eat more than usual, for they can be taught to eat more when good fresh grit is frequently placed before them. In this their digestion will be greatly aided, and good digestion at this time is more important than at any other time. See also that their houses and dropping boards are kept unusually clean now, and that they get plenty

season when eggs command the highest prices.—J. M. Starr.

Hen vs. Incubator

A poultry raiser says: I do not believe that we can take the domestic hen as the best example of incubation. She has been domesticated for so many years that some varieties have been educated away from the hatching of their own eggs, and under the forced methods in which hens are kept it does not seem to me that the habits of the hen can be followed entirely as our best illustration of the correct methods of incubation. I have brought out larger hatches under certain conditions of artificial incubation than I usually secure with sitting hens.

Milk for Hens

Sweet skim milk right from the separator is a most excellent feed for laying hens. It, in part, takes the place of meat scraps. Give it every day as much as the hens will drink; rinse out the pan each time before it is refilled. Hens like variety in their feed, and must have it in order to lay eggs in winter.

Salt Brine Deadly

Such substances as mackerel brine, beef pickle, etc., are even more poisonous than pure salt, and smaller quantities will produce the same symptoms. Food for the chickens may be seasoned with salt, with beneficial results, but the boundary line of danger is close and easily overstepped.

Utilize the Bones

A contemporary says that old bones burned and pounded furnish the mineral matter that the chicks need. But why burn the bones and thus destroy part of the food value in them? If they are ground or cut and fed the mineral matter will be secured and at the same time the other elements will be utilized, such as the nitrogen contained in the bones. Thus subjecting them to the test of fire is wasteful of real food value. If we could persuade every farmer to purchase a bone mill we would be doing him a great kindness, for he would be making an investment that would enable him to

that will give the best conditions for the care of the poultry during the winter. There are several things that must be considered in any model poultry house. The first of these is light. There needs to be an abundance of light; for it is probably true that good health is not possible in a dark poultry house with just one little window to let in light perhaps from the north side. There needs to be windows on three sides of the house; if possible, on every side except the north. There should be a window in the east and west ends of the building and, a big one or several small ones on the south side. As to whether there should be a big one or several small ones depend on the conditions to be met with in the poultry house.

Really the best poultry house, declares Farmers' Voice, is the one that is so built and so located that it can be kept dry thruout the entire winter. This matter of dryness is of such importance that it may well be doubted if good success is possible without it. The location of the house on land that is well drained is essential, and if there is not a natural location near the barns one can be made by piling coal ashes or cinders around the house to keep the level above the water line.

The good poultry house will have inside of it all movable fixtures to facilitate the cleaning and to make it possible to sterilize the roosts, nests and other furniture.

The Poultry Yard

Don't let the chickens feed with the hogs. Many a fine bird has been lost in this way.

Sunflower seed and millet are both good for chickens, especially during the moulting period.

The benefit derived from making one's flock better is far greater than the expense incurred.

Sickness among fowls is often caused by the absence of sufficient grit of grinding material.

Chickens seldom get sick without a local cause. Find out what it is and guard against it in the future.

In time of hatching, remember that good food, pure water and freedom from lice will insure fertile eggs.

FEEDERS AND BREEDERS SHOW BREAKS RECORDS

All entries in the live stock department for the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show, which opens March 11, and closes after the night entertainment on March 17, have been completed and the list is now in the hands of the printer for the catalog, which will be sent out as fast as completed.

The entries this year greatly exceed any previous year, and make a marvelous growth in the past twelve years, this being the twelfth annual exhibition of the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show. The announcement is also made that from now on this great live stock show will be classed as a permanent institution.

In the past many exhibitors have been in doubt as to preparing their stock for exhibition in season to make the best showing, and while the stock classed well with other shows of like proportions, still there were evidences of a lack of finish which is regarded as necessary for the best showing of the stock.

Railroads Co-operate

However, in order that there may hereafter be no further doubt among the breeders, they are now invited to commence preparing for the next year's show as soon as desirable, and it is the intention of the management of the show to increase from year to year the premiums, in such a substantial manner as to make it to the interest of the best breeders in the country to send their exhibits to the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show at Fort Worth.

Secretary Andrews announces he has secured from practically all the railroads running into Fort Worth a "one way rate" on all live stock sent to the show for competition and exhibition, which means that the exhibits sent will be returned free with the exception of horses.

The following railways have arranged their tariffs to conform to this agreement, and the same have been received by the management of the show:

Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, Texas and Pacific, Frisco, Fort Worth and Denver, Rock Island, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, International and Great Northern, and in fact all except the Cotton Belt and the Houston and Texas Central, have agreed to this tariff, and they are being urged to meet this request.

Special Passenger Rates

The passenger rates have already been announced, giving a rate of one and one-third fare from points within 100 miles of Fort Worth, and a rate of one and one-fifth fare on all lines from points beyond a distance of 100 miles.

The dates of sale for these rates are from March 10 to 17, and are good to return on March 23. This time limit is especially desirable and satisfactory, as it gives those who desire to visit the cattlemen's convention in San Antonio, which convenes there on the 18th, an opportunity to visit both the fat stock show and the conven-

Coming Fort Worth Event Will Be Largest In Southwest's History

tion and at the same time get benefit of the low railroad rates that are offered.

Round trip tickets can be purchased to Fort Worth with the full time limit for return, and then tickets can be purchased from Fort Worth to San Antonio and return at the same rates, and the trip can be made there and return to Fort Worth in time to use the return ticket home.

The management of the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show express great satisfaction at these favorable rates, and believe that it will help to swell the attendance at the show in Fort Worth.

Professor Writes Letter

That the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show in Fort Worth is looked upon by prominent authorities as a great factor in the development of the live stock industry in the southwest, both for fancy and utility purposes, is shown by the great number of letters that are constantly being received by the management. One was received on Saturday from Professor Marshall of the chair of animal husbandry in the Ohio State University, in which he says:

"The annual Feeders' and Breeders' Show is a great school in which any stock raiser can learn valuable lessons. If he will only stay at the ring-side even a few minutes he may get an idea of the kind of animals it pays to raise. Then to make the lesson still more practical, he has only to go to the yards and find out the prices that are paid by buyers for cattle that are well bred and well fed.

"Texas has made wonderful improvement in her live stock in the past twenty years. With varied inferior material at hand, when the improvement was beginning, it did not take the highest type of registered animals to improve the native stock. Now that the improvement is so well along, a very superior class of stock is needed to continue the uplift. Enterprising Texas breeders are producing very high class stuff, but their product is not valued as highly as it ought to be, by the people shipping stuff to market. In fact, in some sections, the grade of market cattle has not advanced, and in some cases it has deteriorated during the past ten years.

"The fact that an animal is registered is no longer a guarantee of the ability of the breeder to build up the quality of the range herd. The southwestern stock raisers would be dollars ahead if they would just put themselves in the way of learning some things that some other fellows know instead of complaining about the market."

Public Should Patronize

Tickets for advance sale will be placed with various agencies the first

of the week, and the management urges that the business men and others interested in the success of the show purchase liberally. They will be acceptable presents to send out by mail to their friends and patrons in other portions of the country, and will not only help to increase the attendance at the show, but will be a guarantee to the people that Fort Worth is behind the enterprise and a guarantee to the management that they have the needed financial aid. The National Feeders' and Breeders' Show is a great thing for Fort Worth, and well worthy of the patronage and support of all who are interested in the city.

With the development of the live stock industry of the southwest will come more packing houses, and will thus be created a greater market for such products.

A show of this magnitude will attract the attention of the live stock world to Fort Worth, and every effort on the part of the people to make it the greatest success possible will be efforts well spent.

The complete list of those making entries in the hog, cattle and horse departments follows. Many of those listed have from two to four entries in some of the classes:

Entries

Class 1, section 1; 3-year-old steers and over; \$150, \$100, \$50—R. E. Gatewood, Cleburne, Texas; C. B. Campbell, Minco, Okla.; H. B. Johnson, Chickasha, Okla.; J. F. Green & Co., Encinal, Texas.

Class 1, section 2; steers two-years-old and under three; \$150, \$100, \$50—A. C. Brown, Pocassett, Okla.; Riverside Farm, Chickasha, Okla.; H. B. Johnson, Chickasha, Okla.; White Wolf Feed Company and J. D. Collett, Fort Worth, Texas; J. W. Lovelady, Colorado City, Texas; C. B. Campbell, Minco, Okla.

Class 1, section 3; one-year-old steers and under two; \$150, \$100, \$50—A. J. Scott, Beeville, Texas; C. B. Campbell, Minco, Okla.; Riverside Farm, Chickasha, Okla.

Class 1, section 4; steers or heifer calves under one year old; \$150, \$100, \$50—C. B. Campbell, Minco, Okla.; Cook & Parker, Cement, Okla.; C. M. Largent, Merkel, Texas.

Class 1, section 5; best carload spayed or open heifers, any age; \$150—J. B. Wilson, Dallas, Texas.

Class 1, section 6; best car grass cows, any age; \$75.

Class 1, section 7; best car grass steers, any age; \$75—S. B. Burnett, Fort Worth, Texas; Joseph F. Green & Co., Encinal, Texas; F. A. Coleman, Encinal, Texas.

Section 1, class 8; best car feeding steers, any age; \$75, \$50, \$25—S. B. Burnett, Fort Worth, Texas; John W.

Lovelady, Colorado, Texas.

Class 1, section 9; champion load of fat steers; \$150—The American Aberdeen Angus Association offers \$100 for carload showing a preponderance of Angus blood as follows: Best car of 3-year-olds, \$25; best car of 2-year-olds, \$25; best car of 1-year-olds, \$25; champion car, \$25. The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association will give a silver cup valued at \$100 to the grand champion carload of steers, provided that they show a preponderance of Angus blood.

Grade and Cross Bred Single Steers

Class 2, section 1; steer, spayed or martin heifers, two years old and under three; \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10—A. J. Scott, Beeville, Texas; Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Texas; Lee Bros., San Angelo, Texas; W. R. McKany, Renner, Texas; J. A. Kuykendall, Royse City, Texas; Tom Hoben, Nocona, Texas.

Class 2, section 2; steer, spayed or martin heifer, one year old and under two; \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10—Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Texas; A. and M. College, College Station, Texas; Mrs. Tom Hoben, Nocona, Texas; David Harrell, Liberty Hill, Texas; Gerard O. Creswell, Oplin, Texas; Tom Hoben, Nocona, Texas.

Class 2, section 3; steer, spayed or martin heifer, under one year old; \$45, \$35, \$25, \$15, \$10—J. E. Hovenkamp & Son, Fort Worth, Texas; J. B. Couble, Big Springs, Texas; J. B. Salyer, Jonah, Texas; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas; Cox & Barry, Walnut Springs, Texas.

Class 2, section 4; champion steer, spayed or martin heifer (competition limited to first prize winners in above classes); \$70.

American Shorthorn Specials

Class 3, section 1; single steers, grade shorthorn steers by registered shorthorn bull, two years old and under three; \$50, \$40, \$25, \$15, \$10—A. and M. College, College Station, Texas; J. C. Washington, Marietta, Okla.; Charles McFarland Jr., Weatherford, Texas; J. A. Kuykendall, Royse City, Texas; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas.

Class 3, section 2; best steer one year old and under two; \$50, \$40, \$25, \$15, \$10—Charles McFarland, Weatherford, Texas; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas; David Harrell, Liberty Hill, Texas; H. B. Johnson, Chickasha, Okla.

Class 3, section 3; best steer calf under one year old; \$50, \$40, \$25, \$15, \$10—J. E. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth, Texas; J. C. Washington, Marietta, Okla.; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas.

Texas Hereford Association Specials

Class 4, section 1; single Hereford steers—Best Hereford steer from registered bulls, owned or sold by members of the Texas Hereford Association, steer two years old and under three; \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10—Lee Brothers, San Angelo, Texas; Tom Hoben, Nocona, Texas.

Class 4, section 2; steer one year old and under two; \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10—O. L. Miles, Fort Smith, Ark.; Lee Bros., San Angelo, Texas; Tom Hoben, No-

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

We have established a bureau for the purpose of assisting those engaged in the raising of hogs, and those anticipating raising hogs, and we are in a position to give you reliable information at all times as to where you can obtain registered boars and sows, the price, kind, ages and pedigrees of same. We will be glad to correspond with you and assist you in getting in touch with the breeders and obtain for you any information you desire, without any cost you you. For further particulars write

THE SECRETARY

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS CO.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

cona, Texas; J. F. Yearwood, Georgetown, Texas; Mrs. T. M. Hoben, Nocona, Texas.

Class 4, section 3; steer under one year old; \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10—J. H. Pruitt, Saginaw, Texas; Lee Bros., San Angelo, Texas; B. C. Rnome, Saginaw, Texas; Tom Hoben Nocona, Texas; C. M. Largent, Merkel, Texas.

Grade and Cross Bred Red Poll Steers
Class 5, section 1; steer, spayed or Martin heifer, two years old and under three; \$15, \$10—A. and M. College, College Station, Texas; W. C. McKamy, Renner, Texas.

Class 5, section 3; steer, spayed or Martin heifer, under one year old; \$15, \$10.

Hogs

Class 7, section 1; carload of fifty head of hogs, 175-225 pounds; \$100, \$75, \$50, \$25—B. F. Gearhart, Celina, Texas; J. H. Hinton, Hydro, Okla.; J. Q. Adamson, Edmond, Okla.; Rabb & Penn, Pocasset, Okla.; J. A. Montgomery, Memphis, Texas; W. M. and H. M. Robinson, Frisco, Texas; J. C. Ownsby & Sons, Celina, Texas; A. Brower, Thomas, Okla.; R. L. Teasley, Homestead, Okla.; A. D. Hurley, Foss, Okla.; C. H. Murdock, Cordell, Okla.; Walker Moore, Wetherford, Okla.; A. G. Pannell, Minco, Okla.; J. S. Ellis, Hobart, Okla.; A. Good, Lindsay, Okla. El Reno Horse and Mule Company, El Reno, Okla.; W. W. Green, Pawnee, Okla.; S. D. Talley, Frisco, Texas; Eugene Kyle, Ripley, Okla.; Dickinson & Simpson, Plainview, Texas.

Class 7, section 2; carload of fifty head of hogs, 225 pounds and up; \$100, \$75, \$50, \$25—B. F. Gearhart, Celina, Texas; J. W. Ganton, Douglas, Okla.; J. S. Thomason, Lindsay, Okla.; J. Q. Adamson, Edmond, Okla.; W. W. Rice, Chickasha, Okla.; W. M. and H. M. Robinson, Frisco, Texas; J. C. Ownsby & Sons, Celina, Texas; A. Brower, Thomas, Okla.; A. D. Hurley, Foss, Okla.; R. L. Teasley, Homestead, Okla.; C. H. Murdock, Cordell, Okla.; Walker Moore, Wetherford, Okla.; A. G. Pannell, Minco, Okla.; J. H. Hinton, Hydro, Okla.; A. Good, Lindsay, Okla.; W. W. Green, Pawnee, Okla.; S. D. Talley, Frisco, Texas; Eugene Kyle, Ripley, Okla.

Section 3; champion carload of show; \$50.
Class 8, section 1; best pen of five fattened hogs, either barrows or sows, one year old or over; \$25, \$15, \$10, \$5—B. F. Gearhart, Celina, Texas; J. Q. Adamson, Edmond, Okla.; W. M. and H. M. Robinson, Frisco, Texas; J. C. Ownsby & Sons, Celina, Texas; W. W. Green, Pawnee, Okla.

Class 8, section 2; best pen of five fattened hogs, either barrows or sows, under one year old; \$25, \$15, \$10, \$5—B. F. Gearhart, Celina, Texas; J. Q. Adamson, Edmond, Okla.; W. M. and H. M. Robinson, Frisco, Texas; J. C. Ownsby & Sons, Celina, Texas; F. D. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth, Texas; R. F. D.; Mark Hovenkamp, Keller, Texas; Ed Edmondson, Newark, Texas; Geo. P. Lillard, Seguin, Texas; Frank Looth, Fort Worth, Texas; H. Hardesty, Fort Worth, Texas; W. W. Green, Pawnee, Texas.

Close to the Trade

The attention of all stockmen and riders is especially called to the ad of S. D. Myres, which appears in this issue of The Stockman.

Mr. Myres, the manufacturer of the celebrated Sweetwater saddles, located at Sweetwater, Texas, something like twelve years ago, and from a very small beginning, his business has grown to be one of the largest saddle concerns in the country. At the first, being a mechanic himself, he did all of his own work, making the best goods at moderate prices. Quality has ever been his watchword in the manufacture of high-grade stock saddles. His business has steadily increased during the last twelve years until today he is producing the largest and best line of stock saddles now offered to the trade.

Mr. Myres has spent most of his life in the West, and from intimate and close association with those who live in the saddle, he has gathered many practical ideas, and learned many fine points about making saddles, overlooked by other makers of saddles. If the man who uses the saddle does not know what it is, who does? And today Mr. Myres attributes his success in pleasing his customers to this knowledge learned from the actual user. He has applied this with the very best mechanical skill that the country affords, and is today producing the very best saddle on the market.

Notwithstanding the financial flurry which has overspread the country, causing destruction in all lines of business, Mr. Myres is today running a full force of mechanics busily engaged filling orders from all parts of the country, and here, we will say that his shipping trade extends practically all over the Western States and Territories.

To those who have never used his line of saddles, he is very anxious that they call and examine his line of saddles, which will be on exhibit at Fort

Registered Swine (Barrow Division)
Tamworth

Class 9, section 1; barrow, 175-225 pounds; \$25, \$15, \$10.

Class 9, section 2; barrow, 225 pounds and up; \$25, \$15, \$10.

Berkshires

Class 9, section 3; barrow, 175-225 pounds; \$25, \$15, \$10—George P. Lillard, Seguin, Texas.

Class 9, section 4; barrow, 225 pounds and up; \$25, \$15, \$10—George P. Lillard, Seguin, Texas.

Poland Chinas

Class 9, section 5; barrow, 175-225 pounds, \$25, \$15, \$10—J. F. Hovenkamp & Son, Fort Worth, Texas; M. W. Hovenkamp, Keller, Texas; H. E. Singleton, McKinney, Texas.

Class 9, section 6; barrow, 225 pounds and up; \$25, \$15, \$10—M. W. Hovenkamp & Son, Keller, Texas; M. W. Hovenkamp & Son, Keller, Texas; H. E. Singleton, McKinney, Texas.

Duroc Jersey

Class 9, section 7; barrow, 175-225 pounds; \$25, \$15, \$10—Ed Edmondson, Newark, Texas; George P. Lillard, Seguin, Texas.

Class 9, section 8; barrow, 225 pounds and up; \$25, \$15, \$10—Ownsby & Sons, Celina, Texas; Ed Edmondson, Newark, Texas; G. B. Lowry, Newark, Texas.

Sheep

Class 10, section 1; carload fat sheep, one year old; \$50, \$25, \$15—D. S. Donald, Krum, Texas.

Class 10, section 2; carload of fat lambs; \$50, \$25, \$15—W. O. Shultz & Co., Fort Worth, Texas; W. M. and H. M. Robertson, Frisco, Texas. Champion carload fat sheep and lambs; competition limited to first prize winners in above classes; \$50.

Class 10, section 5; sheep in pens of five; best pen of five muttons, one year old and over; \$25, \$15, \$10, \$5—W. M. and H. M. Robertson, Frisco, Texas; J. A. Kuykendall, Royse City, Texas.

Class 10, section 4; best pen of five muttons, under one year old; \$25, \$15, \$10, \$5—W. M. and H. M. Robertson, Frisco, Texas; B. C. Rhome Jr., Saginaw, Texas.

Class 10, section 6; wether, one year old and under two; \$10, \$7, \$5—W. M. and H. M. Robertson, Frisco, Texas; J. A. Kuykendall, Royse City, Texas.

Class 10, section 7; wether lamb; \$10, \$7, \$5—Wilson & Vancil, Grand Prairie, Texas; J. A. Kuykendall, Royse City, Texas.

Section 8; champion wether; competition limited to first prize winners in above classes; \$20.

Class 10, section 10; wether lamb; \$10, \$7, \$5.

Section 11; champion wether; competition limited to first prize winners in above classes; \$20.

Registered Cattle—Shorthorns

Class 11, section 1; bull three years old and over; \$40, \$30, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10—J. F. Hovenkamp & Son, Fort Worth, Texas; J. W. Williams, Fort Worth, Texas; Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas; David Harrell, Liberty Hill, Texas; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas; M. Calloway, Fort Worth, Texas; Louis B. Brown, Smithfield, Texas; H. C. Odle, Meridian, Texas.

Class 11, section 2; bull two years old and under three; \$40, \$30, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10, \$10—G. W. Short, Decatur, Texas; J. Washington, Marietta, Okla.; David Harrell, Liberty Hill, Texas; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas; J. A. Edmondson, Gibtown, Texas.

Class 11, section 3; senior yearling bull, dropped between Sept. 1, 1905, and Jan. 1, 1906; \$40, \$30, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10, \$10, \$10—G. W. Short, Decatur, Texas; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas.

Class 11, section 4; junior yearling bull, dropped between Jan. 1, 1906, and Sept. 1, 1906; \$40, \$30, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10, \$10—J. F. Hovenkamp & Son, Fort Worth, Texas; David Harrell, Liberty Hill, Texas; Charles McFarland Jr., Weatherford, Texas; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas; H. J. Duncan, McKinney, Texas; M. Calloway, Fort Worth, Texas; J. A. Edmondson, Gibtown, Texas; W. A. Darter, Fort Worth, Texas; H. C. Odle, Meridian, Texas; W. R. Hunt, Slidell, Texas; Jas. Ditto, Arlington, Texas.

Class 11, section 5; senior bull calf, dropped between Sept. 1, 1906, and Jan. 1, 1907; \$40, \$30, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10, \$10, \$10—J. F. Hovenkamp & Son, Fort Worth, Texas; R. L. Payne, Cleburne, Texas; J. C. Washington, Marietta, Okla.; J. M. Campbell, Liberty Hill, Texas; C. B. Merrifield, Dallas, Texas; J. G. Short, Decatur, Texas; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas; M. Calloway, Fort Worth, Texas; Morris Brown, Smithfield, Texas; W. R. Hunt, Slidell, Texas; W. H. Alfrey, Godley, Texas.

Class 11, section 6; junior bull calf, dropped since Jan. 1, 1907; \$40, \$30, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10, \$10, \$10, \$10—J. M. Carpenter, Paris, Texas; J. F. Hovenkamp & Son, Fort Worth, Texas; W. E. Smoot, Denton, Texas; G. W. Short, Decatur, Texas; J. W. Williams, Fort Worth, Texas; Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas; C. W. Martin, Fort Worth, Texas; J. M. Campbell, Richardson, Texas; David Harrell, Liberty Hill, Texas.

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"THE COMPANY THAT DOES PAY"

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\$10, \$10, \$10.—J. C. Washington & Son, Fort Worth, Texas; J. C. Washington, Marietta, Okla.; Frank Schofield, Hillsboro, Texas; Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas; David Harrell, Liberty Hill, Texas; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas; Morris Brown, Smithfield, Texas; W. A. Darter, Fort Worth, Texas.

Class 11, section 8; cows or heifers, two years old and under three; \$40, \$30, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10, \$10.—J. F. Hovenkamp & Son, Fort Worth, Texas; A. & M. College, College Station, Texas; J. C. Washington, Marietta, Okla.; Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas; David Harrell, Liberty Hill, Texas; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas.

Class 11, section 9; senior yearling heifers, dropped between Sept. 1, 1905, and Jan. 1, 1906; \$40, \$30, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10, \$10, \$10.—J. F. Hovenkamp & Son, Fort Worth, Texas; Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas; David Harrell, Liberty Hill, Texas; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas; Louis B. Brown, Smithfield, Texas; W. R. Hunt, Slidell, Texas.

Class 11, section 10; junior yearling heifers, dropped between Jan. 1 and Sept. 1, 1906; \$40, \$30, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10, \$10.—J. F. Hovenkamp & Son, Fort Worth, Texas; J. C. Washington, Marietta, Okla.; J. C. Washington, Marietta, Okla.; J. M. Williams, Fort Worth, Texas; F. Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas; David Harrell, Liberty Hill, Texas; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas; Louis B. Brown, Smithfield, Texas; W. A. Darter, Fort Worth, Texas.

Class 11, section 11; senior heifer calf dropped between Sept. 1, 1906, and Jan. 1, 1907; \$40, \$30, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10, \$10, \$10.—J. F. Hovenkamp & Son, Fort Worth, Texas; Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas; J. M. Campbell, Richardson, Texas; David Harrell, Liberty Hill, Texas; James F. Rhea, Lawn, Texas; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas; Louis B. Brown, Smithfield, Texas.

Class 11, section 12; junior heifer calf

JERSEY CREAM 1873 WHISKEY
PURE & RICH

L. EPPSTEIN & SON - FT. WORTH, TEX.
KENTUCKY DISTILLERS

dropped since Jan. 1, 1907; 40, \$30, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10, \$10, \$10, \$10.—Competition limited to first prize winners in above classes for classes 13, 14, 15 and 16; J. M. Carpenter, Paris, Texas; J. F. Hovenkamp & Son, Fort Worth, Texas; J. C. Washington, Marietta, Okla.; Stuart Harrison, Fort Worth, Texas; J. W. Williams, Fort Worth, Texas; Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas; David Harrell, Liberty Hill, Texas; James F. Rhea, Lawn, Texas; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas; Morris Brown, Smithfield, Texas; W. A. Darter, Fort Worth, Texas.

Class 11, section 19; graded herd, consisting of one bull two years old and over; one cow three years old and over; one heifer two years old and under three; one heifer one year old and under two, and one heifer under one year old; \$60, \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$20.—J. F. Hovenkamp & Son, Fort Worth, Texas; J. C. Washington, Marietta, Okla.; Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas; David Harrell, Liberty Hill, Texas; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas.

Class 11, section 20; young herd consisting of one bull under two years old; two heifers one year old and under two; two heifers under one year. All except bull must be bred and raised by exhibitor; \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10.—J. F. Hovenkamp & Son, Fort Worth, Texas.

Prime Cotton Seed Meal, Cake and Hulls

GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS
CORN, OATS, HAY, BRAN AND MILL FEED
RICE, BRAN PRODUCTS, RICE MEAL AND POLISH.

For immediate or future shipment in car lots. When in market to buy or sell, write or wire us for delivered prices any railroad station.

Texas; J. C. Washington, Marietta, Okla.; David Harrell, Liberty Hill, Texas; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas.

Class 11, section 21; calf herd, consisting of one bull and four heifers, all under one year old. All the animals composing this herd must be bred and raised by the exhibitor; \$60, \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10.—J. F. Hovenkamp & Son, Fort Worth, Texas; David Harrell, Liberty Hill, Texas; James F. Rhea, Lawn, Texas; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas.

Class 11, section 22; bet two animals, either sex, produced of one cow; \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10.—J. F. Hovenkamp & Son, Fort Worth, Texas; J. C. Washington, Marietta, Okla.; Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas; David Harrell, Liberty Hill, Texas; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas; M. Galloway, Fort Worth, Texas; J. F. Hovenkamp & Son, Fort Worth, Texas.

Class 11, section 23; best four animals, either sex, get of one bull; \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10.—J. F. Hovenkamp & Son, Fort Worth, Texas; David Harrell, Liberty Hill, Texas; James F. Rhea, Lawn, Texas; M. Galloway, Fort Worth, Texas; Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas. The American Short-horn Breeders' Association will contribute \$2,000 of the above premiums.

Steers—Pure Bred Shorthorns

Section 1, steer, spayed or martin heifer, two years old and under three; \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20.—J. C. Washington, Marietta, Okla.; C. H. Murdock, Cordell, Okla.; Chas. McFarland Jr., Weatherford, Texas; J. A. Kuykendall, Royse City, Texas.

Section 2; steer, spayed or martin heifer, one year old and under two; \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10.—Buster Brown, J. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas.

Section 3; steer, spayed or martin heifer, under one year old; \$45, \$35, \$25, \$15, \$10.—A. & M. College, College Station, Texas; David Harrell, Liberty Hill, Texas.

Herefords

Class 12, section 1; bull three years old and over; \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20.—Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Texas; O. L. Miles, Fort Smith, Ark.; E. H. Estus & Son, Midland, Texas; McNutt & Hutchinson, Fort Worth, Texas; Lee Bros., San Angelo, Texas; W. H. Myers, Henrietta, Texas; C. W. Martin, Fort Worth, Texas; J. F. Yearwood, Georgetown, Texas; John Hutson, Canyon City, Texas.

Class 12, section 2; bull two years old and under three; \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20.—O. L. Miles, Fort Smith, Ark.; E. H. Estus & Son, Midland, Texas; W. H. Myers, Henrietta, Texas; A. Mosley & Bro., Quanah, Texas.

Class 12, section 3; senior yearling bull dropped between Sept. 1, 1905, and Jan. 1, 1906; \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$15.—W. N. Collier, Gail, Texas; J. & F. Durringer, Burleson, Texas.

Class 12, section 4; junior yearling bull dropped between Jan. 1, 1906, and Sept. 1, 1906; \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$15, \$10, \$10.—Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Texas; E. H. Estus & Son, Midland, Texas; McNutt & Hutchinson, Fort Worth, Texas; Lee Bros., San Angelo, Texas; B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, Texas; G. L. Blackford, Denison, Texas; J. F. Yearwood, Georgetown, Texas; Tom Hoben, Nocona, Texas; John Hutson, Canyon City, Texas; B. C. Rhome Jr., Saginaw, Texas; Campbell Russell, Warner, Okla.; Boog-Scott Bros., Coleman, Texas; C. M. Largent, Merkel, Texas; M. W. Hovenkamp, Keller, Texas; Whaley & Jones, Gainesville, Texas.

Class 12, section 5; senior bull calf, dropped between Sept. 1, 1906, and Jan. 1, 1907; \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10.—Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Texas; O. L. Miles, Fort Smith, Ark.; McNutt & Hutchinson, Fort Worth, Texas; Lee Bros., San Angelo, Texas; G. L. Blackford, Denison, Texas; J. and F. Durringer, Burleson, Texas; J. B. Salyer, Jonah, Texas; J. F. Yearwood, Georgetown, Texas; B. C. Rhome Jr., Saginaw, Texas; Boog-Scott Brothers, Coleman, Texas.

Class 12, section 6; junior bull calf, dropped since Jan. 1, 1907; \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10.—Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Texas; O. L. Miles, Fort Smith, Ark.; E. H. Estus & Son, Midland, Texas; McNutt & Hutchinson, Fort Worth, Texas; Lee Brothers, San Angelo, Texas; G. L. Blackford, Denison, Texas; W. and F. Axtell, Fort Worth, Texas; W. H. Myers, Henrietta, Texas; M. Hovenkamp, Keller, Texas; W. S. Ikard, Henrietta, Texas; C. W. Martin, Fort Worth, Texas; A. K. Short, Fayetteville, Ark.; J. F. Yearwood, Georgetown, Texas; Tom Hoben, Nocona, Texas; A. K. Short, Fayetteville, Ark.; John Hutson, Canyon City, Texas; Busk & Scott, Coleman, Texas; A. Moseley & Bros., Quanah, Texas; M. Largent, Merkel, Texas; H. F. Massman, Romney, Texas; S. P. Clark, Fort Worth, Texas.

Class 12, section 7; cows three years

old and over; \$10, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20.—Scharbauer Brothers, Midland, Texas; O. L. Miles, Fort Smith, Ark.; Lee Brothers, San Angelo, Texas; Frank Good, Spartansburg, Texas; C. M. Largent, Merkel, Texas.

Class 12, section 8; cows or heifers two years old and under three; \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20.—Scharbauer Brothers, Midland, Texas; O. L. Miles, Fort Smith, Ark.; McNatt & Hutchinson, Fort Worth, Texas; Lee Brothers, San Angelo, Texas; J. B. Salyer, Jonah, Texas; Tom Hoben, Nocona, Texas; C. M. Largent, Merkel, Texas.

Class 12, section 9; senior yearling heifers, dropped between Sept. 1, 1905, and Jan. 1, 1906; \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$15.—Scharbauer Brothers, Midland, Texas; O. L. Miles, Fort Smith, Ark.; A. and M. College, College Station, Texas; McNatt & Hutchinson, Fort Worth, Texas.

Class 12, section 10; junior yearling heifers, dropped between Jan. 1 and Sept. 1, 1906; \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10.—Scharbauer Brothers, Midland, Texas; O. L. Miles, Fort Smith, Ark.; McNatt & Hutchinson, Fort Worth, Texas; Lee Brothers, San Angelo, Texas; Mark Hovenkamp, Keller, Texas; J. B. Salyer, Jonah, Texas; Tom Hoben, Nocona, Texas; C. M. Largent, Merkel, Texas.

Class 12, section 2; senior heifer calf, dropped between Sept. 1, 1906, and Jan. 1, 1907; \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10.—Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Texas; O. L. Miles, Fort Smith, Ark.; McNatt & Hutchinson, Fort Worth; Lee Bros., San Angelo, Texas; J. & F. Durringer, Burleson, Texas.

Class 12, section 12; junior heifer calf, dropped since Jan. 1, 1907; \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$10.—Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Texas; O. L. Miles, Fort Smith, Ark.; McNatt & Hutchinson, Fort Worth; H. E. Massman, Romney, Texas; M. Largent, Merkel, Texas.

Class 12, section 19; graded herd, consisting of one bull two years old and over; one cow three years old and over; one heifer two years old and under three; one heifer one year old and under two, and one heifer under one year old; \$60, \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20.—McNatt & Hutchinson, Fort Worth; Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Texas; Lee Bros., San Angelo, Texas; O. L. Miles, Fort Smith, Ark.

Class 12, section 20; young herd, consisting of one bull under two years old; two heifers one year old and under two; two heifers under one year; all except bull must be bred and raised by exhibitor; \$60, \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10.—McNatt & Hutchinson, Fort Worth; Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Texas; J. B. Salyer, Jonah, Texas; C. M. Largent, Merkel, Texas; O. L. Miles, Fort Smith, Ark.

Class 12, section 21; calf herd, consisting of one bull and four heifers, all under one year old; all the animals composing this herd must be bred and raised by exhibitor; \$60, \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10.—McNatt & Hutchinson, Fort Worth; Scharbauer Bros., Midland; Lee Bros., San Angelo; Mark Hovenkamp, Keller, Texas; J. F. Yearwood, Georgetown; Tom Hoben, Nocona; O. L. Miles, Fort Smith, Ark.

Class 12, section 22; best two animals, either sex, produce of one cow; \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$20, \$10.—McNatt & Hutchinson, Fort Worth; Scharbauer Bros., Midland; Lee Bros., San Angelo; Mark Hovenkamp, Keller; J. B. Salyer, Jonah; J. F. Yearwood, Georgetown; Tom Hoben, Nocona; O. L. Miles, Fort Smith, Ark.

Class 12, section 23; best four animals, either sex, get of one bull; \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$20, \$10.—McNatt & Hutchinson, Fort Worth; Scharbauer Bros., Midland; Lee Bros., San Angelo; Mark Hovenkamp, Keller; J. B. Salyer, Jonah; J. F. Yearwood, Georgetown; Tom Hoben, Nocona, Texas. Two thousand dollars of the above premium money will be paid by the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association.

Steers—Pure Bred Herefords

Section 1; steer, spayed or Martin heifer, two years old and under three; \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10.—Lee Bros., San Angelo (two entries).

Section 3; steer, spayed or Martin heifer, under one year old; \$45, \$35, \$25, \$15, \$10.—B. C. Rhome Jr., Saginaw, Texas.

Red Polls

Class 13, section 2; best bull two years old and under three; \$15, \$10, \$5.—W. R. Clifton, Waco; Howell Bros., Bryan.

Class 13, section 3; best bull one year old and under two; \$15, \$10, \$5.—W. C. McKamy, Renner, Texas; W. R. Clifton, Waco.

Class 13, section 4; best bull calf under one year old; \$15, \$10, \$5.—W. M. Gildwell, Finis, Texas; W. R. Clifton, Waco; Howell Bros., Bryan; W. C. McKamy, Renner, Texas.

Class 13, section 5; best cow three years old or over; \$15, \$10, \$5.—W. C. McKamy, Renner, Texas; W. R. Clifton, Waco.

Class 13, section 6; best cow two years old and under three; \$15, \$10, \$5.—W. R. Clifton, Waco; Howell Bros., Bryan; W. C. McKamy, Renner, Texas.

Class 13, section 7; best heifer calf one year old and under two; \$15, \$10, \$5.—W. R. Clifton, Waco; W. C. Mc-

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of one bull; \$15, \$10.—W. R. Clifton, Waco; W. C. McKamy, Renner, Texas.

Class 13, section 12; best two, produce of one cow; \$15, \$10.—W. R. Clifton, Waco; Howell Bros., Bryan.

Angus

Class 14, section 2; best bull two years old and over; \$15, \$10, \$15.—Cox & Barry, Walnut Springs, Texas.

Class 14, section 3; best bull one year old and under two; \$15, \$10, \$5.—Gerard O. Creswell, Oplin, Texas.

Class 14, section 4; best bull calf under one year old; \$15, \$10, \$5.—Cox & Barry, Walnut Springs, Texas; Gerard O. Creswell, Oplin, Texas.

Class 14, section 6; best cow two years old and under three; \$15, \$10, \$5.—Cox & Barry, Walnut Springs, Texas; Gerard O. Creswell, Oplin, Texas.

Class 14, section 7; best heifer one year and under two; \$15, \$10, \$5.—Gerard O. Creswell, Oplin, Texas.

Class 14, section 8; best heifer under one year old; \$15, \$10, \$5.—Cox & Barry, Walnut Springs, Texas; Gerard O. Creswell, Oplin, Texas.

Class 14, section 10; young herd; bull under two years old; two yearling heifers; two heifer calves; all but bull to be bred by exhibitor; \$30, \$20.—Gerard O. Creswell, Oplin, Texas.

Class 14, section 11; calf herd; best bull and four heifers, all under one year old, and all must be bred and raised by exhibitor; \$60, \$20.—Gerard O. Creswell, Oplin, Texas.

Class 14; section 12; best four, get of one bull; \$30, \$20.—Gerard O. Creswell, Oplin, Texas.

Class 14, section 13; best two, produce of one cow; \$30, \$20.—Gerard O. Creswell, Oplin, Texas.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Percherons

Class 15—Stallion four years old and over; C. V. Evans & Co., Saginaw, Texas; Singmaster Bros.

Class 15: Stallion under four years old—C. V. Evans & Co., Saginaw, Texas; Fort Worth Horse and Mule Company, Fort Worth.

Class 15: Mare under four years old—Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas.

Shires

Class 15: Stallion four years old and over—Fort Worth Horse and Mule Company, Fort Worth.

Class 15: Stallion under four years old—Fort Worth Horse and Mule Company, Fort Worth.

Suffolks

Class 15: Stallion four years old and over—C. V. Evans & Co., Saginaw, Texas.

Class 15: Stallion under four years old—C. V. Evans & Co., Saginaw, Texas.

French Coach

Class 15: Stallions four years old and over—C. V. Evans & Co., Saginaw, Texas; Thos. R. Holbert, Greely, Iowa.

Morgan Horses

Class 15: Stallions four years old and

Worth; H. B. Johnson, Chickasha, Ok.

Class 15: Best stallion two years old and under four—Joe M. Black, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; J. B. Johnson, Chickasha, Ok.

Class 15: Best stallion under two years old—J. B. Johnson, Chickasha, Ok.

Class 15; best mare four years old and over—E. R. Burns, Fort Worth; W. F. Cook, Fort Worth, three entries; J. B. Johnson, Chickasha, Ok.

Class 15: Best mare under four years old—E. R. Burns, Fort Worth; J. B. Johnson, Chickasha, Ok.

Class 15: best mare and 1908 colt. Class 15: Best filly born in 1907.

Grade Trotting Class

Class 15: Best mare with 1908 colt by standard bred trotting horse—J. F. DeCamp, Bedford, Texas.

Sweepstakes Class

Class 15: Stallion four years old and over—Fort Worth Horse and Mule Company, Fort Worth.

Class 15: Stallion under four years old—S. B. Burnett, Fort Worth, three entries.

Class 15: Mare four years old and over—S. B. Burnett, Fort Worth.

Mules

Class 16: Mules to be shown to wagon and stripped—F. D. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth; Tuck Hill, McKinney, Texas.

Class 16: Mule, foaled 1906—F. D. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth.

Class 16: Mule, foaled 1907—E. Harding, Fort Worth.

Class 16: Mare with mule colt at side, 1908.

Registered Jacks and Jennets

Class 17: Jack three years old and over—Joe M. Black, Murfreesboro, Tenn., two entries; Joe Bailey; Tuck Hill, McKinney, Texas.

Class 17: Jack two years old—Joe M. Black, Murfreesboro, Tenn., two entries.

Class 17: Jack one year old—Joe M. Black, Murfreesboro, Tenn., two entries.

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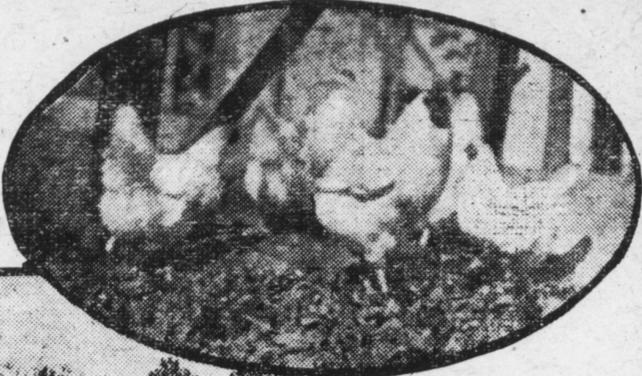
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No Change In Grazing Laws

Murdo Mackenzie Says Present Congress Will Not Act

DENVER, Col., March 1.—According to Murdo Mackenzie, first vice president of the American National Live Stock Association, who has just returned from a trip to Washington, D. C., in the interests of the organization, there will be no legislation at the present session of congress affecting the public lands grazing policy now in force.

Mr. Mackenzie, as chairman of the stockmen's special committee, appeared with other members of the committee before the senate and house committees on interstate commerce relative to the Culbertson-Smith bill requiring railroad companies to promptly furnish cars and other transportation facilities to interstate shippers.

"This bill has met with general support from all commercial organizations thruout the country and the prospects for its passage look very encouraging," says Mr. Mackenzie.

"The failure of the railroads to furnish cars and to move them promptly has cost the live stock shippers thousands of dollars, and we believe the only way to secure good service is thru such a law. Further, it is nothing more than right that the railroads should not be permitted to advance their rates, which have long been in effect, without securing authority from the interstate commerce commission.

"For several years this association has been requesting congress to authorize the president to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements with other countries, so as to give the United States a greater foreign outlet for its live stock and meat products. While no tariff legislation is likely at this

Result of Loco Weed Investigation

(By C. Dwight Marsh, Expert, Poisonous Plant Investigations.)

The word "loco," from the Spanish meaning crazy, has been applied for a great many years to a disease of stock and sheep in the semi-arid regions of the west. There has been a general belief among stockmen that the disease is caused by certain weeds known as loco weeds. The name loco weed has been applied to a large number of plants, but two are considered especially obnoxious—Aragallus lamberti and Astragalus mollissimus.

More or less desultory investigations by scientific men have been made on this subject, the general result of which has been to imply that the disease was produced by some other cause than the loco plants. Later investigations have made it seem quite probable that the cause of the disease must be sought in some other direction. The investigations here recorded were undertaken to clear up first of all the doubt concerning the source of trouble.

The first essential point was to demonstrate whether the loco weeds did or did not cause the disease. The work of the first season, the summer of 1905, accomplished this demonstration in a very satisfactory way. It was clearly proved that Aragallus lamberti would poison horses, sheep and cattle and that Astragalus mollissimus would poison horses. Astragalus mollissimus does not poison cattle because they very rarely eat it.

The work of the second season, the summer of 1906, was mainly devoted to a diagnosis of the disease. The external symptoms described by stockmen were in general corroborated.

The principal symptoms are the lowered head, rough coat, slow, staggering gait, movements showing lack of muscular co-ordination, sometimes more or less paralytic symptoms, a

generally diseased nervous system, and in the later stages of the disease extreme emaciation.

The principal pathological changes are pronounced anemia of the whole system, diseased stomach walls, and in acute cases a congested condition of the walls of the stomach, while in chronic cases there are frequently ulcers. Generally speaking, locoed cattle have ulcers in the fourth stomach. There is an excess of fluids in the various cavities of the body. This is especially noticeable in the epidural space of the spinal canal. Here the effusion is more or less organized, presenting the appearance of a gelatinous mass, which is especially abundant in the lumbar region and about the exits of the spinal nerves. In most locoed females the ovaries are found in a diseased condition.

The third stage of the work was the devising of remedial measures. This was undertaken in the summer of 1907. This work naturally had two phases, (1) attempts to eradicate the weed and (2) attempts to cure the locoed animals.

In regard to the possibility of killing the weeds, it was found that this could readily be done in the case of fenced pastures. This is especially feasible with Astragalus mollissimus because it occurs in comparatively small patches. Aragallus lamberti has a wider distribution, but it is not at all impossible to destroy this weed when in pastures. There seems to be no way of ridding the ranges of these weeds, however.

In regard to the second phase of remedial work, it was found that locoed cattle can in most cases be cured by a course of treatment with strychnine, while locoed horses can generally be cured by a course of treatment with Fowler's solution. The animals under treatment must not be allowed to eat the loco weed and should be given not only nutritious food but, so far as possible, food with laxative properties. To this end magnesium sulphate was administered to correct the constipation which is almost universal among locoed animals. It should be noted, too, that

tariffs and see that the west is fairly treated.

"The bill recommended by the American National Live Stock Association providing for federal control

33 Sections for State School Fund

Texas Recovers Land Without Litigation

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 29.—The attorney general's department reported today that the state has just recovered for public school fund without suit thirty-three sections of school lands in one cattle range in Brewster county. This is the direct result of the investigation made last September by Land Commissioner Terrell and Assistant Attorney General Hawkins.

RANGES ARE SHORT AND RAIN NEEDED

Shipments Reported Light to Cattle Raisers' Association by Inspectors in the Field

Lack of rain in several portions of the state is responsible for complaints of poor grass and range. Shipments are light, but business in this line is expected to largely increase in the near future.

Reports received Tuesday at the headquarters of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association are as follows:

Laredo, Darwin and Orvie—Shipments, ten cars; range is getting bad; the weather is very dry; rain is badly needed thruout this country.—James Tomlinson, Inspector.

Victoria and Edna—Shipments, four cars; range and weather good.—Charles E. Martin, Inspector.

Beeville—Shipments, eight cars; weather and range good.—John E. Rigsby, Inspector.

Alice—Shipments thirty cars; weather dry and warm; range short, needing rain very much.—James Gibson, Inspector.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

SHEEP

ANGORA BRUSH CLEANERS

Recently an Iowa farmer wrote the American Stockman asking information about the Angora goat and how many he would need to clear fifteen acres of hazel brush. The following reply was written by J. E. McCarty of Dublin, Texas:

Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry will say, it is true there is not the amount of literature concerning goats that we see of other live stock. I attribute this to the fact that there are not as many goats nor as many people interested in goats. The goat industry is, comparatively speaking, in its infancy. Where you find one man interested in goats you find hundreds to this one that are interested in cattle, sheep, hogs, and chickens; hence the greater number interested in other kinds of live stock and poultry demand necessarily a greater number to read of these various kinds of live stock a greater number to contribute and the papers print that which the greater number of subscribers show interest in. This is natural. Then again the vast majority of those in the goat business are men who are experimenting. They do not feel that their experience is sufficient to set themselves up as teachers of others. Very few men in the United States have made a long and extensive study of the goat and feel that their experience would warrant their giving an opinion upon this industry. Some of these write for publication. Others do not. I cannot understand myself why those who have had the greatest experience do not write or write more, unless it is that the fragrant and festive billy leads them such a swift life they have not time. I regret myself that we do not have more goat literature. I am not acquainted with the goat breeders out of Texas, but I do know men in Texas that have given a life-time study to this industry, have built it up to what it is, have made a success of it and I judge must like the life for they continue in it, and yet I have never known them to write for publication. These men are competent, their opinions would be prized by those who know them and of them, yet no amount of scolding can get them to write. Such men as Landrum, Witt, Fink, Garrett, Pepper, Hoerle, Baylor could contribute articles interesting and instructive. Their silence cannot be attributed to the fact they are selfish and want a monopoly, for they realize that the goat business will not be overdone for many years in the United States. It cannot be because the industry is a failure, for they have made a success of it. Most of those who try it like the business and make a success of it. It is true some people have failed, but what business is there that some one or a great many, as to that, have not tried it and failed. I attribute the failure more to inexperience and want of stability more than any other cause. Most men who are beginners want to start with cheap goats. Cheap goats mean inferior and old goats. An experienced man with good

goats can make three to four times as much money as an inexperienced man can with old and inferior goats. One will make money, the other lose money, but if the inexperienced man has the grit to stay and after he acquires the experience, has built up his flock to a paying basis, he then is in a position to cull out the non-paying parts of the flock and hand it down to the beginners who want cheap goats.

With regard to clearing the hazel brush thickets, will say if you do not care to go into the goat business permanently, then you had better buy young muttons, say 1½ to 3 years old. It takes an experienced man to clear land with nannies and kids and without exterminating the flock also. Kids and nannies cannot stand the abuse of muttons and recover from it as they will. I would also suggest that you take three years instead of two, and it will be done more effectual and lasting and you will not likely starve your goats too much. I have seen land covered with small brush cleared and a good job with goats. I have also read articles from men who have claimed to clear large tracts of land of hazel brush by goat power. I would suggest that you try from 10 to 15 head. As to your getting goats that are acclimated will not be necessary, but for the small number needed by you, would try to find them close by so as to save large express charges. If you could handle as many as 125 to 135 or 250 to 275, which would be a car or a double-deck car, then you could afford to buy a long distance away. I am glad of the opportunity to answer your inquiry thru the columns of the American Stockman.

Sheep in New Zealand

Figures for 1906, the latest available, show that there are 20,108,471 head of sheep in New Zealand, only a little more than two and a quarter million head being merinos. The stud rams total 9,265. There was in 1906 a decrease of 254,153 head of cattle from the figures of 1905 and this was caused by the replacing of cattle by sheep on many properties. According to the annual report of the colony, the general treatment of the dairy herds in many instances is far from satisfactory. No attempt is made to provide shelter from the weather or a proper supply of food when the grass is short. Even a pure supply of water is often denied them.

Wants to Better Farm Animals

Missouri Representative Has Bill for Experimental Farm

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Representative Lamar of the Sixteenth Missouri district wants the government to begin the scientific improvement of farm animals, and for this purpose has introduced a bill in congress appropriating \$100,000 for the establishment of an experiment station in the Ozark mountains in Missouri.

Mr. Lamar says he is assured that land for the station can be obtained without cost to the government and thus the entire appropriation can be devoted to the purchase of stock for experiment and the erection of suitable buildings. The Lamar bill is pending before the committee on agriculture.

In explaining the bill Mr. Lamar said: "My district is almost exclusively an agricultural district. In connection with the question of good roads, of which I have always been a strong advocate, I have given much thought to this question of the United States raising its own stock, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs for breeding purposes.

Farm Interests Neglected

"In proportion to its importance, agriculture and agricultural interests receive less consideration at the hands of the government than any other interest. The government appropriates each year approximately \$80,000,000 to maintain an army; \$100,000,000 to maintain a navy, and only \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 for agriculture.

According to figures furnished by Secretary Wilson to Mr. Lamar, there was expended last year for horses imported into the United States for breeding purposes, \$1,262,398; for cattle, \$118,368; for sheep, \$53,221; making a total expended by citizens of the United States for animals imported for breeding purposes, \$1,433,987 in one year alone.

"No more reason existed why the government should appropriate money for experimenting in grains, soils, fruits and other things along this line than there is for the establishment of a breeding station where the character and quality of our farm animals could be improved and the breeding of those

What Do They Cure?

The above question is often asked concerning Dr. Pierce's two leading medicines, "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription."

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 per cent. of catarrhal cases whether the disease affects the nasal passages, the throat, larynx, bronchia, stomach (as catarrhal dyspepsia), bowels (as mucous dysentery), bladder, uterus or other pelvic organs. Even in the chronic or ulcerative stages of these affections it is often successful in affecting cures.

The "Favorite Prescription" is advised for the cure of one class of diseases—those peculiar weakness, derangements and irregularities incident to women only. 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, vigorous condition of the whole system.

A book of particulars wraps each bottle giving the formula of both medicines and quoting what scores of eminent medical authors, whose works are consulted by physicians of all the schools of practice as guides in prescribing, say of each ingredient entering into these medicines.

The words of praise bestowed on the several ingredients entering into Doctor Pierce's medicines by such writers should have more weight than any amount of non-professional testimonials, because such men are writing for the guidance of their medical brethren and know whereof they speak.

Both medicines are non-alcoholic, non-secret, and contain no harmful habit-



Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Silver Greys

The famous old "Simpson" Prints made only in Eddystone. Nothing more attractive than these stylish patterns. For 65 years the standard calicoes. Cloth that wears well. Color that won't fade. 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.



RANCH KING BRAND SADDLES



Will be on exhibition during Cattlemen's Convention at San Antonio and the Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth.

Handsome free souvenir for cattlemen who visit our exhibit and register.

Write for catalog of Ranch King Saddles and Stockmen's Outfits.

DODSON SADDLERY CO. DALLAS - - - TEXAS

PUBLIC SALE Of Registered Hereford Cattle!

To be held by the Texas Hereford Association during the Fat Stock Show, Friday, March 13 at 1 p. m. at the Stockyards.

A total of 60 animals will be offered at this sale, the contributors being among our best known breeders. This offering represents the best lot of cattle ever sold at public sale by the association.

Catalogues are now ready and may be obtained from the Secretary.

B. C. RHOME, Jr., Secretary
SAGINAW, TEXAS

The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

Fully appreciating the efforts put forth by The Stockman-Journal in furthering the interests of the cattle industry in general and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in particular, and believing that said Stockman-Journal is in all respects representative of the interests it champions, and reposing confidence in its management to in future wisely and discreetly champion the interests of the Cattle Raisers' Associations 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.

NOTICE.

Beginning with the new year 1908 the subscription price of the Stockman-Journal will be \$1.00 a year in advance, instead of \$1.50 as heretofore.

All subscribers will be cut off the list without notice on date of the expiration of their subscriptions.

Remember, \$1.00 a year in advance is the price. Watch the label on your paper and renew before your time expires.

The Stockman-Journal will not be sent to any one longer than the time paid for. Watch your labels and renew.

A CHANCE TO GET LABOR

ONE of Texas' greatest problems is that of common labor. In the new and rapidly developing sections, opportunity for home owning and money making is so easy that it is hard to find men willing to take the dependent positions of laborers. In West Texas, for instance, a man with \$200 capital and a team can make a payment on a tract of land and start developing it with a fair chance of ownership in a few years. It would be impossible to convince such a man that he ought to work as a laborer, either on a farm at \$30 a month, or in a town at \$50 a month, when he can make money so much easier and be independent.

That is why in West Texas, the Panhandle and other sections the term "hired man" has been almost lost from the vocabulary. Texas is developing its fruit and truck raising industry faster than men can be found to do the work necessary to produce crops. The difficulty of getting common labor is so great as to seriously hamper development.

The somewhat new Department of Commerce and Labor, a department with which Texas has so far had little chance to get familiar, is taking an interest in the southwestern situation. A letter recently received by this paper contains the following paragraphs:

There is herewith enclosed a copy of Section 40 of an act of congress creating the division of information, the object of which is to promote a beneficial distribution of aliens admitted into this country. We particularly desire to reach those who are in need of farm laborers or are likely to require this class of help in the future:

The services of the division are absolutely free and no money or stamps should be sent in any instance. We desire to know of specific opportunities; what wages will be paid; what chances for ad-

migration and Naturalization, Department of Commerce and Labor, by any citizen who can furnish two references, the bureau will undertake negotiations to supply the applicant with the labor he needs. On receipt of the application, a blank will be forwarded to be signed by the applicant, which asks a number of simple questions. The applicant is at liberty to select the nationality he prefers.

The fact that there is no charge for the service and the department's sole desire is to place newly arrived immigrants to their best advantage, shows Uncle Sam in one of the occasional philanthropic moods he sometimes shows. Yet it is not wholly philanthropy. Sober, industrious laborers, placed on farms of the southwest, will in a few years grow into thrifty and self supporting citizens. The plan of scattering the immigrants out in the country is much better than allowing them to congest in the cities as they have in the past.

If any section of Texas is short on labor, and for the greater part of the time all sections are, the government offers a practical and easy opportunity for relief.

BROOM CORN IN PANHANDLE

MORE broom corn will be sowed (or is it planted?) in the Panhandle this year than ever before. The Amarillo Chamber of Commerce has been using its best efforts to induce Panhandle farmers to take up raising broom corn for profit, and the few who have already made the experiment have succeeded in getting a crop that commanded a high price.

The broom corn market is one that promises never to be gutted. In Illinois, the principal broom corn state, lands devoted to the crop are giving out, and, eventually, many broom corn raisers will move to a section where the land is more fertile and also cheaper.

During the year 1907, says the Amarillo Panhandle, 1,476 cars of baled broom corn were shipped, out from points along the Santa Fe between Alva, Okla., and Canadian, Texas. This represents a cash return to the people of this section amounting to \$1,500,000.

When it is remembered, says the Panhandle, that the entire broom corn industry in that section is the result of a comparatively few years work, the figures become more striking. The broom corn crop moreover, is merely a part of the crop of each farmer who has contributed to the total. Few farmers care to plant very large fields of broom corn on account of the work necessary in curing the crop. They find that smaller fields which they can care for without inconveniencing themselves turn out a higher proportion of clear profit. The remainder of their land and their time is thus left free for other uses.

HE CALLED HER A HEN

ST. LOUIS woman has won \$501 damages from a man, who, in the heat of argument, called her a "hen" and a "cat." The jury decided she had been damaged actually to the extent of \$1 and tacked on \$500 as punitive salve.

All of which raises a question as to whether epithets have any real value. Had the defendant in the case been so disposed, he might have tried to introduce evidence showing the hen is a worthy bird who, with other members of her tribe, added something like \$600,000,000 to the bank accounts of farmers and poultry raisers in 1907. And on the subject of cats he might have proven that in ancient Egypt cats were worshiped as deities. They are still held in reverence in the Orient.

Perhaps the St. Louis man's error was in applying two epithets instead of one. Obviously no person could be a hen and a cat at the same time, and maybe the jury took this fact into con-

fluent in his use of epithets, ranging from "nature faker" to "undesirable," and he is not the only statesman who has found an epithet handy in a pinch.

Epithets as a means of argument suggest the story of an Irishman, who, on being asked by a magistrate why he had stolen a sheep, replied, "Sir, your father was a Whig." The judge, being a Tory, not only had the Irishman hung for the theft, but also fined him for contempt of court, showing the unprofitableness of epithets as an excuse for stealing.

The St. Louis woman's case goes to prove that, even in the matter of epithets, a woman always has the last word.

COMING, MARCH 12

BROADCAST thru Texas the Fort Worth Board of Trade is sending invitations to representatives of commercial clubs, agricultural and commercial interests, asking them to be present at the conference to be held in Fort Worth March 12 and 13. It is to be hoped that the invitations will bring here business men from those whose annual pay roll runs into thousands, to those who are their own clerks, bookkeepers, cashiers, floor-walkers and managers; farmers, from those who figure crops only by the hundred acres to those who have only one team of mules, and are making their first annual payment on their land; commercial club representatives from the largest cities in the state to those where the commercial secretary pays his own salary, and is the whole organization.

Why?

Because the movement for the meeting in Fort Worth is one of the most seriously important ever begun in this state, which has been the birthplace of more great movements than almost any other state of the union. It is a movement in which every citizen of Texas who has paid his poll tax is interested. It is a movement that will make men who didn't pay their poll tax this year be the first in line to pay next year.

The invitation being sent out by the Fort Worth Board of Trade says: "This meeting will have no political significance, and will only consider and discuss legislation pertaining to the business interests of the state and the development of its resources."

No political significance? Not perhaps in the sense the Board of Trade means. Not the kind of political significance that has to do with parties or factions. But surely it does have the most significant kind of political significance in the sense that the meeting stands for an expression of free and independent thought by the masses of the people who vote and pay taxes.

Texas has no initiative and referendum clause in its constitution. But the meeting to be held in Fort Worth March 12 will be in its operations so like the operations of an initiative law that it would be hard to tell them apart.

Here are the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Central West Texas Association of Commercial Clubs in Stamford last November, which started the movement:

Be it resolved by the Central T

Resolved, By the Central West Texas Association of Commercial Clubs that we ask the agricultural and commercial interests of our state to join in a movement seeking to give the state less unfavorable legislation, but more legislation that will encourage corporations that are willing to come into our state and abide by our laws; that we invite the co-operation of the commercial and the progressive organizations and the progressive citizenship thruout the state in building a sentiment for a state Democratic platform that will insure just laws toward all commercial interests that are in the state or that may come to the state; be it further

Resolved, That we commend our legislature and state officials for

represent them in the legislature who are awake to our agricultural and commercial interests and demands, and not so alert to the cry of the demagogue and politician. Be it further

Resolved, That this federation of Commercial Clubs adopt as its slogan, Fewer Laws, Better Laws.

If that doesn't sound like initiative what does? It is politics, every word of it, but it is the kind of politics which makes for the welfare of the commonwealth. In other words it is constructive politics. There are other kinds of politics, but they will not be represented at the Fort Worth meeting.

Every newspaper in the state owes it to its readers to give the fullest publicity to the Fort Worth conference and urge a big attendance. The bigger the attendance, the more broad the representation of interests, the more weight the resolutions which the meeting will pass, will carry.

And just a word of explanation. It isn't a railroad movement. The railroads didn't start it, and not a single railroad man has been invited to be present at the meeting. The originators of the meeting were the 300 or more commercial clubs of Texas, organizations that are real developers and Texas boosters all the time.

Don't forget the date.

—From The Fort Worth Telegram, February 27.

AIDS TO SAVING

POSTMASTER General Meyer's ideas for a postal savings bank have been made as basis for a bill now in the senate, but it is doubtful if the measure will get beyond the discussion stage at this session of congress.

A system similar to the postal savings bank plan, says the San Antonio Express, was established in England as early as 1861, in France in 1882 and in Austria in 1883, and it has been uniformly successful and of growing popularity, the effect being to encourage among the people economy and thrift, and to afford them an opportunity and inducement to husband their earnings.

Referring to the greater need of postal savings banks in that portion of the United States east of the Mississippi and south of the Potomac river the postmaster general calls attention to the fact that the average distance of the savings bank from the postoffice in the New England states is about fifteen miles. In the Middle and Western states it is about twenty-five miles, in the Southern states thirty-three miles and in the Pacific slope states fifty-five miles. The South has never been well supplied with savings banks, and in many parts of the country this inducement to thrift and economy is not offered.

Under the proposed system accounts ranging from \$1 upward may be opened with the postal savings institutions and the money kept in the national banks nearest the postoffice of the deposit, and these deposits will not only draw interest, but be so absolutely safe that there will be no hesitancy to trust them on the part of even those persons who now hide their money where it is kept out of circulation, and where it is never safe.

In addition to the establishment of postal savings banks, the postmaster general says it is the policy of the department to simplify in every way the registry and money order systems, so that less time may be consumed in registering letters and obtaining money orders, and if authority can be obtained from congress the department will satisfy the public demand for postal notes by issuing such paper in denominations of 10 cents, 20 cents, 25 cents and so on to \$1 and up to \$2.50. It is the intention to have the notes payable to the party designated where the amount exceeds \$1 and to bearer for all

A Short Story

PEPPERCORN, PICKLER

Didn't Have the Get Up of Sir "Gullem," but the Old Man Was Wise in His Way

"What—more?" asked Peter Peppercorn, in amazement. "More?"

"Yes, dad. One must spend money to get into good society. Gold is the key that opens every portal. Already, thanks to Sir Guillaume, I have made many excellent friends."

"Seems to me, my lad, as he's makin' a pretty pickin' out o' you."

"Why, he has introduced me to no end of first-class people, and if we join the board of his new company I shall be certain to meet with many more. There is a draft of the prospectus, dad," said he, handing the paper to his father. "What do you think of it?"

"Well, I don't know much about prospectuses, an' shares an' sich things. Pickles is more in my line."

"Dad, I wish you wouldn't drag the shop up at every turn. Your business was a success, and you have a right to



"COME, ALICIA. I THINK WE HAD BETTER WITHDRAW."

be proud of it. But there is no reason that your mouth should be always full of—"

"Pickles, eh? Ha, ha! Well, p'raps not. But it's natural, after all, to think of old friends. But let's look at your prospectus. 'Hyacinths, Limited.' Umph! Sounds pretty well. This company is formed to take up concessions for the collection of bulbs from the battlefields of South Africa. Managing director, Sir Gullem 'Awwksleigh.'"

"Oh, yes; it sounds very fine. But is it any good? Will it pay?"

"Sir Guillaume assures me there is money in it. I've promised to take 2,000 shares, dad, and the object of the baronet's visit is to induce you to take up a similar number and join the board. But whichever way you decide, I want you to be especially nice to Sir Guillaume and his daughter."

"You don't mean to say that he's bringing his daughter here? Is she in the bulb business, too?"

"Dad, Alicia is a lady. I love her to distraction, and so will you when you see her. She is the most beautiful—"

"Umph! 'Andsome is as 'andsome does. What about your old sweetheart, Polly? Have you spoke to Polly? Have you told her of this 'engagement'?"

"Why—er—no, not yet," said Bob, uneasily. "I have not had a chance."

"You'll have one of my roses, won't you nunky, dear?" said Polly, entering from the garden. There— isn't it a beauty? But what's the secret?"

"Why, the fact is, my dear," said her uncle, with some hesitation, "Bob has something important to say."

"What is it, Bob?" she asked, but unheeding the pained look upon her face he hurried from the room.

In mighty bad humor was Peter Peppercorn when Bob, accompanied by Sir Guillaume and his daughter, entered and said: "Let me introduce you, Alicia—Sir Guillaume—this is my father."

"Delighted to meet you, Mr. Peppercorn," said the baronet. "We have heard a great deal of you."

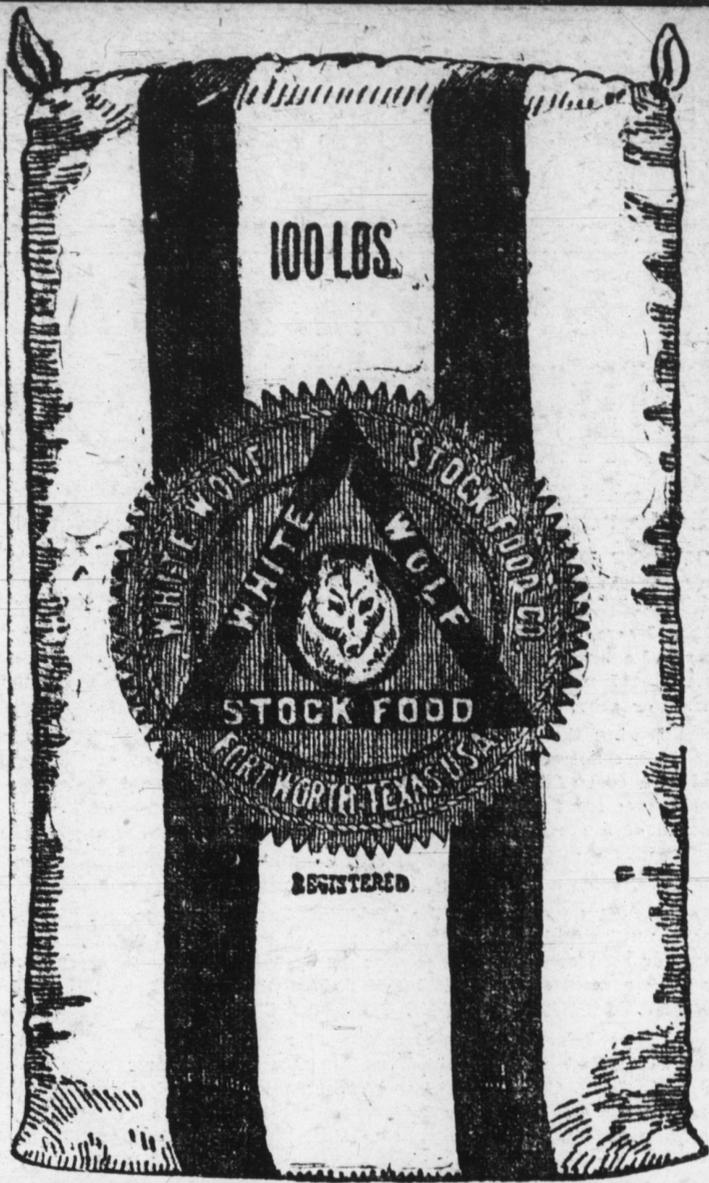
"Heard o' me? Well, yes, I s'pose you have. Peppercorn's pickles is in everyone's mouth."

WHITE WOLF STOCK FEED

As a fat producer it has no equal. We invite your special attention to the car of black muleys entered at the Fat Stock Show by us. This bunch of cattle were taken off the grass Oct. 3, 1907, and fed regularly on White Wolf feed and have made an average gain of more than 3 lbs. per day—a most remarkable gain. You can't do the same with other feeds. Equally as good for horses, cows and hogs. Ask your feed dealer.

White Wolf Feed Co.

MEDLIN MILLING CO.,
SELLING AGENTS,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



dogs an' the cat's meat barrer? Good, ain't it?"

"Ah! 'Jack-in-Office,' after Landseer."

"Not a bit of it. They're after the cat's meat. Why I should ha' thought anyone could ha seen that," said Peter half contemptuously, turning aside.

"The old man's a fool."

"By the way, Sir Guillaume," said Bob, "I have already spoken to my father concerning the bulbs."

"Ah!" said Peter. "Talkin' of bulbs, Miss 'Awwksleigh, while you're in the garden just you make Bob show you our onions. We've got the nobbiest lot of—"

"Onions," said Alicia, with a shudder. "Malodorous, vulgar abominations. Come, Mr. Robert."

"I say, Sir Gullem," said Peter, entering the room, after a brief absence, with a paper in his hand. "I've been a-thinkin' over what you said, an' a-lookin' over the share list, an' I can't find your Hy'cinths nowhere."

"Why—er—no," said Sir Guillaume, with some slight hesitation. "You see, bulbs are, so to speak, at present underground. But we are swelling rapidly—growing larger day by day. The little green heads are already—"

"The green heads meaning the shareholders, eh?" said Peter, with a twinkle in his eye.

"Halloa, dad!" said Bob, entering hastily; "here you are. Here's a wire for you."

"Read it," said Peter, thrusting the telegram into his hand.

Peter stood with his head sunken upon his breast and his hands thrust deep into his breeches pockets.

The telegram had read: "International suspended payment. Utter collapse."

With a suppressed oath Bob crushed the telegram in his hand and strode to the mantelpiece, where he stood, his head resting on his hands, the picture of despair.

Sir Guillaume gave his daughter a significant glance. "Come, Alicia, my dear," said he, moving toward the door. "I think we had better withdraw."

"Alicia!" cried Bob, stretching out his hands to her as she swept past; but with a faint inclination of the head she passed out in front of her father, and the door closed upon them.

"Ruined! ruined!" cried Bob, huskily, as he flung himself into a chair.

"Who's ruined?" asked Polly, entering at that moment. "Why—Bob—uncle—what's the matter?"

"Read it there," said he, handing her the crumpled telegram.

Slowly she smoothed it out and read the fateful words. Then, brushing the tears from her eyes, she cried, hopefully. "Never mind, Bob. You are

ing up. "They are, to my own folly. I have been blinded hitherto—dazzled by outward show. Polly, dear, can you forgive me?"

"I forgive you, Bob, all I have to forgive. There's my hand."

"Bravo! bravo!" cried Peter, clapping his hands. "That's as it should be. Now that you've come to a proper understandin' we shall have to think—as Polly says—of makin' a fresh start."

"Back to the pickle tubs—eh, dad?"

"Not a bit of it, my lad. But since Polly's goin' to be mistress in real earnest she must have a better house than this, and—"

"But you forgot, dad. The telegram—"

"Oh, that's all right," answered the old man, with a chuckle; "I sent it myself."

The Income of Pullman Porters

The very difficulty of getting hold in the trades and in salaried employment has driven many colored people into small business enterprises. Grocery stores, tailor shops, real estate or renting agencies. If they are being driven out by white men as waiters and barbers, they enjoy, on the other hand, growing opportunities as railroad and Pullman porters and waiters—places which are often highly profitable, and lead, if the negro saves his money, to better openings. A negro banker whom I met in the South told me that he got his start as a Pullman porter. He had a good run, and by being active and accommodating, often made from \$150 to \$200 a month from his wages and tips.—The American Magazine.

Henry James and the Jam Man

"Our novelist, Henry James," said a publisher, "lives at Rye, England, but recently he left Rye for a time and took a house in the country near the estate of a millionaire jam manufacturer, retired. This man, having married an earl's daughter, was ashamed of the trade whereby he had piled up his fortune. The jam manufacturer one day wrote Mr. James an impudent letter, vowing that it was outrageous the way Mr. James' servants were trespassing on his grounds. Mr. James wrote back, 'Dear Sir: I am very sorry to hear that my servants have been poaching on your preserves. P. S.—Excuse my mentioning your preserves.'"

The Way of the World

"Who is that thin, starved-looking little woman who hurries by here early every morning and hurries back late every evening?"

"She? Oh, she's a school teacher."

Latest Fashions



2300

Girls' Apron

Paris pattern No. 2300. All seams allowed.

Cross-barred dimity has been used for this pretty little apron. The front and backs are gathered into the yoke-band of English embroidery insertion, and the arm-bands are of the same insertion. Three-cornered pockets of the material ornament the front, and sash ends extend from the under-arm seams to the back. The pattern is capable of development in any material, and looks particularly well in plain or figured chambray. The pattern is in 4 sizes—6 to 12 years. For a girl of 10 years the apron requires 3 3/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 2 3/4 yards 36 inches wide; 2 1/4 yards of insertion to trim.

For 10cents we will mail the above pattern to any address. Address Fashion Department, Stockman-Journal.

THE PROOF OF SUPERIORITY

IS SHOWN BY THE LARGE NUMBER OF CURED PATIENTS WHO PRAISE DR. MILAM

Regardless of the Hard Times, that we all know too well, my work has been larger for the past month than any similar month. Like the Clearing House, MY WORK CONTINUES TO GROW AND THERE IS A REASON FOR IT

When I came to this city years ago I announced this would be my home. I bought realty and in various other ways of a business man began to establish a permanent work here. That I have succeeded I attribute to the fact that I make no pretended guarantees, misleading, exaggerated statements, as no money expected until cured, or other deceptive promises, but conduct my practice on a strictly professional basis.

During the twenty years of my professional life, with experience in hospitals, sanitariums and in practice, I have not only used everything that scientific men of the age have offered, but have devised methods, and at a cost of thousands of dollars have equipped my office with all the useful paraphernalia recognized the world over for the successful treatment of the class of work I do. I therefore offer those afflicted with any disease of a chronic or private nature the very best the world affords.

Since I have been in this city a number of so-called specialists have been here. Some remained only a few days, some a few weeks, but not a single one has remained here and continued to do business.

Almost every one of the "drifters" have offered to the public something in the way of guarantee or no money until cured. I would ask, have you ever thought a man's guarantee is worth no more than he is. Have you ever seen any doctor who would treat you without money until you are cured? If you have I would like to see such a monstrosity. **THE BEST GUARANTEE IS EVIDENCE OF ABILITY AND THE FACT THAT YOU HAVE CURED PEOPLE TO STAY CURED.**

I give below a few statements of representative people who have been cured or received satisfactory benefit—all that was promised, and in most cases, more:

Mr. F. H. Green, one of the oldest telegraph operators in North Texas, a man known in almost every town, says he was cured of ear and head trouble in 1904 after having been told by some of the most prominent specialists in that line that nothing but an operation would ever cure him. He has had no trouble since Dr. Milan discharged him as cured.

Mr. John Stanley says he went to Dr. Milan suffering with facial paralysis. One side of his face was very much drawn to one side and he had no control of the muscles and but little feeling on the affected side. He was permanently cured and no one today could tell he was ever paralyzed.

Mr. Louis Parker, a well known contractor, was cured of a very bad lung trouble. He was coughing up a pint of sputa a day, had exhaustive night sweats and had become so weak and exhausted that he could scarcely get to the office. In four months he was discharged, a cured man, and has had no trouble whatever since.

Mr. G. W. McMillan of North Fort Worth, was cured of stricture of the bowels. He had suffered a long time, had hemorrhages and was almost exhausted to the point of being helpless.

Mrs. A. G. Marshall of North Fort Worth, was cured of womb and ovarian trouble that had made her a half invalid for a long time.

Dr. Arnold, one of the best known veterinary surgeons of this city, says: "I was down with rheumatism, could not move a muscle, as helpless as an infant, and had been for ten days, the under treatment of some of the best known local doctors, without even relief from pain. I heard of Dr. Milan's ability and sent my wife to see him. He stated he did not make calls, but if a sample of urine be furnished he might be able to determine the condition. This was furnished and he told my wife of the condition, gave me medicines and in forty minutes I was easy and made a most rapid recovery. That was three years ago and I have not had another spell since. I was cured and did not have the pleasure of meeting the doctor until many months after. I know he can cure rheumatism and I believe him to be a man of ability, and does all for his patients he promises them.

Miss L. Hemphill, a native of Galveston, Texas, and one of that city's social favorites, says: "I have suffered a long time with catarrh of the stomach. I could eat practically nothing and my stomach hurt me so badly after I did eat that I was constantly in pain. I had been treated by all kinds of doctors, had been dieted until I almost knew what the doctors would tell me when I entered their offices. I met Dr. Milan last summer by chance, and like all sufferers, was ready to make almost any kind of an effort to get well. He told me he would cure me, but I had little confidence, as I had been told that before. However, I started the treatment, and to my surprise he reversed the order of old-time treatment and when he told me to eat anything I wanted I was really afraid to try it. In one week after I started the treatment I was eating everything I wanted, all the pain was gone and I made a most rapid recovery and have had no recurrence of the old trouble. My friends as well as myself regard this cure as marvelous.

Mr. E. Honaker, one of the best known men at the Texas and Pacific roundhouse, says Dr. Milan cured his little girl's ears. Her ears were running for several years, and tho he had tried several doctors, no result was received. She has been restored so that she can now go to school. Her hearing has been perfectly restored on one side and almost on the other. He believes Dr. Milan to be conscientious and reliable.

Mr. A. D. Coon of Roff, Okla., says: "I went to Fort Worth a year ago to secure treatment from some specialist. Arriving in the city, and not knowing anybody, I went to a policeman, who was at the time speaking to some gentleman, and asked for a specialist who does things. I was carried to Dr. Milan's office by a gentleman who had been cured. I was losing about two pounds a day and suffering pain in proportion. Dr. Milan examined me and stated he would be able to cure me in a few weeks. In two weeks I went home a cured man and have been happy and my old self again. I would not take \$1,000 for what I received."

This paper could be filled with such statements as the above, and that should be enough evidence that I do what I tell my patients. Still there are some who will continue to be skeptical—doubting until they get what they want—and to them I offer the following:



Fort Worth, Texas, _____ 1908. No. _____

NATIONAL BANK OF FORT WORTH,

Pay to the order of _____ \$ _____
Dollars

Y. M. Milam

The above is only a blank check and will be filled out under contract and at any time you are not satisfied with your treatment you do not have to come to me, but go to the bank and get your check cashed. I offer this to prove to you that I have confidence in my ability to cure any case I promise, and it is enough to show any reasonable mind that I take all the risk. I ask you to inquire among the business men, the banks and the cured people if I am not responsible.

I EXAMINE YOU AND TREAT YOU PERSONALLY. I EMPLOY NO CHEAP, INEXPERIENCED DOCTORS. I DO NOT CALL BY NAME THE CLASS OF DISEASES I TREAT, BUT WILL SAY IF YOU SUFFER WITH ANY CHRONIC OR PRIVATE DISEASE, MAN OR WOMAN, CALL AT MY OFFICE AND BE CURED. CONSULTATION FREE.

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We have made a study of horse-breeding, and keep only the breeds that we can guarantee to make a good cross with Southern mares. We have them at a range of prices so we can suit anyone. We guarantee our Stallions to be satisfactory, sure breeders, and with our special insurance contract will replace them if they die before they have earned what they cost. See our exhibit of Stallions, Full-blood Mares and Carriage Teams at the Fat Stock Show. Write us what you want.

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STOCK YARDS, North Fort Worth, Texas

HISTORY OF SHORTHORN BREEDING IN OHIO

The cattle industry of Ohio, with her approximate 2,500,000 cattle, is one of the important branches of agriculture of the state. Indeed, in certain sections the conditions seem better suited to cattle raising than any other form of live stock growing. This great industry has not arisen in a day, nor has it been developed by a few. As we glance even casually over the history of this great interior commonwealth we must be strongly impressed by the prominent part that necessity has played in her present and her future, said F. L. West of Bloomingburg, Ohio, in an address before the Ohio Live Stock Association.

Soon after the settlement of interior Ohio it became necessary to establish some market for products. The soil was fertile and production easy, so a means to advantageously dispose of the products of that soil soon became a subject for earnest consideration.

Developing New Market

The early great immigration furnished a market for a time, but a rapidly increasing production soon outstripped this consumption and to try to transport this surplus grain in its primitive bulk was out of the question. Because of the great distance to market it must be condensed. Wheat could be made into flour and floated down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, this being the only practical way, altho it was attended with great danger. But large bodies of land along the tributaries of the Ohio were not adapted to wheat culture, being, however, very productive corn lands.

Of the land along the Scioto was this particularly true. Besides, the settlers of this region were from the region of the Potomac, where cattle feeding had been so long and so successfully carried on in a manner peculiar to that locality. So quite naturally some of the leaders of the district turned to the old time-honored occupation of cattle feeding to dispose of the surplus grain and to condense it so that it could be transported to market. Among these were George Renick of near Chillicothe, who owned a considerable landed estate and concluded to try the experiment. Accordingly in 1804-05 he fed a lot of steers and drove them to Baltimore in the spring of 1805, the first fat cattle ever to cross the Allegheny mountains, with the result a complete success. His cattle were not housed, but simply fed twice a day in open lots on corn and fodder, being followed by hogs to clean up the waste. Altho many of these early pioneers understood the fattening of cattle and were anxious to find a market for their corn, still they hesitated because of the distance to market to join in this new industry which for fifty years enriched the people of central Ohio.

Begin Raising Cattle

From this beginning the trade increased gradually but slowly until some years after the war of 1812, when wheat failing to command cash gave a great impetus to the raising of cattle, for altho the price was low the farmer must have some money, and this supplied it. From this time until 1850 the business increased rapidly, notwithstanding the fact that within the meantime the New York and Ohio canals had been opened, affording the farmer a better access to better and more reliable markets for all farm produce. During these latter years there had also arisen a new form of cattle trade which went hand in hand with the feeding and driving of fat cattle eastward. Large numbers of stock cattle were annually driven from Illinois and still further west into Ohio to be fed and sent on from these to the eastern markets. By 1850 the building of railroads was progressing rapidly, adding greatly to the farmers' resources and diversifying his pursuits as well as assisting the corn feeding of cattle to its culminating point. As the railroads extended this latter form of cattle trade became obsolete, the cattle being fed farther west in the corn belts of those states, from whence they were shipped direct to market. Thus an industry born of necessity became a blessing to the people of our state and for a period of fifty years enriched the tillers of the soil. Moreover, it awakened the farmers of other states to the possibilities of the industry and became the basis upon which our great cattle markets of today are so firmly established. Having given a passing glance to this, we will turn our attention to another phase of the industry.

Thru the earlier part of the period just traced, and with but a few exceptions during the latter part, there had been no severe attempts made to improve the quality of the cattle of our state. As the original cattle of the Ohio herds had come from almost all the states east of the Alleghenies they were a mixed collection, with the cat-

while those of the open country, where feed was abundant, were larger, looser made, coarser, more subject to disease and harder to fatten.

I say such was the case prior to 1850, with a few exceptions. We will now note those exceptions. Slightly prior to the year 1800, probably in 1793, a Mr. Miller of Virginia and a Mr. Goff of Baltimore imported some cattle from England which from all accounts were pure-bred Shorthorns.

Into just what sections of Virginia or Maryland these cattle were imported is not known, but in all probability to the south branch of the Potomac river in Virginia. This is a fine grazing district, which for many of the early years of the last century was noted for its superior cattle.

In 1797 a Matthew Patton, moving from Virginia to Kentucky, took some of this stock with him, where they became noted as the "Patton stock."

John Patton, the son of Matthew Patton, moving from Kentucky to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1800, brought some of this English stock with him, and thus was the first man to bring improved cattle into Ohio. From 1800 to 1817 he brought several of these animals from Kentucky, some of which were of Goff and Miller's first importation and some from subsequent ones.

First Cattle Improvement

The first movement of general interest for the improvement of Ohio cattle dates from 1832 to 1836. The improvements prior to this had lacked concerted effort, a few individuals here and there importing cattle in order to improve their own herds. It was Felix Renick who first conceived the idea of forming a joint stock company of the leading cattle owners of the Scioto valley and surrounding country for the purchase of England cattle. Accordingly he called a meeting of the prominent farmers of the section on No. 2, 1833.

The company was composed of such men as ex-Governors Allen Trimble and Duncan McArthur and the Messrs. Renick and others and was formed "for the purpose of promoting the interests of agriculture and introducing an English breed of cattle." Thus while George Renick has the honor of driving the first fat cattle to eastern markets it is to Felix Renick that much honor is due for advancing the breeding of thoroughbred cattle and placing the industry "on its feet" and starting it toward the great proportion now reached. The Ohio Importing Company, for such was the name of this company, continued operations until 1837, making three importations totaling sixty-one head. The object of the company having been accomplished it was decided to close up the financial affairs of the company by means of auction sales, thus placing the cattle in the hands of the actual breeders. Following this plan two sales were held, one in the autumn of 1836, the other in October of 1837, at which sales all stock on hand was disposed of at an average of \$882.45 per head. Altho the life of this company was short, it is a difficult task to estimate the extent of its success and its value to the then rapidly increasing cattle trade. Ohio and Kentucky herds felt its quickening influences, but it was not until years after their labor that the greatest benefit to the people arising from the work of the Ohio Importing Company began to be realized. Ohio has never fully rewarded these faithful sons, and there has always been shown a lack of appreciation of their work. But, altho as a state we have failed to give them full honor by erecting to their memories monuments as heroes, still the results of their labors have gone increasingly on, the industry that they founded being for them a monument greater than human hands could erect. Especially is this true of the two great American families of Shorthorns which arose from their importations—the Rose of Sharons and the Young Marys.

From these importations and subsequent ones the blood of the Shorthorns became well scattered throuout the state and many herds were established, until at the present day thoroughbred blood is very easily obtainable.

CATTLE IN OKLAHOMA

Indications Are That Texas Will Not Be Barred by Quarantine

The reports from Oklahoma, of impending action of the legislature of that state to put up quarantine bars against Texas cattle, appears to be more in the nature of a scare than a fact. R. P. Barber of Oklahoma, a cattleman, was in Fort Worth last week, and made the following statement:

"A few days ago I went with a party representing the Indian Territory Anti-

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

THIRTY HEAD OF IMMUNE REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE

will be sold during the Fat Stock Show at the Fort Worth Stock Yards, Saturday,

MARCH 14, 1908

AT 1:00 O'CLOCK P.M.

All cattle in this sale have been inspected by the executive committee of the Texas Shorthorn Association. They are the best cattle ever sold at auction in Texas.

For information or catalogue apply to
STUART HARRISON,
Sec'y Texas Shorthorn Breeders' Association,
Fort Worth.

least for some time, either in the Osage or the Creek nations, and for that reason I believe that the Texas cattleman has no cause for any serious apprehension, at least for the present time."

New Serum to Cure Cholera

Government Discovers Remedy for Fatal Hog Disease

With this better knowledge of the cause of the disease as a basis the bureau renewed its efforts to obtain a preventive and curative serum or vaccine, with the result that a comparatively certain method of protecting hogs from cholera has been worked out in an experimental way. This method consists in the use of a blood serum obtained from hogs which have either survived an attack of the disease or failed to contract it when exposed and whose immunity has been raised to a high degree by the injection of large doses of blood from diseased hogs. A dose of this serum and a dose of blood from a hog sick with cholera are simultaneously injected into the animal to be protected.

An Effective Preventive

The effectiveness of the method is shown by the following summary of experiments: Of 168 hogs that were injected with the preventive serum and diseased blood simultaneously only 15, or 9 per cent, died, while of the fifty-four that were inoculated with the diseased blood without the protective serum fifty, or 92.5 per cent died. One hundred and thirty-six hogs after being treated with serum and diseased blood were exposed in a natural way to diseased hogs and only four, or less than 3 per cent, died, and it is doubtful if even those deaths were due to cholera. On the other hand, of the sixty-eight unvaccinated hogs exposed under the same conditions fifty-six, or 82 per cent, died. More than 2,500 hogs have since been used in the practical application of the method on farms and the average losses among the vaccinated hogs have been even less than in the experimental work.

The immunity conferred by the treatment lasts for at least three and a half months and probably longer. The serum has been used successfully as a curative agent in herds where the disease had just started. It is probable that very sick hogs cannot be treated successfully.

efforts of the bureau are being directed, in co-operation with some of the state agricultural experiment stations, to adapting the method of practical conditions with a view to making the treatment available for general use. The bureau does not, however, undertake to supply serum to the public, but hopes that the state agricultural experiment stations may in time be able to supply the farmers.

The method of treatment described has been worked out under the direction of Dr. M. Dorset, who, as chief of the biochemic division of the bureau, has had charge of the hog cholera investigations for the last four years. Dr. Dorset has had the process patented in such a manner as to insure to all the people in the United States the right to its use free of any royalty.

The report above mentioned, written by Drs. Dorset, McBryde and Niles, has been issued as bulletin No. 102 of the bureau of animal industry, and, while it is not available for free distribution, it may be purchased from the superintendent of documents, government printing office, Washington, D. C., at the nominal price of 15 cents.

PIG CROP TO BE LIGHT

Unwise to Curtail Breeding Operations on Farms

The low prices of hogs during the last few weeks have caused many to change their plans about the number of sows to breed for this year's crop. In the light of past experience it seems to us a very unwise move now to curtail the breeding operations on farms. In spite of all that may be said, no doubt thousands will send their stock to market, and then stock up with high priced stuff whenever they want to go back. There are thousands who lack the nerve to stick to one thing, with the result that they are constantly selling on a low market. Stick to your brood sows, feed them right and raise the biggest bunch of pigs you have ever had on the farm. Before these pigs are old enough to commence to consume grain, no doubt the market will swing the right way. Corn and pork generally keep pretty close together, but no doubt the present situation will frighten many out of the hog raising business, and this factor itself will cut down next year's pig crop considerably, and, consequently, help sustain prices. It takes courage to "buck the tiger," but surely nothing can be gained by changing from hogs to something else, and sell off hogs which will be hard to duplicate when you want to get back into the business.—Chicago Live Stock World.

Their Age Is in Sight

Women of the Ivory coast of Africa lengthen their necks by wearing iron

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Say Pard!



Put Your Rope on That!



Write
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Catalog
Box 64

Will be on exhibit at Fort
Worth during the
FAT STOCK SHOW

and at San Antonio during the
STOCKMEN'S CONVENTION

Come and see and be convinced. **THE BEST
STOCK SADDLE OF THE WEST.** Every-
thing used in the making of

MYRES Celebrated Saddles
Is the Very Best.

SWEETWATER

Ride a Myres Saddle and You Ride the Best

Has Success With Arsenic

Editor Stockman-Journal.
I have been requested to make a statement with regard to my use of the arsenic dip that I have used the past year. I will say that I dipped during the year eight different times, commencing in June and finished in October, during which time we dipped over 1,600 head of cattle in our own vat, with the following results:

In June we dipped cattle which we wanted to ship to St. Louis that had lots of ticks on them, and in eight days every tick was dead and the cattle stood inspection for interstate shipment, and so on thru the balance of the year. After eight or ten days after dipping we never failed to get a clean health certificate.

We shipped a load of cows in January of this year that was dipped last October. No ticks showed on them after the lapse of that time. I doubt very much, tho, that it would protect cattle that length of time in warmer weather.

In my opinion the arsenic dip is the

best solution I have ever used, as it does not even make a cow's eyes water at all; it does not injure the animal in any way that I can see. On the other hand, it seems to do them good, for it will kill any parasite that may be on the animal when dipped and I believe it protects cattle from the black flies if it does not kill all that get on them soon after they are dipped.

We also dipped some of the horses, which we would ride as soon as the arsenic dip was dry. This was in June and the weather was warm. And horses were not injured in the least. My experience that the use of this

dip is the safest and surest way of ridding cattle of ticks as well as the most economical dip used. I purchased \$8.40 worth of arsenic, \$8.40 of salsoda and \$5.25 of pine tar, and that was sufficient to dip over 2,000 head of cattle at one time. This dip will kill all cattle ticks in a short time, but it takes longer to kill those that are about matured, and if it is properly prepared it will never fail to do the work satisfactory.

If properly equipped, and with experienced help, from 1,200 to 1,500 head of cattle can be dipped in a day. We dipped 125 head in thirty-four minutes by the watch.

J. D. WULFJEN.

1908 PEDIGREES OF THREE OF THE BEST BRED TROTTING STALLIONS IN THE WORLD 1908

THE LOMO ALTO FARM

HENRY EXALL, Pres. DALLAS, TEXAS

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ZOLA AND HIS COLTS. WINNERS OF HERD SHOW AT DALLAS FAIR OF 1907. ALSO SIRE AT SIX YEARS OF AGE OF FIVE COLTS WITH RECORDS FROM 2:19 1/4 TO 2:28 1/4, WHICH IS A WORLD'S RECORD FOR A SIX-YEAR OLD STALLION. OWNED BY HENRY EXALL, DALLAS, TEXAS.

TOGO, 2:27, by Directum Boy, 2:17 1/4, he by Directum, 2:05 1/4, tracing on dam's side to Ethelwyn from Ecstatic, 2:01 1/4, and six others from 2:06 1/4 to 2:17.

LORD LIPTON 2:26 1/2, by Electrite, and tracing to Beautiful Bell's dam of eleven others.

The Farm, containing about 800 acres of rich land, is well watered and admirably suited for raising and properly caring for fine horses.

FOR SALE

STALLIONS, MARES, FILLIES, STALLION COLTS—Bred in the most fashionable strains; kin to famous record breakers and money winners. Horses Boarded, Broken and Trained. The Lomo Alto Training Department is in charge of Mr. J. S. Hildreth, a man of experience and unusual ability. The individual requirements of each horse are carefully considered and it is then given the right work and the right amount of work to properly develop its speed. A limited number of horses will be taken to board at the Lomo Alto Farm, and the best of feed and the best of attention will be given them. Out-of-town horses may be consigned to Henry Exall at Dallas, Texas, advising him by letter or by wire of the time they will arrive in Dallas, and they will be met at the train and cared for until they are ready to be shipped.

Program for Cattle Raisers

**Murdo MacKenzie and Senator
Harris Among Speakers**

The following is the fixed program for the meeting of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, to be held in San Antonio March 18 to 20, inclusive. The program, as will be seen, calls for speeches by some of the biggest cattle kings of the country. Too, the cattlemen will be addressed by others, perhaps closer to the people at large, but certainly not more successful in business. Among representatives of other professions will be Senator W. A. Harris of Kansas, who will speak on the morning of the second day of the meeting. Professor H. H. Harrington, president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, will speak on the last day of the convention.

The program in full follows:

First Day—March 18, 10 a. m. Convention called to order.

Prayer.

Address of welcome, mayor of San Antonio.

Address of welcome, Charles B. Mullaly, San Antonio.

Response to addresses of welcome, R. D. Gage, Fort Worth.

Annual address of president, Colonel Ike T. Pryor, San Antonio.

Afternoon—2:30 p. m. Address, Governor T. M. Campbell.

Report of executive committee, H. E. Crowley, secretary.

Appointment of resolution committee Colonel Ike T. Pryor, president.

Receiving and referring resolutions.

Second Day—March 19, 10 a. m. Address, Senator W. A. Harris of Kansas.

Address, "The Cattle Business at Home and Abroad," W. W. Turney, El Paso.

Report of resolutions committee.

Receiving and referring resolutions.

Afternoon, 2:30 p. m.—Address, "The American National Live Stock Association and Its Relations to the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas," Murdo Mackenzie, Trinidad, Colo.

Address, "Legislation As it Affects the Live Stock Business," S. H. Cowan, Fort Worth.

Address, "The American Royal Live Stock Show—Present and Future," T. J. Wornall, Kansas City.

Third Day—March 20, 10: a. m. Address, "The Purposes of the National Feeders and Breeders' Show and the Object Sought to Be Accomplished by Holding Same Annually at Fort Worth Texas," T. T. Andrews, Fort Worth.

Address, "Extensions of Foreign Trade," Alvin H. Sanders, Chicago.

Address, "Benefits of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission to the Live Stock Interests," Dr. J. H. Wilson, Quanaa.

Address, "Evolution of the Cattle Industry," Professor H. H. Harrington, president Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Election of officers.

Appointment of executive committee.

Selection of next place of meeting.

Healthy Stock

(By Dr. David Roberts, Wisconsin State Veterinarian.)

Healthy stock means profitable stock, and if it is possible to make a profit out of unhealthy or unthrifty stock it is not reasonable to expect a handsome profit from strong, healthy, vigorous stock—stock that are free from outward ailments and afflictions, such as scabs, mange, and skin diseases, which have a tendency to keep animals from thriving; also internal ailments, such as indigestion, constipation, bloating, diarrhoea and worms. All of these keep animals from being profit producers, to say nothing of the many diseases which are brought about by the above named ailments, such as distemper in horses, catarrhal fever in cattle, worms in hogs and nodular disease in sheep, all of which have a tendency to render an animal unprofitable.

If all the above ailments and diseases were to be summed up together the loss brought about by them would not compare with the loss brought about by abortion in cows or hog cholera in swine. The secret of success in stock raising is to be familiar with the diseases that have a tendency to produce the greatest losses and how to prevent and overcome them.

It is so well understood by all who have any knowledge of live stock that it is not necessary to go into detail as to the importance of supplying, or, rather, keeping a supply of salt, where all animals can have daily access to same. This requirement carried out,

the average stock raiser is satisfied that all is done that can be done for the actual health of his stock, while in fact keeping a supply of salt before live stock is only keeping one of the elements which is absolutely necessary to be kept before live stock. In order to keep them in a strong, healthy, profitable condition.

It must not be forgotten or lost

is so impossible, that in order to overcome this great drawback we decided some years ago to medicate the natural and necessary supply of salt given live stock, and have by so doing solved the great problem, and have discovered the secret of keeping stock in a strong, healthy, money-making condition by the use of the medicated salt, which has long since passed thru

A. Davidson, interested in the cattle industry and agriculture of the Panhandle and a prominent citizen of Amarillo, concerning his section says: Recent snows did a world of good in that locality and already the farmers are breaking ground, inasmuch as the farmer now owns that land instead of the speculator. The wheat crop out-



THE SOUTH'S FOREMOST SPECIALIST FOR MEN

Foremost in his chosen field of medicine and foremost in the choice and confidence of men. Dr. Terrill is the originator of the best, most reliable and the most dependable treatment in existence—the treatment that never disappoints.

It makes no difference how long you have been afflicted or how many times you have been treated unsuccessfully elsewhere, Dr. Terrill's modern methods will cure you. His treatment is safe, rational and correct, and the results are guaranteed to be absolutely satisfactory, positive and permanent. You can find no better treatment at any price, even were you to look the whole world over. Dr. Terrill's treatment is the best for you, so don't throw away your time and money experimenting with treatment of doubtful value.

Notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Terrill's treatment is the best to be obtained, his charges for a complete and lasting cure are most reasonable and are no more than you will be asked to pay other Specialists for their much inferior treatment. So why throw away your money on poor treatment when good treatment can be had at a reasonable fee. Think it over.

But, if you are afflicted with any of the Special or Pelvic Diseases Peculiar to the Male Sex, don't overlook the importance of making a thoro investigation as to the reputation and standing of each and every Specialist offering you treatment. You should use just as much judgment in your selection of a Specialist as you would use in any other important business transaction. If you will do this you will not be disappointed in the end. Dr. Terrill especially desires that you inquire of the leading Banks, Commercial Agencies and Business Men of Dallas as to his reliableness, integrity and reputation. These gentlemen will tell you who is the best and most reliable Specialist in the city treating the Maladies of Men.

And remember, Dr. Terrill does not accept every case for treatment, but when he examines a case and believes it to be amenable to his treatment he insures absolutely satisfactory results by giving a written, legal guarantee of a positive and lasting cure.

Dr. Terrill Guarantees to Cure

STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, LOST VITALITY, DRAINS ON THE SYSTEM, UNNATURAL DEVELOPMENTS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, EPILEPSY, HYDROCELE, PILES, FISTULA, CATARRH AND ALL CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND PROSTATE GLAND.

Dr. Terrill has a copyright given him by the government on a remedy for Lost Vitality and Drains on the System which never fails to cure. He will give one thousand dollars for any case he takes for treatment and fails to cure, if the patient will follow his directions and instructions.

DR. TERRILL'S LATEST BOOK, NO. 32, SENT FREE

Of all the books ever written on the Maladies Peculiar to Men, Dr. Terrill's latest book, No. 32, is easily the best. It discusses the cause, development and subsequent changes of disease, pathological and otherwise, in plain, simple language, and it can be readily understood by any reader. It makes no difference whether you are in need of medical attention or not, this book should be in your possession, and by reading it you will gather more important information in a shorter time than you would be able to gather from any other like publication. Thousands of these books have already been distributed to every part of the United States, and this work is conceded by all to be the very best of its kind ever printed in the English language. If you have none, send for a copy TODAY. As long as the present supply lasts they will be sent ABSOLUTELY FREE to any address in a plain sealed envelope if you will mention this paper and inclose six cents for postage. DON'T WAIT. SEND FOR ONE NOW.

SPECIAL NOTICE—All persons coming to Dallas for treatment are requested to inquire of any Bank, Commercial Agency or Business Firm as to the best and most reliable Specialist in the city.

CONSULTATION AND THOROUGH X-RAY EXAMINATION FREE

DR. J. H. TERRILL

285 MAIN STREET

DALLAS, TEXAS

JERSEY CREAM

DAIRYING

 * HAND CREAM SEPARATOR *
 * *****

Authorities on the subject of farm dairying will agree that any farmer who milks five cows or more and is either selling the cream or making butter of it, needs a centrifugal hand cream separator to secure the best profits.

The hand cream separator, working under favorable conditions, does not leave over 1-20 of a pound of butter fat in 100 pounds of skim-milk. The gravity systems and dilution separator methods of securing the butter fat will leave, under favorable conditions, from 1-3 to 3-4 of a pound of zutter fat in 100 pounds of milk.

According to these figures, a farmer who uses a hand separator and milks ten cows, which produce 60,000 pounds of milk a year, would lose in the skim-milk but 30 pounds of butter fat a year on the total amount of milk. By the other methods he would lose from 200 to 450 pounds a year. Figuring butter fat at twenty cents a pound, there would be an annual loss of from \$34 to \$84 between the hand separator and the other methods.

Advantages of the Separator

Not only does the machine secure practically all the butter fat, but it delivers the skim-milk in a sweet, warm and undiluted condition ready to be fed to the calves. Very few dairy utensils are needed; as the milk is separated as soon as it comes from the cow and the skim milk is fed at once.

Less work is required to handle the milk in this manner than with the other methods.

The cream delivered from the separator is of uniform richness; it has all the fibrous and foreign matter removed. The milk has not absorbed bad flavors and odors from standing around and the cream is in excellent condition for ripening. Thus there is a gain in the quantity and quality of butter obtained.

Not only is the centrifugal separator of advantage in the production of fine butter, but it is equally advantageous in the purification of milk and cream for direct human consumption. Daries improve the quality of their milk very much by running it thru the separator and then mixing the milk and cream before bottling it.

The average farmer cannot afford to haul the whole milk to the creamery, even if he is within hauling distance, and the roads are good. The skim milk often comes back in a cold, half-sour and contaminated condition, which is unfit for feeding purposes. Even if it does come back in good condition, it is impossible to feed it regularly, and it is far from being equal to hand separator milk. Too much time is required to haul it to the creamery compared to the length of time required to separate it at home by hand. The hand separator cream, by careful handling, need not be hauled to creamery oftener than every other day during the summer and three days during winter months.

Hand separators may be purchased in sizes varying in capacity from 150 pounds of milk (18 gallons) an hour, to 1,200 pounds (144 gallons) an hour. The prices vary from about \$40 for the smaller size, to about \$175 for the larger size, depending upon the particular make.

A farmer who milks ten cows, obtaining from, say, 300 pounds at each milking, should be able to separate it in fifteen minutes. This will require a separator of 600 pounds capacity an hour, which would cost about \$100.

The average separator of standard or reliable make should last, with good care, for twelve or fifteen years, with very few repairs. H. M. BAINER, Professor of Farm Mechanics, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

200 Styles of Vehicles Sold Direct from our Factory to User
 65 Styles of Harness



No. 699. Fancy Car Plush Trimmed Buggy with auto seat, fancy padded wing dash, bike gear and rubber tire. Price complete, \$78.00. As good as sells for \$85 more.

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Saving all expenses and profits of the dealer. Elkhart Buggies and Harness have been sold direct from our factory to the user for 35 years. We are the Largest Manufacturers in the World selling to the consumer exclusively. We ship for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery. No cost to you if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. Send for new free catalog. Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co. Elkhart, Ind.

No. 513. Light Surrey with canopy top and side seats. As good as sells for \$100 more.

 * BEST COW I EVER OWNED *
 * *****

(By Professor Erf, Professor of Dairying, Ohio State University.)

The best cow that I, personally, ever owned was a Jersey, but the best cow that I have ever supervised was a Holstein-Friesian.

The latter was pure bred. The former was pure bred, but not registered. The former was a rather large Jersey cow, fawn color, with considerable black. Her period of lactation extended over eight months, on an average.

The amount of milk that she produced at the beginning of period of lactation was 40 to 42 pounds, and it dropped off to 20 pounds at the end of the period of lactation, but her test was exceedingly high, ranging from 6.5 to 7.2.

She did not have a fleshy udder; milked down quite well. Her hair was medium, not very silky and not very coarse.

The worst quality that we had to contend with was that she was a Jersey, and of course it became impossible to sell her male offspring because she was not registered. Butchers do not buy these calves, as a rule, owing to the fact that they claim they are not profitable; so we took the matter upon ourselves to slaughter these animals after they had been fed ten weeks and delivered the carcass to our groceryman. This proved to be a very satisfactory way of disposing of the Jersey calves, and the people ate the meat of these calves with much relish.

Bovine Tuberculosis

The campaign against human tuberculosis is extending to the sources of contagion, which includes an interdiction of milk from dairies where the cows are afflicted with the disease. Like the bubonic plague, tuberculosis is a communicable disease and one of the principal sources of contagion is infected milk and meat. At all the leading live stock markets there is critical government ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of slaughtered animals and if suffering from tuberculosis the carcasses are condemned to the fertilizing tank.

Tuberculosis is not spontaneously generated by feed or water, unless the feed or water is infected by exposure to contagious animals. If a herd of dairy cattle is attacked with tuberculosis it is because the cows have been exposed to an infected attendant or an animal suffering from the disease. It is not spontaneously evolved from feed or environments, altho insanitary conditions will render a herd more susceptible to infection when exposed than animals kept under the best sanitary environments.

The disease is communicated by the bacillus tuberculosis that exists in myriad fold in infected animals or persons. It is not necessary that the disease attack the lungs to make it contagious. It may manifest itself in tuberculous abscesses, the pus of which contains the bacillus of tuberculosis.

While the chemist can detect the presence of bacillus in the sputum or pus of an abscess of infected animals or persons, he cannot tell whence or how it developed. Tuberculosis is a disease homogenous to animals as well as to persons and is intercommunicable from persons to animals. It is spread by the milk from infected dairy cows, and the tuberculin test is being made in most states to eliminate tuberculosis from the dairy industry. It is known that milk from a tuberculous cow fed to a healthy calf will communicate the disease, and in the dairy districts where the milk is delivered at creameries and the kim milk returned to the patrons this is the principal source of spreading the infection.

The bacillus dies hard, as it has been known to preserve its vitality after being buried 180 days in dry material. Frost does not kill it, and even heat at 212 degrees Fahrenheit takes an hour to destroy the life of the bacillus. Exposure to the rays of the sun for a short period is fatal to the germ.

Cows fed on silage do not have tuberculosis unless exposed to the contagion. While insanitary surroundings reduce the vitality of cows and render them more susceptible to contract the disease when exposed to infection, the food rations or conditions in themselves do not evolve the disease.—Drovers' Journal.

Rule Cows Must Be Inspected

IOWA FALLS, Iowa, March 1.—Beginning this month all milk and cream sold in this city must be from inspected cows, the city council passing the ordinance that requires milk inspection as provided by the state board of health. The ordinance becomes operative with publication and will be strictly enforced. The council appears to be fully awake to the danger of general use by the public of milk and its products from cows that are not perfectly healthy and that are not

Do You Think For Yourself?

Or, Do You Open Your Mouth Like a Young Bird and Gulp Down Whatever Food or Medicine May be Offered You?

If you are an intelligent, thinking woman, in need of relief from weakness, nervousness, pain and suffering, then it means much to you that there is one tried and true, honest medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, sold by druggists for the cure of woman's ills.

The makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for the cure of weak, nervous, run-down, over-worked, debilitated, pain-racked women, knowing this medicine to be made up of ingredients, every one of which has the strongest possible indorsement of the leading and standard authorities of the several schools of medical practice, are not afraid to print, as they do, the list of ingredients, of which it is composed, in plain English, on every bottle-wrapper.

The formula of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will bear the most critical examination of medical experts, for it contains no alcohol, so injurious to delicate women even in small quantities when long continued. Neither does it contain any narcotics, or other harmful, or habit-forming drugs and no agent enters into it that is not highly recommended by the most advanced and leading medical teachers and authorities of their several schools of practice. These authorities recommend the ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the cure of exactly the same ailments for which this world-famed medicine is advised by its manufacturers.

No other medicine for woman's ills has any such professional endorsement as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has received, in the unqualified recommendation of each of the several ingredients by scores of leading medical men of all the schools of practice. Is such an endorsement not worthy of your consideration? It certainly is entitled to far more weight than any number of non-professional, or lay testimonials.

A booklet of ingredients, with numerous authoritative professional endorsements by the leading medical authorities of this country, will be mailed free to any one sending name and address with request for same. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

As a powerful invigorating tonic "Favorite Prescription" imparts strength to the whole system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. For over-worked, "worn-out," run-down, debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nerve "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability,

nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the organs distinctly feminine. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

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

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

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

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

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. They are the original Little Liver Pills having been put out for sale by old Dr. Pierce over 40 years ago. Much imitated, but never equaled. One to three a dose. Tiny sugar-coated granules; easy to take as candy.

Dr. Pierce's 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 per cent. 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 often successful in affecting cures.

Cotton Seed Hulls

Low Prices CAKE AND MEAL Any Quantity

It Will Pay You to Get Our Quotations

Street & Graves, Houston, Texas

STOCKMEN'S MEASURES

Representative Smith Hopeful of Securing Legislation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—"Two of the measures now before congress affecting the stockmen," said Representative W. R. Smith of Colorado City, "will probably be put into effect before the year is over. One of these is the appropriation of money with which to fight the fever tick and the other is legislation of some sort to compel railroads to furnish shippers adequate car facilities.

"We will get the tick money; perhaps all of the \$300,000 we are asking for but the appropriation will probably

Pryor of San Antonio and Colonel Merchant of Abilene, together with Judge Cowan and Murdo McKenzie appeared before the committee. Of course, the republicans will want the credit for putting thru this legislation, but we don't care for the credit; what we want is the legislation, and I am now hopeful of seeing the committee report a car shortage bill.

"Both the house and the senate committees on interstate commerce learned a lot from the stockmen at the two hearings last week."

WEAK MEN RECEIPT FREE

Any man who suffers with nervous

HORSES

PIG-FINISHING COMBINATIONS

Statements Based on a Twelve Weeks' Test at Colorado Station

Corn and tankage makes a very cheap and satisfactory ration, producing largest gains.

Barley and tankage makes a cheaper ration than barley and wheat, or barley and peas, but not quite so cheap as barley and shorts, altho producing second largest gains.

Barley, corn and alfalfa hay proved a very satisfactory ration, being second only to corn and tankage in cheapness, and producing the third largest gains of any ration.

Corn and alfalfa hay did not prove satisfactory, being the costliest ration used, with the exception of beet rations.

The three rations which included alfalfa hay make a somewhat better showing than the all-grain rations.

Nine parts corn and one part tankage produced best gains (133 pounds). It took 394 pounds of corn and 43 pounds of tankage for 100 pounds of gain.

The next best gains were made by nine parts barley and one part tankage. This ration produced 120 pounds gain, 417 pounds barley and 47 pounds tankage being required for 100 pounds gain.

Alfalfa hay produced smaller gains than tankage fed with these grains, and more grain was required for the production of 100 pounds gain.

The barley and hay fed pigs gained 109 pounds, 469 pounds of barley and 66 pounds of alfalfa being required for 100 pounds gain.

The corn and alfalfa pen gained only 99 pounds per head; while 556 pounds of grain and 74 pounds of hay were required in producing 100 pounds gain.

Using barley as one ingredient in each of three rations, the test shows that 60 pounds of alfalfa hay saved seven pounds of shorts, 30 pounds of peas and 44 pounds of wheat, respectively, in the production of 100 pounds gain, the hay being fed in such quantities as the pigs would eat; while the shorts, peas and wheat each constituted half of the ration for the pens in which they were used.

NEW STATE SIXTH IN HOGS

Oklahoma Shows Well in the Cattle Industry

The report from the department of agriculture, showing the number of live stock of different kinds in the United States, just issued, shows that Oklahoma ranks sixth in the number of hogs up to Jan. 1, 1908, with 3,147,000. The hog industry is comparatively new in Oklahoma, but is increasing every year. Altho not considered a sheep producing state, the report shows that Oklahoma now has 1,799,700 sheep. In the item of other cattle, the report shows that Oklahoma has 7,825,000 head. This report probably included herds sent into the state from outside places for grazing purposes. This is over 3,000,000 more than in any other state in the union. There are only five other states with slightly more milk cows than Oklahoma, the latter with 1,072,000. Such dairying states as Pennsylvania, Maryland, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and North Dakota show only a very few more milk cows than in Oklahoma. In every item mentioned Oklahoma will in the next few years show a decided increase in the number of live stock raised. In the improvement of cattle herds and hogs a very aggressive campaign is being carried on now in the state.

Report on Swine Tuberculosis

A. H. Bowman of Lawrence, Neb., reporting as chairman of a committee to the Standard Record Association, gave the following facts and figures as the result of a brief visit to the packing houses of South St. Joseph, where the record association held its meeting last week:

"The inspector's report for the January killing at Swift & Co.'s plant showed that of 145,671 hogs slaughtered 265 were condemned for tuberculosis and 359 for cholera, respectively 182 and 247 per cent. This is a larger proportion of cholera condemnations than the average recent months, yet we were told that ten years ago nearly 90 per cent of the condemnations were for cholera and less than 10 per cent were for tuberculosis. It is not so much the per cent condemned that is alarming as it is the rate of increase. Another ten years at the same rate of increase to the general health of the human would be disastrous to the business to say nothing of what it might mean for the pig."

"For my part I propose now to investigate thoroly my own herd and I believe every other breeder ought to do the same, making it a personal matter with himself. I have not thought it possible that I could have any trouble nor do I yet, but I propose to know."

Mr. Bowman's stand was warmly commended and his example will be followed by many of the breeders who heard him.

Feeding Alfalfa to Horses

Some farmers are prejudiced against feeding horses anything but prairie or timothy hay. Clover or alfalfa hay they do not consider a proper food for working horses. They will tell you that alfalfa makes the animals drink more water, thus increasing the action of the kidneys; that it has a slightly cathartic effect—noticeable when the horses are driven at a trot to a wagon; and that it makes the horses sweat more freely than when fed on "dryer," "harder" fodder such as timothy bromes or straw. Some of these objections to the use of alfalfa as a horse food may contain some truth, but it is an open question whether or not any of them are in anyway detrimental to the health of the work horse. We are inclined to think that these objections to alfalfa are more imaginary than real, and, not at all strangely experiment station results, when alfalfa has been tested on horses doing moderately heavy work, show strongly in its favor in comparison with either prairie or timothy hay.

At the Utah station recently, one horse in each of two teams of draft horses was fed timothy hay and the other horse in each team was fed alfalfa, for three months from January to April. The grain ration fed was bran and shorts. The horses weighed about 1,400 pounds each. During this period one horse on timothy lost 47 pounds and the other 77 pounds. One horse on alfalfa gained 4 pounds and the other lost 8 pounds. From April to January the two that had been fed on alfalfa were put into timothy, the other two that had been fed on timothy were given alfalfa. During this period one horse on timothy gained 5 pounds and the other lost 65 pounds. One of the horses on alfalfa gained 50 pounds and the other gained 25 pounds. Again for two periods, the feeds were reversed during each period with results favoring alfalfa. The horses were moderately worked during the entire experiments.

This experiment tends to disprove the theory that alfalfa cannot be fed to working horses successfully. Horses fed on it performed the same work on the same grain ration as horses fed on timothy hay, and showed gains in weight during the test while the timothy-fed animal in all but one case shows a decrease. In feeding it, care should be taken to guard against over feeding. It is much relished by horses and for that reason it is more necessary to be fed carefully.

Raising Mules

Says a contributor to the Rural World:

"The best time to breed your mares is April, May or June; this brings the colt when the grass is green and the sun is warm. The mare needs grass to suckle the colt. She gives lots of milk on this feed, which strengthens the colt and makes him stretch in the sun and exercise lots. As soon as he begins to eat, which is generally at 3 or 4 months old, give him a little chopped feed and fix a trough in his pasture where he can get it at any time. Keep him away from the mare during the day, after he is 4 months old, and when you come to wean him he will eat, thrive and continue to grow. He should be weaned at 6 months old, and if he has learned to eat well the thing from this time on is to give him a good pasture with plenty of good water and chopped feed in his trough all the time.

"The secret of mule raising is to keep them growing and feed, exercise and sunshine will make them mature.

CRESCENT CHEMICAL COMPANY

Manufacturers of Crescent Stock Food, Crescent Poultry Food, Crescent Antiseptic, Crescent Disinfectant, Crescent Stock Dip, Crescent Bedbug and Insect Exterminator, Crescent Disinfectant Balls, Crescent Screw Worm Killer. Crescent Stock Food is the greatest digester and conditioner on the market.



The dealer takes no risk in selling these goods and the consumer takes no risk in buying them as each article is guaranteed to give satisfaction to the consumer.

CRESCENT CHEMICAL CO., Fort Worth, Texas

mule colts, both foaled in May, from mares weighing 1,100 and 1,200 pounds each. These mares were kept on dry feed all the time they were suckling these colts and he sold the mules for \$65 each in October.

"The care has very much to do with the outcome of your colts. During the breeding season care should be taken to see that the mare is returned and tried on the eighteenth to twenty-first day after she is bred and should she prove not to be in season try her again the twenty-seventh day from service and you will find it will add to your stock of colts the next spring.

"Persistence is the secret of success. A good way to get a man to try his mare is to require a few dollars deposit at the time of the first service, then, if he forgets he has a mare, he will wonder what has become of that \$5 or \$10 gold piece that he had hoarded away in his pocket, and when he remembers that he has a mare he will get busy and take the mare to be tried. I have tried this system, and it is surprising how well they remember and the result is that my jacks have 85 per cent of mares with foal.

"No man can have good success in breeding an animal, no matter how good care he gives that animal, unless the mare owner takes care of her also, and the person who takes good care of his mares has the most to gain. Should she go over a season without a colt, her owner has lost from \$50 to \$100 and the country is no better off because he owned a mare."

STOCKMENS CONVENTION

San Angelo Will Send Fifty Delegates to San Antonio

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Feb. 29.—March 16 the Santa Fe will run from San Angelo a standard Pullman and an extra tourist to the annual convention of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association at San Antonio March 18, 19 and 20. It is expected that about fifty stockmen from this section will attend.



How to Test the Acidity of Soils

Supposed corrective treatments are often given to soils supposed to be acid, when as a matter of fact an opposite treatment may be required. A recipe given by the department of agriculture for determining soil acidity is as follows: Boil for a half hour a sample of the soil to be tested in a small quantity of water, say a quart. Allow it to settle, and when perfectly clear, pour off the water into a white dish and test it with both blue and red litmus paper. These papers can be procured from any drug store for a few cents. If the soil is acid, the blue litmus paper will turn red. If it is alkaline, the red litmus paper will turn blue. Ten minutes should be allowed in the water for the litmus paper to change color. If at the end of that time there is no change, then the soil is neutral—neither acid nor alkaline. It should be understood that such a test as this is not a determination of whether or not a soil needs lime. The question of liming of soil is still a mooted subject. Much evidence has been presented to prove that liming of soil has been most beneficial when the soil was in no sense sour. If, however, the soil does show strong acidity by the litmus or other positive tests, it is safe to say that liming will be beneficial.

Stop

spending that dollar foolishly and put it in the bank, where you cannot only save it, but add to it from time to time.

START

the "saving habit," and you will be surprised how your bank account will grow.

LET US HELP YOU SAVE

The Farmers & Mechanics National Bank

Fort Worth, Texas.



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

HEREFORDS

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

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

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.

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE

Herd headed by Duchess-Masterpiece 106352, a son of Masterpiece 77000 and a grandson of Premier Longfellow 68600, the world's grand champion boar. Where can you find better breeding? Also a breeder of exhibition. B. B. Red Games.

W. F. HARTZOG, Sadler, Texas.

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.

B. C. RHOME, JR.

Saginaw, Texas. Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Herd headed by the Beau Brummel bull, Beau Bonnie, Reg. No. 184638. Choice bulls for sale.

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

CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DURO-JERSEY RED HOGS

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

W. F. BURNS, Maryneal, Texas.—Breeder of registered Poland-China hogs. High-class young stock for sale at all times.

BOGG-SCOTT BROTHERS,

Coleman, Texas. BREEDERS OF REGISTERED AND HIGH-GRADE HEREFORD CATTLE—We have several cars of high-grade bulls for sale. These bulls are out of our best cows, and by some of the best imported and American. Breed Bulls that money can buy.

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.

LIVE STOCK GOSSIP

Yarding cattle shipped from Kansas City last week 7,994, against 11,048 the same week a year ago.

Phillip Edward Chappell, a well-known banker and former cattleman of Texas, died in Kansas City this week.

Fleming & Davidson were heavy shippers from Maverick county last week. They sold 264 grass steers of 965 pounds at \$4.05 and ninety-six of 885 at \$3.55.

Fields & Spears were on the Fort Worth market last week with a load of Van Zandt county hogs, and made the following sales: 89 of 201 and 67 of 178 at \$4.32½, with 27 of 143 at \$4.27½.

The Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan had a steer on the Kansas City market this week that attracted a good deal of attention, says the Drivers' Telegram. He was 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, In-



pure-bred Angus animal and was shown at the head of the college Angus herd last fall at Kansas City, Chicago and St. Joseph. He was a winner at all these shows. He was 3 years old last September and was purchased by Armour at \$5.90.

Colonel R. E. Edmonson, the well-known auctioneer, lately ended his single blessedness. The present Mrs. Edmonson is a sister of N. B. Greer, Arkansas City commission man.

Jonathan Hazel came up Sunday from his Duval county ranch. "There has not been enough rain down there to insure fat cattle in the spring and some of the ranchmen are lightening up their pastures some so the running cattle will have more acreage if rain should fall to come in time. A number of shipments to market were made last week and unless this cloudy weather is fruitful of moisture there will be more shipments this week."—San Antonio Express.

Winfrey & Son were on the Fort Worth market last week with a load of corn fed steers from Wichita county, of 1,153 pounds average, that brought \$4.30. J. B. Winfrey, from the same place, sold a load of the same kind, average 1,166, at the same price, and a bull of 1,620 at \$3.50.

B. J. Vaughn sent in two loads of steers from Alex, Okla., to the Fort Worth market last week, one of which reached the high water mark of the year 1908 to date, selling at \$5.30, and averaging 1,265 pounds. The other, averaging 1,150, made \$5.05. They were fed five months on corn and alfalfa. Mr. Vaughn has 115 head of the same kind still on feed.

George, Houston will leave for his Uvalde ranch perhaps tomorrow, as he will make the second delivery of cows on the contract with M. C. Patton and associates for 500 head the latter part of next week. George is perfectly willing for the middleman to hoard up a few hundred thousand dollars by buying his cattle. All he wants is what he asks for them. He sold his steers a couple of months ago, and as soon as he gets these cows delivered he will be a good victim for some man who has the stuff that will answer his purpose in re-stocking the ranch. It might be well to mention, however, that George always expects cattle to be cheaper when he buys them than when he sells them.—San Antonio Ex-

press. first run was made from Pecos to Marfa, starting from the former place at 1 p. m. Sunday, stopped at Fort Davis for supper at 7 p. m. and reached Marfa at 9 p. m. The return trip was made the next morning, leaving Marfa at 5 a. m., taking breakfast at Fort Davis and dinner in Pecos. The trip from Pecos to Marfa will be made on the odd days of the month and the return trip on the even days.

According to advices from Stillwater, blackleg is claiming many victims among the cattle of Oklahoma. This seems to be due entirely to the unconcern of the cattlemen in the use of the vaccine which is being supplied free by the experiment station of the new state. Blackleg is an infectious disease, and animals dead from it should be burned or buried deeply without skinning. When such animal is skinned the infection is spread with the blood and hide, and since the blackleg germ lives for a long time, further losses are assured whenever conditions are right for the propagation of the disease. Usually only animals under 2 years of age died of blackleg, and in most cases only the fattest ones are attacked by the disease.

Oklahoma still holds her position as the chief source of supply for the Fort Worth hog market, as these sales last week will show: Ben E. Harrison, Calvin, 86 of 200 at \$4.37½; Lowry & Jennings, Perkins, 102 of 166 at \$4.35; B. B. Franks, Marshall, 74 of 240 at \$4.40; W. D. Lamar, Norman, 81 of 236 at \$4.35; W. S. Lassiter, Kingston, 53 of 357 at \$4.40 and 63 of 236 at \$4.35; Cooper & Sheppard, Okemah, 115 of 145 at \$4.25; Fernald & Compton, Marshall, 101 of 214 at \$4.37½ and 124 of 162 at \$4.32½; J. L. Loving, Lindsay, 181 of 189 at \$4.32½ and 181 of 165 at \$4.30; Ridley & Zachary, Rush Springs, 79 of 255 and 65 of 285 at \$4.42½; Clark Watts, Yukon, 245 of 227 at \$4.37½; J. T. See, Lindsay, 112 of 164 at \$4.32½; P. Ditto Cushing, 83 of 220 at \$4.37½; M. M. White, Lawton, 82 of 224 at \$4.40; T. L. Bales, Pocasset, 67 of 223 at \$4.40; J. Patterson, Lindsay, 97 of 169 at \$4.35.

Among arrivals on the market yesterday was A. A. Kanel of Du Bois, Neb., who brought in two cars of cattle, one load weighing 1,301 pounds, being good enough to sell at \$5.35, the top for the day. These cattle had been fed corn and alfalfa and had made a gain of three pounds per head per day during the feeding period. "There is nothing like a combination of corn and alfalfa for feeding cattle," said Mr. Kanel. "Both these crops are extensively raised in my section and usually

low: 1,422 cattle, 63 horses, three asses, 417 mules, one goat and one deer. Most of the cattle—1,043 head—went to Arizona, where 802 are being grazed and 161 were slaughtered. The horses are all work animals, 61 of which were shipped to California and two to Texas. Two asses are being worked in Arizona and one in California. California also received 417 work mules and Texas five. The goat was imported to be slaughtered and the deer is being bred in Oklahoma. Of the total importations of cattle, 195 head were aged steers, 30 were 3-year-olds, 473 were 2-year-olds, 248 were yearlings, 104 were stags, 128 were cows, 15 were 2-year-old heifers and 229 were calves.

After a long and patient wait for the market to go up Colorado lamb feeders have given up in despair, and are making preparations to shoot their stuff to market as fast as the railroads can get them there. Encouraged by the high prices which were paid at the tail-end of last season, feeders loaded up freely this year and competition forced them to pay higher prices than they had paid before. Feed values were also high, and so to get out with a profit the market would have to be exceptionally good. On the other hand, it has been exceptionally bad, and after a long wait for the lane to turn, feeders have about concluded to take their medicine. A year ago Colorado lambs were selling at \$7@7.50, and the boom did not really start till about a month later. The indifference of packers to buy the lambs this year does not indicate that there is a boom concealed anywhere about just now.—Chicago Live Stock World.

There is a disposition on the part of holders of young steers to put the price up to a price where they are regarded as too high for the man who desires to re-stock his pastures in the spring after his aged steers have been shipped out to market. This situation to some extent is due to the fact that prices paid for 3 and 4-year-old steers are being withheld. The seller, however, in a good many instances leaves the public to infer that he got a good stiff price, and this encourages the man with a string of yearlings or twos to add a couple of dollars on his holdings, and this in turn compels the man who has threes and fours to contend for a good stiff price in order that he may to some extent offset the increased price when he is ready to stock up again. The prices paid for a good lot of the stuff for territory purposes of late have been less than the seller could have secured for spring delivery last fall. The tightness of



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PERSONAL

DR. LINK'S Violet Ray Cabinet, in connection with his Vibrator and Electric Wall Plate, is nearly a specific for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Syphilis, ail 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.

WANTED—District managers, traveling and local representatives for one of the oldest and best Accident and Health Insurance Companies in the world. Unusual opportunity for progressive men to build up a permanent, pleasant and highly profitable business in which brains, honesty and push are the only capital required. Address Robert L. Garner, manager, 409 Hoxie Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

BOOK on Diseases of the Horse and Cow, copyrighted 1904-1906 by Dr. Frank E. Rutherford, V. S., Dallas, Texas. Price, \$5.00; 85 lessons; questions asked and answered; 130 best veterinary formulas. While they last, \$2.50. Address Drs. R. and R. Co., P. O. Box 733, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—1,000 cattle to pasture in the part of the best Kansas range located in Butler county. Will be carefully handled, well salted, plenty high grass and flowing springs. For reference, Farmers and Merchants Bank, Eldorado, Kan. Write or wire me, J. H. Silvey, Atlanta, Kan.

WANTED—The address of James Beard, who at one time lived at Puerto de Luna, N. M. Small recovery can probably be made. Address Harvey Spalding & Sons, Washington, D. C.

EGGS from full-blood Single-Comb Rhode Island Reds, \$2 for 15; guaranteed fertile. M. Hill, Box 77, Meridian, Bosque county, Texas.

Talks With Texas Stock Farmers

Farming Near Merkel

Captain George Berry of Merkel was in the city looking his usual bright and happy self.

"I am down here on a short trip," said Captain Berry and will return on the mid-day train, and hope to spend Sunday at home. Farming operations are progressing finely out in our country and with proper seasons during the year we should be still farther along on the road to permanent prosperity. Lots of people are still coming in to look up homes on our fertile lands and prices for the soil does not seem to have altered materially, in spite of the panic. There is a fine season in the ground and with this moisture and no very cold spells, grass should soon be up and growing, and in a short time we will have forgotten that winter has been with us."

Likes Potatoes, Hog and Hominy

J. A. Montgomery is a farmer who came from Alabama about five years ago and is now settled on some of the good farming lands in Parker county, near Weatherford, on a star route.

"I am just an ordinary farmer who plants cotton, corn and other stuff to make ends meet," said Mr. Montgomery. "I was raised in Alabama on a farm and have farmed all my life and suppose that I will die on one, as I know nothing else. I am, or was, going over to Howell's to get some sweet potato slips. I want the vineless yam, as I like that potato best. I believe in plenty of potatoes, hog and hominy and know that with plenty of these on the place no panic can shake me loose."

Crop Prospects Good

Captain Tom Larkin boarded the Interurban at his station, Grand Prairie, and was pleased to say that his was a good country, which remark was fully substantiated by the rich black soil that clung to his feet.

"I have a farm of 360 acres near Grand Prairie, but I have not been living on it of late years, but have been renting it, and my trip out here was for the purpose of looking after its welfare," said Captain Larkin. "You know that it is a hard matter to get a tenant that will do half his duty by the owner of the place? Not one in a hundred have any conception of what is fair and right when it comes to keeping the property in repair and they generally leave the premises in much worse condition than when they took possession. My place is a good black land one and the regular crops are pretty sure to be good under any sort of reasonable conditions. There is a good season in the ground and the prospects now are that there is a good crop year before us."

New Kind of Cotton Gin

L. T. Fuller of Charlotte, N. C., was in the city taking in the town so that he could make a full report to his people when he returned to his home in the Tar Heel State. Mr. Fuller came with the Southern Cotton Association and had on exhibition in Dallas a new kind of gin which combs the cotton from the seed instead of sawing it off. It will do this not only in the case of the long staple cotton of the coast country but equally as well with the

will be placed on the market soon and can be attached to any gin stand if necessary. Texas is great, sure, and if I did not live in the old North State I would rather live in Texas."

Has Made His Own Way

Captain Merrett is a very intelligent farmer who knows how and tries to apply his knowledge toward making most out of the ground by his efforts and application. He came to Parker county from Colorado, Texas, and picked cotton with his folks, then rented a place, made and picked some twenty-eight bales on his place and then, besides, picked out \$75 worth on other places. He now lives out a short piece from Weatherford on a star route and owns his own place, which he is improving.

"I was born down in this part of Texas," said Captain Merrett, "but, having met with poor success, came back and after having looked around, concluded that Parker county was good enough for me and located. I am getting along very well considering the past bad season and with any kind of season this year will come out on top. I am going to plant a lot of sweet potatoes, prefer the pumpkin yam, as they sell better than the vineless. We have a good season in the ground and my work is well up and ready for planting."

Wants to Fight Johnson Grass

R. L. Parker was in the city and was found in Farmers' Union headquarters, where he was discussing the Johnson grass question and giving reasons why the farmers should at once take steps to prevent the constant spread of the dreaded grass. Mr. Parker lives in Tarrant county, near Birdville, and is a stock farmer, not raising any cotton.

"I am very anxious," said Mr. Parker, "to have the question of how to prevent Johnson grass from spreading taken up by the Farmers' Union in an intelligent, systematic manner. It is not simply the question of how to eradicate this pest from one's farm, for that can be done, but how to keep it out after you have once worked yourself down getting it out. It is hardly possible for a farmer to keep his fields clear of Johnson grass if his neighbor and the railroads make it possible for the seed to wash over into his land. No one individual or two can afford the cost of fighting this out, but it should be attended to by the railroad commission under the general welfare clause of the constitution. If something is not done soon the farmer will have to give up and let it take his farm."

Likes New Mexico

Green B. Patterson is an old Tarrant county citizen, having lived for years near Smithfield. He was born down in Hood county and thus has passed all of his life in Texas until the last few years, when he migrated to New Mexico.

"I live in New Mexico in a valley that is distant from Roswell sixty miles. Patterson is our postoffice, but as we have no postmaster just now our mail comes via Roswell, which makes it

circulated the impression that nothing would grow, as they have always done in the west. We found out different.

"As myself and boys were going back after investigating with the intention of locating claims at the land office, something got out of gear with the automobile and we were compelled to wait until it could be fixed. I found an old man and an old woman working in a field, the old man plowing a furrow and the old lady following three rows behind him dropping corn. I took the job off the old lady's hands and dropped corn for her. I learned that they planted this corn in June—the 23d—expecting to raise a crop. The seed was the common native corn. Along in December I returned that way and found the corn shocked in the field and saw the old man sell a load of the corn and it measured out twenty-one bushels to the acre. I would not have believed it had I not seen it. Fruit does very well and the apples especially are excellent. We can see the snow all the year on the tops of the mountains and it would be no job to get all the cold snow and ice we would want. There have been two hundred locations filed in the valley, schools have been established and we will soon have a postoffice right at our door."

Believes in Plenty of Forage

Lee Howell is the junior partner of the firm of J. M. Howell & Sons, nursery, fruit and stock farmers, six miles southwest of Weatherford, on rural route No. 2. While still quite a young man, Mr. Howell is a good farmer and is an enthusiast in his work, his father remarking that "when Lee has a piece of work to do he don't know when to quit." However that may be, the young agriculturist is devoted to his avocation, and, being young, is ambitious.

"We are making all kinds of preparations for the coming year and intend, if it is seasonable one, to get the most out of it. We do not intend to plant any cotton at all, for we have no pickers in the family and no dependence can be put upon the labor one has to pick here and there. We are determined to raise as much feed stuff as possible and will put in a lot more corn than usual, probably more than sixty acres. I believe in saving every morsel of forage that we can whether we have any use for it or not. This year has taught me by experience that this is the true policy, for with stacks of dry forage, even if it will not fatten, it will keep the animals full and with plenty of water they will do very well on scant feed. There is nothing like plenty of feed for man and beast on a farm. Crops of all sorts were very short last year and all the farmers in this immediate section are buying corn. We will have to do so soon. We sold several head of our cattle because we could not afford to feed them. We will sow oats this week and break some more corn land. We have planted a lot of pie melons and citrons and shall plant more. The orchard shows that with no ill luck there will be a fine lot of fruit. We will plant twenty acres of peanuts and with potatoes of both kinds we will have plenty of stuff to keep home well supplied. Cotton takes too much time from other work that would pay better and is a losing game if the weather goes against you. Our hogs are doing well and we hope to make good profit on our swine during the year. Yes, I

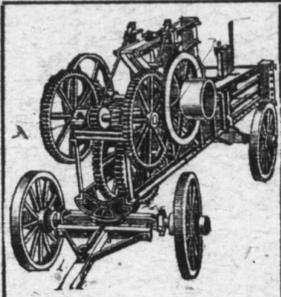
is now settled in Comanche county, a few miles out from the town of Comanche, on a farm, and is a very intelligent and successful farmer. Being an intelligent man and a farmer, he naturally takes an interest in all things connected with the life of a farmer, and being a business man he, of course, desires to make his product bring him the best prices possible, just as any other sensible business man would do. Bearing this in mind, he joined the Farmers' Union in its incipency and has always been one of its wisest counsellors. He is now chairman of the executive committee of the organization and is never absent from headquarters when important matters are to be treated.

"I am a farmer who has always practiced diversification," said Captain Loudermilk, "and have found it profitable to do so. Besides producing the usual crops, I have a good orchard of peach, plum, pear, apple and other fruits and get a good revenue from it, besides giving my neighbors a share. I have the Elberta peach, which is a good seller. I have peaches on my place from May till some time in October. I sell my peaches and other fruit direct to parties at an even price, they doing the gathering and hauling. I sell by the pound, getting one and a half cents a pound for my peaches. I sold on one day last year in this way \$50 worth of fruit. I weigh some and the men who buy weigh also, and I have no fear of any one not doing the fair thing in the weighing. The people come from town in wagons, hacks and express wagons and carry off the fruit to can and preserve at their homes. I always reserve the four rows nearest the house for my wife to use and that is plenty for all purposes. I never fail to have fruit, and my apples are just as good as the apples of north Georgia used to be.

"As to Johnson grass, when I make a contract with a renter I specify two things—one, that no Johnson grass is to be brought on the place or fed to the stock, and secondly, that my fields are not to be used as pastures. Of course when the land is dry I give permission to the renter to turn his work stock in and his milk cows, but I find that it is always best to have such a provision in a contract so that a man can keep his fields from being tramped during a wet spell."

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Weekly Review Livestock Market

As compared with a week ago, the week ending Saturday showed an increase in receipts of grown cattle amounting to 2,670 head, a decrease of 423 calves and 302 horses and mules, and an increase of 6,192 hogs and 998 sheep. Prices were 15@20c lower as to killing steers; feeders and stockers were steady; cows were steady as to best grades, with medium classes and canners 10c lower; bulls were about a dime higher; calves were stronger, owing to very light supplies, and hogs were 25@30c higher.

Steers—Receipts of steers were very heavy, about 180 carloads arriving, as against 130 carloads for the week before. About half of the run has been made up with Southern grassers, the movement having started in earnest. Monday the market opened at a decline of 10c, but this loss was made up later. The market dropped again, however Friday and Saturday, closing 15@20c lower than Saturday a week ago. Some rattling good cornfed steers from C. B. Campbell of Minco, Okla., sold on Friday's market at \$5.50 and established a new price for the season. One load averaged 1,330 lbs. and the other was a little heavier, going over 1,400 lbs. They were heavy fed and the best offered for several months. Meal-fed steers established a top of \$4.40 during the week, a price as high as has been paid on this market for that class of cattle.

Cows and Heifers—Nothing like enough cows and heifers are arriving to meet the demand, supplies having been light thruout the week. The market lost 10@15c Monday, but soon regained this and closed Saturday about in line with a week ago. About the only feature to the trade was the sale of two loads of spayed cows Wednesday at \$4.35. They were from the famous SMS ranch in Jones county and were in prime condition. Good to choice cows are selling anywhere from \$3 to \$4, with occasional sales of odd head at a higher price.

Bulls—The market for bulls has been good and prices gained about a dime. Fed bulls sold as high as \$3.60 in carload lots. Receipts have been fairly liberal.

Stockers and Feeders—Hardly enough stockers and feeders are being marketed to establish a quotable basis. The demand seems strong enough to consume several carloads daily at steady prices. During the week the market made no change.

Calves and Yearlings—With only 546 calves on sale thruout the entire week—not an average of one load a day—it has been hard to give quotations. The outlook seems favorable for a continuation of the light runs, but the demand from packers is still weak as to most classes. Prices look stronger for the week, the not quotably higher.

Hogs—Altho the supply of hogs was the largest, with one exception, of any week so far this year, the market closed Saturday fully 25@30c higher than the wind-up of business Saturday a week ago, top loads selling at \$4.55. This is the highest price of the year for a Saturday, the last day of the week usually finding hogs selling around \$4.35 or \$4.40. Heretofore the advances have usually been knocked off on the last two days of the week, but with a good basis to start out on Monday, next week should see some record sales. So far this year nothing has sold higher than \$4.62½. Hogs are now selling largely according to weight, the heavy classes bringing the most money. It has been noticed that Oklahoma is sending in a lot of lights, on one day of the week fully twenty loads of Oklahomas averaging under 200 lbs. Whether or not this is the result of the heavy marketing for the past two months at Chicago and Kansas City is not known. Be that as it may, many are inclined to the opinion that most of the heavy hogs have been sent marketward and that for several months hence packers must contend with lights. Values here are still above all other centers.

Prices for the Week

Steers—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$4.35	\$3.90@4.25
Tuesday	5.30	3.85@4.50
Wednesday	4.80	4.10@4.50
Thursday	5.25	4.00@4.40
Friday	5.50	3.90@4.30
Saturday	4.20	4.20
Cows and Heifers—		
Monday	3.25	2.60@2.85
Tuesday	3.50	2.35@3.10
Wednesday	4.35	2.40@3.05
Thursday	3.20	2.30@2.75
Friday	3.00	2.65@2.90
Saturday	3.30	2.50@3.30
Calves—		
Monday		

JERSEY CREAM
1873

Signs Point to Rise in Hogs

Active Demand Indicates That Packers Need Pork

A study of hog statistics having to do with the hog situation is interesting at this time and shows that the country has produced a record supply, says the Drovers' Journal. Notwithstanding liberal marketing in the closing month of 1907, the January and February combined marketing has aggregated a total the largest in the history of the trade. Receipts for the first two months of the year at the Chicago stock yards will stand at 1,997,000—the largest run ever received here in two consecutive months.

This total does not include close to 136,000 hogs which will have been shipped direct to downtown packers by the end of this month. The combined marketing at Chicago thus will stand 2,133,000 for the first two months of 1908. The receipts at the Chicago yards will compare with a total of 1,487,331 in the first two months of 1907 and 1,623,554 in the corresponding two months of 1906.

Eleven principal markets of the country will have received 6,700,000 hogs for the first two months of this year, allowing for a conservative estimate of the probable arrivals in the later days this month. This total will stand far in excess of marketing for any two consecutive months in the history of the trade.

Is there any reason why prices should not have continued on the low basis established late in 1907, when this big marketing is taken into consideration? The packers have taken every advantage which showed up to put the prices down to a low basis.

A reaction from low prices has invariably been followed by a rush of marketing, which has again brought the range to a low basis. However, in the last few weeks there have not been any very appreciable breaks in the market. Short breaks have been followed by quick recoveries. Only in the last few days, even under excessive runs, the prices have shot up quickly after a bear raid by the packers.

A great volume of the enormous amount of product which the packers have put up this season has been stored away for a future time, and, facing a broad consumptive demand for fresh pork, they have bought freely at all time, but almost always with a bearish attitude. Competition from the shipping concerns has been the only stimulus to any strength which has cropped out in the trade.

However, the packers have claimed that they will get the hogs still lower, even being so bold as to assert that they would put up their droves by the middle of March at a cost not far from \$3.50. In the light of recent events in the trade this boast seems to have been made without serious reckoning. The country will hardly stand by and watch the hog market descend to a \$3.50 basis without strong protest. The biggest "killing" in the history of trade has been made by packers this season. Their profits must have been enormous. The country on the other hand, has lost heavily. If the packers should finally get the market down to a \$3.50 level it would mean \$3 hogs in productive centers.

The spurt in hog values in the last two days is good indication that the packers need them, and as far as shippers are concerned they have needed them right along. Producers are not lying awake nights fearing that the \$3.50 hog boast will materialize.

PREMIUM FOR SPAYED COWS

Two Loads from the S M S Ranch Sell
at \$4.35

The famous S M S ranch, located in Jones county and owned by Swenson Brothers of New York, had a representative shipment of Wednesday's Fort Worth market of two loads of steers and two loads of spayed cows, loaded at Stamford. These cattle were the best of their class shown on this market for a long time and the prices they brought show that there is no lack of appreciation on the part of Fort Worth buyers for cattle of such style, breeding quality and condition, selling as they did at a marked premium over the general run of stock of their weights received here. The sale included 46 head of 4-year-old cows, averaging 971, at \$4.35; 24 steers of 998 pounds at \$4.60, and 27 steers of 798 pounds at \$4.35. The cattle had been fed on a mixed ration, including meal and hulls, silage and blackstrap molasses.

Week's Receipts
Cattle, Clys. Hogs, She. H.M.

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Are a Lover of

GOOD CATTLE

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Wagon Yard in San Angelo
The Combination Sale of

MONDAY March 9

Sixty-Five Head, All Registered
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High Class Herefords

For one day only, Monday, March 9, 1908, beginning promptly at 9 o'clock a. m., the undersigned will hold a bona fide auction sale of Registered Hereford Cattle, at which time sixty-five head of both sexes will be sold under the hammer, absolutely without reserve, to the highest bidder. Good stuff is going cheap, that's a certainty. We need the money, and propose to sell these registered cattle at the bidder's prices, for we need the cash, cash, cash. This is an absolutely bona fide auction sale and will be conducted in an honest and strictly straight-forward business manner. Buyers are not going to get something for nothing, but the buyers will get the best stuff at very cheap prices, and the breeders of Herefords, who fail to take advantage of this auction, will regret it.

Yours sincerely,

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All stock offered will be halter-broke and in best condition for future usefulness. Three head, some show material, come from J. E. Boog-Scott; eight head of strong, useful cattle from H. Albert Shaw; twenty head, the kind rangemen like, from Ely & Salyer; and thirty head, all good ages, some with show records, from the prize winning herd of Lee Brothers, proprietors of Leedale Stock Farm. Do you want a catalogue containing all particulars and pedigrees? If so, address PHIL C. LEE.

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Proprietors of Leedale Stock
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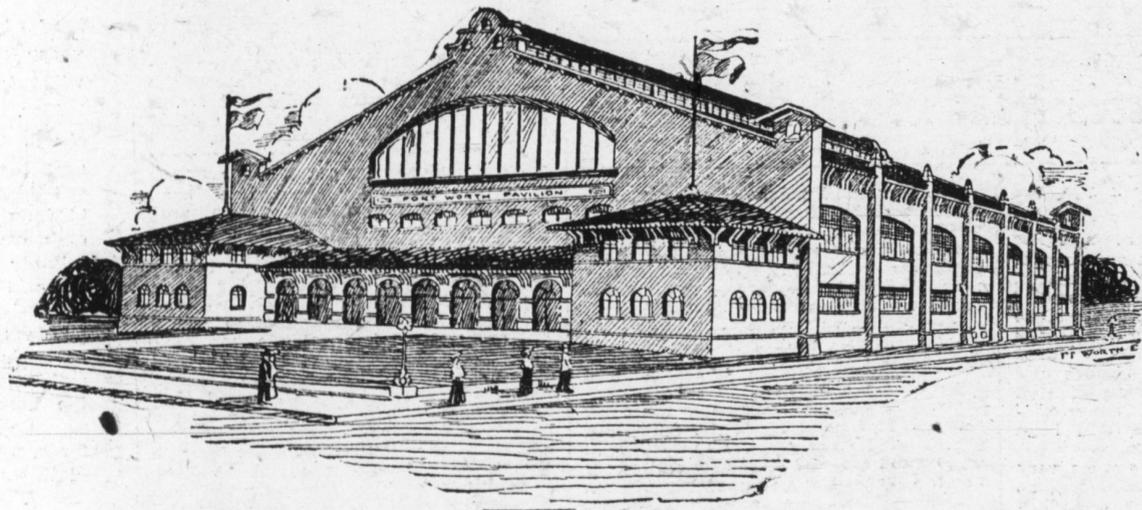
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Feeders' and Breeders' annual show. Premiums aggregating twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00) have already been provided. Splendid collection of standard bred animals of rare excellence and merit, including different breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, will be on exhibit. Magnificent display of poultry. Attractive night shows specially arranged for the entertainment of visitors. Warren V. Galbreath, ringmaster.

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No expense has been spared to make this the best show ever held in the southwest. Special musical program has been arranged for the entire week of the show, furnished by the Texas Five Million Club Concert Band, composed of thirty-six pieces. See your railroad agent for special rates. All entries close Feb. 18, except poultry entries, which close March 9. For further information, write

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