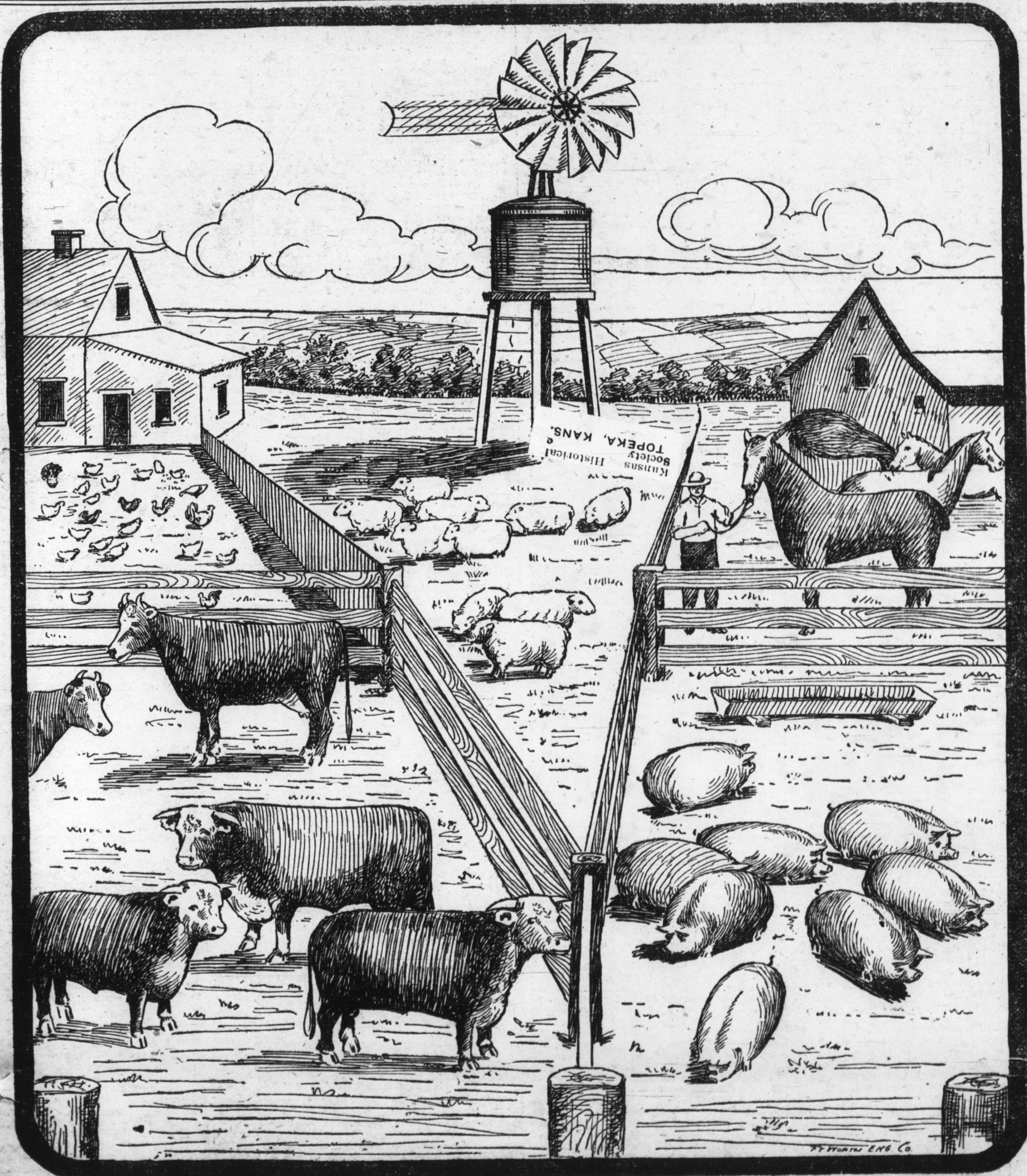


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## THE SELLING SIDE OF MODERN FARMING

Written for The Journal of Agriculture by John P. Stelle.

Many people who are interested in the selling side of farming and who realize that for farmers to make the prices at which their products should sell, would be no more than simple justice, and would place farming in line with other productive interests and business in general—such people would be heart and soul in favor of farm price-making if they could see how it could possibly be effected. They know our farming regions, tho often compactly settled, extend to the remotest parts of the country, and that they produce an almost endless variety of commodities. Each farmer is his own master. He produces what he pleases, or as much as his facilities and environment enable him to produce. He sells when he pleases, and at whatever price he may be willing, or may feel himself compelled to accept. The same commodity may be produced more cheaply in one place than in another, and the demand for certain articles may be greater in some places than elsewhere, and during some seasons than during others. They also understand that many farmers are compelled to sell as soon as their products are ready for market, no matter what the assurance of better prices when the demand shall actually require them.

To many who are favorably impressed with the idea of farm price-making, these conditions seem to combine to make it impossible. But, on the contrary, we believe these apparent difficulties that seem so insurmountable, are the greatest assurance that it can be done, and they afford the most positive guarantee that it will be done right; that prices so made must be equitable, and free from the extortionate greed that too often dictates the prices of other things, and even of farm products after they have passed from the ownership of those who produced them.

The writer would not dare to make this statement so positive, if the world had not been given so many examples of the accomplishment of similar things with even greater complications. Take, for instance, the national political parties. The adherents of these parties are as widely scattered as are the farthest nooks and corners, over which the American flag floats. Their views, tinged by local conditions, are almost as diverse as are the individuals that claim allegiance to the party—allegiance to the name rather than to any fixed principle inherent in the party. Indeed it is a fact, as well informed people have often noticed, that the principles and policies of the parties at any particular time, are not definitely known until the national convention has met and declared them.

In addition to these complications, there are, in all parts of the country, candidates who press their claims to office, form strong organizations in their interest, and impress people, in localities and in general, that the salvation of the party if not of the country, depends upon their nomination.

In the midst of this incongruity, the national conventions meet. Delegates are there from all parts of the country, representing all shades of opinion, and determined to secure the nomination of certain favorite candidates, for whom they may have been instructed, and whom they may have pledged themselves to support, "first, last and all the time." A novice attending such a convention, and visiting the lobbies of the different hotels, would be ready to declare that concert of action either on candidates or principles, was an utter impossibility.

But a rap of the gavel calls the convention to order. The opposing forces watch each other with eagle eye to see that no advantage is gained by the other. The working committees are appointed, and a committee on platform, usually composed of a representative from each state and territory. It retires, and all shades of party opinion are taken up. Questions of policy are discussed. What effect a certain declaration, or its omission, might have on the voters, is considered. What will give the opposing party an advantage or put it in the deepest hole, are all carefully weighed. At last a declaration of principles is evolved from the multitude of propositions presented, and is reported to the convention as the platform. It is adopted most likely with a cheer and a whoop, and at once takes its place wherever an adherent of the party lives, as the "inflexible and unchangeable" principles of the party. No matter what may have been their opinion before, all are ready to indorse it with

a shout as the wires and the press bring it to them.

Then comes the nomination of candidates. Interest is whetted to the keenest edge. Men who did not care so much about the platform, are wide awake and up in arms now, determined to defeat their opponents and secure the nomination of their favorites. The nominations are made. As a rule, about three-fourths of the "special favorites" are defeated. They had to be, for there were more candidates than officers. Were the friends of the defeated ones disgruntled? For a little while, perhaps; but by the time the convention closes they are ready to go home and assure their people that the grandest platform was adopted and the best possible candidates were nominated—just what they had all really wanted all the time. Ratification meetings are held all over the country, and an enthusiasm is kindled which follows the voters to the polls.

That is what is done by politics in national conventions, and our readers know we have drawn a true picture. Can any one think of anything more widely scattered than the adherents of the parties, or more divergent than the different shades of political opinion, or harder to reconcile than the aspirations of men for office, or anything better calculated to make unity of action impossible than the sentiment for themselves created by candidates? But it is all harmonized, and the party moves in solid phalanx to the polls from one end of the country to the other, and from every vocation of life, a large portion of them being the very people we are now urging to do business for themselves.

Farming is not more widely diffused than political adherence, nor are crops more diversified than political sentiment and candidates. Let us have another convention. This time the delegates do not represent counties, districts and state, but CROPS. Corn growers are there, and so are the growers of wheat, of oats, of hay, and of cotton, of tobacco, broom corn, potatoes and fruit; of beans, peanuts and seeds; of wool, live stock, and every salable product of the farm. It is just as easy to gather such a convention, and easier, for each representative has something personal and financial at stake, as has every one who produces the crop he represents. The convention has before it all the crop information that has been gathered by the national department of agriculture and those of the various states, supplemented by whatever information the farmers themselves may have gathered, all to be confirmed or modified by the personal knowledge of the delegates from all parts of the country. In addition to this, they have the statistics of consumption—the normal requirement for use and export. A committee, not on platform, but on price, is appointed. It does not represent the states, but the marketable crops produced. All the information regarding production, consumption and export, as well as old stock on hand, goes to the committee, and experts are there to handle the information and verify conclusions.

In the composition of that committee, as well as of the convention itself, is the world's security from greed. All the crops are represented. The growers of cotton are buyers of wheat. Should the growers of wheat yield to the spirit of greed and propose excessive price, the growers of cotton would refuse to agree to it. And, vice versa, the growers of wheat, corn and meat stuffs are buyers of cotton goods. Should greed prompt the growers of cotton to propose an excessive price for that staple, all these others would object. And so it is all down the line. The growers of tobacco are buyers and consumers of other things, and they would oppose excessive prices on the things they buy. Tobacco is used all over the country, and more or less by the producers of all crops, and greed would never be allowed to determine its price. None but equitable prices, based upon actual supply and normal demand, and in proportion to the general level of values, compared with the average and legitimate cost of production, could be agreed to. And thus, as we have said, would the world be guaranteed against excessive prices.

And not only so. The farmers thus co-operating would exercise a power thru controlled marketing, selling only to supply actual demand, that would knock out, not the so-called middle man that stands as a convenient connecting link between producer and

consumer, but the conscienceless speculators on 'change, who now make both buying and selling prices, and pile up mountains of profits between the two. These ill-gotten gains, flowing into the coffers of those "who toil not, neither do they spin," would, by the system proposed, be equitably divided between producers and consumers, so that the farmers would certainly get more for their stuff, while the consumers would pay less for their supplies.

Does anyone doubt that an agreement could thus be reached on equitable prices? Refer again to the party convention. In that there was greater conflict of opinion than there could be in this. In the former there were more personal aspirations to quell than would be possible in this. There actual work had been done and money spent in furtherance of personal ambitions; there could be nothing of the kind in this. But would farmers accept the work of such a convention? They accepted the work of the other, adopted as principles propositions they had not previously considered, and rallied to the support of candidates they had opposed.

But is it not practical? Would farmers continue to sell as before? Some might, and win to themselves the name of "rumper," as a few rebellious party men win the odious name of "bolter." But in the case we are discussing, every interest points to compliance with the work of the convention. No one likes to sell his stuff on a glutted market, and all he is asked to do is to sell only when the price is offered, and then there will be a full supply, but no glutted market. When crops are dumped from the harvest, everybody is over-supplied, and no one wants anything more, except the speculator who buys when markets are glutted and prices are down to sell again when people are hungry and prices are up. In this proposition we plead only for the observance of legitimate business rules, to place farming on a business level with other callings—to make of farmers business men.

Are we told that many farmers are compelled to sell as soon as their crops are ready, and at the first price offered? Not so many as is usually supposed. But here is another thing, not often considered in connection with this proposition: Every day has its demand, and must have its supply. Were marketing of farm products altogether stopped for a single week, some people would get hungry. It is not proposed to shut off the supply; it is only to stop the surplus that gluts the markets. Every farmer whose needs require immediate sale might market his products as fast as possible, and a hungry market would call for more. Add to this class of farmers the wilful dumpers, and still the supply would be short, and command steady prices. Every one will admit that if the yield of wheat, or corn, or cotton, for any year were reduced one-third, the world would talk of a crop failure, and prices would go up and stay up until another crop was grown. Would not positively holding that much of the crop off the market have the same effect, and insure a steady price?

The proposition is a simple one, but it must be applied generally, and to all crops. It must then be used only to secure fair and steady price, and not to curtail the supply of the actual demand. In these lines right and justice will stand sponsor for it, and it will have the hearty support of good men and women in all walks of life. If farmers do not within the next few years become business men, attend to the selling as well as the production of their stuff, and place agriculture on a plane equal to that of the best vocation, it will be their own fault, and not for lack of opportunity or ability.

**Labor and Co-Operation**  
When farmers get discouraged, and feel that to control the selling side of farming as well as the production side, is too great an undertaking, they may well draw a lesson from what the wage laborers have done. Only a few years ago the buyers of labor set

the price, just as the buyers of farm products now do.

The laborer was told by the employer to go to work. He was given a task to do and told how long he must keep at it. But he was told as was the laborer in Scripture: "Whatsoever is right I will pay thee." When pay day came, he was paid what the employer pleased. Don't you see the parallel? When selling day comes the farmer is paid what the buyers—what the gamblers on 'change—please. But it is different with laborers now. The spirit of co-operation took possession of them. They realized their weakness as individuals, but like the young bird when first trying its wings they dreamed of a power they might exercise in combination. They organized. The employers jeered, the world ridiculed and philosophers doubted. But they organized, and acted in large bodies as one man. They now determine not only what price shall be paid for their labor in the various vocations, but how many hours they shall work in a day.

They have not accomplished all this without a struggle, and they have met reverses, but they have won victory. Many times their new found power has been exercised unwisely; sometimes unfairly and even unjustly; sometimes unfairly and even unjustly. But the status of wage labor is entirely different from what it was a few years ago, and the evils that have occasionally appeared, have been a thousand fold exceeded by the good that has been accomplished. Men have been made out of practical serfs, and trades have been made respectable business.

Only one more calling remains to be brought up from where it was placed by the degraded years of the past. Everything else has climbed to a higher level, and asserted its right to price what is its own. Farming has occupied the lower plane long enough. What labor has done, farming, with its infinite resources, can do. Wage laborers were no more business men than farmers are now. Farmers are no more scattered and individualized now than laborers were then, and they have an immense advantage over the masses of labor in the general intelligence they have drawn from the public schools. It is up to them to take the cue from labor, and exercise the right given them on the borders of Eden, to "eat bread in the sweat of their face," and to say how much shall be paid for what they furnish to those who never sweat.

The only thing that stands in the way of business independence for farm-

### THE DOCTOR'S GIFT

Food Worth Its Weight in Gold

We usually expect the doctor to put us on some kind of penance and give us bitter medicines.

A Penn. doctor brought a patient something entirely different and the results are truly interesting.

"Two years ago," writes this patient, "I was a frequent victim of acute indigestion and biliousness, being allowed to eat very few things. One day our family doctor brought me a small package, saying he had found something for me to eat at last.

"He said it was a food called Grape-Nuts and even as its golden color might suggest, it was worth its weight in gold. I was sick and tired, trying one thing after another to no avail, but at last consented to try this new food.

"Well! it surpassed my doctor's fondest anticipation and every day since then I have blessed the good doctor and the inventor of Grape-Nuts.

"I noticed improvement at once and in a month's time my former spells of indigestion had disappeared. In two months I felt like a new man. My brain was much clearer and keener, my body took on the vitality of youth, and this condition has continued."

"There a Reason." Names given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.



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**Simpson-Eddystone  
Solid Blacks**

The reliable old "Simpson" brand  
made only in Eddystone.

The economical and elegant fabric  
for black costumes and mourning  
dresses. Intense, brilliant, durable,  
and absolutely fast in color.

If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints  
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The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia  
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Is the Very Best.

**SWEETWATER**

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rs is lack of confidence in themselves. During all the years what business they have transacted has been with people recognized as business men who have had definite prices upon what they sold. The only part the farmer as buyer played, was, in some instances, to hesitate and ask if the price could be made a little less. Of course, he had the alternative of refusing the article, altogether, but if it was something he must have he had to pay the price. As seller of something he had produced, all he could do was to put in a plea for a slightly better price than the one offered, and whether or not the plea was granted, depended entirely upon the buyer. As in the other case, the farmer could reject the offer, and refuse to sell at all, but if the article was a part of his products for which he had no personal use, and that he must sell to make any part of its value available, he must accept the price.

That is a condition certainly humiliating to a free and independent people, but it has so long been the custom that farmers have practiced it until it has become a habit difficult to shake off. In fact, it has come to appear the natural way of doing things. Some farm papers even have declared, when this subject has been brought before them, that "farm products must be permitted to flow in their natural channels"; that is, they must continue to be dumped at harvest time, on glutted markets, at prices made by the buyers. Nothing is more unnatural, nor, indeed, farther from the rules and practices of business men.

Farmers must break this custom. They must leave off the dumping habit. They must realize that the common rules of business apply to them as well as to others. That they are as intelligent as other classes and that they are universally acknowledged to be as honest, and even more so. They must, therefore, dismiss their suspicions of each other, break down their prejudices, cultivate confidence in themselves, and get in a frame of mind to co-operate for the common good.

**Liberty Gone**

Mrs. Asker—The leading man in the show we saw last week got married. After that he left the show and now he advertises in the dramatic paper that he is "at liberty."

Mr. Asker—Hm! I can't see how he can be 'at liberty' if he is married.—Chicago Daily News.

◆◆◆◆◆  
● **MERELY A CASE OF** ●  
● **MATCHMAKING** ●  
◆◆◆◆◆

Stephen Henderson was quite "a friend of the family," and especially since his mother had been staying with the Coopers was he considered as entirely one of themselves. It was a matter of course that he should come out to dinner on Mrs. Cooper's birthday, the 20th of November, but she had almost forgotten to give the invitation until reminded of it by her husband a few days before. Mrs. Henderson was to finish her visit about a week from that time so the occasion would be a happy reunion.

On the evening that she had sent the invitation to Stephen, Mrs. Cooper told her husband of a little plan that she had arranged for the surprise of the young man. It was that Lizzie Grant, a close friend of hers, should be at this same birthday dinner so that Stephen might meet her and, if possible, fall in love.

Bert Cooper had smiled when he heard of the plan and advised his wife not to get into the business of match-making, adding that he feared the young folks were not at all alike in their tastes.

It was quite dark on the short November day before Steve was ushered into the drawing room where the family had gathered. Miss Grant was pouring forth an inexhaustible flood of news, nonsense and clever criticism upon what she had seen and heard since her last visit, in which time she had been abroad.

Steve could not account for the unusual tremor which stole over him as he found himself at his friend's threshold. He was always diffident at first in the society of women, but this unusual stupidity and self-consciousness amounted to decided embarrassment when he was presented. He saw in the person of Lizzie Grant a slight, girlish figure, with bright mischievous eyes and dark brown hair. She was charming and his first impression was favorable to the scheme of his hostess, had she but known it. The young woman had partly guessed what was in Mrs. Cooper's mind for the elder woman had often spoken of her husband's junior partner in a way that left no room for doubt as to what she would like to have happen. For this

very reason Lizzie had been determined that she should not fall a victim to her friend's protegee, but when she saw him her resolution began to melt.

During the dinner Henderson devoted himself most agreeably to his fair neighbor and while the party was so small that general conversation was to a great extent indulged in, he managed to monopolize a good share of her attention. Before he left that evening he had asked and received permission to call at Miss Grant's home. He continued his attentions all thru the winter and early the following spring Frances Cooper had the extreme satisfaction of hearing from Lizzie's own lips the news of her engagement to Stephen Henderson.

**FEW MINUTES HE HAD SPENT**

**Statistician's Passion for Figures Got Him Into Trouble**

He is one of those persons with a mad passion for figuring out "How much," "How long," etc., and was waiting for his wife, who was adjusting her hat before the mirror. They were going to the theater, and had ten minutes to catch their train. Presently a sparkle came into his eye, and he fished a pencil and paper from his pocket. That kind of a man always has a pencil and paper, even in his evening clothes.

"Do you know," he said presently, looking up at his wife, who had finished adjusting her hat, "that I figure, basing my figures on observation, that a girl from six to ten spends an average of seven minutes a day before her mirror; from 10 to 15, a quarter of an hour; from 15 to 20, 22 minutes. A woman of 70 will have spent 5,862 hours, or eight solid months, counting day and night. Now, a woman of your age has spent—"

"Never mind what I've spent," she said coldly, removing her hat. "You have spent fifteen minutes figuring it out, and we have missed that train."—Sunday Magazine.

There should be proper variety in feeding, by which we mean both raw and cooked food—meat, vegetables, scraps, green food, corn, oats, rice, barley, wheat, pounded bones, etc.—for any class of fowls; the varied feeding plan is always the most beneficial.

**MISER HAD ODD SCHEME**

**Bought Farms Cheap by Pretending to Be Foolish**

CUMBERLAND, Mo.—Amos McElfish, a miserly hermit, who died at Springfield, W. V., a short time ago, at the age of 90, left an estate valued at \$250,000, consisting of timber lands and farms in various counties of Maryland and West Virginia.

The deceased had a most novel scheme to purchase land at a low price. He would visit public sales dressed in a manner that would have shamed the average hobo, and, while bidding would act like a lunatic, making ridiculous offers, so that the auctioneer would knock the property down to him at a cheap figure in order to get rid of him, never thinking that such a seedy looking individual would have the money with which to make good his bid.

But the moment the property was declared this McElfish would produce the money and demand his right. He never married, and his heirs are scattered in various parts of the country.

**Those Perfect English Servants**

The following "true story" is told by a correspondent of the London Opinion: A lady living in Doncaster ordered at Christmas a savory pudding to be sent in with the goose. On coming down to dine, no savory pudding was to be seen. "Jane, you sent in no savory pudding. How was that?" she asked the cook after dinner. "No, marm. There was only you in the house that likes it, so I thought I wouldn't make one. None of us in the kitchen likes it." The lady said nothing more, as the girl had been with her for five years, but she thought it the coolest thing she had heard for some time.

**"Late Again"**

The late Lord Kelvin was singularly unpunctual at meals, and generally absorbed over the repast in some scientific abstraction. In his own dining room a favorite parrot greeted his appearance with "Late again, Sir William!" Yet he had a keen sense of humor. Simplicity of speech was not in his plan. As chairman at a public dinner, for example, he rose to announce that "the conversion of cellular tissue into chemical molecules may now begin. Gentlemen, you may smoke!"



## New Book Out For Farmers

Prof. Wellborn Compiles Much  
Valuable Information

The following quotations are from a book entitled "Elements of Agriculture," which was written by Prof. W. C. Wellborn, vice director of the Texas experiment station. It is a very storehouse of valuable information for the Texas farmer and stock raiser, and its wide distribution is certain to result in great good to the agricultural industry of the state. All the profits derived from the sale of this book as a text-book in Texas are to be expended in promoting the work of farmers' institutes.

**A Southern Rotation**—If an East Texas farmer plants on a field, cotton one year, corn and peas the next year, and then oats followed by peas the third year, he not only has an excellent three-year rotation, but grows five crops in three years—two of them restorative crops. Where cotton can be matured and gathered early it might be a good plan to have the oats follow the cotton. Corn and peas leave the land very dry, and oats come up much better if sown on the land that has been well worked in cotton. It might be well to sow oats after one of the pickings and cover them with a cultivator run between the rows.

Different crops do not require different elements of plant food. They all require the same elements, but they use them in different proportions. Therefore, one kind of crop may temporarily exhaust the soil of one element, and cease to grow well, while another crop can still do well. But the greatest benefit of this, or any other rotation, arises from the restorative crops grown, and the great amounts of nitrogen the bacteria enable them to get from the air.

**Fall Plowing for Cotton**—Some people recommend deep fall plowing as a means of planting early, and of getting the young cotton to grow rapidly. This is certainly the correct practice for the dry West Texas country, where the weevil first appeared, but clay and bottom lands further east have too much water in early spring to permit of early planting and the most rapid growth of the young cotton. If plowed deep in the fall, this difficulty is only increased. If practicable, such lands should be handled in a way to make them get rid of water as rapidly as possible until about planting time. At that time there will be an abundance, if not an excess, and if the land is worked from then on so as to conserve moisture, every requirement of good agricultural practice will be met.

**The Farmer His Own Seedsman**—As far as possible every farmer should select his seed in his own neighborhood or his own farm. He should select with a view of obtaining a size and type of plant that suits the soil and seasons of his locality. It is highly probable that all the desirable qualities cannot be combined in any one type of cotton, for example. We should like earliness, hardiness, prolificness, high per cent of lint, large bolls and long staple. It is probable that some of these qualities are antagonistic to each other, and consequently all of them can never be fully attained in one variety. But large bolls, earliness and at least fair prolificness, can be obtained in short staple cotton. This has been proved many times.

**Learning to Judge Cotton**—All farmers and farmer boys and girls should learn how to judge cotton. They should get some samples of known classes and practice judging. While cotton is in the seed, a fairly correct judgment of its quality can be formed. Pull the seed apart and straighten out the lint, and compare lengths. You will find the longer staples will make much larger tufts. Then if the cotton is quite free from trash, dirt and stain, and is ginned carefully, you will know that it should bring a large premium over the ordinary kinds. If a farmer sells a steer, he knows whether it is fat; if he sells butter, he knows whether it is good quality; yet he allows the cotton buyer to be the sole judge of the quality of his cotton.

**Ginning and Baling Cotton**—Cotton has nearly always been poorly handled. It is often carried to the gin when moist. The gin runs too fast and cuts the lint badly, even when the cotton is dry. Each bale carries to Europe or to the domestic mill thirty pounds of bagging and ties that are thrown away, and yet it is poorly wrapped. It is cut and torn in taking numerous large samples from the bales. It lies

## Sells Panhandle Land and Cattle for Three Millions

AUSTIN, Texas, March 7.—Advices were received here today that Major George W. Littlefield, the Texas cattle king, has about concluded a \$3,000,000 land and cattle deal in the Panhandle. Major Littlefield is now en route to meet the prospective purchasers, who are Chicago parties, and will go over the property. The sale is to include 300,000 acres comprising nearly all of the unorganized counties of Lamb and Hockley, 20,000 head of cattle and 500 saddle horses.

It is understood the land is to go at \$8.50 an acre; the cattle at \$360,000 and the horses at \$15,000. Thus the cattle bring an average of \$18 each and the saddle horses \$30.

The land was part of the original 3,000,000 acres deeded by Texas to the capitol syndicate of Chicago in full payment for the present granite capitol building.

The new syndicate will divide the land and settle Bohemians on it.

out in the rain and suffers damage. It goes to the compress for repacking, and finally goes to the ship for export so poorly packed that it has to be screw-pressed into the ship at heavy expense. For all these expenses and losses the farmer actually pays in the smaller price he gets for his cotton at home. If all these losses, or nearly all of them, could be avoided, cotton would perhaps bring the farmer a cent a pound more than it does under the present conditions.

**Preparation of Land for Cotton**—In order to be certain of getting a stand of cotton, the land should be prepared some time before planting, so that it may settle and become compact. A compact, firm condition enables enough water to be drawn up from the subsoil to sprout the seed, even in dry weather. A good plan is to list cotton land in the fall, winter or early spring with two furrows of a turn plow. Then, just before planting, the middles should be broken out. This gives a firm soil to plant in, and a fresh, clean bed for the young plants. Planting time usually marks the beginning of dry weather, when the farmer should begin to work to save moisture. If prepared just before planting, without previous listing, the land should be rolled, dragged or harrowed, so as to make it firm. Often when the weather is dry, cotton seed lie in the ground from April to June on account of being planted on a loose, fresh bed. Did you ever notice in a very dry season that the cotton or wheat came up well near a turn-row, where the team had packed the ground, when it did not come up over the rest of the field?

## WISCONSIN FARMER BUYS PLAINS SECTION

John W. Kruef Invests in Land Near  
Plainview and Says Prospects

Highly Satisfactory  
PLAINVIEW, Texas, March 7.—John W. Kruef of Wisconsin was here this week, having come in on the regular excursion train. Mr. Kruef invested in a whole section of Plainview country while here, and will shortly begin the work of improving it with a view to locating here permanently. He is a substantial farmer of his state and expresses himself as being greatly gratified over the prospects for this section.

## SELLS 2,500 ACRES

Brownsville Land Transaction Involves  
\$100,000

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 7.—A deal was closed here today for 2,500 acres, lying largely in the township of Brownsville. The land was sold by the Brownsville Land and Town Company to the Brownsville Land and Improvement Company.

The purchasers are prominent men of Brownsville, including B. R. Hallam, L. H. Hallam, A. C. Brokaw, J. G. Fernandez, F. W. Kibbe and S. K. Tucker.

The price approximates \$100,000.

## Electrical Terms

An ohm is the standard or unit of electrical resistance, and is almost precisely equal to the resistance of a cylindrical wire of pure copper one-twentieth of an inch in diameter and 250 feet long.

## DOCTOR'S ALL AGREE THIS TIME.

The most eminent writers on *Materia Medica*, whose works are consulted as authorities and guides in prescribing by physicians of all the different schools of practice, extol, in the most positive terms, the curative virtues of each and every ingredient entering into Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. In fact it is the only medicine, put up for sale through druggists for the cure of all diseases of the mucous surfaces, as nasal catarrh, throat, laryngeal, and bronchial affections attended by lingering, or hang-on-coughs that has any such professional endorsement—worth more than any amount of lay or non-professional testimonials.

Do not expect too much from the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It will not work miracles. It will not cure consumption in its advanced stages. No medicine will. Nor is the "Discovery" so good for a sudden attack of acute cough, but for the lingering, obstinate, hang-on-coughs, accompanying catarrhal, throat, laryngeal and bronchial affections, it is a most efficacious remedy. In cases accompanied with wasting of flesh, night-sweats, weak stomach and poor digestion with faulty assimilation, and which, if neglected or badly treated are apt to lead to consumption, the "Discovery" has proven wonderfully successful in effecting cures.

Besides curing all the above distressing ailments, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a specific for all diseases of the mucous membranes, as catarrh, whether of the nasal passages or of the stomach, bowels or pelvic organs. Even in its ulcerative stages it will yield to this sovereign remedy if its use be persevered in. In Chronic Catarrh of the Nasal passages, it is well, while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" for the necessary constitutional treatment, to cleanse the passages freely two or three times a day with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. This thorough course of treatment generally cures the worst cases.

If you have bitter or bad taste in the morning, poor or variable appetite, coated tongue, foul breath, constipated or irregular bowels, feel weak, easily tired, despondent, frequent headaches, pain or distress in "small of back," gnawing or distressed feeling in stomach, perhaps nausea, bitter or sour "risings" in throat after eating, and kindred symptoms of weak stomach and torpid liver, no medicine will relieve you more promptly or cure you more permanently than Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Perhaps only a part of the above symptoms will be present at one time and yet point to torpid liver or biliousness and weak stomach. Avoid all hot bread and biscuits, griddle cakes and other indigestible food and take the "Golden Medical Discovery" regularly and stick to its use until you are vigorous and strong.

Foul, impure blood can be made pure by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It enriches and purifies the blood thereby curing, pimples, blotches, eruptions and other cutaneous affections, as eczema, tetter, or salt-rheum, hives and other manifestations of impure blood.

In the cure of scrofulous swellings, enlarged glands, open eating ulcers, or old sores, the "Golden Medical Discovery" has performed the most marvelous cures. In cases of old sores, or open eating ulcers, it is well to apply to the open sores Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve, which possesses wonderful healing potency when used as an application to the sores in conjunction with the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" as a blood cleansing constitutional treatment. If your druggist don't happen to have the "All-Healing Salve" in stock, you can easily procure it by enclosing fifty-four cents in postage stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., and it will come to you by return post. Most druggists keep it as well as the "Golden Medical Discovery."

Not only does the wrapper of every bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the famous medicine for weak stomach, torpid liver or biliousness and all catarrhal diseases wherever located, have printed upon it, in plain English, a full and complete list of all the ingredients composing it, but a small book has

been compiled from numerous standard medical works, of all the different schools of practice, containing very numerous extracts from the writings of leading practitioners of medicine, endorsing in the strongest possible terms, each and every ingredient contained in Dr. Pierce's medicines. One of these little books will be mailed free to any one sending address on postal card or by letter, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and requesting the same. From this little book it will be learned that Dr. Pierce's medicines contain no alcohol, narcotics, mineral agents or other poisonous or injurious agents and that they are made from native, medicinal roots of great value.

Some of the most valuable ingredients contained in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, nervous, over-worked, "run-down," nervous and debilitated women, were employed, long years ago, by the Indians for similar ailments affecting their squaws. In fact, one of the most valuable medicinal plants entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was known to the Indians as "Squaw-Weed." Our knowledge of the uses of not a few of our most valuable native, medicinal plants was gained from the Indians.

As made up by improved and exact processes, the "Favorite Prescription" is a most efficient remedy for healing ulcerations, regulating all the womanly functions, correcting displacements, as prolapsus, anteversion and retroversion, overcoming painful periods, toning up the nerves and bringing about a perfect state of health. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

It's an insult to your intelligence for a dealer to endeavor to palm off upon you some nostrum of unknown composition in place of Dr. Pierce's world-famed medicines which are of known composition. Most dealers recommend Dr. Pierce's medicines because they know what they are made of and that the ingredients employed are among the most valuable that a medicine for like purposes can be made of. The same is true of leading physicians who do not hesitate to recommend these medicines, since they know exactly what they contain and that their ingredients are the very best known to medical science for the cure of the several diseases for which they are recommended.

With tricky dealers it is different.

Something else that pays them a little greater profit will be urged upon you as "just as good," or even better. You can hardly afford to accept a substitute of unknown composition and without any particular record of cures in place of Dr. Pierce's medicines which are of known composition and have a record of forty years of cures behind them. You know what you want and it is the dealer's business to supply that want. Insist upon it.

## O. X. RANCH WILL SELL TO FARMERS

Will Offer 5,200 Acres Near Childress  
to Agricultural Pursuits—Tract  
of High Quality

CHILDRESS, Texas, March 7.—The O X ranch has decided to sell some more land to farmers and for that purpose has placed the same with A. J. Hardin of this city. This land, comprising 5,200 acres, adjoins the town of Dunlap, about half way between Childress and Paducah. As this land is some of the best in Cottle county there is no doubt but what it will be purchased soon by the farmers and put in cultivation. This will add to the trading territory of Childress.

## Stock Sayings

Farm animals can stand more cold than most people suppose and still be comfortable.

A balanced ration for a given purpose is one that contains the proper amount and proportion of digestible carbohydrates, fats and albuminoids to

accomplish that purpose in the most economical manner.

The importance of taking good care of the brood mare and her foal, and of feeding the mare well so as to make her yield an abundance of milk, cannot be overestimated if a first-class, vigorous colt is to be raised.

It is always well to pay attention to the color in mating a team as a fancy consideration, but size, and especially strength and action, are much more important in mating a team for usefulness and to make a pleasant team to work and drive.

A cow may possess all the signs in the world that are tokens of a good milker and yet be a poor milker from the fact that the early care of the cow and heifer was faulty, nothing being done to stimulate milk-giving.

## A Difference

Old Moneygrubb—What chance has a man of fifty to marry?  
Pretty Pert—Fifty what—years or millions?—New York Evening Journal.

## The Extremist

The giggler's better than the man  
Who never laughs a bit.  
To laugh at nothing's better than  
To worry over it.





# 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

### Bumper Wheat Crop Is Expected

Over 16,000 Acres Planted in Hereford Vicinity

HEREFORD, Texas, March 7.—The Hereford country will harvest one of the greatest wheat crops the coming season ever made in the Panhandle. The prospects grow better and better every day. The rains and the snows that have come during the fall and winter have kept the ground in fine shape. One or two more rains during the spring and the crop is sure for an average of twenty-five bushels per acre. Following is the Hereford Brand's census of the wheat acreage:

	Acreage.
Total previously reported	14,982
C. E. Lester	140
Green Valley ranch	200
Lud Cox	200
John E. Day	140
Shepherd & Murrill	430
Joe Reinhart	35
G. C. Major	30
C. E. Phillips	80
L. Golden	50
B. L. Hammock	40
Geo. Broyles	110
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,437</b>

**FIRE IN THE BOARDING HOUSE**  
Henry Clay Porter had grown up

in the backwoods of North Carolina. He was tall and slender, like the pine trees of his fatherland under whose shade his life had been spent. At the age of 21 he had never been a score of miles from home. He was quite contented, however, with his lot. But what he asked not for himself the fates cast upon him.

A near relative died and left his fortune to the possessor of his own honored name. With an income of \$200,000, Henry Clay Porter began to show symptoms of restlessness. He decided to go to Philadelphia and study medicine.

In that city he became acquainted with a widow, Mrs. Denman, not very young, but very pretty, and even brilliant, with remarkably easy and ingratiating manners. She belonged to that class of women who are called fascinating, and those whom they choose to please cannot remain indifferent to their attractions. Young Porter had never seen anyone half so bewitching or interesting. She had a delightful way of saying only flattering things and that kept him in good humor. The result was that before three months had passed he became an open and devoted admirer of Mrs. Denman.

Meanwhile it is not to be supposed that such a state of affairs could be allowed to go on without provoking much discussion thruout the boarding house. Also there was general disapproval. One old fellow, Eli Forsyth, was so moved by the impending misfortune a marriage with Mrs. Denman would prove to the unsuspecting youth that he could no longer resist his desire to remonstrate with him. That interview did not prove very satisfactory on either side, but seemed to strengthen the rich young man's determination to win the widow. Gertrude Murray, another of the

boarders, had failed to attract more than passing notice from young Porter, and this nettled old Mr. Forsyth. A propitious mishap interposed its aid in the most unexpected manner.

Fire broke out in the house one day and in the general excitement Mrs. Denman could do nothing but cry out for someone to help her save her jewels and other valuables. Three large trunks and several immense bundles standing in the outer hall bore witness to her energy and industry, while Gertrude could hardly find an article in her wardrobe not soaked with water or ruined by the smoke and flames. This was largely due to her care for her invalid mother, who had claimed the daughter's attention when the first alarm of fire was given.

"Now I appreciate the wisdom of your choice," said Mr. Forsyth to Henry Porter, as they stood by Mrs. Denman's collection after the fire had been extinguished. "A woman who can take such good care of herself will save a husband a great deal of anxiety. But she really might have been a little more careful about getting that pink coating on both sides of her face."

Porter's only reply was a sickly smile, but he was too stubborn to admit that he had been thoroly disillusioned.

When the heat of the summer drove all those who could possibly get away from the city to seek cooler spots, Henry Porter ventured to tell Gertrude Murray that it depended on her whether he should return the following autumn to pursue his studies. That her answer was encouraging might be inferred from September's bringing him to his old place. When he left next it was with a diploma and a bride.

### Will Entertain Cattle Raisers

Panhandle Stockmen to Meet in Amarillo

AMARILLO, Texas, March 7.—To plan for the annual round up of the cattlement of the Panhandle and adjacent ranges, the executive committee of the Panhandle Cattle Raisers' Association met yesterday in the chamber of commerce rooms. President Thomas S. Bugbee of Clarendon had charge of the meeting and E. H. Brainard, Canadian, L. B. Watkin of Dumas, William Harrell of Amarillo, J. T. Sneed of Amarillo and C. T. Word of Canyon of the committee were present. Judge Nelson arrived just after the meeting adjourned.

President Bugbee appointed the following committee to arrange for entertaining delegates:

William Harell, J. T. Sneed, Lee Bivins, J. H. Avery. Later H. B. Sanborn appointed as committee from the chamber of commerce to co-operate with the stockmen's committee, John McKnight, L. A. Wells and George S. Williams.

April 21, 22 and 23 are to be the dates for the big convention.

**The Maid and the Count**  
"My face is my fortune, sir," said she. But the count she didn't embarrass. "My name is my fortune," he replied, "For it will win me an heiress."  
—Chicago News.



## HORSES

### Should Raise Few Good Colts

If the farmers who are fortunate enough to be located within easy reach of a really good standard-bred trotting stallion would agree to do their work with well-bred mares of individuality instead of using mules or geldings, even if they had to carry 25 to 50 per cent more mares to accomplish the object, and would breed the mares to such a stallion and would see that the foals were carefully looked after, made gentle and tractable by kindness at an early age and kept growing by liberal feeding, the three or four mares so bred would, in all probability, make more net money than all the other annual products of a well-managed 200-acre farm.

If there is to be a county fair in your section, it would be a good idea to interest the boys in the growth and development of the foals by allowing them to have such premiums as they might win by exhibiting the colts at the fairs.

It would be a good idea also to agree upon a given price that the father would take for the colt when it was 1 or 2 years old and to allow the boy who has given special care to its raising and development to have all over that amount that the colt might sell for.

It would not be unreasonable to expect a well-bred and standard and registered yearling or 2-year-old colt to sell for \$200 to \$500, and sometimes several times that amount amount might be realized.

Dr. Tolbert of Lexington, Ky., bred a good mare to Mambrino Patchen thirty or forty years ago; the produce was the now very noted brood mare, Alma Mater. This mare was bred to George Wilkes and produced the horses Alcyone and Alcantara. For these two young horses the doctor realized something like \$40,000, and they, in turn, have grown to be among the greatest progenitors of speed that the world has ever known.

Alcyone is the sire of a number of great ones, including McKinney, 2:11 1/4, that has been sold within the last five years for \$50,000. Alcantara is the sire of 155 colts with records from 2:05 1/4 to 2:30, and his daughters are almost invaluable as brood mares.

Alma Mater produced six other foals with standard records, and was sold in her old age for \$5,000. The one buggy mare, judiciously mated, brought to the doctor over \$100,000.

About nine or ten years ago a Bos-

ton gentleman paid about \$6,000 for the well-bred mare, Fanella, with a colt at foot by Bingen, 2:06 1/4, and in foal to Peter the Great. The colt is the noted stallion Todd, that sold at auction in New York in December last, in spite of the hard times, for \$30,000 cash. The second foal was the very noted trotting mare Sadie Mack, 2:06 1/4. She won \$20,000 and was sold for \$20,000. Fanella and her produce have been and are reasonably worth \$20,000.

I could tell of a great many similar instances, but of course these are the extreme cases, and the ordinary breeder cannot, reasonably, look for such results, but if he will select his mares with care and be judicious with the choice of the stallions he uses, and raise, educate and develop the foals so that they will make truly useful horses, he will have the right to expect to get from \$200 to \$300 for his yearling and 2-year-old colts, and will always be possible for him to produce a \$1,000, a \$5,000 or even a \$10,000 colt.

The miner is reasonably satisfied with the washing of his pan if it furnishes him a grub stake, and he whistles while he digs, hoping to find a true vein. A farmer who breeds a few good mares, to some extent, will occupy the same position. He will most assuredly get a grub stake, and he may find a nugget.

HENRY EXALL.

Dallas, Texas.

### Mixed Breeding

The breeding bureau of the New York Jockey Club has distributed forty-five thorobred stallions in various districts of the Empire state and recommended farmers to use them to improve the quality of their horses. It is taken for granted that the members of the jockey club are actuated by philanthropic motives to improve the horses of the country. The movement is meeting with strenuous opposition from many well-informed breeders, who predict the experiment will prove abortive to the object intended to be achieved.

The thorobred horse is the oldest pure-bred animal of the equine breeds. For centuries he has been bred for purely racing purposes and not as a general utility animal. The object of crossing the thorobred on the mixed-bred mares of New York state is to produce a superior type of drivers and saddlers, and that the resultant produce will meet the expectations of its promoters is challenged in many quarters. The thorobred is too prepotent and will overcome the mixed characteristics of common-bred mares.

What dealer who receives an order for a high-class saddler or light harness performer ever attempts to fill his commission with a thorobred animal? The thorobred presents a different type of conformation from either the trotter or gaited saddle horse. Both the trotter and saddler inherit greater substance than the thorobred. The modern saddler possesses a beautifully arched neck, a more slanting shoulder, a shorter back and greater bone and substance than the thorobred.

The American trotter inherits an ideal disposition, while the thorobred is a highly tempered animal. The trotter is accustomed to work in the collar and inherits the patience to work cheerfully in pulling weight. It is seldom that a trotter balks at any task that he is asked to perform, while the thorobred would rebel at the restraint of harness servitude. The thorobred has performed his work under saddle for many generations, while the American trotter has inherited an inclination to work in harness. The thorobred cross on the common mares of the Empire state does not on every principle of methodical breeding promise as good results in the production of harness horses and saddlers as a cross by the American bred trotter that has been bred in specific lines until he has obtained recognition as a standard breed. The cavalry mounts are recruited from the trotting and not thorobred crosses on common mares, and the trotting cross produces more of a general utility horse than a thorobred cross.—Chicago Live Stock World.

### Quiet Horsemen Best

The man of few words generally gets the best service from his horses and it will generally be found that silent men are the best horsemen. A prominent turf man claims that without saying a word or making a move he can get more speed from his horse than those who yell and make all sorts of demonstrations in order to coax the animal along. The average horse understands only a few things thoroughly which consist of commands imparted



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

## Cotton Seed Hulls

Low Prices      CAKE AND MEAL      Any Quantity

It Will Pay You to Get Our Quotations

Street & Graves, Houston, Texas

## BOVINIANS PLANNING NOVEL

## STUNTS FOR SATURDAY NIGHT

During the present week, the public will see and hear much of the mystic name "Gymkana." A degree of mystery surrounds this word, the only thing known in reference to it being its connection with Bovinian night at the Horse Show. In addition to the regularly formed program for Saturday night, the Mystic Knights of Bovinia will have a place on the entertainment bill. This night has been specially designated for the Bovinians and that popular order will see that the attendance is a record-breaker and that those who attend are highly entertained.

Among the special features of the program is a suitcase race which promise to be the funniest stunt ever pulled off by the Bovinians. Ten prominent members of the order have entered in this race.

The entries will line up at one end of the Coliseum, mounted and with a suit case in hand. This suit case contains one of the official robes of the order. On the word "go," the riders spur to the other end of the arena, dismount and done the robe, riding back to the starting point. They then wheel, again cross the arena and dismount and take off the robe. After placing the garment in the suit case, they mount and with the case in hand,

return to the starting point. The first to arrive is the winner of the novel contest.

The following prominent Bovinians have entered in the race: W. D. Davis, Duff Purvis, James O'Dowd, B. H. Dunn, Stuart Harrison, Sam Triplett, W. L. Ligon, Will Lowrey, Charley Dickinson and W. V. Galbreath.

Saturday night's program will open with a grand parade around the arena by the Bovinians, headed by Ranch Boss Bill Davis, who will appear before his friends in a new and startling role. Mounted Bovinians and a large number of members on foot will make up the pageant.

Other special features will be introduced into the regular program. Special cars gaily decorated will take the Bovinians and their friends to the Coliseum Saturday night and stern measures will be resorted to secure the attendance of a large number.

The Bovinian committee having the affair in charge worked out the above details at a meeting Monday morning and are in meeting again Monday afternoon to decide on additional plans. W. D. Davis, B. H. Dunn, Sam Triplett, Duff Purvis, Stuart Harrison and E. C. Collett form this committee.

That our American forests abound in plants which possess the most valuable medicinal virtues is abundantly attested by scores of the most eminent medical writers and teachers. Even the untutored Indians had discovered the usefulness of many native plants before the advent of the white race. This information, imparted freely to the whites, led the latter to continue investigations until to-day we have a rich assortment of most valuable American medicinal roots.

Dr. Pierce believes that our American forests abound in most valuable medicinal roots for the cure of most obstinate and fatal diseases. If we would properly investigate them; and in confirmation of this conviction, he points with pride to the almost marvelous cures effected by his "Golden Medical Discovery," which has proven itself to be the most efficient stomach tonic, liver invigorator, heart tonic and regulator, and blood cleanser known to medical science. Dyspepsia, or indigestion, torpid liver, functional and even valvular and other affections of the heart yield to its curative action. The reason why it cures these and many other affections, is clearly shown in a little book of extracts from the standard medical works which is mailed free to any address by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., to all sending request for the same.

Not less marvelous, in the unparalleled cures it is constantly making of woman's many peculiar affections, weaknesses and distressing derangements, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as is amply attested by thousands of unpublicized testimonials contributed by grateful patients who have been cured by it of catarrhal pelvic drains, painful periods, irregularities, prolapsus and other displacements caused by weakness, ulceration of uterus and kindred affections, often after many other advertised medicines, and physicians had failed.

Both the above mentioned medicines are wholly made up from the glyceric extracts of native medicinal roots. The processes employed in their manufacture were original with Dr. Pierce, and they are carried on by skilled chemists and pharmacists with the aid of apparatus and appliances specially designed and built for this purpose. Both medicines are entirely free from alcohol and all other harmful, habit-forming drugs. A full list of their ingredients is printed on each bottle-wrapper.

both by word of mouth or by means of the reins. The excited driver who yells and jerks will generally serve to get the beast nervous and there is perhaps no animal on earth more inclined to nervousness than the horse. It may be readily seen that keeping cool when driving is always best and by creating this habit one will save a great many exasperating occurrences and get better service out of the horse into the bargain, because a horse's instinct is greater than that of men.

### Train and Track

Japan has contracted for 20,000 tons of rails with the German steel trust. A Pittsburg inventor has produced a combination railroad tie and rail, made of steel and guaranteed never to spread.

The expresses which run from Bristol to Paddington, England, without a stop cover the distance of 118 1/2 miles in just two hours, or nearly a mile a minute.

On the various car lines of New York City, including the steam, surface, subway and elevated roads, there is an average of twenty employes injured each day.

### How Red Herrings Came

The first red herring was accidentally produced in England many years ago by a fisherman, who, having a surplus of fresh herring, hung them up in a smoky shed to dry and then forgot all about them. When he looked at them some time after he found that they had changed in color. The king, to whom the fishes were presented, was so interested that he gave permission to the fisherman to exhibit them around the country as strange monsters.

## Ask Public For Packinghouse

## Amarillo Citizens Get Proposition From O. W. Butts

AMARILLO, Texas, March 9.—The question of a packing house for Amarillo was settled at the meeting held for that purpose, and the work of getting up the necessary stock is now progressing.

The meeting was by previous appointment with O. W. Butts of Kansas City. Mr. Butts interviewed a number of feeders and stock raisers at Claude, Memphis, Clarendon, Dalhart, Plainview and from many other points in this section, and stated to the meeting that he found conditions as they had been represented by Panhandle people. That he had found plenty of raw material for the packery.

He presented his proposition, which was to put in machinery and equipment worth about \$60,000 and to take therefor \$50,000 stock in the packery, same to be capitalized at \$150,000, and the people of Amarillo and surrounding country to take the balance of the stock. No bonus whatever was asked.

A committee was appointed to take charge of the matter of getting the stock subscribed, and the books were opened at the meeting and nearly \$60,000 of the necessary stock was pledged.



## FAMOUS HORSES ARRIVE AND INSURE SUCCESS OF LOCAL SHOW

"There is no doubt about it—not the slightest—we are going to have the greatest horse show in the history of America."

"How about Chicago?"  
"Chicago is pretty big, but we have got the Windy City skinned in ninety directions. Did you know, young man, that I have over seven hundred entries on my books for the horse show, and did you also know that among them are the very cream of show performers in the world—not the country, nor Texas, but the world? Well, if you don't know it is high time you were getting wise, for that is a fact and it will require me to miss going to church in order to get all these entries properly arranged for the program."

The above dope was handed out Saturday afternoon by Warren V. Galbreath of the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show, which begins next Wednesday and who is the Ward McAllister of the horse show department.

### Has Many Entries

He reports that he has over 700 entries for the equine social event and exhibits the names and registry numbers on his books, which show undisputedly that they are really the very cream of ring and show horses in the country, besides all the crack imported features now in this country. Coming with the horses are the best known exhibitors, and there are some who have never thought enough of public exhibitions to attend meeting of this kind. They are convinced that everything connected with the coming horse show is for the good of the horse and not for a mere display or money making proposition.

By Monday all the exhibition horses will have arrived and put into preliminary workouts. These will all be quartered near the Coliseum and the feature of the morning exercise will be well worth seeing. In speaking of the class of entries Mr. Galbreath said that there were five in the four-inch hand class which were the equals of any show horses ever exhibited. High-jumpers are also an attractive lot and are always enthusiastically greeted by the audiences. There are a number in this class and prominent among

them is the string of Don Riley of St. Joseph, who has been an exhibitor at all the larger shows, including Madison Square Garden.

S. T. Erskine of Dallas, one of the judges, who is well known on the show circuit, has already arrived and will be both an exhibitor and judge during the meet.

### McDonald Horse Here

Wood McDonald, son of the great Rex McDonald, the handsomest saddle horse in the world, has arrived and is accompanied by one of his owners, R. L. Ream of the firm of Ream & Turman, of Wapanucka, Okla., who are very proud of this worthy son of a noble sire. The son is considered by competent judges to be the best in the United States. His sire was never beaten in a show ring in the country and was sold for the king's ransom figure of \$8,000. Entries in this show are the largest and the highest class of any show ever given in the south.

Six celebrated jumpers owned by L. Napier McGill of Kansas City, whose name in connection with the horses is enough to guarantee that they will be at the top, and several heavy harness horses from the same stable will arrive Sunday.

J. J. Coffman of San Antonio, one of the wealthiest horse fanciers in the country, has wired for quarters and announces that he had shipped from Kentucky to Fort Worth on March 6 a pair of chestnut geldings that he feels sure is the best pair that has left that state in many years, and they have never been beaten in a show ring and he does not expect them to be beaten here.

The revised list of judges and those who will be present and officiating at the horse show are as follows: M. H. Marshall Jr., St. Louis; J. H. Bright, St. Louis; J. A. Hughes, Dallas; J. A. Potts, San Antonio; S. T. Erskine, Dallas; S. B. Hovey, Fort Worth, and William Anson, Christoval, Texas.

It is the request of the management that all stockholders in the company call at the Coliseum not later than Tuesday afternoon and get their membership buttons. It is thought that there will be a prompt response, as these buttons entitle the wearer to pass in the show free.

## Miss Edna Chase Bovinian Sponsor



MISS EDNA CHASE.

Miss Edna Chase will be the sponsor for the Bovinian Rangers. She won over her most active opponent by a majority of 4,004, receiving a total vote of 5,991, while Miss Carr received 1,989 votes.

When the votes were last published Friday evening, Miss Carr was ahead, having 1,662 votes, while Miss Chase had 1,485. The real interest developed late Saturday evening, when the friends of Miss Chase at the stock yards, got busy, and rolled up a large vote, which was deposited in the box at the North Fort Worth drug store, and another large vote at the Owl drug store. In the meantime her friends on Rosen Heights were also very active, and started in to win, and every one was called upon to rally to her support at the last moment.

"I am certainly very grateful to my friends," said Miss Chase, when apprised of her election shortly after the result was announced. When asked if she cared to make the announcement now as to her probable selection as maids of honor, she very promptly named her opponent, Miss Carr, which is indeed a most graceful act. This announcement is also received with gratification by those of Miss Carr's friends who worked for her election. The other one of the maids of honor announced by Miss Chase, is Miss Calle Hicks, of 2301 Market street.

A special entertainment will be given early in the week in honor of the sponsor and her maids of honor, at which time the saber will be presented.

curled and their faces powdered. They make a pretty picture. More than two hundred head have already arrived and by Sunday noon nearly a thousand will be in place.

Routine was the order in the poultry department and Judge Moore and his assistant, Miss Johnson, put in a very strenuous forenoon.

### Have Good System

Secretary and Manager Andrews and his assistant, Mr. French, had their hands full of detail, but with the splendid system in force the work was promptly attended to.

Manager W. V. Galbreath spent a short time around the horse department and issued some very important orders in connection with getting ready for the big social end of the show. He stated that the famous Swift team would probably arrive late Saturday, while Sunday would mark the advent for some famous saddlers and drivers for the ring from the east.

### Cure for Criminals

Physiological circumstances may totally change the character, as, for instance, mental disease, and even a slight injury to the brain. It is this latter class of criminals—vicious by accident—that has so far come under surgical treatment. There is no reason why we should not attempt the same operation on those congenitally deformed—that is, on the typical professional criminal, whom so far all methods of reform and all varieties and measures of punishment have failed to cure.—Dr. Hollander, in Strand Magazine.

What is the difference between an old feather bed and a tramp? One is hard up; the other is soft down.

## Sells 11,000 Acres For \$55,000 Cash

### W. Q. Richards Buys More Land From J. B. Gray

Announcement was made Monday of the completion of a deal whereby J. B. Gray sold to W. Q. Richards 11,000 acres of the Moon ranch in Cottle county for \$55,000 cash. Mr. Richards owns an adjoining ranch and will add this 11,000 acres to his already large holdings, making the entire tract comprise about 75,000 acres. He is raising fine stock, cattle, horses and hogs and of the 11,000 acres expects to put 1,000 acres in cultivation.

Mr. Gray bought 100,000 acres comprising the Moon ranch from some Englishmen in 1901 at \$1.75 an acre. Since that time he has been selling it off in smaller portions and at advanced prices. He sold 35,000 acres to Mr. Richards in 1902 and now has only 3,000 acres of choice land left, for which he expects to get about \$15 an acre.

### Womarily Wisdom

The hand that rocks the cradle does not often wear diamonds.

Too many cooks may spoil the broth, but they can't hurt the breakfast food. Never give unnecessary pain; the cricket is not the nightingale; why tell him so?

We cannot be, at the same time, kind and wary; nor can we serve two masters—love and selfishness.

If you will sprinkle the top of your piecrust with a little sweet cream before baking it will be brown and flaky.

We come into the world with nothing but a voice; we go out leaving even the voice. Speak well your piece while you can.

"I don't see," observed the head of the house, "why this lace should be so expensive. It's mostly holes, and I thought holes were cheap."

The dress that makes people exclaim, "What a pretty gown!" should be discarded. Wear the dress that causes them to say, "What a pretty woman!"

The men say that any woman who has common sense can keep house well, but each of them freely admits that it takes exceptional ability to manage his business.

Set baking powder biscuits on top of the stove, at the back, a few minutes before putting them into the oven, and they will rise, no matter what the state of the oven may be.

Do not entirely fill a rubber hot water bottle. When partly full rest it on something and press the top down until the water rises in the neck; then screw on the top. This drives out the air and keeps the water hot longer.

### Too Much Clothing

The chief quarrel which hygiene has with clothing is that there is too much of it; garments come down too far, are too tight, too heavy, too hot, writes Dr. Woods Hutchinson. We do much more harm to our health by overloading ourselves with clothing and by overindulging ourselves in the luxury of warmth—cramping the movements of the body, interfering with the respiration, depriving the skin of its most inalienable right, the right to fresh air, absorbing the perspiration and making a refrigerating cold pack for the body after exercise—than is done by wearing tight stays or tight boots.

## A FACT ABOUT THE "BLUES"

What is known as the "Blues" is seldom occasioned by actual existing external conditions, but in the great majority of cases by a disordered LIVER.

THIS IS A FACT which may be demonstrated by trying a course of

# Tutt's Pills

They control and regulate the LIVER. They bring hope and buoyancy to the mind. They bring health and elasticity to the body.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

## GRAND HERDS OF CATTLE ARRIVE FOR THE BIG SHOW

Another big lot of cattle was received yesterday by freight from the various prospective exhibitors and sent to quarters. Among them was the fine herd of Oscar L. Miles of Fort Smith, Ark., president of the Texas Hereford Association. In this lot are included the finest bull in the south, according to Mr. Miles' manager, and he is expected by the manager to walk off with all the ribbons, and if he does he is promised a brand new gold ring for his nose.

A telephone message was received during the afternoon from J. Boog-Scott of Coleman, Texas, who has been selected as ring master by the directorate for the day show, stating that he had shipped a bunch of cattle from his Coleman ranch by express and advising the receiving clerk to look out for them.

The handsome herd of white faces from the Oklahoma ranch of Senator Campbell Russell of that state arrived yesterday in charge of Manager T. F. Eads, and while the trip was a little trying on them, on account of their heavy condition, and made them look a bit gaunt, after they had had their bath and plenty of clean sweet hay they showed up fine. Among the lot are the well known Sequoyah, a son of Mapleleaf-Shadeland IX, Lula and Lula 88, sisters, and some Oak-beam calves, making a total of sixteen head.

The famous Hovenkamp herd of Shorthorns were placed in quarters

late in the afternoon. They are the property of the well known fancier, J. F. Hovenkamp of Fort Worth. In the lot is the great bull, Queen's Cup, 5 years old, weight 2,500; Lucretia 88 and Lucretia III, Cock Robin and Royal Cup, besides a number of other fine one.

## Cows Arrive For Big Show

The big influx of cattle Saturday morning at the coliseum for the Fat Stock Show was a surprise to everybody, both as to numbers and appearance.

It was not expected that there would be much doing in this line until afternoon, but by the time those in charge reached the grounds the stock was beginning to arrive, and was promptly registered and sent to quarters.

Over at the horse quarters magnificent animals destined for the show ring were being rubbed down and cleaned after the long and tiresome journey on the cars. In addition to the imported stuff from the big stock farms of the north and west quite a choice lot of home-bred youngsters came in from local points, and they show their breeding and demonstrate that the combination between the imported stallion and the Texas mare to be a good one. In this class the Texans are showing up fine in competition with the better cared for horses of the west.

### Cows Arrange Toilets

The high-bred contestants for premiums in the cattle ring had their toilets arranged Saturday morning. The shorthorns were washed and combed and had their horns polished, while the Herefords went thru the same process with the addition of having their hair

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## The Texas Stockman-Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.  
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Asst. Sec'y—Berkely Spiller...Ft Worth  
Treasurer—S. B. Burnett...Fort Worth

### THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

Fully appreciating the efforts put forth by The Stockman-Journal in furthering the interests of the cattle industry in general and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in particular, and believing that said Stockman-Journal is in all respects representative of the interests of its 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 1905 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.

### OUR FRIENDS, THE DOGS

**A** CORRESPONDENT writing to The Telegram and requesting publication of an old poem about a dog, suggests the lively interest many people have toward at least this one specie of dumb animal, closest of all, in point of friendship, to mankind.

The source of this friendship is hard to determine. Biblical history gives no hint of it. There is no expression in the Bible to indicate the fidelity, love or watchful care of the dog, but on the contrary all the references are those of contempt. Yet through hundreds of years in the history of the human race dogs have been the companions and friends of man.

Ulysses' dog, Argos, died of joy when his master returned from Troy. Barry, the great mastiff of St. Bernard's, saved forty lives, and his stuffed skin is still kept in the museum at Berne. Sir Walter Scott in the Talisman, introduces the trick of having Sir Kenneth's hound discover the thieves who stole the royal standard.

Washington Irving immortalized Rip Van Winkle's Schneider. Diogenes, the cynic, called himself a dog, and when he died his monument was a shaft of marble, surmounted by the statue of a dog. Perhaps the most striking attention ever shown to a dog was in 1866, when Queen Victoria, by royal order, had a famous racing greyhound formally presented at court.

Carlyle added to the literature on canines by the remark, "The more I know of men the better I like dogs." The origin of "Every dog has his day" is obscure.

Whatever may be said against dogs,

their faithfulness to their masters stands out as a quality to be admired, a pleasant contrast to the fickleness which often characterizes their masters.

### A JUDGE WHO FINED HIMSELF

**O**HIO is the home of many unique persons besides John D. Rockefeller and Joseph Benson Foraker. There is 3-Cent Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, the late Golden Rule Jones, of Toledo, and now the last named city has added another, Judge James Austin Jr., a judge who fined himself and served one day in the workhouse, just to see what the fine meant.

Judge Austin is not a new official seeking notoriety or newspaper notice. He had been a judge in the city courts of Toledo nine years, and had sentenced many a score of prisoners before the idea occurred to find out what one of his sentences really meant to the man on whom it was imposed.

So he arraigned himself on a charge of "curiosity," sentenced himself to one day in the work house, had himself handcuffed and taken to the prison in a patrol wagon. He was placed in a cell and afterward performed some of the tasks required of able-bodied prisoners.

He says the experience was interesting and valuable, and he derived material for suggested reforms in the handling of prisoners.

Also the experience secured for Judge Austin considerable advertising. It is hard to understand why a judge should find it necessary to carry out one of his own sentences in order to learn what they meant, more than a physician should try all of the medicine he prescribes, or a minister test the sensations of all the sins he preaches against. The judge on his bench is an interpreter of the laws, and if he has been well trained and has ordinary human discernment, he ought to be well enough informed to fix proper penalties in each case.

The judge's experiment was interesting as an experience, but it offers no real value as a suggestion to others of his profession, unless as an opportunity for variety from the usual monotony of legal procedure.

### IS A LIE EVER JUSTIFIED?

**A**ST. LOUIS man was sentenced the other day to a seven years' term in the penitentiary for perjury. His offense was swearing on the witness stand that he had never been in prison. He swore he had never been imprisoned because his mother was in the court room at the time, and she had never known that once before in his life he had been convicted of a crime.

"I hope every one of you may choke if you ever have to tell a lie," said the prisoner to the jurors as he was being led away.

He did not deny telling the lie, but, according to his code, he believed that even perjury was justifiable to save his mother from the humiliation of knowing that her son had once been a convict.

There is no doubt that the man was dangerous to society, and prison a better place for him than out of doors. His first conviction was for robbing a postoffice. His second arrest was on a charge of robbery in St. Louis. He was not convicted on the second charge, but he was indicted for perjury and sentenced for that.

Perjury is a serious crime, especially if the perjurer be a person with no standing in society. If the perjurer be a person of consequence in society

it is more polite to consider his false oath due to poor memory.

Persons of consequence do not perjure themselves to save their mothers from humiliation. Perhaps if they did, it might be easier to convict them, than it is for swearing falsely about business transactions or methods of high finance.

These observations are foreign to the question whether the St. Louis man was justified. His code said he was. The code of the law said he wasn't. The law said it was better for a mother to weep tears of bitter humiliation before a crowded court room than for her son to lie. So much better, in fact, that the son must spend seven years in jail because he didn't take the law's view.

Recently something was said in these columns about the difference between justice and expediency. It is contrary to justice for a man to break into another man's safe and steal business secrets. In time of war, it is not only expedient for a spy to steal an enemy's plan of battle and change, perhaps, the whole issue of a campaign, but such an act also stamps the spy as a hero.

The St. Louis man was trying to inject the law of expediency into the procedure of a court, and, naturally, it failed. And yet his act, felonious as it was, cannot but excite some admiration. No right thinking man can say that his seven years for perjury are seven years of utter disgrace. He might have known in advance that his former crime would be found out, or he might have taken the risk of escaping. In either event he was willing to assume the chance for his mother's sake. For the sake of the law and society it is right that perjury should be punished. No other method will preserve the integrity of an oath in a court of law. But there are occasional incidents, such as that of the St. Louis prisoner, which serve as reminders that the law does not cover everything.

### NOT A BAD INVENTION

**Y**OUNG HIRAM MAXIM is reported to be conscience-stricken over the invention of a gun that is noiseless, a weapon with which a man may kill another at a distance of 100 yards without the victim's hearing the sound of the shot.

Thought of the dangerous possibilities in such an invention, should it fall into the hands of criminals, has made young Maxim remorseful.

He should cheer up. The noiseless gun is really not a gun at all. Noiselessness is obtained by fastening to the muzzle of the weapon, a device which is the real invention. Maxim accidentally hit upon it while trying to invent a muffler for automobile engines.

Admitting that it is unpleasant to contemplate a state of affairs permitting peaceful citizens to be menaced by noiseless weapons of death effective at all ranges up to a mile, why worry about using the invention on guns at all when there are so many more useful ways of applying it.

For instance, why couldn't a practical form of the device be made for the benefit of men who are frequently called out of nights to sit up with sick friends. The device might be disguised as a beauty mask and, before leaving home, Mr. Average Citizen might induce his wife to wear it because of its complexion-improving properties. He might stay out after that until 6 a. m., and come home with a serene mind because no matter how eloquent a curtain lecture Mrs. Average Citizen might have thought up by that time, her husband would be blissfully uncon-

scious of her sizzling words, which would be lost in the maze of the wonderful muffler.

Larger and more complicated varieties of the noise-killer might be made for neighborhood pianos and phonographs, owl street cars, which, for some reason, always ring their gongs loudest when there are fewer on the streets, and perhaps one might be made large enough to fit all over the back yard of the neighbor who likes to keep cats.

At political campaign meetings the Maxim muffler would be a positive boon, to say nothing of its value at amateur concerts which have on their programs young girls who think they can sing like Patti.

Young Maxim should cheer up.

Just because opium is a very wicked drug is no reflection on that time-tried household friend, paregoric. There is nothing wrong with Maxim's invention, just so it is used beneficently.

### With The Texas Press

It is not more than ten years, or fifteen at the most, since the word "knocker" was used in referring to that class of people who get disgruntled at little things and voice their phrases of complaint much more loudly and frequently than they do their words of praise. The Taylor County News calls attention to a class of knockers which seems to have increased its numbers in Texas greatly during the past year. It says:

The knockers are doing infinitely more harm in Texas than all other causes to create hard times by passing resolutions denouncing drastic laws that do not exist; only in the imagination of those affected. Let's quit knocking our state and uphold our laws and legislature. Neither may be perfect, because they are of human origin, not divine. On an average, they are about as good or better than those of most other states, and in many, many instances, less harsh or drastic.

The News' point is well taken, even if the latter part of its statement be not wholly acceptable. No man, who counts himself a good citizen, and is in fact rather being known in his community as a "booster," can afford to give expression to knocks on his own state unless he has the facts to back them up. The Telegram has before called attention to the serious harm which is going to result if the continual talk in Texas and out of Texas about drastic laws (unless it be shown that the laws are drastic) is allowed to continue unchecked. It is a poor way to boost Texas by knocking its laws. But—many of Texas' laws are so generally misunderstood that some Texas people have doubts of their wisdom. Many Texas' methods of enforcing law are open to criticism. Witness the recent orders of the Texas railroad commission over which there is so much controversy. The only way to silence the knocker is by turning on the light. Let it be known whether Texas' laws are drastic and whether the methods of enforcing them are inimical to the state's best interests.

That is one of the reasons why The Telegram has urged an investigation of the railroad commission, and a sober, careful review of its work. Turn on the light.

Exeunt Evelyn Thaw; enter "Glacia Calla."—Temple Telegram. It is to be deplored that apparently the degradation of woman is a never ending theme.—San Antonio Express.

Never ending so long as there are men left to degrade them.



# DOES MARRIED LOVE LAST?

BY KATE BURR.

"No man loves his wife longer than a year. His affection and the illusion go together.

"I'll go farther. You cannot convince me that any married couple love each other for more than a year after marriage."

The man who said this to me has been disappointed in love once, and has become what he calls a "cynic" since, which is only another way of saying that his horizon has narrowed to meet the bitterness he has allowed to creep into his soul.

I was thinking over what he said, when my eye caught a headline on my morning paper.

"Switchman Dies with Wife's Name Upon His Lips," and under the line I read the pathetic story of a trainman struck down in the yards and calling with his last crushed cry for the wife whom he would not see again in this life.

The message was a dying thought—the last—of what he had held dearest when in the flush of health.

The man had been married more than a year. The illusion was still

strong enough to float him above the terror of dying, the horrible fear of leaving what we know for what we can but imagine.

Another headline—"Fifty Years of Wedded Bliss."

A commonplace line surely—grandly commonplace, thank God! still in this land of marriage-disruption.

But so commonplace has that headline become in the press pages that we turn from it as trite.

You can't have wedded bliss for one year without plenty of illusion.

The man who marries for love—I'm fain to believe that some of them do—has illusions.

He believes that his bride is the one woman—the queen rose which he has sometime plucked from the rosebud garland of girls.

The woman who marries for love—I'm fain to believe that some of them do—has illusions.

To her her husband plays the role of hero. No other woman has a husband like him.

She has married the one man.

God help us all, if no man loves his wife longer than a year—if no woman thinks her husband a hero longer than six months.

God help us all, if the golden day-dream turn to a rattling nightmare,

before the morning has well begun.

I recall to mind too many of the oases of happy homes in the desert of matrimonial woes.

I remember too many wives who quietly perform the humdrum duties of domestic life, with the love-light glinting from their eyes.

I remember too many men working early and late, for home—to build and beautify it as a shrine for wife and children.

I remember too many sacrifices by both parties to the married state, made uncomplainingly and with love and joy—each for the other.

All these remembrances convince me that the man who asserted that no married couples loved longer than a year is a croaker.

He is also a liar—not intentionally perhaps.

He simply aired his views without regard to truth or falseness.

I predict that that man will fall a victim to the charm of some young woman—soon.

I predict that he will marry her—if she will accept him.

And you may be sure that the more rabid he is now, the more completely he will fall under her sway. And I predict that she will hold him in the thrall of illusion for more than a year.

## THE WOMAN AND HER RIGHTS

BY MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN

THE women of England seem to be making the same kind of aggressive campaigns for suffrage in England that was made by such illustrious women as Lady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and their associates a quarter of a century ago in this country.

Nearly all of the heroic leaders in the movement for woman's suffrage have passed away and for some reason their successors in the suffrage society have not accomplished as much or been as successful as were their immortal predecessors.

They hewed their way to recognition thru the most formidable obstacles and acquired for the women of the United States privileges which they never would have received but for the masterful struggles which were made by these revered leaders in the movement.

They were never able to accomplish what they desired in all of the states



MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

of the union or in congress, but they procured legislation in the states which in some instances gave women the right of suffrage.

It has never been satisfactorily explained that whether or not the granting of suffrage to women in any way elevated politics or was conducive to purity of political affairs, tho the dreaded contact of women at the polls with men of all classes affecting them unfavorably did not occur. There was no reason why a woman should not deposit her vote in the ballot boxes and withdraw from unpleasant surroundings. If some men wished to hang about the polls and indulge in wranglings and dissipations there was no reason why a woman should tarry and take part in them. It has been claimed that woman's desire to have the right of suffrage was that she might cast her influence on the side of morality and supremacy of the law, and she is supposed to have intelligence enough to select from among the candidates for office men who would carry out her desires. Therefore, all that women had to was to vote their principles, trusting that the outcome might be satisfactory.

Whether we have passed an era when women are ready to make a struggle for suffrage and that the movement is dying out because of the lack of leaders, I will not venture to say, but assuredly they seem to take less interest in political affairs than formerly, and it is asserted that in localities where women have the right to vote they do not half the time take advantage of the privilege.

Be it said to the credit of American men and women that no such scenes have ever occurred in the United States in the contest of women for the right of suffrage as have occurred in England. This may be attributed to the natural gallantry of American men.

I can hardly imagine an excitement that would lead men to strike down women whom they oppose, as it is said has been done in Great Britain, or whether the women in England have taken a less diplomatic course from that assumed by women of the United States. I am unable to say.

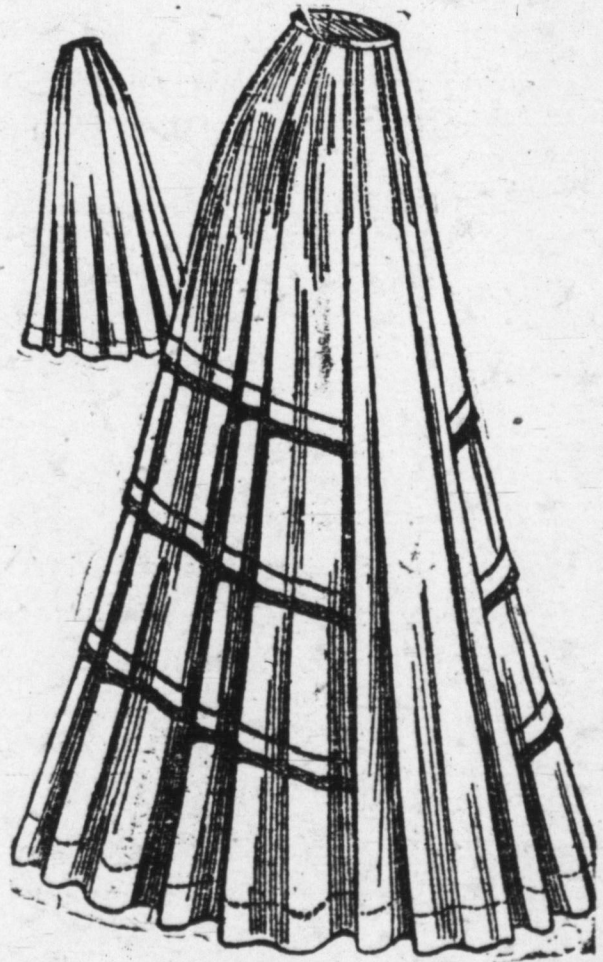
Whatever may have been the cause the women of the United States have always commanded the respect of the men, no matter how much they might disagree as to the policies that they were trying to enforce.

I think every one will admit that there are events constantly occurring that betray great injustice to women that would not happen had women the

power to vote. No matter how intellectually or eminently qualified a woman may be for a position there are few occasions when she is not met by opposition on the ground that she is a woman, and not infrequently men of inferior intelligence and attainments are chosen over women simply on the ground that they are men.

Another evidence of the opposition to women on the ground that they are women is the fact that they are rarely compensated as liberally as men are for doing the same service. There are instances in the government where women have occupied positions of trust and great responsibility with great credit to themselves and to the government, who have received almost less than half that paid to men for the same work indifferently done, but who had the larger salary because they were men and could vote.

The report is that the English women have made wonderful progress in their struggle for recognition, and if they have succeeded in lifting the barriers that have been maintained against them in Europe, they certainly have accomplished a great deal and are entitled to much credit for their sanguinary conflicts.



2325

Ladies' Nine-Gored Skirt

Paris pattern No. 2325. All seams allowed.

Made up in striped or plain mohair, voile or mixed tweed, checked tailoring or Panama cloth, this is an excellent model for a separate skirt to wear with shirt waists of silk or cotton. It is side-plaited in such a way that it forms a double box-plait at the front. Three bias bands of the material bound with mohair braid and set an equal distance apart are put on as a trimming. The pattern is in 7 sizes—22 to 34 inches waist measure. For 26 waist the skirt, made of material with nap, requires 11½ yards 20 inches wide, 6½ yards 36 inches wide, 5½ yards 42 inches wide, or 4½ yards 54 inches wide; without nap, it needs 10½ yards 20 inches wide, 5½ yards 36 inches wide, 5 yards 42 inches wide, or 3½ yards 54 inches wide, ¾ yard 42 inches wide, or ¾ yard 54 inches wide, extra for bias bands, and 10½ yards of braid to trim.



2290

Girls' Jumper Dress, With Guimpe

This pretty little frock is made up in blue-and-white checked chambray, and worn over a guimpe of white dotted Swiss; the collar and cuffs of the latter being trimmed with narrow insertion and edging of Valenciennes lace. The waist has a box-plait either side of the front, and the cross strap and wide mikado sleeves are trimmed with blue-and-white cotton braid. The pattern is in 4 sizes—6 to 12 years. For a girl of 10 years the dress requires 3¾ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 2½ yards 42 inches wide; 2¼ yards of braid to trim; the guimpe needs 3 yards 13 inches wide, or 1¾ yards 36 inches wide; 1¾ yards of insertion and 1¾ yards of edging to trim.

## Latest Fashions



2293

LADIES' ONE-BUTTON CUTAWAY COAT

Paris Pattern No. 2293

All Seams Allowed.

Black or blue serge, granite or Venetian cloth are suitable materials for this simple tho stylish coat. The reverse of the notched collar, and the turn-back cuffs are faced with black or a contrasting color of silk, and the collar, fronts, pocket laps and lower edge of the coat are trimmed with wide mohair braid, matching the silk in color; the buttons being of the same shade. The patterns is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches bust measurement. For 36 bust the coat requires 5½ yards of material 20 inches wide, 2¾ yards 36 inches wide, 2½ yards 42 inches wide, or 1¾ yard 54 inches wide; as illustrated ¾ yard of silk 20 inches wide, and 3¾ yards of braid to trim.



2311

Ladies' Work Apron

Paris pattern No. 2311. All seams allowed.

Green-and-white figured dimity has been used for this attractive little all-covered apron. The upper or waist portion is cut out in square Dutch neck outline, and is gathered to a narrow belt of the material. The skirt portion is attached to the same belt, and is finished with a deep hem. Two shaped pockets ornament the front, and the full-length sleeves are gathered into narrow wristbands. The Dutch neck is trimmed with serpentine braid. The pattern is in 4 sizes—32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the apron requires 6¼ yards of material 27 inches wide, or 5 yards 36 inches wide; ¾ yard of braid to trim.

Any Pattern on this page, 10c. Address Fashion Dept., Stockman-Journal.



## All Ready For Fat Stock Show

Great Exhibition Will Be  
Opened Wednesday

The eyes of the entire southwest are now turned upon Fort Worth and the great live stock exhibition that is to open next Wednesday. The National Feeders' and Breeders' show will occupy fully five million square feet of floor space. The erection of the great Coliseum at a cost of \$250,000 to house the exhibition is a guarantee to the world of the substantial character of the great show.

The premiums, which aggregate \$30,000, make it worth the while of any breeder to show his stock. The exhibits will be judged by the best talent in the country.

Already many car loads of cattle, hogs, sheep, mules, horses and poultry have been received for the big live stock exposition and are being comfortably quartered at the Coliseum and other places which have been set aside for their care. Every train from now on will bring exhibits for the show, and when it is opened it will be the greatest exhibition of live stock ever held in this portion of the country.

### Not a Dull Moment

From the time it opens until the last of the program is presented, there will not be a dull moment. The grounds will be especially prepared, and illuminated with myriads of electric lights, and the entire premises will be a perfect blaze of light at night. Linemen have been busy stringing wires and hanging lights in all portions of the grounds, especially on Main street and Exchange avenue, and every convenience is being provided for the people who attend.

The work of preparing for the opening of the show is being divided into departments. Competent persons are in charge of every department, and no detail will be overlooked that will be necessary for the comfort and enjoyment of the visitors.

Season tickets for the entire week, good for both the day and night shows, are now on sale at \$4 for the entire week. Tickets for the day shows only will be offered at \$2.50 for the week. These tickets will admit to all attractions, and the holders will be permitted to go and come at will upon presenting the tickets to the doorkeepers.

### Professor Cox's Band

Professor Cox with his band of thirty-six pieces, will provide the music for the occasion. This band is known as the Texas Five Million Club band. In addition to the band there will be a chorus of sixty voices under the leadership of Professor Rossingol, and the two organizations combined will give a sacred concert Sunday, March 15.

The finishing touches have been placed on the Coliseum, and it will be ready for the opening day of the show. The painting was finished Saturday and the work of putting up the decorations will be completed Monday. The national colors will be prominently displayed in the building, and a perfect flood of light will fall over the interior from more than 1,000 electric lights. This will be one of the pleasing features of the interior of the building at night. When all the lights are turned on the building will be as light as day, and the arrangement is such as not to throw the glare in the faces of the spectators.

No one who has not seen the Coliseum can grasp the magnitude of the building, and the beauty of its architecture. It follows the mission style, and is in harmony with the live stock exchange building to the east and fronting in the same direction. It has a frontage of 175 feet, and extends back to a depth of 260 feet. From the grade line to the eaves the height is forty feet, while the roof goes thirty-two feet higher. Then six feet above the roof is the skylight, making the total

## Remarkable Facts and Figures Tell Story of Big Fat Stock Show

FLOOR SPACE aggregating 5,000,000 square feet has been provided for the exhibits that are expected to be on hand during the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show.

This includes also the poultry department.

The estimate is made that there will be 700 horses, representing all the breeds and popular varieties, on exhibition.

One thousand cattle are expected, and arrangements have been made to care for that many.

Including the carloads of fat hogs, the number that will be on exhibition at the show will exceed 1,000.

Seven hundred exhibitors will be represented.

Three thousand chickens is the estimate that has been made of the probable number in the poultry department.

It will require 1,200 people to take care of the exhibits that will be shown during the week.

Thirty thousand dollars will be expended in premiums for the various departments.

In addition to the great Coliseum, which has just been completed at a cost of \$250,000, there will be two large tents for the accommodation of the exhibits.

From 20,000 to 50,000 people are expected to attend daily during the entire period of the show, which will eclipse any previous show ever held in the southwest.

Wednesday, the opening day, will be Fort Worth day, and all the business houses will close at noon.

Friday is Dallas day, and Dallas is expected to attend in great numbers and reciprocate the great attendance that Fort Worth has always given to the Dallas fair.

The live stock markets will all close at noon each day during the show in order to give the commission men and buyers an opportunity to look after exhibitions that have been entrusted to their care.

height from the ground to the ridge of the skylight seventy-eight feet.

### Brick and Cement

The shell of the building is of brick, and encased in cement, the trimmings are in red, and the office buildings at either of the front corners are covered with red tiling. The interior is finished in natural wood.

The entire roof is hinged at the top and anchored at the bottom by heavy rods, and there is not a supporting column in the entire building to mar the beauty, but the entire roof, covering 40,000 square feet, is supported by mammoth trusses.

At the approach of the building the mission effect is very striking, and the visitor is at once attracted by the large amount of space given to windows, thus insuring an abundance of light in the day. The entrance proper is thru a spacious lobby, with eight double doors entering the arena. All the iron work of the interior is painted white and the woodwork of the roof is finished in the natural color. Entering the building, one first faces the arena, which is of mammoth proportions, it being 80 feet wide, and 175 feet long. In this arena the principal shows will be held, and especially the exhibition stock when paraded.

### Promenade

Outside of the arena and extending all the way around is the promenade, which is twelve feet wide and extending to twenty-five feet wide at the north and south ends. Then comes the row of boxes, fifty-six in number, each of which comfortably holds six people. These are four feet above the promenade. Then rising behind the boxes, comes the opera seats, which provide a seating capacity for several thousand people.

The exhibitors and their exhibits will enter the building from the north, which opens toward a large enclosure in which is erected the great Sarah Bernhardt tent, and several large tents for the care of the fine stock to be exhibited and judged, as well as the poultry tent, which is a little to the southwest of the Bernhardt tent.

There are exits on four sides of the building, and in case of large crowds, it can be easily cleared. Ample provisions have been made against fire, tho the building is almost absolutely fire proof.

### Stalls Beneath Seats

Beneath the seats are stalls for the care of horses and cattle, with space for about 200 head. Here also are booths for concessions. This space is entirely separated from the other portion of the building except the entrances, as the frames for the seats are of steel and encased in concrete, and the floors are also of concrete.

The space beneath the seats is thirty-three feet, and has an average height of twelve feet. There are stairways at the northwest and the southwest corners of the building, by which means one can ascend to the roof. Along the skylight there is a walk which extends the entire length of the top of the building.

At the front of the building on each corner are two pavilions thirty-two feet square, and two stories high with base-

ment. These are to be the executive offices of the National Feeders and Breeders' Show, and on the lobby side there are two large rooms, one for an emergency hospital and the other for a check room, while in the basement there are both men's and women's toilets.

There are two drinking fountains on the inside of the building and two in the rear.

### First Show Held Under Tree

The first live stock show that was ever held in Fort Worth was held under a tree in 1896. For a number of years it had no shelter, and improvised means were all that there were to encourage the breeders to make exhibits. Even a year ago a part of the show was held under the hog sheds, and some of the shed of the Fort Worth Horse and Mule Company were used for the purpose of housing the exhibits.

The announcement that the Coliseum would be ready for this show was received with great delight by the breeders, and the response is so great that the management probably will be called upon to look out for more room for future shows.

The entire grounds are enlivened with fresh paint. The iron fencing has all been painted black, but practically everything else is white.

### Warning to Crooks

Chief Montgomery has sounded a warning to crooks that may visit Fort Worth. A strong police guard will be on duty all the time in addition to many plain clothes men.

The largest policeman who will be on duty during the show, was employed Saturday. He is from Lindae, and his name is J. G. Tarver. Tho but 22 years old, he is 7 feet and 2 inches high, and weighs 263 pounds. He wears a No. 12 shoe, and it requires a 7½ hat to fit him.

The old Confederates are to open headquarters at the stock yards. A location has been secured near the entrance to the Coliseum. A large tent will be provided for this purpose, and will be marked by the display of the Confederate flag dropped a few feet below the stars and stripes. Here there will be on sale all the time tickets to the sham battle, which is to take place on the night of March 16, and which is to be a benefit for the Confederates.

A branch office for the sale of tickets for the sham battle has been established at the office of S. D. Shannon and J. H. Perry in North Fort Worth.

### Poultry Section

If the poultry section of the show is not the largest ever held in the state, the management of that department will be very much disappointed. Judge Moore, who is at the head of this department, says he expects the greatest lot of birds ever collected together in the South. In fact, he knows it will be the greatest from the number of entries.

Judge Moore wants it understood, however, that the entries will positively close Monday night. Only Saturday Judge Moore received a telegram from one of the largest White Plymouth Rock breeders in the country, asking that twelve pens be reserved for him.

### Poultry Fanciers to Meet

The fact that there will be meetings

of several of the poultry special clubs during the show, will also tend to swell the attendance. Nine specialty clubs have announced that meetings will be held here. These are the Texas Barred Plymouth Rock Club, the Texas White Plymouth Rock Club, the Texas Buff Club, the Texas Brown Leghorn Association, the Texas White Leghorn Club, the Texas Buff Cochin Club, the Texas Black Langshang Club and clubs for the promotion of Light Brahamas and Rhode Island Reds.

### Meetings of Cattlemen

Meetings of the association representing the Shorthorns, Herefords, Red Polls and Galloway cattle will be held during the period of the show. Advantage is taken of the meeting of the many breeders of the various classes to hold these annual meetings, and these promise to awaken considerable interest in the show.

Many a piece of clay intended for a beautiful vase has been turned into a cheap water pitcher.

## The Farmers & Mechanics National Bank

Fort Worth, Texas.

Capital, Surplus and Profits,  
over \$500,000.00.

This bank has unexcelled facilities and ample resources to care for the wants of its patrons, combined with a constant willingness to do so.

J. W. SPENCER, President.

J. T. PEMBERTON, Vice President.

H. W. WILLIAMS, Vice President.

GEO. E. COWDEN, Vice President.

BEN O. SMITH, Cashier.

B. H. MARTIN, Assistant Cashier.

## CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, - - Texas

**VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.**  
and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary course at home during spare time; taught in simplest and most practical manner; positions obtained successful; success in each of all satisfaction guaranteed; particular attention given to all practical work.  
**ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 17, London, Canada.**



### MEN AND WOMEN.

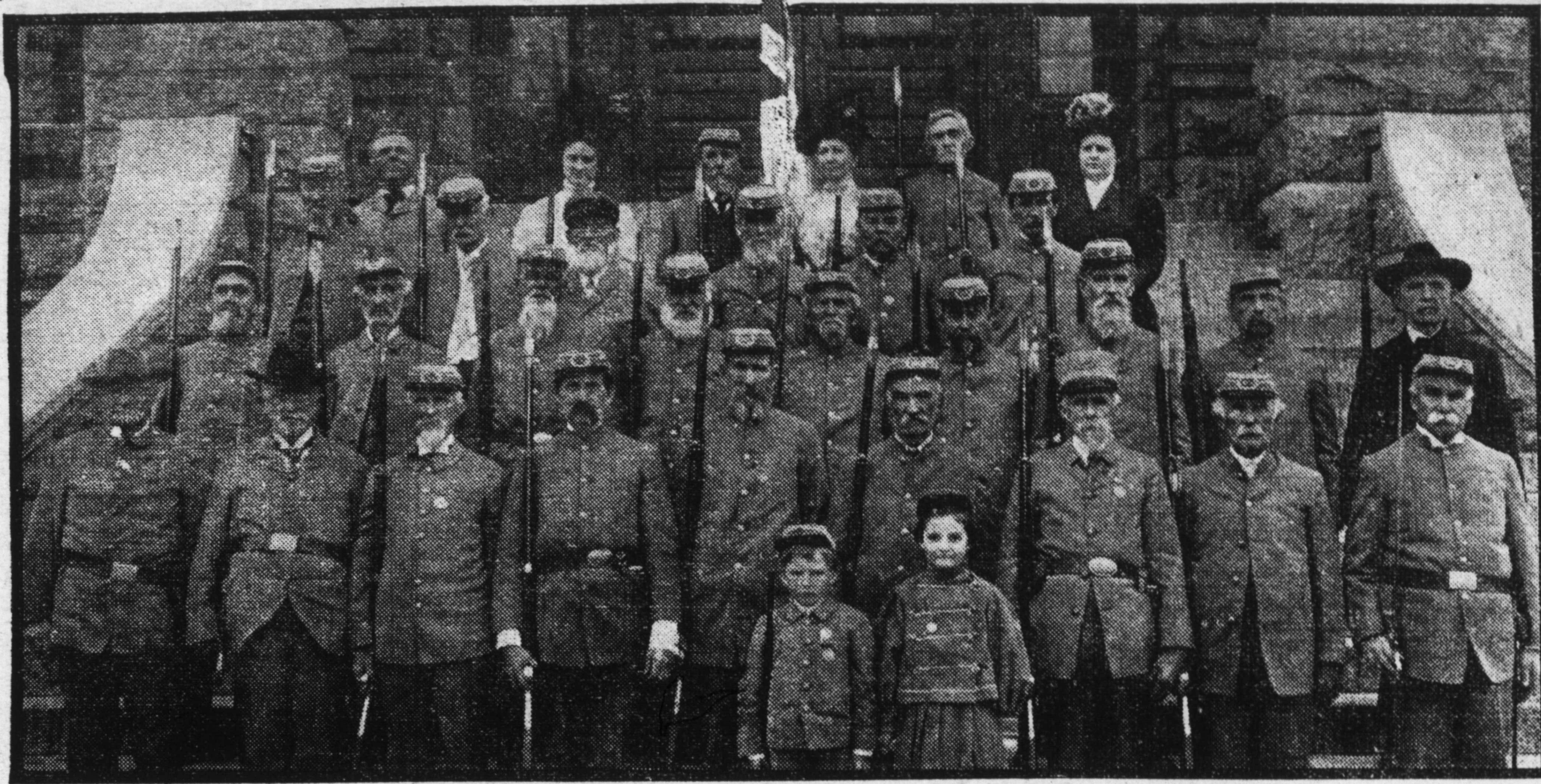
Use Big C for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles \$2.75. Circular sent on request.



## Remarkable Company of Old Confederates in Sham Battle Here!

HIGBEE GUARDS NUMBER MEN FROM  
NEARLY EVERY STATE IN CONFEDERACY

THESE VETERANS HAVE REFUSED TO FIRE  
ON "OLD GLORY" EVEN IN SHAM BATTLE



The Higbee Guards, Commencing Front Row Left—R. Matkin, M. D. McNeely, J. H. Dunlavy, T. B. Yeates, W. A. Kaylor, J. E. Gillespie, J. R. Groves, E. W. Yeates, W. L. Armstrong. Second Row Left—M. J. Pankey, R. B. Keith, J. T. Castleberry, J. A. McGregor, S. E. Castleberry, W. B. Townsend, C. V. Austin, A. J. Wilson. Third Row Left—S. H. Chapman, H. C. Cantrell, T. E. Cross, M. P. Williams, J. E. Gaskell, A. P. Jones. Fourth Row left—E. M. Daggett, Miss Lena Dunlavy, S. W. Widener, Mrs. J. D. Covert, G. E. Estes, Miss Susie Chapman and little Marion Wilson and Star Redford.

The "Mary Belle Higbee Guards," one of the most unique military organizations in the world, will occupy a prominent place on the program of the Fat Stock Show entertainment, taking part in the sham battle which promises to be one of the best features.

This organization was formed early in last year. Its membership was made up of Confederate veterans representing nearly all states in the Confederacy. The guards have had an interesting history. M. D. McNeely, the first captain of the company, has prepared the following brief history of the company:

In January, 1907, a communication was received by R. E. Lee Camp, No. 158, United Confederate Veterans, from Sons of Confederate Veterans, at Dallas, Texas, inviting the camp to send a drill team to Dallas to participate in an entertainment, consisting of exhibition drill, dance, etc., for benefit of the women's home at Austin, Texas.

The letter was referred to a committee. The committee reported in favor of the proposition, and the camp called for volunteers to make up the team. About twenty members of the camp tendered their services.

The team organized by electing M. D. McNeely, captain, and R. Matkin, first lieutenant. Having no copy of Hardee's tactics, the squad drilled a few times in the manual and a few evolutions, and on Feb. 22, 1907, paid their own way to Dallas and took part in the exhibition drill, in conjunction with the Sterling Price Camp team, United Confederate Veterans, commanded by Captain W. R. Daniel. The prize for the best drilled team was awarded the Dallas team. The proceeds were divided.

#### Company Organized

A very short time after the team returned home a proposition was made by one of the team to organize a permanent company. On March 5, 1907, a company was organized by adopting constitution and by-laws, and electing A. J. Wilson, second lieutenant; J. H. second sergeant; A. P. Jones, first corporal; W. L. Armstrong, second corporal, and William Barr, quartermaster. In honor of the late lamented, loved, honored and revered Mrs. C. H. Dunlavy, first sergeant; T. S. Able, Higbee, the wife of a gallant Confed-

erate, a daughter of the Confederacy, who had given substantial aid in money, flag, encouragement and otherwise to the company, the company was named "The Mary Belle Higbee Guards."

The company then purchased twenty Springfield muskets, paying \$50 for the same.

The first move after permanent organization was to raise a fund to defray the expenses of the company to the reunion at Richmond, Va., May 31, 1907. For this purpose an entertainment was given March 22, 1907. Managed by the Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy, consisting of competition drill between the Dallas Guards, U. C. V., and the Higbee Guards, followed by dancing by the young people. The affair was in every way very successful, resulting in a handsome sum to the funds of the Higbee Guards, after dividing proceeds with the Dallas contingent. In this contest the Higbee Guards were victors, capturing the prize.

The Sons and Daughters continued to work to increase the fund up to the last of May, when the company realized they had ample means to purchase tickets to the reunion and return for all members of the company that wished to go. On May 27, 1907, the company, twenty-three strong, boarded the Texas and Pacific train, bound for their stamping grounds of forty-five years previous.

#### Stay Two Weeks

After a two weeks' absence, being royally entertained by the F. F. Vs. and looking over the grounds where they fought during the sixties, each member returned safely to his home in Fort Worth without accident to life or limb, vowing it was the time of their life.

Since the return from Richmond the when the weather was permissible, giving one or two entertainments. At company has met regularly, drilling the last meeting in December the officers of the company all resigned in order that the election of officers might be held at the beginning of the year.

On Jan. 5, 1908, an election of officers was held, resulting in the election of the following officers:

Captain—M. D. Sellars, Company G, Fifteenth Arkansas infantry.  
First lieutenant—R. Matkin.  
Second lieutenant—W. L. Arm-

strong, Company I, Fifty-fifth Alabama infantry.

First sergeant—J. H. Dunlavy, Company H, Ninth Mississippi infantry.  
Second sergeant—A. P. Jones, Company 9, Thirty-first Texas cavalry.

First corporal—T. B. Yeates, Company K, Eighth Tennessee infantry.  
Second corporal—C. V. Austin, Company K, Eleventh Tennessee infantry.

Quartermaster—S. H. Chapman, Barnes' Company, Texas frontiersmen.  
Chaplain—M. J. Pankey, Company F, Fourteenth Tennessee cavalry.

Ensign—S. W. Widener, Company K, First Mississippi cavalry.  
Judge advocate—C. C. Cummings, Seventeenth Mississippi infantry.

#### Privates

T. S. Able.  
William Barr, Company K, Twenty-third Virginia cavalry.

H. C. Cantrell, Company H, Ninth Mississippi infantry.

J. T. Castleberry, Company B, Second Georgia infantry.

S. E. Castleberry, Sweets' Mississippi battery artillery.

T. E. Cross, Company E, Eighth Texas infantry.

George E. Estes, Company A, Fourteenth Mississippi infantry.

E. M. Daggett, Throckmorton's Texas scouts.

J. E. Gaskell, drum major Seventeenth Louisiana infantry.

J. E. Gillespie, company G, Sixth Texas cavalry.

J. R. Groves, Company G, Eighth Virginia cavalry.

R. C. Hancock, Company A, Thirty-sixth Texas cavalry.

W. E. Jones.

B. R. Keith, Company B, Second Missouri cavalry.

W. A. Kaylor, Company A, Fifty-ninth Tennessee cavalry.

M. D. McNeely, ensign Forty-second Mississippi infantry.

J. A. McGregor, Company E, Fourth Georgia infantry.

Thomas Reece.

W. L. Thomas.

W. B. Townsend, Company G, Ninth Kentucky cavalry.

M. P. Williams, Company B, Third Georgia cavalry.

A. J. Wilson, Fourth Texas infantry.

E. W. Yates, Company K, Eighth Tennessee infantry.

Marion Wilson, mascot, and 8-year-old drill master.

This is a complete roster of the Hig-

bee Guards on March 1. The company has been drilling three times each week lately, preparing for the grand military pageant and sham battle at National Feeders' and Breeders' Show, Fort Worth, night of March 16, for the benefit of the old Confederates.

#### Animal Tales

Harlan W. Kingsbury of Sterling, Mass., saw a fox carry off his tomcat one night recently. He says that the cat put up a good fight, but that the fox was too much for it.

Willis Clark of Marion, Ohio, offers to bet \$100 that his Maltese cat can catch a fox in a straightway run before he crossed a 100-acre field after the fox has a three-minute start.

Judge Proctor of Montgomery county, Mich., offers to trade his dog, which, he says, will dig bait for fishing, for the hen of Lawyer I. B. Miller of Youngstown, Ohio, which is said to be fond of chewing tobacco.

#### Development

"Wiggs, Wiggs?" said the census taker, turning the leaves of his notebook hurriedly. "Quincy A. Wiggs—blacksmith census before last—bicycle repairer last census—that's the man, ain't it?"

"Yes, that's pa," said young Miss Wiggs.

"Well, how shall I put him down this time? Same as before?"

"Oh, no," said Miss Wiggs haughtily. "Pa is an automobile mechanician now."

#### Good Tires and Bad

There is no question that tires are too often blamed for imperfect scores, loss of time, or mishaps in the road due to defects elsewhere in an automobile. It is the most natural thing in the world for a disappointed competitor in a race or endurance contest to declare that "tires did it." Is it not due to tire manufacturers to dispose of this ever repeated calumny by giving them the opportunity to demonstrate in public competition the endurance and dependability of their product? There are good tires, of course, but there are bad ones, too, and like it is in automobile legislation, the good suffer for the faults of the bad. A public competition is calculated to let tire users know which are the good tires.



# 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 furrowing.

**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.

## The War on the Southern Tick

The skies look blue for the cattle fever tick. The committee on appropriations by the house has agreed to an appropriation of \$250,000 to carry on the war of extermination against that scourge of the South, and with the active assistance of the cattlemen of the South, the pest is going to have a hard time of it from this time on. Our own state, which is more largely interested than any other state because we have more cattle, and suffer more loss, is not in position to do much as a state, because our legislature didn't consider it important enough to appropriate money for that purpose; but the cattlemen are giving help on their own account. This counts for much, but of course it is not the same as if the state was acting in its organized capacity.

Along this line the Kansas City Drovers' Telegram gives the following information:

Plans for the resumption of the campaign for the eradication of the Texas cattle fever ticks are already being formed. The bureau of animal industry is evidently going on the assumption that congress will give some kind of an appropriation for the purpose, and is getting a line on the available men who may be employed in the campaign. The agents in charge of quarantine work have been asked for efficiency reports on the men who were employed in this service last year. Colonel Dean, agent in charge at Kansas City, is preparing his report of some fifty special agents who were under his jurisdiction last year.

The department of agriculture had asked congress for \$200,000 with which to fight ticks this year. Congressman Smith of Texas, in response to the requests of live stock men, introduced a bill appropriating \$300,000 for this purpose, and the house agricultural committee cut that down only \$50,000, in its report, prepared yesterday. If that sum is finally set aside for the extermination of cattle ticks, a vast amount of progress will be made this year, for never before has the enterprise received so much money, and it has never occupied so favorable a position with

reference to the sentiments of the stockman. The only factor that can hinder the early eradication of the ticks from even the most grossly infested districts is the apathy of the state governments.

The Texas legislature failed to provide adequate machinery and funds for the local handling of the federal plans for tick eradication. Yet the stockmen of Texas are perhaps the most earnest and zealous now of the advocates of the tick campaign. Last year practically all the work that was done was a result of voluntary steps by stockmen, the large ranchers being the first to undertake to clean their herds. The government inspectors seemed to have only to show the stockmen what they should do and how to do it, to bring about a thorough cleaning on the big ranches. Evidently the stockmen in Texas are going to get along this year, also, without the specific help of the state authorities in the control of ticks, for the dispatch from Washington says that the expenditures in the tick campaign will be made in Texas regardless of any appropriations by the state legislature. This doubtless means that the Texas stockman is willing to put up his own money when the state lays down on him.

The Arkansas legislature also failed to make appropriations. But here, too, the stockmen themselves are not going to allow a little matter like the lack of state support to interfere with an important movement. The state authorities decided that the central counties of the northern tier of Arkansas were too badly infested with ticks for them to monkey with, and as long as they haven't any money anyway, they will be practically idle. But the rest of the northern counties are either free or almost so, and there the stockmen and farmers have raised the money necessary for maintaining local quarantine, to protect their herds. If the bureau of animal industry gets its quarter million, Arkansas will get an active and ample corps of government agents to help the stockmen get rid of ticks. The officials of Arkansas are

willing enough, but the legislature is slow.

Oklahoma, where the campaign for the eradication of ticks started with so much eclat, has rather fallen behind in the race. The confusion of statehood has somewhat interfered with the acquisition of the needed laws and appropriations. But the legislature is even now working on both subjects. It looks now as tho the appropriation will be liberal, for the sentiment seems to favor regulations as strict as those which prevailed under territorial government. Oklahoma probably has more trouble to encounter from farmers who don't want to meet restrictions than any other district. Some counties of Oklahoma are very eager to get rid of ticks, and other counties do not seem to care. The work was progressing splendidly last summer, under the government inspectors and the local inspectors who went along to enforce local laws; but funds suddenly ran short, or rather the discovery was suddenly made that funds were short, and orders came for a reduction of the forces. Some ground was therefore actually lost in Oklahoma; the warm winter has favored the ticks, and hard work will be necessary this spring. If the bureau gets its quarter million, tho, and the state legislature appropriates a good sum, fine progress will be made this season.

The Southeast has been more fortunate than the Southwest in the support of the tick campaign by the state governments. Not only have the legislatures made generous appropriations and passed necessary laws, meeting fully the requirements of the co-operative proposition of the federal authorities, but the farmers have been most eager to get their herds and pastures clean. The desire for clean herds has scarcely got a good start in the West, but it is spreading fast. The most significant result of the change of sentiment is the general dipping that is going on for scab. It is hoped that a result will be seen this year in the cleaning of cattle of ticks, also.

### "Frightened by False Fire"

"I'm afraid to take fencing lessons, for 'tis such an exhaustive exercise."  
"Not a bit of it. Who told you so?"  
"Maize is taking them, and she always is talking about how she faints so often while she's practicing."

## Sell 13 Sections In Two Weeks

### Settlers Rapidly Take Up Land Near Plainview

PLAINVIEW, Texas, March 7.—The Soash Immigration Company report the sale of seven more sections of their property, the old Slaughter ranch, recently acquired by them.

The Soash concern disposed of six sections on the occasion of the last excursion, two weeks ago. This makes a total of thirteen sections they have sold since taking charge of the property, or in two weeks.

The company expected to bring in a crowd of more than a hundred prospectors on the excursion of last week, but owing to the snow storm raging in the north and the east at that time the number dwindled to less than half of those expected. Given favorable weather it is expected that they will bring a big bunch into the Plainview country on the next excursion.

## SEEKS CATTLE PRIZE

### Merkel Stockmen Sends Herefords to Fort Worth

MERKEL, Texas, March 7.—C. M. Largent left for Fort Worth today with two cars, forty head, of fat Hereford cattle for the Fat Stock Show, which opens there next Wednesday, March 11. It is expected that Mr. Largent will capture some of the prizes to be given. Outside of the prizes it's a fine advertisement for our country.

## Shorthorn Bulls

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



## Talks With Texas Stock Farmers

### Good Prospects in Bastrop

W. L. Cogdill lives at Smithville, in Bastrop county, and is a prominent Odd Fellow. He has all the appearance of a farmer and has a fellow-feeling for all who practice that honorable profession. He was up in attendance on the grand lodge meeting and was feeling good over the way Fort Worth had handled the visitors and the old-time hospitality displayed. "I am an old Texan," said Mr. Cogdill, "and have seen many changes in the state, and all have possibly been for the bettering of things, but the old times of hospitality, etc., we've good, too." Fort Worth comes as near following the old beaten trail as any of the cities of the state, and she is remembered for it. Farmers are all very well up with their work and will soon be hard at work planting. There is every prospect for a good and abundant season this year."

### Big Oat Crop in Prospect

J. H. Bray, a well-known farmer and stockman, who resides near Valley View, in Cook county, was in on the yards with a car of hogs. "Farmers are all very well up with their work," said Mr. Bray. "Wheat is in excellent condition and nothing on hand yet to trouble it. There is going to be a large acreage of oats this year, and with the soil in the excellent condition it is in it does look as if there would be all kinds of a good crop. We had a fine fall and the spring has opened up all right, and in my opinion we have never had a better one. Hogs are down in price, but still there are some in the country to be had and all farmers will have enough for their own meat. Everything is all right with us up to this time."

### Good Prospect for Fruit

W. M. Ball of Gordon was in the city in attendance on the Odd Fellows' meeting. His postoffice is R. F. D. No. 1. He is a stock farmer and a member of the Farmers' Union. He is about the biggest farmer in his section and has a number of acres in cultivation, from which he raises crops of cotton, corn and all the feed stuffs of the section. Farming operations are in a good state of advancement, he said, and with the season there is in the ground, matters of an agricultural character are very promising, indeed. Stock are doing very well and have gone thru the winter all right. Fruit, unless there is a late cold spell, will make a big crop, which will help the farmers, who made but little crop of fruit last year rejoice.

### Crops Doing Well

Captain R. C. Lyons, who has made his home at Buffalo Gap, in Taylor county, for many years, was in the city as a delegate to the Odd Fellows convention. Buffalo Gap used to be the county town of Taylor county, and is the prettiest location for a town in the whole country round, and in addition is only one mile and a half from the geographical center of the county. Owing to the coming of the railroad the county seat was removed to Abilene. "We are all doing very well with our crops," said Captain Lyons, "and the season in the ground is fine. All things point to a good year, but no one can tell exactly what is going to happen. Our county has become pretty thickly settled now and many of the old-timers have moved away or died. Stock has done well during the winter and will soon take on fat as grass comes."

### Grass Not Killed

W. G. Bell lives in Abilene and was down to help out his fellow Odd Fellows in their labors. "I am on the Fausett ranch, just east of Abilene. We have had a good, mild winter and grass has hardly been killed down to the ground and is coming now under the influence of the good warm March weather very fast," said Mr. Bell. "Farming operations are well advanced and this is not to be wondered at, as there has been as fine spring weather as could be selected at any time. This with plenty of moisture has been a power in putting a cheerful look upon the face of the farmer. Wheat is doing well and a big crop of oats has been planted. From the condition of things one would judge that this will be a good crop year."

### Rain Not Needed

J. J. Dodd of Elgin is a splendid specimen of the vigorous young stock farmer and trader of the state of Oklahoma and was found in the Live Stock Exchange building in consultation with his commission man. "I brought in a car of hogs," said Mr. Dodd, "which averaged 350 pounds and which sold for 4½ cents a pound. This is not

very encouraging to the breeder of swine and it will probably have a tendency toward cutting down the supply in the future. No one can tell when the market will go up, except the packers themselves. It is no use asking farmers to raise more stuff unless the market responds proportionately in an advance. Farmers are getting on fine with their work. Wheat is good and oats are also. We had an extra fine fall and the late winter and opening of spring have been just as good as could be wished for. We do not need any rain at this time; in fact, things will be better without any. Stock are all in good shape and grass will soon be fine."

### Cattle Doing Well

J. G. Jones lives in the former Indian Territory but now the state of Oklahoma. He is a stock farmer and buyer.

"We are having a very good state of affairs up our way now," said Mr. Jones. "The farmers are all well advanced in their work preparing for planting time and with the good season we have things look very bright from an agricultural standpoint. Cattle have done remarkably well this past winter, owing principally to the extraordinary mild weather. We are having to feed, of course, but having the feed it doesn't bother much. No, I will not be down to the Fat Stock Show this year. I won't have time after I get home from this trip."

### Crop Conditions Good

Colonel Marion Sansom, Marine, speaking of the climatic conditions at this time in their relation to crops, stock, etc., said: "Everything is as fine as could be at this time of the year. There is a good season in the ground and as it has not been very cold, grass is quickly putting out and in the bottoms the rescue grass is making a perfect carpet of green over the whole earth. My sheep have done well again this spring and my crop of lambs was excellent, but they did not bring by a half cent a pound as much as they did last spring, owing to the panic, no doubt. I have not increased my breeding flock to any extent, but have some more wethers fattening for market. I am not doing much planting this year. My son, Buck, is in charge of the place, and as he is fond of the life, of course he gives it every attention."

### Good Winter for Stock

G. W. Hodges lives near Junction City, down in Kimble county, and is a cowman. His ranch is in a very fine locality and there is no part of Texas that is a better cow country all the year than this part of Kimble county.

"I think that take it altogether that this winter has been a remarkably good one for stock," said Mr. Hodges, "and especially was it lucky that it was so following after such a dry year as it was, during the summer and fall. Grass is really very good, but there have been so many weeds that cattle have not fattened as they should had they been confined to the cured grass that we had. We have lots of the best water and the Llano still runs full and free to all who can reach its sides. I have been up in Oklahoma, looking after some of my interests and am now on my way down to Austin."

### Early Start for Crops

W. B. Plummer is a resident of Bastrop county and gets his mail from Smithville. He is a Farmers' Union man and secretary of his local.

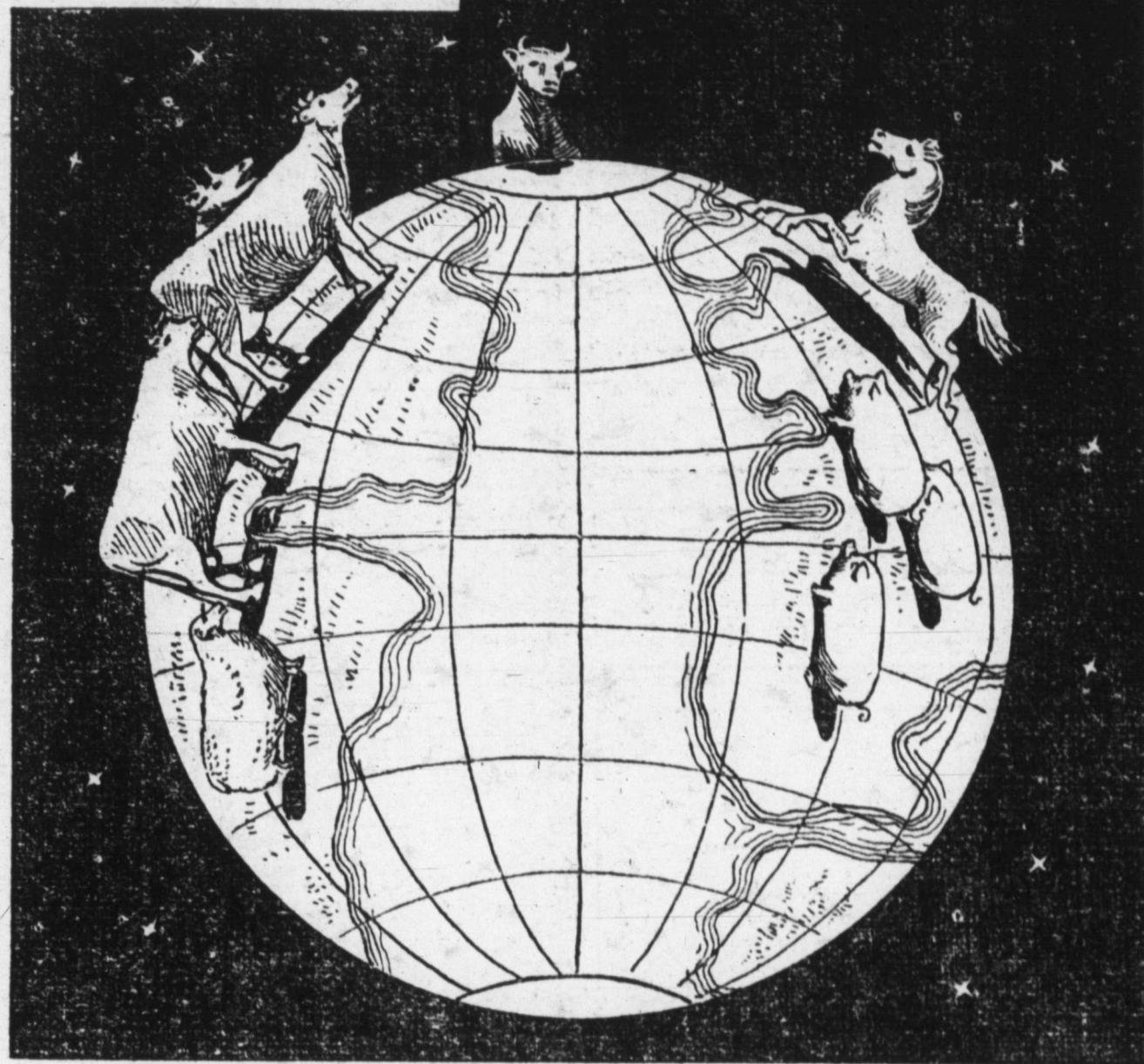
"I am a member of the Odd Fellows and came up to be with them and to help them see Neill and the official of the union. Yes, the boys are all of the same mind still, and panics and other conspiracies of the farmers' enemies will have no effect on the condition that has made the farmer seek independence in his business. Work is well up and fields are in fine condition to receive the seed. As the season has been very mild the ground is not as cold and I look for an early start on the part of the corn, etc. Some corn has already been planted and everybody will be hard at it when I get back, I presume."

### Says Farmers Will Hold

J. L. Armstrong was in the city last week and was found at Farmers' Union headquarters. Mr. Armstrong is an organizer of the union and consequently has superior advantages in calculating what the members propose to do in the future in the way of holding cotton. "I live at Kyle, in Hayes county," said Mr. Armstrong, "but I am go-

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ing almost all the time in the work of the union. Where I have been farm work is all well up and the farmers have begun to plant corn. There is plenty of moisture in the ground and everything indicates a good year. Will the farmers hold? Yes, emphatically, they will. They held out better this year than they did last year, as will be shown by an analysis of the total of the ginners' reports and the port receipts. This was done in the face of all the panicky times and fierce efforts of bankers and merchants to force the farmer to sell. In the future they will hold doggedly, you may rely upon it; but there will be a better system adopted and more care will be taken in the matter of aiding the distress cotton. They realize now that they cannot control the cotton until they can control the debtor's cotton by helping him pay his debts. They will do it, and as they intend to raise more stuff for home consumption you will see him less in town than ever before. He intends to look out for himself as other classes are doing the world over, and we will see which can do without the other longest, the town man or the farmer."

### Boring for Oil

Captain A. D. Hutton of Rising Star, Eastland county, is a very prominent farmer in his section, probably the largest. He has been a citizen of Eastland county for many years and his head is now white with the accumulation of years upon him. He is at the head of the farmers in their organization, the Farmers' Union, and is a lecturer and organizer of note. He was down with his fellow Odd Fellows and was much of his time as he could spare at the union headquarters.

"We are getting along very well," said Captain Hutton, "and with the season in the ground and the splendid spring weather we are having there should be nothing to keep the crops from growing right off. Grass is coming and cattle will soon be fat and fit for market. Yes, they are boring for oil near Rising Star, and I have some land that I am certain has plenty of oil below its surface, because I can

find it in ample sample on water on my land. We farmers are still holding our cotton and are determined to do so. We have come to the conclusion that we had just as well hold it as to sell it for less than the actual cost of production, everything being taken into consideration."

### Will Plant Peanuts

John L. Mooney is an old timer, from way down in Gonzales county, where he gets his mail by R. F. D. No. 2. Captain Mooney is a life-long resident of the section he now lives in, and is known all over that section. He has a farm on the San Marcos and has been a farmer and stockman all his life, and he is now well on to seventy years, but is as sound as a dollar in every way.

"I am up here with the grand lodge of the Odd Fellows," said Captain Mooney, "to which order I have been attached for more than forty years. The order is very strong with the farmers and you will find many Farmers' Union members in this crowd. Matters from an agricultural standpoint are very good and with no mishaps they should enable us to do well with our product in so far as harvesting it. We have in our warehouse in Gonzales, the Farmers' Union warehouse, over 3,000 bales of cotton. There has only been twenty bales of union cotton taken out of the warehouse since it was placed there, and it will continue to stay in it. There will be many acres of peanuts planted this year and this will give the producer a chance to get some money and hold his cotton."

## WEAK MEN RECEIPT FREE

Any man who suffers with nervous debility, loss of natural power, weak back, failing memory or deficient manhood, brought on by excesses, dissipation, unnatural drains or the follies of youth, may cure himself at home with a simple prescription that I will gladly send free, in a plain sealed envelope, to any man who will write for it. A. E. Robinson, 3818 Luck Building, Detroit, Michigan.





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

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

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

FOR SALE—200,000 acres agricultural and fine grazing land in the state of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, close to Mexican Central railroad, and to water connection at Tampico, with the markets of the world, 800 feet above the sea, climate healthy, no winter; ample water for stock; mesquite and gramma grass. An unusually attractive proposition. Can be purchased in tracts 25,000 acres upward at one to two dollars U. S. currency per acre; terms reasonable. Title perfect. Land values in this section have advanced 400 per cent in four years. For details address Rascon Manufacturing and Development Company, 325 Tremont st., Galveston, Texas, or Rascon, San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN in Cochran county, Texas, stock ranch of seven sections, mixed land, 90 per cent tillable, good ranch improvements, well watered. Price \$4 per acre; part down; terms on balance; will take in some trade; must go at once. Address Owner, box 74, route 1, Wellington, Texas.

BARGAIN IN LAND—I am offering to sell all or part of my ten-section Concho Valley ranch at reduced prices. Good water, fertile soil, some timber. Had an abundance of fruit six years in succession. W. R. Settles, Big Springs, Texas.

### PERSONAL

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

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.

### Qualified Success

"Was your show a failure?" "Not entirely," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes. "The public didn't like it at all, but we are still managing to convince the public that it is all right."—Washington Star.

## POULTRY

### Hatching Duck Eggs

After placing the eggs in the machine the thermometer will, of course drop. No uneasiness need be felt, and no effort must be made to increase the heat. The heat plan is to leave the machine entirely alone at this time for six or eight hours. If at the end of that time the heat is not up, a trifle larger flame may be carried. Take the temperature from a thermometer, resting the bulb on two eggs. Run the heat between 102 and 103 degrees the first two weeks, and at 103 degrees the balance, to pipping time, and the heat will rise of its own accord to 104 or 105 degrees, when the ducklings are hatched. Begin turning the eggs at the end of the second day and then twice a day until they begin to pip, then close your machine tightly until the hatch is well over. The main secret in hatching with an incubator is to keep cool. Don't adjust flame or regulator until you know absolutely why you are doing it, and exactly what effect the adjustment is going to accomplish. I have seen men looking at their thermometer and finding it running a trifle low, turn the flame of their lamp up again as high as it was, and then wonder why their eggs don't hatch. We begin to cool the eggs to 90 degrees, taking the temperature from a thermometer placed on the eggs. Every day after that the eggs were cooled 2 degrees more (90 degrees the first, 88 degrees the second, etc.), until 70 degrees was reached; then we began working back, cooling only to 90 degrees again, at the same rate of 2 degrees each day, so that the twenty-third or twenty-fourth day we were only cooling to 90 degrees. Each morning the time is set down on the card in one of the spaces, when the eggs are first taken out to cool, and the time they are replaced in the machine. This, in addition to giving an accurate knowledge when the hatch is taken off how the machine is worked gives the operator an idea of how long it would take to cool that certain machine. At first it takes just five minutes to cool, but at the latter stage of the hatch it takes anywhere from one to two hours. This may seem very heavy cooling to many, especially to the beginner, but it gives us the hatches, and that is what we are after. I think that operators, as a rule, do not cool enough for best results on either hen or duck eggs, neither can I claim that our good

### Poultry Points

Good poultrymen never keep more than one male bird in the flock at the same time.

It is as important to keep the dropping boards clean as it is to remove the manure daily from the barn.

Do not be deceived by the warm sunshine overhead and let the hens out on the ground before the slush and mud of spring are out of the yard. If you do, rheumatism may be the result, and a perceptible falling off in laying will be sure to follow.

It is not best to hatch light Brahma chicks for broilers later than this month. For this purpose they are satisfactory until ten or twelve weeks old, but after this age is reached they lose their plumpness and are too bony to sell well.

If you have chickens that will persist in flying over the fence, just put a strand of fine wire around the top of the fence, about a foot above the top. The chickens cannot see this and will fly against it in trying to go over. A few falls and they will give up trying.

A successful poultryman scatters oats or wheat quite thickly in some part of the orchard where the poultry run, and with a spading fork turns most of it under. Hens will spend hours in scratching for it, but some will always be left and will soon begin to grow, and will furnish tender garden food. This turning of the soil makes the trees grow and the yard cleaner for the poultry.

Eggs from full-blood single comb Rhode Island Reds, prize winning stock, \$2.00 for 15 eggs. Guaranteed to be fertile. Also eggs from single comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.00 per 15, prize winning stock. M. Hill, Meridian, Bosque Co., Texas.

### Lubbock Wants Railroad

John Baker of Lubbock, Lubbock county, was a member of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows here, and he is a faithful man in all lines that are thrown out to him. He was busy all the time and had time to look up his friends in Fort Worth. He is well known all over the west and is a leader everywhere.

"Work on the farms is well up," said Mr. Baker, "and our people are all in good spirits and hopeful of the future. Lubbock county is a fine agricultural proposition, and hundreds of people are coming in all the time seeking homes. The soil is very productive and all kinds of products make big yields. The winter has been excessively mild and cattle have stood it unusually well. When we get one of the many railroads that are being projected we will contribute our share of swine and cattle to the Fort Worth market."

### WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES

One day a tall, gaunt woman, with rope-colored hair and an expression of great fierceness, strode into the office of a county clerk in West Virginia.

"You air the person that keeps the marriage books, ain't ye?" she demanded.

"What book do you wish to see, madam?" asked the polite clerk.

"Kin you find out if Jim Jones was married?"

Search of the records disclosed the name of James Jones, for whose marriage a license had been issued two years before.

"Married Elizabeth Mott, didn't he?" asked the woman.

The license was issued for a marriage with Miss Elizabeth Mott.

"Well, young man, I'm Elizabeth. I thought I oughter come in an' tell ye that Jim has escaped."

### THE MONEY

"An artist," said the man with pointed whiskers, "must not think about money."

"I suppose not," answered Mr. Cumrox. "Every time I buy a picture the artist wants enough to keep him from thinking about money for the rest of his life."—Washington Star.

### Health and Cooking

Good cooking is rapidly becoming a lost art. They who prepare the food for the world decide the health of the world. You have only to go on some errand amid the hotels of the United States and Great Britain to appreciate the fact that a vast multitude of the human race are slaughtered by incompetent cookery. Tho a young woman may have taken lessons in music, and may have taken lessons in painting, and lessons in astronomy, she is not well educated unless she has taken lessons in dough.

### Queen and Her Lover

Essex street, London, derives its names from the ill-fated earl of Es-

sex, the favorite of Queen Elizabeth. The earl's town house stood in Essex street and the queen often visited him there. The story goes that it was in the garden of Essex house that the queen gave her favorite a box on his ear, saying: "Go and be hanged!" and the hot-tempered young man swore that he would not have brooked such an insult from her father. A curious discovery relating to Essex and Queen Elizabeth was made by Lord Cholomondely in 1770 at a house in Essex street which overlooked the earl's gardens. Scratched on a pane of glass in a top window were the letters "I. C. U. S. X. and E. R.," which has been interpreted as "I see you Essex and Elizabeth regina," and was probably the recorded jest of an inquisitive onlooker, who witnessed the meetings of the queen and her favorite.

### Beati Mortui

Some workmen in Oregon used an empty nitroglycerin can to boil some water in. Right. You guessed it the first time. It did.

### FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER

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

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

**Farmers' Sons Wanted** with knowledge and fair education to work in an office, \$300 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Business Association, Dept. 25, London, Ontario.

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Cow, Hog, Stallion, Sheep or Chicken, whether a winner or just "a good one," if taken to

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Coiled Spring Fencing, Bull-swing Chicken-tight. Sold on 30 days free trial, we pay the freight. 100 page Catalog free.  
KITSelman Bros. Box 138, MUNCIE, INDIANA

"Let him who has enough," says Horace, "ask for nothing more." And does there live a man who admits he has enough?

## LIVE STOCK GOSSIP

D. H. Culberson, shipping from Coryell county Saturday sold twenty-five steers, averaging 926, at \$3.90; twenty steers of 801 at \$3.60 and twelve calves, averaging 170, at \$2.

The old cowboys tell us that there is a growing scarcity in bronchos and that only one-fifth as many are on the range now as ten years ago. Some of the big ranchmen are beginning to stock up again, but the increase will be of better grade than the old stock. —Arizona Range News.

Requisitions for nearly 2,900 cars have been made by the cattlemen of the Panhandle in which to move their cattle to Kansas pastures this spring. This, in addition to about 12,000 steers already sold to go to the northwest, will keep the railroads, and the shippers as well, on the anxious seat until the rush is over in April or May.

The Iowa stockmen are clamoring for a cheaper freight rate to Chicago, and the interior packing houses of that state have filed a protest against a lower rate. It is up to the legislature to determine if the state institutions must be protected, or whether the stockmen shall have an even break with other states in the Chicago market.

Oklahoma was represented on the hog market Saturday as follows: A. Brower, Thomas, 83 of 220 pounds at \$4.55; G. W. Thomas, Ninnekah, 80 of 211 pounds at \$4.52 1/2; I. M. Jones, Ardmore, 78 of 206 pounds at \$4.55 and a stag of 380 at \$4; M. O. G., Muskogee, 91 hogs of 166 at \$4.47 1/2; J. A. Ratliff, Hennessey, 80 of 206 at \$4.55; J. Q. Adamson, Edmond, 113 of 168 at \$4.50; S. & D., Thomas, 99 of 177 at \$4.55.

Albert Long, cattle buyer for Miller & Lux of California, was here yesterday. He had just returned from Chihuahua, Mexico, where he purchased a trainload of cattle. When asked regarding the purchasing of local cattle he said that at present he was not closing any contracts; that cattlemen seemed to be holding for the same price they received last year, but that he could see no good reason for such an attitude under existing circumstances. —Arizona Range News.

South America cattle raisers have

been making rapid strides in an effort to increase their herds, and are now at a point where they are showing up a very strong competition in the British markets. In fact, the London market has been so liberally supplied with Argentine meat during the past year that prices for live cattle have been kept down to a comparatively low figure. Exporters from this country have reaped but little profit from the business, altho they bought their cattle at reasonable rates. Most of the time they were compelled to buy cattle of less merit than wanted, because they could not afford to pay more. As Britishers are largely interested in the expansion of the cattle in South America, there is not much chance of the competition being less keen in the years to come, so far as the fresh meat trade is concerned. It is not likely that England will ever allow live shipments to come from South America again for fear of foot and mouth disease.

Stocks of provisions at the five big centers—Chicago, Kansas City, South Omaha, St. Joseph and Milwaukee—March 1 show an aggregate of 341,720,624 pounds of cut meats as compared with 281,259,104 pounds a month before and with a total of 246,513,453 pounds a year ago. The increase during last month was 47,807,472 pounds, and as compared with a year ago was 66,461,520 pounds. There is nothing, however, to indicate that these stocks are burdensome. It must be remembered that the stuff was put away cheap and that packers are in a position to force it into consumptive channels. So far the consumer has had relatively little benefit from the low price of hogs. —Live Stock World.

Spring trading in cattle has begun in Texas, and it is not difficult to detect a stiff spine on the side of the grower. Breeders in the Lone Star State contend that there is a marked shortage of aged steers and that prices are sure to rule high this spring. When asked to price their cattle most of them talk \$17 per head for yearling steers, \$25 per head for twos and \$32 to \$35 per head for threes. And they are firm in their belief that they won't have to make concessions from these prices. Recent copious rains in southwest Texas have engendered bullish sentiment, and it is probable that the seller will have the best of the argument.

## YOU NEED "FRUIT JAR" WHISKY

Rich in natural flavor. Its old age has matured it to such an extent that it is invaluable as a tonic for invalids who are suffering with general debility, lost vitality, etc.

A tablespoonful in a half glass of water will quicken the heart action and lend renewed force to the blood. As a beverage it has no equal.

\$4.00 PER GAL. EXPRESS PREPAID

OLD COLONY CANNERY

Box 704.

Cincinnati, Ohio

The San Antonio Union Stock Yards handled 10,219 head of cattle last month. The receipts consisted of 5,330 cattle other than calves, 3,120 calves, 969 hogs, 250 goats, 200 sheep and 341 horses and mules. The local consumption of cattle, including calves, was 2,338; head of hogs, 945; head of sheep, 200. Of the horses and mules received, 142 head were bought here and all the other stock went on to other markets. The total consumption of meat animals was 3,483 head, or something over 120 head per day. This means that the packers at the other markets are doing some business in San Antonio likewise. —San Antonio Express.

### Pretty Kitty

Mistress—What is your first name?  
New Housemaid—Catherine.  
Mistress—That's my name! It might result in misunderstanding if my husband addresses us both in the same way.  
Housemaid—Then he might call me Kitty! —Meggendorfer Blaetter.

### Not Even Still

A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still;  
A maid convinced against her will is not convinced, nor even still.

## 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.



## Exhibitors Declare Big Ring Perfect

### Libertus Gives a Snort of Approval

A number of horsemen and exhibitors at former shows visited the ring facilities at the big coliseum Monday morning and pronounced them perfect. Among the early visitors was Libertus, the magnificent high acting horse of the Oltmann stables.

As soon as he saw the ring Libertus gave a snort of approval and ran about it like a child at play.

The work in the big building is entirely finished and the decorators are putting in the finishing touches. The band stand has been completed and was approved this morning by Manager Hughes of the Five Million Club band. In this department it is an assured fact that the music for the big show will be all that can be desired and will be the best ever before heard at a similar meeting. Professor Cox, the conductor, has surrounded himself with a large aggregation of stars and among them is included the famous D'Arche sisters, cornet and saxophone soloists, who will be heard in several numbers daily.

#### Plan Coaching Parties

A number of coaching parties have been arranged for the horse show and it is probable that the motor car owner will be sorry he did not invest in some of these beauties instead of the red devils.

The famous Swift six-horse team, with the wagon and equipment, came in Sunday night on the Katy Flyer in their private car. The car is in charge of J. R. Hills, while Frank Housley, the driver, and several grooms are with the team. They have quarters in the Hicks stables. There are seven horses in the lot—Prince, Roy, George, Mack, Tom, Barney and Dick. The wagon is a beauty and cost \$2,000, weighs three tons and will carry ten tons. The harness is gold mounted and is said to be the finest in America.

The car is seventy feet long, is equipped like a regular Pullman, in fact was built by the Pullman Company, and is the finest horse car ever made. It has been sidetracked near the grounds and will be open to visitors when the show begins.

W. J. Crouch of the firm of Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind., arrived Monday morning at the Fort Worth headquarters and he is very enthusiastic over the outlook for a great show. This

### LIGHT BREAKS IN

#### Thoughtful Farmer Learns About Coffee

Many people exist in a more or less hazy condition and it often takes years before they realize that coffee is the cause of the cloudiness, and that there is a simple way to let the light break in.

A worthy farmer had such an experience and tells about it, in a letter. He says:

"For about forty years I have had indigestion and stomach trouble in various forms. During the last 25 years I would not more than get over one spell of bilious colic until another would be on me.

"The best doctors I could get and all the medicines I could buy, only gave me temporary relief.

"Change of climate was tried without results. I could not sleep nights, had rheumatism and my heart would palpitate at times so that it seemed it would jump out of my body.

"I came to the conclusion that there was no relief for me and that I was about wound up, when I saw a Postum advertisement. I had always been a coffee drinker, and got an idea from the ad. that maybe coffee was the cause of my trouble.

"I began to drink Postum instead of coffee and in less than three weeks I felt like a new man. The rheumatism left me, and I have never had a spell of bilious colic since.

"My appetite is good, my digestion never was better and I can do more work than before for 40 years.

"I haven't tasted coffee since I began with Postum. My wife makes it according to directions and I relish it as well as I ever did coffee, and I was certainly a slave to coffee."

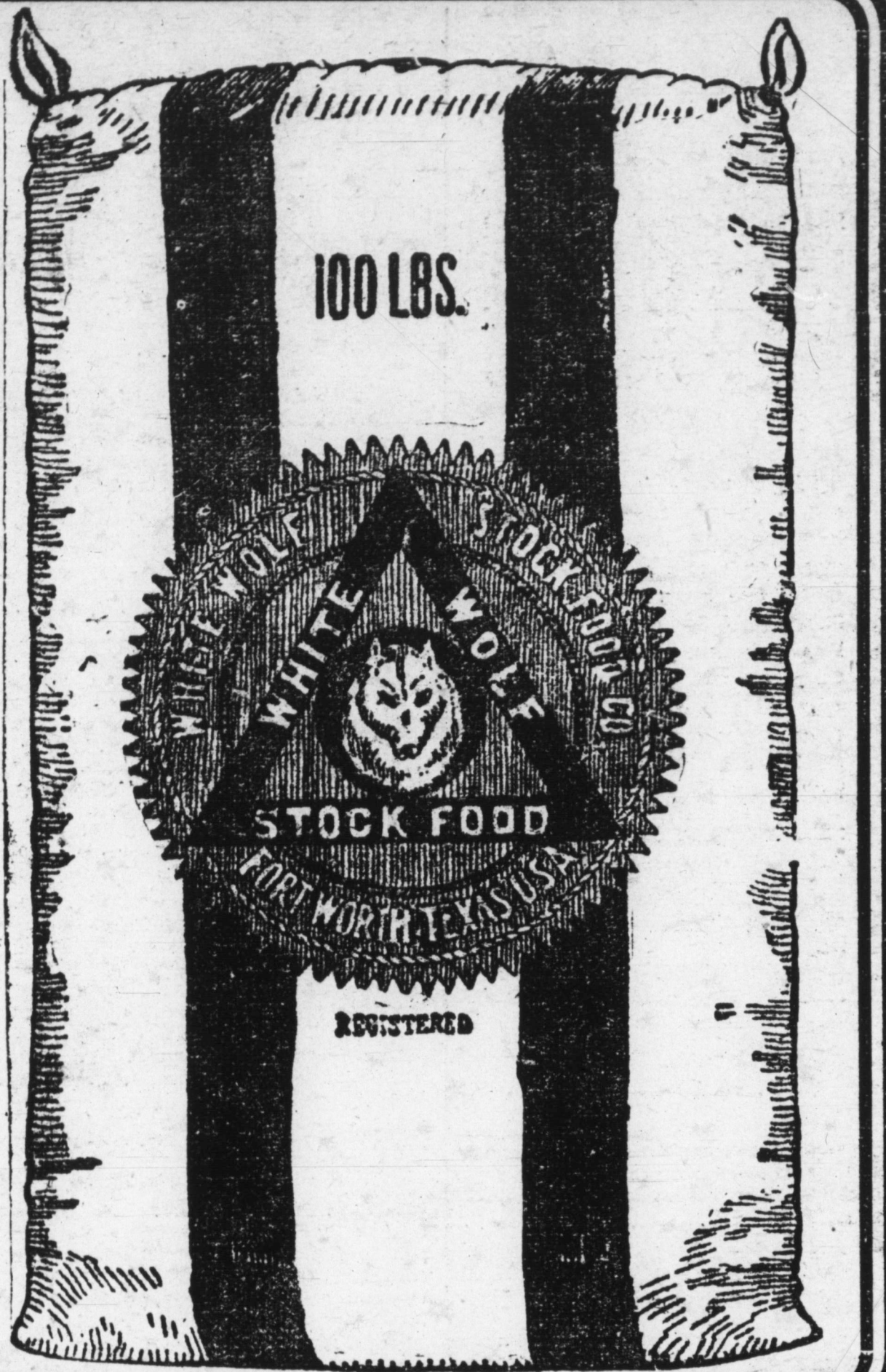
Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

## 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.



concern has a large number of beauties for exhibit, included in which is the giant Belgian, Castor d'Hoore, weight 2,050 pounds.

Hook & Wood of Paris, Mo., are in with a big string and will compete in several classes. They are large breeders and have won in many contests.

R. W. Anson, director of the Fat Stock Show, is in town from the Head-of-the-River ranch, Tom Green county, where the immense breeding farm of Texas polo ponies is located. He has with him four representatives, all stallions, Concho Chief, Concho Colonel, Concho Johnnie and King Cole. They will be exhibited in the four-in-hand class at the night show, in addition to the contests. He is a fine whip and knows all about the game.

H. B. Johnson arrived from Chickasha with twenty head of standard breeds and will make a strong contest for honors in those classes.

#### Wisconsin Herefords Here

Among the prominent herds to arrive are three beauties of the Hereford class brought from Wisconsin by express by John Leatham, manager of a big farm at Lake Geneva, and the two fine bulls, Dismantler and Distributer, are the property of J. Boog-Scott, while the heifer, Lady Beulah, goes to the Texas Experiment Station.

The big Scarborough herd, from Midland, containing thirty head, in charge of Lee Coats, herdsman, heading the list is Sagamore, the great bull which took first prize at the St. Louis World's Fair, and for which Scarborough paid \$1,000. There are also Clara Oakwood, winner of two seconds; Prince Hafez, winner of two events, and Royal Boy, the heaviest animal here, weighing 2,140 pounds.

Among the entries and the stock which arrived Sunday afternoon and Monday morning were the following good ones:

Tom Hoban's herd of Herefords, Nacoma, Texas, in charge of Lee Welker, Laura C., first in 2-year class at Dallas fair; Dill, first prize calf at Dallas; John, first prize yearling steer at Dallas; Button, first prize under year at Dallas, and two firsts in same class at Fort Worth last year.

W. H. Myer's herd of Herefords, Blue Grove, Texas, in charge of E. A. Fields, herdsman; nine head, including Clay, a monster bull, who won fourth at Fort Worth last year; Jesse Bodon-

nell, and a bunch of four calves, the sons of W. J. Bryan, a \$1,500 bull. One of the calves is named Bob Taylor and another is Trotwood.

W. S. Ikard's herd of Herefords, Henrietta, Texas, arrived in charge of W. A. Engledow. There are four calves in this lot. An interesting fact in connection with this exhibit is that Mr. Engledow came to the first live stock show ever held in Fort Worth with this same herd. He then won all the prizes for this class. There were but few Shorthorns or Herefords in Texas at that time. The calves in the lot bear the euphonious names of Lady, C. R. Thomas, Dixie A. and Anxiety Grove.

B. C. Rhome's herd of Herefords from Saginaw, Texas, came in with Virgil Russell, herdsman, in charge of ten head, at the top of which stands Miles, a magnificent bull.

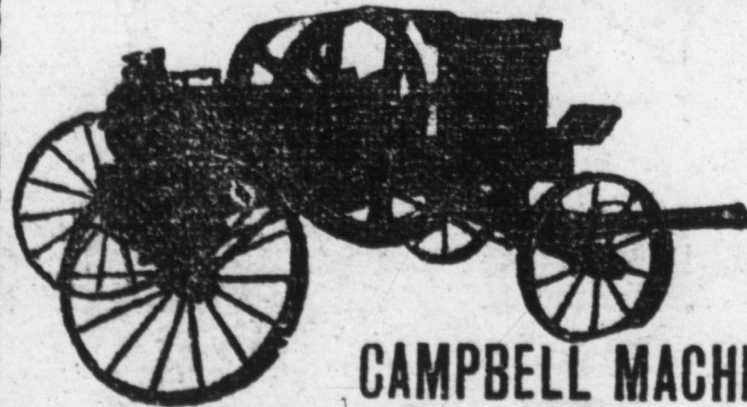
Smoot & Baird of Denton county sent a herd of Shorthorn Durhams, in

charge of R. A. Baird, one of the firm's fourteen head, including Sharon's Crown, bull, and several others, among which is a pure-bred Scotch-Merino calf. This is a new herd and has never been in the ring before. There is a calf less than one year old, which weighs 1,200 pounds.

Joseph Green Company's herd of twenty-five prize winning Durhams from Gregory, Texas, arrived with John Oliver, herdsman, in charge. They were exhibited at San Antonio last fall and won the following: Victor Sutton, bull, grand champion; Michael S., first in his class; Lord Adoon, first in class; Countess of York, 2-year-old, first in class; Bellers Gem, grand champion. This cow is 5 years old and weighs 1,941 pounds. She barely defeated Self of Aberdeen, another one of the same herd. Joe, a steer, won a first in the 2-year-old class.

David Harrell's herd of Durhams from Liberty Hill, consists of twenty-five head.

### "Alamo Portable Gasoline Engines"



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Simple and Reliable

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