

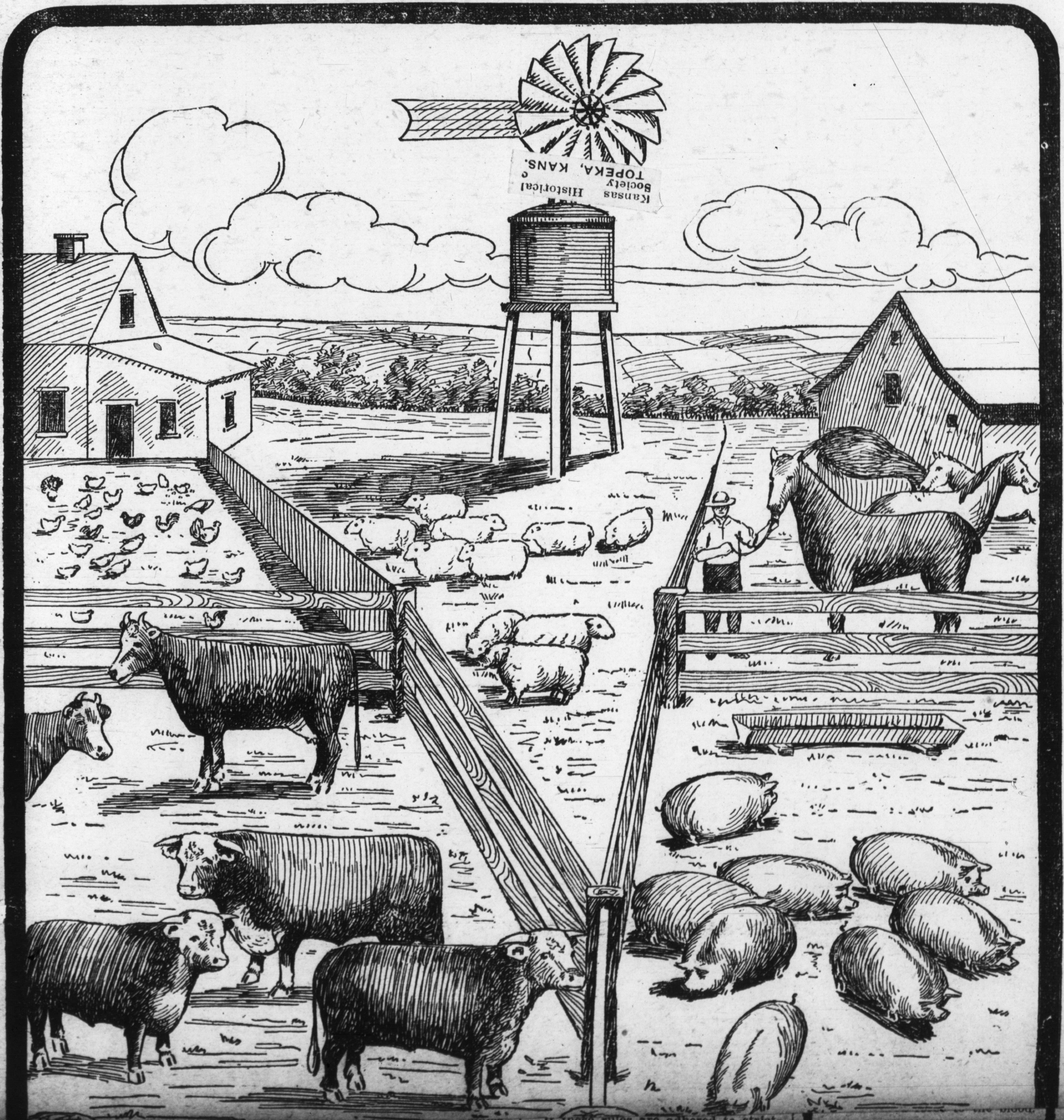
The Texas STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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SEE SPECIAL OFFER ON PAGE FIVE



Requires cause applica- if these rules are adhered to strict-

DAIRYING

Possibilities in Dairying

Three pounds of milk are equal to one pound of the best meat. If a feeder can put two pounds of meat on an animal per day he is doing remarkably well. This would be equal in a year to 2,200 pounds of milk, and any good cow gives three times that amount, which is evidence conclusive as to whether a cow is an economical producer of foodstuffs or not. In addition to this the production of milk leaves the bulk of the fertility in the soil.

One ton of butter, worth \$600, robs the soil of only 50 cents' worth of fertility, while a ton of wheat taken from it, \$7.50 worth. In reality the dairyman is selling air, sunshine and rain. If the population increases at the rate prophesied and expected in the coming year we will have three people to feed where we have one now.

Our grain crops are reducing in production per acre yearly, while dairying is increasing, and dairying in Europe is made profitable on land valued at \$200 to \$1,000 per acre. In fact, the farmers there are even importing American feed and still making this land pay them for dairy farming purposes, and Iowa lands are as good as any lands in Europe, or better. The secret of the European success is that they dairy intelligently and with good dairy cows.

There are good dual purpose cows, but no dual purpose breed can be depended upon to produce its kind. The Shorthorn cow, it is true, is found in large numbers in England, but the Shorthorn there has been bred for dairy purposes and not for beef, and it is no uncommon thing to see them giving 7,000 to 10,000 pounds annually per cow. The chief English feed is turnips, which are 92 per cent water, and they are fed largely to keep the cow in good condition. The climate here is not right for growing turnips, but we have ensilage instead, and one acre of corn should make ten tons of silage.

In Denmark, Germany, Holland and Great Britain it is a common thing for cows to produce 330 pounds of butter fat per year. Why can this not be expected from corn-belt cows? We have here herds producing from 300 to 400 pounds per cow, which is possible. The great trouble so far has been that dairying in the central west has been carried on as too much of a side issue. —Professor G. L. McKay of Iowa State College.

Buttermilk in Texas

A man who has followed the life of a farmer from boyhood, who was born and reared in the dairy districts of England some thirty odd years ago, and who has lived in the dairy sections of Canada and the northern states, as well as having an experience of twenty years with the soil and climate of this immediate section, ventures the assertion that he can make a butter here in December that will be just as yellow as the butter of June, the banner butter month of the north; that he can make just as much and can make it cheaper than it can be made there, and making it in mid-winter can command a price in the market that northern butter cannot reach.

He would do this thru the systematic cultivation and feeding of oats, and thru care and attention given to the cows. To one acquainted with dairying and dairy conditions his argument is reasonable, and all it needs to make this section the ideal dairy spot of the country is to abolish all old ideas and methods in cow treatment, institute new methods on a common sense basis, and go ahead and there are fortunes for the dairy men of southeast Texas.

GROWING STRONGER

Apparently, with Advancing Age.

"In 1896, at the age of 50 years, I collapsed from excessive coffee drinking," writes a man in Mo. "For four years I shambled about with the aid of crutches or cane, most of the time unable to dress myself without help.

"My feet were greatly swollen, my right arm was shrunken and twisted inward, the fingers of my right hand were clenched and could not be extended except with great effort and pain. Nothing seemed to give me more than temporary relief.

"Now, during all this time and for about 30 years previously, I drank daily an average of 6 cups of strong coffee—rarely missing a meal.

"My wife at last took my case into her own hands and bought some Postum. She made it according to direction and I liked it fully as well as the best high grade coffee.

"Improvement set in at once. In about 6 months I began to work a little, and in less than a year I was very much better, improving rapidly from day to day. I am now in far better health than most men of my age and apparently growing stronger with advancing age.

"I am just starting out at some kind

The amount of butter brought to Beaumont from Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and even Illinois in the course of a year numbers many carloads, and similar conditions exist in every city in the state. Dairying in a scientific manner is one of the opportunities that Texas is allowing to go to waste.

By reviewing the season, making the months of winter the dairy season, properly caring for the cows, taking advantage of the conditions offered by the modern cold storage plant, and not being afraid, and planting forage crops, a mine of wealth may be uncovered here.

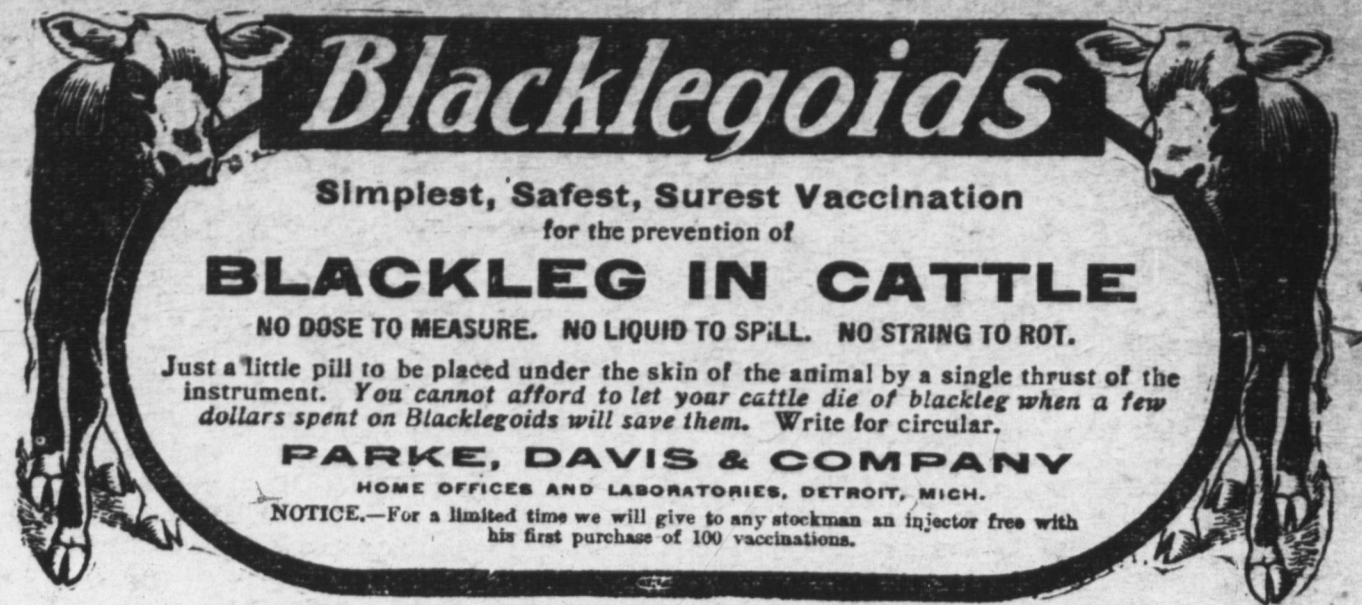
The Dairy Bull

H. E. Alvord gives the following sensible advice concerning the dairy bull:

With any dairyman who depends upon breeding and rearing calves for the maintenance of his herd and its improvement the choice of a bull is a matter of prime importance. The bull is constantly referred to as the head of the herd and that trite saying, "The bull is half the herd," should never be forgotten. Every calf added to the herd takes half its blood from the bull. Often this is the most important half. The bull is always the main dependence for raising the average quality of the herd, and should be chosen with this object in view. This is especially true if the cows are grades and grading up is a progress. The grade dam may be selected and largely relied upon to give size, form, constitution and capacity of production to her heifer calf; its dairy quality, the inbred power to increase the richness of milk is derived from the pure-bred sire. One cow may prove a poor dam, or fail to breed, and still give a profit in milk. Such a loss is comparatively trivial and the fault easily corrected. But if the bull fails, or proves a poor sire, the entire increase of a year may be lost. In getting a bull, get the best. At least approach that standard as nearly as possible. Make a study of the animal's pedigree and the dairy history of his ancestors, and especially of the females among his nearest kin. Then see that the good qualities of his progenitors appear to be reproduced in the animals in question. A common error among dairymen is to use immature bulls and to dispose of good ones before their merit as sires has been fairly proven. Bull calves are cheap, and young bulls are considered much easier to handle. But it is good advice to the buyer to purchase a bull of some age, whose progeny prove his value as a breeder rather than a calf of exceptional pedigree; and to the owner, having a sire of proved excellence, to keep him and use him for years, or as long as he shows himself potent and potent. Of course the question of too close inbreeding is not forgotten and must not be overlooked by the breeder. The writer is a thro believer in the use of mature bulls of known value as sires.

The chief objection made to bulls of some age is that they are likely to be vicious and dangerous. Everyone recognizes the difference in temperament between the fleshy, beefy bull and the one of pronounced dairy character; but experience and observation have taught that the bulls of marked dairy type are much alike in disposition, regardless of breed. In all the breeds as among men, some bulls will be found of naturally bad temper, but it is believed that the great majority of bulls, of all the dairy breeds, can be safely kept until too old for service and handled without serious trouble, if only properly and judiciously managed.

In rearing a bull, accustom it to being handled from calthood, but without fondling or encouraging frolic. Give it kind, quiet, firm and unvarying treatment, and keep it always under subjection, that it may never know its strength and power. Insert the nose ring before it is a year old, keep this renewed so as to be always strong, and always lead and handle the animal with staff in the hands of a discreet and trusty man. The bull should never run loose in yard or pasture, but should be provided with abundant and regular exercise, always under restraint and full control. The walk around arrangement like the sweep horse power, affords a fair degree of voluntary exercise, but is hardly sufficient. The best plan seems to be to provide a suitable tread power with a governor attached, place the bull in this daily and let him walk a fixed time or known distance. The main object should be regular and sufficient exercise for the bull. Incidentally, he may be made to run a fodder cutter or a cream separator and perform valuable service. As age and strength increase, let the staff be supplemented by strap, chain or rope attached to a second ring. To this may well be added some hitching or leading chain with a strong strap around the horns or neck. Let there be always a double hitching device, so that the bull may never by accident find himself loose when he should be tied. If restiveness and temper are shown, add



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.

cows during the stabling season, and at milking times the rest of the year.

World's Champion Butter Cow

The world's record for a year's production of butter has just been broken by a pure-bred Holstein cow. According to a statement just issued by the agricultural experiment at the University of Wisconsin, a test under direction of Professor F. W. Woll, the cow Colantha 4th's Johanna produced during the past year 2,743.25 pounds of milk and 998.25 pounds of butter fat. This amount of butter fat is over 16 per cent higher than any previous official record for annual production of butter fat. This production of butter fat is equal to at least 1,165 pounds of butter, or about 3 1/5 pounds of butter per day for the year. The world's record for the past two years has been held by a Guernsey cow.

\$40,000 Income From Butter

Following is a report of the Oklahoma A. and M. College creamery at Stillwater for the year 1907 ending January 1, 1908. The facts show conclusively that this creamery is run in a businesslike manner.

Pounds of cream received at creamery	492,903
Average per cent butter fat in cream	37
Pounds of butter fat in cream	182,153
Pounds of butter made	210,201
Average per cent overrun for the year	15.28
Total cash received for sales at the creamery	\$51,375.97
Total expense for operating was	8,258.11
Total paid to the patrons for the year	42,071.20
Amount added to the sinking fund for the year	1,046.60
Average price received for butter fat (per pound net)	21.44
Average price paid for butter fat (pound net to patrons)	23.426

Some Statistics of the Dairy

Began business May, 1905.	
Building cost	\$ 4,000.00
Equipment	1,500.00
Profit first year	1,000.00
Profit second year	2,000.00
Added equipment second year	1,000.00
Added equipment third year	2,000.00
Profit first eight months	2,000.00
Paid to patrons in 1905	10,117.49
Paid to patrons in 1906	20,773.80
Paid to patrons in 1907	42,071.20
A gain of over 100 per cent for each year.	
Average number patrons 1905 (estimated)	100
Average number patrons 1906 (estimated)	150
Average number patrons 1906 (estimated)	220

POULTRY

Preserving Eggs

A little later in the season, when hens are laying the best, is the time to put eggs away for the time when eggs are scarce. The water glass method has been found most satisfactory. Regarding his experience, H. P. Wightman, Evanston, Ill., says in the *Industrious Hen*:

"We have put eggs away for three years now, and in using the water glass method we have not yet found one bad egg. We used lard to cover them and then put them in bran they were not over half satisfactory. Then we put some away in oats and turned the box every day. These were satisfactory. Then we used the lime salt and water method. This was good, the great drawback being that the shell seemed to be a little soft. These eggs kept fine. The very best, and, in fact, the one that gave perfect satisfaction, was the water glass (sodium silicate). The government experiments speak in very high terms of this method of keeping eggs. The preparation is easily fixed. Take ten times as much water (boiled) and add to the water glass. Put the solution in stone jars or crocks. Keep covered all the time and keep in a cool place. The eggs keep best when put in every day, at least, daily putting away is best as then the eggs do not get heated. One gallon of sodium silicate makes about ten gallons of water glass that will

Plan to Enlarge New Coliseum

Committee Going to Chicago to See Companies

At a meeting of directors of the Feeders' and Breeders' Show held Friday afternoon, Captain S. B. Burnett, Marion Sansom and W. B. King were appointed to go to Chicago for conference with the Swift and Armour interests on plans for enlarging the Coliseum and building the concrete cattle sheds for the 1909 show.

It was declared imperative that the seating capacity be enlarged for the crowds expected next year, when the cattlemen's convention will be held here.

Had the convention been here this year in conjunction with the show it is declared a net profit of \$10,000 would have been realized.

The financial report of Secretary T. T. D. Andrews showed: Amount of collections \$24,692.95, amount uncollected \$1,286.50, bills paid \$24,901.75, bills unpaid \$3,838.08, net deficit \$2,551.58.

The meeting of stockholders will be held March 30.

"Buckskin Joe" Sold

W. F. Nail, custodian of Fort Grant, has purchased from W. P. Moore the horse known as "Buckskin Joe." This horse is the same that won the first race Tuesday from the Pearce horse. The animal is 5 years old and of a beautiful buckskin color. Mr. Nail purchased him for his private use as a saddle horse. The consideration was \$475. Buckskin Joe was bred at San Angelo, Texas, by John Gardner. His sire was the great horse Traveler. Traveler was the sire of Judge Thomas, the fastest quarter horse in the world. Joe was trained as a 3-year-old as an expert roper. He was then broke to drive by Miss Gardner. For the major part of the last two years he was used at Fort Worth and San Angelo as a driving and riding horse. Mr. Moore of San Angelo then purchased Joe and put him to track work at different places and he has always given a good account of himself.—Arizona Range News.

STALLIONS



FOR SALE

We have made a study of horse breeding, and keep only the breeds that we can guarantee to make a good cross with Southern mares. We have them at a range of prices so we can suit anyone. We guarantee our stallions to be satisfactory, sure breeders, and with our special insurance contract will replace them if they die before they have sired what they cost.

HORSES

It is almost impossible to imagine that people could live without horses. Certainly living in a horseless world would be a sorry experience in contrast to our present enjoyment of comfort and conveniences, says Professor F. R. Marshall in Ohio extension bulletin.

In the United States there are about one-fourth as many horses as people. Three-fourths of these horses are on farms, although, of course, there are in the country a great many colts that are to be sold to go to the cities. To the horses that do the work on the farms we are indebted for the production of most of what we eat. If we live in the city, even tho we do not keep horses of our own we are dependent upon those of the groceryman and the coal dealer to bring us the necessities of life.

We Need Different Kind of Horses.

Different kinds of work require different kinds of horses. A horse is of no particular value except for what he can do. To fulfill his mission he must travel. If he can draw a buggy containing one or two persons at the rate of ten miles an hour he is valuable as a roadster. Another horse that can draw his share of a load weighing upward of a ton, even tho he moves slowly, performs an equal amount of actual work and is just as useful to his owner as is the roadster. Since all horses are valuable because they travel, altho at various rates and under varying conditions, it will be interesting to make a study of those parts of the horse's body directly connected with his locomotion.

It is not difficult to understand that with the horse, as with ourselves, all motion is the result of the action of the muscles. About 40 per cent of the weight of an ordinary horse is muscle. All muscles concerned with locomotion are attached to bones, and when they contract they cause the bones to which they are fastened to move. The lower part of a horse's legs are nearly all bones, but the muscles in the body and upper part of the limbs are attached to various parts of the bony construction by tendons and can thus produce a motion of the parts located some distance away. The muscles we are discussing, when contracted, are about three-fourths as long as when at rest. The amount of motion produced by the action of the muscles of, say, one of the horse's hind legs, will depend upon the length of the muscles and the length and the relation of the bones to which they are attached. The commonest idea among students of this subject is expressed in these words: "Long muscles for speed, short muscles for power." We have already seen that a long muscle enables a horse to get over the ground rapidly. A short muscle, however, is not powerful because it is short, but because in horses constructed on that plan the muscles are thicker, contain more fibers, all of which pulling together when contracted exert a much greater pulling force than a long, more slender muscle. It is because of this that in buying horses to draw heavy loads we look for large and heavy muscles, while in roadsters we must attach importance to the length of the muscles.

The Horse's Muscles.

The most of a horse's muscle is in the hind quarters. This may be a surprise to you, but the next time you have an opportunity to see a horse pulling a very heavy load study him carefully. You will be impressed with the idea that most of the work is being done with the hind legs. When the hind foot is moved forward the toe rests on the ground and the leg is bent at the hock-joint; if the toe does not slip and the horse is strong enough for his load the muscles above, pulling on the tendon fastened to the back and upper joint of the hocks, will close the joint, or, in other words, will straighten the leg and cause the body to move forward. It is by the performance of this act at every step that the horse moves, although, of course, the strain on all the parts is much greater when pulling very hard. This will also show the necessity of having large, broad, straight joints and legs that give the horse the most secure footing. You have probably also noticed

WEAK MEN RECEIPT FREE

Any man who suffers with nervous debility, loss of natural power, weak back, falling 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.

when driving that many horses put their hind foot on the ground in front of the mark left by the fore foot, and the faster they go the greater will be the distance between the marks made by the fore and the hind feet. This shows that the length of a step is determined by the hind quarters; it also explains the need of large, strong hocks and legs that are not so crooked as to seem weak or so straight as to lessen the leverage afforded by this very wonderful arrangement of the parts.

Some Things Required.

Then there are some other things that are desired in all kinds of horses. One of these is a short back—that is, short from the hips to the top of the shoulders (the withers). From what we have learned of the hind parts we see that the horse is really pushing the rest of his body along. If the back is short and strong instead of long and weak the whole body will move more easily and rapidly in obedience to the force produced in the hind parts.

Altho the hind parts have most to do with the horse's traveling, we must not forget that the front parts are also very important. No matter how much muscle a horse has or how strong his hocks are, if there is anything seriously wrong with his front legs he cannot travel, and so derives no benefit from his good parts. Some horses may be seen whose knees are not straight, others when looked at from in front show that their feet are not in line with their legs. Such animals are more likely to slip or strike one leg with the opposite foot, thus making themselves lame and unable to do any work.

The Horse's Feet.

There are a great many interesting things about a horse which cannot be told here, but which you may learn at home or from some neighbor who keeps good horses. We will, however, say something about horses' feet. Inside a horse's hoofs there are some very sensitive parts resembling the attachment of the finger nail and the finger. When anything gets wrong with the foot, these parts cause a great deal of pain, and even though the horse is otherwise perfect the pain in his feet makes him too lame to travel. Horses with large, wide feet that are wide across where they touch the ground when you look at them from behind (or in the heels) are not likely to have this trouble.

Sugar Beets For Panhandle

Large Amount of Seed Is Being Distributed

AMARILLO, Texas, March 28.—The sugar beet seed shipped from Germany several weeks ago arrived here this week and J. H. Avery, chairman of the committee having the experiments in charge, is getting ready to distribute the 2,000 pounds to farmers thruout the Panhandle. But 15c per pound is asked for the seed, which barely covers the expense of procuring it. Orders are pouring in and many planters want twelve pounds, or enough to plant one acre.

Half of the seed has already been sold. Farmers say they will wait until May before experimenting with the sugar beet in order to avoid danger of a cold snap. Upon the result of the experiments depend whether Amarillo and other Panhandle towns establish refineries.

Capital and Experience

Capital, experience and willingness are already back of the big proposition and factories will go up just as soon as it is demonstrated the beet can be raised in paying quality and quantity. A number of experiments already have proven that the beet raised here has excellent sugar qualities and the percentage is almost as large as that of Colorado. J. S. Dunn, a well known farmer of Rocky Ford, Colo., is visiting here and investigated the sugar beet proposition. He declares the beet can be raised so as it will be more profitable here than Colorado, the greatest section in the world for growing this beet.

Soil Should Be Loose

Mr. Dunn adds that the soil here is not quite so good for this purpose as Colorado's, but says land is much cheaper. The soil is rather tight in the Panhandle and should be loose. Sandy soil is best for growing beets. The industry requires close applica-

A Square-Deal

Is assured you when you buy one of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines—for all the ingredients entering into them are printed on the bottle-wrappers and attested under oath as being complete and correct. They are gathered from Nature's laboratory, being selected from the most valuable native, medicinal roots found growing in our American forests. While potent to cure they are perfectly harmless even to the most delicate women and children.

Not a drop of alcohol enters into Dr. Pierce's leading medicines. A much better agent is used both for extracting and preserving the medicinal principles, viz.—pure triple-refined glycerine of proper strength. This agent possesses medicinal properties of its own, being a most valuable anti-septic and anti-ferment, nutritive and soothing demulcent.

Glycerine plays an important part in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia and weak stomach, attended by sour risings, "heartburn," foul breath, coated tongue, poor appetite, gnawing feeling in stomach, biliousness and kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

For all diseases of the mucous membranes, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a specific. Catarrh, whether of the nasal passages or of the stomach, bowels or pelvic organs is cured by it. 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 even in the worst cases.

In coughs and hoarseness caused by bronchial, throat and lung affections, except consumption in its advanced stages, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most efficient remedy, especially in those obstinate, hang-on-coughs caused by irritation and congestion of the bronchial mucous membranes. The

"Discovery" is not so good for acute coughs arising from sudden colds, nor must it be expected to cure consumption in its advanced stages—no medicine will do that—but for all the obstinate hang-on, or chronic coughs, which, if neglected, or badly treated, lead up to consumption, it is the best medicine that can be taken.

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 Doctor 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 them, 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 these medicines 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 Doctor 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.*

Eleven Dairy Rules

- First—Breed or buy a good class of dairy cows.
 - Second—Provide good, warm, well-ventilated stable for winter, with plenty of the right kind of feed.
 - Third—Feed regularly and abundantly, but not more than necessary.
 - Fourth—Milk speedily, but gently, never mistreating or exciting the cow in any way.
 - Fifth—Make pets of your cows, and treat them gently and kindly at all times.
 - Six—Never expose them to cold in winter; don't let them run in the yard any day that it is cold you cannot work out with bare hands.
 - Seven—Warm their water in winter.
 - Eight—Provide plenty of good bedding with a drop behind the cows to hold the animal refuse, so the cow will be kept absolutely clean at all times.
 - Nine—Never let the cow out around the straw stack and in the corn field to fill up on an article of food that will not produce milk; let the dry cow and the young cattle pick on this.
 - Ten—Give her uniform feed and care; don't turn out one day and keep in the next; turn into the field the next and so on. That will make her uneasy and will dry her up; she dislikes changes.
 - Eleven—Never change her feed suddenly; if a change must be made, make it gradually.
- If these rules are adhered to strict-

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

FOR THE HOME

"FRUIT JAR" WHISKY

FOR THE HOME

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 will quicken the heart action and lend renewed force to the blood.

Getting Rid of the Fever Tick

BY
Dr. J. H. Wilson, Chairman of Livestock Sanitary Board

The following address was made by Dr. J. H. Wilson, chairman of the live stock sanitary commission, before the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, at its thirty-second annual meeting, at San Antonio, Texas, on the subject, "The Benefits of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission to the Cattle Interests."

Texas produces more cattle, and finishes less cattle than any other state in the union. Texas sells more calves and young cattle than any other state. We are the real incubators. According to the report of Controller Stephens for 1906, there was rendered for taxation in this state 6,000,000 cattle, at a valuation of \$54,990,000. This, too, you must remember, was not under the full rendition law. With this number of cattle, more than we can graze and feed, it is necessary for us to have markets—markets for our young stuff as well as for our older cattle.

They are expected to go to other states for grazing and feeding. The states that receive them have the last say; and they fix the rules and regulations under which our cattle may enter those states. The majority of the states are anxious to have our cattle. They realize that we have well bred cattle—steers that mature rapidly and are good money makers. The rules and regulations adopted by the various states prescribing the conditions and requirements under which our cattle may come into those states, are reasonable, in that they require that our cattle shall be in good health.

Duties of Sanitary Commission

Realizing the necessity of furnishing cattle in good health, the state of Texas, in 1893, enacted a law creating the live stock sanitary commission, and defining its duties, etc. The commission is well named in that its duties are to look after the public health of the live stock interests of the state. This was a real need—one that our live stock interests could not afford to long delay. With the entire state shut out from the markets, except for immediate slaughter, would have practically destroyed the cattle industry of our state, and the prices for which

cattle would have been sold would have been so low that no one could afford to engage in the cattle business.

Advising and co-operating with the secretary of agriculture, it was agreed that a line across the state, beginning at Red River in Wilbarger county, and extending to the Rio Grande, in Brewster county, should be adopted as a quarantine line; and that no cattle from south or east of this line should be permitted to cross to the north or west of said line, except under the conditions prescribed by the commission.

Cattle from the north or west of this line, accompanied by a certificate or bill of health, are received in any state or territory, and thus have the advantage of a market which our unfortunate brother below the line does not have. He can only gain access to portions of Oklahoma, and it looks very much, at the present time, that he will soon be shut out of that territory.

Benefits to Cattle Industry

This brings us to the subject: "The Benefits of the Commission to the Cattle Interests." We propose to furnish to the purchaser of Texas cattle, cattle that are in good health. How are we to do this? By maintaining quarantine lines and by enforcing the rules and regulations of the commission, thus making our cattle what we propose for them to be—that is, free from any infectious or contagious disease. This work devolves upon the state; and it is very necessary that we honestly do what we represent.

Our cattle above the quarantine line are acceptable to other states—below they are not. One very naturally asks: "Why is this?" It is because of that awful pestiferous pest, the "fever tick." This is the real objection to cattle below the line.

What the Fever Tick Costs

The amount of money it costs the southern states to harbor the "fever tick" is not easily estimated. But from observation and experience, we can form some estimate of this loss with some degree of assurance of approximating a correct estimate. Below the quarantine line we have something like 15,000,000 cattle, of a valuation of something like \$180,000,000. The dairy cattle are valued at about \$58,000,000; the other cattle at \$122,000,000. It is estimated that the shrinkage in the value of these cattle, other than dairy cattle, occasioned by the presence of the fever tick is something like 20 per cent. In round numbers this would mean a loss of \$24,000,000. This loss is truly appalling. We cannot sit idly by and let such waste of wealth continue.

The average death rate among cattle for the years of 1904-05, in the tick infested area was about 8.33 per cent, in the tick free area 3.12 per cent. In the tick free area where the winters are more severe, in the states of Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin and Kansas, the death rate was about 2.4 per cent; while in the state of Louisiana it was nearly 9 per cent. This proves conclusively that in the tick infested area, altho having much milder winters, the death rate is much greater than in the tick-free area.

Other Charges Against the Tick

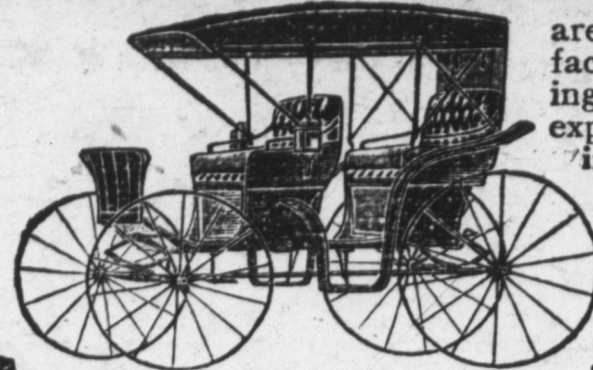
This is not all. There is another charge to be made against the tick. With tick infestation during babyhood, the only time the animal may, with any degree of safety pass the ordeal, there is very little chance of bringing cattle to early opportunity. The stunting which they receive usually necessitates carrying them until they are three years old, or older.

Baby beef industry, with tick infesting our cattle, is an impossibility. Instead of exporting, as we do now, to foreign countries, over one billion pounds of cotton seed products yearly—which, if converted into beef at home, would bring us from six to ten million dollars more than we receive for it from abroad—we would feed our cattle, and thus keep at home this enormous amount. Besides securing this profit, we would fertilize our lands. So, by failing ourselves to feed the cotton seed product which we send to foreign cattle feeders, thus enabling them to compete with us, we sustain a direct loss of millions of dollars yearly. To eradicate the cattle tick from the southern state means, to a large extent, the preservation of the supremacy of American agriculture; and, above all, it means increased prosperity and happiness to millions of people.

Difference in Valuation

The average value of southern cattle, per head, is \$7 less than that of northern cattle. In Arkansas the value of beef cattle is estimated at \$7.50 per head, as against \$14.42 almost three

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are sold direct from our factory to the user. In buying from us you save the dealer's expenses and profits. 35 Years Selling Direct is our record, and we are today

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No. 315. Light Extension Top Surrey with Double Fenders. Price complete, \$78.00. As good as sells for \$35 more.

selling to the consumer exclusively. We ship for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery. No cost to you if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. Over 200 styles of Vehicles and 65 styles of Harness. Send for new, free catalogue.

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No. 656. Combination Buggy with Stanhope style seat. Bike gear and extra spindle seat. Price complete, \$64.50. As good as sells for \$25 more.

\$50 SCHOLARSHIP FOR \$25

if YOU enroll soon. Offer made because of cotton being held, etc. POSITIONS SECURED under reasonable conditions or your MONEY BACK. FREE catalogue will convince you that

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Do You Think

For Yourself?

Or, do you open your mouth like a young bird and gulp down whatever food or medicine may be offered you?

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

The makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for the cure of weak, nervous, run-down, over-worked, debilitated, pain-racked women, knowing this medicine to be made up of ingredients, every one of which has the strongest possible indorsement of the leading and standard authorities of the several schools of practice, are perfectly willing, and in fact, are only too glad to print, as they do, the formula, or list of ingredients, of which it is composed, in plain English, on every bottle-wrapper.

The formula of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will bear the most critical examination of medical experts, for it contains no alcohol, narcotics, harmful, or habit-forming drugs, and no agent enters into it that is not highly recommended by the most advanced and leading medical teachers and authorities of their several schools of practice. These authorities recommend the ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the cure of exactly the same ailments for which this world-famed medicine is advised.

No other medicine for woman's ills has any such professional endorsement as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has received, in the unqualified recommendation of each of its several ingredients by scores of leading medical men of all the schools of practice. Is such an endorsement not worthy of your consideration?

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

CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law

ed by the presence of the fever tick, must be something like the enormous sum of one hundred million dollars. Since we have no cattle industry in the south, outside of Texas, to speak of, see what Texas pays to harbor the tick.

It has been stated by an expert that ticks will withdraw 200 pounds of blood from a cow in one year. Several broods of ticks mature in one season. It will be seen that the tick may deprive the animal while it is on pasture of several hundred pounds of substance.

We may expect an animal in good health to increase in weight something like three to four hundred pounds on grass in one season. It can be readily perceived why even the best of cattle, on the richest pasture, when they are grossly infested with ticks, may grow poorer from day to day, or even starve to death.

In addition to the actual loss of blood, the constant irritation caused by the tick, the scores which their bites induce, the screw worms invited thereby, and the resulting lack of rest, prevents the animal from thriving and gaining flesh, as it otherwise would.

Cows heavily infested with ticks often fail to bring calves, or become irregular breeders. And this condition prevails especially to heifers. In many instances abortion follows.

Furnish Clean Cattle

Under the present conditions where can the south Texas cattle go for grazing? You are all familiar with the Osage matter, and the unsettled conditions existing in that territory for the past few months. Heretofore you have used that section; but now they say "furnish us clean cattle." The state of Kansas has prohibited the introduction of south Texas cattle for grazing and feeding purposes. Oklahoma and other grazing and feeding states have practically the same rules and regulations.

Under the present laws regulating the acceptance and movement of live stock, in order for that portion of Texas lying above the quarantine line to continue to receive the benefit of the cattle markets, it is absolutely necessary for us to maintain quarantine rules and regulations, and to have a commission to see to their enforcement. And when that portion of the state below the line shall have eradicated the ticks, they will be entitled to and will receive the same privileges and benefits in all cattle markets as are now received and enjoyed by that portion of Texas above the line.

Enforcing Quarantine Regulations.

In order to maintain and enforce quarantine rules and regulations, it is necessary to have the co-operation and assistance of cowmen. For, without the support of local interests, it is impossible to enforce any law. Ask any cattle dealer from Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma or the Northwest, why South Texas cattle are not desired in these states. His answer is always the same: "Your ticks." If the tick is the only objection, and it is, why not do away with it? Drive the tick into the gulf. Where there is a will, a way can be found. What is the way? Eradicate your ticks. The tick is the only obstacle in your way. With the tick a matter of history, your cattle would have the benefits of the markets of the world.

tick. Naturally, cattle will drift over. Then the trouble begins. By following the advice of the commission in dipping their cattle, the death rate in this area has been reduced to a minimum. We can do just as much for the cattle, interests below the line. Already some portion of your territory is practically free from ticks. The owner of any ranch can clean his cattle of ticks.

The department of agriculture has conducted many experiments and has expended thousands of dollars with the view of discovering a feasible method of eradicating ticks. After all these experiments and investigations, arsenol was discovered; and your commission will continue to recommend its use until something better is offered. We have in this dip a preparation that will kill the ticks without injury to the cattle. If properly used there is no injury whatever to the animal. We would advise that the pastures be divided; that is, into two or more pastures. The vat and pens should be properly constructed, the cost of which is nominal. We recommend the following prescription:

Arsenic, commercial 10 lbs.
Sal soda 24 lbs.
Pine tar 1 gal.
Water 40 gal.

In order to dissolve the arsenic it is necessary to have boiling water. Procure a galvanized iron pan capable of holding about sixty gallons. (Do not use an iron vessel. Arrange for fire. To the forty gallons of water add the sal soda. As the heat increases, stir until the sal soda is dissolved. Add the arsenic; bring the mixture to a boiling temperature, stirring until all the arsenic is dissolved. Withdraw the fire, so as to have the solution below boiling temperature. Add tar, by pouring in small stream, stirring constantly. This will make a perfect mixture. To this add 460 gallons of water, making 500 gallons of the dip. This can be repeated sufficiently to fill the vat. Dip your cattle from one pasture to the other, allowing sufficient time for all ticks to hatch and die before placing cattle again on the same pasture. It is very necessary for all cattle to be dipped. By "all" I mean every animal. For, if a few are not dipped, they will continue to infect the pasture. These directions, if strictly followed, will clean your pasture of ticks in one year.

This commission is pledged to assist the cattlemen in this work. We offer at all times, and in any and all possible ways, to assist you to this end. We believe that it is a real benefit.

Information While They Waited

The president of the faculty of a medical college once addressed a graduating class with reference to the necessity of cultivating the quality of patience in their professional, as well as in their domestic relations.

The professor said: "Gentlemen, you are about to plunge into the sphere of action. No doubt you will, in some degree, follow the example of those who have preceded you. Among other things, you will doubtless marry. Let me intreat you to be kind to your wives. Be patient with them. Endeavor not to fret yourselves under petty domestic trials. If you are going to the theater, do not permit yourself to become excited if your

HOGS

 ★ WHY I RAISE ★
 ★ DUROC JERSEY SWINE ★
 ★ *****

First, let me tell you, dear reader, why I raise swine rather than other pure bred stock. I raise hogs rather than cattle and horses: First, because the original investment is not so great, and next because I can handle a fair size herd on forty acres instead of the 640 necessary in case of a herd of pure bred horses or cattle; and again for the reason I can turn the investment oftener, having to keep hogs on the average less than a year, instead of two or more, as in the case of cattle, and four or five for horses. Also because hogs are the most intelligent, the easiest handled and housed, the most cleanly and most profitable of the domestic animals. A noted trainer of animals for the stage says the hog learns in much less time and with much less teaching than other animals. Then I raise Duroc Jerseys in preference to other breeds for the following reasons: Because they make more money for the feeder, and that is the main object in view; because they are the best bred in existence, possessing more of the qualities necessary for the money making hog so far from their original nature, shap, color, etc. Most other breeds have had their color changed as well as their general form. I am told the Berkshires were originally red, and I well remember when the Poland Chinas were not considered properly marked without some red spots. Not only has the colored been changed, but in breeding points to look pretty the profitableness, heartiness and general usefulness have been impaired in more or less degree. The Durocs are a prolific breed, some individuals farrowing as many as sixteen or twenty pigs, but, of course, seven to ten raised constitute a good litter. They not only produce large families, but they take care of them and raise more than many other breeds. They are good milkers also, sometimes producing too much, so we must be careful about feeding. One of the worst problems I have met in the business is to be able to feed a Duroc sow enough to keep her in proper flesh without scouring the pigs. Some of the medicine venders talk about controlling scours in suckling pigs without curtailing the feed of the dam. They will have to show me if they are talking of Durocs. They are more hardy because they are not so sluggish. Being more active and better rustlers aids digestion and development, so they are not as easy victims of disease. A hog that just eats and lies down may put on flesh and finish nicely for a time, but he is an easier prey for germs and cannot resist adverse conditions such as extremes of temperature or accident as well as a more active animal. They are better grazers, thus making them desirable for the ordinary farm. In these times of high priced feeds no farmer can make satisfactory gains from his hog feeding without grass. Grass enables us to put hogs off even on such a market as this winter with some little profit, and when conditions are more favorable a large margin is realized. They are good rustlers, thus making them desirable for feeding with cattle as well as to use up the ordinary waste on the farm. In these times of high-priced grain and close competition (not to mention the leach known as the pack-

ing house combine), we must make the most of everything or we find our profits on the wrong side of the ledger. They are also more agreeable to handle. Altho more active and vigorous, they are more tractable and easily fenced. I know you would think I was "stretching the blanket" if I were to tell you how many of my customers have remarked to me after handling pigs of this breed that they never saw hogs of such agreeable disposition before—so easily handled and fenced. I have had several sows to farrow (that many at least) in the last six years of breeding, and never saw one that would chase a man out of her bed room or even get very profane if he disturbed her or her babies. I never saw a vicious Duroc Jersey boar of any age. I have one with tushes nearly six inches long, running in a lot with twenty other younger ones and altho they well known he is boss, yet he has never harmed one of them. More weight can be produced from the same feed because of their activity, hardiness, prolificness and size, hence they are the most profitable breed. I know of a breeder in Kansas who kept a standing offer in a local newspaper one year to give the man \$100 who could produce as much weight by the use of the same feed on any other breed in the corn belt. More Durocs have been reported in the national association in the last ten years than in any other association in the world in the same length of time. More Durocs were shown at all the leading fairs in 1907 than of any other breed. Even at Des Moines, the greatest hog show ever held in the country at any time, the majority of the 3,000 head shown were of this breed. This cuts no figure with the practical farmer, except to show the judgment of the majority, and I take this as conclusive evidence of their superior merit. Last, but not least, their strong constitutions make the Duroc Jersey a favorite with me. While they are not immune to disease, as some would have us believe, their strong, vigorous nature enables them to resist the effects of disease germs and to make the best possible use of their feed and environments. Some others hang their heads in abject discouragement while the Duroc Jersey meets you with a grunt of satisfaction and goes to hunt his feed.—R. F. Norton, Clay Center, Kan., in Western Breeders' Journal.

Care of the Boar

The boar should have permanent quarters, a clean, dry, warm, well-lighted and well-ventilated pen ten or twelve feet square, with a yard adjoining where sows may be brought for service, according to George M. Rommell of the bureau of animal industry. Breeders generally advocate the practice of keeping a boar to himself during the entire year—out of sight and hearing of the sows. However, a boar is often allowed to run with the sows after they are safe in pig, but during the breeding season it is by far the best policy to keep him by himself, admitting a sow to his yard for mating and allowing but one service. This will be productive of the best results in many ways. The energies of the male are not over-taxed. He may thus serve a larger number of sows and the litters will generally be larger and the big stronger. In the case of a sow that is a somewhat shy breeder and a valuable animal she may be allowed to remain with the boar during the greater part of her heat, but such instances are exceptional.

The feed of a boar when not in service may be of a succulent nature, mainly pasture and cut green forage during the summer months and roots in winter. A boar can hardly be sustained on this alone and some grain should be allowed to keep him in condition. This should be nitrogenous in character, consisting of mill feeds—such as shorts, middlings and bran—some oilmeal and the leguminous grains, with a little corn. As the breeding season approaches the feed should be increased so that the boar will be in good condition. While not in service ample exercise should always be insisted upon even if it must be urged by the whip.

Exercise is productive of well developed muscles and general thrift. With these two conditions activity and soundness of reproductive organs will usually follow. During the breeding season it will not be possible for the boar to get the same amount of exercise, and accordingly care must be taken that his energies are not wasted by unnecessary service. Careful feeding will do much to contract this disadvantage. It must always be remembered that the drains on a boar during service are severe, especially if fifty or sixty sows are served. This will require ample feed, with as much exercise as possible, and with care in his treatment will bring about good results. A fully matured boar should not serve more than two sows daily, preferably one in the morning and one in the afternoon, and can serve fifty or sixty in a season without dif-

HAPPY OLD AGE

Most Likely to Follow Proper Eating.

As old age advances, we require less food to replace waste, and food that will not overtax the digestive organs, while supplying true nourishment.

Such an ideal food is found in Grape-Nuts, made of whole wheat and barley by long baking and action of diastase in the barley which changes the starch into sugar.

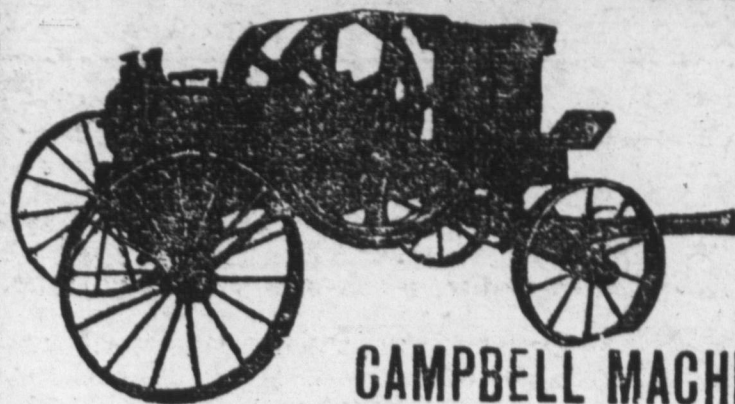
The phosphates also, placed up under the bran-coat of the wheat, are included in Grape-Nuts, but left out of white flour. They are necessary to the building of brain and nerve cells.

"I have used Grape-Nuts," writes an Iowa man, "for 8 years and feel as good and am stronger than I was ten years ago. I am over 74 years old and attend to my business every day.

"Among my customers I meet a man every day who is 92 years old and attributes his good health to the use of Grape-Nuts and Postum, which he has used for the last 5 years. He mixes Grape-Nuts with Postum and says they go fine together.

"For many years before I began to eat Grape-Nuts, I could not say that I enjoyed life or knew what it was to be able to say 'I am well.' I suffered greatly with constipation, now my habits are as regular as ever in my life.

"Alamo Portable Gasoline Engines"



Durable and Economical—
Simple and Reliable

The engine that is built for business. The farmer's greatest labor saving machine. Our picture book send free. Write for it.

CAMPBELL MACHINERY CO., Gen'l Agents
1711 CALHOUN STREET FORT WORTH, TEXAS

3 YEARS FOR \$1.00

For 30 Days
the Texas Stockman-
Journal Will Accept

\$1.00

FOR 3 YEARS SUBSCRIPTION

This Can Include Arrearages
Cash Must Be Sent With Order.

3 YEARS FOR \$1.00

SHEEP

THE WOOL SITUATION

Prospects for High Prices Are Gloomy With Manufacturers Determined

There have been no developments in wool of an encouraging nature, and much of the wool consigned by the Texas growers to the eastern markets has not been sold as yet, and of that sold the price has been far below the expectations of the grower at the time the wool was consigned. A similar condition prevails in the northwest, except that practically all of last year's clip is still in the hands of the growers. The Denver Stockman, in discussing the situation up that way, says:

"Wool growers are inclined to be somewhat blue over the outlook for wool. At the present time the demand is exceedingly light and no one seems to know just where the market is at. That it is impossible to realize within 2½ to 3 cents of last fall's prices seems certain, and it is predicted that prices will go still lower before there is a change. But a very small part of last year's clip has yet been marketed, and the new clip is only a few weeks away, and it seems likely now that there will be two years' clip on the market very shortly. One cause of the trouble has been the determination of the manufacturers to change their system of doing business. Heretofore they have bought in the fall and winter, and have manufactured their stocks to be sold later. Now they have determined to first secure their orders before manufacturing. As a result the looms have been idle while the salesmen are out securing orders. Later the mills will become active again and the wool will move as usual, but in the meantime the supply of wool is accumulating and a slump in prices seems certain. It will be late in the fall before the demand will have resumed its normal condition, and in the meanwhile the grower will have to take a loss or wait.

"The wool situation is certain to have its effect upon the sheep market. There has already been a lowering of prices, but it is believed that when the new clip comes in there will be a still further falling off in prices. At the present time there is practically no movement, and no one seems to know just what to expect."

STOCKMAN—SHEEP Profit in Raising Goats

Horace E. Wilson, president of the First State Bank of Junction, is confident that there is much money to be made in the goat raising business, and in support of his claims he cites one instance where one man in Kimble county reaped a harvest of money of his realm by devoting his time exclusively to the goat raising industry for a period of eighteen months. The banker claims that S. F. Richardson, with a goat investment of about \$1,000, realized a profit of over \$1,000 in the time mentioned.

"S. F. Richardson of this county," writes Mr. Wilson, "borrowed the money to purchase a flock of goats eighteen months ago. He paid for the bunch \$1,012, and for billies \$114. His expenses, including interest, for running, salting, pasturage, herding,

shearing, etc., during the entire time amounted to \$469.95. During this time Mr. Richardson also ran another small bunch of goats on the shares, and some of the expenses incidental to handling the other goats are included in the total expenses, while the profits are not.

"During the eighteen months he sold mutton amounting to \$50, mohair \$523.41, and last week sold the goats and their increase for \$2,150, making a total profit of \$1,097.53. Mr. Richardson did not even own the land to run the goats on, but had to hire pasturage.

"I think West and Southwest Texas needs more goats and sheep. If there is any country that can make a better showing for the man of limited capital than our part of Texas I would like to know where it is. I certainly would go there."—San Saba News.

Sheepmen Expelled from Association

SHERIDAN, Wyo., March 30.—Waisner Brothers, the wealthiest sheep concern of Northern Wyoming, two of the camps of which have been raided during the last few months, with the result that the Sheridan Wool Growers' Association offered a reward of \$4,000 for the conviction of the raiders, have been expelled from the association in disgrace.

They are charged with misrepresenting conditions in order to bring about the offer of the reward, and with having repeatedly violated the legal and moral rights governing the live stock industry. The reward offer was withdrawn and the Waisners were denied any further benefits from the association.

The Waisners were present at the special meeting of the association at which the action was taken and heard resolutions denouncing them introduced. They withdrew before the resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote.

At the meeting affidavits were produced charging the Waisners with picking up stray sheep on the range and not reporting them, and with having in their hands sheep showing six different blotched or altered brands.

Furthermore, the Waisners were charged with running on the open range scabby sheep for two weeks after their condition became known. The sentiment of the meeting was that the Waisners had been guilty of actions which warranted the raids upon their camps.

Waisner brothers have appealed to prominent cattlemen to call a meeting of cattlemen and apportion the range between cattle and sheep, promising to not violate the agreements.

Packers Partial to Shorn Sheep

Packers are as partial to shorn sheep and lambs as when the season opens, says the Breeders' Gazette. While wool dealers are advancing 15 cents a pound on consignments, packers do not seem anxious to buy it on the sheep's back at mutton prices. They are bears on the staple and do not believe it has a promising future or they would not act that way. This week they paid \$5.65 for shorn sheep that would not have been worth more than \$5.75 with the wool on, and gave \$5.90 for shorn yearlings that would stop at \$6 in the fleece. The kind of lambs that fetch \$6.50 in the wool are snapped up at \$6.25 when shorn and the regulation spread of 75 cents to \$1 per hundredweight at this season is conspicuously absent. Packers tell doleful stories about the difficulty they are experiencing in selling pelts. "Slats" were worth \$9 a dozen a year ago, but are now slow at \$3.50 to \$4. One packer stated a few days since that he offered his entire holdings of wool at prices 12 to 14 cents lower than last year ago and found no takers. This is not washed, but good clean wool that ought to sell readily. Those who are sheering assert that they have no such trouble in disposing of their clips.

Live Stock Firms Looted

Thieves Break Open Desks in Many Offices

Thieves scoured offices in the Live Stock Exchange building in North Fort Worth Thursday night following the methods of the Fort Worth office thief, who operated a week ago in the business district. An engineering instrument taken from the office of W. B. King, general manager of the stock yards, a six-shooter secured in the office of Davis & Hamm, and a quantity of stamps secured from other offices comprised the plunder.

Fort Worth's Leading Specialist!

My success is due to the fact that I make no pretended guarantees, misleading, exaggerated statements as no money expected until cured, no deceptive promises, but conduct my practice on a strictly legitimate and professional basis.

I offer those afflicted with any disease of a chronic or private nature the very best treatment the world affords.

During the twenty years of my professional life with my hospital experience and in sanitariums, I have devised and perfected methods and at the cost of thousands of dollars equipped my office with all the best known electrical and other outfits to aid in the cure of the special work I do.

When I came to this city years ago I announced that this was my home and proceeded to make a record that I am proud of.

I refer you to any business man or bank here with whom I have had any business whatever and to over 5,000 people treated as reference. I give below a few statements for the benefit of strangers as to the class of cures I make. It is not necessary for those who know me. This paper could be filled with grateful statements of cures made one, two, three and more years ago like these.

Mrs. T. E. Johnson, 1003 East Fourteenth Street, wife of a prominent bridge contractor, says: "I went to see Dr. Milam on a free proposition suffering with kidney trouble and he cured me. He saved me at least \$50 and I would state to any who suffer that I believe if he promises you results you will get them."

Mr. B. F. Deahl, 315 Clumb street, one of the best known railroad conductors in the city, says Dr. Milam cured his wife three years ago after she had been butchered from a so-called operation, restored his boy's eyes so that he could re-enter school and treated successfully other members of his family, and whenever he needs anything in the line of work Dr. Milam does he will make a straight shot for his office.

Mr. James Smith, who was living in Fort Worth two years ago and who now lives in Dallas, says Dr. Milam cured him of a case of rheumatism. He could not move a muscle when he started treatment and in a few days was back at work and has had no repetition since.

Mr. Louis Parker of Rosen Heights says: "Three years ago I went to Dr. Milam, coughing up a pint of sputa a day, and was cured in three months. I have had no trouble since. He has treated other members of my family and always with positive results."

Mr. F. Honaker, one of the best known men at the Texas and Pacific roundhouse, says: "Dr. Milam cured my little girl's ears that had been running for years and restored her hearing. I consider this a severe test as to ability and believe him capable of giving results to anyone."

Now, I ask, does any specialist in this country offer for your consideration such statements or reference? Have you ever seen any? Is it not enough evidence to your mind that I am responsible and cure my patients as well as fill any promise made?

CONSULTATION FREE.

If you live out of town write, stating your condition.

DR. MILAM

Office Sixth and Houston Streets (over Bradford Bros.) Hours 9 to 12 and 1 to 6. Sundays and holidays, 9 to 12 a. m.



ings, but the loss has been put at approximately \$80.

The thieves worked with such great care that there is no sign to show how they entered or left. Mr. Runnels believes they entered his office thru windows that had been left unlocked. Skeleton keys probably gave entrance to other offices in the building. The visit of the burglars was discovered by finding the desks broken open.

But little of value is kept around the offices at night, all things of considerable value being placed in the safes of the various commission firms.

The office of the Fields-Hunicutt Company, which was visited once before, suffering the loss of office sup-

plies, was passed over by the thieves on this visit, or if visited was left undisturbed. That visit occurring some time ago, was followed a month ago by the theft of a Remington typewriter from the building.

The Davis-Hamm office is that of Mayor W. D. Davis of North Fort Worth, who is a member of the company.

Chief of Police O. R. Montgomery is working on the case with the theory that the work is that of boys who slipped into the building.

Most any man can get a wife—but, say, did you ever try to hire a good cook?

HOUSE IN TREETOP

A farmer living in Wrentham, Mass., a small village near Providence, R. I., has built a house in the tops of two adjoining pine trees on his farm and will spend the winter there. The man is 35 years old and has been consumptive for several years.

The "house" is about 9x6, with a door and two windows, which will be closed only to keep out snow and rain. Access is had by means of a rope ladder which, Robinson Crusoe-like, will be drawn up each night.

Medicine is not of much use to cure consumption. Fresh air and clean living are the essential forces to combat the dread white scourge. Every precaution should be employed to prevent the germs from settling on the lungs, and coughs and colds should not be neglected. To break up a cold quickly and cure any cough that is curable, mix a half ounce Virgin Oil of Pine with two ounces of glycerine and a half pint of good whisky. Shake well and take a teaspoonful every four hours. Five ounces of tincture Cinchona compound can be used instead of whisky with the same effect.

This mixture will usually break up a cold over night. Care should be exercised to use only the genuine Virgin Oil of Pine, which is prepared in the labo-

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine

Makes Weak Nerves Strong.

It can be relied upon in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, brought on by over-work, or great mental effort.

It restores Nervous Energy.

It allays irritation.

It assists the Nerve Cells to generate nerve force.

Its soothing influence upon the nerves brings restful sleep—nature's rest period so essential to the tired, worn-out mind and body.

For Headache, Neuralgia,

or any pain or distress, you will find almost instant relief by taking

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

They are sold by all druggists, and you may try either of these remedies on the positive guarantee that if the first bottle or package does not benefit, your druggist will return your money. We

HOW TO BUILD UP : : : : : : : : A PURE-BRED HERD

Much care should be exercised when starting a pure-bred herd, according to C. R. Thomas, secretary of the American Hereford Breeders' Association, in an address at Kansas short course. In the first place, know something of the character and standing of the breeder of whom you think of purchasing. If he stands high in the community in which he resides, if his neighbors speak well of him—if, in other words, after investigating him, "his" pedigree is found to be all right, then it is all right to buy from him, provided his cattle are recorded and are good individually. When starting a pure-bred herd do not buy from any one until you know something about him. If the party whose cattle you are considering is looked upon or spoken of generally as being tricky, or has not the confidence of his fellow breeders, pass him by, no matter how good his cattle may look to you or how cheap they may seem. The cheapest cattle sometimes prove to be the dearest.

When starting a pure-bred herd see that a certificate of registration or a certified pedigree, bearing the seal of the association with which the animal is recorded, accompanies each animal you purchase and see that the certificate is in the name of the party of whom you are purchasing. See further that each animal has some kind of a private identification mark and that this mark is shown upon the pedigree furnished, so that there may be no cause for mixups after the animals are delivered to you. Do not for the sake of a few dollars commence with a common or inferior lot of animals. "The best is always the cheapest." Buy a small number and buy them good, rather than a large number of they are ordinary. A half dozen calves from good cows and by a good bull are worth a dozen from mean or ordinary parents. Get good cattle.

It does not cost any more to feed one good one than it does to feed a poor one; in fact, it does not cost as much. Secure the best bull you can to head your herd. The best is not good enough. You have often heard it said that the bull is half the herd. I have known cases where he was half—yes, two-thirds and "then some." A good bull with a medium lot of cows is fully half the herd, but a mean one with a good lot of cows is considerably more than half, but in the direction you would not wish it to be.

After purchasing do not delay getting some kind of a book to be used as a private herd register. This need not necessarily be an elaborately bound or expensive book, but any good blank book will do. Have the pedigree of each of your animals written in this book, putting only one pedigree to the page, and be sure that the private number or mark of the animal is plainly written at the top of the pedigree. By having your herd register arranged and kept in this manner, should your association at any time see proper to have your herd inspected you will then be in a position to say, "Here is my book and there are my cattle," and the party, no matter whom he may be, could then go into your herd and with your book identify each animal you have. Should you be unexpectedly called away, if your book is kept in this manner, the administrator of your estate could identify each animal in the herd, whereas if you had been lax in your methods the entire herd might have to be sold at beef prices on account of the identity of your animals being in doubt.

There are several good ways of putting private marks upon animals. If the animal is young, about the best method is to tattoo a number in the ear, which when once properly put in is an everlasting mark. If the animal is a mature one a very good way is to brand the number upon the horn. These horn numbers can be readily seen at quite a distance and for that reason if the animals are not thoroughly halter broken or gentle is very convenient. Quite a few breeders use ear tags, but these often tear out or lose, so for that reason this method of marking I hardly consider as good as either the tattoo or horn brand.

Always mark your calves before they are weaned. Do not say, "I know each just as well as I know my children, and there is no use going to the trouble and expense of marking them." You may know them at that time, but sooner or later you will get mixed and possibly wind up by getting into trouble with your association and losing the records of some of your animals.

As soon as a calf is dropped make a record of its date and birth upon your book. Do not delay doing this. If you do, you are very liable to make a bad guess when you go to report the calf to the association for registration, and its entry upon the records may be refused you.

Adopt a rule to fill out applications for the entry of your calves two or three times a year—say January 1, May 1 and September 1. If you adopt a

him at any time to give you all the information he can and to assist you in any way within the rules.

Do not be afraid to castrate each calf that is dropped upon your place that does not come up to a certain standard. A poor bull, if castrated, often makes a good steer. Try to breed in such a manner that your herd will be uniform. Weed out the poor ones, keep only the best. If you do this you will soon build a reputation and success will be yours.

Oftentimes a breeder when he only owns one bull allows the same to run at will with his females, and while this is allowable it is not the best method of breeding. Better results follow if you keep your bull away from your cows until one is found bulling, then breed her from the halter. By breeding this way one service is as good as a dozen and your bull will last twice as long as if allowed to run at large with the herd. If for the lack of assistance you may be compelled to allow the bull to run with the cows, never in any case allow more than one bull with the herd, and if you have occasion to take this bull out and replace him with another let as much as six weeks elapse between the time of taking him out and putting the other in, as sometimes a cow will carry her calf considerably over gestation time, while others will drop theirs considerably less, so if sufficient time is not allowed to elapse between the taking of one bull from the herd and putting of another with it, some of your calves may drop at a time that there will be no telling which bull is the sire, in which case your association would refuse to accept them for registration.

If you breed from the halter always keep a record of the date each cow is served. This may either be noted upon your regular private herd register or in a separate book. A record of this kind is often of vast service, as it sometimes enables a breeder to get a calf recorded where otherwise same would have to go unregistered.

By all means treat your animals kindly. Teach them that you are their friend. Do not treat them in such a manner that when you go into the paddock or lot where they are that they will try to jump the fence in order to get away from you, but on the contrary handle them in such a way that they will be glad to see you, will meet you half way and will not be glad when you are gone. If you will treat them right they are mighty apt to treat you the same way.

Start with good animals, treat them as they should be treated, weed out the poor ones as fast as they develop and good results are sure to follow.

Rain in West Texas Aid Crops Farmers Now Able to Begin Planting

MERKEL, Texas, March 30.—A light rain fell here yesterday. With the shower the first of the week and that yesterday will enable farmers to go ahead with planting, which has been retarded by the unusual dry weather of the winter. Reports from the country this afternoon say that within four or five miles northwest of Merkel a good rain fell this morning. Also west between here and Trent the rain was quite heavy, with some hail in the latter section.

RAIN AT STAMFORD

Over Two Inches Falls to Benefit of County

STAMFORD, Tex., March 30.—More than two inches of rain fell in this section of the state yesterday. The rain came in good time. Farmers who were holding back in planting corn will begin planting, just as soon as they can get into their fields. The lands are all broken and are in good condition, and the amount of good that the rain will do cannot be estimated.

Reports show that rain extended a hundred miles west.

Small grain was beginning to need rain badly, and this rain means almost a sure crop of small grain.

HAMLIN MILL BUSY

Large Amount of Meal, Chops and Bran Is Being Shipped

HAMLIN, Texas, March 28.—Man-

Big Land Sale in West Texas

Swenson Brothers Buy Nearly Half Million Acres

STAMFORD, Texas, March 30.—The big land deal that has been pending for more than a year between Swenson Bros. of New York and the Espuela Land and Cattle Company of London, England, has been closed. This deal transfers 433,000 acres in Dickens, Kent, Crosby and Garza counties to Swenson Bros., the consideration being \$2,500,000 cash. The section embraces as fine land as there is in Texas, taking in the famous Duck Creek and Dockum country. The transaction is given out by Judge W. T. Andrews of this city, who returned this morning from London. He accompanied E. P. Swenson, senior member of the firm of Swenson Bros., and C. P. Northrop of New York, and with them represented the Swenson interests, and they were also accompanied by Judge Henry C. Coke of Dallas, the Texas attorney for the Espuela Land and Cattle Company.

Deal Year Under Way

The purchase of this immense tract of land in west Texas, known as the Spur ranch, was under consideration a year ago, but on account of complications in connection with the division of property among the heirs, the deal was not put thru until the recent conference of the Swenson interests and the representatives of the Espuela Land and Cattle Company in London.

The Swenson Bros. make the important announcement that the Spur ranch will be thrown open for settlement without delay, and it will be cut up into small tract of quarter section each. The entire body has been surveyed and cut into tracts already, and as soon as it is placed upon the market, it is certain there will be a rush for this land. Sale of this land is of interest to Stamford and this section, as it means the early construction of the Stamford and Northwestern railway. Without the vast area of land being settled, there would have been hardly sufficient tonnage to justify the expenditure of a million and a half dollars that is

necessary in the construction of this road from Stamford to Dickens county, but with the land divided up and sold to actual settlers, there will not only be ample tonnage, but will in time bring other roads.

Land Is Tillable

Most of the Spur property is tillable and settlement will increase population in the counties of Dickens, Kent, Crosby and Garza.

The fertility of the soil and the opportunities afforded are regarded as unbounded by those who have visited the country. But for the fact that this region was never open for settlement until now the country would have already had a very large population.

The country will be opened up to Stamford's trade territory and there will be direct connection between this city, and the country by means of the Stamford and Northwestern railway. The jobbing trade will be controlled in a large measure by Stamford.

The Texas headquarters of the Swenson firm are in Stamford, and orders have been issued to the local management to place the land on the market by August 1, and by July 1 if possible.

Fine Cotton Belt

The section thru which the new road will pass is acknowledged as one of the finest cotton belts in Texas, and it is already populated by people who have demonstrated the possibilities of the country from an agricultural standpoint.

E. P. Swenson did not return from London with Judge Andrews, but will reach New York in about thirty days. Soon after his return one of the members of the firm will visit Texas, and this visit, it is believed, will be the official announcement that the road will be built, when the time will be fixed for construction work to begin.

East Interested in Texas

Upon his return from London, Judge Andrews spent a few days in New York, and he says the financial situation in New York is getting more roseate every day, and he is quite optimistic as to the conditions in general. He says that New York and the east is interested in Texas, and gives it as his opinion that the movement for conservative legislation in Texas is having a wholesome effect in financial circles, and if the next legislature will show a more friendly spirit to capital the next few years in Texas will witness the greatest number of investments of any time in the history of the state.

NOW READY--THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

We have just published a work entitled "The American Government," edited by H. C. Gauss, Esq. Mr. Gauss is a trained journalist at present occupying the responsible position of Private Secretary to Attorney General Bonaparte.

This book not only gives a list of all offices of sufficient importance to be filled by Presidential appointment, and subject to confirmation by the Senate, but a complete statement of the powers and duties pertaining to each office and the salary attached thereto. How many Americans are there who could tell precisely what the powers and responsibilities of the United States District Attorney or the Collector of the Port are, and the extent of power vested in the hands of Bank Examiners and the Comptroller of the Currency, and to what work of reference could they turn for full information upon these subjects?

This book contains information upon points of law, procedure and custom not known to many of even the best informed citizens. Not many know that the terms of the Postmaster General and the Comptroller of the Currency extend a month beyond the term of the President who appointed them, and that the Postmaster General, unlike other Cabinet Officers, can be removed by the President only with the consent of the Senate. Few know that United States Senators and Representatives have a right to select, subject to the passing of examinations, cadets in the naval academy but have no such right with reference to the Military Academy, for which their selections are merely advisory, the President having the sole power of appointment. These and hundreds of other facts—as little familiar are brought out in this useful volume.

What American traveling abroad or contemplating going abroad but would gladly know the duties and powers of the American Ambassador and Minister, the Consul General and the American Consul! what their duties are not only to the Government they represent, but to American citizens who visit the countries to which they are accredited as well. Not long since a famous New Yorker lost a suit in the United States Circuit Court involving more than \$100,000. He desired to appeal it to the Supreme Court of the United States, but was astounded at being told by his lawyers that they were not sure that he could appeal it, and to his astonishment the Supreme Court refused to hear the case. Now this book tells just what cases can be heard in United States Courts and the jurisdiction of each court; and also covers all points likely to come up about the Government and its officials in all their relations at home and abroad.

The book makes a volume of nine hundred pages, bound in half morocco, and the price is \$5. It is a book of reference for American citizens and for foreigners who desire full and authentic information as to the organization of the United States Government.

L. R. HAMERSLY & CO., 1 West 34th St., New York

HOT SPRINGS TREATMENT

Cures all Diseases and Weaknesses of Men from whatever cause. Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Catarrh, Constipation, Goitre, Gall Stones, Piles, Ulcers and all diseases of the Blood, Skin, Nerves, Stomach, Kidneys, Liver, Pancreas, Heart, etc.



The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.
OFFICERS:

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Secretary—H. E. Crowley...Fort Worth
Asst. Sec'y—Berkely Spiller...Ft Worth
Treasurer—S. B. Burnett...Fort Worth

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

Fully appreciating the efforts put forth by The Stockman-Journal in furthering the interests of the cattle industry in general and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in particular, and believing that said Stockman-Journal is in all respects representative of the interests it champions, and reposing confidence in its management to in future wisely and discreetly champion the interests of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, do hereby, in executive meeting assembled, endorse the policies of said paper, adopt it as the official organ of this association, and commend it to the membership as such. Done by order of the executive committee, in the city of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

NOTICE.

Beginning with the new year 1908 the subscription price of the Stockman-Journal will be \$1.00 a year in advance, instead of \$1.50 as heretofore. All subscribers will be cut off the list without notice on date of the expiration of their subscriptions.

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

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

GAS IN THE PANHANDLE

A REPORT from Mobeetie, Wheeler county, telling of natural gas struck in a well at a depth of ninety feet means a great deal more than the usual reports of such incidents, which are common enough in many parts of Texas.

Probably the natural gas indicates the presence of oil in a district considerably to the westward of the Oklahoma fields. Oil and gas are usually found where there is coal, and it has long been believed coal in paying quantities could be found in many places adjacent to the Canadian river.

The Panhandle now gets fuel from Colorado and Oklahoma. If it can produce fuel of its own, either gas, oil or coal, it will be given a rapid advancement in manufacturing lines, something that is greatly needed. It is a question of comparatively few years until the Panhandle must have its own oil mills, its own sugar refineries and its own packing house.

It is not many years since it was believed that the Thurber and Strawn district was the only one in Texas where coal could be found in large and profitable quantities. Already Eastland county with mines, only in the infancy of their development has disproven this. And, further south, the development of the lignite industry promises to give Texas one of the cheapest fuels in the United States.

The day is not far distant when the oft-repeated assertion "Texas cannot succeed as a manufacturing state because it has no fuel," will be found as baseless as the claim long ago exploded. "Cotton cannot grow west of the Brazos."

was a prime mover in the meeting, writes that while, to his personal knowledge, not more than twenty people in the vicinity of Amarillo tried a few rows of sugar beets in 1907, 400 farmers near Amarillo will, in 1908, raise one acre or more of the beets.

Such an agricultural experiment is interesting in that its sole purport is to prove that sugar beets can be successfully and profitably raised in the Panhandle. There is at present no market for the beets, and their only value will be for roughage feeding, but if the 400 acres are a success it will be pretty conclusive evidence that the Panhandle is as much of a sugar beet country as Colorado.

Beet sugar refiners will not be slow to establish a plant where there is an unlimited source of production.

And wholly aside from its value as proving the possibilities of the Panhandle as a beet raising section, the experiment will be of value in proving further the agricultural possibilities of the section. The Panhandle now has agricultural realties in alfalfa, kaffir corn and milo maize, wheat and Indian corn. And the faster its possibilities are put in the reality class the more rapidly will it grow in population and wealth.

HE RAISED POTATOES

THIS might be a story about how much profit there is in agriculture, but it isn't. It is the story of a negro who raised potatoes.

Thirty years ago the negro's name was Jim Groves and few people bothered remembering that he even had a last name. Jim with a wife and a wagon full of pickaninnies, a broken down team and rope harness, drove into Wyandotte county, Kansas, "busted." He came from somewhere, but wherever that was he had made a failure of it. When he reached Wyandotte county he stopped and camped in the road like a gypsy. Probably his team could not have hauled them much further. The principal problem then facing him was to get something to eat for his large and healthy family.

So he hustled around until he got a job at 40 cents a day. He worked every day and managed to save a little out of his \$2.40 a week the first season. What he had saved and the reputation for industry he had made in the neighborhood gave him standing enough to rent a little patch of ground the second year. That year Jim began raising potatoes.

He was not a soil expert and didn't know that he had happened on one of the richest tracts of land for potato raising in the United States. None of his neighbors had ever tried enough potato raising to tell him. But he planted the potatoes, worked hard keeping the weeds down and that fall had a big crop, which he sold. Next year he rented more land and planted more potatoes. It wasn't long until he stopped renting and began buying. He has been doing that ever since.

Last year Jim (he is J. G. Groves now) raised 72,150 bushels of white potatoes and a few odd hundred bushels of sweet potatoes. His average yield was 245 bushels an acre. He owns 500 acres of land worth \$150 an acre and is worth thousands of dollars besides. He is called the potato king of Kansas and nowadays doesn't have to go out in the hot sun and hoe.

When Groves started potato raising he knew nothing about soils, or fertilizers, or seed varieties, or much of anything else, except how to cultivate ground. Nature, hard work and persistence did the rest.

He has spent thirty years within ten miles of Kansas City. He has heard hundreds of times of easy jobs in the

farmers have moved back to the older states. Groves has seen them come and go, but all the time he has kept on raising potatoes, a few more every year.

Ten years ago he had enough money to quit and live a retired life, but he didn't. He is still raising potatoes and probably will until he dies. Some time he may push his year's crop up to 100,000 bushels, but he has never placed the mark that will satisfy him.

The pickaninnies of thirty years ago have grown up and received good educations. Groves is respected by his white neighbors and some of them have flattered him so far as to go into the business of raising potatoes exclusively also.

It is a simple little story of success and one that other negroes will do well to read and remember. Jim Groves found a job at which he could make a living. He stuck to it, saved his money and it made him rich.

THE NEW HOMESTEAD LAW

LITTLE opposition is developing in the house to the new homestead or "dry farming" bill, providing for an increase from 160 to 320 acres in the amount of land which may be included in a homestead in the semi-arid regions of the west.

The bill was framed as a result of a conference of members from the states interested, including North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California, and the states and territories south of these to the Mexican border. It authorizes any qualified entryman under the homestead laws to make an entry of 320 acres of non-mineral, non-irrigable, unreserved and unappropriated land which does not contain merchantable timber, located in a reasonably compact body and not over one and one-half miles in extreme length.

The entryman is required to make an affidavit that the land is not fit for cultivation under the ordinary classification of agricultural land. In the case of an entryman who has taken up 160 acres of land of this character he will be permitted to take an additional 160 acres under the terms of the proposed law.

In making proof the entryman will be required to show that at least one-eighth of the area embraced in his entry was continuously cultivated to agricultural crops other than native grasses, beginning with the second year of his entry, and at least one-fourth of the area was so cultivated beginning with the third year.

The final section of the proposed law provides that where any land is found by the secretary of the interior to have an insufficient supply of water on it suitable for domestic purposes as would make residence upon it possible without hardship to the settler, he may designate such land as subject to entry under the proposed act, without the necessity for continuous residence during the homestead period.

There is a great demand for the passage of this bill from the semi-arid regions of the west. It has been found that certain crops can be grown on some of these lands, but that a quarter section is not large enough to make these crops profitable. It is believed that by increasing the area subject to entry to a half section a farm large enough will be made available for those who want to carry on dry farming.

In eastern Colorado there is some opposition to the bill on the part of old homesteaders, who declare the new bill an injustice because it will not enable them to take additional land contiguous to their own.

In spite of this the bill is likely to pass and with the constant improvements being made in dry farming

their claims for immigrants.

Advertising extensively in the states from which most settlers come is the most effective way of attracting attention. Probably a great many Texans are not familiar with the excellent work that has been done this winter by Gilbert McClurg, lecturer for the Texas Five Million Club. Mr. McClurg's addresses have been largely attended and fully reported in the press wherever he has appeared, and the fruits of his work will undoubtedly be apparent next fall.

CANNED EXCITEMENT

Like to see a melodrama,
Something doing all the time,
Loot and plunder, blood and thunder
And a medley of crime;
There's the hero in distraction,
With his fortunes running slow,
And the killing of the villain
To the music soft and low.
Out the heroine steps lightly
To the center of the stage.
Sweet sixteen, or the Bismarck
Of a maiden of that age.
Then the plot begins to thicken
As the villain sails in view,
Under cover of her lover
He begins the girl to woo
Nothing doing for the hero
At this section of the plot.
His intentions have dimensions,
But they do not take the pot,
For the villain does a murder,
Burns a will he doesn't need,
And he nearly proves it clearly
That the hero did the deed.
Ah, but right turns up triumphant,
And the wrong is put to rout,
Just as certain as the curtain,
And the villain loses out,
And the hero takes the lady
By the dainty little mitt,
And the audience in rapture
Rises up and throws a fit.
—Nashville American.

TO ONE CONSECRATED

Your paths were all unknown to us;
We were so far away from you:
We mixed in thought your spirit thus—
With whiteness, stars of gold, and dew.
The Mighty Mother nourished you;
Her breath blew from her mystic
bowers;
Their elfin glimmer floated thru
The pureness of your shadowy hours.
The Mighty Mother made you wise,
Your love that clears the hidden ways;
Her glooms were glory to your eyes,
Her darkness but the Fount of Days.
She made all gentleness in you,
And beauty radiant as the morn's:
She made our joy in yours, then threw
Upon your head a crown of thorns.

Your eyes are filled with tender light
For those whose eyes are dim with
tears;
They see your brow is crowned and
bright,
But not its ring of wounding spears.
—George William Russell.

WOMEN WITH TWO VOTES

Speaker Cannon is against woman suffrage. He says that woman already commands one vote, the vote of the man who loves her. With woman suffrage established, she would command two votes.

"And that," he said the other day, "would be unfair. Woman has so many other privileges. Let her attend to them instead of going for our privileges."

"The woman suffrage speaker reminds me of a dog I once owned. This dog one night got into the pantry where all the provisions were kept.

"Hannah," I said the next morning to the cook, "did the dog eat much when

THE MISTAKES OF WOMEN

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

(Copyright, 1908, by W. R. Hearst.)
 God sent us here to make mistakes,
 To strive, to fail to re-begin,
 To taste the tempting fruit of sin,
 And find what bitter food it makes.

And looking back along the past,
 We know we needed all the pain
 Of fear and doubt, and stress and
 train
 To make us value peace at last.

Who fail, find later triumphs sweet.
 Who stumbles once, walks then with
 care,
 And knows the place to cry "Be-
 ware!"
 To other unaccustomed feet.

Thru strife the slumbering soul
 awakes,
 We learn on error's troubled route
 The truths we might not prize with-
 out
 The error of our sad mistakes.

IT IS CURIOUS to note how a cer-
 tain order of mind asserts itself
 at certain periods.
 There are days when the great-
 er portion of letters which come
 to me are from men and women in
 educational or reform work.

Again, there will be a succession of
 appeals from the laboring classes—in
 two days recently I received half a
 dozen letters from clergymen, and this
 morning's mail brought me three let-
 ters from "erring women."

Each one expresses deep repentance
 for error; each one asks me if I be-
 lieve there is any "forgiveness" for her
 sin or hope for her future.

One tells me she is only twenty
 years old, and that she fell thru evil
 associations with immoral people. Al-
 ready she is tired of the ways of folly
 and craving for a word of encourage-
 ment to help her back to the paths of
 virtue.

Let me say to her, and to each wom-
 an in her position, that while there is
 no road leading back anywhere, there
 is a road leading out and up into use-
 fulness and morality, even for those
 whose feet have wandered far and
 away from the safe fields of virtue and
 innocence.

We do not always win the race
 By running right—
 Some feet must touch the mountain's
 base
 Before they reach its height.

The civilized world has harped per-
 sistently upon the idea that there is
 one great virtue for woman—chastity—
 and if she possesses that she posses-
 sess all—and if she loses that she loses
 all.

It is not true.
 I have met chaste women who were
 monuments of immorality and devoid
 of honor. They were filled with jeal-
 ousy, envy, malice and all manner of
 uncharitableness.

I have known chaste women who



LADIES' TUCKED SHIRT-WAIST.
 PARIS PATTERN NO. 2203.
 All Seams Allowed.

This jaunty tailor-made shirt-waist
 with a wide tuck over each shoulder—
 having a Gibson effect—is made of
 tan-colored viyella flannel stitched
 with dark brown. The waist closes at
 the center-front under the double box-
 plait and a side pocket ornaments the
 left front. The back is plain with a
 few gathers at the waist-line, and the

were liars and mischiefmakers, and,
 again, who were selfish and extrava-
 gant and the cause of the downfall of
 good husbands, who resorted to dis-
 honest methods to satisfy the ambi-
 tions of their wives for place and
 power.

Chastity is a great virtue, but it is
 only one of the virtues. Let every er-
 ring woman realize this fact and pro-
 ceed precisely as she would if she had
 lost a beautiful solitaire diamond, yet
 retained a box of other jewels. Let
 her, while she weeps over her loss,
 carefully guard her possessions and
 make the most of them, instead of



LADIES' TUCKED SHIRT-WAIST.
 PARIS PATTERN NO. 2185.

All Seams Allowed.

Shadow-plaid silk, taffetas or surah
 silk are all appropriate for this model,
 as well as nun's veiling, cashmere,
 challis or Henrietta. The yoke-panel
 front, as well as the shallow back
 yoke may be made of all-over lace;
 or a pretty style—especially if made
 of dark colored material—would be to
 have this yoke of brilliant plaid, strip-
 ed or checked taffetas, or dotted su-
 rah silk in a contrasting color, and the
 trimmings on either side of the waist
 of self-colored velvet ribbon. The pat-
 tern is in eight sizes—32 to 46 inches,
 bust measure. For 36 bust the waist
 requires 4 1/2 yards of material 20 inches
 wide, or 3 1/4 yards 27 inches wide, or
 2 1/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards
 42 inches wide; with 7-8 yard of all-
 over lace 18 inches wide and 2 1/2 yards
 of ribbon.

throwing the others after the one
 which has been lost or stolen, and
 never for one moment let her think
 her whole life bankrupt or ruined.

I have never encountered a really
 happy woman who had lost her chas-
 tity.

As virtue is said to be its own re-
 ward, so its loss is its own punish-
 ment.

Woman seems to be spiritually and
 mentally so in chord with herself phy-
 sically that she cannot rise above the
 error of the flesh, as men do.

She must bear her own mental pun-
 ishment to the end. But let her at
 least realize that she has the same
 moral right to build a new future for
 herself that man has, and in this era
 she has almost as good a chance.

Why Pry Into Her Past?

It is a busy age, and woman is
 everywhere—in all the arts and trades
 and professions, and if she makes her
 present moral and unoffending, few
 stop to pry into her past. Why should
 we, any more than we pry into the past
 of every man?

I know some useful, worthy, noble-
 hearted and sincere women today who
 have lived down early mistakes of a
 sex nature. I think of two who mar-
 ried "erring men" who, like themselves,
 had reformed, and they are exception-
 ally excellent wives.

No doubt their cross is always borne,
 tho out of sight—the cross of hateful
 memories. But they have won the re-
 spect and regard of all who know them,
 and they did not permit early follies to
 ruin their whole lives, any more than
 all masculine mankind has permitted it
 in the past.

To you who have fallen and appealed
 to me for a word of cheer and hope, I
 say: Rise up, look to the loving God
 who said "Go and sin no more," believe
 in your own white soul, and make up
 your mind to be a better and more
 charitable woman because of your er-
 ror, while you accept the fact that you
 can never be as happy as you were
 before tasting of the Dead Sea fruit.
 One of the worst effects of chas-

thy and lead you to help others away
 from temptation or up and out of
 wrong paths where you yourself have
 wandered.

Seek to be useful; and dwell as lit-
 tle as possible on your sins and follies
 —forget them as much as lies in your
 power. Think of good, wholesome, use-
 ful things—read cheerful books, look for
 the best in humanity, and remember al-
 ways that you are a divine spirit en-
 titled to God's love and forgiveness and
 sympathy, and to the respect of peo-
 ple, if you live a worthy life, as you
 can.

Womanly Wisdom

When spring complaints give jaundice
 hue

To all you say and all you do;
 Don't take your trials quite so hard,
 But go outside and rake the yard.

What is home without a potpie?
 Be neat, but not too all-powerful
 neat.

After all, mother is the universal
 bread mixer.

No woman need be a fright because
 she does her own work.

There is no philosophy like that of
 not wanting what we can't get.

The best cake I ever ate was the
 one that mother made out of her head.

A broken clothes-pin is the handiest
 of tools in a kitchen, making a handle
 for the dish-cloth when cleaning spouts,
 etc.

Have a system in your work. Keep
 a high stool in the kitchen; use a
 wooden-handled spoon for stirring; see
 that knives are kept sharp; get all the
 materials together before starting
 baking or cooking; use a stiff brush
 for cleaning greasy pans.

When you haven't any yeast to start
 with nor neighbors from whom to bor-
 row some, you can start yeast thus:
 Boil an ounce of the best hops in two
 quarts of water for half an hour, strain
 and cool; then add two teaspoonfuls
 of salt and a teaspoonful of sugar. Beat
 up half a pound of flour with some of
 the liquor, mix well together and put
 in a warm place for two days, stirring
 occasionally. Then, or sooner if it
 shows signs of being light, boil a pound
 and a half of potatoes, mash and add
 while warm, not hot. When quite light,
 bottle for use. It will keep lively and
 sweet a good while if kept in a cool
 place.—From April Farm Journal.

DISILLUSIONED

Margaret was a poor man's daughter,
 despite the fact that she had been three
 years at a fashionable school.

The mother had protested.
 "George," she said, "you don't know
 what you are doing. It will only make
 her unhappy when she has to come
 back home."

But the father had his way, and the
 hard-earned money went for Margar-
 et's expensive school, and finally the
 end came, and she was home again.

And Sam Bond was there, too. How



LADIES' SHIRRED SHIRT-WAIST.
 PARIS PATTERN NO. 2193.

All Seams Allowed.

Pigeon's-egg blue chiffon faille with
 a yoke of the same colored new over,
 white satin, makes this waist a very
 dressy one. The trimming band is of
 the material, the pattern of flowers
 and leaves being stamped and then
 outlined with narrow black soutache
 braid. The cuffs of the three-quarter
 length sleeves match this band, and
 are finished with a very narrow ruffle
 of the net, and the waist closes at the
 center-back. The front of the waist
 shows a group of shirring on each
 shoulder, and the back is gathered to
 the yoke and again at the waist-line.



2181

Any of the checked velveteens, silks,
 chevots, or shepherd's plaids, are suit-
 able for the development of this pretty
 model. Four tucks either side of the
 front give the necessary fullness to
 the waist, which is fastened at the left
 side with medium-sized velvet-covered
 buttons, and ornamented with a plisse
 ruffle of plain-colored taffeta silk. The
 turn-over portions on the collar and
 cuffs are of plain-colored velvet, to
 match the buttons. This pattern is in
 seven sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust
 measure. For 36 bust the waist re-
 quires 4 1/2 yards of material 20 inches
 wide, or 3 1/4 yards 27 inches wide, or
 2 3/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 1/4 yards
 42 inches wide.

Any Pattern on this page, 10c. Ad-
 dress Fashion Dept., Stockman-Jour-
 nal.

she rebelled at that—clumsy, big-hand-
 ed Sam Bond. Oh, he was good, she
 supposed, but impossible. She could
 not, she would not, marry such a man,
 no matter what they said.

So that she was delighted when a
 note came from a school friend to meet
 her and Jimmy in town, and adding,
 "Will be coming later." She knew what
 that meant—Will, the handsome, the
 debonair, the city man. And he seemed
 fond of her, too.

She kept the appointment. They were
 all there, and Will anticipated her every
 wish. For all that there was a look
 in his dark eyes that made her uneasy.

But suddenly, looking ahead, she
 saw—her father.

"Oh, I can't let him see me"—she
 thought, and desperately sought to pass
 him by, but the father's eyes were
 keen.

"What are you doing here, Margar-
 et?" he demanded. "Who is this?"

"I—it is my friend," she faltered;
 "—Mr. Gray—he—"

Her father's eyes flashed.

"Yes," he said, "I know him. I know
 him very well. I know what he did
 at Stockton last year. You dog!" and
 he raised his hand, but the handsome
 city friend was slipping away.

That night rough Sam Bond came
 again.

"I'm only a country fellow, Margar-
 et," he said; "but I'm true to you, and
 I'll try to make you happy. Won't you
 try to love me?"

Margaret had learned her lesson.
 "I'll try," she said.

Hints for the Housewife

If you are going to have oranges
 cut up with other fruit, try this way
 of fixing them, and see if it is not an
 improvement over the old way of
 peeling the orange and cutting it up as
 best you can with skin, and sometimes
 seeds in it. Cut the orange in half,
 take a sharp knife and cut around
 each section, then flip the pulp out of
 its quarter. Squeeze the skin, see all
 the juice you have and how nicely the
 orange looks in comparison to the old
 way.

Use a rich biscuit crust for your ap-
 ple turnovers; the filling should be
 cooked down until very thick. Boil
 out the dough, cut in circles about the
 size of a coffee saucer, put on each a
 large spoonful of the sauce, wet the
 edges of the crust, fold over, and
 pinch well together, that none of the
 sauce may ooze out. These may be
 either fried in deep fat or baked in a
 quick oven; if the latter method is
 chosen, try springling them quickly
 with a mixture of cinnamon and gran-
 ulated sugar.

These delicacies are made by pour-
 ing on the stiffly beaten whites of two
 eggs, a generous half pint of scalding
 hot cream, and without heating, stir
 in a heaping tablespoonful of powdered
 sugar, and a few drops of orange

Range News

Gray County

By a deal completed last week thru W. S. Roberts here, G. O. Davis of Dallas becomes the owner of 7,680 acres near the center of Gray county. This is the old "Joe Billy" Davidson ranch and later the Bert Wilson ranch. Mr. Wilson sells the place to the Dallas man for a total consideration of \$53,000.

The land lies along the north fork of the Red river in Gray county about half way between Alanreed, on the Rock Island, and Pampa, on the Santa Fe. There is no waste land in the tract, altho some of it not tillable. Hundreds of acres of it lie along the crest and valley and will become, when the owner develops it, rich alfalfa land. Quail, prairie chicken and ducks are abundant in their season and there are some deer on the place, so the ranch is well known for its hunting.

The new owner intends to move to the place at once and to improve it on an extensive scale.—Amarillo Panhandle.

Crockett County

Schreiner & Halff recently sold from their Frio ranch several cars straight grass steers on the St. Louis market, averaging 948 pounds, at \$4.80. This price was for eleven cars. Another car of the same lot, averaging 1,204 pounds, sold for \$5.15.

Fifty head of mule colts recently sold by Stanley Turner of Tom Green, brought from \$45 to \$50 around.

Will Lancy has returned from a trip to Val Verde county, where he went to get the cattle belonging to himself, Elam Dudley and Will Augustine, there on pasture this winter, at the T. N. Wilson ranch.

Dave Parker has brought his cattle up from the Murrah range in Val Verde and it is understood that he will pasture a portion on Dick Williamson's ranch and the balance with Friend & Son.

Lee Henderson and J. W. Henderson left recently with herds for San Angelo delivery.

Powell & Cauley, Angelo, 600 3's and up at \$24 per head, from W. H. Montgomery.

J. R. Brooks left the first of the week for C. B. Hudspeth's ranch to bring a bunch of cattle back which he has been pasturing there for the past several months.

Rogers & Jenkins, Menard county stockmen, sold to J. H. Bevan of Menardville, 650 (three and four-year-olds) for \$23.50.

Roland Hudson of Bronte, Coke county, and Bob Hewitt of San Angelo, sold recently 400 head of one and two-year-old steers at prices between \$12 and \$15, full consideration being \$5,500.

Olney Smith is back from a trip to the Devil's river country and states that the range down there is excellent, especially the weeds.

J. W. Friend & Son bought twenty-three head of 2's, steers, from George Harrel for \$22.50 around.—Ozona Kicker.

From Green County

The suit of C. & G. Hagelstein vs. R. K. Wylie and Cicero Smith, growing out of the big ranch deal in Runnels county more than a year ago has been decided in the district court

at Palo Pinto in favor of plaintiffs, C. & G. Hagelstein. Kelsie Wylie of San Angelo has a suit against the same parties and is represented by Judge W. A. Wright of San Angelo, who fought the other case to a successful issue.

J. E. Henderson Jr. shipped three cars of beef cattle to Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Henderson accompanied the stock to Fort Worth.

The Santa Fe stock books show an average of fifty cars of cattle to be shipped a day until the latter part of April.—San Angelo Press-News.

Menard County

R. R. Spiller recently sold to Lee and Bob Russell 375 three and four-year-old steers at \$24. These steers are to be delivered at Brady, and the buyers reserve the privilege of a ten per cent cut.

Max Russell last week sold to L. L. Russell 450 three and four-year-old steers to be delivered at Brady, at \$25.

Shipments to the grass lands of Oklahoma have commenced and for the next two weeks there will be busy scenes on the ranches in this part of the country.—Menardville Messenger.

Hartley County

Last Thursday afternoon prairie fire got out in several places in this county and owing to the extremely high wind soon swept over a large scope of country. Every one who could was soon out fighting the side fires and owing to their promptness and hard work much grass, houses and stacks of feed were saved. It is not known here how far north and east the fire extended.

There were no great losses in this immediate neighborhood other than the grass; but in the eastern portion of the county there were several who fared badly. Mr. Wilmost lost several head of cattle, his feed and sixteen head of horses; Mr. Creed lost a mare and had a mule colt severely burned; Mr. Ellington lost all of his feed; Uncle Cal Parks lost two stacks of feed, and besides there were several others who lost a part of their feed. This fire will work a great hardship on everyone who has stock, not only on account of the loss of the grass, but especially will they suffer because of the loss of their feed. Moore county will not be set back any by the fire for the green grass will soon come out and everything will appear brighter and better than ever.—Channing Courier.

Val Verde County

Joe Wyatt sold to John Robbins 500 stock cattle at private terms. Cope & Co. made the trade.

J. W. Mayfield bought from Font Mayfield 800 ewes, wool on, 400 of which are bred, at \$3.50 per head.

Lee Haines of the Saunders Commission Company of Fort Worth, was in Sonora this week with Dudley Yaws. He bought the 500 head of Whitehead's Oklahoma cows from C. C. Yaws & Sons.

J. A. Cope & Co. sold for Tom Adams fifty head of Oklahoma cows to J. R. Robbins at \$11.50 a head, delivered at the Robbins ranch, twenty miles east of Sonora.

J. R. Robbins of Sonora bought Oklahoma cows as follows: From Chris Wyatt and Baker Brothers, 100 head; from Joe Ross, 250; from W. Sultemayer, 100. These cows are to be delivered at the Robbins ranch at \$11.50. J. A. Cope & Co. made the trades.

J. A. Cope & Co. report the following trades this week: For J. R. Robbins of Sonora to Hancock & Russell of

Menard, 600 Oklahoma cows, delivered at Brady, at \$12.50.

J. I. Voorhies bought for A. Cohen & Co. of San Antonio the following clips of mohair this week: From George S. Allison, 1,000 pounds at 21½ cents; Hiram Sharp, 1,650 pounds at 21½ cents; J. T. Evans, 1,000 pounds at 21½ cents; R. F. Halbert, 1,000 pounds at 20½ cents; G. C. Earwood, 2,500 pounds at 21 cents, delivered at San Angelo.—Arizona Range News.

Reeves County

Al Popham stopped over here a few days this week while on his way home near Saragosa. Mr. Popham had been up to Amarillo and other points on business pertaining to the shipment of the U cattle.

Ed Etuckler, manager of the U ranch; Charley Oats and Tom Mosley, two of his best "punchers," were in town a few days. They will begin shipping out cows about April 3.

One of the W outfits passed thru here Wednesday on their way to the Cowan ranch, after a bunch of cattle which they took up there last fall.

John Ware, one of Reeves county's prominent ranchers, returned last week from a short visit to friends and relatives in Eagle Pass, and reports that they have had some splendid rains. While there he met Sterling Price, a former Pecosite, who is getting along in fine shape.—Pecos Times.

SOME RECENT SALES

Sidney Webb of Bellview to Ship Twelve Hundred Steers

E. A. (Pat) Paffrath made public the following important cattle sales, which have been consummated this week:

Connell, Scarbauer & Clark have sold to F. G. Oxsheer 1,800 steer yearlings, 10 per cent cut price, at \$16 per head.

A. J. and F. M. Long have sold to F. G. Oxsheer 300 steer yearlings, 10 per cent cut price, at \$16 per head.

F. G. Oxsheer has sold 200 of his \$30 grade Herefords and 100 Durham bull yearlings to Reynolds Brothers, the former to be shipped to the Davis mountains of West Texas and the latter to J. C. Hayes, Chihuahua, Mexico.

F. G. Oxsheer has sold to R. M. Clayton of Lubbock, Texas, 2,800 2-year-old steers at \$21 per head, with no percentage reduction, to be delivered to the Oxsheer ranch in Hockley county.

R. M. Matthewson of King county has sold to John Shelton of Wheeler county his 1 and 2-year-old steers at \$16.50 and \$21.50, respectively, to be delivered at Shamrock, Texas.

W. H. Fordwood of Throckmorton county, thru E. A. (Pat) Paffrath, has sold to Sidney Webb of Belleview 1,200 3 and 4-year-old steers to be delivered at Graham in April and to be shipped to Oklahoma pastures; terms private.

The Oregon Range

M. E. Pomeroy, the Stewart creek sheep man, was in town Tuesday and in speaking of the fine weather with which this part of the Oregon country has been blessed this winter, said: "Altho I was born and raised in this state and am now nearly fifty years of age, I have never seen a better winter for stock than the present." Mr. Pomeroy said that his sheep were doing well, as were all the other bands in his section. So mild has the weather been that little or no hay or grain has been fed stock of any kind.—Pilot Rock (Ore.) Record.

Big Increase in 1908 Crops

West Texas Farmers Rejoice Over Conditions

ABILENE, Texas, March 28.—The crop situation, always the most important issue in West Texas, is the most promising for ten years. Farmers are beginning the season with several advantages which were lacking in years previous. Recent rains have put the ground in splendid condition in Taylor, Jones, Nolan, Callahan and Shackelford counties, while last year there was too much moisture at this time and a drouth to follow.

Farmers are from two to three weeks earlier with corn and the acreage has been increased from 20 to 50 per cent. Not only in corn but larger yields of cotton, oats, wheat, barley, alfalfa and fruits. Planters are diversifying, as urged by Commissioner of Agriculture Milner, as the most economical plan a farmer can follow. Where formerly as much cotton was raised as possible, now it has been cut down 10 to 20 per cent and the land given over to other crops. So if the price of cotton should be very low or the boll weevil play havoc, the other yields will assure the farmer profit.

Corn and alfalfa crops are increased to feed live stock, as more cattle and hogs are now being raised out here. The big increase in crops is partially due to the large number of settlers which arrived during the last few months. It is estimated that 5,000 from Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas came in recently to the four counties in this rich section, most of whom bought up good paying farms. The building of several new railroads will open new markets for farmers, giving both them and business men much encouragement. The Ballinger-Abilene road, running north and south, the Roby road and the Orient are three certain lines that will assuredly go thru.

RAISE TAX RATE IN CASTRO COUNTY

DIMMITT, Texas, March 28.—The commissioners' court met for the purpose of correcting the error which was made in making the bonds for the court house, the taxes were levied at the rate of 15 cents on \$100, that not being sufficient to carry the bonds until maturity.

The attorney general advised Judge Barber that at a called meeting the court could raise the taxes to 16½ cents and he would pass on bonds. This was done and papers will be forwarded to him at once.

WOMAN LOSES HOME

Fire Destroys Residence of Mrs. M. J. McKennan in Weatherford WEATHERFORD, Texas, March 28.—The residence of Mrs. M. J. McKennan, on West Spring street, burned yesterday. She was away from home at the time of the fire, which gained such headway before a stiff breeze that nothing was saved from the house. Loss was about \$1,500, insurance \$600.



See that the next cough remedy you buy is wrapped like this.

A GOOD NAME

EVERY one desires to establish for himself a good name, but it takes time to win the confidence of your fellow men. Truth and perseverance are the alternate rungs on the ladder of success, and he who reaches the top must make no false step.

There are hundreds of cough medicines with all sorts of names, each claiming to be the best, but the test of time will prove whether or not they have established the right to be called the best.

Careful selection of the drugs, intelligent and skillful compounding, the entire absence of opium, chloroform, or any other harmful ingredient, and the absolute purity of every article that goes into its composition, has built up and sustained its good name.

These are the things you should remember, and the next time you want a cough medicine, it is worth while to see that you get Chamberlain's and secure the virtues which a good name implies.



What It Costs

to Raise Stock

Kansas Agricultural College Gives Interesting Figures

A reader of the Drovers' Telegram recently inquired as to the cost of producing cattle and hogs. R. J. Kinzer, professor of animal husbandry of the Kansas Agricultural College, answered as follows:

In reply to your favor will say that it is a very difficult matter to give absolutely accurate figures on the cost of production of hogs and cattle, as you must realize, there is such a wide range of feeds that figures for one section would not be at all applicable to another. However, I have hurriedly figured on the cost of production of a 250-pound hog and I trust that these figures will be of some service to you.

Twenty-five sows, at \$25 each, would be an investment of \$625.
 Interest on investment for six months \$ 18.75
 Feed for sows from the time they are bred until pigs are weaned, which would necessarily be about 170 days..... 130.00
 Pasture 25.00
 Breeding fees 25.40
 Two per cent loss on sows..... 12.50
 Labor 50.40
 Interest on investment of houses, yards and repairs 25.00

Total cost of 125 pigs at eight weeks of age \$286.65
 Cost of single pigs at 8 weeks old 2.29
 Weight of pig at 8 weeks old, 30 pounds.
 Cost of feed and pasture for pigs 7.70

Making a total cost of a 250-pound hog 9.99

In arriving at these estimates I have figured two hours labor per day at 15c per hour, and I think that should be ample time for taking care of the hogs, and I figure \$500 investment in yards and houses, allowing 6 per cent interest and \$10 for repairs, I figured that a pig should weigh 30 pounds at eight weeks of age; on this basis you would have 220 pounds of pork yet to produce. An average from many of the experiment stations thruout the states, shows that 11 pounds of pork can be produced from a bushel of corn. Figure on a basis of 10 pounds to the bushel, which is very liberal, it would require 22 bushels bushels of corn to produce 220 pounds; this costing 35c per bushel, makes a total cost of a 250 pound hog \$9.99. I think that I have allowed a very liberal breeding fee, perhaps more than it would actually cost.

For the steer I figure that 25 cows at \$35 each cost \$875.

Interest on this investment for one year \$ 52.50
 Pasture first year 112.50
 Feed for 25 cows from January 1 to May 1, and from October 1 to January 1, for cows and calves 250.00
 Breeding fees 25.00
 One per cent loss on cows 8.75
 Ten per cent loss on calves 12.50

Total expense \$461.25
 Cost of each calf at approximately 8 months of age \$ 20.50
 Feed for calf for 4 months..... 7.40
 Pasture 3.00
 Grain for fattening 22.40
 Half ton of hay 2.50
 Interest on investment 1.00

Making steer cost, when weighing 1,250 pounds \$ 56.80

In arriving at these figures, I have gone on the supposition that the calves would drop in April or the first of May, making them 8 months old January 1, the following year, and that they will weigh approximately 500 pounds at this time. During the period from January 1 to May 1, they should gain 200 pounds more. I have allowed each calf a ton of hay in all and four pounds of grain per day for this period, which I think is amply sufficient. Then if they are on good pasture they should gain 200 more during the summer, especially if they are fed a little grain as soon as the grass begins to dry up. I have estimated that they would use a little over 60 bushels of corn, and they would possibly need a little hay late in the fall; allowing half a ton for this, and figuring at 6 per cent interest on the investment for ten

Advice to the Aged.

Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and bladder and TORPID LIVER.

Tutt's Pills



DR. J. H. TERRILL

Consult Dr. Terrill in Strictest Confidence if you are Suffering with any Chronic Pelvic Disease.

Anyone coming to Dallas for MEDICAL ATTENTION will make a great mistake if they fail to see Dr. Terrill and at least have a talk with him regarding their trouble before they decide who they will employ to treat them. You will find Dr. Terrill's office the best equipped, his laboratories the most extensive and complete in the city. You will also find that he takes the personal interest in your case that you rightfully expect, keeping all knowledge of your troubles absolutely secret. He will employ every available means known to medical science for the amelioration of your trouble and many methods exclusively his own which experience has taught him are invaluable advantage in effecting a permanent cure of your malady. Dr. Terrill will give you a careful, painstaking examination, using the Microscopic and X-Ray when necessary to obtain a perfect knowledge of your malady. This examination, also his advice, will cost you nothing and does not obligate you to take treatment of him if you are not convinced of his superior skill and ability and honest, conscientious desire to cure you and carry out all of his promises to you. Dr. Terrill does not claim to cure all, or to cure diseases that are incurable, but it is a fact that he has cured many diseased and discouraged men that had been pronounced incurable by other physicians. If Dr. Terrill accepts your case for treatment he will give you

A Legal Written Guarantee of a Permanent Cure!

Dr. Terrill has a copyright given him by the government for a remedy for LOST VITALITY and drains on the system which never fails to cure and will give \$1,000 for any case that he takes and fails to cure if the patient will follow his instructions. Dr. Terrill cures STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, SPECIFIC BLOOD POISON, ABNORMAL DEVELOPMENT, NERVOUS DEBILITY, EPILEPSY, RUPTURE, CATARRH, PILES, FISTULA FISSURE, ULCER and all chronic diseases of the Pelvic and Genito-Urinary Organs, Enlarged Prostate and Skin Diseases.

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DR. J. H. TERRILL

DALLAS --- TEXAS

TERRILL MEDICAL INSTITUTE

months, which would make the calf ready for market at about 18 months of age, gives me a total cost of \$56.80. You will perhaps notice that I have not included any item of labor in this case; I estimated that here the value of the manure would take care of the labor expense, also cover all expense of yards and sheds. If there is any point in this estimate that you do not fully understand, would be glad to try to make it clear, and I trust that we can be of service to you in the future.

Filling Space

I wonder what I'll write today
 To titillate my friends, for pay?
 I cannot write of spring apace,
 For she has gone and hid her face!
 Last night the snow came winging down

And blanketed my part of town
 When I arose and saw the stuff,
 I just let loose a lot of guff!
 Confound the snow! One cannot write
 Spring poems that will keep all night!
 I'm blamed if I will write of snow—
 I hate the sticky old stuff so!
 I've got to write tho, bless your soul—
 Last night I had to buy more coal!
 And now I've got to write to pay
 The coal man when he comes today.
 Tomorrow I must write a dress
 For wife—and a hat, I guess.
 And next day I must write some shirts—

The neck-band on my old one hurts!
 And all next week, both day and night,
 I've got to write things, gay and light—
 Say, if you think it's merely fun,
 You try this thing some day, by gun!
 Try writing out a ton of coal
 Or freeze to death! Upon my soul
 I then believe that you will be
 A wee bit easier on me!
 Ho, hum! I've written quite a string
 About not much of anything!
 You write some rot like this some time—

A bunch of drivel and some rhyme,
 And then you think how every day
 I have to do this thing for pay,
 And maybe you will heave a sigh.
 And sorter spare yer

Uncle By!

P. S.

What I have written is a joke—
 I'd rather do this thing than smoke!

Gimme Ten Cents' Worth

Our old college chum, Strickland W. Gilliam, has written and...

Amarillo Is Getting Ready to Entertain in April

AMARILLO, Texas, March 30.—Already preparations are being made in Amarillo to entertain the members of the Panhandle Cattle Raisers' Association, which meets there April 21, 22 and 23. The following committees have been appointed to arrange for entertainment:

Committee Appointments

The executive committee, consisting of Lee Bivins, J. H. Avery, B. T. Ware, William Harrell, J. T. Sneed Jr., L. A. Wells, John S. McKnight, George S. Williams appointed at the meeting of the executive committee of the association at its meeting here last week, has made appointments for the various citizens' committees as follows:
 Transportation Committee—J. B. Simmons, A. B. Spencer, J. H. Avery, R. A. Morris, L. A. Wells.
 Finance Committee—Lee Bivins, L. A. Wells, J. H. Patton, H. Joe Isaacs, A. G. Boyce, W. H. Fuqua, B. T. Ware.
 Advertising Committee—P. E. Boesen, H. Joe Isaacs, E. L. Dohoney, Lon D. Marrs.
 Rooming Committee—Fred Horsbrugh, Jack Hull, Felix Franklin, M. C. Raley, W. B. Patter, who will select assistants as needed.
 Decoration Committee—John McKnight, F. A. White, Tom L. Miller, A. Eberstadt.
 Music Committee—George Williams, John McKnight.
 Ball Committee—George Williams, J. H. Avery, John McKnight.
 Entertainment Committee—H. B. Sanborn, J. R. Bowman, B. L. Stringfellow, Ray Wheatley, B. C. D. Bynum.
 Ladies' Entertainment Committee—Mmes. Lee Bivins, B. T. Ware, J. L. Smith, J. B. Sneed, E. J. Dhooney, A. V. Curtis, John McKnight, Henry C. Harding, who are authorized to select

T. Sneed, J. H. Avery, William Harrell, B. T. Ware, L. A. Wells, George S. Williams, John McKnight.

RAIN HELPS CROPS

Denton Downpour Worth Thousands of Dollars

DENTON, Texas, March 30.—Denton farmers say that the rain is worth thousands of dollars to Denton county and that nothing could have been better for the crops now than the moisture that has been received.

Lately there have been signs of rust in the wheat, and it is said that the rain will eliminate this danger and cause the plant to grow better.

Corn will also be benefited and all other crops will be brightened up.

Most young fellows find it easier to ask the woman than the father.

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Everything of a banking nature entrusted to our care receives our best attention. We shall be glad to have a share of your business.

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS

NATIONAL BANK

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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.

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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.

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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.

Veronica's Captive

BY E. K. PUNSHION. (Copyright by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Pride made a brave stand, but at last it gave way, and Veronica slipped to the head of the stairs.

"Andrews!" she called softly. "Are you there?"

"Eh, miss, is that you?" came a sleepy voice. "Lor! I believe I should have been asleep in another moment."

Veronica gave a little gasp at this. That anyone should sleep under such conditions—they two alone in the house and a storm howling outside—appeared to her very marvelous.

"I'm not frightened, either, Andrews," she remarked presently.

"I think I'll go to bed, miss."

"Oh, will you?" said Veronica in a dismayed tone.

"Yes, miss."

"If you are at all nervous, Andrews, you can come and sit with me in the drawing room."

"Lor! miss, if you like," said Andrews cheerfully.

"It was just such a night as this," she remarked cheerfully, as a particularly wild gust of wind drove the rain rattling against the window panes, "as I remember my aunt Jessica Elizabeth telling how two poor lone women had their throats cut by—"

"Oh, Andrews!" screamed Veronica; "don't."

"It is quite true, miss," said Andrews in an injured tone; "my aunt Jessica Elizabeth saw the blood—"

"Andrews!" said Veronica, desperately, as she tried in vain to keep her teeth from chattering, "how is your rheumatism?"

"Which it is bad enough," said Andrews, gloomily, a little surprised at the change of subject. "That there shooting pain in my left arm—and Andrews went on in full flood till, all of a sudden, they heard quite distinctly a heavy footstep on the gravel path just below the window."

Veronica hastily extinguished the lamp, as they heard the footsteps pause for a moment and then go on again.

"Oh, miss, miss," said Andrews weeping, "if we are to be killed and

murdered, let it be in the light, miss."

"Father told me once," explained Veronica, "that was the best thing to do, because then the burglar can't see you, and you can see him if he has a lantern."

Gathering up her skirts and slipping off her shoes, Veronica crept to the head of the short flight of stairs that led to the kitchen. Andrews had left the lamp burning, and by its dim light Veronica saw a man crawling in thru the window. She held her breath in deadly terror while the intruder wriggled his way on to a table and thence to the ground. She wondered whether he would go away quietly if she offered him everything of value in the house. Meanwhile the intruder turned up the lamp, so that she had a good look at him.

She saw that he was both young and good-looking, with crisp, curly hair, frank gray eyes, and an open, pleasant countenance.

"Now the first thing," observed the stranger aloud, "is to get something to eat."

He walked straight to the pantry and, with a sudden leap of the heart, Veronica saw that he was fairly inside and that the key was in the lock on the outside.

"Dare I?" she thought. "Oh, I daren't. I daren't;" but none the less she darted swiftly across the kitchen and clutched the door handle, banged the door, turned the key and tearing it out flung it far away.

"Oh, Andrews!" she screamed, "I've got him, I've got him!"

From within the pantry came a low whistle of dismay. Then silence, broken only by Veronica's sobbing.

"I've locked him up in the pantry. Come down and bring father's big—loaded—gun with you," called Veronica, pronouncing the last few words very loudly and distinctly, and at the same time making desperate faces at Andrews for fear she should proclaim that there was no such thing in the house.

"Excuse me," said a meek voice thru the key hole of the pantry door, "may

I explain?"

"Certainly not," said Veronica; "not on any account."

"But if you will just listen for one moment," pleaded the meek voice.

"If you just say a word," she announced, "I'll fire this big gun thru the keyhole."

"You are jolly rough on a fellow," said the voice, and Veronica almost thought she heard a sound remotely like a chuckle. "May I have something to eat?"

She made no reply, and presently sounds that reached her showed the prisoner was making good use of his opportunities.

Presently she began to entertain a feeling of some compunction as she saw a little trickle of water issuing from beneath the door and remembered how extremely wet his clothes had been.

"He'll catch his death of cold," she said to Andrews.

"A good job, too," said Andrews, with an audible sniff.

"He had rather a nice face," observed Veronica. "I daresay he wouldn't really have hurt us."

Andrews sniffed again.

"Are you very wet?" inquired Veronica, tapping on the pantry door.

"It's not what I call exactly a dry night," observed the prisoner.

"Well, I am going to give you a change of things," announced Veronica. "We will put them thru the little square window in the wall."

"That's awfully good of you," said the captive gratefully.

"Only mind," added Veronica in her deep voice, "I have still got my big loaded gun."

Grumbling, Andrews departed to obtain the necessary apparel from the room of Veronica's father; but had scarcely gone when she was back again, trembling in every limb, her face ashen.

"Dear Lord have mercy on our souls," she said; "there's two more of 'em in the dining room."

"What do you mean?" stammered Veronica.

"There's two more burglars in the dining room," groaned Andrews, "for the lamp is lit and I hear 'em talkin' and plannin' how to murder us. Oh! our throats 's as good as cut already."

Veronica crept to the foot of the stairs and heard, indeed, a low murmur of voices and saw a gleam of light from the dining room. Her heart almost stopped beating and her tongue literally clung to the roof of her mouth till a persistent knocking at the pantry door forced itself on her attention.

"Excuse me," said the captive's voice, "is anything wrong?"

"Oh, I had forgotten you," said Veronica despairingly; "it's only some

they were already.

"I didn't want to frighten you," he remarked apologetically. "Where are these burglars?"

"In the dining room," she answered.

"Then may I trouble you for the poker?" he asked, and taking it he ran swiftly up the stairs, with Veronica hard at his heels.

They burst together into the dining room, where two mild-faced elderly people were having some wine and biscuits.

"Father! Mother!" screamed Veronica, wildly, from the background.

"Dear me," said the elderly gentleman, "we thought you had gone to bed, Veronica. Captain Forestier, is that you? This is an unexpected pleasure, but why are you endeavoring to hide that poker behind you?"

"Captain Forestier!" gasped Veronica. "It's not; it's a burglar I have had locked up in the pantry, and I thought you were burglars, too. Oh, mother!"

Then she burst into tears, while her father looked in mild inquiry at Captain Forestier. But he recognized Veronica's father as a Mr. Lathom, whom he had several times met in the company of his uncle.

"You see," he said, "my uncle, Mr. Copping, used to live here."

"I took the cottage over from him three months back," said Mr. Lathom.

"I was coming down to pay him a visit," continued Captain Forestier, "but my bicycle broke down and I was late getting here. Just as I arrived I saw the light go out in the room uncle used to use as a bedroom, so I thought that instead of knocking him up on such a wild night, I would just camp out in the kitchen. I was in the pantry getting something to eat when Miss Lathom appeared and locked me in. Of course, I guessed at once how badly I had put my foot in it."

"Dear me," said Mr. Lathom, "we ourselves returned rather unexpectedly, as my wife thought Veronica might be nervous at being alone so much. So she locked you in the pantry, eh?"

Then he began to chuckle. "Well you must stay the night now, captain," he continued, "and, Veronica, you will have to try to make amends to your prisoner."

"It was my fault," said Forestier hastily.

"He never was my prisoner," said Veronica, "for he could have got out any time he liked."

"But he didn't like," said Forestier in a low tone under cover of the laughter that Mr. and Mrs. Lathom had been politely endeavoring to repress. "I am quite content to remain your captive all my life, for you are the pluckiest girl I ever knew."

"Oh, but you are not free," said

350 ACRES CHOICE SUGAR PLANTATION

:-: The Jack of Hearts :-:

BY RICHARD BRANNSTEIN. (Copyright, by Daily Story Publishing Company.)

Like a rose shut in a book
In which pure women may not look,
For its base pages claim control
To crush the flower within the soul.
—Rossetti.

A Poor Clown dressed as a Jack of Hearts; a Kiralfy Ballet Girl; a Man who had lost the power of loving, and a Woman wearing gloves of scarlet—these belong to my story.

Twenty-odd clowns, 500 ballet girls, and tier after tier of loges crowded with humans—these have no part in my story, having each and all, like the rest of us, stories of their own.

But they are, on my page, fused into one by the blare and trumpeting of circus music and the damp odor of tan-bark, as the great canvas-covered arena of Madison Square Garden is filled with the gaudy radiance of a shifting, music-obeying ballet.

Suddenly, amid fresh trumpeting, a sudden change in music, a fresh detachment of dancers comes fluttering out of a canvas gateway. It is gay in wild rose—yellow and jaunty with buoyant ribbons of pale green. Among them is one noticeable for extreme youth and a certain crude beauty. She takes her primitive steps with the awkward grace of a child. She is a common little thing, her freckles being covered with grease-paint, and her round, wide-open eyes heavily lined.

And with the ballet in its green and gold comes a detachment of droll clowns, cleverly gotten up as a pack of cards.

In a lower box a Woman leans with cold eyes to watch their absurdities. Her hair is massed about her little head like coils of pale gold snakes. She is in white, but her restless hands, with which she gesticulates as she talks, are covered with gloves of scarlet. Over her shoulder leans a Man, whose heavy-lidded eyes watch nonchalantly the girl of the ballet.

Five hundred coryphees grouped as a mammoth flower, and under the box where the Man and Woman sit, a human atom poses as the extreme point of one of the petals. Balancing, swaying, ill at ease, startled into fresh mistakes by the attention she excites, the Girl glances upward, and looks stupidly into their faces.

Between them comes tumbling abruptly a clown dressed as a Jack of

Hearts! His eyes gleam, shy and cunning, thru the ghastly white of his make-up.

And then the ballet witches, spreads and palpitates into the semblance of a glittering star, but for some unreasonable reason, the eyes of the Man and of the Woman follow the Girl with careless interest.

"Little simpleton!" murmurs the Woman.

"Pretty simpleton!" corrects the Man with emphasis.

"I'll take her home with me to supper," suggests she, rubbing her gloves softly.

"And why?" asks he of the heavy-lidded eyes.

"Caprice! A fancy to see what these animals are like; she is like a kitten. She purred when I caught her eyes."

"Kittens scratch."

"Not if one strokes their fur well."

"Or—grow to be cats."

"Thanks." Her face clouds as she watches him.

"Oh—as you like," he continues, yawning behind his hand discreetly.

Just then two other men entered the box, and the Woman turned to them. But the Man followed the Girl with his glance, so like an unholy caress.

And vaulting, grimacing, tumbling, came and went the clown dressed as a Jack of Hearts.

"Like a rose shut in a book, in which pure women may not look," quoted the Man with the weary face in the box, as he watched the Girl of the innocent face. For he was of the artistic temperament and somewhat of a poet.

But the Clown, who had no poetry in his soul, but only a poorly cooked dinner in his stomach, followed his glance, until he also noticed the Girl. "Oh, ho!" said the clown, and turned a few handspings in an absent-minded way.

For he had not a particle of delicacy, being a very vulgar sort of a fellow, given more to drink than was desirable. And emotions with him generally evolved themselves into tumbling of some kind. Besides, he had never heard of Rossetti.

The next figure of the ballet was the last. In it the dancers carried iron hoops which were hung as with glowing jewels, with small illuminated globes, while all were entangled in fires of fantastic hues which were burned by men in the upper balconies.

And still that sturdy, womanly little figure, the New Girl in the ballet, with the round, freckled baby face covered with paint, marched and counter-marched quite bravely with the rest.

And the Woman with the scarlet gloves saw that her companion still found her worth watching. She smiled, hesitated, then scribbled with a tiny pencil a few words, an address on a slip of the program. Tearing one glove from her hand with a reckless gesture, she crowded the bit of paper into the middle finger.

When the Girl of the ballet passed the box again, the Woman leaned far over, smiled and dropped the glove—

Into the hands of the clown dressed as a Jack of Hearts.

He was an absurd fellow that clown. He fumbled the glove, clasped it to his breast; he even kissed it. Finally, he robbed it. So he was a thief, you see, as well as a clown and a Jack of Hearts. He was really droll, and all laughed, even the Girl to whom he presented it at last.

For there was a scarcely perceptible break in the ranks of figurantes, and after that one of them carried something as red as blood in one plump hand which grasped so firmly the iron hoop-hung with swaying fairy lamps.

The Clown grinned beneath his paint and tumbled on his way. He only knew the Girl as he knew the 493 others in the ballet.

About six months later the Clown read in a penny paper of an auction which had been held in a house on a fine street. Enormous sums had been paid for trifles. A ribbon had been sold for enough to pay his salary for a month; an inkwell had brought a little fortune, and a Scarlet Glove, of \$100. The woman was dead and various admirers had bought her effects, for, in a way, she had been famous. It was repeated of her—recalled incidentally in connection with her death—that she had been responsible for the suicide of a man who had been inconsiderate enough to blow out his brains in her drawing room.

And she had sighed as she had said: "After all, one may buy a new car-pet."

When the Clown read it, he stared, shifted a quid of tobacco from one cheek to the other and took from a small, greasy book an address scribbled upon a bit of program. He then compared it with that given in the paper.

"How queer things turn out!" he said, in a more laconic than elegant manner.

Having no poetry in his soul that

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a poet, he quoted from Swinburne's "Felise:"

"No diver brings up love again
Dropped once, my beautiful Felise
In such cold seas."

And then he also went his way and forgot.

As for the Girl of the ballet, she never forgot; for, to forget, it is necessary first to know.

But a spider with wicked, spiteful eyes is busy at night weaving a dusty web in the Girl's humble, stuffy, little room. He lives over behind a bit of cracked looking glass, and is spinning silken threads from it to where just above on the plaster is pinned the scarlet glove of a wanton.

And I have every reason to believe that the fussy angel, who is generally supposed to carry a pen behind his ear, has at some time made an entry within the book which may or may not resemble this:

"Saved by Sam Branigan—tumbler—Jack of Hearts—clown to Barnum's circus, one common woman's soul."

"P. S.—To be remembered later."

Cutting Alfalfa In West Texas

Yield in Toyah Valley Reported Ton to Acre

Reports just received from the Toyah valley are to the effect that the first cutting of alfalfa is being made. Some ten days ago Mrs. J. M. Moore, who owns a 200-acre alfalfa patch, harvested a ton to the acre, which found a ready sale at \$13 per ton.

The Toyah Valley Land company, located in Fort Worth, this week closed up a deal for a section of irrigable land in Toyah valley, near Saragosa, to W. R. Baughman of Elk City, Okla. Mr. Baughman left Saturday over the Texas & Pacific with a carload of household goods, and stated that he was on his way to erect a handsome residence on his land and would prepare the entire section for seeding of alfalfa this fall. He further stated that he considered his purchase one of the best he has ever made, and he believes that there is a greater future in the valley than in any section of Texas that he knows of.

There are seeded in the valley now several thousand acres of very fine alfalfa. Many new orchards and vineyards have been put out this spring, new canals dug, and thousands of acres of new land prepared for this year's crop, and the outlook, Mr. Sargent, the manager of the Toyah Valley Land company, says is much better than any anticipated on account of the stringency of the times.

Good rains have fallen during the past week from the Pecos river west to El Paso, which will put the range in excellent condition, and almost insure to the dry farmer a crop without ir-

Mr. Jones says that the Anson plant will be improved and made much better and he promises that our people shall have better service than heretofore.

LAWTON, Okla., March 28.—John and William Thomas, charged with murdering Dr. F. D. Beauchamp of Hobart in this city Jan. 15, were acquitted by a jury today.

Beauchamp killed Charles Thomas, a brother of the defendants, Feb. 15, 1907. A few months prior to that date Dr. Beauchamp, returning from a midnight trip to the country, found another man's clothing in his wife's room. He telephone Charles Thomas, the owner, to come after them and promised to spare his life if he would leave the country. Thomas did so, but returned a few months later.

They met on a train and Beauchamp shot Thomas to death. Beauchamp was out on bond awaiting trial when he was killed at the depot here by the brothers of the man he slew.

AUSTIN.—T. B. Love, commissioner of insurance and banking, left for Dallas last night and will attend the Bailey meeting at Fort Worth Saturday.

Wants All To Know--

Roding, Ga., Sept. 12, 1906.
MESSRS. E. C. DE WITT & CO.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Yours of the 6th to hand. In reply will say, most assuredly use my letter in any way you see fit for the benefit of the suffering. I will answer all correspondence as to my own case. I recommend KODOL to all I hear grumbling about their stomachs, and have bought many their first bottle. All that is required is a trial of KODOL. It talks for itself.

Yours very truly,
O. N. CORNELL

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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.

AGENTS WANTED — 16x20 crayon portraits 40 cents, frames 10 cents and up, sheet pictures, 1 cent each. You can make 400 profit or \$36 per week. catalogue and samples free. Frank W. Williams Company, 1208 W. Taylor st., Chicago, Ill.

EGGS from full blood single comb Rhode Island Reds; prize winning stock; \$2 for 15 eggs, warranted to be fertile; also eggs from single comb Brown Leghorns; \$1 for 15; prize winning stock. M. Hill, Meridian, Roscoe county, Texas.

WANTED to make a contract to grass from 1 to 5 cars of stock cattle or cows in Chickasaw nation. Will give personal attention to same. Box 152, Guthrie, Okla.

WANTED—Position by young lady as companion to elderly couple or governess exchanged. Address or call 1305 Ernest of one or two children. Refer—East Weatherford. Old phone 3904.

thing to do with the mythical Cheshire animal?

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Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Col. Poole's Column

It has been a long time since I sat down to have a pleasant chat by way of the pencil with my many friends, readers of The Stockman-Journal. All extended to me the right hand of fellowship and a hearty greeting everywhere I met them, both ladies and gentlemen, all of which I appreciate very much. Yes, it makes a fellow feel good to know that he has some warm friends, even if he is a little ancient in years and a pauper.

I entered into a contract with myself a long time ago to try and enjoy life every day as I go along, but I find it darned hard to do so when the old grippe gets a firm grasp on me and does not turn loose for five or six months. This is the only reason I have to offer you readers of The Journal for such a long silence. I am getting on my feet again and hope to have many more pleasant chats thru The Journal. No man appreciates his friends more than I, and especially you, ladies. I presume I was born that way; just can't help loving you, ladies. If there were no women left in the world I would say, "Come and get me, too; I do not care to live any longer."

We have had plenty of rain in old Parker county this spring, and everything is lovely. Grass is fine; better than for many years at this season of the year. Stock have all shed and are as slick as a ribbon and are getting fat at a rapid rate. Farmers are all smiling, having finished planting corn and the most of it up and growing nicely. Wheat and oats look fine and are promising a bumper crop.

Most of the gardens are promising and are far advanced for this time of year. I have in quite an extensive garden for a town man, including peas, potatoes, lettuce, cabbage, onions, radishes, beets, parsnips, cucumbers and canteloupes, which are all up and growing nicely. I expect to get fat again this summer, provided my better half does not balk on me and refuse to do the balance of the work. I have spaded it all and planted, and now I maintain it is her time to get busy and finish up all the balance of the work. I would not give a snap for a woman that could not take the hoe and cultivate two acres of garden truck; after all the land was well prepared and planted.

But you know, Mr. Editor, sometimes the women get it into their heads that is what they have a hubby for, and I find it a hard matter to convince one that she is dead wrong when she gets such a foolish notion in her head. I find it better when mine takes such a stand to meekly obey her wishes. If a fellow does not, it is so handy for them to have the biscuits burned, meat fried into a crisp, coffee smoked, the milk all sour, the bed not made up and supper put off until 9 o'clock; no breakfast at all, and misery on all sides. Thunder and blazes, boys, I had rather work two such crops as this than to be caught in such a jack pot as this. I make a smile when my better half tells me to get a move on myself, to move

see or hear of a harsh word from any one.

Now, boys, I shall expect to meet you at the Amarillo convention, April 21, and will only levy one dollar as your assessment to The Stockman-Journal. Bye, bye for this time.

C. C. POOLE,
Ajedo, Parker county, Texas.

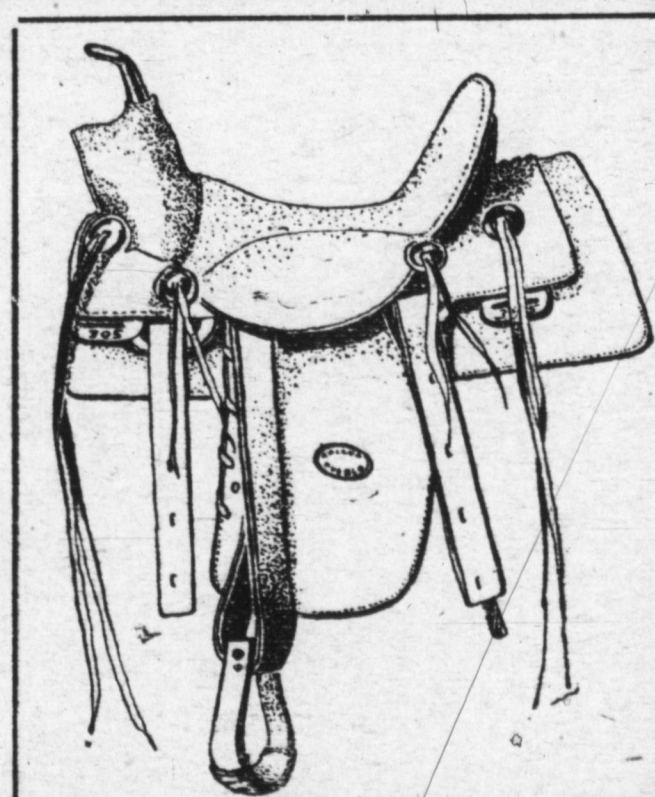
Cat Laughter

What was the origin of the phrase, "Enough to make a cat laugh?" The

question comes from a correspondent whose curiosity on the point has been revived by the cartoon in the London Daily Chronicle. Dr. Murray's dictionary notices only "enough to make a cat speak," which is explained as signifying something extraordinary, especially something very good to drink. "Old liquor able to make a cat speak," is quoted from an early eighteenth century source, and there-with Stephano's remark to Caliban is compared: "Open your mouth; here is that which will give language to you, cat." Miss Squeers' maid-servant said that only to see Miss Squeers' friend, Miss Price, toss her head was "enough to make a tomcat talk French grammar." But even that is not exactly laughing. Has it any-



GALLOP IN THE FAMOUS GALLUP SADDLE



The Standard
OF THE WORLD

Our new 1908 line of Cattleman's Saddles comprises many styles, and every grade that's good enough for cattlemen's service.

**It's the Biggest and Best Line of Saddles
on the Market, as it Has Been for Years**

Big money's worth at every price. Our splendidly equipped modern factory, operated under skillful management, keeps cost low and quality high. Men wanting to buy the best designed, best made Saddles that human ingenuity can produce from the choicest materials that money can buy, should order direct from us, if their dealers will not furnish our goods. Catalogue free

Weekly Review Livestock Market

A moderate expansion has been noticed in Fort Worth the past week in cattle receipts, while hogs also show a good gain.

Beef Steers—Another remarkable week has been had in the beef steer trade and the advance of the week previous has been more than duplicated.

Stockers and Feeders—Steers of a feeder class continue to show strength in value, while the light stocker grades are fully up to last week's closing quotations.

Butcher Stock—On the canner class the market closes the week fully 35c to 40c lower, leaving those grades about where they were before the excitement began.

Calves—Fat calves of strong to heavy weight and well fleshed yearling stock advances from 15c to 25c, while all other grades are about steady with continued light receipts.

Hogs—Hog values have made a very sharp advance this week and at the extreme close Saturday prices on all grades excepting pig stock were 60c to 80c above the Saturday before.

Sheep—The sheep market shows a strong undertone and receipts have been larger than recently, tho only fair.

Prices for the week: Steers—Top. Bulk. Monday \$6.00 \$4.40@4.90 Tuesday 4.90 4.50@4.65 Wednesday 6.00 4.50@5.00 Thursday 6.35 4.40@5.50 Friday 6.00 4.25@5.00 Saturday 5.00 @...

Cows and Heifers—Monday 3.80 2.75@3.60 Tuesday 4.25 2.80@3.75 Wednesday 4.10 2.75@3.60 Thursday 5.00 2.50@3.65 Friday 5.00 2.40@3.50

Calves—Monday 4.50 2.85@3.80 Tuesday 4.50 2.60@4.25 Wednesday 4.85 3.00@4.65 Thursday 4.50 2.50@3.40

Hogs—Top. Bulk. Monday \$5.05 \$4.80 @4.95 Tuesday 5.05 4.90 @5.00 Wednesday 5.12 4.95 @5.07 1/2 Thursday 5.30 5.00 @5.17 1/2 Friday 5.55 5.30 @5.35 Saturday 5.75 5.62 1/2 @5.70

Receipts for the week by days were as follows: Cattle. Clvs. Hgs. Shp.H. & M. Monday 3,462 280 4,545 967 81 Tuesday 2,195 66 3,497 2 7 Wednesday 2,960 353 4,350 60 1 Thursday 2,780 37 3,310 114 45 Friday 2,840 11 2,052 500 131 Saturday 950 1,350 22

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

Table with 3 columns: Last week, Week before, Year ago. Rows for Cattle, Calves, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and mules.

Receipts for the year to date, compared with the corresponding periods in 1907 and 1908:

Table with 3 columns: 1908, 1907, 1906. Rows for Cattle, Calves.

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.

NELSON-DRAUGHON BUSINESS College

Table with 3 columns: Hogs, Sheep, Horses-mules. Values for 1908, 1907, 1906.

Supplies of horses and mules have been light for the week. The trade on horses has shown a moderately active tone, while the mule market has been quiet.

Single Shipments—Charles Kaufman, Dallas, Texas; pair horses; W. R. Baughman, Pecos, Texas, four mules; Waters-Pierce Oil Company, Cisco, Texas, pair mules; J. A. Gill, Otto, Texas, one horse; A. W. Ellis, Crockett, Texas, pair mules; Sherman Transfer Company, Sherman, Texas, one horse; W. L. Scott, Dorchester, Texas, three mules; A. K. Parker, Red Oak, Texas, four horses; C. N. Thompson, Maypearl, Texas, one horse; S. R. Ramsey, Athens, Texas, one stallion.

Ruling Prices, Horses and Mules—Mules, 13 1/2 to 14 hands, \$65 to \$110; 14 to 14 1/2 hands, \$85 to \$125; 14 1/2 to 15 hands, extra, \$110 to \$140; 14 1/2 to 15 hands, \$125 to \$165; 15 to 15 1/2 hands, \$120 to \$175; 15 1/2 to 16 3/4 hands, \$175 to \$225; 15 1/2 to 16 3/4 hands, \$215 to \$300. Horses: Heavy draft, 1,300 to 1,500, \$145 to \$200; heavy draft, fancy, \$185 to \$225; medium draft, 1,150 to 1,300, \$140 to \$175; chunks, 1,000 to 1,150, \$125 to \$160; medium, \$75 to \$125; common, \$50 to \$75.

MONDAY'S RECEIPTS. Cattle 5,450, Calves 950, Hogs 4,250, Sheep 255, Horses and mules 45.

The high prices in the early part of last week were expected to start a movement of cattle to market in excess of recent runs, but few if any of the commission men looked for the rush that came in today.

Beef Steers

Of the big run, south Texas supplied more than half. About 130 cars were of steers, and 115 of these were grassers from the south.

Stockers and Feeders

With so large a supply to select from, of good killing quality, packers were not invading the field of the feeder and stocker buyers today.

Butcher Cows

The cow supply was comparatively light, totaling about 1,100. The quality was not up to the late average, fed stuff being scarce.

Simpson-Eddystone Prints advertisement featuring an image of a woman in a dress and text describing the quality and history of the prints.

more than two months. A few loads were of good veal quality, but most of the offerings was of fair to common quality.

Bulls A liberal supply of bulls came in, eight full loads and the usual proportion in mixed shipments, and sales were generally 10c to 15c lower.

Hogs Tho the run of hogs was one of the heaviest of the year, there was no halt in the upward movement of the market. Receipts reached 4,100 head, of which only one load and a part of a load were from Texas.

Sheep A bunch of 150 head of drive-in wethers sold at \$5.25. The market was considered steady with last week's closing level.

MONDAY'S SALES

Table for Monday's Sales: Steers. Columns: No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price.

Cows

Table for Monday's Sales: Cows. Columns: No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price.

Heifers

Table for Monday's Sales: Heifers. Columns: No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price.

Bulls

Table for Monday's Sales: Bulls. Columns: No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price.

Calves

Table for Monday's Sales: Calves. Columns: No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price.

Hogs

Table for Monday's Sales: Hogs. Columns: No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price.

Pigs

Table for Monday's Sales: Pigs. Columns: No., Ave., Price.

Grain

Quotations today on the Chicago Board of Trade for grain and provisions were as follows:

Table of grain quotations for Chicago. Columns: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Ribs. Sub-columns: Open, High, Low, Close.

Kansas City Cash Grain

KANSAS CITY, Mar. 28.—The closing prices of grain on the Kansas City Board of Trade are as follows:

Table of Kansas City cash grain prices. Columns: Wheat, Corn, Oats. Sub-columns: No., Price.

Kansas City Options

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

Table of Kansas City options prices. Columns: Wheat, Corn. Sub-columns: May, July, Price.

St. Louis Options

ST. LOUIS, Mar. 30.—Options on the Merchants' Exchange closed today as follows:

Table of St. Louis options prices. Columns: Wheat, Corn. Sub-columns: May, July, Price.

St. Louis Cash Wheat

ST. LOUIS, Mar. 30.—Cash wheat on the Merchants' Exchange closed today as follows:

Table of St. Louis cash wheat prices. Columns: No., Price.

New Orleans Cotton Quotations

Table of New Orleans cotton quotations. Columns: NEW ORLEANS, March 30. Sub-columns: Open, High, Low, Close.

New York Cotton Quotations

Table of New York cotton quotations. Columns: NEW YORK, March 30. Sub-columns: Open, High, Low, Close.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 27.—Adjutant General Newton received a telegram today from the war department at Washington in which it was stated that the federal army...

LIVE STOCK GOSSIP

San Antonio is to have a horse show May 13, 14 and 15.

The Chicago Livestock exchange has sent a committee to Washington to work in the interests of the Culberson-Smith car service bill.

Colorado lambs brought \$8.20 on the Chicago market last week. Rather an effective argument for the value of sugar beet pulp as sheep feed.

Milton Zimmerman, a pioneer in the Chicago livestock commission trade, is dead at the age of 57 years. For many years he was associated with the late Hank Mallory.

Concrete is cheap and a square flooring for the manure pile will save its cost the first season. Build a shed roof over the pile to keep off rain and the value of the manure as a fertilizer will be increased nearly one-third.

Try a patch of peanuts this year, for hog feed if nothing else. And don't forget to have the hogs to feed the peanuts to.

In many parts of north Texas corn is now far enough advanced for the rows to be visible. The season is several weeks ahead of last year.

H. M. Pegues, an Odessa stockman, was in Fort Worth Saturday. Stock is in fine shape and grass is coming nicely.

Mr. Wiley and George Chamberlain of Brown county have been buying steer yearlings the past week, paying from \$9 to \$12.50 each.—San Saba Star.

J. M. Crawford of Childress was in Fort Worth Saturday. He says it is dry, but the grass is growing nicely and stock is doing well. All of the stockmen are in good spirits and think the outlook is bright.

R. F. Weddington of Eastland county was a visitor at the Bailey meeting in Fort Worth Saturday. "Stock is in better shape than it has been for years. A good many cattle have already shed." Mr. Weddington shipped four loads of top steers March 27 to Oklahoma.

Bud Moore has gone to Falls City to ship out a bunch of yearlings to the W. A. Allen & Co. ranch, after which he will be busy gathering the cattle sold to Matt Courtney, and which will be shipped to Oklahoma.—San Antonio Express.

Captain S. B. Burnett left today for his ranch in King county, from whence he proposes to transport his yearling stock to the Panhandle country for grazing purposes. The stock is now located on what is known as the Dixon Creek ranch.

Under an indictment charging violation of the federal banking laws, John A. Wishard has been arrested at Omaha. The indictment was returned by the federal grand jury at Marshall, Texas. Wishard is said to be heavily interested in the cattle business in Texas.

How fast cattle move on live stock trains is always an interesting topic for the live stock shipper. Just now the Iron Mountain-Missouri Pacific is making considerable fuss over a record breaking run from Encinal, Texas, to the National yards, East St. Louis. The distance was 1,035 miles and deducting ten hours for feeding and water, the average time made was fifteen miles an hour. There are plenty of Texas stockmen who can talk eloquently of runs averaging fifteen miles a day.

Nebraska is worried over the action of the bureau of animal industry placing the whole state under quarantine on account of itch and mange in cattle. Some time ago Governor Sheldon issued a proclamation placing the western counties under quarantine and declaring the eastern counties free from the disease, but the government bureau does not see it that way. Now Governor Sheldon is busy trying to have the quarantine order modified.

"I believe from now on it is time to be an optimist and from now on the pessimist will lose," says J. Ogden Armour. If Mr. Armour will continue advancing the price of cattle, Texas stockmen will guarantee to keep the supply of optimism up to all the requirements of the situation.

J. J. Henderson, a prominent cattleman of Odessa, Texas, was at market yesterday with four cars of yearling steers and calves which sold at \$4.55, averaging 409 pounds. Mr. Henderson is past 70 years of age, but is remarkably preserved for his age and still takes active interest in live stock affairs, especially those pertaining to the Long Star state. He was highly

den for family use. It will make a business man out of him and help a long ways in his education.

Colonel Sam Hunt has about 800 head of steers in Oklahoma and Texas, but he expects to have the "hull" of them on Oklahoma grass before long. He makes no secret of the fact that he will make an effort to get them ready for market about a month earlier than anybody else. Everybody else is trying to do the same thing.—San Antonio Express.

J. K. Zimmerman, former owner of the Shoobar ranch and cattle interests in Hall county, Texas, and who recently disposed of his interests to Ed F. Swift, has returned from Hall county, where he went to straighten out titles to the property. He reports that the farming and live stock interests in that section of the country are in the best of conditions.

John B. Pope, a prominent cattleman of Clarendon, who recently disposed of his home in that city, arrived here today from a visit to Mexico. He said: "That country does not appeal to me, inasmuch as life is too short to undertake to develop it. Regardless of my land interests in the Panhandle country, I propose to purchase a home in Fort Worth and see that my children are educated in the right manner."

It is learned by a bundle of papers received at this office that Will F. Baum has launched a new morning paper at Corpus Christi, Texas. Mr. Baum is a well known figure in live-stock newspaper circles. He was the founder of the Chicago Live Stock World and is one of the men who pushed that paper to a phenomenal success. He could hand T. Roosevelt pointers on strenuousness, and his new paper, the Corpus Christi Herald, spells "success" from caption to the amen corner.—St. Joseph Journal.

Secretary H. E. Crowley of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas says those inspectors who had been relieved during the winter months have resumed their former positions. Following changes have been made: R. H. Muir is appointed inspector at Clarendon to succeed T. H. Pyle; D. S. Fox of Kingsville appointed inspector for the territory covered by the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico railroad to succeed W. B. Shelton of Refugio; J. R. Hewitt of San Angelo appointed inspector of the San Angelo district to succeed J. F. Treadwell; Frank N. Canton of Fairfax, Okla., has resigned and his successor will be announced later.

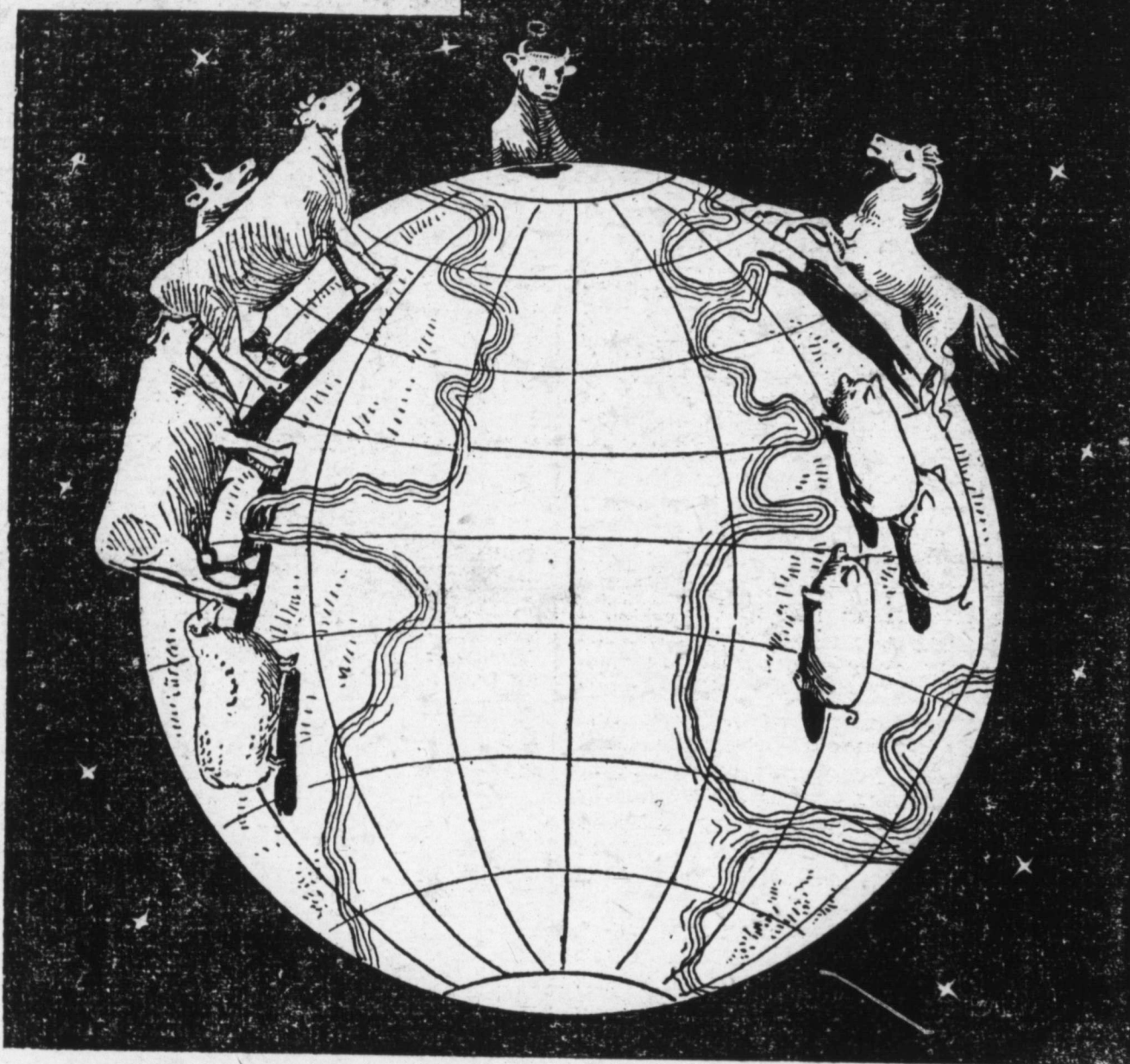
Many old Colorado homesteaders who took up land under the 160-acre act are complaining at the terms of the proposed new homestead law which increases the size of an entry to 320 acres. The principal complaint is made in the eastern portion of the state. S. W. Smith, an old homesteader, says: "The law, if passed, will work a great injustice upon the old-time homesteader and pioneers of the country. We have our 160 acres, but to take up the remaining quarter we must take it up contiguous to our present holdings. This is almost impossible, as things now stand. Most of us have land which is surrounded on all sides by other neighbors. Hence we are debarred from taking up any more land, for the bill provides that the property must be contiguous to the present holdings."

The case of the interstate commerce commission versus the Chicago Great Western Railway Company, known as the meat rate case, and involving the right of the company to reduce the freight rate on live stock products without making a similar reduction in the rate on live stock itself, has been decided by the supreme court of the United States in favor of the company. The suit was instituted in the interest of the city of Chicago, it being alleged that the change had worked incalculable hardship to Chicago by diverting shipments of live stock from that city to St. Paul and to Missouri river points. The interstate commission found that the change of the rate on one article without a corresponding change on the other was unlawful, but the courts refused to uphold that view.

Dr. Melvin of the United States bureau of animal industry, strikes a note of warning with regard to the need of supplementing the federal inspection by state and municipal inspection in his last annual report. The federal inspection can be applied only to establishments doing an interstate or export business, and cannot reach abattoirs whose business is entirely within the state. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the sellers having suspicious looking animals will send them to a butcher not under inspection, rather than to the inspected houses where they are likely to be condemned.

CRESCENT CHEMICAL COMPANY

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



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

CRESCENT CHEMICAL CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

Cotton Seed Hulls

Low Prices CAKE AND MEAL Any Quantity

It Will Pay You to Get Our Quotations

Street & Graves, Houston, Texas

kept clean and that no tainted or spoiled meats are retailed to the consumer.

As a result of the new quarantine rules effective April 1, Childress county is released from provisional quarantine and the privilege of shipping from Throckmorton county on privilege of restriction is withdrawn. In Oklahoma all restrictions are removed from Logan, Oklahoma, and Beckham counties, from that part of Cleveland county west of the Santa Fe railway, from that part of Canadian county north of the Canadian river, and from that part of Noble county formerly included in the Ponca Indian reservation. The area from which shipments may be made after inspection and certification will include only the new county of Greer, that part of Cleveland county west of the Santa Fe railway and north of the line between townships 7 and 8 north, and that part of Noble county east of the Santa Fe railway and south of a line between townships 21 and 22 north and the Kansas and Osage nations.

W. V. Galbreath, general live stock agent of the Katy, from Fort Worth, Assistant General Manager Bethard of Dallas, Superintendent of Transportation Walton of Denison and Trainmaster Hoffman of Smithville were in the city last week, arranging the final details for the movement of South Texas cattle to Oklahoma pastures, which will begin about the 30th inst. A telephone will, within the next few days, be placed in the office of Frank Rhea, the local live stock agent of the Katy, with direct connection with Smithville, Texas, for the exclusive purpose

the-Missouri, Kansas and Texas.—San Antonio Express.

W. H. A. Britton of Alabama, representing an Alabama syndicate, has closed a deal at El Paso for the purchase of the Rodriguez ranch of 471,000 acres in Durango, Mexico. A third of it can be cultivated and 100,000 acres are covered with guayule. Reservoirs will be constructed to supply water. With the land, 35,000 head of goats and several thousand head of horses and cattle were sold. The ranch has two residences on it that cost \$80,000.

GOOD SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

Registered and Non-Registered

Eight registered Bulls, splendidly bred and of serviceable age. Twenty full-blood non-registered selected Bulls, ready for active service, 2 and 3 years old. Can be readily seen at railroad station 65 miles from Fort Worth.