

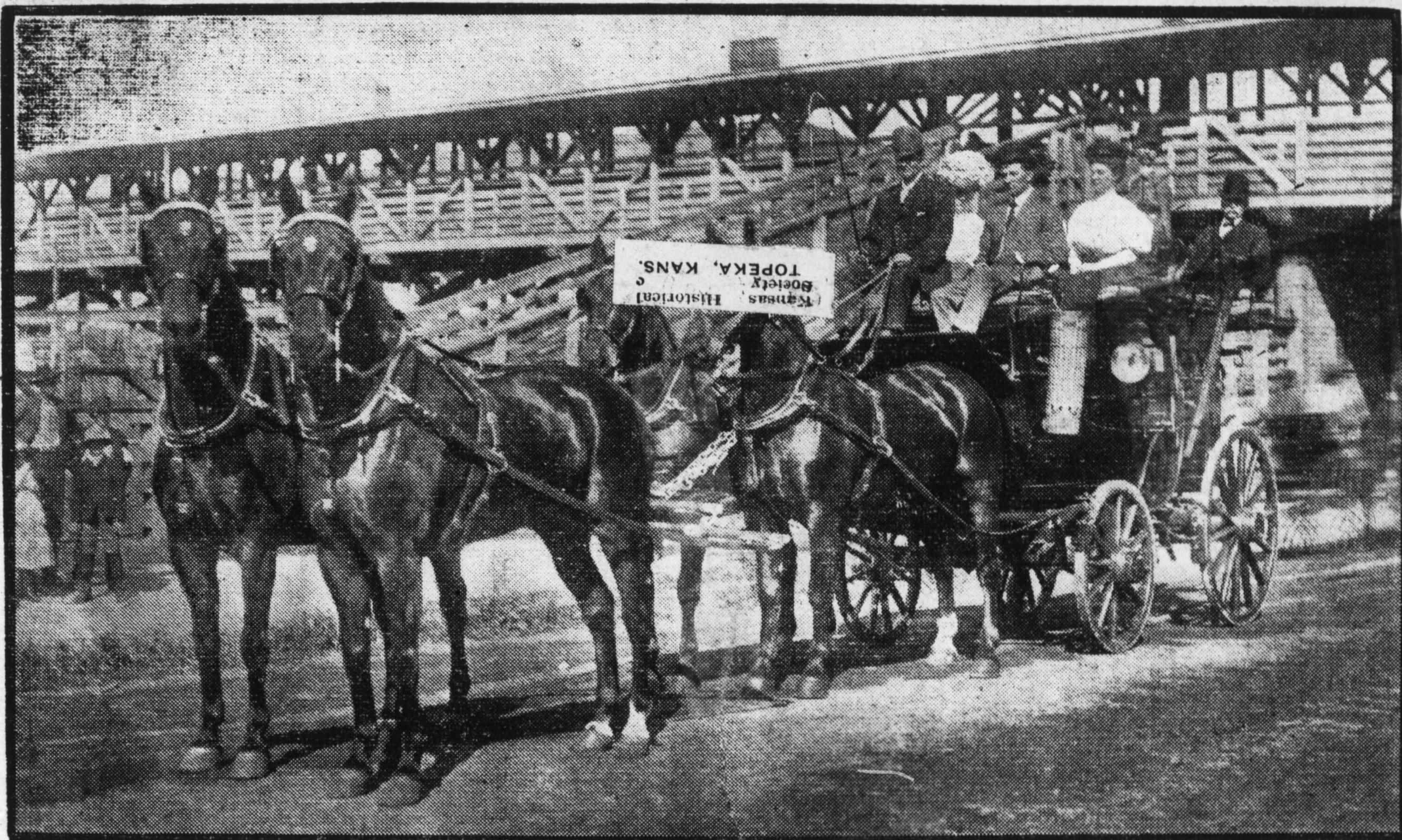
The Texas STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

VOL. 27

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MARCH 25, 1908

NO. 44

PRIZE-WINNING GERMAN COACH FOUR at STOCK SHOW



Oltmanns Bros.' prize winning four-in-hand team, which proved one of the big Horse Show features during the Fat Stock Show last week. The near wheeler, Bojarin 634, imported German coach mare, has a prize winning

record, figuratively speaking, a mile long. Off wheel horse, Rodonte 636, is also an imported German coach mare, and one of the finest animals exhibited at the big show. The near leader of the team, Earlkoenig, is a half-blood German coach, and the off leader, Ethelknope, is also

half-blood German coach, and one of the most distinguished animals of the year. The leaders won first prize in the carriage horse class at the St. Louis Exposition, and the wheelers won first and fourth prizes in their class during the exposition. In competition with the finest bred horses

ever shown in America. These same horses shown four-in-hand won three first prizes at the recent Fat Stock Show, while first prizes were captured at both the Louisiana state fair and at the Dallas state fair last year in the carriage and tandem classes.

Over 6,000,000 Cattle In Texas Value for Fiscal Ending Aug. 1907, Nearly \$60,000,000

AUSTIN, Texas, March 21.—In the report of the controller of public accounts, received from the printer this morning there is contained statistical information concerning the cattle industry. During the fiscal year, ending August 31, 1907, there were rendered on the assessment rolls of the various counties of the state 6,504,056 cattle, their value being \$59,138,331, average value \$9.09, in contrast to 6,015,859 as the number of cattle, \$54,990,363 their value and \$9.14 their average value for 1906. An increase over last year's report is shown in number of 488,197, and in value of \$4,148,018. This hardly indicates that the cattle industry is materially on the wane in Texas.

Horses and Mules

The figures for horses and mules follow: Number, 1,506,060; value, \$65,525,521; average, \$43.50; against 1,421,778 in number, \$49,840,990 in value and \$35.05 average value for 1906; increase in number, 84,282; in value, \$15,684,531.

for 1906; increase in number, 104,461; in value, \$229,292.

Goats—Number, 756,083; value, \$1,142,749; average value, \$1.51; against 684,859 in number, \$996,497 in value for 1906; increase in number, 71,224; in value, \$146,252.

Hogs—Number, 1,186,592; value, \$2,600,776; average value, \$2.19; against 1,225,300 in number, \$2,322,847 in value for 1906; increase in value, \$277,929; decrease in number, 38,708.

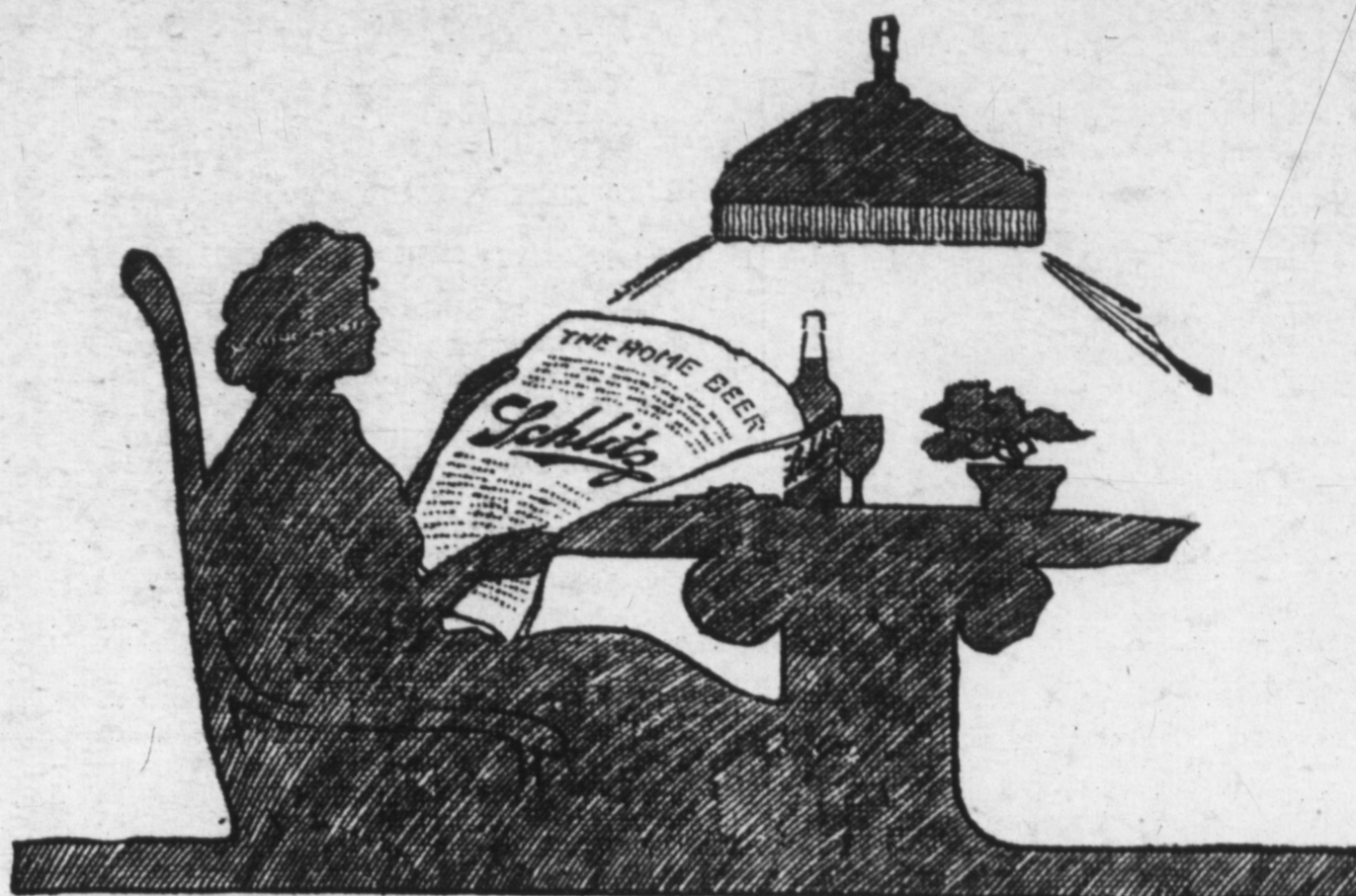
Reports of the number of cattle and their value, made by the respective counties, as designated in the controller's statement, follow:

Reports By Counties

County	Number	Value
Anderson	15,813	\$ 99,135
Andrews	24,199	212,591
Angelina	15,092	87,670
Aransas	15,928	164,820
Archer	42,232	471,105
Armstrong	27,296	173,767
Atascosa	47,757	523,065
Auston	20,805	253,190
Bailey	21,685	196,870
Bandera	16,678	143,405
Bastrop	18,201	162,175
Baylor	24,088	264,665
Bee	35,751	333,552
Bell	22,265	178,665
Bexar	21,731	253,000
Blanco	93,054	243,368
Borden	28,475	307,198
Bosque	32,250	244,320
Bowie	13,035	86,840
Brazoria	71,951	582,445
Brazos	12,543	81,083
Brewster	89,845	843,252
Briscoe	31,784	130,438
Brown	30,637	262,845
Brewster	15,695	196,844

Cass	10,796	58,790
Castro	17,817	133,073
Chambers	25,065	200,711
Cherokee	15,998	101,185
Childress	18,438	184,050
Clay	50,989	508,970
Cochran	14,773	82,046
Coke	27,630	252,691
Coleman	32,695	351,410
Collin	11,635	173,170
Collingsworth	26,574	251,631
Colorado	29,923	273,210
Comal	13,087	109,710
Cemanche	19,816	153,620
Concho	24,569	242,570
Cooke	21,952	199,220
Coryell	22,973	185,775
Cottle	28,793	230,703
Crane	14,810	163,671
Crockett	84,798	714,330
Crosby	29,298	216,737
Dallam	10,246	84,327
Dallas	18,891	213,625
Dawson	20,775	169,369
Deaf Smith	25,084	189,855
Delta	4,885	46,860
Denton	19,583	205,965
De Witt	42,330	312,119
Dickens	36,723	279,148
Dimmit	43,776	581,168
Donley	35,394	381,335
Duval	27,183	670,148
Eastland	12,124	138,125
Ector	23,170	243,108
Edwards	57,267	512,200
Ellis	17,018	218,740
El Paso	54,237	483,680
Erath	25,589	191,335
Falls	16,874	196,260
Fannin	12,822	157,280
Fayette	23,475	254,301
Fisher	23,477	211,865
Floyd	22,270	145,165

Garza	12,493	106,135
Gillespie	18,603	146,029
Glasscock	21,814	145,935
Goliad	33,248	154,265
Gonzales	22,903	82,640
Gray	17,124	269,809
Grayson	15,544	83,750
Gregg	6,963	486,763
Grimes	39,040	214,155
Guadalupe	12,493	106,545
Hale	17,809	127,549
Hall	17,428	92,775
Hamilton	15,670	110,850
Hansford	16,421	156,840
Hardeman	17,493	131,055
Hardin	19,703	151,490
Harris	13,516	213,327
Harrison	18,185	263,344
Hartley	27,003	601,975
Haskell	38,817	79,155
Haskell	48,914	817,399
Hays	11,965	257,320
Hemphill	69,947	224,918
Henderson	29,228	136,470
Hidalgo	18,544	269,735
Hill	15,764	151,565
Hockley	28,809	
Hood	14,254	
Hopkins	14,254	
Houston	14,254	
Howard	14,254	
Hunt	14,254	
Hutchinson	14,254	
Irion	14,254	
Jack	14,254	
Jackson	14,254	
Jasper	14,254	
Jeff Davis	14,254	
Jefferson	14,254	
Johnson	14,254	
Jones	14,254	
Karnes	14,254	
Kaufman	14,254	



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Every doctor knows that most people drink too little. On this account, their systems become clogged with waste.

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HORSES

Alfalfa for Horses

A recent publication of the bureau of animal industry, by I. D. Graham, on the uses of alfalfa for farm animals, summarizes data on the value of this feeding stuff for horses as follows.

Horses and mules thrive on alfalfa pasture. While alfalfa is too rich a food for mature horses unless used in combination with some other roughness, it is an excellent feed for young horses, as it seems to contain just the elements necessary to develop bone, muscle and consequently size. Caution should be used, however, in feeding alfalfa to horses, particularly if they have not been accustomed to it. Like other concentrated feeds, it seems to stimulate all the physical processes to such an extent that various disorders of the digestive system may appear. This is particularly noticeable in the urinary

to cattle or sheep. As a general statement, very ripe alfalfa hay is the best to use for work horses and driving horses, while that prepared in the usual way—that is cut when the field is about one-tenth in bloom—is better for the colts. In any event, horses that are fed alfalfa hay must be given abundant exercise.

SHEEP

Care of Sheep in England

It is notable that sheep are among the healthiest of live stock, provided they get anything like fair treatment, but it should always be remembered that there are safeguards which must be provided to meet the artificial conditions under which the animals are

winds and rain or other severe climatic conditions have prevailed. In a state of nature the animals would instinctively make the best of their environment, but in domestication they have often little choice, and so what nature denies has to be supplied by artificial means, and the question of shelter, particularly for ewes and lambs, comes to be an important one for the flockmaster, often entailing in changeable weather a considerable amount of work, not only in providing shelter, but also in the rearrangements necessary at these periods.

It is remarkable how the old-fashioned hurdle is being displaced by use of sheltering clothes, which are easily fixed or removed, very durable, and take little space for storage when not in use. Messrs. Rands and Jeckell of Ipswich, who introduced this handy appliance, have gained a well-merited success, for year by year flockmasters in increasing numbers realize the benefits and the economy of this means of providing shelter. The sheets are made of rot-proof canvas in twenty-yard lengths, three feet deep, fitted

Where these cloths have been introduced the reduction of the mortality both in ewes and lambs has been notable.

ENLARGE MERKEL DEPOT

Texas and Pacific Makes Improvements on Station

MERKEL, Texas, March 21.—Workmen are remodeling and enlarging the Texas and Pacific depot in this city. Merkel people were in hopes the town would secure a new depot. When remodeled the station will contain two waiting rooms instead of one.

ORGANIZE BRASS BAND

Twenty Musicians Join Canyon City Enterprise

CANYON CITY, Texas, March 21.—The Canyon City Brass Band has just been reorganized with a membership of twenty. N. C. Bishop of Denver, Colo., a graduate of the American

ARMOUR AND SWIFT EXPECT REAL BANNER YEAR HERE

That the banner business done by the local packing plants of Armour and Swift last year will be surpassed this year, is the belief of those connected with the enterprises, and their belief is based on the very favorable outlook, and the business that has already been done this season, under unfavorable conditions.

While the comparison from January 1, this year, to the present, with that for the corresponding period last year does not show a gain, yet conditions have been such as to restrain business, and curtail the output to no small degree.

Toward the end of last year, many packers entertained considerable doubt as to the conditions that would prevail this year, and not much hope was held out for successful business operations. The depression during the first days of 1908 presented an ominous forecast, and plans were made greatly to reduce the expenses of operation, by curtailing the output to merely meet the immediate demands.

But matters adjusted themselves much earlier than was ever hoped for. With the beginning of February the capacity of the plants was gradually approached, till now both are working on full time, and with practically full crews. Packing house products are meeting with a demand that justifies the belief that the end of the present year will show the best year known to the packing industry in this city.

While wholesale prices of meats are a little lower than at this time last year, and both beef cattle and killing hogs are higher, no one is particularly suffering from that fact.

Demand Increasing

An evidence that the wave of prosperity is advancing, after several weeks' of temporary recession, is furnished by the constantly growing demands for meats and the rising prices of live stock. There is a daily competition among the buyers of both cattle and hogs, while there is nearly always a steady demand for sheep. The close of the week shows that the highest

prices known for some time have been paid for hogs and beef cattle.

Since the market broke to the lowest level following the financial flurry, the advance has been from 75 cents to \$1 per hundred pounds for cattle, and from 35 cents to 55 cents for hogs, while sheep have advanced well around the dollar level. As compared with this time last year, cattle that have been fed over four to five months are 50 cents lower, notwithstanding the high price for corn, but the "short fed" stuff are 40 cents higher now than a year ago.

Men well informed on these matters say they expect that full fed heavy steers will be very high before the end of the year. This belief is brought about by the expected increase in the export demand. Foreign countries are heavy consumers of American meats, and Fort Worth packers have been favored with many heavy orders for export to foreign countries.


As to Exports

The amount of stuff exported in the last six months, however, has been unusually small. The cause is attributed to the tightness of money, which not only affected for the time being this portion of the country, but all the countries of Europe by reason of their extensive trade relations with the United States.

Not only are European buyers making inquiries in the American markets, but the feeders of cattle in the East have demonstrated their confidence in the future market by taking many train loads from the Western ranges to feed, the prices ranging from \$5 to \$5.30 per hundred pounds.

The hog market is not quite so well favored. Tho forced to the low level of prices for several years back, during the first few weeks in this year, caused by record breaking supplies, it is showing wonderful improvement. The price has been down as much as \$2 below the low level for several years, but has almost recovered all the loss, and is now growing stronger almost daily.

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POULTRY

Turkey Raising

I have not heard of a single large raiser of turkeys. All large flocks are the result of purchase. Very few raisers have more than from a dozen to twenty breeders, and more less than that. They expect an average of about eight poults to a hen after all casualties are reckoned, so that the output of but a few farms would exceed 100, provided blackhead did not decimate the flocks, in which case it might be many less.

The Rhode Island station has been doing yeoman service in its investigations of the diseases of turkeys for many years, and is preparing a bulletin on the subject which should be extremely valuable. A Rhode Island correspondent says that no turkeys of any account are raised in that locality, but most of them come from Vermont, and are finished in Rhode Island for the last few weeks of their lives. Blackhead causes the trouble in his locality, and birds die at almost all ages. The situation in Vermont does not seem to be so discouraging as in other states noted.

In spite of the gloomy outlook there are successful growers here and there. A glance at the methods of a few may be helpful. It is noted that the most successful growers raise comparatively small numbers. One of the most successful turkey-raisers who came under my observation was J. F. Crangle, for many years superintendent of poultry on Fisher's Island. In his time the turkeys raised there gained a world wide reputation as breeders, being of large size, vigorous and healthy. His methods were a close following of nature. Mr. Crangle said that inbreeding was more detrimental to turkeys than to any other class of fowls. Mammoth Bronze was the breed, with a strain of wild blood. The toms weighed from thirty to forty pounds each, the hens eighteen to twenty pounds. The breeding stock had wide range over wild land covered with rocks and bushes, but few trees. The hens made their nests in the bushes, according to their own sweet wills. When one had begun to lay, a stake was set up to mark the spot and the eggs were gathered each day. When a hen became broody she was given a clutch of eggs. After hatching the young were penned and cared for until 3 or 4 weeks old, after which all were turned out into the large pastures, almost wild land, and comprising hundreds of acres. Here they ran almost wild till fall, being fed a little grain three or four times a week, but living largely on berries, grasshoppers and other insects. This method did not give turkeys that were tame enough for pets, but their vigor and hardiness were beyond question. They were raised under practically the same conditions that surround the turkey in his wild state.

White Chinese Geese

The white Chinese geese are the oldest of all breeds of geese—as old as the Chinese empire. These beautiful geese are a most deserving variety. They combine beauty and utility. They are called the "White Swan Geese," having a very long slender neck; orange bill and large orange knob on their heads. As now bred they weigh two to six pounds over standard weight. They will weigh when fat for market from twelve to eighteen pounds. The feathers are very abundant, fine and soft like swans-down, with flexible quills. White feathers sell for 30 per cent more than colored ones, which is quite an item in their favor. They are early maturing and will lay the first fall, are as good breeders when one year as other breeds at two, and will prove sure and profitable breeders up to 24 years old. The Chinese have put in hundreds of years of work to breed them to lay until they have developed the lawing power so strong that we get reports of 100 to 120 eggs. But one can be sure of fifty and better under farm conditions. Their eggs are very

Old Confederates Please Secretary

Andrews, of Fat Stock Show, Gives Praise Due Them

Secretary Andrews of the National Feeders' and Breeders' show, in speaking of the many successful features of the week's events, praises the military feature as one of the best on the program. It brought out one of the largest crowds during any entertainment, and the old Confederates received almost \$400 for their share of the net receipts.

The thanks of the directors is extended to the old Confederates and to the National Guard companies in the following note:

"We wish the public to know that the National Feeders' and Breeders' show heartily appreciate the entertainment given us by the old Confederates on the night of March 16. Their drills were of the highest order and were promptly and properly executed and afforded great diversion to the thousands of people assembled upon that occasion.

"The largest attendance during the show was had on that night, which is altogether due to that patriotism which still lives for the old Confederates. A settlement in full has been made, which was entirely satisfactory to all parties concerned, and was made with a committee of the Higbee Guard of R. E. Lee Camp.

"The thanks of the directors are extended to all the military and old Confederate companies for the interest manifested by them in the show and we attribute much of our success to them."

Candidates Turn to Corncob Pipe; Election Time Near

With elections beginning to charge the atmosphere about the court house, candidates are beginning to smoke corn cob pipes.

Why? It is noticeable that candidates for re-election are turning to the Missouri meerschaum.

Is it for popularity, the sake of good fellowship, because they are giving away their cigars, or simply because they like to smoke the fragrant corncob that they show this similarity of taste?

Judge Tom Simmons is said to have set the fashion. His opponent for judgeship, B. D. Shropshire, then drew into line with a similar one. So Judge Simmons bought another and has a Sunday and week-day pipe. Robert E. L. Roy is smoking a corncob and teaching his assistants, Bardin, Rowland and Slay, to do the same.

Tom Wood, who wants to be sheriff again, is just beginning to show his corncob outside the sheriff's office. Judge Terrell is smoking a corncob in privacy and Judge Mike E. Smith is planning to lay aside his famous briar, it is rumored among his friends.

John A. Kee, candidate for re-election to the office of county clerk, was caught with a corncob pipe last week, and is said to be practicing. Justices Bratton and Maben, who mete out justice in the basement, are likewise in practice.

The candidates for judge of the Fiftieth district court, Judge Irby Dunklin and M. B. Harris, do not smoke.

All this popularity of the corncob which has so suddenly made itself felt

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Dr. J. H. Terrill, President **TERRILL MEDICAL INSTITUTE** Dallas, Texas 285 Main St.

THE SAN ANTONIO CONVENTION

SAN ANTONIO, March 20.—“Fort Worth and Home Again in 1909.”

With great enthusiasm the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association today decided to meet next year in the Panther City.

Louis J. Wortham of Fort Worth placed this city in nomination at the close of his address, a score of delegates jumped to their feet to second the nomination, among them Alfred Giles and Ed Lassiter, San Antonians. Burke Burnett expressed appreciation in behalf of the National Feeders' and Breeders' Association for the honor bestowed on Fort Worth in selecting this city, thus assuring complete success of the Fat Stock Show in the future.

J. H. Kirkpatrick, president of the Commercial Club, after the applause subsided, spoke, assuring the convention of the city's pleasure and honor in entertaining the great organization. He said the historic city was theirs at any future time the association wished to come.

While a military band played “San Antonio,” the cattlemen left the hall yelling for San Antonio, ending the most successful convention ever held in the history of the association.

Visitors witnessed a special program at Fort Sam Houston this afternoon, while the ladies will entertain with a reception at the army post.

The election of officers preceding the selection of the next meeting place resulted in the unanimous selection of all the present officers. President Pryor was nominated by W. W. Turney, who commended to the association the high character of Pryor and his excellent work. Nat Washer seconded the nomination, and on motion the election was made unanimous by a rising vote, amidst deafening applause and cries of “Pryor!”

In a short speech President Pryor declared he would rather have the confidence of the association and be its chief executive than governor of Texas.

G. B. Hendricks presented Vice President Richard Walsh for re-election and the election was made by acclamation. All other officers were unanimously elected. J. H. P. Davis being nominated by Kleburg, Secretary Crowley by L. J. Wortham, S. B. Burnett by M. Sansom. Crowley, acknowledging the honor, declared he would make every effort to have 3,000 members when the association meets next year. He paid a high tribute to his predecessors and would emulate their examples to the best of his ability. A message from Secretary Wilson of the agricultural department regretting his forced absence from the meeting, owing to pressing matters at Washington, was read. A resolution was adopted thanking San Antonio for entertainment. President Harrington of the Agricultural and Mechanical College read a paper, which was well received.

ARRAIGN RAILROADS

McKenzie and Cowan Tell of Shippers' Hardships

Two representative members of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas yesterday told of the grave problems that now confront not only the American cattlemen, but the entire American people. They dwelt at length upon these questions and pointed out the remedy in new laws, by the national government.

Murdo McKenzie of Colorado, a former president of the national association, and now an executive committee member, took the railroads to task for their arbitrary methods in the past and appealed to the membership to communicate with representatives at Washington, asking them to vote and work for the Culberson-Smith bill, which is intended to prevent advance in rates before shippers have a chance to be heard.

Sam H. Cowan, general attorney for the association, made an attack upon the railroads. He charged that the Hepburn law had resulted in the railroads making more money than ever before, and he defied the railroad attorneys to contradict him. He asserted that the alleged car shortage was nothing more nor less than a myth, and gave figures to prove his assertion. He also paid his compliments to the men who had been guilty of tampering with section 4 of the Dingley tariff law, which gave the President the right to make reciprocal treaties with foreign governments. The sentiments of the speakers were loudly applauded and the association will continue to battle of work and am able to keep up with the procession without a cane. The

adopted. They follow:

Indorsing the Culberson-Smith bill now pending before congress; recommending to congress an increase of the appropriation of \$300,000 for the eradication of fever tick; inviting the attention of congress to the foreign situation; recommending to the legislature a revision of the state live stock laws so as to meet present conditions; recommending that congress enact interstate rate laws to meet present changes; recommending to congress the leasing of public lands to enable the stockmen to obtain the use thereof; indorsing the administration of the United States agricultural department in the stamping out of and prevention of contagious diseases among cattle in the further experimenting of this department; extending the thanks of the association to the press; indorsing the work of the state sanitary board in reducing the prevalence of disease and pledging the board the support of the association and urging upon the legislature a liberal appropriation for carrying on this work; amending article 13 of the by-laws of the association appertaining to the pasturage of cattle and fixing the liability; commending the work of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas in fostering and stimulating the live stock industry by inoculating into the youth the knowledge and importance of the industry, congratulating the Thirtieth legislature on its action in making an appropriation for this work and recommending to the Thirty-first legislature to make an appropriation sufficient to maintain and further carry out this work; indorsing the work of the Texas Ranger service and recommending to the Thirty-first legislature to make an appropriation to extend the work as conditions may demand.

DR. J. H. WILSON'S ADDRESS

Tells of Benefits of Live Stock Sanitary Commission

Dr. J. H. Wilson of Quanah, chairman of the live stock sanitary commission, spoke on “The Benefits of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission to the Cattle Interests.” In part he said:

“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 Comptroller Stephens for 1906, there was rendered for taxation in this state six million cattle, at a valuation of \$54,999,000. 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 received them have the last say; and they fix the rules and regulation 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 leading herds in the United States

mission 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 longer 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 could 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 the Indian Territory, and it looks very much at the present time that he will soon be shut out of that territory. This brings us to the subject:

Benefits to Cattlemen

“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. 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.

“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.

Saving State a Fortune

“Instead of exporting, as we now do, 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 falling 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 our people.

“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; in Iowa, \$19.42—almost three times as much.

Must Maintain Quarantine

“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

Ask any cattle dealer from Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma or the northwest, why south Texas cattle are not desired in those 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. When 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 benefit of the markets of the world.”

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 19.—A large attendance marked Thursday's session of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association convention, and all speakers on the program were enthusiastically received. Senator Harris is absent, but the Martin and Turney addresses consumed the entire morning, the latter speaking two hours. He recently returned from Europe and discussed conditions there in detail. As to England's open market, he declared should she follow Germany, the American steer would lose five dollars in value.

Tonight there will be a big smoker. “Fort Worth and Home Again in 1909” is the slogan of visiting cattlemen. No other city is mentioned for the next convention and no committees outside Fort Worth are here.

The Menger hotel is the general rendezvous. The resolutions committee will report this afternoon.

The association indorsed the Culberson-Smith bill. A resolution asking congress to increase the appropriation to \$300,000 for the eradication of the fever tick. A resolution urging the revision of stock laws of Texas relative to grazing lands, administration of the agricultural department work and stamping out disease were indorsed.

The West Texas sanitary board was commended and also the live stock work of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. The program today is as follows:

10 a. m.—
Address, “The Old-Time Cowman, and the Cowboy of the Past”....
Judge Clarence Martin of Fredericksburg, Texas.
Address, “The Cattle Business at Home and Abroad”.....
..W. W. Turney of El Paso, Texas.
Report of resolutions committee and receiving and referring resolutions.
2:30—Afternoon and second day:
Address, “The American National Live Stock Association and Its Relations to the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas”.....
..Murdo MacKenzie, Trinidad, Colo.
Address, “Legislation as It Affects the Live Stock Business”.....
..S. H. Cowan, Fort Worth, Texas.
Address, “The American Royal Live Stock Show—Present and Future”.....
.....T. J. Warall of Kansas City.

THE OLD TIME COWBOY

Judge Martin Pays High Tribute to Pioneer Stockmen

Judge Clarence Martin of Fredericksburg, Texas, at the morning session today spoke on “The Old Time Cowboy.” He said Jacob was the first cattleman. He said in part:

“The old time cowmen and cowboys of Texas, along with those of the present day, will ever occupy a tender place in my memory. They are truly my kind of people and I trust to that God that directs the course of men and nations that I may never forget them nor the many kindnesses that they have so often extended me. It was a hard school for me, to pass my early boyhood, and from that time on until I reached manhood, in the cow camps of Texas, thereby depriving myself of every semblance of advantages that a boy, at that age, should have taken, but along with it all there is associated pleasant recollections that seem as an oasis in life's parched and barren desert and which I can never, no never, forget.

“The old time cowmen and the cowboys of the past were linked together with indissoluble bonds of friendship that only the icy breath of death could ever dissolve. In the early days, the strange wild life that they lived bound men together with everlasting cords of friendship that tested in the crucible of truth was found to be pure gold, and those days produced a class of men whose names should be written in clusters of brightest stars that they may never grow dim. The life that they led inured them to the hardships of the

The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.
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Second V.-P.—J. H. P. Davis... Richmond
Secretary—H. E. Crowley... Fort Worth
Asst. Sec'y—Berkely Spiller... Ft Worth
Treasurer—S. B. Burnett... Fort Worth

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

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.

MORE ROOM FOR THE SHOW

FORT WORTH'S Feeders' and Breeders' show, just closed, has demonstrated that even a coliseum big enough for 5,000 people is not large enough to hold the crowds which may be expected at future events, if the interest in these annual exhibitions continues to grow at the same rate it has maintained in the past.

The arena in the coliseum is large enough to allow judging of horses and cattle at the same time, and yet in spite of this it required five full days' work in order to get all the awards placed. An unusually large number of horse entries, making the horse exhibition in connection with this year's show, the largest and best of its kind ever held in Texas, contributed largely to the extra time needed. The past show demonstrated that while cattle raising is a leading industry in Texas, exhibits of cattle alone will not bring out the crowds that come when it is known horses are to be shown also. Therefore the combination of horse and cattle judging at the same time is a good move.

There seems every reason to believe that next year will see the completion of immense show barns directly to the rear of the coliseum. This year the biggest tent which could be hired was used and it was none too large. If the barns could be made large enough to include the hog and sheep exhibits, and, immediately at the rear, have pens for the exhibit of carlot cattle the result would be ideal from an exhibition standpoint and would provide visitors to the show more than a quarter of a mile of exhibits in a straight

day cattle will be shipped from Europe to Galveston and brought to Fort Worth for the show, even if it entails handling them in a separate quarantine division.

The problems of 1908 were handled well by the management. Never was a live stock exposition disposed of with more dispatch and less delay or confusion. Such an excellent record speaks well for the prospects of solving the future's problems.

YES, IT PAYS

IT PAYS to raise cattle and horses and hogs and sheep that are the best that good breeding and careful feeding can produce.

Take the example of Lee Bros., who live near San Angelo. They had a Hereford steer at the recent Feeders' and Breeders' show which weighed 1,440 pounds less than three years old. It was highly bred and carefully fed.

The steer took first prize in its class and was declared grand champion of the show. After that Lee Bros. sold him to Armour & Co., for \$172.80. They had already taken \$190 premiums with him, making the returns from the single steer \$362.80. It would have taken eight ordinary steers weighing over 900 pounds, and selling at \$4.50 a hundred to bring the same returns.

The champion steer was a Texas product, Texas bred and Texas fed. It killed out over 70 per cent, one of the highest records ever established by a steer anywhere in the United States. That shows that in feeding Texas can equal any state of the union.

Suppose a feeder sends to market 100 steers, averaging 900 pounds and gets \$4.50, a very good price. He will get only as much as another feeder who sends in 64 steers averaging 1,200 pounds and getting for them \$5.25. Not only has the second man received the same money, but he has saved freight, commission and cost of feeding on more than a car load of steers besides.

Texas can finish beef as well as any state in the union. Up in the Panhandle feeders are already at work going after the top prices paid on the leading markets. It takes good breeding to produce the quality of cattle that will take the feed and after that the Texas feeder stands as good a chance as anybody.

PLANT TREES

PLANT trees because Texas needs them. Already this state has more standing timber than Maine, but it is standing in the wrong place. The 600 mile stretch between Fort Worth and El Paso is bare of forests save for the scrub cedars on some of the hills at widely separated intervals. The 400 mile stretch from Fort Worth to the Panhandle borders is also bare of trees save for the natural forest in Palo Duro canyon. And this forest is the only one deserving the name in all the 50,000 square miles of area embraced in West Texas and the Panhandle.

Plant trees because there's money in them. True, West Texas and the Panhandle cannot be expected to raise mahogany or walnut or spruce or white pine, suitable for buildings and furniture, but they can raise cottonwood and locust quickly and cheaply. Cottonwood can be used for making boxes and locust will make posts.

On the subject of trees as a money crop, Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture, says:

"It is as sure that forest land can be made to grow successive crops of trees under proper methods as that plow land can be made to grow successive crops of wheat.

"This country, which once could boast of forest resources richer than the leading herds in the United States

ods adapted to the conditions of each region to make the best use of the agricultural lands, so must the forester learn by scientific study and practical trial to make the best use of our timber land. And the best use means, of course, not merely its best use for the growing of trees, but its best use with reference to all interests directly or indirectly affected by it.

"As time passes, it will doubtless appear that the principles which centuries of experience in older countries have placed at our command can be applied with increasing good results as we grow more familiar with our own special conditions. The issue is sharply between caring for our forests by applying a system of known efficiency, or suffering certain loss not only of the forests, but of usable water and soil as well, thru the operation of causes as certain to act as are the rivers to run to the sea."

Plant trees because more trees will improve climate conditions and make agriculture easier. Trees split the rainfall up into regular intervals instead of letting it come in alternate floods and periods of drouth. Trees cut down the possibility of hot summer winds that dry up growing crops.

Plant trees not only because the present needs them, but the future needs them worse; 1908 has already begun with more tree planting than any preceding year of the present century, but the total work is only a fractional percentage of what can and should be done.

Plant trees.

SNAKES IN THE CABBAGE

NOW COMES the season of the year when the good housewife begins to discover cabbage snakes and the fertile correspondent increases his monthly earnings by marvelous stories of the "venomous reptiles" found in one of the commonest garden vegetables.

Occasionally the correspondent goes so far as to have the snakes cooked and eaten so that whole families are made deathly sick. The result, aside from what the correspondent gets out of it, is that many sensible people are frightened and even prejudiced against using cabbage at all.

When you see a cabbage snake story, read it if you want to, remembering only one thing—

It is a lie.

The "snakes" occasionally found in cabbage, the proportion is about one snake to a million heads of cabbage, are not snakes at all, but harmless white worms which sometimes attain the diameter of a cambric needle. More usually they are as thick as a human hair. They are sometimes six inches long. They are not venomous, poisonous, nor even aggressive. They could not bite if they wanted to and none has ever been found that wanted to. Their general disposition is even milder than that of the slugs occasionally found in lettuce.

The cabbage snakes also have a delicate constitution. Warm water is fatal, and if a head of cabbage be served in a salad, is plunged into a bowl of hot water before being sliced, any "snakes" that may be lingering in the leaves will go to their long home in less than a second.

So don't worry about the cabbage snake story. There is a hundredfold more danger in church festival pressed chicken than in all the cabbage snakes discovered since the days of Eve, whose serpent knowledge was not limited to the cabbage kind.

The cabbage snake story is a grewsome invention, but it is only an invention, and sensible people should pay no attention to it.

demand which was largely speculative. Many of the real estate transactions reported from day to day involved blocks of business property and many such properties changed hands at increasing prices as often as half a dozen times during the spring and summer of 1907.

Conditions are different now. The real estate demand is on the part of people who want homes.

It would seem almost too good for belief that Fort Worth people are waking up to an understanding of the truth that the solid prosperity of any city must rest, not in the size of its banks clearings, but on the percentage of citizens owning their own homes. Like all cities having a large transient population, Fort Worth has many people who are not home owners. Such people contribute materially to a city's prosperity in times of prosperity, but in times of stringency they are the sort who move away quickly to somewhere else and make stringent conditions more so. The home owner, on the other hand, is the citizen who sticks by the ship. Not only that, but in times of adversity, he works harder than ever in order to bring good times again. The home owner is a patriot, often selfishly so, but always a patriot.

Fort Worth real estate for residence purposes is advancing. In fact its price has never lowered. During the closing months of 1907 many people owning real estate would have sold, but it would have been at no less than the prices which prevailed prior to October. And those prices, usually with a little addition, prevail now.

They will advance still more as the season progresses. Now is an excellent time for real estate investment and the large demand reported in every section of the city shows that thoughtful people realize it.

It isn't many years ago since "imported" stallions were sent to many rural communities in Texas and sold at fancy prices. They afterward turned out to be common draft horses, purchased cheaply abroad and shipped over in car lots. That day has passed, and the quality of horses now being sold on the Fort Worth market equals that of any in the United States. An expert judge at the recent Feeders and Breeders' Show declared that the sweepstakes stallion, a Texas horse, surpassed anything he has ever seen in America or Europe. The importers of good horseflesh to Texas are doing a valuable work for the state.

The Chicago University has added a course in farming and farm management. This is interesting because the Chicago University is a large and powerful school. Did its management find that the colleges giving practical as well as literary and scientific courses, were taking away students or because of the awakened sense in the Middle West that book farming really means something? Mr. Rockefeller has endowed the Chicago University with rare facilities for the advancement of learning, and the progress in the new branch will be worth watching.

The value of all the cattle in Texas for the year ending August 31, 1907, was a little over \$59,000,000. The value of Texas' annual corn crop is close to \$75,000,000. When the two are combined by more practical feeding and a few million hogs added for good measure there will be no need to talk about methods for inducing immigration to Texas. Agriculturists from all over the United States will crowd the borders in an effort to get into the state.

The beef and pork markets are showing remarkable advances in prices, but

DISCRETION OR INDISCRETION

BY EUGENE BONNIE.

(Copyright, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

At the little station an exceptionally large number of Plainville's citizens were assembled in honor of the departing bride and groom nervously waiting the arrival of the east bound limited. Special directions had been telegraphed to the porter to suitably decorate two chairs in the parlor car, and upon the arrival of the train at Plainville to give the newly married couple marked attention. The novelty of this arrangement was highly interesting and furnished the whispered conversation for groups and pairs who fairly roared with laughter in anticipation of the embarrassment in store for the unsuspecting couple.

"All aboard!" rang out the vibrant voice of the conductor, hardly waiting for the train to come to a stop.

With a mad rush for the platform of the train the passengers jostled and stumbled in heedless disregard, and in the midst of a shower of rice and a volley of verbal well wishes the last passengers took their share of the ill-directed missiles good naturedly, and disappeared inside of the coaches.

Inadvertently the bride and groom followed close in the wake of a young man and woman. The grinning face of the porter as the door opened met with a speedy retreat, and the bride wheeled about and entered the second coach, leaving the perplexed husband with no choice but to follow. Hurried instructions followed which resulted in the man occupying a seat in one end of the coach and his wife in the other, thus entirely deluding the public respecting their newly acquired relationship.

The face of the porter broadened with a radiant smile as he ostentatiously ushered the entering couple into the decorated chairs bearing unmistakable evidence of premeditated design.

The young woman's preoccupation in struggling with a rebellious veil prevented her from noting the decorations, while the man, eager for novelty, was ready to play the game.

"An unusually mirthful lot of passengers tonight," commented the woman, surveying the aggregation in-

dividually and collectively.

Her eyes caught the ends of a ribbon dangling from a poorly made bow pinned to the back of her companion's chair.

"Mr. Reed!" alarmingly, her face flushed scarlet—"what can we do? They are—that is—they think we are the bride and groom."

"But we are not, are we?" replied the man, indifferently.

"But Mr.—"

"Call me Don," he interrupted, as he leaned forward touched by her appeal, "we can do but one thing."

"What?"

"Play the game. Look like a blushing bride, act well your part, I will mine." His enthusiasm increased as he continued. Her questioning look was met by the unanswerable argument: "To make explanations would only accentuate our embarrassment, besides, who would believe us? The bride and groom are undoubtedly in the rear coach happy in their treasonable act and reveling in the thought of our embarrassment," he concluded, secretly pleased with the arrangement.

"But, Mr.—"

"Married people call each other by their given names, I believe," he interrupted dryly.

"Oh, this is horrid!" she exclaimed.

Minerva decided that to reconcile her predicament with the proper maintenance of her dignity her only course was to play the model bride.

"Do you know," he began, pulling out his watch and replacing it again without looking at it, "whence the custom of rice throwing originated?"

"In China, I suppose, among the heathen," then added: "Is the game too strenuous?"

"No, not too strenuous," he explained. "I was wishing our destination was New York, and not Evanston."

"Why not Japan, Don, or Rome," she laughed coquettishly, her bright eyes flashing with interest.

"Or a trip around the world," he added.

"On two hours' acquaintance?"

"I have known you several years," he ventured, looking into her eyes,

"My memory fails me on that point," she replied, "my first recollection of meeting dates back less than two hours; I believe we were introduced at Mrs. Moulton's dinner party today. As you see, Mr. Don, I must quarrel with you on that point."

"I did not mean to quarrel with you; a bride and groom should not quarrel, at least not till their honeymoon is over. You are original, and that is refreshing."

"You are clever," he almost threw at her.

"Don," she spoke the name naturally, "tell me something about yourself."

"Some other time when we are not playing," he answered.

"But," she objected, "there may be no other time."

"There will be," with confidence: "now that I have found you, I am not going to surrender you so easily."

"I am living in Evanston," she volunteered.

"So am I," he answered.

"My friends, what will they think of me to find me escorted by a stranger? No, Don, you must leave me in the car; our game ends here."

"Hang your friends!" almost impulsively. "I beg your pardon, my home is in Evanston."

"Of course, I have no objections to your going to your home and if you wish to call tomorrow evening I will introduce you to my people."

"Evanston," was the muffled sound heard from the other end of the coach, and several passengers moved toward the door, passing the bride and groom-apparent with a curious smile.

"Then tomorrow," she smiled, as she offered her hand which he held for a moment. Donald caught the truth which he read in the glance she gave him, his heart stopped beating, and he felt an irresistible desire to take her in his arms and shower her face and lips with the burning kisses of his passionate love.

The young man waited at a respectful distance in a safe retreat to see his companion's friends carry her away.

No one claimed her, and as the last passenger, after gazing into her face, passed on, Donald hurried to her side with a deep sense of satisfaction.

"Your friends didn't come, Minerva," he said.

"So I see," she replied, almost coldly. "You forget the game is over. I am no longer Minerva."

"May I call a cab?" he questioned, disregarding her rebuke.

"That will not be necessary; my home is only two squares away. I prefer to walk. You may carry my suitcase if you will."

They had reached the house, and were standing near a rosebush where vines were wound around the columns of the veranda. The night was perfect. Peculiar thrills shot thru him as their eyes quickly met in mutual understanding. The psychological moment was at hand.

"Minerva, will you listen to me?" caressingly.

"I seem to have no choice," she replied almost timidly.

"Minerva," and he took both her hands in his. "I love you. I have loved you ever since you and my sister were at Radcliff. I wanted to meet you then, but my sister would not let me. Why, I never knew. That is four years ago. Now I am back home again to remain. I had little hopes of finding you here." Then fervently, and almost reverently: "I love you more than I can tell in words; will you give me a chance?" He felt her hands trembling in his.

She laughed nervously with a quiver in her voice, and looked up into his eyes as he drew her to him.

"Do you know why your sister

Latest Fashions



2294

CHILD'S ROMPERS

Paris Pattern No. 2294
All Seams Allowed.

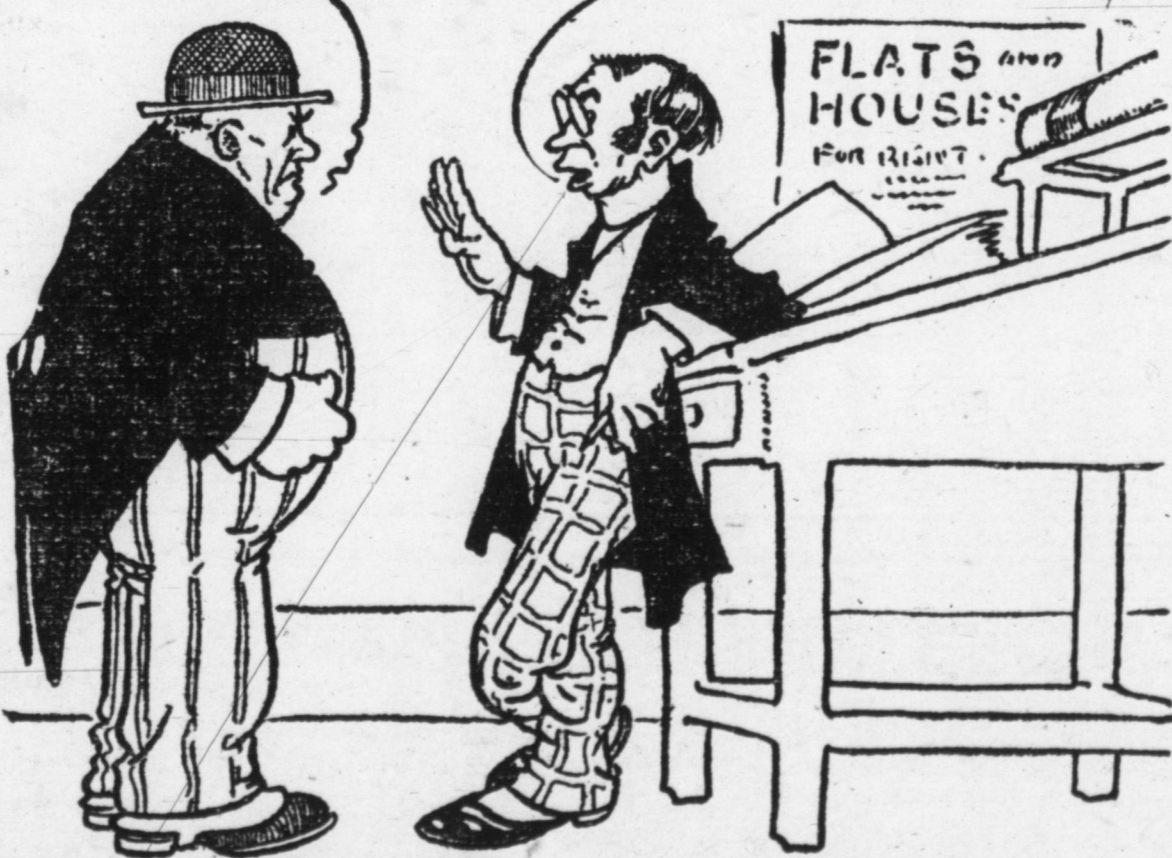
Checked or figured gingham, duck and plain colored chambray are all used for this useful little garment. The turn-down collar, cuffs, pocket, yoke and belt are trimmed with light colored cotton serpentine braid, and the garment fastens down the back with buttons and button holes. Many of these rompers this season are being made of natural colored linen or khaki. The pattern is in five sizes—2 to 10 years. For a child of four years the rompers require 2-7/8 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 36 inches wide; 2 3/4 yards 36 inches wide; 2 3/4 yards of serpentine braid to trim.

This pattern will be mailed to any woman reader of The Stockman-Journal for 10c stamps. Address Fashion Department, Texas Stockman-Journal.

An Outburst of Everett True

I WANT TO RENT THAT SECOND-FLOOR FLAT THAT WAS VACATED YESTERDAY.

YOU ARE A MOST ESTIMABLE GENTLEMAN, MR. TRUE, AND YOU'D MAKE A MOST DESIRABLE TENANT, BUT YOU HAVE TWO CHILDREN AND, REALLY, I CAN'T RENT



YOU'RE ONE OF THOSE RACE SUICIDE PEOPLE, ARE YOU?! TOO BAD MY CHILDREN HAD TO BE BORN, ISN'T IT? I'LL HAVE 'EM BOTH PUT TO DEATH RIGHT AWAY, WILL I? GET UP OUT OF THAT SO I CAN TAKE ONE MORE PUNCH AT YOU!!!!



SHALL THE HEART ALWAYS RULE?

BY MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

Too many mothers fail to realize that their responsibility in rearing their daughters is far greater than that of their sons because of the fact that girls are or should be constantly with their mothers and are, therefore, influenced altogether by them.

It is a very sad thought that too many mothers have imbibed mercenary ideas; thinking that daughters must marry for wealth instead of affection. The mother who influences her daughter to thinking that money is more to be desired in a husband than high character, intellectual ability, energy, honesty and ambition, makes a very serious mistake.

One cannot actually condemn daughters who would disagree with parents who have such mercenary motives in their plans for securing for them husbands, and if they act from pure motives of affection and willfully disobey their parents, they should not be too severely criticised.

The obligation all persons must assume who take each other "for better,

nothing before them but a life of unhappiness and discomfort.

If mothers would impress upon their sons and daughters the gravity of responsibility in selecting a companion for life and teach them from their youth that there were many things that were of greater importance and more to be desired than gold, they would act far more wisely.

The possession of money alone does not bring happiness. On the contrary, it sometimes brings great sorrow to many persons who made desperate efforts to obtain it.

It is very convenient to have money, but it is not always necessary to one's happiness if they have a proper appreciation of intelligence and true nobility of character and a conscientious sense of moral responsibility.

It is claimed that few people know each other when they enter into the bonds of matrimony, and the probabilities are that this is quite true. It sometimes takes a great while to realize this fact and to know what to do to remedy the mistakes which we make.

SHEEP

Montana Sheepmen

At the twenty-second annual meeting of the Eastern Montana Wool Growers' Association at the opera house in Miles City, Mont., April 20, 1908, the order of events will be as follows:

Monday Forenoon

Meeting called to order by the president, A. Laney, at 10 o'clock.
 Invocation—Rev. H. A. James.
 Address of welcome—Sydney San-ner.
 Response—Hon. William Lindgay of Glendive, Mont.
 Roll call.
 Reading minutes of last meeting by the secretary, H. B. Wiley.
 Report of the secretary-treasurer.
 Appointment of committees.
 Address, "Diseases of Sheep"—Dr. M. E. Knowles, Helena, Mont.
 Address, "Success of Dry Farming"—Professor F. B. Linfield, Bozeman, Mont.
 Address, "Is the Growing and Feeding of Alfalfa Profitable to the Sheepman?"—I. D. O'Donnel, Billings, Mont.

Afternoon

Report of committees.
 Election of new members.
 Election of officers.
 Address, "Centralization of Wool Markets and Its Advantage to Growers"—Hon. H. W. McIntire, Miles City.
 Address, "Are Railroads Opposed to Centralization of Wool Markets?"—H. B. Earling, division superintendent, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, Miles City.
 Address, "Are Railroads Opposed to Centralization of Wool Markets?"—John Rapelje, division superintendent Northern Pacific railway, Glendive, Mont.
 General business.

ALL TOO VIGOROUS

"Lamb" Was an Exception to General Rule

Judge Pitman, a short time ago, bought a pet lamb for his little children to play with. It was a pretty good-sized lamb and strong and vigorous; but the judge said he preferred that kind, because the children would be less likely to hurt it.
 On the day that it came home they turned it out into the front yard, where it strayed about nibbling the grass, while the judge tied up his geraniums.
 Mrs. Pitman had the children in the house and she was reading to them from a book a description of the characteristics of lambs. The account said that "the lamb is one of the most playful and innocent of animals. So kind and meek is it that its name has for centuries been the synonym of gentleness and sweetness of disposition. It never injures anyone, and when it is attacked it always suffers humbly and in silence. There is something so beautiful about the gentle little animal that..."
 Just at this point Mrs. Pitman was interrupted by the voice of the judge coming from the front yard. It sounded as if he were in distress of some kind.
 The whole family flew out upon the porch, and there they saw that pet lamb, whose name was the synonym of gentleness, engaged in butting the judge. It would butt him in the rear and knock him over, and then it would butt him in the legs, and batter him on the ribs, and plunge its head into his stomach, and jam its skull against his chest. When he rose it butted his shins, and when he stooped over to rub them it butted his head. Then it butted him generally, wherever a chance presented itself; and when it had doubled the judge all up under

the Norway maple, it butted down three rose bushes, butted a plaster garden vase to fragments, butted two pallings off of the fence, butted at the tree boxes, the hitching posts and tore off down the street, butting at the northwest wind.
 Mr. Potter finally knocked it in the head with a club and brought it home to the judge; and subsequently, when they had the hind leg for dinner, the judge observed to Mrs. Pitman that from the manner in which that lamb cut he should believe that it was born during the war of 1812, and that it was, in fact, a terrific old ram. Then he said he should go down to see the man who sold it to him for a lamb and bang him with a club.
 The Pitman children will cling to kittens as regular pets.—New York Weekly.

The Small Flock of Sheep

For the man who argues that sheep do not pay the following by A. J. Grimes, a prominent sheepman of Missouri, may be some enlightenment:
 "A well fed flock of sheep is the most profitable property a farmer can own. The number of sheep has increased over three million in Great Britain in the last few years until there are now over 300 sheep to every square mile. If sheep raising was looked upon as a primitive industry suited only to barren and waste lands, why is it that in Great Britain the tenant looks on his sheep as the surest rent payer on land that is worth from \$300 to \$500 an acre.

"The sheep business has passed the primitive stage. We can count on a well established and increasing demand for our mutton products. The people of the country, and, in fact, the consumers of all the American products, are demanding more mutton, and those who never ate the flesh of sheep before, once having tasted its fine flavor and discovered its nutritiousness, are becoming steady consumers of it, and not only is this the case, but when this best of all fresh meat is introduced it stays and the demand for it increases. We have always advocated that any farmer in our state can keep a small flock with satisfactory success. Failure in the keeping of sheep invariably happens in having too large a flock to begin with, for if one is able to keep successfully a small flock, which any person with good judgment and good common sense may do, it is no reason that he can keep a thousand with the same success, for in all arts pertaining to agriculture there is no branch so difficult to become proficient in as the shepherd's art. This does not apply to sheep alone. Let any man overstock the capacity of his farm with hogs or cattle and disaster is sure to follow.

In my thirty years of experience in the sheep business I have always found that my sheep made me more profit for the feed consumed and the capital invested than any other stock. I have made 150 per cent profit on grade ewes raising early lambs for the eastern market. The sheep is the 100 per cent animal, whether it be grazing on the rocks of the Ozarks or on the fertile fields of this great state of ours, and there is nothing that beautifies or excites the artistic eye or makes the farm more attractive and pleasant than a well cared for flock of sheep.
 "There is every encouragement for a prospective shepherd to start in the ewes and figure on improving in the any experience in the business let me warn you to go easy and buy a few sheep business. If you have never had future. One of the principles of success is to raise each year lambs that are better individuals than their mothers. Have your ideal. You know the ones that answer to the accepted type and your ideal. Study your flock; you know the ones that raise the best lambs and shear the heaviest fleece, and you learn to discard the coarse head, the heavy ear, the long leg, the cloudy wool and dark skin. Hold on to the ones that conform the nearest to your ideal and the most essential and important part is good care. As some one has said: "A wise shepherd feeds his lambs a month before he sees them and the foolish shepherd a month afterward."

"I want to impress upon the minds of all that in all my experience the one essential and most important thing to remember to make the sheep business profitable is care. Care will make constitution; care will ward off disease; care will make size; care will save feed; care will make fat, and fat will make more and better wool. Yes, and care will convince any man that the sheep is the 100 per cent profit animal. Now, in conclusion, let me say that the aim of every farmer in our state should be to keep a small flock of sheep, and it can be shown by figures of the most truthful character, and that cannot lie or deceive, that this can be done on what is now wasted on thousands of Missouri farms.

So Tired

It may be from overwork, but the chances are its from an inactive LIVER.
 With a well conducted LIVER one can do mountains of labor without fatigue.
 It adds a hundred per cent to ones earning capacity.
 It can be kept in healthful action

A Woman's Health

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

350 ACRES CHOICE SUGAR PLANTATION

Well improved and part in cultivation, bringing good rent. Price \$21,000. Will trade for cattle or as part payment on ranch and cattle. Address

WILLARD DITCH, Morgan City, La.

Growers' Association, April 21 and 22, will be as follows:

Tuesday Forenoon

Meeting called to order by the president, G. F. Ingersoll, at 10 o'clock.
 Invocation—Rev. Dr. J. T. M. Knox.
 Address of welcome—George W. Farr, Miles City, Mont.
 Response—Hon. George W. Brewster, Birney, Mont.
 Roll call.
 Reading of minutes of last meeting by the secretary, Hugh W. Wells, Miles City, Mont.

Report of the secretary-treasurer.
 Appointment of committees.
 Address, "What Is Required by Stockmen of Railroads?"—Captain J. T. Brown, Birney, Mont.
 Address, "The Attitude of the New Road to the Stockmen"—R. M. Calk-

The afternoon of the 21st will be given over to special events occurring on the grounds of the Custer County Fair Association, directly opposite the city on the Ft. Keogh reservation.

A series of thrilling "stunts" will be enacted, including "bronco busting," roping, throwing and dressing a steer by a team consisting of the champion roper and champion butcher of the northwest. Horse racing, the whole to conclude with an old-time barbecue. Everybody come. You must not miss these events.

Wednesday Forenoon

Called to order at 10 o'clock by the president, G. F. Ingersoll.
 Unfinished business.
 Election of new members.
 Report of committees.
 Address, "The Lease Law as It Affects the Live Stock Interests"—Hon-

the procession without a cane. The leading herds in the United States

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

HEREFORDS

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

V. WEISS

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

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

RED POLLED

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

CAMP CLARK RED POLLED

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

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE

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

W. F. HARTZOG, Sadler, Texas.

Shorthorn Bulls

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

B. C. RHOME, JR.

Saginaw, Texas.

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

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

CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DURO-JERSEY RED HOGS

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

MR. AND MRS. HENRY SHRADER, Wauneta, Kans.

EXCELSIOR HERD

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

BOGG-SCOTT BROTHERS,

Coleman, Texas.

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

Buy the Hereford Stock

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

FRANK GOOD,

Sporenberg, Texas.

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



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

THE BLOW ON THE ROOF

BY MARVIN DANA. (Copyright by Joseph B. Bowles.)

"Many's the time I've kissed her," said Steve. There was an evil smile on his face as he spoke.

The devil at Martin's elbow whispered in his ear, swiftly, subtly.

For Steve's words were insults to the girl who, only the night before, had promised to be Martin's wife. The two men had been friends, then rivals, for Mary's favor. Steve vented his rage in slurs against the woman.

"Yes, many's the time I've kissed her," he repeated.

The two men were alone (save for the devil) on the roof of the vast building. There was none to interfere—the devil encouraged. Martin's clenched right hand shot out. Steve, who had sought to provoke his foe to fight, had not expected to succeed so soon. The blow caught him on the jaw, and sent him tottering backward.

He staggered back and back to the roof's very edge. There, his feet still on the roof, he fell headlong into space.

For a time Martin rested there in anguish, unable to look on the scene of the tragedy. Despair filled him. He turned his face before opening his

eyes, that he might not view the fatal spot, and went stealthily from the place.

Now, he was aroused to the necessity of concealing his guilt. When he reached the ground floor, he hastily slipped out of the building. He was too vile now to go to the woman he loved. Henceforth, he must live loveless and alone, his one companion, the memory of his crime.

Steve, when the fierce blow drove him backward, was dazed. At last he felt himself falling, the cloud on his mind lifted, and he saw that he had staggered to the roof's edge, that he was toppling over into space that reached to the pavement, twenty stories below. His anguish sounded in the shriek that appalled Martin. The first second of that plunge was an eternity of torment.

Suddenly, something seized him, and held him. Tho he dangled and swung, he did not drop into the void. He unclosed his eyes, and stared fascinated at the emptiness beneath him. His brain reeled at the vision of sheer space.

In an incoherent way, he realized that his coat must have caught somehow. He only wondered if it would hold long enough for rescue. Then, he remembered Martin, and screamed.

"Martin! Martin!" he shrieked. There was no reply. But Steve hoped on. Surely Martin was there, he must hear, he must know, he must rescue. Why did he not come? But, presently, the truth came to him; Martin had left him to death. At the thought, he forgot fear long enough to curse his enemy, with curses horrible to hear, coming from a man hovering over the gulf of death.

Presently it occurred to him that someone must see him there and give the alarm. God! He realized the ghastly truth, at last. None could see him! None could hear him. The one man in the world who might have saved him was Martin—and Martin had gone.

He suffered, so far as he could think and feel, but he could no longer think or feel keenly. Thus passed hours. It had been morning when he toppled from the roof; now, it was late afternoon. He was convinced that he must die, and with that conviction conscience assailed him.

least shred of hope before the darkness closed on him?

As before, his brain wrestled with the problem in vain. There was nothing—nothing! And then, in the throes of his despair, he had an idea of hope. He had carried a morning paper with him when he went to work that morning, and he had placed it, carefully rolled, in an outside coat pocket. Was it there still? If so, he might be able to reach it and draw it forth. Then he might drop it, to call the attention of the passers-by on the sidewalk below. Little by little, he pulled the paper free. Still careful, lest the movement might hurry him to the eager pavement below, Steve separated the paper into two parts. Hope in his heart, prayers on his lips, Steve let go his grasp on the half paper. It sank slowly toward the earth. And now it touched, and rested calmly on the curb—three blocks from the man who watched.

For Steve had watched, and watched praying. From the moment he launched his messenger, he held strained eyes on the floating, vacillating bit of paper. As he saw it wafted farther and farther away, so his hope thinned, and when it paused at last, remote, futile hope ceased.

But pluck survives reason. He chose to try yet once again. But this time he would not drop the paper. Instead, he would simply wave it back and forth. The regular movement of the huge sheet might catch the attention of someone ere night drew down. He swung the crackling pages to and fro, hoping ever to see the gleam of a face upturned to note his signal—hoping in vain.

Martin, too, had passed a day of torture. He had carried with him the burden of guilt. It seemed to him that his only hope lay in flight, and yet he could not flee. He dared not return to his room, he dared not go to Mary. And always before him was a dread vision—that scene of a man outlined against the sky falling into an abyss of death, struck to his doom by his hand. But the vision fascinated him by the very terror of it. A dreadful longing grew in him to see the place again. As the sun sank, he slouched furtively around a corner and stood trembling, looking across the street and up twenty stories to that point of roof where a few hours ago he had thrust Steve over the edge. The soul of him quaked to the shivering of his body as he gazed.

Martin started in superstitious terror. Something moved up there. Was it Steve's ghost, flitting there where he had gone to his death? The idea

was born in him as it died in Steve. Half a minute later he was on the top floor, running toward the stairs that led to the roof. Ten seconds after he was flat on the roof's edge, peering over. There, just to the right of him, swung the body of a man, a man who lived, for a broken mumble of words issued from his lips.

Martin sprang to his feet and ran to the end of the roof, where the flag staff stood. There he whipped out his knife and cut the rope. He made a running knot in it, and then sped back to where the other man dangled.

Martin had seen at a glance how Steve's left coat pocket had caught on one of the ornamental points of the iron top of the roof. So, now, he lowered the rope even before he spoke, until it hung just in front of Steve's head and arms. Then:

"Steve! Steve!" Martin called.

The man in the abyss believed that the voice was an hallucination, but he answered:

"Help! For God's sake, help!"

"Put your head and arms thru the rope and I'll pull you up," Martin directed. At last, the rope was in place, and Martin began to draw it taut. The loop lessened and closed around the man's body. Martin braced his feet against the tiny parapet at the roof's edge, and hauled at the rope with careful, steady strength. At last Steve's arms reached the top of the roof.

It was done at last, and the one man was ministering to the other, chafing his numbed hands and soothing him with the tenderness of a woman.

"Oh, thank God, you did not die!" he cried again. "You know I never meant it, Steve."

"But why did you go away?" the other asked feebly.

"I thought you had gone," Martin answered. "Why, I've been thinking all day that I was your murderer, Steve."

"I wanted to make you fight," Steve confessed. Martin, I—I lied to you about Mary. I never kissed her."

"Don't say anything more about it, old fellow," Martin said.

"Anyhow," Steve persisted, "I'm going to be a better man after today."

"Me, too," Martin declared cheerfully. "I've done some thinking today. Do you feel as if you could get up now, Steve?"

OUR BEST ATTENTION

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

of work and an able to keep up with most of forest resources finer than the procession without a cane. The leading herds in the United States

WEAK MEN RECEIPT FREE

WINTER WISDOM

AS APPLIED TO CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

HOW COLDS ARE CONTRACTED AND PROPER TREATMENT

A cold is always the result of undue exposure to low temperatures. The rapid cooling of the surface, when not balanced by proper reaction, produces congestion and inflammation of the nasal and bronchial membranes. Obviously, such an ailment is not communicable, in the ordinary sense, from one individual to another. As the slightest "cold" predisposes the individual to attacks of the most severe and dangerous catarrhal affections, the necessity for its quick cure need not be enforced. These facts emphasize the necessity of extra precautionary measures against the ordinary cold. Everyone cannot change his climate at will, but may make the most of what he has at home—viz., take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. It not only cures a cold quickly, but counteracts any tendency of the cold to result in pneumonia. This fact has been fully proven during the epidemics of colds and influenza of the past few years. No case of either of these diseases having resulted in pneumonia when this remedy was used has ever been reported to the manufacturers, and thousands of bottles of it are sold every day. This shows conclusively that it is not only the best and quickest cure for colds, but a certain preventive of that dangerous disease, pneumonia.

HACKING COUGHS CAN BE PROMPTLY CHECKED.

It is not unusual for a cold or an attack of the grip to be followed by a persistent cough. This is owing to the roughness and irritation of the membrane lining the throat. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven very successful in checking coughs of this character. It soothes and heals the irritated membrane, thereby curing the disease that causes coughing. "For several winters past my wife has been troubled with a most persistent and disagreeable cough, which invariably extended over a period of several weeks and caused her many sleepless nights," writes Will J. Hayner, editor of the Burley, Colo., Bulletin. "Various remedies were tried each year, with no beneficial results. In November last the cough again put in an appearance and my wife, acting on the suggestion of a friend, purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The result was indeed marvelous. After three doses the cough entirely disappeared and has not manifested itself since."

SELLS EXPERIMENT CATTLE

T. Robbins of Iowa State College Markets Two Carloads
CHICAGO, March 22.—E. T. Robbins of Ames, Iowa, was on the market Wednesday with two carloads of yearling steers fed in an experiment at the Iowa State College. These cattle were sold to the United Dressed Beef Company for shipment to New York. One load of 17 head averaging 1,204 pounds had been fed corn and alfalfa and sold at \$6.20, the other load of 17 head, averaging 1,183 pounds, had been fed corn and gluten feed and sold at \$6.95. The alfalfa steers shrunk 4.4 per cent in shipping, while the gluten-fed steers shrunk only 3 per cent. Both lots of steers were on a full feed of corn Oct. 15, when the experiment began, and were fed all the corn they would eat

THE CHILD'S LIFE AND DANGERS THAT THREATEN

The worst danger to which the children of America are exposed is the neglected cold. If your baby has a cold, don't say, "It will wear off," and let it go at that. If your children have the snuffles, or sore throats, or watery eyes, don't hesitate to take them from school for a day or two so that you may break up the colds they have. Every parent can add to the healthy condition of the family and to his or her own peace of mind by guarding against any and every kind of cold. Generally, the child does not know how it caught cold. It may be impossible to prevent it exposing its sensitive body to those dangers which older persons shun. But the chances of contracting colds can be easily diminished by a little care and forethought. If the children get colds, don't waste any time. Don't trifle with a cold. This warning should be heeded by all. The lives of many children are sacrificed each year by neglecting the colds which they take; others contract chronic catarrh, from which they never fully recover. Of all the cough mixtures sold, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy certainly heads the list as the most efficacious for colds, croup, and whooping cough in children, and the one remedy that can always be depended upon to effect a speedy cure, and that is pleasant and safe to take. This remedy contains no opium or other harmful drug, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. Its great worth and merit in the treatment of these diseases has been attested by many thousands of mothers.

COMMON COLDS

We claim that if catching cold could be avoided, a long list of dangerous ailments would never be heard of. Everyone knows that pneumonia and consumption originate from a cold; that chronic catarrh, chronic bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles are aggravated and rendered more serious by each fresh attack. Do not risk your life or take chances when you have a cold, even though you do call it a common cold. If taken in time, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure it before these diseases can develop. This remedy contains no opium, morphine, or other harmful drugs, and has thirty-five years of reputation back of it, gained by its cures under every condition.

ate much more feed than the gluten-fed steers and to this is ascribed their heavier weight and better finish. Gluten feed is one of the least palatable feeds used by cattlemen to add protein to the corn ration. Alfalfa contains only about half as much protein, but it is a feed of which steers are very fond. In a general way this experiment shows the great advantage of using only the most palatable feeds for finishing cattle. This is the beginning of a series of experiments to be conducted by Iowa State College along this important line.

Selecting a Herd for Beef

In building up a herd for beef production, select cows with a broad, deep and square body, cows with a good coating of flesh, for these if

CHILD'S NEGLECTED COLD AND THE RESULT

Colds are the special banes of childhood, and often lay the foundation for the more serious diseases of after-life. One child catches cold, and scares its mother into hysterics by having croup in the dead of night. Another child catches cold, and before it has fully recovered from it, takes another cold, and perhaps before that is over contracts a fresh one. This succession of colds, or even the neglect of a common cold, causes the inflammation of the mucous membrane, which was at first acute, to become chronic, and the doctor will tell you that the child has chronic catarrh, from which it will never fully recover. Another child catches cold. Little attention is paid to it, as the child has often had colds, and always recovered from them; but in this instance a stubborn cough is developed. The parents are filled with forebodings. Still another child catches cold, and could easily have been cured by proper treatment, but, being neglected, develops the most fatal malady of childhood, pneumonia. The doctor is called, and pronounces it lung fever, and if the child is lucky enough to live, it has developed weak lungs, making it susceptible to all lung diseases. Every one of these children could have been cured by the prompt use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. A few doses of it, and the child's cold is gone. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia, quickly dispelling all fear of this dangerous disease. It is also a certain cure for croup, and has never been known to fail. When given as soon as the croupy cough appears it will prevent the attack. A medicine of such great worth and merit as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy should be kept in every house where there are young children. Don't wait till the child is sick, and then have to send for it, but keep it on hand, ready for instant use when needed.

EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED

If you fail to get beneficial results after using two-thirds of a bottle of

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

according to directions, return it to your dealer and get your money back. It is well known for its prompt cures of coughs, colds, and croup.

BABY'S COLD

CURED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

Mrs. David Maltby of Aberfoyle, Ont., says, "My baby was sick for four or five weeks with a severe cold on the chest and I thought he would die. I tried different remedies but with no beneficial results, until I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The baby is now well and we have since tried this remedy at different times in the family, and can recommend it highly for both young and old." You are pretty safe when you place your dependence upon Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in any case of a cold, croup or whooping cough. It is intended especially for these diseases and has a world-wide reputation for its cures.

This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given to a baby as confidently as to an adult.

HOW TO PREVENT COLDS

Habitual colds are due to an ill-kept skin on the outside, and by dyspeptic mucous membrane on the inside, the result of indigestion, coupled with carelessness. Cold water, proper food, and common sense are the foundations upon which a preventive must rest. A cold sponge bath, one to three minutes long, before breakfast, with a brisk, dry rub, is excellent—usually all that is necessary to keep the cutaneous circulation alive, and the skin reactive to sudden changes of temperature. For those unaccustomed to cold water, tolerance can be gained in three weeks' time by the use of water at any comfortable temperature, making it one degree colder each day, until it can be employed, without dread, as cold as it will run. Sea salt may be added to the water for its stimulating effect. Cold water, intelligently used, does not steal vitality, but fosters it. It stimulates the nerves that control the expansion and contraction of the blood vessels, and regulates the cutaneous circulation. One should "keep moving" when wet or chilly, and not stand on a street corner or elsewhere without taking deep breath. The lungs used in this way act as a pump, and drive the blood along. This practice, with the others named, will reduce to a shadow the liability of taking cold every little while. If you should contract a cold, get rid of it as quickly as possible, for every cold weakens the lungs, lowers the vitality, and paves the way for more serious diseases. This is best accomplished by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, a preparation that can always be depended upon, and that not only cures the cold, but counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia.

steers sell best at 14 to 16 months old. If you do not wish to dispose of your produce as beef, then you must choose one of the dairy instead of the beef breeds of cattle.

If jewelry is sent periodically to a jewel for cleaning and polishing it will—at a nominal cost—always look as good as new.

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LIVE STOCK

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

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

HOTELS, CAFES

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

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COLUMBIA. The old reliable buggy. We have them at all times. We also have other good new and second-hand buggies. FIFE & MILLER, 312 Houston St. W. J. Tackaberry, Manager.

JEWELRY

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

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REAL ESTATE

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

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.

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 Erness of one or two children. Refer—East Weatherford. Old phone 3904.

possess anything like the great advantages possessed by Grand Old Texas. In neglecting this industry the people have lost various opportunities for profitable employment and investment. The News hopes to see the present enthusiastic efforts before put forth for the establishment of creameries in Texas continue and succeed.—Dallas News.

DAIRYING

Dairy Diseases

In dealing with abortion, it is the part of wisdom not to rest satisfied with the discovery and removal of one specific cause, such as destroying the germ in the mother's blood, but rather to exert one's self to find every existent cause, such as germs lodged in the genital organs and in the stables where affected animals are housed and to secure a treatment that will correct all diseased conditions of these organs and that will destroy the germs in the stables, in this manner meeting the disease at every turn. As abortion most frequently occurs at those three weeks' intervals at which time the cow would have been in heat if non-pregnant, we may assume a predisposition at such times, due to a periodicity in the nervous system and functions. Poor conditions, weakness, and a too watery condition of the blood are often predisposing causes. This in its turn may result from poor or insufficient feed, from the excessive drain upon the udder while bearing the calf, or from the use of food deficient in certain essential elements.

Paralysis of the hind parts is a disease which comes on suddenly and is due to an acid condition of the blood. It sometimes affects the front parts as well as the hind parts, and the animal may come out of the barn feeling fine, ambitious, willing to go and often go faster than usual, but before it has gone very far it begins to lose its spirits, hang back, sweat profusely, breathe hard and begin to knock over behind, get lame in one or both hind limbs, and in a short time is unable to go any farther and often falls helpless on the road.

All reasonably healthy cows and heifers should be made to breed. This can be done with little trouble and slight expense if given proper attention. Many a valuable cow or heifer has been sacrificed or disposed of for the reason that she was not made to breed. This may have been due to a lack of proper information pertaining to this subject. It is very important that a cow, in order to conceive, be in a reasonably healthy condition. The genital organs should be in a condition to perform their functional duties as nature would have them. A lack of secretion, or an excess of secretion, renders conception difficult. A lack of ambition or vigor, or an overabundance of either is an unnatural condition of the genital organs. This should be overcome and controlled by the use of breeding tonic with ingredients that will regulate and control the genital organs. A cow before breeding should be carefully noticed, to make sure there is no unnatural discharge from the vulva. A natural discharge would be a discharge of mucus that has every appearance of the white of an egg, and at the period of heat usually contains a little blood.—Dr. Roberts.

Dairy Dots

Don't ask an underfed cow to yield milk and ask her to keep up with the procession without a cane.

whether they have well-shaped and well-developed bags and teats. If not, sell them for veal.

They cannot afford to let the cows run down in condition, for that will mean not only a present loss, but a loss during the coming year.

If you feel that you cannot afford to feed your cows so that they will keep up to a paying production, sell them and do something else.

What would a farmer do with an employe who ate seventy-five cents' worth of food a day, and in return did fifty cents' worth of work? And yet there are cows in the dairy making just such unprofitable returns.

The Notable Growth of the Creamery Industry

The progress being made in the work of establishing the dairy industry in Texas is cause for satisfaction and congratulation on the part of every Texan who desires to see the state move forward along all the lines of industry. It is a puzzle to those from other states, after they have become familiar with the productive capacity of Texas in both cattle and feed stuffs, as well as with the enormous quantity of creamery products consumed by Texas people, that the creamery business has been so slow in developing into one of the state's greatest industries. But like many other industries which have remained undeveloped so long, it seems that since the advantages of such enterprises to the state and the profits possible to be derived from them by those engaged in them have been shown, the dairy business seems to be destined to a rapid growth.

The observations made here were suggested by a dispatch to the News from the enterprising city of Gainesville, at which place a creamery was recently established. The dispatch related the fact that since the creamery has begun operations it "is now receiving cream from two or three nearby counties, and expects soon to receive enough patronage to run day and night, in which event 9,000 pounds of butter a day will be made."

It seems, from the best information the News has received, that heretofore the principal hindrance to the establishment of Texas creameries is inability to get sufficient milk to keep them running regularly. For this reason it should be urged upon farmers and others who have dairy stock and who live in shipping distance of creameries to make an effort to supply milk to them. It will not only have the effect of aiding in what is destined to be one of the state's best sources of revenue, but it will prove profitable to those who engage in the work.

Such institutions as the Fat Stock Show recently held at Fort Worth, as well as the various fairs where dairy cattle are exhibited, are an encouragement to the promotion of the creamery business. They impress upon those viewing the dairy stock on exhibition the fact that there are great possibilities for profit in raising dairy cattle, especially for those who are within reach of butter and cheese-making

ing to establish such concerns will have the hearty co-operation of owners of milk stock, at least to the extent of furnishing milk in sufficient quantities to keep them running.

There are now creameries doing business at various places in the state, among them Fort Worth, Austin, Denison, Belton, Brenham, Houston, San Antonio and Alvin. There are literally thousands of car loads of creamery products shipped into Texas every year from other states, which states do not

HOGS

Hog Raising and Soil Fertility

One strong factor in favor of hog raising is, that it does more to keep up the fertility of the farm than the raising of any other kind of farm stock. This is because the body of the hog has a greater percentage of fat than the body of any other farm animal, and his bone structure comprises a smaller percentage of the whole structure than does the bone structure of any other farm animal.

Not a particle of the fat that is in the hog comes out of the soil. It all comes from the air, and the elements of the air have furnished it. This is a good kind of product for the farmer to sell. In the lean meat, the bristles, the hoofs and in the bones is found the nitrogen, and in the bones principally is found the phosphorus.

Some of the farms that have been producing cattle for a hundred years have lost such large quantities of phosphorus that it would require \$40 per acre to put back that element alone if it were put back in the form of pure bone. But farms that have been producing hogs for that time have lost far less of this important element. In the meantime, a ton of hog meat has sold for at least as much as a ton of beef, and has sold for much more when the beeves have been sold off in the form of feeding cattle carrying with them a large proportion of bone to carcass.

This fertility of the farm is kept up in the raising of hogs largely by the fact that clover has been used as a pasture for hogs much more generally than for cattle and other farm animals. This clover has supplied an immense amount of nitrogen, and the hog has had a good deal of this to spare after using what he could for the making of the comparatively small amount of muscle that he uses. This extra nitrogen has gone into the manure and has gone from the clover pasture onto the plowed field. The hog is not an animal requiring much muscle, and he has generally been given an unusually large supply, at least in his pasturage.

But the hog has been a help to the fertility of the farm because it has become quite a common practice to buy rich foods and bring them onto the farm for his feeding. Those farmers that understand the necessity for building up a good frame for the hog have purchased foods rich in nitrogen and phosphorus. In localities

benefit of this. The farmers that feed all of this material they can get are certainly doing the right thing for the improving of their soils.

The only farmer that is running down his farm by swine raising is the man that depends on corn to build up the frames of his hogs. It is evident that every bit of the nitrogen and phosphorus as well as the potassium in the body of the hog must come out of the soil and go to the butcher. This is particularly so of the nitrogen that comes out of the blue grass, for that plant, so far as known, has no power of getting nitrogen from air. The nitrogen all comes from the soil, while in the case of the clover-fed hog it is generally the case that all of the nitrogen has been taken from the air.

It is therefore easy to see that hogs may be so fed as to improve the farm or to run it down. The man that is trying to raise hogs and keep up the fertility of his land will do well to raise a good lot of clover for use of the hogs every season and at the same time buy annually a little phosphorus in the shape of steamed bone meal or ground rock phosphate. But the pasture should by all means be kept in clover, for this will mean the annual resowing with clover of some of the land.

Breeding Old Sows

Many swine breeders contend that young sows are more profitable than old ones, because they are much more active and are less liable to tramp upon or smother the young pigs. But there are so many things in favor of old sows that I would really prefer one good 4-year-old sow, one that has been proved a good suckler, to two young sows that would be doing well if they raised four pigs each.

In summing up the records of sows of different ages, Professor George M. Rommel found that yearling sows farrowed, on an average 6.65 pigs per sow; the 2-year-old sows average 7.56; the 3-year-old sows 8.28, and the 5-year-olds 8.40. With the right feed and care, old sows will raise stronger pigs and raise larger litters. There is little stamina about pigs of very young sows. Unless an old sow has gotten into bad habits, such as eating her pigs, or is a chicken eater, keep her at work. Her value ought to increase each year until she is 5 or 6 years old.

Roscoe Gets Laundry

ROSCOE, Texas, March 21.—The

LIVE STOCK GOSSIP

Word received from Goodnight says that Captain D. W. Goodnight, the veteran Panhandle breeder, is recovering from a recent severe illness.

John Hutson, the Canyon City Hereford breeder, had an exhibit at the recent fat stock show. It was Mr. Hutson's first trip with cattle to Fort Worth and he did fairly well considering that his cattle had to be shown immediately after a long, hard trip.

Recent cold weather in many sections of Texas has been of no damage to the cattle industry, but rather to the contrary. Some of the goat men in the southwestern part of the state suffered, but the rain helped the range.

Roland Hudson was in the city Monday, and while here he and Bob Hewitt effected the sale of 400 one and two-year-old steers to S. J. Blocker at private terms.—San Angelo Press-News.

It looks as if the packers were in earnest about their declaration that there is a big shortage of cattle in Texas, judging from the way they are advancing prices and trying to pick up everything in sight. The man who has a bunch of 3's for the spring market this year is lucky.

It was a great victory to Texas feeders when R. E. Gatewood of Cleburne took first prize at the recent fat stock show with a carload of Johnson county Herefords. Heretofore Oklahoma feeders, with the advantage of corn, have been taking most of the blue ribbons, but they had to take a back seat for Texas this year.

It is practically decided that Fort Worth's big coliseum, seating 2,800 and affording ring space for 3,000 more, is too small. Before the next show it is not unlikely that an addition will be built on the north end of the coliseum and arrangements made for seating at least 5,000 people.

The Stockman-Journal wants letters from all over the range country, reports of sales and condition of range. Send in your experience with some particular breed of cattle, horses, hogs or sheep and it will make the columns of the paper more interesting.

The active demand for good breeding horses in all sections of Texas is an encouraging sign. At the close of the recent fat stock show eleven stallions were sold at Fort Worth for prices averaging \$3,000 apiece. That doesn't look as if Texas horse breeders were going out of business.

Why not sow a patch of alfalfa this spring if you have never tried it before? The ground should be carefully prepared in advance and worked almost as fine as a garden. From twelve to twenty pounds of seed to the acre ought to do the work and the pasture will be in fine shape to take care of that bunch of hogs you are going to market next fall.

On the wet days, when no other work can be done, is the time for using the road-drag. Work done now will save teams and time later in the season, when hauling is to be done.

The auction sale of Lee Bros., Boog-Scott and others was held in San Angelo last week. The biggest bid, \$260, was made by H. Albert Shaw to J. E. Boog-Scott for his bull Shadeland Beau. J. D. Sugg purchased eighteen ranging in prices from \$40 to \$105, and in all spent \$1,180 on high-grade registered stock. W. D. Jones of Ozonoa purchased a high-grade bull from Lee Bros.

Henry Mousel of Cambridge, Neb., writes regarding the combination sale of registered Hereford cattle held recently by Mousel Bros. and E. H. and A. L. Allen: "Our sale was a success. We received an average of \$117 for the entire offering. The top was \$300 for Princess Flossie, bought by Guy Clement of Ord, Neb. Princess Type topped the bull sale at \$160 to Anda Rosenfeldt of Max, Neb. Colorado and Nebraska took all of the stuff we offered for sale."

E. A. (Pat) Paffrath is back from San Antonio smiling over the good time he had at the convention. "The San Antonio people know how to entertain," he said, "and they deserve warm thanks from all the cattlemen and visitors who were their guests. A number of special entertainments were provided for the ladies present at the convention and their stay was made very pleasant. It is up to Fort Worth to do as well by the San Antonio people when they come here."

J. H. Wilson, live stock agent of the Katy, is down from Oklahoma. He confirms the report that cattle going to Creek country in what was formerly

cause it means the construction of dipping vats for the purpose.—San Antonio Express.

C. C. Poole, the field man for the Texas Stockman-Journal, is down doing the convention, and incidentally hunting for his dog that has been gone for a number of years. He is deeply concerned in the welfare of his canine, which was stolen while he (the dog) was in his (the dog's) prime.—San Antonio Express.

Raising Cattle in Russia

Reporting upon the industrial conditions existing in Russia, with especial reference to stock raising and agricultural products, Consul T. E. Heenan of Odessa writes as follows:

"The fiscal years 1906 and 1907 were particularly conspicuous for a marked advance in the price of all animal products, particularly butter and meat. The principal cause of this was the ruin during the peasants' riots on many of the large estates which were the main source of cattle growing for market. The meat cattle, sheep, etc., in most of the wrecked estates were slaughtered and much of this meat was wasted, in many instances being left to be devoured by dogs. Altho order has been restored in most of the affected districts, the land owners do not think of restocking their estates with animals but sooner of selling their lands, if need be even at a considerable sacrifice, and for this so-called Peasants' Land Bank offers the readiest means. It purchases the lands at a certain reduction on the valuation price and sells them in small plots, most often of about thirty acres extent, to the peasants, who either have no land at all or a decided insufficiency of it. The avowed object of this scheme is to bring peace into the minds of the peasantry.

"The peasant is not clever at cattle raising for market, toward which end he most often only supplies a number of fowls and occasionally a calf or a pig, all the rest being supplied by the larger land owners. The inevitable consequence of this cutting up of the lands for the benefit of the peasants will be a still further dearth of meat, and Russia will probably cease to figure in the world's market as an exporter of meat cattle. Already the quantity exported to the Mediterranean markets, where Russia has to encounter the competition of Bulgaria, Syria, Tunis and Algeria, has dwindled to a small portion of what it was before.

"The long and rigorous winters of Russia, during which for many months all nature lies drearily barren, make it naturally rather difficult to raise animals for meat. This applies to all kinds and breeds alike, from the Short-horn ox down to the bantam fowl. Some time ago efforts were made to introduce into Russia the best breeds of English meat cattle, but it was found that in the severe climate and consequent long-continued sheltering these animals required so much more care and attention than the common Russian breed that it would probably never be possible to sell a pound of Shorthorn meat as cheap as that of the Russian cattle.

"About thirty years ago Russia, and especially the south and southwest parts, was the seat of most of the known cattle diseases, and some of the worst forms of them, such as rinderpest (Pestis bovina), seemed endemic. The long-continued exertions of the Russian government to stamp them out have been attended with success, and rinderpest is now known only in parts adjoining Persia and China, and efforts are made to eradicate it there. The Siberian plague (anthrax) is of comparatively rare occurrence, and this and the more virulent forms of the other cattle diseases are always immediately localized and repressed with the best known prophylactic measures."

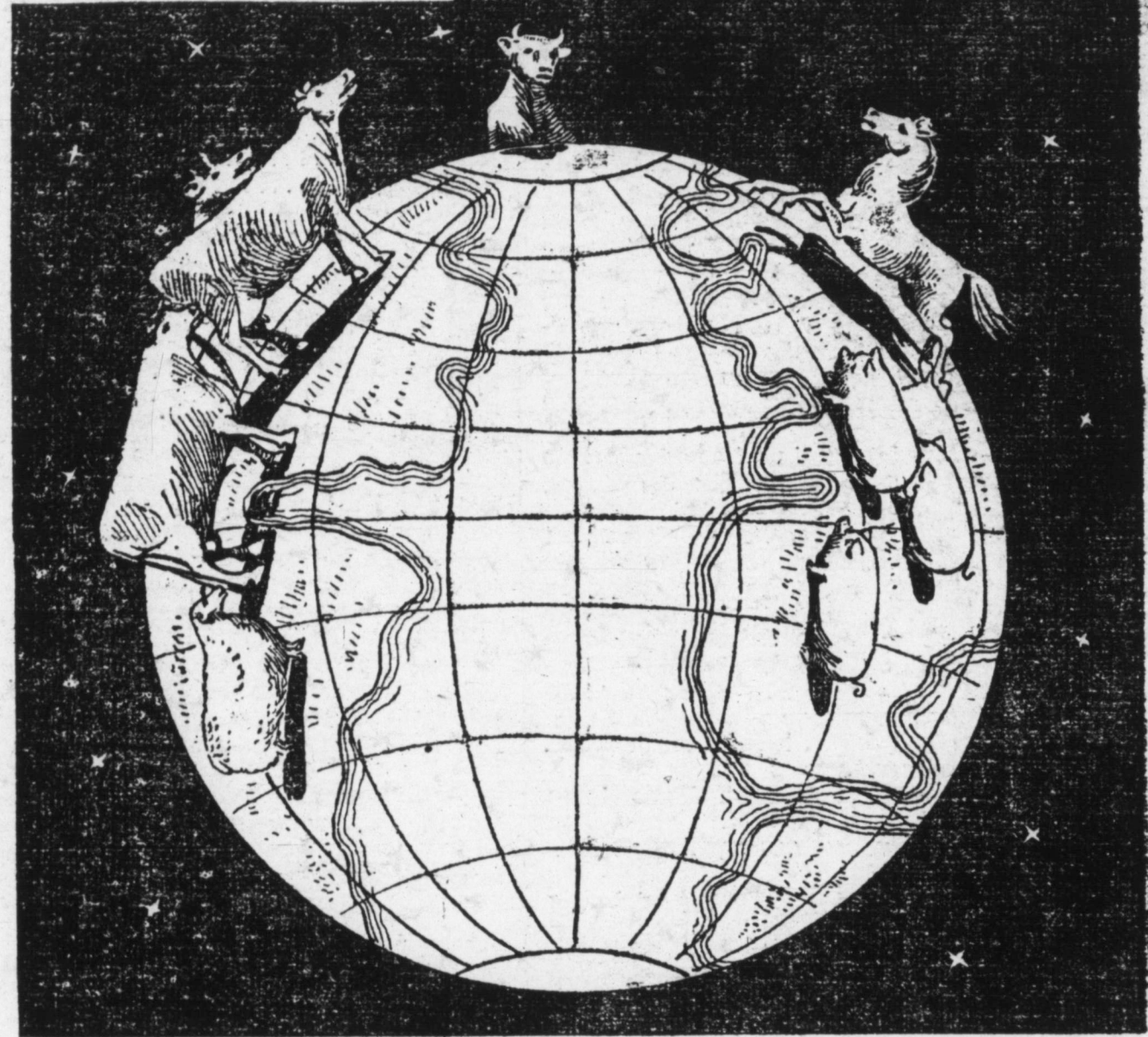
Operating Farm Machinery

Improved machinery has greatly assisted in solving the problem of modern agriculture, says the Drovers Journal. Many machines with the aid of a pair of horses perform the work of ten men and from an economical viewpoint soon pay for themselves. If all agricultural products were produced by the primitive methods of hand labor the cost of living would be abnormally high and the number of people engaged in agriculture would be increased many fold.

A half century has revolutionized agricultural operations by the aid of machinery. It is only around sixty years since the first mowing and harvesting machines were introduced. Previous to the advent of the mower and harvester the grass was cut with a scythe and the grain gathered with a cradle or sickle. A good man could mow an acre of grass or cradle four acres of grain in a day, while the modern mower will cut twelve to fifteen acres of grass and the harvester cut and bind twenty acres of grain in a day. The husbandman whose experience covers three score and ten years marvels at the wonderful improve-

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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

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Street & Graves, Houston, Texas

of careful attention in operating it. Rust and neglect ruin more farm machinery than actual service. If farmers took proper care of their agricultural tools it would reduce their implement expense account one-half.

The farmer who purchases a new machine receives a pamphlet containing a description of its several parts and the directions how to properly adjust them. The engineer needs to serve an apprenticeship before he is trusted to operate a locomotive. He is compelled to master the several parts of his machine and to learn how to properly adjust them for efficient operation. A machine in poor condition will do some execution at the expense of extra strain and wear of the several parts. When a machine is not working smoothly it should not be operated until the defect is remedied.

One principal defect in operating farm machinery is the neglect to properly oil the bearings. Oil is cheap and a great preventive of friction in machinery. The bearings of the mechanism should be carefully watched and not allowed to heat for want of frequent applications of oil. The holes thru which the oil percolates to the journals should be kept open that the oil may have free access to the working parts of the machine. The most necessary parts that need oiling are often the most difficult of access, and these parts are often neglected until the machine is ruined.

A new machine needs careful watching until all the mechanism is properly adjusted and works freely. This necessitates the loosening or tightening of bolts until there is no play or friction of the several parts. New machinery should be frequently ex-

PACKERS MUST PAY

Supreme Court Decides that Big Fellers Must Pay Their Fines

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The proceeding by the government against the Armour Packing Company, Swift & Co., Morris & Co. and the Cudahy Packing Company, all of them operating in Kansas City, Kan., under which the companies were each fined \$15,000 by the United States circuit court for the Western district of Missouri, on the charge of receiving rebates contrary to the provisions of the Elkins act, was decided by the supreme court of the United States adversely to these companies.

The court's opinion was announced by Justice Day, who held that the Elkins act is applicable to transportation anywhere, and that an offense is not confined to the initial point. He also held it applicable alike to shipper and carrier.

ORGANIZE A "LEMON" CLUB

Girls Before They Can Join Must Admit They Have Been "Squeezed"

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Crate No. 1, Illustrious Order of the Lemon, has been organized in this city. The officers of the crate are as follows:

Grand lemon, Miss Margaret Murray.
Grand lemon aide, Miss Emily Metzger.
Grand lemon peel, Miss Riffa Shea.
Grand lemon squeeze, Miss Agnes Leonard.

The members are all well-known young girls in Milwaukee society circles. The following is the initiation