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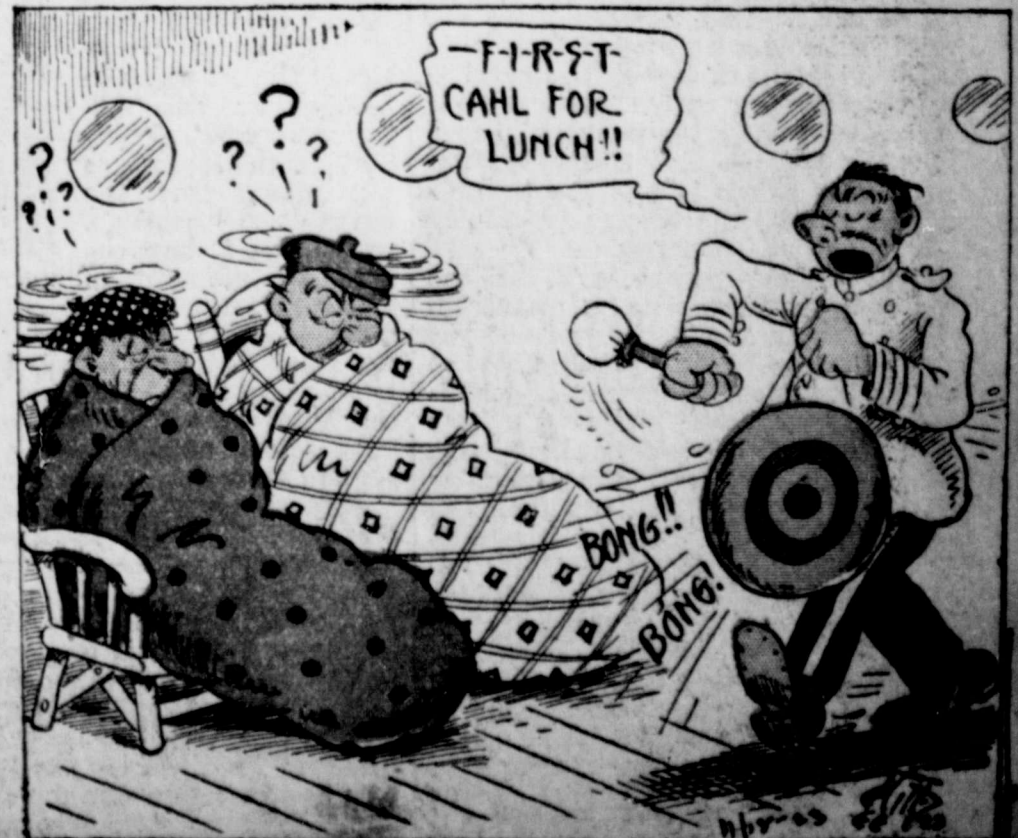
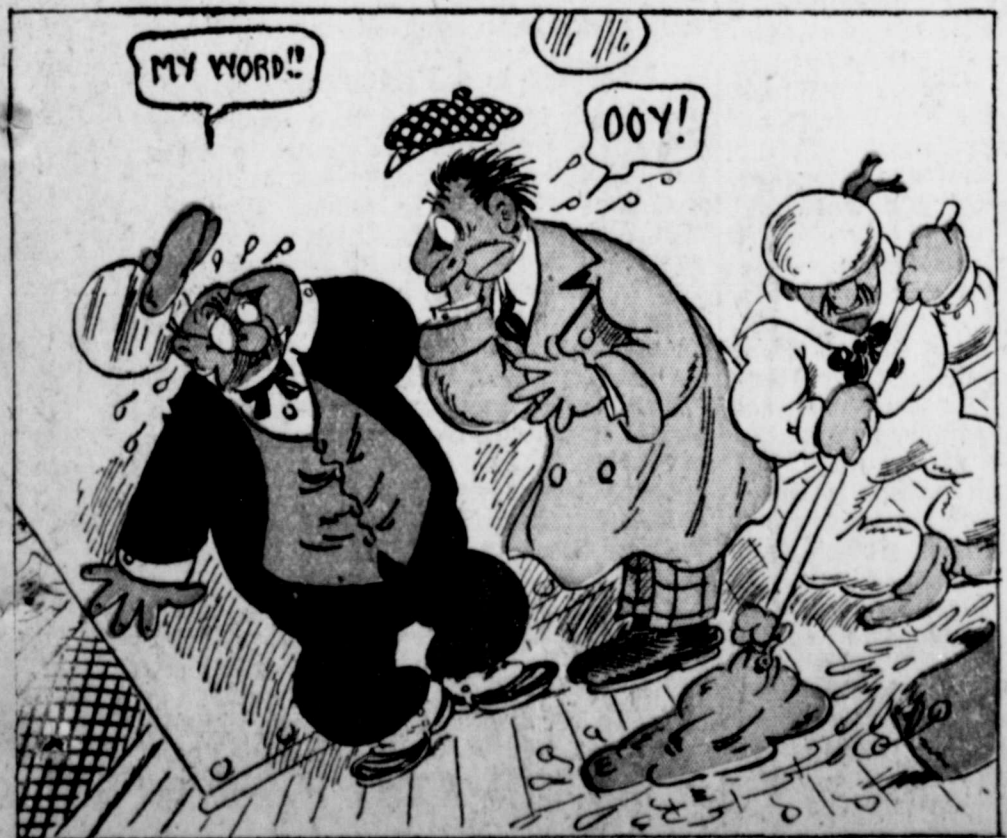
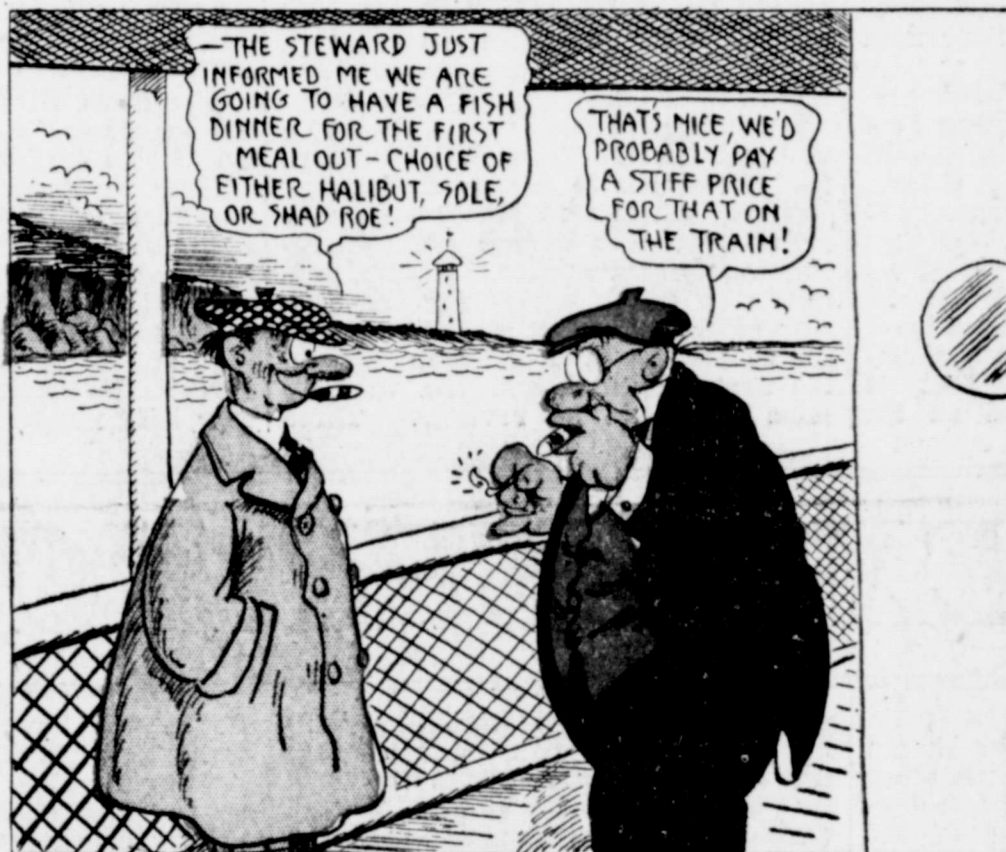
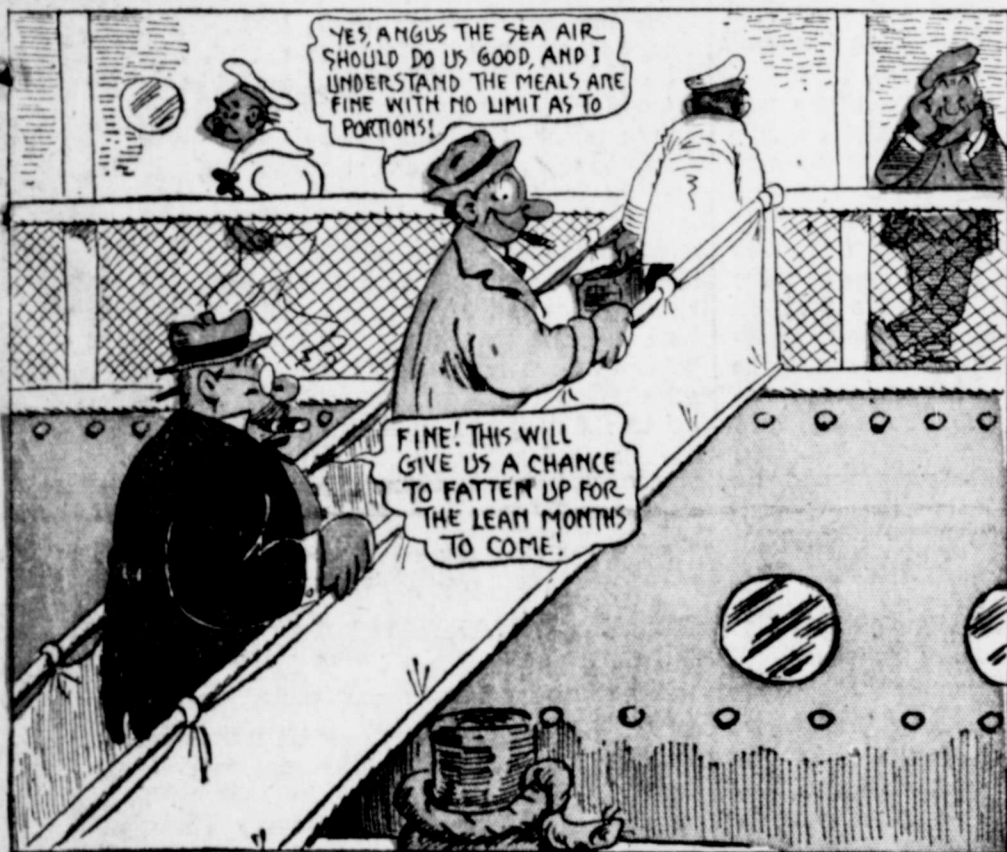
VOL. 36. NO. 3.

MERKEL, TEXAS, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1924.

SEEZEM and SQEEZEM

By OSCAR HITT

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Stage Coach Days in Texas

When "Big Foot" Wallace Acted as Guard Through Dead Man's Gap.
By AN OLD SETTLER.

The airplane, which today skims through the clouds at the rate of two miles a minute, has its perils for the traveler. And so did the lumbering stage coach of long ago. Now it is "engine trouble;" then it was Indian trouble. So much for differences.

Before railroads bound the east and west, the stage coach served for carrying U. S. mail and such passengers as were willing to take chances with the hostile red men. It was a great "institution" and around it there clings the memory of early romance and daring exploits.

Stage lines extended far westward from different points in Texas. There was one line out of Fort Worth that reached the Pacific coast, crossing the Rockies in Arizona and the great Mohave desert, beyond the Colorado river. Treacherous Comanches and Kiowas depredated along the way through this region and the overland stage was often a mark for their attacks. Another line, laid out in the fifties by the intrepid J. J. Giddings, a beloved pioneer engineer, extended westward from San Antonio, forming a juncture with the northern route at Fort Stockton. This line went by Fort Clark, Camp Hudson and Fort Lancaster.

On one occasion, Indians attacked a coach going over this route where it passed through what is now called Dead Man's Gap, in the Comstock country. Lieutenant Hazen, whose wife in after years married Admiral Dewey, pursued this band into the Guadalupe mountains, the other side of the Pecos river, and had a desperate fight with them, losing several of his men.

Sometimes daring young folk spent their honeymoon riding the stage coach into the golden west. Dr. Noble and bride of San Antonio, well known to the old timers, made such a trip and upon their return ran into the Apache massacre at Doubtful Canyon. Fortunately for them, however, Kit Carson and a party of brave westerners were present and no harm resulted to the doctor and his bride.

The pioneer stage driver had to be a fearless fellow. It was no position for any other kind of man. But human bravery cannot always triumph over savage treachery, or against overwhelming odds. It was necessary, therefore, to have several guards accompany each

coach on these long trips through the wild country beyond civilized borders. Among the well-known Indian fighters of that day and time was "Big Foot" Wallace. He knew the West, and he had good judgment and nerve that never failed. The government chose him to guard the mail between San Antonio and El Paso, and he was furnished seven men as assistants for this perilous work.

"Big Foot" Wary.

On one of Big Foot's trips, the party stopped at Devil's River at noon to give the stage horses a chance to rest and graze. The camp was made near Little Round Mountain, where the Old Spanish Trail crosses that stream. "Big Foot" was just a little uneasy; it was Indian country, and besides, he had seen where at least twenty horses had crossed the road a few miles to the rear. Also signal smoke was observed rising in a number of places at intervals and then disappearing. Both of these incidents indicated the presence of Indians, so Wallace told the driver to leave the coach at the edge of the brush and for all of the passengers and guards to remain together, close to it, when they lay down for their noon rest.

Being unable to shake off the premonition of an Indian attack, Big Foot climbed to the top of a hill where he could scan the country for miles around. He remained on the hill long enough to give the party a needed rest, and then sauntered back to camp and crept up quietly to play a trick on Ben Wade, one of his guards. Just as he bent over Ben, a horse raised his head and snorted; Wallace knew instantly that it meant Indians, and awakened all the

guards and passengers. Ben Wade was always ready to sleep when there wasn't any eating to be done, and when he awakened and found that the commotion didn't mean anything more than a probable Indian attack, he lay down again. His ear had no sooner touched the blanket, than he jumped up, all excited, and declared that he had really heard the clatter of horses' hoofs. In a few seconds twenty-three Comanche Indians were in sight. They came right up and charged the camp, letting loose a regular flood of "dogwood switches," as the old pioneers called the

times they charged the little party of men in the thicket, and at one time came up so close that hand-to-hand fighting took place between several of the combatants.

At this critical moment, one of the Americans showed a yellow streak; he told Wallace that he could not face the "music" and hid behind a prickly-pear. As luck would have it, however, an arrow shot from the other side of the thicket went through this fellow's arm and pinioned him to one of the big, fat, thorny ears of the prickly-pear. He was found in this position when the

savages retreated. The Indians kept hid for a long time after this charge, but they did not fool Wallace. He knew they were waiting for the stage coach to start, and did not propose falling into their trap. The men were cautioned to remain on the ground, directly under the coach, where they could not be seen. Presently an Indian poked his

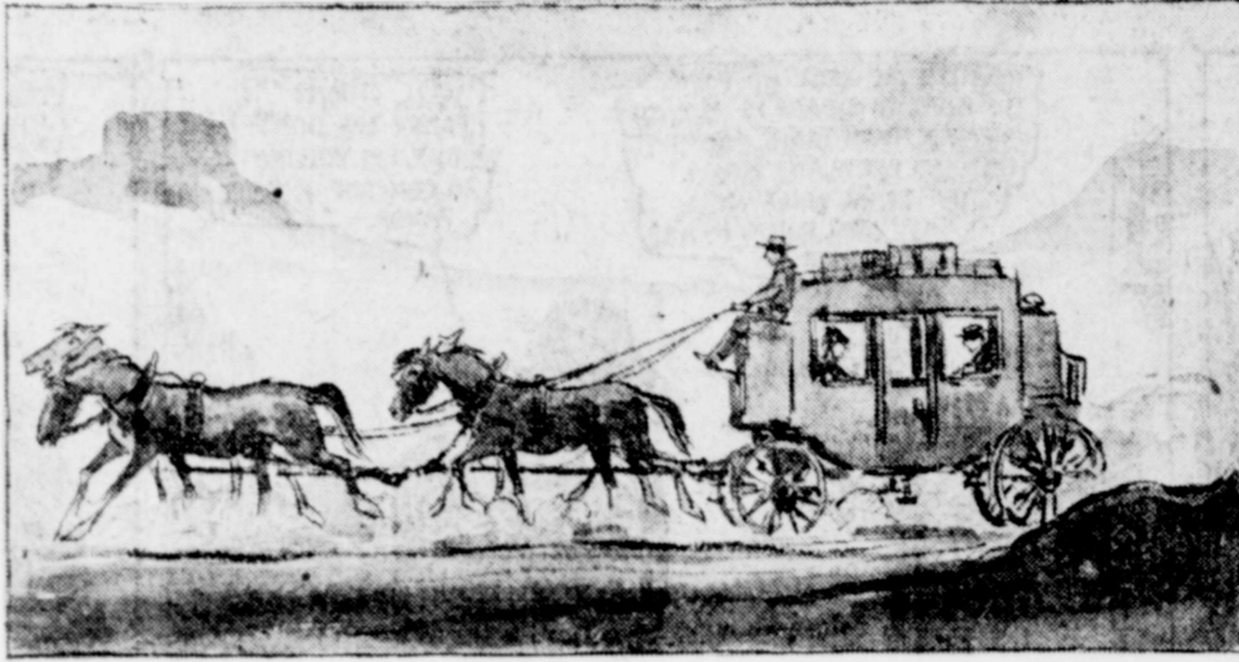
head out in plain sight, seventy yards away. Then he boldly raised himself and craned his neck to see what had become of the pale faces. Four other Indians did likewise, which made altogether too tempting a target; eight rifles flashed simultaneously and four more "bucks" dropped dead to the ground.

For about fifteen minutes there was no sound, nor any movement on the part of an Indian. Eventually an arm poked up through the grass and a rope was fastened around one of the four dead savages. This performance was repeated until all the four savages were dragged out of sight. "Big Foot" then announced that the enemy was satisfied, and preparations were made to move on. He decided to take a look, however, before departing and rode again to

the top of the little hill. It was very fortunate that he did so, for the first thing his eyes beheld was a bunch of forty painted Comanche warriors dashing toward the camp from the direction of Blaine's Lake. "Big Foot" remained where he was standing and pretended to be unconcerned about their approach. One rode forward as a spokesman and demanded to know of him what he was doing there. The old fighter knew well enough that it would not do to display the least alarm, so he replied: "We have just cleaned up on a bunch of Indians." To this the spokesman for the Indians said: "Yes, and you are a set of sneaking coyotes afraid to come out in the open."

Continuing his bluff, "Big Foot" informed the red devils that as soon as his men got dinner the stage would continue on westward to California Springs, where a halt would be made for the night. Then he leisurely rode back to the camp.

Bluffing the Indians.



"Daring Young Folk Spent Their Honeymoon Riding the Stage Coach into the Golden West."

arrows used by many savage bands in those days.

White Men Answer Challenge.

With rifles and pistols the men answered the challenge and at the first volley four Indian saddles were emptied. One of the Americans was wounded and a pack mule killed. The Indians withdrew and rode around to the other side of the little hill. This gave Wallace's party a chance to reload all weapons, and they did so with the greatest possible haste. The Indians again charged, entirely surrounding the camp, yelling loudly and hideously for the purpose of striking terror to the hearts of the whites. A chief had been killed in the first encounter, and the warriors came back, bent on revenge. Three

head out in plain sight, seventy yards away. Then he boldly raised himself and craned his neck to see what had become of the pale faces. Four other Indians did likewise, which made altogether too tempting a target; eight rifles flashed simultaneously and four more "bucks" dropped dead to the ground.

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GROWING TEXAS SPINACH FOR EASTERN MARKETS

By HOWARD C. MARSHALL.

The spinach grower faces odds that confront possibly no other producer in the country. He grows a product that is highly perishable, and his closest market at best is Chicago; more often it is New York. His necessities are moisture, but not too much moisture; cool weather, but not a freeze; swift transportation, but not too swift, or a glutted market will result. If he makes a good crop, while that of Virginia is cut short by a freeze, (which is fortunate for the Texas growers) he thinks his day has at last arrived, although he is likely to awaken some morning to find the thermometer hovering around 20 degrees, and his investment of the season lost. He grows his crop and harvests it in a season when anything can happen.

But in spite of all difficulties, more than half a million good eastern dollars found their way into Texas last year as clear profit for Texas spinach growers. More than twelve hundred freight cars were required to move the crop, and \$650,000 was paid for freight, packing, and refrigerating ice. About nine thousand acres of Texas lands, which would otherwise have lain idle during the winter, were put into cultivation to produce this crop.

Average Yield.

This year 8410 acres were put into spinach cultivation, but this year's crop has been cut down by hard freezes about Austin. The average yield per acre in Texas over a period of four years is 275 bushels. However, the price is more than making up for the losses due to freezing, taking the country as a whole, for spinach is commanding unusually good prices in the markets of the East and Middle West, particularly in New York and Chicago.

To the average person in Texas, the name "spinach" suggests a vegetable and little more, for Texas has not yet developed a taste for this edible so much as the East, Northeast, and Middle West; in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago and Cincinnati, it is a popular dish. It is to these markets that the Texas spinach goes. Spinach is particularly popular in these sections because it is one of the few vegetables which can be had at reasonable prices during the winter months. The wealthier classes in New York, for example, can afford green house plants; but the middle classes who want a bit of something green for their tables buy spinach. As a food, spinach has little value, but as an edible tonic, it is excellent, for it has a high content of iron.

Texas and Virginia are the main spinach producing areas in the United States. Formerly, Texas led all other regions, but in recent years it has been surpassed by Virginia because of the latter's nearness to the big eastern cities, and her ability to use water transportation. In Texas, there are really three districts where spinach is grown in commercial quantities: The Laredo district, embracing Frio, LaSalle, Webb, Dimmit, Zavalla and Medina counties; the coast district, including Hidalgo, Cameron, Nueces, Brazoria, Fort Bend, Wharton, and Matagorda counties; and the central district, including Travis and Hays counties. At one time Travis county, particularly about Austin, was the greatest spinach producing area in the world, but more favorable climate and cheaper labor has pushed the Laredo district to the front.

Spinach requires a cool, moist climate, but it is very susceptible to freezing. In fact, it is on freezing that most growers have come to depend; and it is this that makes the deal such a big gamble. If either the Austin, the Laredo, or the Virginia crops are frozen out, then it means big money for the other two sections. Sometimes it happens that all are frozen. This year, the Laredo district seems to be

the most fortunate of all, for Virginia and Austin both have been hard hit by cold weather, while the Laredo growers have so far escaped. As a result, the Laredo planters are reaping big returns. Spinach growing is spreading rapidly throughout South Texas due to the fact that it follows cotton, being planted in October. In this way two crops can be grown. There are three kinds of land on which spinach is produced: Bottom lands, uplands, and low sections in the Laredo district suitable for irrigation. Bottom lands yield on an average about three hundred bushels; uplands, one to two hundred bushels; and irrigated lands, four to five hundred bushels. Some exceptional irrigated fields have

yielded as high as nine hundred bushels per acre. Although it would appear that bottom lands are more to be desired for planting, the uplands have the advantage in that they are more easily accessible for cutting after hard rains, and drain better. Neither does upland spinach run to stem as much as that grown in lower places.

How It Is Planted.

In some parts of the state, spinach is planted by sowing broadcast, but about Austin all seed is drilled into the ground. From ten to twelve pounds



Cutting Spinach in a Field Near Austin. (The Mexican Boy is Stripping Dead Leaves from the Plants).

of seed to the acre is the average planting, but many persons plant as high as twenty-five to thirty pounds, expecting to thin out the resulting heavy stand by a series of cuttings. Fertilization is little employed in Texas, except in the irrigated sections of the extreme southwest. Nevertheless, experts agree that fertilization in nitrates would mean thousands of dollars to the growers, because of the increased quantity and quality of the production. Spinach is very exhausting to the soil, and were it not that it is often planted on bottom lands which overflow, it would be difficult to get along without continued fertilization.

No cultivation whatever is required

to produce a bumper crop of this vegetable. It is planted, and when it has reached the right height, it is cut. The crop is harvested entirely by hand, Mexicans and negroes making up the bulk of the laborers. Sometimes very young girls and boys aid their parents in this work. A butcher knife and a bushel basket of thin wood are the sole equipment of the cutters. The plant is grasped in the left hand, and the one big root is severed at one stroke. As the plant is brought up, the loose dirt is shaken away, all dead leaves are stripped off, and the clean leaves are dropped into the nearby basket. When this is filled, it is carried to the field foreman, who directs the hundred or more cutters, and he gives the laborer a little metal check, which indicates that he has filled one basket.

The filled baskets are carried from the farms to the packing sheds or railroads in small one-ton trucks. Such small trucks are used not only because of their original cheapness, and the ease of their upkeep, but also because of the fact that they have to travel over difficult roads in bottoms where most of the farms are located. Each truck will hold approximately 100 bushel baskets.

In the Laredo districts, most of the work is done when the plants have been cut, for the cutters also do the packing. As the trucks arrive at the freight stations, the trucks are unloaded on the platforms. Half of the spinach in each basket is lifted up, and a shovel full of ice is dropped in. The baskets are then packed into the freight cars as tightly as possible. Good ventilation is assured by means of a false bottom that runs the entire length of the car.

But in the Austin district, the most modern packing sheds available are in use. In these, there are driveways for the trucks, washing vats for the spinach, and electrically driven ice crushers. The truck drives in at the rear of the shed, which is so construct-

ed that several trucks can be unloaded at the same time. The spinach is thrown over a low wall with pitchforks on to a platform about waist high. From this platform it is raked into the washing vats with short hooks, and is stirred in the water to remove all dirt, and to freshen it. It is then thrown on a second platform conveniently placed before the packers. These rake about half a basketful of spinach into a basket, pitch in a shovel full of ice, and complete the filling with another rake. This process is followed by the removal of the basket to a small truck for transportation to the car door. Usually one man is employed to perform each of the tasks mentioned, the chain of workers following one another in regular order.

At this shed it takes about ten men to load a car in eight hours; but as the daily output is six to eight cars, a much larger corps of workers is required, the length of packing space in which each set of packers operated being reduced, and the output being thus increased. As a rule, not more than two men are employed in the loading of a car, but when speed is desired, three work in this capacity. One man in the vestibule of the car receives the baskets, and slides them first to the right and then to the left to the two other loaders, who places them in position. A remarkable amount of speed can be secured in loading a car by a group of skillful loaders operating in such shifts.

Marketed in a Variety of Ways.

Spinach is marketed in a variety of ways. A very small amount is shipped by independent growers to points in Texas—Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, etc. In these cases, the grower simply sends by express the vegetables in bushel baskets to produce houses in these cities. But by far the greater amount of spinach in Texas, particularly that about Austin, is controlled by a few men, who usually own their farms, and the packing sheds. In operating these sheds, if their own spinach is not ready for cutting, and their packers are idle, they will usually buy up acreage from the small, independent growers. The independent grower is almost wholly at the mercy of the big packer and grower, for he must sell his crop, which is perishable, for whatever he is offered.

Many big brokerage firms with headquarters in New York, Chicago, and other markets own their packing houses in Texas, and often own their farms. As in the case mentioned

(Continued on Next Page, Column 5)

CURRENT COMMENT

By J. H. LOWRY

POLITICS, ISSUES, ETC.



As this is written the coming of politics is heard in the land like the mutterings of far-off thunder, and soon state and nation are to be shaken with oratory, excitement, criminality, re-creation and other concomitants of political campaigns. Already the political cloud is much larger than a man's hand and its growth is so rapid we know the deluge is not far away. When a political campaign is approaching people shudder and tremble before it like cowering demigods before a thundering Jove. They saw how much better it would be for all if we could escape such things, go on with business routine undisturbed, pay our accustomed attention to churches and other good things and stay on good terms with our neighbors; but after the campaign comes, touches its virus into their veins and warms them up the same people wonder how they could get along without it, and dread the ennuui that awaits them at its close. The political fires have been kindled and as yet are burning low, and the political pot has not begun to simmer—so right now if I should undertake to tell the people what kind of men the eleven fellows who are running for Governor are, I would probably say all are decent men, of fair ability, unquestioned integrity and sincerity of purpose; I know several of them personally and believe them to be such; but what a change, my opinion of these men, will undergo in a few months. Ask me what kind of men these candidates are about the first of July, and I will make haste to tell you in words that fairly burn that ten of them are fiends incarnate who are intent upon ruining this government, destroying all the liberties and institutions bequeathed us by the fathers and enslaving the people, while one of the number is an intellectual giant, a Christian gentleman, a patriot and a hero, who would gladly give the last drop of his blood to lower the people's taxes, build up their schools, line the state with hard-surfaced roads, preserve the liberties wrought out by the hands and prayers of the fore-fathers, light the lamps of prosperity on the hillsides and in the valleys of the state, and finally, when we have lived happily and prosperously through a long stretch of years, land every one of us in a safe bunk in Paradise. I don't know why opinions change so radically in a few weeks, but they do; it's part

of politics and if it were not so there would be very little fun in the game.

Right now I am as cool on the question of politics as the proverbial cucumber, and so are you. I can speak of the matter of electing a Governor for our state in words and tones that will offend nobody, and can discuss with a degree of intelligence and patriotism the kind of a man we should select to guide the destinies of this great commonwealth. To be frank with you, right now I am very anxious to see a man of broad vision, sound judgment and fine executive ability in the state white house—a man of business acumen, who can point out a way to escape the ills now afflicting the people, a man who is energetic and can obtain the co-operation of the members of the Legislature in so shaping the business affairs of the state that the educational and eleemosynary institutions will be better cared for and the heavy tax burdens can be reduced. This anxiety is shared by all the people, and notwithstanding the fact that all know it will not be an easy task, there is a general belief that a wise Governor and wise law-makers, working together in harmony, can bring about the consummation so devoutly wished. What a pity we can't go right now and select the officials to guide the destinies of our great state, while our best judgment is enthroned, before a speech is made to stir us to bitterness, before a reputation is attacked and before "a lie is nailed." But, take a little peep into the future, say about the tenth of July, and what do you see? I see a fellow throwing his hat high into the air, going through physical gyrations that make me think of painted savages, and I hear him swear that if a certain candidate isn't elected the people will be enslaved, and the state will grow up in rag weeds and thistles and become an habitation for owls and bats, even as Babylon of old. To me that fellow looks very much like my latest photo. And I am confident that if you will scrutinize him closely you will say he is your own dear self.

But do not understand me as contending that there is no good in political campaigns, or that I would, if I could, lay an iconoclastic hand upon them and destroy them forever. With all their faults I love them still, and believe they work out much good to the country and people. They are safety valves that permit us to blow off a lot of foolish energy that might cause us to do something mean if we had no way of getting rid of it. Keep steaming up a boiler, without providing a way for the steam to escape, and pretty soon there will be

a blow-up with direful consequences. If we had to talk hard times, and poverty, and high taxes, and corruption in office all the time with never a chance to blow off in political campaigns and at the polls, we would soon become belching bolsheviks and red-handed anarchists, seeking to destroy everything in sight. It is so in countries where there are no political campaigns and no opportunity at the polls to "turn the rascals out." And then, a political campaign has a great educational and inspirational value. From the platform in the towns and cities, in the school houses in the rural districts, and at the country picnics, where the ticks and chiggers hold high carnival, the politicians teach us history, patriotism and many other good things that but for them we would never have learned. Many of us never would have known where liberty was born if the politicians hadn't told us of the storming of the French bastille and the placing of the fleur de lis upon the brows of the French people, and of the wringing of Magna Charta from King John by the hard-headed English barons at Runnymede. We wouldn't prize our liberties half as much as we do if the campaign orators didn't draw wonderful pictures of liberty guiding frail barques across pathless seas and lighting its unquenchable fires on the altars of America's congenial climes. We wouldn't appreciate and hallow the memory of heroic spirits like Putnam and Marion if the political speakers didn't tell us, with silver tongues, how these patriots lived in the swamps on one potato a day in order that we might enjoy the freedom of heart, mind and hand that permits the highest and the humblest citizen of our land to work out his destiny unhampered. Most of our poetry—especially our patriotic verse—we learned from the candidates on the stump, who thrilled us by reading the classics and at the same time builded within us higher and nobler aspirations. How many times have the political speakers touched into our hearts a determination to swat wealth and stand for men at every opportunity by repeating the wonderful lines of Mr. Goldsmith—

"I'll fare the land—to hastening ills a pray—
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

The political speakers made it impossible for princes and lords to shinny on this side of the Atlantic, and filled us with an abiding love for the honest toilers by eloquently declaring, with Mr. Goldsmith,

"Princes and lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them, as a breath hath made;
But a bold peasantry, a country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

And so we have no "deserted villages" in this country, as there were in Mr. Goldsmith's land, and most of us have learned Mr. Goldsmith's poems without incurring the expense of buying or the trouble of reading his books. Moreover, the politicians have nerved our arms and steered our souls to hold out a little longer by telling us the stories of the siege of Lucknow and Ladysmith, and encouraged us to keep going, though the nights be dark, by reading to us Joaquin Miller's poem on Columbus. And so I say political campaigns have their value and should not be despised. But, frankly, isn't it possible for us to have more decent campaigns, and to employ our judgment more and our passions less in the selection of men to guide the destinies of our great state?

Before leaving the subject, I would like to say a few words about political issues. The Democrats of old taught us that issues, not men, should guide the marking of our ballots, meaning, of course, that we should be more interested in the enactment of safe, just laws than in elevating men to positions of power and emoluments. As a rule, we are guided largely by issues in the marking of our ballots—but by what kind of issues? I recall a county election in the county in which I live, about thirty years ago, in which the issue was whether the candidates had been for or against James S. Hogg at the previous election. On this issue candidates were voted for or against for such offices as sheriff, tax collector and county clerk. And intelligent men seemed to believe that support or non-support of "Hogg and Commission" qualified or disqualified candidates for acceptable service in the positions named. Some years later I saw the issue of whether candidates had voted for or against Joe Bailey for delegate to the National Democratic convention injected into an election for aldermen in the town in which I live. And what of the issues of the campaign now coming on? Are we to give our support to a candidate for Governor because we believe he offers the best plan for placing the state on a cash basis and stopping the hawking of state warrants at a heavy discount? Are we studying candidates to bring about a better enforcement of our laws? I sincerely hope so, but, brethren, I fear that we will pay little attention to these things, and will give our support to, or withhold our support from, candidates because they did or did not stand with us years ago on issues that have been settled, or because they do or do not agree with our views on matters that should have no place in the selection of men for legislature, judicial or execu-

tive positions. You may be one of a few who will ignore dead issues and disturbing social questions in marking your ballot, but if you are you may be sure that you, like Joshua or Caleb, are part of a minority serving the best interests of your country.

GARDENING Last August gardening appeared to have been an abandoned industry in this country and I was confident the garden acreage would be cut at least 95 per cent this year. It was virtually impossible to find a man who would ever plant or cultivate another garden. Men who stood beside their parched tomato and bean vines then were economists—they were men who counted expense and yield, profit and loss, and they had retired from gardening forever, fully convinced that it was a losing game. Hoes and rakes and spades could have been purchased for a song, since the owners would have no further use for them, and financiers missed a golden opportunity to make several hundred per cent on investment by failing to buy all the garden implements in the land. The men of whom I speak, as they stood beside their parched plants, figured and figured. On one side of the paper they had figures showing how much they had paid for fertilizer, how much for having the garden plot spaded up, how much for seeds, etc. On the other side of the paper were figures showing the value of the tomatoes, beans and potatoes grown. The outgo exceeded the income several dollars, and the men saw how they could have purchased so many more vegetables than they had grown with the money they paid for labor, fertilizer and seeds, to say nothing of the many hours they had given to cultivation and chasing out the neighbor's rooster and the rooster's harem of hens—and they vowed that never again would they engage in the laborious and unprofitable business of gardening. But a few days ago the merchants received their supplies of garden seeds. The men who swore last August that they would garden no more forever, gazed upon the big seed potatoes in the sacks, and upon the pictures of the red tomatoes, the big heads of cabbage and the long green cucumbers, and they believed all the seed growers said about how the seed would germinate and how the plants would yield. Great is man's faith when the sap begins to rise and the birds begin to sing. Every fellow who swore last August that he would garden no more, is now looking for a negro to spade up the garden plot. Cold figures of profit and loss fade instantly before the pictures of big tomatoes and cucumbers, and the urge of springtime.

Dinosaur Eggs at \$5,000 Each

Laid Millions of Years Ago and Found in Desert Sands.

With the price of eggs already scandalously high here are some to be sold at not less than \$5000 each, and it's not a case of profiteering, either.

The uncovering of Dinosaur eggs, millions of years old hidden in the bleak and barren sands of the desert of Gobi in Mongolia, the findings of the Roy Chapman Andrews' expedition of the Academy of Natural Sciences of New York, have struck the popular imagination as no other scientific discovery of the generation. Imagine eggs of such age and laid by creatures as high as a tall house and with the bulk of several elephants! It is these Dinosaur eggs that are now being offered for sale by the Academy of Natural Sciences of New York at \$5,000 each.

And yet ever since Dinosaurs have been known to be reptiles, it has been suspected that they were probably egg layers. All reptiles alive upon the earth today—all our snakes—reproduce by means of eggs. True, the eggs sometimes hatch before they are laid, but that does not alter the fact. Science has long held the idea that the giant reptiles of the Mesozoic age laid eggs and yet they never expected to get definite and exact evidence.

Birds Much Younger.

Eggs are extremely fragile objects as we all know, and the conditions for their focalization must be just right. The eggs of birds have been found preserved in the rocks, but birds are late comers compared with the gigantic creatures of the Age of Reptiles. The dry sands of the deserts of Gobi and the dryer atmosphere have preserved the eggs down to our own time. Not only are they known by theory to be Dinosaur eggs, but are proven to be such by the presence of embryonic Dinosaurs within the confines of the ancient shells.

The discovery of Royal Chapman Andrews proves almost conclusively that Asia was the nursery of life, and that the great Dinosaurs and other animals of later times spread therefrom to Europe and America. One may imagine the ease with which the great creatures traveled to that region now known as the United States, coming over the neck of land then connecting Alaska and Siberia. There are still evidence to be found in this country of such an emi-

gration. In China and America there are unto this day identically the same type of lizard showing both to have come from the same parents.

Remains Widely Scattered

The proofs of existence of those gigantic creatures mostly tail and belly, known as Dinosaurs, extend almost everywhere upon the earth. Just a few months ago workmen found footsteps of of this reptile in some sandstone upon the estate of former President James Monroe near Aldie, Loudon county, Virginia. The laborers were digging a foundation for a cement walk when they uncovered traces of the tracks made through the wet sands so many millions of years ago.

It was near this place that some of the first evidences of the Dinosaur uncovered in the world were found. It was in 1802 and the history or even the existence of the giant reptile, up to this time, was unknown to the world of men. The footsteps of the creature when printed upon moist earth, resemble the tracks of some great bird. It is, therefore, not very strange that the scientific men of the day should say that the traces upon the rocks were left behind by the feet of a gigantic bird to which, in their ignorance, they gave the poetic name of Noah's Raven.

In 1870 the matter was entirely cleared up with the discovery of the complete skeleton of a Dinosaur dug up somewhere in the West. Since that time bones of the great creature have been discovered in numerous places everywhere. A specimen in the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia was dug up on a farm near Haddonfield, New Jersey.

There have been vast changes upon the face of the earth since Roy Chapman Andrews' egg producers nibbled the tops of the trees of what were then the luxuriant plains of Gobi and now the deserts of Gobi. At least 65 million years of time had passed since the flaming ball of fire we call the earth had been flung into space by the hand of its Creator and the time when the first Dinosaur laid her eggs. Since then another 10 or 15 million years have passed. Of time we cannot be certain, there are some scientists who fix the extent of time as eight hundred



Roy Chapman Andrews Examining Some of the Eggs.

million years.

There had been all kinds of life upon the earth. The time of fire and of a wet earth had gone. The long ages which laid down the vegetation for the coal we burn in our stoves had passed. The world was in that period known as the age of reptiles—a time of creatures of gigantic size and of million year development. Man, or indeed any of the mammals, had not yet appeared, or if they had appeared, were but obscure and hunted things living in obscure regions.

The vast plains of that time were covered with a thick growth of vegetation, but of a kind totally different from that with which we are acquainted today. There were conifers, but they hugged the earth like the scrubs on a mountain top. It is possible that there was not a great deal of color in the landscape of the time, and that the vegetation changed color during the dry periods. Vegetation, however, had not grown out of the valleys and the highlands, and the mountains were bare and colored only as are the bare slopes of the mountains of Colorado to this day.

Dinosaur Once King of the Earth.

In 1924 man is king of the earth, but during the Mesozoic era the supreme thing in creation was the Dinosaur and allied forms. These creatures were kangaroo-like, and many of them attained enormous proportions. Life has never produced anything of greater bulk, although the sea can still show in the whales, forms as large. The Dinosaurs and the largest of them were herbivorous, eating the ferns of the giant tree-like growths. They grasped branches with their forelegs while engaged in eating.

It should be remembered that the word Dinosaur is a family name, and that there were many different kinds and sizes of Dinosaurs in the family. Among the browsers was the Diplodocus carnegli, which attained the length of 84 feet. The Gigantosaurus, dug up in 1912 by a German expedition in East Africa, was still larger, measuring well over 100 feet. A bill-headed type was known as the Trachodon. Then we have the Stagosaurus, covered along to backbone with peculiar protective plates; the Bronosaurus, the Camptosaurus and a host of others.

Among the other inhabitants of the earth of those days was the Triceratops, a horned animal resembling the rhinoceros. Then there was the Tyrannosaurus, which preyed upon the herb-eating animals and which was certainly a terrible creature. Some of these were 40 feet from snout to tail, and are supposed to have carried themselves erect upon their hind legs kangaroo-fashion. Some people even imagine that they were able to leap through the air in search of their prey. Other creatures were the Pleiosaurus and the Ichthyosaurs, huge reptiles living whale-like in the sea. Then there were the Mosasurs, huge marine lizards.

The air knew no true birds—only reptiles developed into birds. The earliest known bird covered with feathers in the conventional way was the Archaeopteryx, which had claws on its wings, no beak and teeth like a reptile. Its tail, also, was very peculiar. All modern birds have their tail feathers set in a bow rump; the Archaeopteryx had a long bony tail with feathers set in the sides like certain kinds of leaves.

GROWING TEXAS SPINACH.

(Continued From Preceding Page)
heretofore, if their own farms will not supply their needs, they buy acreage from small growers.

During 1923, most of the Texas spinach crop went by freight, this being preferable to express under certain conditions. Austin preferred express, because this gave them an advantage over the Laredo district in reaching the eastern markets. It has been found profitable, too, to express spinach when there have been excessively long rainy spells, for during these periods, the spinach is very hard to keep.

According to J. Austin Hunter, state market news specialist, the spinach industry has a wonderful future in Texas. But, Mr. Hunter points out, there are certain factors which will have to be changed if the industry is to expand. At the present, the markets which have been so far developed are amply taken care of by the present acreage. New York, Boston Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh are the big eastern markets, and it is to these places that Texas has been sending most of its spinach. But at these places she is thrown into competition with Virginia, which can ship by water at a much lower transportation cost than Texas can by rail. The cure for this situation, according to Mr. Hunter, is to develop markets which are nearer home. Chicago, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, and Detroit, are already buying spinach in large quantities, but not nearly on such a scale as New York.

"The new markets will have to be developed by advertising," said Mr. Hunter; "the people will have to be told what spinach is, and how good it is for them. Of course, the cost of such advertising will be considerable, and it can be done only by the organization of some kind of co-operative association among the growers to defray the advertising expense.

"Production has reached the point where, if the business is to be continued at a profit, it can no longer depend on the freezing out of more favorably situated shipping points in the East, but must develop a demand in its own trade territory, where cheaper transportation gives it the upper hand in competitive demand."

BRIEF TEXAS NEWS

FROM OVER
THE STATE

WOLF HUNTERS TO MEET APRIL 1.

The National Fox and Wolf Hunters' Association will have a spring meet and hunt April first, ten miles north of Cisco. W. C. Shoults of Longview is president of the association and B. B. Crim of Marshall is secretary.

LUBBOCK'S TREE PLANTING CAMPAIGN

The Junior Chamber of Commerce of Lubbock inaugurated a tree-planting campaign for Lubbock and Lubbock county that insured the planting of more than 5,000 trees during February, 1924.

HARLINGEN SHIPS LARGE QUANTITY OF GRAPEFRUIT.

Recently, in one day, there was shipped from Harlingen to the various eastern markets seventy-eight car loads of truck and grapefruit. The truck shipping season is now fairly under way in the Rio Grande valley.

13 KILLED IN TEXAS AT GRADE CROSSINGS.

During November, 1923, there were 31 railroad accidents at grade crossings in Texas which resulted in 13 persons being killed and 36 injured, according to the data compiled by the Railroad Commission.

TEXAS WHEAT CROP CONDITIONS BEST IN YEARS.

The Texas Grain Dealers' Association has announced that the Texas wheat crop condition is now the best in many years and that due to the fact that the acreage has been cut quite a bit it is believed the price stands a fair chance of being better.

WEBB COUNTY HIGHWAY CONTRACT AWARDED.

The contract for widening Highway No. 12 in Webb county from 15 to 18 feet, for a distance of 33 miles, and putting an asphalt topping on it from the city limits of Laredo to the LaSalle county line was awarded to E. P. McElwraith of Corsicana for the sum of \$256,623.

VALUE OF TEXAS FARM PRODUCTS IN 1923.

The United States Department of Agriculture has announced that the total value of Texas farm products for 1923 was \$1,064,775,000, with a total farm acreage of 27,923,000 or an average of more than \$38.00 per acre income from Texas farm lands.

PECAN TREE FOR EVERY HOME.

"A pecan tree for every home in town" is the slogan of the Kiwanas, Lions and Woman's clubs of San Angelo who participated in a "Pecan Arbor Day" program, January 16, when 100 pecan trees were planted in Santa Fe park, bordering the picturesque Concho River, which flows through that town.

ALL RAILROADS TO BE VALUED.

The Texas Railroad Commission has issued an order for the various unvalued railroads in Texas to be valued. This means all the railroads and their properties and rights will be checked over and an accurate valuation made thereof by experts, to be the basis for bonds, taxation, etc.

TEXAS STATE INSTITUTIONS PRODUCED LARGE AMOUNT OF FOOD PRODUCTS.

According to a report to the State Board of Control the various State eleemosynary institutions of Texas produced during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1923, feed, fruit, and vegetables to the value of \$120,000.

BROWNWOOD GETS SPECIAL RATES FOR CONVENTION.

The West Texas Chamber of Commerce convention is to meet in Brownwood, Texas, May 13-15, 1924, and a railroad rate reduction on the "open rates" has been announced. It is to be one and one-half fares for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale May 11 to May 14 with a final return limit of May 17.

MODERN TOURIST CAMP.

Sulphur Springs has erected a modern tourist camp within the city limits. The camp pavilion is 25x25 feet, with additional compartments for men and women, the separate compartments having shower baths, water basins and sanitary lavatory. Five ovens have been provided for cooking purposes. Tourists also will have access to a free bathing beach near the camp with dressing rooms in connection.

TEXAS WOMAN APPOINTED TO IMPORTANT WORK.

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, who is a well known Texas woman of Austin, has accepted the position of Chairman of the Citizenship Department of the National Council of Women with headquarters in Washington, D. C. This Council has the entire United States for its territory and embraces 39 organizations. It is also one of the important branches of the International Council of Women. Mrs. Pennybacker has been invited to attend the executive committee meeting of the International Council which convenes in Denmark, May 20, 1924.

FAMOUS HEREFORDS TO BE EXHIBITED.

The "Bred Anxiety Fourth Line" will be entered in the Hereford exhibit at the Southwestern Exposition and Pat Stock Show, held at Fort Worth March 8 to 15. This famous herd was recently purchased by R. V. Colbert & Sons from Jones & Dameron of Hereford, Texas. In the herd is included the noted bull "Bright Stanway, Jr.," which is one of the prize winning bulls of the United States.

BUYING BULLS FOR FARMERS.

The board of directors of the Ennis Chamber of Commerce have decided to send Secretary Jelks F. Castellaw and a committee to the Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth to buy five pure-bred Shorthorn males for the free use of farmer-stock raisers in the Ennis trade territory as a means of stimulating the breeding up of cattle in that community.

FEDERAL JUDGE ADVISES WOMEN TO ENTER THE MINISTRY.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Federation of Professional and Business Women's Clubs, Judge William H. Atwell, of Dallas, who presides as Federal Judge over the Northern District of Texas, advised the women to enter the ministry in whatever denomination they may choose.

HARRISON COUNTY TO COMBAT WEEVIL.

The Marshall Chamber of Commerce are not going to give Mr. Boll Weevil any rest this season. A vigorous campaign for the extermination of the pest is again to be put on. During the campaign carried out by this city last year over 3,600 prizes were given to men, women and children, who picked up and destroyed 50,000,000 weevil punctured squares and bolls.

MEXIA GIVES \$1,000 FOR COTTON CROPS.

The directors of the Mexia Chamber of Commerce have sanctioned the plan to give \$1,000 in prizes for the best cotton crop raised on five-acre tracts by any farmer in Limestone county.

The directors claim that all farmers who enter the contest will benefit, whether or not they win, for it will increase their own yields of cotton.

CORPUS CHRISTI SELLS \$2,000,000 HARBOR BONDS.

The last obstacle in the way of the completion of the Corpus Christi deep water project was removed recently, when the City Commission sold the \$2,000,000 State aid bond issue to be used in the port work to Sutherland & Barry for par and accrued interest. Cash for the entire amount of the issue will be placed in the city depository.

HOUSTON JUDGE DECLARES TEXAS HIGHWAY LAW PARTIALLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

In a recent decision in the case of the Yellow Cab Company vs. County Tax Collector Bruce Ferguson of Harris County, Texas, Judge J. D. Harvey of the Eightieth District Court in Houston, declared that portion of the Texas Highway Law unconstitutional that assesses a tax of \$4.00 a seat on service cars in addition to the usual tax on motor vehicles.

ROCKDALE DOLLAR BILL PAYS 78 DEBTS.

In the "Buy at Home" campaign being waged at Rockdale, a one dollar bill paid a total of 78 debts. Rockdale is in earnest and is waging the six weeks "buy at home" campaign with vigor and effect. A close check has been kept of this particular dollar bill, and its achievements only slightly indicate what buying at home means to home merchants and incidentally and indirectly to every citizen of the town.

DENTON STUDENTS WHO EARN THEIR EXPENSES.

Students in the College of Industrial Arts of Denton have set a new example of what energy and persistency and well directed effort will do in overcoming obstacles of life when one is really determined to acquire a good education but is without the necessary funds. During the past school year, in the eight and one-half-month period, students were paid for their own work an approximate total of \$20,000. Students for work done in the dormitories were paid \$14,280, while students engaged in doing odd jobs received \$1,287.50.

MARSHALL HAS A WOMAN BLACKSMITH.

From time immemorial we have honored and loved the village blacksmith, and now that women have taken to the work we may love them even more. As proof of this, the press of the country is printing the story of the woman blacksmith and horse shoer of Marshall. She is Mrs. James A. Mathews. She is said to be short and stocky-built and weighs about 165 pounds and can hardly be taken for a hardy blacksmith but this blond lady is said to be able nevertheless to hold her own with the toughest smithy. She is the assistant to her husband in making and fitting fine horseshoes.

\$325,000 GIFT TO SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY.

Bishop John M. Moore of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has announced that Mr. and Mrs. R. M. McFarlin of San Antonio, have given \$325,000 to the Southern Methodist University of Dallas. The money will be used for the construction of a great auditorium on the campus of the University. It will have a seating capacity of 3,500 persons. A pipe organ to cost approximately \$25,000 is included in the gift.

500 ELM TREES TO BE PLANTED ALONG DALLAS-FORT WORTH PIKE.

Five hundred American elm trees were ordered to be planted on the Dallas-Fort Worth pike by City Forester Wynn B. Woodruff at the instance of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Dallas.

The trees will probably be planted fifty feet apart and extend two and one-half miles from Grand Prairie in the direction of Dallas. They will be from six to eight feet high.

MUCH IMPRESSED WITH SOUTHWEST.

Colvin B. Brown of Washington, D. C., of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, told 300 Fort Worth business men at the Kiwanis Club luncheon at the Texas Hotel that the Southwest is peculiarly prosperous, more so in fact, than most other sections of the United States.

Mr. Brown declared that in spite of charges against high officials of the Government recently, "there is no cause for loss of faith in the Government."

WAXAHACHIE TO ENCOURAGE FARMERS IN CROP ROTATION.

The Chamber of Commerce of Waxahachie has decided to offer a number of prizes to the farmers of that section of the state for the largest amount of crops raised on five-acre tracts resulting from proper rotation of crops each year over a series of years. This move is taken in order to stimulate and encourage proper rotation of crops so as to revitalize the soil and prevent wearing them out, and also to stimulate a more intensified cultivation of crops that will likely result in building up Ellis county.

FIRST TEXAS WOOL SELLS FIVE CENTS UNDER LAST SEASON.

Draper & Company of Boston, Mass., through their agents, J. M. Lea of Del Rio and Ensley Oglesby of San Angelo, have purchased between 35,000 and 40,000 pounds of choice wool principally from the Menard County, Texas, growers at 45 cents per pound, or five cents per pound under what the market opened this time last year. It is the first big lot contracted in Texas this season. Heavy selling of wool does not usually open in Texas until in the middle of March. Wool men, however, are disposed to hold their wool until better prices are offered and the belief seems to prevail that wool should finally bring around 55 cents per pound.

CHARTER GRANTED TO EX-STUDENTS OF STATE UNIVERSITY.

That ex-students of the State University of Austin have banded themselves together into a corporate (or association) body and have been granted a charter by the State of Texas, is announced by John A. Lomax, Secretary of the association. The association shall exist for 50 years and has no capital stock. The purpose of the corporation is the "support of benevolent, charitable and educational undertakings by extending financial and other aid to students at the University of Texas; by encouraging generally sentiments favorable to education and by promoting union of and good fellowship among former students of the University of Texas."

ORIENT RAILROAD ORDERED SOLD.

The Federal Court in session in Kansas City, Kansas, has ordered the Orient railroad to be sold to satisfy a government lien of \$2,764,037. The order of sale stipulates the purchaser shall continue to operate the road. The date of sale has not yet been announced. Ben F. McLean, President of the Fourth National Bank of Wichita, Kansas, is to conduct the sale. This road has 737 miles of track and operates between Wichita, Kansas, and Alpine, Texas, with a gap between Sweetwater and San Angelo, Texas. The road also has 350 miles of trackage in Mexico, of which one line runs through Chihuahua from Las Trancas to Guero and the other line runs from Topolobampo on the Gulf of Lower California to La Guna. The Orient was organized in 1901 and went into a receivership in 1917. When the Revolution in Mexico and the World War began the road got into financial straits from which it has never fully recovered. As a result of these financial difficulties, the United States Government advanced \$2,500,000 to help keep the road in operation, but when it developed that the receiver would not be able to pay off the company's debt due the Government the Federal Court ordered sale of the road to satisfy debts.

SOUTHWESTERN COWMEN TO MEET IN HOUSTON.

Houston is preparing to put the "big pot into the little one" for the cowmen of the Southwest when the Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association meets in Houston, March 18, 19 and 20, 1924. Among other attractions will be a monster rodeo to be produced by Tom L. Burnett, millionaire rancher and rodeo producer of Wichita County, Texas.

ORDER RANGERS TO NEW MEXICO BORDER.

A detachment of rangers has been ordered to the New Mexico border by Adj. Gen. Thomas D. Barton, for the purpose of regulating the movement of cattle affected with scabies, and to investigate reported cattle thefts, according to J. E. Boog-Scott, chairman of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Texas.

The penalty for moving infected cattle is a fine of not more than \$1,000.

Every effort will be made by the commission to enforce that law and co-operate with the detachment of rangers in the work of policing the border.

NEWSPAPER MAN CANDIDATE FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Will C. Edwards of Denton, Texas, editor and publisher of The Denton Record-Chronicle, is a candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Texas. Mr. Edwards represented his county in the last Texas Legislature, has served eight years as Democratic County Chairman, two years as State Democratic Executive Committeeman, three years as Red Cross Chairman, is an ex-president of the Texas Press Association and is now president of The Denton Chamber of Commerce. He is forty-five years old and has lived forty-one years in Denton.

PANHANDLE PIONEERS PLAN BIG MEETING.

June 27, 1924, the Adobe Walls celebration will be held somewhere on the Plains of Texas in anniversary of the famous Adobe Walls Indian battle. Pioneers from all over the North Plains region recently met at Canyon City and so decided. When the celebration is held it is expected that ex-cowboys, scouts and Indians from Western Kansas and Oklahoma will all take part in and lend color and romance to the occasion. The intention is to make the celebration one long to be remembered and to erect a suitable monument in commemoration of the event. A considerable sum of money for such monument has already been subscribed. It is expected the site of the old Adobe Walls fort will probably be chosen as the place for holding the celebration and erecting the monument.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION FOR 1923.

Texas in 1923 produced 128,311,000 barrels of petroleum compared with 118,683,000 in 1922, the interior department announced in a summary of the nation's oil production. Of Texas output, 35,370,000 was in the Gulf Coast regions and 63,314,000 in the rest of the state.

California, the petroleum giant, had an output of 263,729,000 in 1923, as compared with 138,468,000 in 1922.

Oklahoma produced 159,873,000 in 1923 compared with 149,571,000 in 1922.

Arkansas produced 34,459,000 in 1923 as compared with 12,712,000 in 1922.

Kansas produced 27,963,000 in 1923 as compared with 31,766,000 in 1922.

Louisiana produced 24,766,000 in 1923 as compared with 35,376,000 in 1922, and Wyoming produced 44,047,000 in 1923 as compared with 26,715,000 in 1922.

In 1923 all records were broken in the production of petroleum in the United States, 725,702,000 barrels having been transported from production properties.

TEXAS CENTENNIAL WORLD FAIR.

April 12, 1924, an election will be held in the 253 counties of Texas for the purpose of electing delegates to senatorial district conventions to determine when and at what town in Texas shall be held a Centennial World's Fair.

The decision to take this forward step of holding a World's Fair in Texas in honor to the memory of the pioneers who first settled Texas is considered by all of the delegates who attended the convention at Austin the greatest and most important step in advertising Texas. It is expected that such a fair will receive world-wide patronage and will bring millions of dollars that will be spent in connection with the fair and be brought into Texas from outside sources. It will afford the best opportunity Texans will ever have to let the whole world know more about Texas people, the history of the State and its institutions, the richness of its unsurpassed resources, its wonderful climate and soil and the abundance and variety of its products of all kinds. It is believed that in no other way can the advantages of Texas be so well brought to public notice. The exposition has the entire support and backing of many of the most prominent and successful business men from every walk of life.

WOMEN'S CLUBS TO MEET IN BELTON.

The Federation of Women's Clubs of the fourth district, which includes about one-fourth of the towns of Texas, will meet in Belton, Texas, March 28, 1924.

WAXAHACHIE MASON CONFERS DEGREE ON GRANDSON.

J. H. McClimons of Sulphur Springs, a Mason for fifty-six years, at the Waxahachie Masonic Lodge conferred upon his grandson, James Cumby of Dallas, a former Trinity University student, a Master Mason's degree. Mr. McClimons was 80 years old last fall.

TEAGUE RAISES \$1,100 FOR CROP CONTESTS.

Business men of Teague are not going to lag behind when it comes to doing things for the betterment of their trade territory. Recently they have subscribed a fund of \$1,100 to be offered to farmers in the Teague trade territory for the best crops grown under certain conditions. Plans for the contest will be announced later.

NEW BRIDGE ACROSS BRAZOS RIVER.

A new bridge is to be built across the Brazos River at Richmond. This is of importance to the traveling public of the whole state, as it is a bridge that is to connect the State Highway east and west through Richmond.

The Commissioners Court has opened the bids and the bridge is to be a steel cantilever bridge. The plans are being sent to Washington for approval and soundings are to be made for the concrete piers.

SHENANDOAH WILL VISIT FORT WORTH.

Notice that the Shenandoah, the giant American dirigible, will arrive in Fort Worth by the end of May or early June, has been received by the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce from Washington. The airship will fly to Fort Worth from Lakehurst, Long Island, and will take on a supply of helium, gasoline, oil and other stores.

Work on the mooring mast has commenced and will be completed in time to receive the giant gas bag. The mooring mast is being erected on a field adjacent the United States helium plant, five miles north of Fort Worth.

72 KILLED, 256 INJURED AT GRADE CROSSINGS, 1923.

Accidents on highway grade crossings last year in Texas took a toll of seventy-two lives with 256 persons injured, according to a report issued by the Texas Railroad Commission. Except for the year 1922, in which seventy-eight persons were killed, this is the largest number of deaths at railroad crossings in six years. Fifty-four of the deaths and 214 of those injured were due to automobile accidents. The total number of killed and injured at crossings for the last six years was 1,969.

Stop! Look! Listen!

GENERAL SNOWFALL OVER TEXAS.

One of the heaviest snowfalls in years was general over the greater part of Texas February 24th and 25th. Reports from many sections say the snow will greatly benefit the farmers, while from isolated sections advices are that it will delay plowing and planting, due to excessive moisture from previous rainfall during January and February.

The snow was heaviest in sections of West Texas, the depths ranging from eight to fourteen inches between Alpine and San Angelo and from two to four inches between San Angelo and Crowell, south of Red River. A depth of over thirteen inches was recorded at San Angelo.

Cattle and sheep men do not expect material losses as a result of the snow, since all cattle and sheep are reported in good condition. A few losses to young lambs are reported from some sections.

PRECAUTION AGAINST FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Because of an outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in California, quarantine against the receipt of any livestock from this state has been placed in effect by Governor Pat M. Neff. Circular letters have been issued by the Live Stock Sanitary Commission to all registered veterinarians in Texas directing them to report any suspicious illness among livestock immediately to the Commission for investigation.

Under the orders, no livestock of any description may be moved to Texas from any other State in danger of being infected with foot and mouth disease, except after having been inspected and certified to by an authorized inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, an inspector of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission or a recognized veterinarian authorized to do such testing and certifying.

Warning that the disease is contagious to human beings, not fatal but dangerous, was issued by State Veterinarian Dr. Cloud.

The last outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the United States occurred in 1918 and it spread rapidly nearly all over the country, causing losses running into the millions.

The Border Towns of Texas

Where Two Races Meet as Friends, Dwelling in Peace and Harmony. By AUSTIN CALLAN.

There are races of people so different in every respect that the indelible line of separation drawn between them by the Almighty should never be wiped out. It has been unquestionably established by human experience that while certain mixtures of blood raise the standard, other mixtures lower it. But no one can doubt the wisdom, the justice, the Christian duty of all the different types and races of earth's peoples dwelling in peace and being friendly one to another.

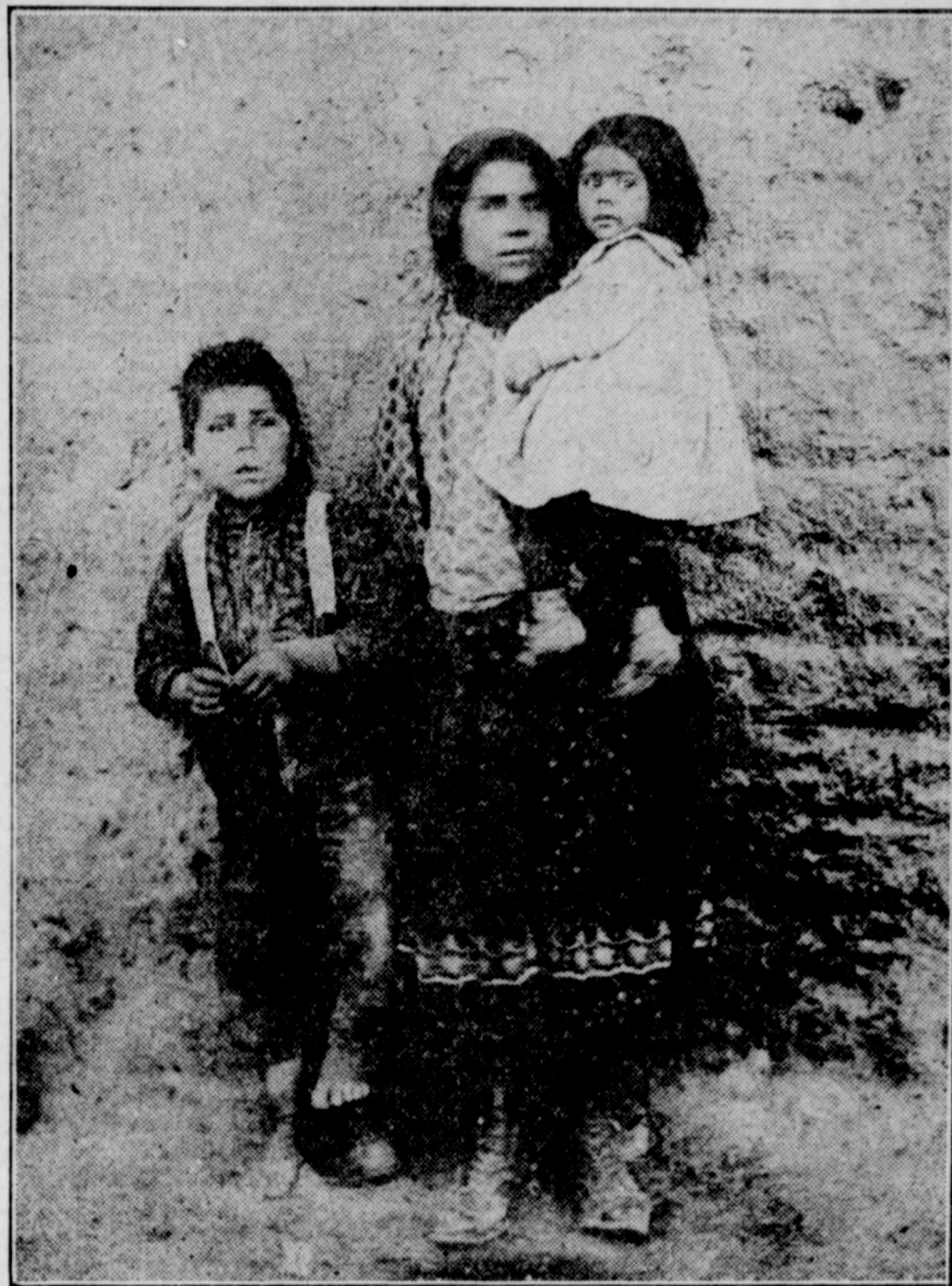
Along the borderland towns of Texas we have two distinct races—the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon. In some of these towns the American race predominate, while in other towns the Mexican race predominate. At El Paso and Del Rio there are more natives of our own country than there are foreigners. At Eagle Pass, Laredo and Brownsville the opposite is the case. But the relationship of the two races in all of the towns mentioned is invariably the most pleasant.

No Race Clashes.

One of the first questions a stranger will ask when visiting a town along the Rio Grande river, is, how the Americans manage to get along so well with the Mexicans. "It seems that there would be a great deal of trouble resulting from this mix-up," is a frequent remark, while many visitors timidly venture the opinion: "I certainly couldn't ever feel safe here."

A sufficient answer to these doubting Thomases are the facts of history. Did you ever hear of any race clashes on the border? Has the Governor at any time been called on to send troops to Eagle Pass, Del Rio, Laredo, or El Paso to quell a mutiny between the American people and the Mexican people? The solution of the race problem down there is simply the using of common sense and fair play. Our frontiersmen have always possessed these two human traits and they are most valuable.

When mariners landed at Vera Cruz during the Huerta rule in Mexico, relations between the two governments were strained almost to the breaking point, and again when John J. Pershing led the punitive expedition across the international line at Columbus, the same thing resulted. In fact, from the fall of the Diaz regime to the recognition of Obregon, clouds have appeared on the horizon from time to time to



A Typical Mexican Woman With Two of Her Children.

threaten the peace of the two nations. Yet no single incident came up between the Mexicans and the Americans on the border to bring about race hatred or to threaten disruption. Across the bridges which span the Rio Grande river, the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon have gone back and forth, trading with each other, showing signs of friendship and frowning down any radical demonstration made on either side.

Of course, border raids have taken place. Outlaws of Mexico have killed peaceful citizens of our country. But in no instance could race prejudice be held responsible for one of these crimes. Bandits perpetrated them, and we have bandits in Texas, who rob banks, hold up defenseless citizens and take life. The Mexican child of the border town is given the same school advantage as the American child. There are

separate schools in the lower grades, and best results are obtained in that way. But when high school is reached, the foreigner who can make the grades is given a chance, not only to finish under the most favorable circumstances, but to win class honors. Joquin Rubio, a Mexican boy, carried off the highest honors one year from Del Rio high school, and this has been repeated by other Mexican children along the border towns.

By being square with the Mexicans the Americans along the border have contributed to their enlightenment and raised the living standard among them, without breaking down the social line or stirring up the false hope of amalgamation. For the most part, the Mexicans live unto themselves and they do not undertake to mix with the Americans only in a business way. They have no desire to coalesce one race with the other. Nevertheless, a Mexican, who is a dependable citizen, is regarded as a good asset to any border town, and the natives of this country esteem him for his good conduct irrespective of his race.

There was a time when politicians of the border towns used the Mexicans of the more ignorant classes in a way that was no credit to either race. The "bull-pen," in which opposing factions corralled the voters several days before an election and held them by the use of good eats and red liquor, was a disgraceful institution. But the bull pen is gone and no office-seeker will now attempt to win in this manner. The Mexican is an independent citizen, and when a candidate solicits his vote, he must use somewhat the same tactics as he employs with the American.

The Mexican a Good Customer.

Most of the border towns on the American side of the river look to the Mexican side for trade. This is especially true of Eagle Pass and Laredo; anything that disturbs business on the other side, demoralizes it on this side. For instance, when the bridge was recently washed out at Eagle Pass, at least ten thousand of Mexico's customers were cut off from the American stores. Most of the population of Piedras Negras, the Mexican town opposite Eagle Pass, trade on the American side, and you will often see a woman making the long trip across the bridge for nothing but

a can of kerosene or a few pounds of lard. They can get such articles on the Mexican side, but they have always preferred to come to this side for them.

While the bridge was out at Eagle Pass the Southern Pacific Railway operated a "Shuttle Train" that carried two thousand persons back and forth daily. But that only represented a fraction of the normal traffic, because the train service was inconvenient and four times as high as the toll cost of crossing on the bridge.

The inhabitants of the border towns can come to the American side and purchase small supplies of merchandise and carry them back without paying duty. For this reason you find many more stores on the American side of a border town, in proportion to its population, than you find in an American inland town. When for any reason, however, the Mexican trade is cut off, such stores suffer a period of inactivity that is almost equal to a total suspension of business.

Del Rio does not profit from Mexican trade to the extent as does Eagle Pass. Villa Acuna, the Mexican town on the opposite side of Del Rio, is small in population. But there are many prosperous sheep and goat ranches on this side, which makes Del Rio a splendid little city. A wooden bridge connects Del Rio with Villa Acuna. This was established last summer to take place of the ferry-boats which have been running there for years. It does a fairly good business, because American ranchmen who have holdings in Mexico use it, and there are a few people who go to the Mexican side every day to take a chance at the roulette wheel.

Villa Acuna was formerly called Garza Galan and later it took the name of Los Vacas, meaning "the cows." It was the first town that was attacked during the Madero revolution and it changed its name every time a new faction came into power. Piedras Negras was also called C. P. Diaz during the latter part of the Diaz administration, but was changed back to its old title at the time Carranza maintained the provisional presidency there. In those days, many of the blue bloods of Mexico were forced to take up their residence in Eagle Pass which greatly added to the prosperity of that city, for they spent money freely.

Juarez, opposite El Paso, also once (Continued on Next Page, Column 7)

SHADES OF THE LONGHORN STEER

By DONALD B. DAVIS.

Shades of the longhorn steer! What would the cowman think half a century ago, could he return to the Texas of today and see whole trainloads of blocky beef steers, graded, standardized and sorted into lots as like as two peas, being shipped northward for development into prime beef by the cattle feeders of the corn belt states.

Gone is the scraggly steer of yesterday, with his immense horns, his skinny sides, his light hindquarters and a maximum weight of 700 pounds at the age of seven years. In his stead, and in constantly increasing numbers, comes the standardized Texas-bred "Whiteface"—a tidy, blocky, high-grade calf, produced by the thousands, shipped to the corn belt at weaning time, and there fed for market until at the yearling stage a weight of 1000 to 1400 pounds is attained.

Such is the achievement of the modern Texas "Whiteface"—of "cattle built for beef."

No longer does the cowman spend weary weeks on the Texas trail, grazing half-wild steers northward from the Lone Star State to Kansas or Montana. Instead, the choice calf crop of today is loaded into special stock cars, made up into cattle trains moving at express

speed, and shot northward on a passenger schedule to corn belt feed-lots. The only stops are for daily feed, rest and water—just as passengers on continental trains are halted for meals at railroad eating houses.

Once in the northern corn belt standardized feeder calves go to pastures and to feed-lots for grass and corn development and finish. Then, in the pink of beefy perfection they are shipped to the great markets for slaughter. From them come America's choicest roasts and most succulent steaks.

Texas cattlemen have made the modern, standardized feeder-calf a staple product in northern markets. Corn belt cattle feeders, in a few brief years, have learned to look to the Lone Star State for quality feeder cattle of this type. In effect, the Texas producers of commercial "Whiteface" calves have found a great and profitable market for a standardized, trademarked article. The uniform blockness and quality of the calves represent the effects of standardization. The whiteface is the trademark.

To Frank Hastings, the late manager of the S. M. S. Ranch at Stamford, Texas, goes the honor of pioneering the

way. Hastings not only conceived the idea of this direct-sale of feeder cattle, he was a practical cattleman able to breed calves of the right quality and a salesman who could sell his product once



Prize Winning Hereford Calf Exhibited at Childress, Texas, Fair.

he had produced it. Hastings built up such faith in his "Whiteface" calves that he was able to sell them, by mail, to corn belt feeders he had never seen. The feeders themselves did not see the calves thus bought until they were un-

loaded at the corn belt railroad stations. For fifteen years the S. M. S. Ranch organization has sold from five to eight thousand cattle annually in this manner.

Meanwhile, the Matador and other big ranches have developed a similar trade, and organization or ranch owners throughout Texas have been formed to carry on such work co-operatively.

Efficient breeding of high-grade "Whiteface" calves sired by purebred bulls brought to Texas from America's finest purebred herds, is the first essential to success. Effective organization, proper grading of the calf crop, successful sales effort and economical management are the other factors.

At Marfa, Texas, the Highland Hereford Breeders' Association held its annual meeting and revised the work of the last year. The report of Secretary A. C.

Easterling showed 12,358 head of feeder calves from the Highland district marketed at auction in the corn belt at a small cost per head. The prices received were well above the current market for feeders of similar quality.

Corn belt stockmen were willing to pay a premium because the cattle were of a standardized, known quality, and came to them fresh from the breeding herds, with a minimum of shrink and lost weight, ready to "have the feed shoved into 'em" and make substantial gains.

For the range cattleman, this fast-developing method of breeding and marketing promises insured profits in future years and a solution for the unsatisfactory business conditions resulting in part from poor breeding and in part from unscientific marketing.

This much is sure. Cattle cannot be profitably produced and sold today in the same manner as when grass was free, wages and other expenses inconsequential, and stock cattle dirt cheap. Instead, there must be constant improvement in the quality of calves produced, through the use of registered bulls on high-grade cows. This effort standardizes the calf crop, enables the cattlemen to go on a cow and calf basis, and then to take the short route to market.

Shades of the longhorn steer! How the cattle baron of the seventies and eighties would open his eyes wide in astonishment at the wonderful change that the years and high-bred bulls have brought about!

Arthur Nichols, Blind, But Successful Business Man

By HORACE C. WALKER.

Could you be prosperous and happy if you were totally blind and had a family to support? Arthur Franklin Nichols, better known as "Nick" to his friends and customers about the State Capitol at Austin, in which he has owned and operated a cigar and cold drink stand for thirteen years, has been totally blind the past twenty-three years, although he is prosperous in business, happy and optimistic in his outlook on life.

"During ordinary years my income averages something better than \$3,000 yearly; and during years when the legislature is in session I take in between \$4,000 and \$5,000," said Mr. Nichols.

Mr. Nichols was born in Grayson county, Texas, forty-two years ago, on a farm near Tioga. When he was only a year old his parents moved to Sherman which was his home for several years. His eyesight was bad from childhood, and he received no schooling until he came to the State Blind Institute at Austin in the fall of the year 1896, at the age of fifteen years. He had

been in school five years, when, at the age of twenty, an attack of measles left him totally blind. After ten years at the institute in Austin, he was graduated from its literary department, also obtaining papers on mattress-making and chair-seating at the same time. But he has never followed either trade.

Mr. Nichols returned to his home in Sherman after his graduation in 1906, and preached during this and the next year at Denison, Texas.

In 1907 he returned to Austin for post graduate work at the Blind Institute. It was in the fall of 1910, while in Austin to learn piano-tuning, that Nichols applied for the cigar and cold drink stand place in the State Capitol building, which was vacant and for rent at that time.

On January 26, 1911, he began his business career. Since that time he has enlarged his facilities for service and patronage, until today he is no longer exempt from the income tax collector.

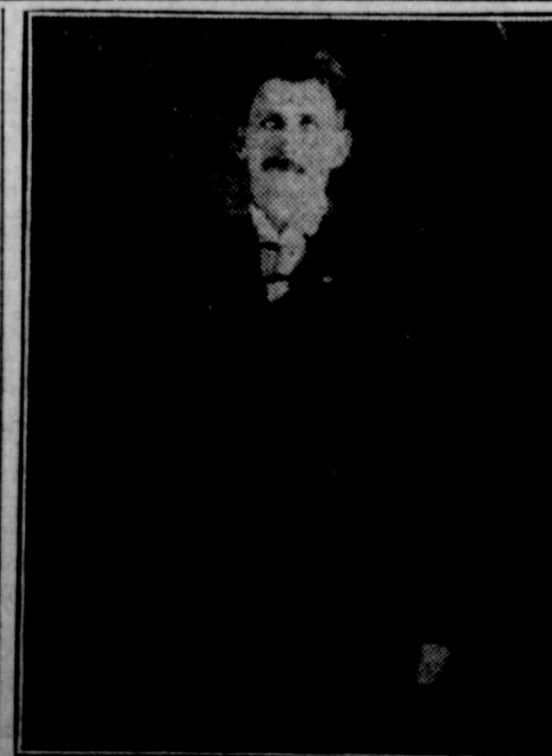
In 1912 "Nick" married, and at present

he has three boys, ages nine, seven and five, besides his wife, in the home at 2100 East Avenue, Austin. All the boys have perfect eyesight and the two oldest boys attend the public schools in the fourth and first grades, respectively.

Nichol's sense of touch is remarkable. He not only distinguishes between coins of all kinds, but he enjoys a game of forty-two as much as any one by feeling the spots on the dominoes.

"It is a mistaken idea," said "Nick," "which many folks hold, when they speak of my ability to distinguish between paper money of different values. I can't tell a ten-dollar from a one-dollar bill, but many folks believe otherwise and often ask me how it is that I can do it."

His hearing and memory are as acute as his sense of touch. "Nick" knows every person who works in the Capitol, from the Governor down to the janitors. He also remembers the "old-timers" of the legislature the moment he hears their voices, despite the fact that he



ARTHUR NICHOLS.

sees them but once every two years.

Few life insurance companies will write a blind man a policy; but "Nick's" health is of the best, therefore his life is insured for several thousand dollars.

When asked what he considered the recipe for success in life Mr. Nichols said, "I've had lots of ups and downs, but I've stayed with it and I've got ahead. I reckon the trouble with most folks is, they just don't stick."

RABIES PERCENTAGE HIGH
"All worthless dogs should be killed," declared Dr. J. T. Wilhite, director of the Pasteur Institute, at Austin, "and only those of real value should be immunized, where the rabies appear. Some persons are foolish about dogs, and common worthless specimens are that."

The percentage of rabies, (or hydrophobia) among dogs is running very high in Texas. Of the 150 dogs examined at the Pasteur Institute February 45 per cent were found infected with rabies.

TEXAS FARM NEWS

BRIEF REVIEW OF FARMING OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

Lynn county has joined hands with 186 other Texas counties, in employing a county agent.

There seems to be a shortage of merchantable cattle, and high prices are expected.

Sheepmen, generally, believe that clips will be worth as much or more this season than last. Many of the sheepmen are holding their wool for better prices.

The syrup standardization plant of the Eastex Syrup Corporation in Lufkin has started its season of syrup making. The plant is operated along scientific lines.

Much terracing is being done throughout Texas. This in part is due to extensive campaigns carried on by County agents, who have pointed out the danger of soil erosion.

Winter oats, that were frozen early in the winter, around Waco, are coming out again since the rains and snow. Farmers in Central Texas are behind with their spring work.

A temporary organization of a co-operative poultry marketing association, with headquarters in Austin, has been perfected. It will serve poultry raisers in Travis, Bastrop, Burnet, Hays, Blanco, Williamson, Caldwell and Lee counties. Austin is to be the marketing and storage center, as well as having the general office of the organization.

RADIO BARGAINS

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West Texas cattlemen report that cattle have gone through the winter in good condition and have required little feeding, as the weather has been mild enough to provide sufficient pasturage.

Pecan raising in Texas within the near future will be conducted on the same large scale that orange growing is now carried on in California, said J. E. Pearce, owner of a large pecan grove near Austin.

The continued decline of cotton is causing the planting of more feed stuff in Austin's territory. Planting of corn, which usually takes place in that part of the state in February, has been delayed because of rains.

Dr. L. G. Cloud, State Veterinarian, states that influenza is killing many horses and mules in Texas. He says about the only treatment possible is proper nursing, and that the particular danger is in the development of pneumonia from the disease. He warns that persons buying mules and horses should be sure that the animals have been vaccinated, which is effective as a preventative measure.

Five carloads of fine Jersey milk cows have been shipped from Parker county during the past few weeks. Two went to Arizona and three went to El Paso, later to be sent to Old Mexico. Parker county has supplied a number of the northern and eastern states with large numbers of these cows, as well as the western and northwestern states, during the past few years.

Mr. Charles H. Gable, specialist in charge of the investigations in Texas of cereal and forage crop insects, reports that late investigations this winter reveal only very slight infestation of small grain by greenbug, and unless very abnormal conditions prevail during the months of February and March, no anxiety need be felt on this account.

The Chamber of Commerce of Hillsboro has announced that \$1,000 in prizes will be distributed to the farmers of Hill county this year. Of the \$1,000 in prizes, \$500 will go for best crops of corn and \$500 to best crops of cotton.

The poultry business in Texas is having tremendous development. Commercial hatcheries are running overtime, and the demand for day-old chicks will far exceed the supply, in the opinion of leading poultry raisers.

Cattle have wintered well in the Panhandle section and have more flesh than the average at this time last year. There is a feeling among cattlemen that the outlook for the cattle business is more satisfying than in several years.

Sometime ago the general disposition among Texas farmers was to plant as much cotton as possible. Since cotton prices have begun to go down there is a tendency to plant an ample supply of feed stuff in addition to cotton.

County Agent Roy Saunders has received a number of gold medals which he distributed to five or six farmers who raised ton litters of pigs at the age of 6 months in the recent ton-litter contest by the Texas Swine Breeders' Association of Collin county.

Governor Neff has planted pecan nuts gathered from a tree growing at the head of the grave of Gov. Hogg. It is the intention of the Governor to transplant trees from the nuts within the Capitol grounds, reserving two of the trees for his farm in Coryell county.

Range conditions throughout West Texas, especially in El Paso's territory, have been further improved by rains and snow, which will provide moisture to start grass for cattle and weeds for sheep and goats, insuring ample spring pasture.

Tom Green county farmers and ranchmen believe the best way to get rid of jackrabbits is by the bullet route. Therefore, sixteen men in the Grape Creek community, north of San Angelo, shouldered their guns and in three evenings killed 1500 rabbits.

The Conyers Live stock and Feed Corporation of Marlin, which does a large export business with Panama, Brazil, and other South American countries, have exported five head of fine Shropshire sheep to British Guiana, which were purchased by this Government.

Recent freezes in East Texas have proven very beneficial to farmers who have broken fields of Bermuda grass for the purpose of cultivation or reclaiming sod ground. However, the recent freezes have been very damaging to oats in some parts of Central and Southeast Texas.

The San Angelo National Bank will finance girls and boys of that county in the raising of high grade turkeys, the boys and girls to repay the bank as soon as their turkey crop is sold. The movement is for the purpose of placing more and better turkeys on West Texas farms and ranches.

Texas produces from sixty to seventy-five per cent of the early onions grown in the United States. California and Louisiana are the other chief producers. The Texas production in 1923 was 1,636,000 bushels, equivalent to 3,200 carloads, which brought the growers \$3,108,000.00 at shipping points. The number of acres planted in 1923 was 12,680. The first commercial crop of onions was grown at Laredo in 1897. Much of the crop goes to Northern terminal markets, such as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and St. Louis.

With an increase in price of from 25 to 50 per cent, and with a more liberal classification of grades, cucumber growers in East Texas counties will plant a very heavy acreage. Henderson county now has eight stations where cucumbers will be handled for shipment.

Last year Texas wheat farmers produced 16,370,000 bushels of wheat on 1,559,000 acres, an average of 10.5 bushels to the acre. It sold for a little under one dollar per bushel, and was sixth in value among Texas crops. Texas was the sixteenth state among the wheat-growing States in the Union.

Comptroller Lon A. Smith, of Austin, owns a Rhode Island hen that laid an egg measuring six and one-half by eight inches and weighed five and one-half ounces. The hen is eccentric in her laying to the extent that she lays large size eggs Sundays and normal size eggs on other days.

An incubator of 5,000-egg capacity has just been installed by Dudley Bros., owners of the Oak Ridge poultry farm near Ranger, to do custom hatching. It is the first incubator built to provide for the needs of Ranger poultry raisers who operate no incubators of their own.

Among the unusual and unique enterprises in Texas is the fig preserve plant located at League City, Texas. Proof of the fact that this plant is proving a success as a financial venture lies in the statement that now it is being greatly enlarged by the addition thereto of twenty new kettles and the factory will be virtually doubled in size in order to take care of the fig crop of this season and the increased demand for fig preserves made in Texas.

The Attorney General's Department at Austin has advised the West Texas Chamber of Commerce that as soon as the 51,000 acres of land recovered for the State of Texas from the Capitol Freehold Syndicate of London out of the 3,000,000 acres of land given to this syndicate for the construction of the State Capitol it will be placed on the market for sale after said lands have been surveyed. The last Legislature of Texas passed a bill appropriating the lands in full for sale to the public. First the Land Commissioner must survey these lands and then, under the law, must offer them to the public for sale.

Texas citrus fruits became a real factor on the market this year. About 250 cars will have been shipped from producing areas in the lower Rio Grande Valley at the close of the season March 1. Shipments last season amounted to 142 cars, of the previous season about fifty-four cars. Approximately 85% of the trees are grapefruit, 12% oranges, and 3% lemons. Most of the Texas oranges and grapefruit trees are produced by budding to sour lemon stock, which seems especially adapted to Rio Grande Valley soil and conditions, and has the added advantages of being immune.

Most of the Texas commercial cabbage crop is grown in the lower Rio Grande valley, in Hidalgo and Cameron counties. There is usually considerable acreage in the Rio Grande valley just above Laredo. The acreage of the entire crop this year is about 7,000. Last year it was about 4,070. During the three preceding years, however, the acreage ranged between 10,000 and 15,000. It was the very low market of 1921 and 1922 that brought about the great reduction. The Texas production was 6,240 cars in 1920, 3,586 cars in 1921, 5,770 cars in 1922, 1,600 cars in 1923. The production this year will be above that of last season, but under normal.

Horses and mules have been in steady demand at good prices in the Brown-wood section.

Some peach buds have been frozen in East Texas, but damage to this crop is not believed to be heavy.

In the county of Dallas there has been much interest manifested in the culling and improving of poultry.

Illinois and other States have representatives in the Panhandle looking for stock cattle. Amarillo reports a shortage of aged steers.

Wheat in the Val Alsteyne section of Grayson county, North Texas, is growing well, and a fair yield is already expected. The acreage is short.

Five cars of feeder yearling steers were recently sold to eastern buyers at \$36.50 per head f. o. b. loading point, which was Aspermont, Texas.

Robert H. Wyche, a 1923 graduate of A. & M. College of Texas, has been appointed superintendent of the agricultural sub-station at Beaumont, Texas. He succeeds A. H. Price who resigned to enter agricultural extension work in Arkansas.

Texas produced 6,350,000 bushels of rice from 159,000 acres in 1923 and the value of the crop as sold by the growers was approximately \$7,314,000. Texas ranked second only to Louisiana among the States producing rice and harvested nearly 20 per cent of the crop of the country, which was 33,256,000 bushels. Louisiana ranked first, with a production of 15,840,000 bushels, and California and Arkansas were the third and fourth in rank. Jefferson county is the largest producer of rice in Texas.

The last census gave Texas a total of 1,502,111 pecan trees, but leading pecan growers agree that there is at least 10,000,000 pecan trees in the state. They base their estimates on a count of trees along certain representative streams. But they also agree that only about one tree in ten produces merchantable nuts. The 9,000,000 barren trees, according to leading horticulturists, could be put in the class of producers in a few years by careful top-working and grafting processes.

The Texas broom corn industry is growing. Last year the state produced about 750 cars, which at twelve tons to a car meant about nine thousand tons. The money value was nearly \$1,000,000.00. There are two varieties grown, standard and dwarf; the north counties of Texas grow the dwarf, while the south counties produce the standard. Cutting and curing at the right time is very important in order to obtain the uniform pea-green color which brings the best price.

In 1923 Texas produced 9,195 carloads of watermelons, a clear margin of 2,006 cars more than Georgia, which ranked second among the States, with 7,189 cars. Florida was third, with 5,404 cars, and California fourth, with 4,749 cars. There is a growing demand for Texas watermelons as varieties continue to improve. The standard commercial varieties are: Tom Watson, Halbert, Triumph, Alabama Sweet, Harrison, Reagan and Georgia Rattlesnake. The market for Texas watermelons is now mainly in States between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. By an extensive advertising campaign throughout the Middle Eastern States, setting forth the flavor and wholesomeness of the Texas watermelon, a much larger market could be created. The cantaloupe growers of the Imperial valley of California met with considerable success in advertising their cantaloupe last season.

Terracing is still in progress in every part of Smith county, but this work has been badly hampered by wet and freezing weather.

Smith county tomato raisers are optimistic over the outlook for the coming season. The acreage is normal, some estimating, however, that it will be slightly greater than last year.

County Agent Adams has just completed the preliminary organization of the Gregg county, East Texas, boys and girls agricultural clubs for the new year. The county has grown in boys and girls agricultural club work during the past four years from a membership of nine in 1920 to the present membership of 261.

Conditions of cattle ranges over Texas vary from poor to good, but opinions on the whole are favorable. The cattleman is glad that spring, with potential green stuff, is near at hand. It is believed the industry will be stimulated within the next few months.

Brief Texas News.

ANOTHER CANNERY FOR TEXAS.

Arrangements have been completed for the erection of a modern canning plant at Bay City, Texas.

LARGE ACREAGE TO BE PLANTED IN RICE.

Orange farmers are making arrangements to plant 4,000 acres of land in rice.

COLLIN COUNTY FARMERS WILL INCREASE ONION ACREAGE.

Collin county farmers expect to plant about 4,000 acres in onions this year. This will be a considerable increase over last year's onion acreage in this county.

NORTH TEXAS TOWN JOINS WEST TEXAS C. OF C.

Gainesville is one of the most progressive towns of North Texas and in line with its progressive policy it has joined the West Texas Chamber of Commerce in order to have a part with it in advancing the interests of the entire State of Texas.

PULLED LINCOLN'S FUNERAL TRAIN.

Dad Wemple of Bonham, was one of the engineers who pulled the funeral train of Abraham Lincoln, when the train, carrying the body into Springfield, Ill., passed over his division. Dad is still on duty in Bonham and Engine No. 27 of the Texas & Pacific Railroad is his special pride.

IMPORTANT COTTON SEED BOARD.

The Thirty-eighth Legislature of Texas, created a State Board of Plant Breeder-Examiner which has recently been appointed and plans have been made for State supervision of the raising of cotton seed in Texas. The law provides for this Board to license cotton seed breeders and growers, after examination and payment of a fee of \$10.00. The holder of such a license is entitled to advertise his seed as "certified seed." The purpose of the law is to prevent and control the sale of impure seed.

RANGERS SENT TO FORT MCKAVETT.

Transfer of the company of rangers commanded by Captain Tom Hickman, which has been stationed at Corpus Christi for a year, to Fort McKavett, Texas, on the county line between Schleicher and Menard counties, has been ordered by Adjutant General T. D. Barton.

BORDER TOWNS OF TEXAS.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

bore the name of Paso del Norte—"the pass to the north." It is the principal border town on the Mexican side, and the oldest. In early days its adobe houses reached to where the center of El Paso is now situated, because the Rio Grande then flowed much farther north than it now does.

The Mexican population of the border towns, on this side of the river, generally keep busy. Most of the farming in the irrigated districts around El Paso, Laredo, Del Rio and Brownsville is done with Mexican labor, which is also indispensable on the sheep and goat ranches. The Mexican man, when trained, makes a very good worker at most anything and the women have solved the servant problems in many homes of the Southwest. They are employed along the border almost exclusively for this purpose. Another occupation, extensively engaged in by the Mexicans, is making and peddling candy, tamales and enchiladas. The familiar sight in any border town is a vender going from house to house offering these edibles for sale.

But it would not be fair to a truly worthy people to leave the impression that they are fit only for toil and the making of tamales. When given an opportunity many Mexicans prove very shrewd in business, and all along the borderland, from Brownsville to El Paso, Mexicans operate mercantile enterprises of every character and in some of the towns a larger per cent of them own their homes than do Americans.

We have a good neighbor, for the most part, in the Republic of Mexico, and the way we get along with nationals of that country on the border shows that we can court their friendship and business relationship to the advantage of all concerned. We have no right to judge the better citizenship by the riffraff. All we need is an understanding, a more frequent getting together, and this understanding has come to the borderland. It is shown on every occasion for either rejoicing or sorrow. We saw it manifested by the deeds of American philanthropists who met war-scouraged refugees on the banks of the Rio Grande river with bread, when they were driven to this side by bandits, and we heard it in eloquent sincerity on the other side of that turbulent stream, when Wilson fell and Harding died.

There has been no amalgamation of the races along the border and there will be none. But each knows and respects the other; all trade together and work as one for the upbuilding of their towns and it is an agreeable and understanding situation. Even the waddling Mexican wash-woman, who rinses the suds from her toil-warm hands and sits down on a dirt floor to eat her dry tortilla and drink her black coffee, looks out through a sliding window from under her straw-covered hut and sees the land of a people she believes will not break faith. She understands, because she has seen it demonstrated a thousand times, that on this side of the river and beneath our flag, her boy has a chance to rise on his merits to a position of honor, of independence and of wealth.

I. & G. N. RAILWAY SOLD.

Announcement has been made from Houston that the International and Great Northern Railway Company has been sold to the Gulf Coast Lines, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

BOY CHAMPION COTTON GROWER.

Charley King of Webb County, Texas, is now acclaimed the Boy Champion Cotton Grower of the State. He produced more than a bale and a half of cotton per acre.

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Each number playable as solo or duet. Two Saxophones and Piano (Alto, Melody and Tenor). CLIP THIS AD. SEND IT IN WITH \$1.00 FOR ANY FIVE OF THE ABOVE. AND RECEIVE ONE COPY FREE.

PARKER MUSIC CO.

908 Capitol Ave., Houston, Texas.

WILL YOUR SEEDS GROW?

Don't plant sterile seed or seed contaminated with weed seed. Tests require 2 to 10 days, depending on the kind of seed.

Germination Tests—\$2.00 Per Sample.
Purity Tests—\$1.50 to \$5.00 Additional.

THE FORT WORTH LABORATORIES.

Box 1008, Fort Worth, Texas.

This package contains more real food value than any other than your grocer sells at double its price

AT ALL GROCERS

Breeches!

Tailored to Wear Longer

Higher in quality—yet no higher in price—make these Riding, Hiking and Hunting Khaki Breeches preferred by men who want Quality without extravagance.

At Your Dealers

Ask your dealer for American Made Breeches—you'll find them better made—you'll find the khaki of higher quality. If your dealer cannot supply you—send us his name and your size. We'll see that you're supplied.

American Overall Co.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

3,000 Mile Radio

TRESCO

REGENERATIVE RECEIVER

Licensed under Armstrong U. S. Patent No. 113149. For resale to amateurs only. 30 customers report receiving Scotland during Radio Week. A complete 8,000-mile Armstrong Regenerative Tuner for \$25. Use it with any make bulb, WD11 or 12, or dry battery operation as well as storage battery. Complete with bulb, batteries and \$37.50 phone, etc.

TRESCO

Tri-City Radio Electrical Supply Co. Box 148, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED: Tailor Shops and Cleaning Establishments to Act as Agents

FOR THE BEST HAT SHOP IN TEXAS

CLEANING BLOCKING REMODELING

STANDARD HAT WORKS

WACO, TEXAS

HAIL INSURANCE ON GROWING CROPS

—Written by—

The Citizens Insurance Company, of Missouri

—And Guaranteed by—

THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

HAIL INSURANCE on all kinds of growing crops, small grains, cotton, berries, orchards, vineyards, nursery stocks, garden truck, tomatoes, onions, melons, etc.

Reliable agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

K. T. MARTIN & COMPANY

Managers, Hail Department. Fort Worth, Texas.

Farm Motors, Threshing Engines—

SEPARATORS, RISE THRESHERS, ENGINE PLOWS, FULL LINE OF POWER MACHINERY.

Distributors—Garden City Feeder and Weigher. Write for Catalog.

Southern Minneapolis Farm Power Company

1113-15 Camp St. Dallas, Texas

Branches:—Amarillo, Beaumont.

SAVE YOUR BABY CHICKS

PUT MARTIN'S WHITE DIARRHOEA TABLETS IN THE DRINKING WATER.

ASK YOUR DEALER.

BUCKSKIN FELT HATS

ASK YOUR DEALER.

WILLARD HAT CO., DISTRIBUTORS

DALLAS, TEXAS.

A LITTLE FUN Jokes to Make You Laugh

WANT ON, WANT EVER.

"No, Herbert, I am sorry; but I am sure we could not be happy together. You know I always want my own way in everything."

"But, my dear girl, you could go on wanting it after we were married."

DON'T TELL THE LANDLORD.

Mrs. Van Flatte: "Henry, we really must have more room to live in. Don't you think we could get a larger apartment?"

Henry: "Wait a while, can't you? Pretty soon we'll be taking off our winter underwear."

There was a man in our town Who was so wondrous wise That he always knew good liquor; Yet it blinded both his eyes.

SHE BEAT 'EM TO IT.

An official of the board of health in a certain town notified a citizen that his license to keep a cow had expired. In reply the official received this epistle:

"Monsieur Bord of Helt—I just got your notice that my licens to keep my cow was expire. I wish to inform you, M'sieur Bord of Helt, that my cow she beat you to it—she expire t'ree weeks ago. Much oblige. Yours with respeck, Pete."

WAVING PROSECUTION.

The Judge—This lady says you tried to speak to her at the station.

Young Man—It was a mistake. I was looking for my room-mate's girl, whom I had never seen before, but who'd been described to me as a handsome blond with perfect features, fine complexion, good figure, beautifully dressed and—

The Young Lady—I don't care to prosecute the gentleman. Any one might have made the same mistake.

SUSPICIOUS.

There was an elderly washwoman who had a proposal from a young man as she bent over her washtub.

The proposal made the washwoman very thoughtful. She washed for some minutes in silence. Then she looked at the young man closely and said:

"Are ye sure ye love me?"

"I sure do," said he.

She went on with her washing again. Then she stopped once more. She looked at the young man more closely than ever.

"Ye ain't lost yer job, have ye?" she said.

IMPREGNABLE FORTIFICATIONS.

General Sterling Price of Missouri was one of the best fighters in the Confederate army, but he was a scholar in inverse ratio. Complex tactical movements in practice did not stagger him, but tradition has it that the simplest problem on paper was beyond his power.

During the early days of the Civil War he visited General Beauregard, who was a graduate of West Point, an expert mathematician, a civil engineer, and an authority on military tactics and strategy.

At Corinth, Miss., Beauregard had opportunity to put his theory into practice, and had placed about the city what he termed "a series of impregnable fortifications." He took General Price in a carriage to view these fortifications, carefully explaining their merits. Then he asked General Price what he thought of the system.

Price straightened himself up and said thoughtfully, "Well, I hain't never seen none like 'er but onct before."

"They were pretty effective, weren't they?"

"Yep, fine! I done tuk 'er."

UNCLE SI.

"There goes Slim Slokum in his new flivver," and Uncle Si grinned as he tied up a sack of sugar for a customer. "While Slim was learnin' to drive the thing," continued Uncle Si, "he ran agin a tree and busted the radiator; then he backs off the tree an' bumps into a fence, tearin' up the tail light. But the best joke on Slim, was when he tuk the engine all to pieces to see why the dern thing wouldn't run an' couldn't git the pieces back together agin. He sent for one of 'em experts who diskivered nothing wrong with the engine—thet all the car needed was gas-erline. Jest befo' takin' the engine to pieces Slim purty near cranked his head off tryin' to start 'er without eny gas-erline in the tank."

TAKE A NUMBER, PLEASE.

After a loud and prolonged exhortion in a Holy Roller meeting, the preacher called for testimonials. A devout young lady of color arose and shouted her story.

"Las' night Ah wus in de arms ob de debbil; an' tonight Ise in de arms ob Jesus."

A hushed but excited voice from the back of the room interrupted her.

"Got a date fo' tomorrow night, sistah?"

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Uncle Josh was comfortably lighting his pipe in the living room one evening when Aunt Maria glanced up from her knitting.

"Josh," she remarked, "do you know that next Sunday will be the 25th anniversary of our wedding?"

"You don't say so, Maria," responded Uncle Josh, pulling vigorously on his corncob pipe. "What about it?"

"Nothing," answered Aunt Maria, "only I thought maybe we ought to kill them two Rhode Island Red chickens."

"But, Maria," demanded Uncle Josh, "how can you blame them two Rhode Island Reds for what happened 25 years ago."

HAS THIS EVER BEEN DONE BEFORE?

A young woman who was reared in an Eastern Kansas town read in a poultry journal that poultry-raising was remunerative, so she decided to try it. She purchased a hen and set her on thirteen eggs. She wrote to a poultry journal that poultry-raising was much to her liking and wondered how long the hen should remain on the eggs. The paper wrote back, "Three weeks for chickens and four weeks for ducks." Later she wrote to the poultry journal as follows: "Many thanks for your advice about the setting hen. She remained on the nest three weeks and at the end of that time there were no chickens hatched. As I did not care for ducks, I took her off the nest and sold the eggs."

HE TRYs TO COOPERATE.

In an English school the children had been examined, and their eyes tested, according to the educational authority's latest decree. Those who were suffering from defects had notes given them to take home. Among the note-bearers was one of the name of Willie Jones, and the note he bore was as follows:

"Dear Sir—I wish to inform you that your son William shows signs of astigmatism which ought to be attended to at once.—Yours faithfully, J. W. Headmaster." In the afternoon Willie brought this reply:

"Dear Sir—I don't know just what Willie's been doing, but I walloped him well this dinner-time, and you can have another go at him if he isn't any better.—Yours truly, William Jones, Sen."

AUTO HINTS

Common yellow soap is the best material with which to make emergency repairs if the gas line springs a leak. The same applies to a leak in the water cooling system.

Remember that the rapid production of cars and their equally brisk sale means that the paint on your new car is newer than it used to be when cars lingered in the hands of the dealer for months. It therefore needs more cold water to set the varnish and, in general, a little more pampering for the first few weeks.

Do not pass a street car in the city until it gets into motion even after it has taken aboard or discharged its passengers. The chances are that there is a traffic officer standing in the center of the street and that the motorman is awaiting instructions to go. Unless your car happens to be way over near the curb you are not likely to notice this condition.

Inspection of tires and rims frequently will prevent unnecessary trouble and annoyance. Rims cuts and breaking of wire cables at the base of the tire may be avoided if proper inspection is made regularly.

A seat cushion that is not properly set in its base will often destroy some of its cushioning effect, making the car appear to ride hard. Sometimes a large tool under the seat, such as the jack, will press against the seat cushion springs and reduce their effectiveness accordingly.

The best way to start a motor when the electric starting system refuses to work and the crank has been left in the garage, is to jack up one of the rear wheels and turn it by hand with the clutch in and high gear engaged. The spark should be retarded and only a small throttle opening allowed. Before removing the jack the gears should be shifted to neutral again.

THE Blue Tag on a sack of grain is a guarantee to the consumer of a regular standard of quality and full weights as marked.

TERMINAL GRAIN CO.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Nursery Stock

SPECIAL—For \$3.00 I will ship well packed by Express, the following true to name, free from disease, well rooted fruit TREES, 3 to 4 feet:

APPLE
2 Transparent (earliest)
2 M. Blush (Summer)
2 Winesap (Winter)

PEACH
2 Mayflower (earliest Best)
2 Elberta (Medium)
2 H. Gling (Late Canner)

PLUM
1 Burbank (Best Bearer)

PEAR
1 Kieffer (Best Late Bearer)

This stock is all grown in my own Nurseries, and will be accompanied by State Entomologist Certificate, showing freedom of disease. Order early, also write for direct to planter, wholesale price list to be shipped by Freight, Express and Parcel Post. No agents. Wholesale direct to grower.

THOMAS BEAN

Leavenworth, Kansas

BOHANNON'S "KING GRIP PATCH"

Will Repair Any Size Blowout in Tubes

Vulcanize in 15 Seconds

Guaranteed to last the Life of Tire or Tube.

USE No CEMENT No HEAT No GASOLINE

For Sale by Best Dealers

Price 60c and \$1.00

Manufactured Only by **King Grip Patch Co.**

St. Louis, Mo.

If your dealer can not supply you, send your order direct to us.

Fort Worth Well Machinery & Supply Co.

(Manufacturers)

FT. WORTH WELL DRILLING RIGS

9—SIZES—9

1,000 feet and less. Write for Bulletins, Tools, Cable, Bolt, Repairs, Engines, Tanks.

Fort Worth, Texas.

Dysenthea Vanquished!

Get it Today!

Science has at last routed the dysenthea germ.

A treatment discovered seven years ago—and which has since been given every conceivable test—may now be had from your druggist.

It is priced to make it accessible to every sufferer—only One Dollar per bottle.

And it is sold under an ironclad guarantee of satisfaction. Otherwise just return the empty bottle to your druggist and receive your money back.

Dunness Dysenthea Treatment

at your druggist's.

Coleman Quick-Lite Lamp

Mine Light Than 20 Old Style Oil Lamps

This is the light for you—the Coleman Quick-Lite. It gives you all the light of 20 old style lamps, and it burns on gas or kerosene. It is the only lamp that can be used in any place. It is the only lamp that can be used in any place. It is the only lamp that can be used in any place.

If your dealer can't supply you, write us mentioning this ad.

Texas Quick-Lite Co.

Texas Distributors

409 N. Akard St., Dallas, Texas

HULLS — MEAL — CAKE

MIXED FEED

STRAIGHT or MIXED CANS

When You Want QUICK Movement PHONE or WIRE US.

AMERICAN OIL CAKE AND FEED COMPANY

DALLAS, TEXAS

PHONE LD-433

For LEATHER BELTING Oil and Water Proof

Auto-Tractor and Air Compressor Belts Guaranteed Oil Proof

BELT REPAIR SERVICE AND BELT ACCESSORIES

Send Your Orders to

LONE STAR BELTING COMPANY, Manufacturers

703 ELM ST. DALLAS, TEXAS.

The COW Will Feed the SOW and the HEN,

and these, all together, will feed the family. This combination is a mortgage lifter and thousands of farmers in Texas find it so.

Sell cream to our local cream station or write us for further information.

MISTLETOE CREAMERIES

FORT WORTH.

SAVE MONEY

Demand

O. K. BATTERIES

LONG LIFE — LOW COST

1 YEAR WRITTEN GUARANTEE

Your Dealer Has Them in Stock

O. K. BATTERY CO.

Manufacturers

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Leather Fan Belts

Graton & Knight Automotive Leathers will deliver better service. Halls and cushions. Flat-Laminated-oid V. Block and Link type fan belting. Dealers write for booklet.

J. J. MORAN

289 No. Austin St., Dallas, Texas

Church Windows

Best Opal Glass for lamp shades. Celluloid base. Mirrors, regulated. Chipped Glass Signs. Wind Shields. Everything in Glass.

Dallas Art Glass Mfg. Co.

Dallas, Texas.

AUTO PARTS

We buy old cars and tear them up for the parts. We have parts for almost any make.

Word & Ostrand

3902-4 ELM ST., DALLAS, TEXAS

FARMS AND RANCHES.

Black Prairie Farm Land.

We own 10,000 acres real "hog-wallow" land, Refugio County, between Victoria and Corpus Christi. Now subdividing into farm tracts...

GROW Durango Cotton, Pen-Green Almond, Red Apples, Celery, Lettuce and other high priced products on low priced lands...

MR. LAND BUYER-First look over Medina County farms and ranches, we can save you...

\$12,000 BUYS 400-acre cotton, wheat farm, near Vernon, \$3,000 cash, \$250 annual eight years...

CITRUS fruit lands, Jim Wells County, Texas, proven citrus belt, equal any in America...

WANTED-100 men to buy farms in Medina County, Texas, under contract...

DO YOU WANT A HOME? We can sell you a nice little farm with a small cash payment...

PANHANDLE COTTON LAND-Now is the time to buy a farm in the Panhandle while prices are low...

COME to Yoakum County for cheapest land and cattle on the Plains, Land \$2.00 to \$15.00...

FOR SALE-266-acre farm, 30 acres in cultivation, 100 more can be put in...

JIM WELLS COUNTY-588 acres, two miles town, Orange Grove, rich soil, improved...

FOR SALE-Cotton lands in Bailey, Castro, Lamb and Pecos Counties of Texas...

COME to Matagorda County, the coming big growing section of the South where lands are cheap...

Mr. Home Seeker The best and oldest growing country on the plains; abundant water belt...

BARGAINS-400 acre \$2000 yearly fruit and stock, Box 778, Castro Point, Tex.

WEST TEXAS COTTON LAND In Ector County, on Bankhead National Highway...

FOR SALE-172-acre creek bottom dairy and fruit farm, all in cultivation...

10 ACRES, well improved poultry and fruit farm close in. W. T. WILSON, Monet, Mo.

20 OKLAHOMA farms for sale, east and west central parts of state...

FOR EXCHANGE FOR TRADE-136 acres, 10 miles east Hubbard, Texas, well trade for West Texas...

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR SALE or Trade-For farm property, city property or live stock...

REAL ESTATE WANTED-There are buyers in all parts of the country...

FOR SALE-10 acres in town of Whitney, in cultivation, two good houses...

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. A TEXAS corporation owned and operated by TEXAN for the sole benefit of its membership...

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TREES, PLANTS AND SEEDS

EARLY GIN RUN MEANE AND TUSOCK SEED TESTED BY TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE...

TEXAS COTTON AND COTTONSEED TRADING COMPANY 401 North Texas Bldg. DALLAS, TEXAS

FARMERS if you want genuine MEANE seed buy from me and get the best...

NORTH CAROLINA Planting Cotton Seed, King's Early Improved, the best...

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TREES, PLANTS AND SEEDS

KUDZU plants for sale, fifteen dollars per thousand, E. B. Eppes, Tallahassee, Fla.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS-Excelsior, 1000, \$2.50, 5000, \$11. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PLANTS - Cheapest prices, best quality 30 blackberry or dewberry, 1.00, 100...

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POULTRY AND EGGS

SOUTH SIDE POULTRY FARM light barred Rocks, State Premium winners...

BARRED ROCKS - S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Red, pure-bred cockerels, \$2...

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POULTRY

KAZMEERS BABY CHICKS We produce quality baby chicks from brood to lay...

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LIVE STOCK

Horses, Mules and Jacks. MULES FOR SALE-We have at Cotulla, Texas, 350 Oklahoma and Kansas mules...

Wanted-100 men to buy farms in Medina County, Texas, under contract...

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (CONTINUED)

INVENTIONS.
PATENTS obtained, trade-marks registered. Double service given by Washington and Dallas offices. JACK A. SCHLEY, Patent Attorney, 205-6 Interurban Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

PUBLICATIONS
WOODROW WILSON'S LIFE will sell to almost every home, making agents \$20 per day. Get Josephus Daniels' book here, send for free outfit. Jenkins Pub. Co., Washington, D. C.

JUST OUT—Edwin Baird's new Novel, "Fay"; love and thrills in Old Tennessee. If your local dealer cannot supply you, send \$2 for copy, postpaid. Valley Sandries Co., Harlingen, Texas.

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED
VICTROLAS — **GRAPHONOLAS**
TALKING MACHINES
 Factory Repaired
TEXAS PHONOGRAPH REPAIR CO.
 Parts for all makes of Talking Machines
 107 W. 15th St. Fort Worth, Texas.

AUTHOR'S MANUSCRIPT.
WRITERS—Manuscripts correctly prepared for publication at low rates. Terms, samples, etc., on request. M. K. Leppink, Authors' Agent, Laurel, Montana.

PLAN BIG WATER RESERVIOR AT WACO
 Major Robert Muldrow of the United States geological survey recently completed a topographical survey of the Bosque River just above Waco with a view to impounding water there in a reservior to have an area of 20,000 acres and to be forty feet deep. This is part of a proposed plan of the State Board of Water Engineers and the Federal Authorities to conserve flood waters and provide for flood control in Texas.

CLEBURNE BANK CASE TO COURT OF LAST RESORT.
 A letter from Attorney General Keeling of Texas states that the famous Cleburne bank case arising from failure of the Guaranty State Bank of Cleburne will be carried by application writ of error to the Supreme Court of Texas. It is expected the case will then be quickly disposed of and that the depositors will receive their money.

HOTEL MOVED BY WATER ROUTE.
 Recently a hotel of 24 rooms that had been erected and used to house ship builders in the work of constructing ships to help win the World War was loaded on a barge and moved from Louisiana to Orange, Texas, a distance of forty miles; the only damage sustained in moving was the breaking of plumbing, light and water connections, as the hotel is a modern structure. The building weighs 70 tons, or 140,000 pounds, and contains approximately 60,000 feet of pine lumber.

LUBBOCK HOME OF STOUT MAN.
 Stout Jackson makes his home in Lubbock, Texas. He weighs 183 pounds and is said to be the strongest man for his weight in West Texas. He recently lifted to his shoulders (and held, long enough for a picture to be made, showing the feat), 5375 pounds of brick. He says "plenty to eat, plenty of sleep, plenty of fresh air and exercise are the only things needed for a strong physical body, and that the Lubbock country furnishes all of these."

ROCKDALE INSTALLS FIRE SIREN.
 Rockdale has installed a new electric fire siren that will hereafter call its citizens and fire company to all fires. It is to be located in the tower of the city hall and will be worked from the central station of the telephone company by the central telephone operator receiving the alarm.

COTTON SEED for PLANTING
 HIGH QUALITY—LOW PRICE
 We can deliver in West Texas the following standard bred cotton seed at wholesale prices, for cash, lots 3 bushels to carload:
 MERANE KASCH HALF AND HALF ROWDEN ACALA
 Garden and field seeds a specialty
 Write for Seed Catalogue.
EMPIRE SEED & NURSERY CO.
 Dallas, Texas. 403 Cotton Exchange Bldg.

Hawk Brand Overalls
 Cotton bought direct from Farmer and Dealer—Spun, Woven and Dyed in our own Texas Mills.
 Ask Your Merchant.
C. R. Miller Mfg. Co.
 DALLAS, TEXAS.

TEXAS MASONS TO MEET IN GALVESTON.
 Galveston, the mother of Scottish Rite Masonry in Texas, will welcome the Masons of Texas in a grand celebration and meeting there March 24 to 28.
 San Felipe Lodge of Perfection was established in Galveston fifty-seven years ago. The organization had a hard time keeping alive at first but finally in 1882 new blood was added and a chapter of Rose Croix was organized and from that time on the membership increased rapidly.
 The Galveston body was the first in the Southern Jurisdiction to confer all of the degrees from the 4th to the thirty-second. This will be done again at the meeting there in March.

WILL PLANT LARGE CITRUS ORCHARD.
 W. J. Trammel and E. L. Ray of Corsicana, Texas, have purchased fifty acres of land two and one-half miles from Harlingen, Texas, in the Rio Grande valley, on which they will plant, this spring, one of the largest citrus orchards in Texas. The entire fifty acres is to be so planted in a variety of citrus fruits.

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For Our Boys and Girls
 By AUNT MARY.



"Keenest Blade on the Field of San Jacinto."

GREAT MEN AND WOMEN.

John A. Wharton.
 "The keenest blade on the field of San Jacinto is broken;" these were the words of Judge Burnet at the funeral of John A. Wharton. No higher praise could be given of General Wharton's character and disposition.
 John Wharton came to Texas in 1829. Very little of his life, prior to this time, is recorded. We know, however, he had received a good education and was a lawyer by profession. After he came to Texas he started the practice of law. It has been said he was one of the cleanest-cut men that ever practiced before the bar. He would not stoop to little underhanded tricks, and was always free spoken and a strong advocate of truth. His only enemies were those who despised the higher and finer things of life.

He strongly advocated the separation of Texas from Mexico, and, like all true Texas patriots, he early volunteered as a soldier.
 No exact date of his birth is recorded but in Judge Burnet's oration he said he was still a young man at the time of his death, which was in 1838. He was chosen by the county of Brazos as their representative in the general Consultation.

Through the entire struggle of Texas for freedom and recognition John Wharton was a tireless worker.
 At the battle of San Jacinto he was next to Houston in command, being the Adjutant General. Wherever the fighting was thickest he could be found. Many interesting events must have happened during the battle, but most of them have been lost to us because they were not put on record.

After Texas had gained her liberty, John Wharton plunged into the political life of the state and tried to help establish a stable form of government.

He was elected a member of the first and second Texas congress.

He died in December 1838, mourned by all Texans as he was loved by all Texans who knew him.

John Wharton was not only a brave man and a true patriot; but he was kindly, affectionate and a confiding friend. He was frank, open, honorable and without fear. These, my dear children, are the qualities that endeared him to the hearts of all of his associates. He was good to the poor. Many a weak and friendless person found in him a true and needful friend. He was a devout Christian, and all through his life practiced the principles of his faith. This is the type of men who helped to lay the foundation of our great State of Texas; now it is up to us to "carry on" the good work and deeds established by men of General Wharton's type.

MOTHER NATURE WAS SWEEPING THE HOUSE

Mother Nature was sweeping the house. "I must wake the children," she said. "It is almost time for their Auntie Spring to arrive. I will call Rose first."
 But Rose was sound asleep underneath her brown blanket, and no amount of calling would wake her.
 "Well," said Mother Nature, "let the child sleep. I will call Lily."
 But Lily was sound, sound asleep underneath her brown blanket, and no amount of calling would wake her.
 "Well," said Mother Nature, "let the child sleep. I will call Buttercup."
 But Buttercup was sound, sound asleep underneath her brown blanket, and no amount of calling would wake her.
 "Well," said Mother Nature, "let the child sleep. I will call Daisy."
 But Daisy was already wide awake. "Auntie Spring is coming, dear," said Mother Nature. "Will you go to meet her? You may put on your new dress."
 So Daisy climbed out of bed and put on her new dress and went to meet Auntie Spring!

LITTLE LESSONS IN NATURE.

Tree Caterpillar.
 Probably the tree caterpillar never heard of a fire escape, but it takes advantage of a similar refuge in time of danger. From the back door of its home hangs a silken thread, reaching down to the ground. When some stranger chances to intrude upon its privacy, the tree caterpillar runs out the back door and quickly slides down the thread. There it stays until the unwelcome visitor has departed. Then the wily insect climbs back into its residence by slowly gathering up the thread with its jaws.

The Paradise Tern.
 The paradise tern is the blushing bride of a bird family. When a beautiful lady tern accepts the advances of her suitor, the white feathers on her breast turn to a brilliant rose color, a sort of wedding dress provided by Mother Nature. But when the bride is affected with family cares and domestic duties, she soon loses her gay coloring. The beautiful blush gradually fades away and the mother tern yields her proud place to other belles. To complete the sad story, her voice becomes melancholy, in fact, almost disagreeable.

Queer Things in Nature.
 Did you ever see a bat in the day time? If they fly around your barn or outhouses during the night you can find them if you will look very carefully in the many dark corners. Here they remain hanging by their feet with their heads down. At night they awaken and fly about to capture insects for their food. They have small fox-like faces with large erect ears, and short olive brown hair; this is the most common type found in this country. There is also a large red bat that can be distinguished from the other type because it is much larger and has reddish-brown hair. The forearm and fingers of the fore-limbs are greatly elongated, and are connected by thin, papery membrane; this extends to the back limbs and tail and form wings.

LITTLE GIRL'S COOK BOOK.
 This month I pondered for a long time on what to tell you how to cook. Then it came to me all of a sudden that perhaps you would like to know how to make Rice Pudding that was "different." So here is a recipe that is delicious and yet not expensive:

3 tablespoons rice 1 quart milk
 1/4 cup sugar 1 egg (well beaten)
 1/2 teaspoon salt 1/2 cup raisins
 1/4 teaspoon grated lemon rind.
 Add rice, sugar, salt and egg to milk. Pour into greased shallow baking dish and put into slow oven. Bake about 1 1/2 hours, stirring at least 4 times during the baking. One-half hour before pudding is done, add raisins and lemon rind and finish baking. You can simply add the yolk of the egg to the ingredients, then later beat the white and spread evenly on top after the pudding is done. Brown in a quick oven.

POEMS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

This dear little poem was written by Eugene Field who has written so many pretty poems for children. I think I like this one just about the best of any he has written. Do you like it?
 The gingham dog and the calico cat
 Side by side on the table sat;
 'Twas half-past twelve, and what do you think
 Neither of them had slept a wink!
 And the old Dutch clock and the Chinese plate
 Seemed to know, as sure as fate,
 There was going to be an awful spat.
 (I wasn't there—I simply state
 What was told to me by the Chinese plate.)
 The gingham dog went "bow-wow-wow!"
 And the calico cat replied "me-ow!"
 And the air was streaked for an hour or so
 With fragments of gingham and calico.
 While the old Dutch clock in the chimney-place
 Up with its hands before its face,
 For it always dreads a family row!
 (Now mind, I'm simply telling you
 What the old Dutch clock declares is true.)
 The Chinese plate looked very blue
 And wailed; "Oh, dear what shall we do?"
 But the gingham dog and the calico cat
 Wallowed this way and tumbled that,
 And utilized every tooth and claw
 In the awfullest way you ever saw—
 And, oh! how the gingham and calico flew!
 (Don't think that I exaggerate—
 I got my news from the Chinese plate.)
 Next morning where the two had sat
 They found no trace of the dog or cat;
 And some folks think unto this day
 That burglars stole that pair away;
 But the truth about the cat and pup
 Is that they eat each other up—
 Now what do you really think of that?
 (The old Dutch clock, it told me so,
 And that is how I came to know.)

Nursery Rhyme for Baby.

TO MARKET.
 To market, to market, to buy a fat pig,
 Home again, home again, jiggety jig.
 To market, to market, to buy a fat hog,
 Home again, home again, jiggety jog.
 To market, to market, to buy a plum bun,
 Home again, home again, market is done.

THOUGHTS FOR THE MONTH.

Folks who never do any more than they get paid for never get paid for any more than they do.—Elbert Hubbard.

The Gentlemanly Boy


is one who is always polite to men and women, respectful to father and mother, considerate to brother and sister, and too brave to lie and too generous to cheat.

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WOMAN'S PAGE

MRS. MARGARET STUTE

HOME PROBLEMS.

SPRING HOUSECLEANING.

As surely as "in the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love," so does the housewife's thoughts turn to the spring re-juvenating, as it were, since no good and thrifty housewife ever needs a complete cleaning time. She always keeps a clean house, but if for no other reason than for her own peace of mind she needs to make many changes. After the long "shut-in" days the housewife needs to make some changes in her surroundings. Mother Nature herself teaches us that. After the long winter, in which she was garbed in her dull brown dress, she suddenly blooms forth a gay creature in wonderful colors and styles.

sure to put them away out of the reach of children or thoughtless servants. A picture well chosen should become a very dear and intimate friend.

Another step is the cleaning of the ceilings and walls. The woman who is so fortunate as to have a vacuum cleaner usually has an attachment for this purpose. If not, then the "old stand-by" of wrapping a clean rag around the broom will serve the purpose.

The hot summer sun makes it advisable for us to take down our beautiful lace curtains and draperies. I know a thrifty housewife who could not endure the look of the bare windows; she said they were so cold and friendless. So she bought some very inexpensive white wash material; she made up into straight curtains with a hem on the two sides about three inches wide, which she had hemstitched; when hung, they were drawn back with a straight tie-back that had been hemstitched; then she used a valance of a pretty but inexpensive piece of creton. A different color scheme was used for each room. The effect was extremely pleasing and the tie-back permits the free entry of air.

Spring is the time to make all of those needed repairs and improvements. The screen door that needs a hole repaired, the leak in the roof and all of the things that you have been "talking" about throughout the winter. Then there is the old tree that has died or the flower bed and has become ragged. Now is the accepted time to do all of these things.

Another item in our re-juvenating plan is the changing of pictures. If a picture is allowed to remain in the same place year in and year out, it soon fades into the walls, as it were, and we forget it is there. However, no matter how small your supply of good pictures, it is a good plan to lay a few away each year then next year put these up and put away a few of the others. If this practice is followed it will seem like getting a new present each year. Put the pictures away carefully. If they can be wrapped in tar paper all the better; if not, heavy wrapping paper and a few moth balls will do as well. Be

Besides, the windows have to be washed; also the many, many things that go to make up a neat and orderly house.

Don't forget the yards and the outhouses, they, too, need your attention at this time.

Let in plenty of God's pure air. After the long, cold winter days, when the house was closed up, there is a damp, musty odor that can only be removed by the fresh air and sunshine.

Then last, but not least, we must have a "mental house cleaning and re-juvenating." With the advent of the new "birth of flowers and birds" let us put away our dark and gloomy thoughts. Think HAPPINESS and you will be HAPPY. Look at the beautiful trees bursting into leaf and the unfolding beauty of the flowers; do these not give you a new faith of a GREAT LOVE? Put on your new "mental dress." Start today to see all of the beauty and glory of Nature. Read good books and plays and make to yourself the resolution that you are a better citizen, a better parent and a better Christian. This is the most important of all our "spring housecleaning." Start today, for tomorrow will never come; it is always TODAY.

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HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Old screen wire from windows and doors make an excellent cover for a newly planted bed of seeds. It will protect them from the birds and chickens, and yet, not shut out the essential sunshine.

Soak all large seed twenty-four hours before planting. If sand or cornmeal is mixed with tiny seeds they are easier to plant evenly. Never sow small seeds on a windy day, as you will lose too many.

If your soil is sour, apply lime to counteract the acid.

March is the ideal month for planting figs and starting cuttings.

I have found newspapers very handy to pad an ironing board.

Keep baby out in the early spring sunshine. Children are like tender plants; they need sunshine and fresh air to grow. Do not let the little tots out until the sun has dried the early dew.

Gloved hands prevent blisters and bruises. An ordinary pair of cotton gloves can be purchased from almost any department store. They are worth the money.

When we come to die, all that we can take with us is our good and kindly deeds. "Let no slow, descending sun pass by without a good deed done."

Mix salt with the flour before moistening in making gravy and thickening; beat with an egg beater and it will be smooth in a few minutes.

A few drops of lemon juice added to scrambled eggs while cooking will improve them.

If you have any suggestions that you would like to "pass on" to help your fellow man, or woman, send them to me, and I will print them in this column.

FIRST AID TREATMENT and QUESTION BOX.

There is one more subject that I would like to discuss before we go into fractures, dislocations, etc. That is the removing of a barbed instrument, such as a fish hook. Under no circumstances try to pull out hook before you have first pushed it on thru the flesh; cut off the head and then draw back. Apply iodine to the wound or any other reliable disinfectant. Keep the wound clean until healed.

There are several kinds of fractures (a broken bone) but for our purpose a general description for treatment is all that is necessary. If the person is seriously injured, a doctor should be called to the home; do not attempt to move the patient unless you do so under the doctor's instructions. For a simple break, the person can be taken to the doctor's office. This should be done as soon as possible, never more than twenty-four hours after the accident.

The general symptoms of fractures are: Pain, swelling, discoloration, deformity and loss of power.

Never "take a chance" that a fracture will heal of its own accord. A reliable physician is necessary to set the bone so it will grow back to the right position. A deformity is unsightly and a great handicap. After any injury, if there is the slightest danger of a break or internal injury, a doctor must be seen.

Next month, I will tell you how to remove an injured person.

Children are like tender plants; they need sunshine and fresh air to grow. Do not let the little tots out until the sun has dried the early dew.

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GARDEN REMINDERS.

There are many hints that I might give you that would be of great benefit to you, and there are others that I might give you that you are already acquainted with; therefore, if I can be of help that is all that is necessary. If I cannot, perhaps, you can hand this to some neighbor, who does need the information.

Sow cauliflower, celery and lettuce in the open.

Straw used as a mulch around the roots of strawberries will preserve the moisture during the hot summer months.

Sow the asparagus seed early in March. Prepare the bed by very deep breaking and turn under stable manure and acid phosphate in liberal amounts.

Pansies and celery should be watered well. Neglect on this line will spell failure.

If your soil is sour, apply lime.

When digging carrots, be sure that you have dug them all, as they will become weed pests.

If soil is very poor, then you must apply cow manure. Add wood ashes and muriate of potash with the manure. Lime alone has been used with good results if well raked over several feet around the roots.

When a plant is out of place it is as much a nuisance as a weed and must be cut down, accordingly.

The old canes and dead ones should be cut out of your berry batch. Eight or ten canes to a hill is sufficient.

Round rings about two and a half inches wide cut from oatmeal boxes, then slipped over tomato and cabbage plants, will be an easy and effective way to combat the cut worm.

If a record is kept of when each vegetable and flower is planted it will be very interesting to see just how long the seeds need to germinate.

In planning your flower garden, do not leave out the old favorites. Their simple beauty is ever appealing to the flower lover.

There are three watch words of success for the garden lover, and they are: Timeliness, Thoroughness and Persistence.

If my little hints and reminders have been of benefit to you, sit down and write me a letter and let me know. Box 1012, Fort Worth, Texas.

TESTED RECIPES.

(My favorites this month.)

Mrs. Stute's Baking Powder Biscuits.

2 cups flour
3 teaspoons (level) baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon butter or lard
3/4 cup (scant) milk or water

Sift dry ingredients twice, rub in the butter with tips of fingers, add milk and mix lightly. Put on board, pat to one inch thickness and cut with biscuit cutter. Bake quickly in a hot oven in a shallow, well buttered tin. Biscuits should be first turned on one side then the other, this butters both sides and makes them brown nicely. Handle dough as quickly and lightly as possible. Do not knead the dough.

Never Fail Pie Crust.

1 cup sifted pastry flour
3/4 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon baking powder
1-3 cup lard
4 tablespoons cold water.

Sift dry ingredients, rub in the lard until thoroughly mixed (this is important,) then add water. Take a little more than half of the dough, toss on a slightly floured board and roll quite thin. For a pie with a top crust line inside of pan with this sheet of dough. For lemon pie, etc., put over back of pan and press down around edge, cutting off excess dough. Puncture many times with the prongs of a fork. Add cut remnants to remaining dough and roll thin. Use as top crust or for bottom crust as just described. Bake pie crust in hot oven.

Delicious Lemon Pie Filling.

1 teaspoon salt 1/4 cup sugar
3 tablespoons cornstarch
2 tablespoons flour
Grated rind of one lemon, juice of two lemons
2 eggs
1 1/2 cups water

Sift dry ingredients, add water, mix thoroughly, and cook in a double boiler until thick. Add yolks of eggs (beaten) and lemon juice in which grated rind has been mixed. Remove from fire and cool.

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