

# The Texas STOCKMAN JOURNAL

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## Cotton Meal An Ideal Fattener

Missouri and Colorado Stockmen Prove  
Its Value by Experience in  
Feed Lots

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—"It has only been in the last several years that I have become a convert to the use of cotton seed meal," said J. M. Pierce, a well known stockman of Ralls county, Mo., who was here last week with a consignment of yearling steers of his own feeding that sold at \$5.75, a satisfactory price.

"Formerly I never used cotton seed in any shape, but hearing my neighbors commending it so highly I decided to try it. The results of the last two years have been very gratifying to me and I certainly will not try to get along without it in the future.

"This thing of feeding high priced corn straight to our cattle puts us to a needless expense where now the cotton seed takes the place of a good portion of it, not only cutting our feed bills down, but we get as good, if not better, results than if nothing but corn was used.

"For roughness I have been experimenting for some time with Kaffir corn, sugar cane and cow peas and thus far I am well pleased with the results, as I figure to have done better than with the ordinary methods.

"The corn crop in our section this year was very spotted. In some parts yields of forty-five to seventy bushels were obtained and then again in others but fifteen to twenty.

"Price of corn is holding up pretty well and I do not know of a case where it has sold less than sixty cents. At that price, however, there is a good bit being moved, tho not many feeders are taking any of it.

"Winter feeding, I expect, will be rather moderate, as we all consider corn a little too high for straight dry lot feeding but look to see a good many cattle conditioned on the grass next year."

### Will Use More Cotton Seed Meal

"In my opinion greater quantities of cotton seed meal will be used each season by Missouri stockmen." This statement was made by W. R. McFarlane, who had fed many thousands of cattle in Vernon county, Mo., during the past thirty years. "Time was before the railroads were built," said he, "that the feeder could buy all the corn he needed right at home and get it at a fair price, too. Now there are so many other uses for the grain the shipper is outbidding the feeder and latter must meet this competition. I used cotton seed meal last year for the first time and am greatly pleased with it. A few days ago I ordered a fresh car and from now on expect to handle this feed regularly. I am the only feeder in my section using the meal extensively, but I notice that others are becoming interested in it. One of my neighbors is trying out a couple of tons this year. Another is handling a few hundred pounds, and so it goes. I expect that next year these men will probably buy the meal in larger quantities. The meal costs about \$27 per ton laid down at home, but while that looks high, the feeding value is so great, and the meal is so easy to handle with small waste, etc., that it looks cheaper than corn at prices the latter is commanding."

Feeding Cotton Seed Meal and Cake  
DENVER, Col., Dec. 14.—The fattening of sheep and lambs for the market in Colorado has for a number of

years been one of the principal industries of the state, but so rapidly has the production of beef increased during the past few years that cattle feeding bids fair soon to overtake sheep feeding in importance. Never before were so many cattle being finished for the market in this state as now to be found in the feed lots. The hog feeding industry is also on the increase and Colorado will rank before many years pass among the leading states in the production of beef, pork and mutton. Rough feeds, such as beet tops, pulp, alfalfa, syrup, etc., can be had here in abundance, but often the feeder desires some supplementary ration. In past years many feeders have shipped in corn to supplement the other feeds, but owing to the almost prohibitive price this year, very little corn will be fed in Colorado. As a substitute, which had been found to be just as good or better for fattening and much cheaper, many are

turning to cotton seed meal and cake. This makes a first-class supplementary feed and wherever it has been tried the results are most satisfactory. Among the large feeders who are now using it here are Henry Gebhard at Swink, Col.; Clayton & Murnan at their feed lots in northern Colorado; the Great Western Sugar Company, at their many feed yards thruout the state, and many others.

C. O. Moser, of Denison, who has been in charge of the government dairy experimental farm for the past year, will on January 1, move to Dallas, where he will manage a modern dairy. Mr. Moser has been a valuable aid to the promotion of dairying in Texas, and as secretary of the Texas Dairymen's Association it is to be hoped that in his new field he will lose none of his interest.

## Call For Stockmen's Convention

To Members of All Live Stock Associations and Live Stock Producers: In accordance with the action taken at the annual meeting held here last January, call is hereby made for the twelfth annual convention of the American National Live Stock Association, to be held in Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 26, 27 and 18, 1909.

Never before in the history of the live stock industry has the need for concerted action been more imperative. Many questions of great interest to stockmen will be considered by the next congress and the legislatures of the different states, and it is vitally important that all concerned in the prosperity of our industry should forcibly express their views thru this national organization.

Some revision of the tariff will undoubtedly be attempted by the next congress and already certain manufacturing interests are clamoring for reduction in the duties on hides, wool and live stock. In all previous tariff legislation, the manufacturing interests, by reason of intelligent organization and persistent effort, have been able to secure many favors to which they were not justly entitled, and, as a consequence, our meat food products are barred from many continental European countries. In past years this association has favored such reciprocal trade agreements as would permit the admission of our meat products to those countries, and now is the time while the tariff is under consideration to secure such favorable legislation. The special committee, representing the departments of agriculture, bureau of commerce and labor and the treasury, which went to Europe for the purpose of ascertaining commercial conditions abroad relative to an increased sale of our farm and live stock products, has returned, and their very elaborate report will be available for consideration at our meeting.

This association at its last convention recommended, by an almost unanimous vote, a bill providing for viding for federal control of the grazing on the unappropriated public lands in the semi-arid states and territories of the United States. That bill was introduced in the last congress, and this winter a vigorous attempt will be made to secure its passage. The necessity for some intelligent supervision of the public range, protecting the ranchman and conserving at all times the rights of homesteaders, is daily become more apparent, and the increased difficulties of a promiscuous use of the range is continually making new converts to such policy. At our convention the subject will be open

for the widest discussion and all concerned in this important question will be given an opportunity to express themselves.

The administration of the forest reserves by the government will also come up for consideration, and Hon. Gifford Pinchot, forester and chairman of the national conservative commission, will be present and address the convention.

Railroad service during the past year has been vastly improved. Undoubtedly the efforts of this association to secure the enactment of laws compelling adequate railway service, furnishing of cars and a speed minimum, has largely contributed to this improvement. In times of good railway service, the necessity for laws which will prevent a recurrence of the disastrous service of former years should not be lost sight of, and this question will be further considered.

For the past few years this association has been vigorously prosecuting a suit before the interstate commerce commission and the courts, relative to reduction in rates on cattle from the southwest to eastern markets and to northwestern ranges, and on Nov. 17, 1908, by order of a federal court, the railroads were compelled to put into effect the reduced rates prescribed by the interstate commerce commission. This victory furnishes a valuable precedent for the correction of any other unreasonable live stock rates thruout the west and indicates that relief can be secured thru proper and persistent efforts.

An exceedingly attractive program of able speakers has been arranged and many other questions involved in the handling and marketing of live stock, sanitary conditions, meat inspection, etc., will come up for consideration.

Los Angeles is famed as a convention city and great preparations are being made for the entertainment of our delegates and visiting stockmen. January is the most delightful month in the year to visit California, and our members and others should now make their plans to attend.

Reduced rates have been granted by the railroads and full particulars as to said rates from different sections of the country will be mailed to you from California, as soon as published by the railroads. Headquarters will be immediately opened by this association in Los Angeles, and our members will be early advised about reduced rates and other matters of interest.

H. A. JASTRO,  
President.

T. W. TOMLINSON,  
Secretary.

## Start Plans For Seattle Show

Live Stock Display at Alaska-Yukon  
Exposition Will Begin Sept. 27,  
1909

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 14.—The live stock show of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition will open Sept. 27 and close Oct. 9, 1909. An appropriation of \$100,000 has been made for premiums in this department of the exposition and it has been arranged to bring the best live stock from the largest shows in the United States to Seattle during the closing period of the 1909 World's Fair. Two live stock show circuits will close at Seattle. The main circuit will bring blooded stock to Seattle from the shows at Hamlin, Minn., Fargo, N. D., Helena, Mont., Spokane and Portland. The annual live stock show at Hamlin is the largest in the United States and all of the prize winning blooded stock shown there will make the circuit with the final show at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

The southern circuit, which opens at Sacramento, Cal., and shows in Salem and Portland, Ore., will also close at Seattle on the same dates.

Classifications and rules governing the exhibiting of live stock, together with the premium lists, have been sent out to all parts of the United States and Canada in response to requests from owners and breeders of blooded live stock and the large number of inquiries that have been received indicates a widespread interest in this branch of the 1909 fair. A number of the best known breeders in the United States and Canada have already expressed their intention of participating in the show.

Requests have been sent out to the fair commissioners of the various states that will be represented in the live stock exhibits, asking them to duplicate the prizes offered by the exposition to prize winners from their respective states. Some favorable responses have already been received and it is probable that the cash premium list will be double the original amount offered by the exposition.

Other exposition records attach great importance to the live stock show. The largest attendance at the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland was during that period and the blooded stock has always been a big attraction at expositions.

Approximately ten acres have been set aside for the stock yards on the grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. The site is within easy walking distance from the main portion of the grounds and the transportation facilities are excellent, as the Northern Pacific railway runs thru the grounds at that point.

The government of Canada will make a feature of live stock in its exhibit. The exposition management has received advices from the Canadian Exposition commissioner that Canada will erect a building covering a site 150 by 300 feet to house its general exhibit and that additional space will be required for its live stock display.

The live stock show is designed to promote the raising of blooded stock on the Pacific coast. During the last two years there has been a great demand in both Japan and China for fancy stock and the heaviest shipments out of the United States have been made to these countries. In both China and Japan there is an area of development in dairying and this trade would naturally come to the Pacific Coast country if the blooded stock could be secured here. As it is now most of the

shipments have been made from the east and middle west.

At nearly all of the expositions held in the past separate dates have been given for the live stock and poultry shows, but at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition the two will be combined under the live stock show. In addition to the premiums offered by the exposition in the poultry department a number of eastern breeders and firms engaged in the manufacture of poultry supplies have offered special prizes. These lists have been sent out to all parts of the United States and Canada and already a number of requests for exhibit space have been received from breeders of fine poultry from all over the country.

As yet nothing definite has been announced on the rumor of a dairy show in connection with the National Feeders and Breeders' Show in Fort Worth next March. The Stockman-Journal believes that if the Texas Dairymen's Association will make a request for space at the show the management would grant the request and also provide premiums. This show is visited annually by more live stock raisers than are attracted by any other event in Texas, and the opportunity for preaching dairying is too great to be overlooked.

### Clergy Raps Dallas Fair

Resolutions attacking the Dallas Fair for Sunday opening and the law permitting betting at race tracks were passed at the meetings of both the Methodist and Baptist pastors held Monday morning.

The Methodists call upon Governor Campbell to embody in his message to the legislature a recommendation for legislation prohibiting race track betting.

Rev. S. R. Hay, recently of Beaumont, new presiding elder of the Fort Worth district for the Methodist church, delivered a strong denunciation of races with betting. "There is no hope for South Texas," he declared, "until North Texas comes to her relief. The races there are gambling. There is none of the commercial results that come from the Dallas Fair. The races are all won down in town the day before."

He also asserted that a Beaumont pastor had heard bookmakers boasting that they took \$48,000 out of Beaumont,

whose youths are being ruined by the 'circuit' of race meets, fast being promulgated in every town of any size in the state, to listen no more to the specious plea of the Dallas Fair that it is necessary to the existence of that fair that they be allowed to gamble.

#### Methodist Resolutions

The second Sunday in January was fixed by the Methodist pastors for sermons on the subject. Resolutions adopted are as follows:

"Resolved, That we learn with pleasure that the Pastors' Association of Dallas has taken a brave and fearless stand against race track gambling and the Sunday opening of the Dallas Fair, and that we indorse and thoroly approve all that they have done. We believe that these features of the Dallas Fair are debauching and corrupting to the whole state and that it will be a state-wide blessing for these features to be abolished.

"We therefore hereby respectfully petition the governor of the state to embody in his next message to the legislature a recommendation to the legislature to do away with the law, already a political absurdity as well as a moral cancer, which allows gambling at race tracks.

"We also by this same resolution petition the members of the legislature for the sake of the numerous towns

whose youths are being ruined by the 'circuit' of race meets, fast being promulgated in every town of any size in the state, to listen no more to the specious plea of the Dallas Fair that it is necessary to the existence of that fair that they be allowed to gamble.

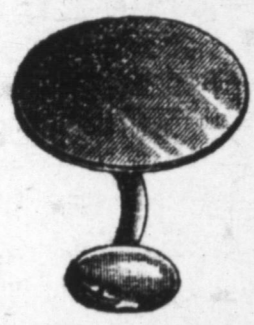
"We wish to put to record the fact that the Sunday opening of the fair demoralizes the normal Sabbath life of all communities within a hundred miles of the fair. We will co-operate with the plans of the Dallas committee and preach on this subject if feasible on the second Sunday of January and will present to our congregations petitions to be signed by the thousands of good citizens whom we as pastors represent."

#### By the Baptists

Resolutions adopted by the Baptist pastors are as follows:

"Resolved, That the Fort Worth Baptist Pastors' conference does hereby with all emphasis approve the effort being made to secure in the coming session of the legislature such enactments as will prohibit gambling on races;

"That we commend the Baptist Standard for its agitation of these matters and express our warmest approval of the fearless stand taken by the editor."



# NEW JEWELRY



## FOR CHRISTMAS

## WE HAVE IT

We have been busy every night for two weeks marking new Jewelry received direct from the best manufacturers of this country. We are now ready to show you a nice, new and up-to-date stock of Cameo, Jade, Coral and other fancy Stone Brooches, Bracelets, Lavaliers, Link Buttons, Scarf Pins, Lockets, etc., large Rope Chains, Pendants, Rings, Watches, Clocks, Cut Glass, Silverware, Electroliers, Chafing Dishes; in fact, everything kept in a first-class Jewelry store.

## DIAMONDS OF PURE WHITE

Absolutely perfect, knife edge, perfect cut, at exceedingly low prices—price and quality guaranteed. Call at once and let us show you. Our prices are guaranteed the lowest in the city, quality considered. We have no old stock to offer you at any price. Our stock is all new.



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**JEWELER**  
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**Of Interest To Women.**

To such women as are not seriously out of health but who have exacting duties to perform, either in the way of household cares or in social duties and functions which seriously tax their strength, as well as to nursing mothers, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has proved a most valuable supporting tonic and invigorating nerve. By its timely use, much serious sickness and suffering may be avoided. The operating table and the surgeon's knife, would, it is believed, seldom have to be employed if this most valuable woman's remedy were resorted to in good time. The "Favorite Prescription" has proven a great boon to expectant mothers by preparing the system for the coming of baby, thereby rendering childbirth safe, easy, and almost painless.

Bear in mind, please that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is not a secret or patent medicine, against which the most intelligent people are quite naturally averse, because of the uncertainty as to their composition and harmless character, but is a MEDICINE OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, a full list of all its ingredients being printed, in plain English, on every bottle wrapper. An examination of this list of ingredients will disclose the fact that it is non-alcoholic in its composition, chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine taking the place of the commonly used alcohol, in its make-up. In this connection it may not be out of place to state that the "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce is the only medicine put up for the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, and sold through druggists, all the ingredients of which have the unanimous endorsement of all the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice, and that too as remedies for the ailments for which "Favorite Prescription" is recommended.

A little book of these endorsements will be sent to any address, post-paid, and absolutely free if you request same by postal card, or letter, of Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take as candy.

**FIRST REUNION OF FAMILY OF THIRTEEN**

Seven Sons and Four Daughters Meet Parents at Moro, Near Abilene

ABILENE, Texas, Dec. 11.—A reunion of the Burks family is being held today at Moro, in this county, and the thirteen members of the family are together for the first time. The older children moved away before the younger ones were born and the all of them have often visited home, they have never all been there at one time. The family consists of father and mother, seven sons and four daughters. Despite the fact that there are thirteen in the family, all have succeeded.

**SAYS TEXAS CROP IS 3,500,000 BALES**

"Texas will produce 3,500,000 bales of cotton," says President Neill. "While my estimate was 3,000,000, Central Texas and West Texas turned out better than we expected. The receipts of cotton are falling off and I am looking for a bullish market."

**GREAT HOLIDAY OFFER**

**4 FULL QUARTS FREE**

FREE 1 Qt. California Port Wine  
 FREE 1 Qt. Cal. Angelica Wine  
 FREE 1 Qt. California Sherry Wine  
 FREE 1 Qt. Blackberry Cordial  
 FREE 2 Sample Bottles  
 FREE Gold Rimmed Glass



Patent Corkscrew and Price List.  
 With an order of 4 Full Quarts OLD VICEROY PURE STRAIGHT WHISKEY made in Old Kentucky.  
 Total Value \$7.50 **\$5.00**  
 ALL FOR HALF THIS ORDER \$3.00  
 EXPRESS PREPAID  
 Our Old Viceroy is a go-to-the-spot pure straight Kentucky Whiskey. Nothing better than a bottle on a raw winter's day, after chilling wind and rain. Guaranteed for purity, age, flavor and under the pure food law. Goods shipped in plain BOX. Safe delivery guaranteed or money back. Make orders and remittances to

**JOHN BRUCE,**  
 1717 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

**Horses**

**MULE TRADE GINGERS UP**

Market More Active Than for Months, Cottoners Have Chief Call

Recent trade in mules on the local market has shown more activity than during any preceding period since the panic of last fall put a crimp in all lines of commercial business. Since the first of the current month demand for cotton mules has been active and other classes have had a fair call. Good 3-year-old stock has found a good inquiry for the farm trade, farmers having been picking up this class quite freely for general farm use and to mature. Big mules have not been in as active demand as the lighter and cheaper classes, tho some have been selling for use on sugar and rice plantations. There is little call as yet for heavy mules for construction work. The general market shows strength over prices ruling two or three weeks ago, and prices are now on about the same basis as at this time last year.

The horse market continues seasonably dull, with a little retail trade about all that is being done. Governor Campbell was a recent purchaser on this market, buying a pair of good drivers that were shipped to Austin for his private use.

The following shipments out have been made during the last two weeks:

- One car mules, C. M. McCarthy, to Georgetown, Texas.
- One car mules, Young & Miller, to Granger, Texas.
- One car mules, D. I. Porter, to Bartlett, Texas.
- One car mules, Bowser & Towles, to Houston, Texas.
- One car mules, R. H. Owens, to Waco, Texas.
- One car mules, Rheinstrom & Greenbaum, to El Campo, Texas.
- One car mules, Charlie Thompson, to Temple, Texas.
- One car mules, Henry West, to Jennings, La.
- One car mules, Shelton & Nicholson, to Temple, Texas.
- One car mules, Batt & Baskin, to Cameron, Texas.
- One car mules, T. B. Patterson, to Hillsboro, Texas.
- One car mules, Fred Morris, to Ganado, Texas.
- One car mules, Jones Brothers, to Orange, Texas.
- One car mules, John E. Holcomb, to Apache, Okla.
- One car mules, Clint Burks, to Itasca, Texas.
- One car mules, W. E. Huddleston, to Hillsboro, Texas.
- One car horses, J. J. Coker, to Nacogdoches.
- One car mules, B. A. Ryman, to Wadsworth.
- One care mules, Robert Caldwell, to Ennis.
- One car mules, H. H. Overby, to Bartlett.
- One car mules, O. L. Wilkerson, to Grandview.
- One car mules, Henry Bowman, to Plano.

Single shipments: J. S. Dodson, Krum, Texas, pair mules; Mack Chase, Mesquite, Texas, pair mules; J. C. Louis, Valley Junction, Texas, one horse; W. P. Palmer, Abilene, Texas, pair mules; O. L. Wilkerson, Grandview, Texas, four mules and one horse; J. S. Dodson, Hillsboro, Texas, five mules; R. E. Smiley, Terrell, Texas, pair mules; O. H. Rominger, Cleburne, Texas, one pony; W. E. Huddleston, Hillsboro, four mules; Jake Brown, Ladonia, Texas, three horses; Lee Coffman, Weatherford, Texas, pair horses; G. W. Pressley, Tyler, Texas, five horses; Governor Thomas Campbell, Austin, Texas, pair horses.

**St. Louis Horse Market**

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—Thursday's horse auction, the last for the week at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, saw a supply of about 200 head on sale. The number would have been larger were it not for the fact that the retail trade has been brisk of late and this has cut down auction supplies more or less. The sale today was conducted by Holland, Gilroy & Conway. The inquiry was broad and the movement showed a degree of activity far more satisfactory than was noted a week ago. The better grades of southerners seemed to be most sought after, yet anything with weight and quality suitable for city draft work was picked up readily by local and eastern buyers. Some very nice appearing drafts sold around \$200 each this morning and really toppy saddle horses brought up to \$160. However, it taken quality well above the ordinary to command prices like these.

The supply for the four days' horse auctions this week has fallen off somewhat, aggregating not to exceed 700



**Quality Calicoes**

Our grandmothers believed in high quality—and they got it. They bought **Simpson-Eddystone Solid Black** cotton dress-goods. Standard 65 years ago—standard today. Intense fast color, and of great durability.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints. If he hasn't them write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Don't accept substitutes and imitations.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia  
 Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

Three generations of Simpsons have made



**SIMPSON-EDDYSTONE PRINTS**  
 Founded 1843

head, which may be compared with 800 the preceding seven days, and 900 two weeks ago. As a direct result of the diminished receipts the market has exhibited a firmer tone and trade has shown a degree of activity that was partially lacking last week.

On Monday the McFarlane commission Company started the ball rolling with 150 head of horses in their auction. There was a fair sprinkling of buyers from several sections of the country, both south and east. New Jersey and the Carolinas seemed best represented. The auction opened somewhat draggy, as a majority of the buyers were disposed to hold back possibly in the hope of getting concessions in prices. Later trade assumed more life. Offerings included a wide assortment of stock with choice heavy kinds none too plentiful.

The auctions of Tuesday and Wednesday conducted by Campbell & Reid, saw about 300 horses entered, all told. Both the east and south were well represented in the ring with buyers and the active manner in which they operated was a good indication that the small volume of receipts would hardly meet the requirements of the demand. This phase of the situation had more or less to do toward injecting life in bidding. The clearance of horses was good.

On Wednesday there was another rattling good horse auction here. Offerings that day were moderate to light, amounting to around 150 head, and this supply was needed to meet the requirements of the buyers present. The demand was snappier than a week ago and, practically all grades moved to advantage, a possible exception being medium chunks. Nice southern horses were wanted and the same was true of fine heavy drafts. In fact, there is an urgent call for strong weight dapple gray draft horses that is in excess of the supply.

**Horse Quotations**

Heavy drafters, common to good ..... \$135@185  
 Eastern chunks ..... 110@150  
 Southern horses, good, extra... 100@140  
 Southern horses, plain to fair 40@ 65  
 Drivers, choice to extra..... 165@200  
 Plugs ..... 15@ 25

**Fat Mules Sell Best**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 14.—The mule trade for the last week has presented no new features of interest. Receipts proved moderate. During the first half of the week the run was light, but later began to augment appreciably. The demand has not been of large volume and the bulk of the inquiry is for cotton mules. Southern buyers who come in for this class of stock had nothing in view but well finished animals. Those mules that failed to pass muster were neglected and sold at the usual discount compared with the choice stock.

Supplies at the commission barns have not ruled excessively yet plenty of mules came in to fill all trade requirements. Shippers claim that it is difficult at present to make any money on the commoner grades of mules and are advised to buy stock of this description most carefully when operating in the country. A really choice grade of cotton mules is perhaps selling as good now as at any time during the season, but the same cannot be said of the inferior kinds.

The trade in mine mules have not proved aggressive, altho a few shipments have gone out during the week. A good miner is a pretty staple article to sell and the moderate arrivals of such mules are finding an outlet at about steady prices. The trade in sugar mules has ruled quiet. There is prac-

tically no demand for feeders, as could be expected for so late in the season. Then, in addition to this, the high price of corn would tend to restrict the movement of mules back to feed lots.

**ASSOCIATION NOTES**

Attorney S. H. Cowan, for the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, returned to Fort Worth Monday from Washington, where he has been in the interest of the stockmen, looking to a retention of the duty on hides when the question of tariff revision comes up at the present session of congress. An interview with Mr. Cowan appears in another column. President Pryor, of the association, who has also been in Washington, will arrive Tuesday morning.

Regular meeting of the executive committee for the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas will be held in Fort Worth Tuesday. Secretary Crowley will report a large number of new members since the last meeting of the committee. It is also probable that the committee will take up with representatives of the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show the plans for holding the annual meeting of the state association.

Attorney I. H. Burney, for the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, started Monday for Amarillo to attend a hearing of the Williams' case in habeas corpus proceedings, but was recalled by a telegram advising that the hearing was postponed. This case grows out of the recent shooting of John Armstrong at Bovinla, November 17. Armstrong was manager of the southern division of the XIT ranch. Williams was arrested after the killing.

**CROWLEY SELLS HOME AND FARM \$30,000**

W. J. Bailey Lisposes of Corner at Thirteenth and Monroe for \$9,000


H. E. Crowley, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, has sold to J. D. Hagler of Vernon his home at 1213 East Belknap street and a farm of 195 acres five miles northwest of the city, for \$30,000.

Mr. Hagler is one of the leading cattlemen of Texas, and is also a banker. He intends to move to Fort Worth, and with his family make this city his home.

W. J. Bailey has sold to Dr. G. W. Elliott the corner fronting ninety feet on Thirteenth street and fifty-three feet on Monroe street for \$9,000.

**Woman Opens Model Dairy**

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash. — Mrs. Frank Rudkin has opened a model dairy, costing \$30,000. The plant is up to date and hygienic in every particular. The cows are washed by men and milked my maids wearing white coats and loose trousers and the milk is pasteurized and cooled before delivery. Health authorities, pure-food inspectors and towns people were present at the formal opening, when Mrs. Rudkin announced that she expects to demonstrate the success of the enterprise before the end of the year.



**FAMOUS COLLINS' SADDLE**

Known wherever Cowboys ride. Beware of Cheap Imitations. None Genuine Without the COLLINS' Stamp. These are the Best Saddles ever made, and are made by the same men who have been making them for more than a quarter of a century. The same old Saddle at the same old price. Only sold by the makers direct to the users. Send for finely illustrated catalog free. ALFRED CORNISH & CO. (Suc. to Collins & Morrison) 1212 Farnam St., Box E, Omaha, Neb.

# To Sheep and Cattle Raisers

As it seems there is danger of legislation or lack of legislation adverse to the interest of the sheep and goat raisers of our country we should try to remedy the situation, if possible. I therefore feel it a duty to do or say something that may aid or be beneficial in some way or other that the proper presenting the claims and needs of the industries mentioned to our legislative bodies be carried out.

Congress is now in session and is or soon will be making final decisions of the revision of the tariff on wool.

Our state legislature will also be convening and considering the wild animal scalp bounty bill, the dog tax, and other things, relative to the sheep industry and in all of these, all sheep and goat raisers are more or less interested and affected it would be well if there could be gotten up by the executive board a petition, which would require financial support, setting forth clearly its objects. Among them setting forth the necessity of retaining the present tariff on wool, also explaining for the benefit of singers and others concerned the different classes of wool and the different rates of tariff on different classes of wool and the different rates of tariff on different rates of wool, and also explaining the possibility on higher classes of wool being smuggled in on a cheaper or lower class, etc.

To be most effective the petition should be drawn up by the executive board of the association and a copy sent to each county and signed by all who desire to see the resources of our country developed. This would cost something but in this way only our lawmakers would be able to consider the request of the many signers. We can do nothing in this line individually, time would not permit. It must be done thru combined and organized effort. In line with parliamentary rules, and our requests as simplified and as brief as possible of course. Hence we need organization and financial aid.

At present the Sheep and Goat Breeders Association of Texas has for its president, Captain Charles Schreiner, of Kerrville, Texas, and for secretary and treasurer, Professor John A. Craig, of San Antonio, and Captain B. L. Crouch, of Corpus Christi, and other able men are on the executive committee. But the association needs help and aid by increased membership to secure the financial support necessary. All owners of sheep and goats should aid by becoming members and thus contributing his small part. The executive board of the Texas Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association are doing a good work and I hope to see them aided by increased membership and financial support.

The sheep industry is just now getting on its feet from injuries sustained mainly by legislation years ago. And let us try to prevent the recurrence of such legislation for we have seen the results when cattle, hides and other industries went to pieces the same as did sheep and wool. To aid the sheep and goat industries in only aiding or developing one of our country's resources. The more and better the resources of any nation the greater the benefits to all of its citizenship, either directly or indirectly. The sheep and goat industry, is or should be a great resource of our country. We should help to build this and other industries and not try to kill them.

We ask for protection only open-faced and just and reasonable. The cost of production on account of higher labor and feed and grass necessitates retaining the present tariff on wool. Adverse legislation and other conditions is cause of sheen not increasing in numbers even faster than they have since the present tariff schedules went into effect. As would be investors have hesitated launching into the sheep business on account of past injuries sustained. But we feel sure that with the present tariff conditions continued we will see our numbers increased. We are as a nation, great producers, that is to a greater extent than consumers, and thus need protection. England, a greater consumer than producer, of course wants free trade in most lines, but she has a way of protecting her cattlemen by requiring all cattle slaughtered a certain number of hours after arriving on her shores. Just the other day I read where Canada by beating around the bush is going to protect her cattlemen by adopting Germany's plan of prohibiting the importation of cattle from the United States on account of danger of disease. Other countries have their ways of protecting their interest that need protection. We should protect ours, otherwise we must compete with the cheap labor of all the countries of the Orient. There is no other way of getting around it. Time and

place does not permit a thoro discussion of above subjects. I have simply touched on the different subjects endeavoring to give a few of my reasons for writing and to arouse ourselves to feel the need of proper legislation and the need of support of the sheep and goat raisers. With reference to congress considering the revision of the tariff on wool be assured the importers of wool and others will be their to present their side of the case and the wool growers should also be there to present theirs as stated. Other things are coming up for consideration in the near future.

Failure to respond to duty's call, may mean regrets in years to come.

As a member of the sheep and goat breeders' association (but not as a member of the executive committee), I express my views, hoping that it may be of some benefit to all concerned.

W. C. GRAY JR.  
Coleman, Texas.

## Sheep

### Sheep at the International

A feature that is considered one of the strongest of the 1908 international live stock exposition is the showing of sheep. There are pure bred sheep from the famous flocks of England, with records of centuries, almost the aristocrats of the fleecy tribe. There are pure bred American sheep, the product of imported sires and dams, bred to as high a state of perfection as their English cousins and dividing the prize honors with them. There are the utilitarian crossbred sheep, the sheep of the great western ranges, where the highest production of both wool and mutton gradually is forming a new type. There are sheep and sheep, and the farmer of the west seeking pure bred animals with which to improve his flock and the sheep fancier looking for "character" and judging "points" with expert eye, may receive equal satisfaction and feel equal enthusiasm in the showing.

"The finest collection of sheep ever gathered together at a great exposition" is the every day enthusiastic pronouncement of judges and visitors in the sheep department. And the opinion is well backed by the exhibits. The sheep exhibit occupies the entire upper floor of the main exposition building, and on this floor nearly a thousand prize winners at other shows and candidates for this year's and future honors are assembled. This number is exclusive of the carload lots for which prizes are offered and which occupy a separate part of the stock yards. For these the chief showing will be in the "block" tests, when their usefulness as "show" sheep will have passed and they will be judged, not as sheep but as mutton preparatory to being served to Americans as lamb chops and mutton cutlets.

### Exhibits of Great Value

The value of the sheep exhibit has increased from year to year in response to the growing interest in sheep breeding and production until the animals gathered in the present show are estimated in value at nearly \$200,000. And the basic reason for this is not hard to discover. Sheep raisers always have been strong supporters of the live stock exposition, and the desire from a purely commercial standpoint to raise the standard of their flocks has led them to give every encouragement to the importation and exposition of the finest specimens of Europe and America. Their interest has been tangibly manifested in the number of sales every year during the show, the increasing demand, coupled with a willingness to pay fancy prices and consequent keener rivalry among the breeders of pure sheep.

One of the exhibits which aroused particular interest was the flock of pure bred Southdowns from England, the best specimens from the flocks of Sir Richard Cooper, Sir George Drummond of Beaconsfield, Que., Canada, and Cooper and Nephews, Berkhamstead, England. These were pointed out as the exhibits of the "nobility of old England," and drew forth expressions of admiration from the crowds which passed by the pens. There also were the fat Southdowns exhibited by the Iowa State Agricultural College, the descendants of the little flock which was presented by his majesty, the king of England, a year or two ago at the close of the exposition to the Iowa institution.

### Fine University Exhibit

Another popular exhibit was the

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

### HEREFORDS

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

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

### DURHAM PARK SHORTHORNS,

headed by Imp. Marquis 266464, whose calves won Junior Championship calf herd and four get of sire, San Antonio and Dallas Fairs, this year.

DAVID HARRELL, LIBERTY HILL, TEXAS.

"REGISTERED BERKSHIRE" pigs of the best breeding for sale. W. F. Hartzog, Sadler, Texas.

### B. C. RHOME, JR.

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

## Buy the Hereford Stock

Write and ask me why they are better than others. Either sex for sale. Particulars with pleasure.  
FRANK GOOD,  
Spartenberg, Texas.

GERALD O. CRESSWELL, Oplin, Texas, Champion Herd of Aberdeen-Angus below quarantine line. Bulls for sale.

### RED POLLED

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

showing of Shropshires, of which breed probably the most admired specimen was Belmont Gladiator, the prize yearling ram shown by George McKerrow & Sons, Pewaukee, Wis. A close second for popular favor was the showing of Shropshires, made by the University of Wisconsin, in charge of students in the animal husbandry branch of the department of agriculture. The showing of this breed was gathered from nine states and embraces a wide range of territory. The states from which the exhibits are listed are Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio and New York.

In the long wool breeds the showing of Cotswolds by F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis., was much admired and took the lion's share of the prizes. One of the finest specimens was Ancka Lord, a prize yearling ram and the head of the flock. Other exhibitors in this class were Lewis Bros., Camp Point, Ill.; John Rawlings, Forest, Ont., and J. C. Ross, Jarvis, Ont. In the class for breeding Dorsets, Nash Bros., Tipton, Ind., showed Dorset King, a 2-year-old ram, whose massive horns attracted hundreds of admiring visitors to the pen over which the patriarch presided. When the big ram was led forth to be photographed his progress took on the appearance of a procession. Other exhibitors of Dorsets are R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.; Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamstead, England, and James Robertson & Sons, Milton West, Ont.

Lovers of Oxford sheep were attracted to the exhibit of George McKerrow & Sons, whose prize specimen probably is a magnificent yearling ewe. Across the aisle the exhibit of English bred Hampshires by Cooper & Nephews divided the interest and expressions of admiration. The success of the English entries in the show ring was met with enthusiastic applause because of the expense, amounting to nearly \$10,000, to which the exhibitors were put in order to send their entries to the 1908 exposition.—Chicago Tribune.

### New Kind of Sheep

"The New Animal" is the title of a little leaflet sent out by C. J. Jones of Garden City, Kan., in which he describes in glowing terms the merits of the Persiarino sheep, the product of hybridizing the Persian Broadtail and the large Merino, says A. D. Faville, animal husbandman at the University of Wyoming, in the current issue of the Ranchman's Reminder.

A few specimens of this sheep are now at the Station farm, and their adaptability to western conditions will be watched with interest. These animals show strong Persian markings in size and carriage of ears, in color, running to various shades of brown, and in the tendency to fatty accumulation in and around the tail. Their wool is neither as fine nor thick as that of the Merino, but is longer.

What its yield will be and how the flesh of these sheep will compare in quality with that of other breeds are questions we are not in a position to answer. To quote from Mr. Jones, "The Persiarinos yield wool equal in value to the Merino. It is not so fine and thick, but the length more than makes up. Besides, it grows so rapidly that two clips annually is the re-

sult, one yearling yielding twenty pounds per annum.

"They yield about twice as much meat as the Merino and the flesh is as white as a chicken's breast, and so much superior that it sells for double that of ordinary mutton."

These are sweeping statements and experience only can teach us how far they are applicable to Wyoming conditions. The animals are claimed to be very hardy, and good breeders, Mr. Jones having always saved over 100 per cent of lambs. It is to be hoped that the "new animal" will measure up to the expectations of its breeder and will prove to be of value to western stockmen.

### Boston Wool Market

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 9.—The local wool market is experiencing a lull, due to mills being fairly well stocked and dealers about cleaned out. Prices remained very firm and show a still further upward tendency. The leading domestic quotations range as follows:

Domestic Wools, Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces—XX, 32½@33; X, 31@32c; No. 1, washed, 34@35c; No. 2 washed, 34@35c; fine unwashed, 21@22c; half blood combing, 28@29c; three-eighths blood combing, 27@28c; quarter blood combing, 26@27c; delaine washed, 35@36c; delaine unwashed, 28@29c.

Michigan, Wisconsin and New York Fleeces—Fine unwashed, 20@21c; delaine unwashed, 25@26c; half blood unwashed, 25@26c; three-eighths blood unwashed, 25@26c; quarter blood unwashed, 24@25c.

Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri—Three-eighths blood, 27@28c; quarter blood, 25@27c.

### Scoured values:

Texas—Fine 12 months, 60@62c; fine six to eight months, 50@52c; fine fall, 45@47c.

California—Northern, 52@53c; middle county, 43@46c; southern, 37@38c; fall free, 40@43c.

Oregon—Eastern No. 1 staple, 62@63; eastern clothing, 48@50c.

### Cattle Man Hurt in Runaway

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Dec. 14.—Leo English, a well known cattleman thru-out this section, is confined to St. Vincent's hospital in Santa Fe, N. M., suffering from serious injuries received in a runaway accident. Mr. English was driving a team of broncos which became unmanageable and ran off, throw out Mr. English and breaking the bones of one thigh and dislocating one arm, together with bruises about the body. Drs. Palmer and Yookum of Cerrillas were called and attended the injured man who is in a serious condition.

### Santa Fe to Raise Their Freight Rates

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Dec. 14.—A substantial increase in freight rates will shortly be announced by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. An official said today: "The living expenses of the working men have increased and they demand higher wages, therefore we are compelled to raise our shipment prices, notably on grain and live stock."

# Hog Cholera Puzzles Experts

Dr. W. G. Langley, State Veterinarian,  
Tells of the Methods Used  
in Treating the Disease

"It is a strange thing, but it seems to be a fact," Dr. William G. Langley, state veterinarian, said, "that the bacillus that causes what is generally known as hog cholera has never been isolated. It was this fact that for many years has baffled the government biologists and biochemists in their research to obtain a preventive and a cure for the disease.

"When the usual methods, and all of them, have been tried, the virus of the disease so dreaded among hog raisers has passed thru the filters that retain most of the bacilli. This has made it impossible to cultivate the bacillus artificially, for the virus applied to any other animal than the hog has seemed to be harmless. There has been possible, as a result of this baffling condition, no vaccine to be applied to the hogs, learned from experiment upon other varieties of animals and made a long study by actual tests. But there has come a serum, obtained from the use of the blood and tissues of hogs infected with cholera, after this blood has been injected into the veins of immune hogs and the resultant blood drawn and prepared.

"It took the experts in the United States bureau of animal industry a long time to ascertain that what is called bacillus cholerae is not the primary cause of the common hog cholera, and that the bacillus is often and generally found in the hog with cholera, it has invaded the body after what is called, for want of a better name, filterable virus has begun its deadly work.

"Such is the economy of nature, that when disease attacks a normal physiological organism, the organism begins at once the making of an anti-toxin to destroy the effect of the enemy attacking. If the body is strong and well, it will generally throw off the disease that comes of the bacillus attack and the anti-toxin in the veins is not only an agent making the possessor immune, but the serum may be used in making other bodies safe for so long a time as its effect continues. After many years the government has succeeded in devising a method for the production of this serum which may be applied to hogs in time to prevent death from cholera and may prove of inestimable value to the breeders and raisers of swine. Breeders exercising the best of care have found that at times the disease will develop in what seems to be the healthiest of droves of hogs and that nothing will stay its course. A large per cent is generally lost and sometimes an entire farm is swept of its hogs."

### Success With Serum

Dr. Langley talked in interesting fashion about the experimentation of the national bureau, especially of the

work of Dr. M. Dorset, Dr. C. N. McBride and Veterinary Dr. W. B. Niles. It was this last doctor who visited Dallas recently and made a study of local conditions and an application with excellent success, of serum brought with him. Dr. A. D. Melvin, in charge of the bureau, has made a recent exhaustive report in the matter of the long fight, now seemingly a victory for the scientists.

"The two methods of obtaining the serum are either to take a hog already proved to be immune, or to make one immune by the administering of the serum and the disease-producing blood from an infected hog," Dr. Langley said. "The virus even from an immune hog, is not, of itself, sufficiently strong to be a preventive in others; but hyperimmunized by the administering of the disease-producing blood, the resultant serum is fully effective. The hog, when ready for the process of producing serum, is either treated by injection of the disease-producing blood in consecutively increasing doses, the earlier method, or given a sufficiently large injection at one time. One is called the slow, the other the quick method.

"At the proper time, in the quick method, about three weeks, there is a drawing of blood from the serum-producing animal. The blood is drawn from an incision in the tail of the animal. It is collected in a wide sterilized dish. It is allowed to coagulate, and the clot formed is subjected to pressure in order that as large an amount of the serum as possible may be obtained. Thus, instead of being clear, the serum has red corpuscles in it, and is properly called defibrinated blood. In the case of other animals than hogs the method would not be permissible, as diseases might be in the corpuscles. In this process any possible danger is eliminated by the addition of an antiseptic, an aqueous solution of carbolic acid. Placed at once in sterilized bottles, the serum may be conveyed without loss, and appears to retain its strength indefinitely.

"This process of course can be carried out only by skilled persons, and cannot be attempted except by those well prepared for laboratory methods. But the administering of the serum may be done by any veterinarian, and possibly incurs no sort of danger. The serum has been produced up to this time by the government workers only. Now there is a man, formerly in the government work, who at Ames, Iowa, is making the serum for commercial handling. He has the approval of the government and of the state of Iowa to insure his work to be of the proper character.

### Necessity for Use

"The serum need be administered only when there is apparent in a vicinity the disease of cholera. If within four days after a hog has become infected by the disease bacillus the serum is applied I believe that there is no doubt that even in the case of penned hogs, sick and well being kept together both before and after the appearance of the disease, from 90 to a greater percentage of the hogs will be saved. And this ought to take

away all fear of placing hogs on exhibit in fairs and other places where many of them will be crowded into small compass. If the disease shows the administering of the serum will suffice. The dose hypodermically applied will vary according to the size of the hog. Just how long it remains effective is yet to be determined. It is certainly a period of several months.

"In the obtaining of the serum usually the hog that is used is bled a few times and then killed, to get a large amount of the needed serum-producing blood. This is not always done. If the hog to which the serum treatment is being given comes into contact with the infection while it is getting the blood serum it may have what is equivalent to a light case of the cholera, rendering it immune for life. It is advisable to subject the hog to infection either at the time or as soon thereafter as possible when this treatment is used. Cholera never infects an entire herd at once. After the first case shows the spread is often rapid. But the prompt administering of the serum ought to save practically all of the swine. The only appreciable ill effect of the treatment when successful is a temporary lameness of the hog treated and a possible slight local swelling. It disappears in a day or two."

### Experiment in This County

Dr. Langley then told of treating a herd in this county, which, having brought from an Oklahoma fair an exhibit of fifty-four hogs lost all but two of the number. The serum treatment saved the rest of the herd that had been at home and not subjected to the disease except from the returned collection. The two hogs from the fifty-four recovered and are immune. These have been made a basis for the production of the serum at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, where the work is now going on in the study of the disease and this method of treatment. It is expected that the college will have an abundance of the serum within about five or six weeks to be applied about the state.

"The serum alone does not give complete protection for a long period," Dr. Langley continued. "But if the disease-producing blood from an infected hog is administered with it or within a small number of hours afterward, the period is long and may be permanent. At present the serum treatment for the largest hogs will be about \$1 to \$1.50 in cost. Smaller hogs get a smaller dose and a smaller cost.

"With such a method at hand there need be no fear of the placing of the great number of hogs in pens or elsewhere in the feeding and fattening processes. It seems to be both a preventive and a cure for the worst disease the hogs ever had."

Dr. Langley has lately treated a herd near Gainesville, where the development of the disease had been great before he arrived with the serum. It will be a matter of four to six weeks before the result will be known. Tests have been under all sorts of conditions and in all parts of the country. Apparently the serum method is assured. It remains to be seen if the bacillus can be isolated and a vaccine provided.

rather limited. The tone was generally easier, and quotations for leading articles at Chicago at the close were slightly lower than at the close of the preceding week. Foreign markets were quiet and slightly easier. Domestic markets were dull, but about steady. Exporters were not inclined to purchase with freedom. The export clearances of product were fairly liberal, showing an increase over the preceding week and a gain as compared with the corresponding week last year.

The stocks of cut meats at centers making monthly returns show the comparisons as to totals, in pounds, as follows:

	Dec. 1, 1908.	Nov. 1, 1908.	Dec. 1, 1907.
Chicago	\$2,574,000	\$3,505,000	\$3,005,000
K. C.	49,993,000	37,715,000	39,658,000
Omsaha	15,635,000	15,727,000	23,424,000
Minneapolis	16,517,000	11,919,000	12,712,000
St. Joe	21,630,000	18,938,000	24,680,000

Total 137,109,000 140,852,000 153,459,000  
This indicates for these points an increase of 26,000,000 pounds compared with a month ago, while the stocks were decreased 36,000,000 last year for the corresponding period. The total at these points is now 28,000,000 pounds more than a year ago, and 61,000,000 pounds more than two years ago. The total stocks of hogs at the five centers named in the foregoing table on Dec. 1 were 72,000 tons, compared with 82,000 a month ago and 82,000 a year ago.

### The Points in a Hog

The butcher requires an animal that will give him the largest proportion of valuable meat and the farmer requires an animal that will reproduce his kind in profitable numbers and make rapid and economical gains. There would be little use in aiming to please the butcher if the animal did not meet the requirements of the farmer; neither must the butcher be left out of consideration if a really useful animal is to be produced.

In breeding operations, therefore, both these must be kept in view, and the breeding, feeding and killing qualities must each receive a due share of attention. This point may be illustrated by a reference to the breeding of swine for bacon production. One important feature of a bacon hog is the length of side, but it is only one thing out of a number of requirements. Some men, however, have allowed this one point to run away with their judgment and in their efforts to secure length they have sacrificed constitution, feeding qualities, muscular development and general ability.

It is regrettable, also, that there are judges who will hang the first prize ribbons on these slab-sided, marrow-ched, long-legged, coarse-boned, quality-lacking brutes, simply because they possess length. Then, there are men who run to the other extreme, and chose short-bodied, fat-backed, heavy shouldered, thick-necked, tubby little pigs, utterly useless for bacon purposes. It is not difficult to see how both these men have lost sight of utility. The first has sacrificed nearly all that the feeder requires and a good deal of what the packer requires; whereas the other has sacrificed nearly all that the packer requires and a good deal of what the feeder requires, because a really desirable bacon hog is also a good feeder's hog.

There are breeders, however, whose views are broad enough to take in both sides of the question and who are producing hogs eminently well adapted to the requirements of the feeder and the packer. Such men are truly successful breeders and their work is bound to stand, because it is built upon a sound foundation, the bed-rock, utility.—Professor George E. Day.

## SEED CORN

Diamond Joe's Big White. Earliest Maturing Big Eared Corn in the world. Made 153 bushels per acre. It costs but 25 cents per acre for seed. Big illustrated catalog of seed corn and all kinds of Farm and Garden Seeds mailed FREE if you mention this paper. RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa. (LARGEST SEED CORN GROWERS IN THE WORLD.)

# The Farmers' Union Is Making History

The bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and the press acknowledge the influence the Farmers' organizations have exercised for the financial prosperity of the country. The only reason the farmers themselves do not fully realize the influence they have had and the power they might wield is because they have not read and kept posted.

The National Co-Operator and Farm Journal is the representative newspaper of the Farmers' Union, which is the most powerful farmers' organization in the country. No other Union paper reaches one-tenth as many readers and no other one represents the movement in all the states. No farmer who wants better prices for farm products and better conditions for himself and family can afford to be without it. Send \$1.00 today and get it every week until Jan. 1, 1910. Or send \$1.25 for the Co-Operator and Weekly Telegram of Stock and Farm Journal.

**National Co-Operator and Farm Journal**  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

## Hogs

### Western Pork Packing

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 14.—The Price Current, in its weekly review of western pork packing operations and the provision trade, says:

Further enlargement in number of hogs appearing in market channels is shown for the last week, occasioning more or less of surprise to the trade. Total western slaughtering 815,000 hogs, compared with 685,000 the preceding week, and 770,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 560,000, and two years ago 615,000. From Nov. 1 the total is 3,910,000, against 2,155,000 a year ago—an increase of 1,755,000. Compared with two years ago the increase in number is something over 1,000,000 hogs. The indications appear to justify expectations of a further increase at the end of December in the comparison with last year, while the January and February supply may very likely fall short of corresponding time last year, altho probable not to the extent of the increase in the first two months of the season. Prices have receded from last week's advanced position for hogs, the general average for prominent markets at the close being about \$5.45 per 100 pound, compared with \$5.65 a week ago, \$5.45 two weeks ago, \$4.90 a year ago, \$6.10 two years ago, \$4.90 three years ago, \$4.45 four years ago. The quality of hogs being marketed is from fair to good.

The speculative provision market was only moderately active the last week. The liberal receipts of hogs caused buyers to hold off and trading was



Receipt That  
**CURES**  
Weak Men  
**FREE.**

Any man who suffers from nervous debility, loss of natural power, weak back or failing memory, brought on by excesses, dissipation, unnatural drains or the follies of youth, may cure himself quickly and quietly right in his own home with a simple prescription which

I Will Send FREE, in a Plain, Sealed Envelope.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men, and I am convinced it is the surest acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

MR. A. E. ROBINSON,  
3819 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich.

### Texas News Notes

**SWEETWATER**—Colonel E. Dickinson, vice president and general manager of the Orient of Kansas City; Ira C. Hubbell, purchasing agent; F. Mertzheimer, superintendent, came from Kansas City over the Orient to Sweetwater on the first thru train over the new line last night and returned on the special, taking with them N. J. O'Brien, to inspect the new road.

**TEMPLE**—Oscar Reese, aged 27 years, met death in an accidental manner here yesterday by being run over by a wagon loaded with wood which he was preparing to unload at the time. In some manner he fell between the horses and the wagon, sustaining injuries in the nature of brain concussion.

**STEPHENVILLE**—Teacher Betts at the negro school and his wife were arrested today in connection with the death of their 18-months-old child. The physicians that examined the child say they found that the body was badly bruised and some of the bruises showed that they had been inflicted recently.

**GAINESVILLE**—The case of Bob Hargrove, which has been on trial here in the district court the entire week, was terminated yesterday, the jury bringing in a verdict of acquittal in connection with a shooting at Bowie two years ago.

**DENTON**—J. H. Clarke of Fort Worth has been appointed manager of the Western Union's uptown office, in place of J. Williamson, who has gone to Dallas to take a position in the superintendent's office.

**DENTON**—A section hand named Morris was thrown from a handcar Monday and badly bruised and stunned. The car was trailing a freight and the

swaying occasioned by a 25-mile an hour speed threw Morris off on his head.

**MARSHALL**—Work on the drilling of the test well on the Blocker place, ten miles southeast of this city, has been temporarily suspended on account of the pipe being twisted off about 200 feet down. The drill struck rock and had been in it for thirty or forty feet when the accident happened.

**PARIS**—The lumber has been placed on the ground for the new box factory which was recently organized with a capital stock of \$25,000, all of which was subscribed by home people.

**MARSHALL**—Milly Merritt, a negro, who has been employed as cook, recently disappeared and the mystery of her disappearance has been cleared up by the finding of her dead body in the woods. The woman had been beaten to death with some blunt instrument and an attempt made to burn the body in order to conceal the crime. The woman was last seen alive in company with Frank York. York is also said to have tried to get some wood near where the body was found. On the strength of these circumstances he has been arrested.

**MARSHALL**—E. T. Kelly, a conductor on the New Orleans division of the Texas & Pacific railway, shot and killed T. B. Curtis, his brakeman, at 11 o'clock last night. The shooting occurred at the Texas & Pacific passenger station soon after the men had come in off their run. Kelly is in jail awaiting the preliminary hearing.

**GALVESTON**—Galveston passed the 2,000,000 bale mark in cotton receipts today, the total number of bales received since September 1 amounting to 2,025,129. This compares with 1,036,845 bales the same date last season and 1,953,257 bales the same date in 1906. The 2,000,000 bale mark was passed December 17, 1906, the earliest

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

date of record, thus far this season has established a new world's record in cotton receipts by a period of seven days.

**TEXARKANA**—An express package was delivered to the Wells Fargo office here last night, which on examination was found to be short \$530. The package was shipped by the State Bank of Winthrop, Ark., to the City National bank of Texarkana.

**CLEBURNE**—Abb Stephens, formerly of Johnson county, but now of Knox county, was here today to visit his old friends. Mr. Stephens stands seven feet four inches in his stocking feet, and stated that all the land he could look over in West Texas looked good, and prospects were brightening.

**DENTON**—Four valuable watches, carefully wrapped in oil cloth and hidden in a haystack, were found by the owner of the hay this week. The watches were turned over to an officer and were afterward identified as having been taken from McReynolds' store at Little Elm several weeks ago.

**TAYLOR**—John Pythian, a young painter of this city, fell from a twenty-foot step ladder today, sustaining painful and perhaps serious injuries. His right leg was broken and internal injuries are apparent.

**MOUNT PLEASANT**—R. B. Huckleba, who resides about five miles northeast of here, struck a vein of coal five feet thick a day or two ago while digging a well of water on his place. The coal was found at a depth of forty-five feet underneath the ground and is said to be as fine a grade of coal as was ever found in this county.

**NEW BRAUNFELS**—Sheriff W. H. Adams arrested a negro for horse theft and took from him a loaded Winchester. When about to lock the negro in jail the negro pulled a pistol from his clothes and shot Sheriff Adams in the leg between the thigh and the knee, causing an ugly flesh wound.

**DENTON**—Colonel Sam Hawkins, state penitentiary inspector, who returned home yesterday, had a narrow escape from drowning while fording the Brazos river near Kopperl, Bosque county. While in the middle of the stream a sudden rise washed the buggy several hundred feet down stream, and its occupants had to swim out.

**ENNIS**—A large plate glass window on the front of the Duke & Teal Nickel Store here was broken last night. It was believed to have been done by a burglar, who was probably frightened off without taking any goods.

**TEMPLE**—The hunting party composed of prominent Temple citizens, including Dr. A. C. Scott, Rev. W. A. Hamlett, B. A. Cardell and A. J. Jarrell, who have been spending the last two weeks in Mexico in quest of big game, have returned home and express themselves as having had a most excellent time and enjoyed great luck in their marksmanship.

**RUSK**—An Irish laborer, Peter Thompson, engaged in blowing stumps up on the Texas and New Orleans railroad right of way near this city, met with a serious accident which resulted in the loss of the greater part of his left hand.

**TEARXKANA**—The remains of the stranger who was run over by an electric car Thursday evening, and who died of his injuries the next day, have been fully identified. The man's name was George Rusk, and he formerly worked at a sawmill here, leaving here about fifteen years ago and going to Prescott, Ark.

**HENDERSON**—Today another of the children of Dock Dukes, living seven miles southwest of this city, died of pneumonia, this being the fifth child they have lost in seven days from this disease. Two of the children who died were triplets, the other triplet and another now lying at the point of death

with the same disease. Three of the children were buried in the same grave.

**BRONTE**—The 2-year-old son of Henry Key, living two miles east of town, was kicked by a mule yesterday afternoon and his skull crushed in for three inches over his right eye.

**STAMFORD**—The Stamford district of the Christian church was formed at a meeting of the representatives of that church that was held in the city. There were about fifteen churches represented and the district embraces fourteen counties. The plan is to put a district evangelist in the field and organize the work as thoroughly as possible.

**TYLER**—Katie, the 6-year-old daughter of W. E. Nunneley, living on Valentine street, while working in the kitchen yesterday received burns which resulted in her death Sunday. She was badly burned from the waist down and inhaled the flames.

**SHERMAN**—A fire which started about 12 o'clock Saturday night and burned all day destroyed a large warehouse belonging to the Merchants and Planters' National Bank of this city and 300 tons of hay belonging to Tom Randolph of St. Louis.

**DILLEY**—In a dispute over wages here yesterday, Juan Lopez, a Mexican, was shot and killed by C. G. Taylor. The Mexican had been working for Taylor.

**DALLAS**—A formal complaint was sworn out Sunday afternoon against A. C. Snowberger, charging him with the murder of W. B. Anderson. Snowberger was transferred to the county jail to await the preliminary examination to be held during the week.

**DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 11.**—Arthur Stulz, a young farmer from near Richardson, was knocked in the head in the outskirts of the city last night by a negro. The purpose is supposed to have been robbery, but the highwayman was frightened away before accomplishing his purpose. Stulz was not severely hurt.

# Free Catarrh Cure

Bad Breath, K' Hawking and Spitting Quickly Cured—Fill Out Free Coupon Below



The above illustration plainly shows what a few days use of Gauss Catarrh Remedy will do for any sufferer.

Catarrh is not only dangerous, but it causes bad breath, ulceration, death and decay of bones, loss of thinking and reasoning power, kills ambition and energy, often causes loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness and consumption. It needs attention at once. Cure it with Gauss' Catarrh Cure. It is a quick, radical, permanent cure, because it hits the system of the poisonous germs that cause catarrh.

In order to prove to all who are suffering from this dangerous and loathsome disease that Gauss' Catarrh Cure will actually cure any case of catarrh quickly, no matter how long standing or how bad, I will send a trial package by mail free of all cost. Send us your name and address today and the treatment will be sent you by

return mail. Try it! It will positively cure so that you will be welcomed instead of shunned by your friends. C. E. GAUSS, Marshall, Mich. Fill out coupon below.

**FREE.**  
This coupon is good for one trial package of Gauss' Combined Catarrh Cure, mailed free in plain package. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to  
**C. E. GAUSS, 4027 Main Street, Marshall, Mich.**

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## How to Reduce Fat

The Simplest and Surest Way to Get Rid of Fat Without Drugs

**How to Prove it to Yourself Free.**  
There has become known a remedy for fat, the use of which has already resulted, in enormous benefit, and most probably in the saving of many lives. This remedy is commonly called Rengo. The rate at which this remedy will reduce fat, and do it harmlessly and surely, is truly remarkable. A pound a day is ordinarily the loss recorded, being done by compelling perfect assimilation of the food, and sending the nutriment where it belongs.

The most remarkable feature of Rengo is that you can take all you want of it without running the slightest risk of harm. It can be chewed like candy and is pleasant to the taste.

Many physicians, who before were at a loss to know how to cure obesity, are now prescribing Rengo with remarkable success. It is a great nerve-strength producer, affecting digestion primarily, and inducing a general exhilaration of mind and body. Wrinkles which appear in nearly every case of reduction of fat where injurious drugs and starvation process is tried, do not occur where Rengo is used.

There is nothing "just as good" as Rengo. For sale by all druggists at \$1 per full sized box, or by mail prepaid, by The Rengo Co., 3225 Rengo Bldg., Detroit, Mich. The company will gladly send you a trial package free by mail if you write them direct to Detroit; no free packages at drug stores.

Rengo is for sale and recommended in Fort Worth by Pangburn's Drug Store, 1625 Main street, and Covey & Martin, 810 Main street.

# Monday Market Review

## MONDAY'S RECEIPTS

Cattle	5,500
Calves	1,400
Hogs	3,500
Sheep	204
Horses and mules	87

A liberal supply of cattle came in today, receipts aggregating 6,400 head, composed of 5,000 grown cattle and 1,400 calves. A year ago, receipts were 2,344 cattle and 1,513 calves. A big run at Chicago had a bad effect on markets all over the country.

### Beef Steers.

Steers are still coming in scant numbers, tho the supply today was up to the average of what we have been getting this fall, the total being about 600. Some choice heavy corn-fed beefs were among them, and there was a fair proportion of good meal-fed and grass stuff, suitable for packers' use. Notwithstanding unfavorable reports from the north, the local demand was such as to hold the market to a steady position with Saturday's close. One load of prime corn beefs sold at \$6.50, and other sales made a good showing.

### Stockers and Feeders

Stocker and feeder grades were scarce, most of the steers in the pens being such as to command the best respect of packer buyers. The few that were on sale found ready buyers at strong prices, and more would have sold to as good advantage.

### Butcher Cows

A liberal supply of cows was in the pens, reaching 4,000 head. With this number to pick from, packer buyers were not active in buying, and their bids were on a lower basis than on Saturday. The medium-to good butcher grades sold 5c to 10c lower in most cases, this class suffering more than others. Cannery were not so roughly handled, and these sold generally steady, or a shade lower. One load of prime corn-fed heifers sold at \$5.75, making a record for that class.

### Bulls

A good supply of bulls came in, and sold at steady prices on a good lively market.

### Calves

The only 1,400 calves were on the market, receipts were the largest of any day this month. Some choice loads were among the offerings, and quality averaged well. Trading was active, outside buyers being on the market, and the most desirable of all weights sold generally 25c higher than on Saturday, with a top of \$5.50. Medium grades were strong to higher.

### Hogs

Hogs made only a moderate showing for Monday, receipts being 3,600 head. The corresponding Monday in 1907 brought in 1,514. Quality was generally good, tho the extremes were wide apart, some of the best heavy hogs of the year being sold, and several loads of typical east Texas hogs making their usual bad showing. Packers opened the trade with lower bids, and trading was slow in making a beginning. The best of the supply, however, sold at steady prices with Saturday, but the less desirable grades were generally a nickel lower, with some sales looking about steady. The top price was \$5.70 on a load of 352 pounds average, and the bulk went at \$5.45@5.55.

## MONDAY'S SALES

Steers					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
19...	1,207	\$4.75	21...	1,111	\$4.60
70...	1,013	4.35	20...	1,203	6.00
22...	1,141	5.50	151...	958	3.35

Cows					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
21...	795	\$2.60	1...	1,270	\$3.60
28...	750	2.50	29...	722	2.65
31...	804	2.50	44...	732	3.25
30...	730	2.50	59...	681	2.15
29...	731	2.45	30...	783	2.65
55...	676	2.15	23...	868	3.10
61...	801	2.75	28...	859	2.60
56...	905	2.90			

Heifers					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
9...	545	\$3.10	23...	535	\$2.85
22...	866	5.75			

Bulls					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
2...	965	\$2.25	21...	1,017	\$2.60
18...	931	2.25	1...	1,160	2.25
1...	1,170	2.25	27...	948	2.25
2...	1,195	2.25			

Calves					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
99...	174	\$4.50	6...	200	\$2.50
17...	312	3.60	20...	276	3.35

40...	203	4.50	8...	286	3.00
11...	175	4.25	9...	201	4.50
26...	303	3.35	38...	184	3.50
27...	300	3.25	39...	195	4.50
26...	341	3.30	8...	360	3.35
47...	201	5.50	55...	210	5.50
82...	192	5.50	53...	210	5.50
32...	307	3.60	65...	197	5.25
8...	280	3.50	32...	244	3.75
29...	345	3.15	150...	237	3.85
6...	196	1.00	13...	261	2.50
15...	300	3.60	236...	203	5.50
22...	152	3.00	54...	211	3.75
78...	222	4.00			

### Hogs

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
59...	158	\$4.95	78...	205	\$5.50
94...	149	4.75	85...	200	5.29
82...	200	5.25	89...	166	5.00
81...	230	5.55	77...	221	5.50
32...	197	5.45	82...	230	5.50
72...	260	5.60	80...	207	5.55
94...	177	5.40	53...	352	5.70
99...	176	5.30	75...	225	5.55
98...	186	5.45	111...	163	5.40
60...	214	5.35	80...	182	4.75
96...	183	5.25	90...	183	5.25
37...	130	4.75	78...	205	5.50
76...	218	5.57 1/2	139...	122	4.00
85...	235	5.60	62...	225	5.55
75...	170	4.75	71...	233	5.60
75...	220	5.55	71...	234	5.55
80...	223	5.50	101...	200	5.45
60...	215	5.57 1/2	89...	205	5.60

### Pigs

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
35...	101	\$4.95	123...	97	\$4.25
35...	101	4.95	137...	122	4.00
90...	121	4.85	106...	113	4.00
91...	111	4.00			

## SPOT COTTON MARKETS

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14.—Spot cotton closed steady, unchanged; middling in American values, at 9.74; sales, 7,000 bales.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Spot cotton closed quiet, unchanged; middling 9.10.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—Spot cotton closed quiet and steady, unchanged; middling 8 3/4c; sales, 1,100 bales, to arrive, 1,150 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 14.—Spot cotton closed quiet, unchanged; middling 8 13-16; sales, 926, to arrive, 1,400 bales.

## MARKETS ELSEWHERE

### Chicago Live Stock

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 30,000 head; market steady to 10c lower for steers and cows; feeders slow.

Hogs—Receipts, 50,000 head; market strong; top, \$5.80; bulk, \$5.45@5.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 45,000 head; market 15c to 25c lower.

### Kansas City Live Stock

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 13,000 head; 300 Texans; market weak.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; market a nickel lower; top, \$5.70; bulk, \$5@5.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000 head; market steady to 15c lower; lambs, \$7.

### St. Louis Live Stock

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head, including 1,400 Texans; market steady to a shade lower.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; market 5c to 10c lower; top, \$5.85; bulk, \$5.40@5.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; market 15c to 25c lower.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—The grain market moved with some irregularity today. Wheat worked slowly downward, corn was steady fractionally higher, while oats held steady unchanged to fractionally lower to 1/2 up. At the close December wheat was 1c lower, May 7 1/2 lower and July 7/8 off. December corn closed 1/2 up, May closed 1/2 up and July closed 1/2 up. Oats closed 1/2 off on December, May and July.

Wheat opened still lower and in the December option trade was light. There was little bull enthusiasm in the market, and it was with difficulty that offerings were absorbed. The news regarding the winter wheat prospects is conflicting, but since prices are lower it seems desirable to give unusual weight to bearish news. The Northwest wheat movement shows a gradual falling off. At Duluth, Minneapolis and Winnipeg the total cars today aggregate 1,295 cars, against a total of 1,319 a year ago. At both Duluth and Minneapolis the movement is smaller, but there is an increase in the Canadian movement. Cables are 1/2 up.

Corn opened fractionally higher on steady cables, coming 1/4 higher, and ruled steady. The movement is still restricted, owing to the prices obtain-

able by farmers, but the cash demand continues good. Trade in oats is light, but prices are steady. Pork products are about 10 higher.

### Quotations

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

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec.	100 3/4	100 3/4	100	100
May	106	106 1/4	104 3/4	104 3/4
July	98 3/4	98 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2

Corn—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec.	57 3/4	58	57 3/4	57 3/4
May	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 1/4	61 1/4
July	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4

Oats—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec.	50 3/4	50 3/4	50 1/4	50 1/4
May	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4
July	57 1/4	57 1/4	47 1/4	47 3/4

Pork—	Jan.	May	July	
Jan.	15.67	15.80	15.65	15.72
May	16.00	16.15	16.00	16.07

Lard—	Jan.	May	July	
Jan.	9.10	9.17	9.10	9.15
May	9.35	9.42	9.37	9.37

Ribs—	Jan.	May	July	
Jan.	8.15	8.22	8.15	8.17
May	8.45	8.52	8.42	8.47

### Kansas City Cash Grain

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 14.—Cash grain on the Kansas City Board of Trade closed here today as follows:

Wheat—	No. 2 hard	No. 3 hard	No. 4 hard	No. 2 red	No. 3 red	No. 4 red
	98 1/4	97	93	105	102	99
	102 1/4	101	98	105 1/4	103	98

Corn	No. 2 mixed	No. 3 mixed	No. 2 white	No. 3 white
	55 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/4	56 1/4
	56	56	57	57

Oats—	No. 2 mixed	No. 3 mixed	No. 2 white	No. 3 white
	50	48 1/4	50	47
	50	49	53	50 1/4

### St. Louis Cash Grain

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—Cash grain on the Merchants' Exchange closed today as follows:

Wheat—	No. 2 hard	No. 3 hard	No. 4 hard	No. 2 red	No. 3 red	No. 4 red
	102 1/4	100	95	106 1/2	106	103 1/2
	105 1/4	103	99	107 1/2	106	103 1/2

Corn—	No. 2 mixed	No. 3 mixed	No. 2 yellow	No. 3 yellow	No. 2 white	No. 3 white
	58 1/2	58	58 1/2	58	60	59
	59	58	59	58 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2

Oats—	No. 2 mixed	No. 3 mixed	No. 2 white	No. 3 white	No. 4 white
	50	50 1/2	52	50 1/2	48
	50	50	51 1/2	51 1/2	50

### Northwest Wheat Movement

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—The wheat movement today at the principal centers in the Northwest aggregate 1,305 cars, against 1,319 cars a year ago.

The receipts are distributed as follows:

	This yr.	Last yr.
Minneapolis	519	642
Duluth	66	105
Winnipeg	720	572

### Kansas City Movement

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 14.—The estimated car lot receipts of grain on the Kansas City Board of Trade for today:

	Receipts.	Shipment.
Wheat	180	64
Corn	13	5
Oats	14	25

### Chicago Comparative Receipts

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—The receipts of grain today compared with that of a year ago is as follows:

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Wheat	40	43	24
Corn	452	455	224
Oats	162	154	150

### Chicago Estimated Cars

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—The estimated car lot receipts of grain on the Chicago Board of Trade for tomorrow are 56 cars of wheat, 819 cars of corn, and 309 cars of oats.

### Visible Grain Supply

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—The report of the visible grain supply today shows following comparisons:

	Today.	Last Year.
Wheat	51,458,000	41,806,000
Corn	4,642,000	2,719,000
Oats	9,188,000	7,099,000

### New Orleans Cotton

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14. Open. High. Low. 2:30 bid.  
 January ..... 8.57 8.60 8.52 8.60  
 March ..... 8.63 8.67 8.60 8.66  
 May ..... 8.67 8.71 8.65 8.71

# California Christmas Box

Something Worth While—Direct to you

Or shipped to any point in the United States on your order in time to be delivered to friends and loved ones Christmas, but you should

## Order Now

to assure prompt delivery. Every box contains a holly berry label and these words

Merry Christmas from (we insert your name).

This Box Costs \$7.50

# We Pay the Freight

This is what it contains:

### Dried Fruit

- 2 lbs. fancy figs.
- 4 lbs. prunes (large size).
- 4 lbs. peaches—fine quality.
- 4 lbs. apricots—fine quality.
- 4 lbs. loose Muscatel raisins.
- 2 lbs. seedless Sultana raisins.
- 3 lbs. fancy Sultana raisins seeded.
- 2 lbs. fancy pears.

### Canned Fruit

- Put up in heavy cane syrup.
- 3 cans apricots, fancy quality.
- 3 cans peaches, fancy quality.
- 2 cans pears, fancy quality.
- 2 cans plums, fancy quality.
- 2 cans grapes, fancy quality.

### Nuts and Honey

- 5 lbs. walnuts, large, No. 1, soft shells.
- 3 lbs. almonds, large, No. 1, soft shells.
- One-half gallon Orange-Sage extracted honey.

Guaranteed first-class and all this year's crop—all dried fruit put up in two-pound cartons. Seeded raisins and figs put up in one-pound cartons.

OUR REFERENCE — First National Bank, Colton, Cal.

## Two of Our Regular Assortments

50 pounds Dried Fruit, 6 kinds, packed in two-pound cartons, \$6.00 box.  
 Canned Fruit Assortment—Fancy fruit put up in heavy cane syrup, 24 cans, 5 kinds, \$4.75.

Combination—50 pounds Dried Fruit, 24 cans Canned Fruit, all for \$10.50. We pay the freight.

Write for price list and full particulars of all assortments; also 3 COLORED SOUVENIR POST CARDS FREE.

## CALIFORNIA FRUIT PRODUCTS CO.

Avenue 63, Colton, California

## The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

Entered as second-class matter, January 5, 1904, at the postoffice at Fort Worth, Texas, under the act of congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Price:  
One year, in advance.....\$1.00

### THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

Done by order of the executive committee, in the city of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

### THE COST OF PUBLIC SERVICE

**F**OLLOWING closely Governor Campbell's statement that it costs \$15,000 a year to be governor of Texas, comes announcement of the campaign managers for Senator Stephens of Wisconsin that his (the manager's) campaign expenses in a recent primary which resulted in Stephens' nomination, totalled \$106,000. Stephens got 56,000 votes. Stephens himself has filed no statement of his expenses and declares he will not until after the legislature has confirmed his nomination.

In view of this it is reasonable to suppose that his expenses make a considerable addition to his manager's total.

Such a revelation is astonishing. Stephens' salary as a senator will be only \$7,500 a year, yet in a brief campaign to secure his nomination is spent more than he can earn in fourteen years at Washington if he depends solely on the governmental wage.

Always with each recurrence of incidents tending to show the cost of winning office in America (there is little difference between Wisconsin and Texas) are to be found those who advocate a higher salary for public servants so that a higher quality of men will be tempted to make the race for public honors. Examples such as Wisconsin furnishes tend to show the flaw of this reasoning. If a man is willing to spend over \$100,000 for an office paying \$7,500 a year, would such a man spend any less to get the office if the attached salary were \$25,000? Would not the greater emolument tempt the greater effort?

The problem of getting patriotic, unselfish and capable men to service in public office is really one of the most grave that confronts the American people. It is more serious than the tariff, than our system of currency, or even the control of corporations and regulation of trusts. Yet it is the one problem which some of our foremost exponents of contemporary thought seem most persistent in overlooking.

One remedy for our condition has been suggested—the establishment of a school for public service and recruiting our public officials from its classes. Such an idea seems repugnant to the independent choice of American citizens, yet the independent choice plan does not seem to be a very glittering success.

The problem is worth more thought

and better thought than we have given it in the past. To those who solve it will be the credit for real constructive work and work that the entire country needs.

### HONOR TO THE HEN

**I**T is the poultry show season in Texas and in half a dozen towns during the past two weeks there have been exhibitions of aristocratic hens, haughty roosters, incubators, brooders, coops and all the paraphernalia going to make up a modern poultry show.

The hen is getting her inning and she deserves it. Secretary Wilson says the poultry and eggs crop in the United States is now worth as much annually as the cotton crop, seed included. Right now in the larger cities eggs sell at from 30 cents to 40 cents a dozen and when eggs get to selling for 3 cents a piece a hen has a right to cackle.

But altho poultry shows are held in many towns of Texas, in greater number than there are live stock shows, country fairs, or agricultural displays, the poultry industry in Texas is capable of much development.

On the basis of cost of production chickens ought to be one of the cheapest kinds of meat on the market. Instead of that it is the highest. There are a number of reasons, one of them being that the most chickens are produced by poultry specialists who buy their feed. The fewest chickens are produced on farms where the cost of feed is trifling. Texas has much poultry

production, but it isn't produced in the right way so far as cost goes. There are not enough chickens on the farms. A reason for this is that on many farms there is little time to give the poultry yard the attention it needs. In the thinly settled districts, animal pests, hawks and snakes are also discouraging to the wife of the farmer who would raise poultry. Only greater settlement and cultivation will remedy these difficulties.

But the greatest thing standing in the way of more poultry raising in the country is the fact that the men folks of the family do not give the humble hen the respect she deserves. They do not see in her the possibility of paying all the expenses of the family larder and even that of meeting the bill for winter clothes. Yet if the hen be but given the chance to scratch and something to scratch for she will get rid of any grocery mortgage ever made. As President Neill of the Farmers' Union has pointed out, the easiest way for the farmer to get in condition to hold his cotton is to get out of the habit of eating from a cotton bale, make other crops pay his living expenses and allow cotton to remain as "velvet."

The humble hen is one of the helps. Just now the time being put into poultry shows is well spent. Every show stimulates a few more people to give poultry the attention it deserves. Nothing stands in the way of Texas' being the greatest poultry state in the Union. Missouri last year owed the hen \$45,000,000 and Texas can beat that figure if it will only give to the

hen a little more honor where honor is due.

## Tree Planting

Now the tree planting season is on and the papers are beginning to call upon their readers to plant trees. Why such a project should need so much urging is a mystery. To the traveler thru New England and the east the long rows of forest trees many of them nearly a century old at once attracts attention. Every street has its rows of trees and when a new street is laid out trees are the first requisite. When a town addition is plotted the projects always provide for the planting and care of trees as a prime necessity. No one will buy a lot without trees when one with trees may be obtained. Why then should it be necessary to urge the planting of trees in this section when their shade is even more grateful than where the sun is less hot?

Plant trees by all means, and then plant more trees. Plant shade trees and fruit trees, give them a little care and attention and they will add to the pleasures of life, the comfort of the children and the wealth of the property owner. There is no city in Texas that has too many trees within its bounds, but, alas, there are many which have too few.—Beaumont Enterprise.

Don't worry about your looks. You will always look good to your friends. Most of the average man's laughs are inspired by his own alleged wit.

## Cowan Says Hides Will Not Go On Free List

"I am fully of the opinion that hides will not be put on the free list," said S. H. Cowan, attorney for the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, who returned Monday morning from Washington, where he has been before the committee on ways and means in an effort to prevent the change in the tariff on hides at the present session of congress.

"I discussed the matter with a number of western senators and representatives and find them all against the reduction. The only ones I find in favor of the reduction from the farming and live stock producing sections of the country are those who say that if shoes and all manufactured leather articles are put on the free list, they would be willing to put hides on the list expecting that in the end the public would be as much benefited as it would be injured.

"The fact is it would be a mistake to put leather and shoes on the free list because that would bring us in competition with the world's markets. In the course of a very few years we would be exporting hides to Europe for tanning and manufacture and importing the finished goods, because the cost of labor there is so much cheaper and they are adopting all of our machinery and methods in the business. To take off the tariff on hides would mean at least a loss of \$1 a head on all the cattle of the country.

"I believe that the Farmers' Union is sufficiently interested in this proposition to give us support in our efforts.

"I have no idea they will put leather and shoes upon the free list. It is practically opposed to the Republican platform to do so. I. T. Fryor, president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, and Murdo MacKenzie, president of the American National Live Stock association were with me at Washington and our position is summarized in the following synopsis of the brief I submitted to the committee:

### Summary of Reasons

"1. We challenge the records of the bureau of manufacture of the department of commerce and labor to show that we are just on the eve of facing competition of machine made shoes in England, Germany, France and Austria, made with our machines and by our methods, in any style demanded by the trade.

"2. They are fast adopting our best tanning and finishing processes.

"3. We are confronted with a tariff in most European countries on leather and manufactures of leather, boots and shoes, which countries are developing rapidly their trade training labor of the same sort which we use and increasing their efficiency rapidly at low wages.

"4. We produce more cattle than the whole of South America, and far more than double any European country, yet barely enough cattle hides to supply our own home consumption in normal times of trade and probably an insufficient supply for present and future supply.

"5. We are vitally interested in increasing our production of cattle and hides.

"Sixth. But above all interested that the producer get good prices.

"Seventh. We are vitally interested in development of our trade in our manufactured articles and farm products in foreign countries, to increase our own output; hence to preserve our home market, as far as practicable, consistent with the largest production on the whole.

"Eighth. We submit that for these reasons neither hides of cattle, leather, manufactures of leather, or boots and shoes should be put on the free list, but a sensible tariff system adopted to subserve our interest, and equalize its burdens or benefits fairly. Supposing a protective system is to be adopted on a basis of maximum and minimum schedules, let the minimum be low enough to enable us to reach the markets of the world on reciprocal trade agreements, yet preserve our home products to a reasonable degree, and maximum high enough to exclude those who do not deal fairly with us.

"Ninth. Let those who send their goods and products here pay some tax for entry to our markets, where we are producing large supplies of the same sort.

### Would Decrease Output

"Tenth. It is our opinion that so long as a protective system is adopted, it would be foolish to put leather and manufactures of leather on the free list, which will surely in time decrease our output, or to put cattle hides on the free list, which is our only hide production to speak of, and thus reduce the value of our cattle, and strongly tend to decrease the number.

"Eleventh. We believe, therefore, that a tariff should be placed on each of these products.

"Twelfth. We further urge that it is imperative that in the schedules for manufactured articles and products more extensively made in foreign countries than by us, and which they are anxious to sell us, that as a basis for our more extensive trade with such countries in the way of leather manufactured articles of leather, boots and shoes, and every item of extensive farm production, particularly meats, live cattle and hides, we should make schedules of minimum tariffs on a basis that will admit of beneficial reciprocal trade agreements.

"Thirteenth. To leave out of the tariff scheme reciprocal trade agreements as to hides, leather, boots and shoes would be suicidal.

"Fourteenth. To leave it out in case of dressed beef and live cattle would be a crime, as we shall show this committee later.

"We urge, therefore, that all this talk about putting hides and leather, boots and shoes on a free list, yet have a system of protective tariff, is a crime against a great industry, the very suggestion of which surely proceeded from insufficient knowledge or analysis of the facts.

"Again, it is said that if leather and the manufactures of leather go on the free list, hides should go on also.

"We dispute this; we admit that in such case the price paid could embrace the tariff, but a tariff would insure a home market for home-grown hides, which is very important for obvious reasons.

"But so it is on leather and manufactures of leather, boots and shoes. Hence our prayer that all cattle hides, large and small, and the leather manufactures of leather, boots and shoes, be left in the scheme of maximum and minimum tariffs.

"If, in making a tariff scheme to give us the greatest leverage to get good trade agreements, you leave out such important items as these and give the world—all alike—every country—free access to our great markets, you enormously weaken our position. Free trade thus given to each and all of them by the law offers no inducement for either of them to take our goods or products on the most favorable basis, while a maximum and minimum holds in our hands these important trade considerations. In this surely the tanners and shoe makers ought to concur."



## Who Would Be King?

A SHORT STORY

BY STUART B. STONE.

Mr. Placid Peters sniffed at the crumbly chocolate cake and tossed it into a gully.

"It's a measley outrage," he protested, "the kind of stuff the American housewife offers gentlemen of the road these days."

Mr. Indolent Inman bit into a fried peace pie and spat it out at a passing dog.

"The tramps o' this here country orter organize," he declared. "Hoboes is losin' their sperret."

Mr. Peters produced a cold potato, took one fastidious critical bite and made a telephone wire ring with the missile. "I weary o' this here tramp life. I wish I wuz a king an' lived in a palace o' diamints!"

"Ho!" said Mr. Inman. "Youse got a ambition like a farm lad movin' to town with one rollar and the fourt' reader."

"I have," declared Placid. "I would wear a purple robe with gold nickels danglin' all over it. And I'd have a big tank o' champagne with a wind-mill pumpin' it up all the time, and the purtiest woman in the world wavin' me to sleep with a peacock's tail."

Mr. Inman sat down on the glad spring heath, that he might more fully enter into the spirit of this life of dreams.

"Yes," he said, "me, too. Wouldn't it be nice to dine on pheasant's tongues and extra dry ev'ry day! I'd have my name in letters of sapphire on a big sign on the front gate. And I'd give the president a million dollars to name the biggest battleship the 'Indolent Inman.'"

"That's right," agreed Placid. "If you an' me had filthy lucre, I reckon we'd have a time. I'd marry the Queen of Paris and you could be the Duke a la Chattanooga. But we'll hit the trail for the Hotel Barnloft-on-the-Pike. The settin' sun is settin' in the western sea."

The discontented ones fell into the railroad tie gait of vagabondia and tramped on for mile of wonderful beauty. Birds twittered about, and the blue and pink and yellow blossoms stuck up their heads from the roadway. It was spring on the open road, and the discontented ones were from nowhere, bound nowhere and knew no bound nor fetter. Yet they pined for other things.

A turn in the road showed a scudding thing on a distant rise. The scudding thing filled the air about it with dust and it was getting bigger all the time. Now it had reached the hollow at the feet of the discontented ones, and something happened. The scudding thing scudded no more. Instead, it dragged along and came to a wheezing halt. The mechanism of the big, red touring car was tired.

The discontented ones ambled up with listless curiosity. When they reached the sick automobile, they sat by the roadside and enjoyed the dilemma of their betters.

There were four people in the car. One was a great, fat man, who puffed and panted, worrying the chauffeur with unanswerable question.

"Confound the luck!" he growled. "The bottom is out of Reading. I can't fool around here!"

There was a richly-dressed lady in the car—one that could see no more in life, if loows showed true. Now she addressed the banker:

"Come up here and sit down, you old crank. You're not the only one worried. Lord, I wish I'd never seen you!"

"You're good at spending my money, tho," rasped the fat man.

The girl in front took a hand. She was a maid of passable charm, but there was too much knowledge, a too great boredom in her young, blue eyes.

"You two make me tired," she scolded, in a hard, nothing-is-new voice. "Shut up your vulgar brawling."

The too-mature girl sighed, and the fat millionaire sighed, and the ugly dowager person sighed. But the chauffeur did not sigh. He merely crawled out from under the thing and scudded away again, bearing its burden of over-rich miseries.

Mr. Indolent Inman arose from the verdant roadside and jolted Mr. Placid Peters in the side. "Come on, Placid; I'd rather coil up in a cattle car and live on scrapiasg and cold bread forever. They ain't no happiness in this here marble halls business ay-tall."

"Right you are," said the Placid one, and the travelers took the joyous, open road for the end of the rainbow and cared not where it led.

The ills that follow our lusts we usually charge up to our luck.

## THE MISUNDERSTOOD—By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

At this time of year it is an excellent idea to take mental stock of yourself.

If you are a member of a household, if you are a husband, a wife, a father, a mother, a sister or a brother, an aunt, niece or cousin, in the house where you dwell give an hour to self analysis and find out just how you are living up to the highest ideals of your position.

Are you making yourself miserable with the belief that you are "not understood?"

The most disagreeable women I have ever known were women who hugged this conviction to their hearts, and who had one or two morbidly sympathetic friends to bolster them up in the idea that "they were not understood."

One was a spinster with a step-mother.

When the stepmother married the father the girl was a child of ten, and five or six half-sisters and brothers grew up under the same roof. Very possibly the stepmother was in fault in the beginning; very likely she lacked the divine spirit of motherhood, so much talked about by women, but possessed by so few, and very likely the child sensed a difference in the attitude of the stepmother to her and to her own children.

But when I knew the stepdaughter she was a woman of thirty, old enough to reason and to govern herself and to find her right place in the hearts of those about her by the law of love—of giving and receiving—of sowing and reaping. They were all kindly disposed, all willing and anxious to make the first born in her father's household one of the family. Every overture, however, was met with the suffering air of one who felt herself misunderstood; every lack of an overture was magnified into a cruel neglect, and the entire household was made miserable and uncomfortable because the "misunderstood" one never forgot herself for one instant, or understood others sufficiently to endear herself to them.

If the stepmother or sister received a caller and "Misunderstood" was not invited to appear in the drawing room, she absented herself from meals and came forth with swollen eyes after. If she was asked for and met the callers, she conducted herself in the manner of an unwelcome intruder, and by some word, look or a too-marked silence left everyone with the impression that she was a most unhappy and misused being.

A young and beautiful girl in her own home, with her own mother, destroyed all comfort in the family by this same absurd obsession of being "misunderstood."

With every natural gift to make her a delight and a joy to her associates, she was unpopular and unloved, simply because she was self-centered, unadaptable and utterly selfish.

Selfishness does not consist in wanting others to do the disagreeable duties of life, or in wanting all the material benefits one's self. So, while this young girl performed her duties faithfully and was industrious and economical, yet her continual thought of herself as a misunderstood being and her utter lack of sympathy toward others made her life one of colossal selfishness.

When she entered a room where people were congregated her manner was one of silent, self-centered abstraction. She made no graceful inquiries regarding her friends, she showed no pleasant interest in their health or happiness and no sympathy in the troubles or sorrows of relatives, friends or neighbors. So engrossed was she in the consciousness of being "misunderstood" that she maintained a cold and distant demeanor to all save one or two well-meaning but mistaken friends, who harped upon the dissonant chord of the poor girl's being misunderstood, and so drove her farther and farther from life's harmony.

All that youth and beauty need to be understood, loved, appreciated and admired is SPONTANEOUS GOOD WILL AND GOOD CHEER. Let any human being of any age, indeed, forget his own narrow, selfish whims and send out thoughts and words of interest, sympathy and good will to others and interest, sympathy and good will shall return to him tenfold, with measure full and running over. A grandmother went thru all the stages of life—daughter, wife, mother and grandmother—with the conviction in her heart that she was "misunderstood."

Misunderstood by her parents, unappreciated by her husband; while "disobedience and ingratitude" were the words she applied to her children and grandchildren. Unpopular and

unloved, she was gone down the road of life and will pass into the Beyond, unconscious that her own selfish mind created the morbid conditions which have always environed her. It was her lack of UNDERSTANDING OTHERS, and her continual sorrow, self-centered views which caused her disappointment in life.

Always are there to be found trouble abettors and breeders, who, under the guise of sympathetic friends, will foster these unwholesome ideas in the minds of the "misunderstood."

Sometimes it is a sensitive and grouchy man who makes a family uncomfortable by his "misunderstood" attitude. A crotchety bachelor—uncle, a grandfather, or other relative—who bestows material favors (and remembers them continually, and thus turns the favor into a cruelty) makes a shadow at the feast in otherwise bright home circles. But men usually have larger views of life and are more occupied with matters which divert their minds from imaginary personal grievances.

Yet by a cold exterior, an irritable

habit, an unsympathetic manner, many a man is destroying the comfort of his home. Life is worth little, when all is considered, save the comfort, pleasure and peace we find in our homes. And achievements count for little in the world as we look back from the hills of middle age, unless we have GIVEN comfort, pleasure and peace to those with whom we have dwelt.

ARE YOU DOING THIS?

Take mental stock of yourself and answer your own soul. And then consider whether it is worth while to be irritable, petty, whimsical and crotchety, and to spoil the comfort of those about you and to call it "a sensitive nature—not understood." Understand yourself—and be ashamed, and start a new, wholesome life on broad, sensible lines. Sow what you desire to reap.

Cotton Receipts Show Gain

Up to Dec. 1, 7,280 bales of cotton have been shipped from Arlington, and it is certain that the receipts will reach the 10,000 bale mark. This is considerably above the average yield.



2571

Ladies' One-Piece Work Apron, Paris Pattern No. 2571. All Seams Allowed.

Plain or figured linen, any colored chambray, or gingham in plain, figured or checked design, may be used for this pretty little work apron. The model is a slight variation of the usual style of these garments, and is simplicity itself to make. The neck is cut out in square outline and two square pockets ornament the front. The apron is fitted by means of a long dart under each arm, the strap portions which fasten on the shoulders with buttons and button-holes are crossed in the back and hold the apron in position. The ruffle, of the material, which trims the lower edge, may be omitted if desired, and the apron will be found very convenient while doing any little amount of housework. A pretty combination is to make the apron of chambray in a dull blue shade, the ruffle being of blue-and-white checked gingham; or the apron may be of the checked linen, the ruffle being of plain linen, the pockets matching the ruffle. Khaki and brown Holland are also used for these work aprons, and are very serviceable, as they do not soil so quickly as those of other materials. The pattern is in 3 sizes—32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the apron requires 4 3/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 3 3/4 yards 36 inches wide. Price of pattern 10 cents. Address Pattern Department, Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

What is a good kind of material for children's wash dresses?—Patience P.

One of the most beautiful, practical and inexpensive wash goods is Simpson-Eddystone Prints. There are so many pretty patterns and the fabric is so substantial. It stands the frequent washing that children's dresses must have and it doesn't fade. Make them up simply. They are so pretty themselves that they do not need elaborate trimming. The Shepherd Checks are particularly good for children's dresses.

## The Secret of Castle Court

(Continued from Last Week.)

passed off without notice until the perpetrators had escaped from the vicinity of the crime. Drazov had been near with the motor, ready to take off his servant as soon as the deed was accomplished. Fenner's life had been saved in the first place by an inaccurate aim, and afterwards by his own promptitude in evading the second bullet.

The colonel's landlord was easily persuaded to turn a blind eye to the disfigurement on his front door. A new one replaced it. Fenner kept the square of wood in which the bullets were imbedded as a memento of the interesting occasion.

No one at the small dinner party on the night of the attack imagined how near one of the guests had been to the heart of the tragedy. Fenner, through his eventful career, had been brought face to face with death in his own person, and with regard to other scores of times. To say that Drazov's untimely end produced no effect would be to exaggerate the circumstances; it made him a trifle more staid, more reserved, quieter than usual, during those subsequent hours. Underneath was a current of gratitude and thankfulness for his escape.

Just before midnight, after his return to Endellion square, he wrote a line of warm thanks to Olga Vitali for the warning she had given him, justified by the attempt on his life made so soon afterwards. A diamond pendant of very considerable value, which followed his note a few days later, expressed Fenner's wishes for Olga's future happiness in a substantial fashion, and also his own gratitude.

### CHAPTER XXXIII.

Lord Dunsallon shook Fenner warmly by the hand. "I have to congratu-

late you," he said, "on the success of your mission, and upon your own safety. For a day or two we were all distinctly anxious about the latter, when we received your telegram, and then found that you had disappeared."

"The risk I ran," Fenner answered, "was not so great then as it was afterwards; or perhaps I should say that my enemies became exasperated subsequently into taking more violent measures."

Then Fenner went on to tell him of the adventure of the night before. He gave the narrative quietly, without any embroidery, after his habitual fashion, but the very baldness of the story made it the more dramatic. Lord Dunsallon drew in his breath sharply once or twice at the critical moments. He and Fenner were standing talking by the fireplace in the foreign minister's private room.

"Nothing of this has appeared in the papers this morning, as far as I have seen," Lord Dunsallon remarked.

"I believe not. Probably the evening journals will be full of it; any way, I think they will not get the right end of the stick any more than they did before. Fortunately for me I had slipped my revolver into his pocket before the policeman turned his attention in my direction. Otherwise I should have had to explain matters rather more fully."

"That is all for the best," Dunsallon replied. "The less publicity there is over the affair the better."

After a few more sentences had been exchanged about the most recent phase of the affair, the foreign minister reverted to the more immediate object of the interview.

"We all think you managed the matter with great discretion, Colonel Fenner, and added to your, already considerable, reputation. I knew at the time I had given you no easy task, when I set you to unravel those complicated threads in Ruabia, and to defeat the schemes of as wily a set of lackguards as the world contains."

"They very nearly had the best of me," Fenner replied; "just, too, when I thought everything was going strongly in my favor."

"I expect that was what threw you

off your guard for a moment," Dunsallon commented, shrewdly.

"Perhaps so," Fenner agreed. He did not think it was necessary to explain there was another reason for temporary preoccupation.

"Any way, 'all's well that ends well.' We propose to show our appreciation of the services rendered by enrolling your name, and those of your immediate subordinates, in the New Year list of honors. You will get the K. C. B. and a step in the service with local rank as major general; Mr. Mellin is to be made C. B., and Lieutenant Congleton C. V. O."

"I greatly appreciate your lordship's kindness," Fenner said, with obvious pleasure; he was thinking of Constance and her father. He knew the general would appreciate to the full the honor conferred on himself, and that Constance would be pleased for both their sakes.

"I saw Mellin yesterday," Lord Dunsallon remarked. "He called here on the chance of an interview. I did not tell him, by the bye, what I have told you about the recognition of your services, and the little he was able to do. I thought you should hear it first. It was rather funny, he came to urge me on quite another tack than the one which I should have expected him to advise."

"In what respect?" Fenner inquired, although he had a shrewd guess at the back of his mind.

"He wanted me to use our influence to get Prince Abela to change his mind about those mining concessions. He advocated the claims of the very people who were mixed up in the schemes you went to frustrate. Not Drazov, but Vitali."

"It is not so improbable, my lord, when you know that Mr. Mellin is engaged to be married to Count Vitali's daughter."

Dunsallon laughed. "So that is the reason of his advocacy. Well, I am afraid it is hardly sufficient to make us reverse our policy, even to satisfy his aspirations!"

"Did you tell him, my lord, that your decision was final?"

"Yes, pretty plainly."

"I am glad you decided without my

intervention. I owe the Countess Vitali a debt of gratitude for the warning she gave me about Colonel Drazov's intentions; I should be sorry, therefore, to have anything to do with thwarting her father at this juncture. At the same time, it would have given a very wrong impression of the British policy had you seen fit to change your views. The men to whom Abela will give the concession intend to work the mines themselves. Of course, floating the company to finance the affair, but still retaining the management; they are engineers and practical men, Count Vitali and Drazov merely meant to make money; they intended to inflate the shares, and then clear out, when they had made a handsome fortune from people less well informed than themselves. It will be a considerable period before any money is legitimately made out of these mines, altho, eventually, they are likely to be among the richest in the world. If Prince Abela is well advised he will continue his present policy, and one day Ruabia will take its place as a country possessing great natural wealth with its usual corollary—stability."

"Thank you, Colonel Fenner, I am very much obliged for all this information. Later on in the year I should like you to go out again to Ruabia and report to me about the progress of affairs."

Fenner could not help being gratified by this further proof of the great man's confidence.

"I should like to go again very much by and bye"—with a stress on the last words.

"You naturally want a little rest after all you have gone thru," Lord Dunsallon agreed. "I can promise you neither the war office nor ourselves will press you into service for some months to come."

Fenner smiled. "I have just bought Castle Court, the house where I was imprisoned."

Dunsallon stared at him in astonishment. "Rather odd that you should form an attachment to that place of all others."

"It's a fine old house, just the sort I like; besides, I am about to marry a lady who lives close to it, at Skyrnes."

"I am very glad to hear this. 'Skyrnes?' I have heard the name before. I rather fancy an old friend of mine, who, by the bye, I have not seen during recent years, lives there—General De Lamere."

"Miss De Lamere is the lady I am going to marry!"

"Capital! He has been a fine soldier in his time. I like to see a soldier marry a soldier's daughter. Please convey my warm congratulations to the lady and her father."

"They are in town, staying at the Minster hotel."

"Oh! then Lady Dunsallon and I will do ourselves the pleasure of calling upon them. I should like to see the general again. My Uncle Blankston was in the same regiment, and a great pal of the general's. Blankston was always very good to me when I was a young fellow. I met De Lamere at his house in Grosvenor Gardens a good many times."

"I am sure the general would be very gratified by a call. At present they know nothing of the attempt last night. I shall tell Miss De Lamere eventually."

"Quite right. I should not have referred to it."

The two men shook hands; as they did so Dunsallon remarked: "I think your fiancée is a lucky young woman, Fenner."

"Oh!" the colonel exclaimed, in real surprise.

"Yes, very lucky. There are not many men so straight and capable as you are."

"I should have thought they were plentiful enough," Fenner said; then he added: "When you see Miss De Lamere, my lord, you will realize how fortunate I am."

"That is as it should be," Dunsallon commented.

### CHAPTER XXXIV

A week after the interview recorded in the last chapter the general and his daughter returned to Dorsetshire. Fenner had promised to spend the holidays with them, but was not able to get out of town until Christmas eve. By that time the affair of the disposal of ordnance stores had been thoroly thrashed out, and drastic punishment afforded to the offenders. The colonel had also been busy with the contractors getting Castle Court put into the best state of repair, with as much expedition as possible. A large number of workmen had been turned on to the place with excellent results. Much speculation had been indulged in by the few residents of the district as to the new owner of the house. The property, with the adjoining shooting estate, was reported sold, but no particulars had transpired. General De Lamere was particularly interested,

**\$25 Springfield Rifle for .. \$2.95**

We Purchased About 200 Springfield Rifles from the

**U. S. Government War Department**

and now offer them for sale at a

**TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE**

Every Rifle made under the supervision of the U. S. Government Inspectors, and every Rifle guaranteed to be

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The Springfield Rifle is a marvel of accuracy. Ask any soldier or militiaman and he will tell you so. Every Rifle has a long range adjustable sight and a wind gauge and is equipped with bayonet and cleaning rod. These Rifles shoot a 45-70 caliber cartridge.

**JUST THE THING FOR BIG GAME**

With a Springfield Rifle you can bring down a deer at 300 yards if you get a good view of him. The accuracy of the sight and wind gauge makes it possible to draw a bead as fine as a hair. No better shooting gun was ever made than the old reliable Springfield Rifle.

**CAN BE USED AS A SHOTGUN**

You can load the empty cartridges with shot of any size and use the gun for birds and small game. It shoots just as straight and hard, proportionately, as when ball cartridges are used. It shoots regulation 45 caliber scattered shot shells.

**Why We Can Make This Unheard-of Offer**

For a lump sum, we bought from the U. S. War Department, about 200 Springfield Rifles which were stored in the various U. S. Government arsenals and ammunition warehouses thruout the country. We now own 200, all perfect new guns. We must dispose of them at once. It is your chance of a lifetime to get one of these wonderful guns for a mere fraction of its Government cost—for only \$2.95.

It's to your advantage to grasp this opportunity without delay. Remember, every gun is in perfect working order, we guarantee them in every particular; well oiled, and all metal parts bright and free from rust. Your money will be promptly returned if you are dissatisfied with your bargain.

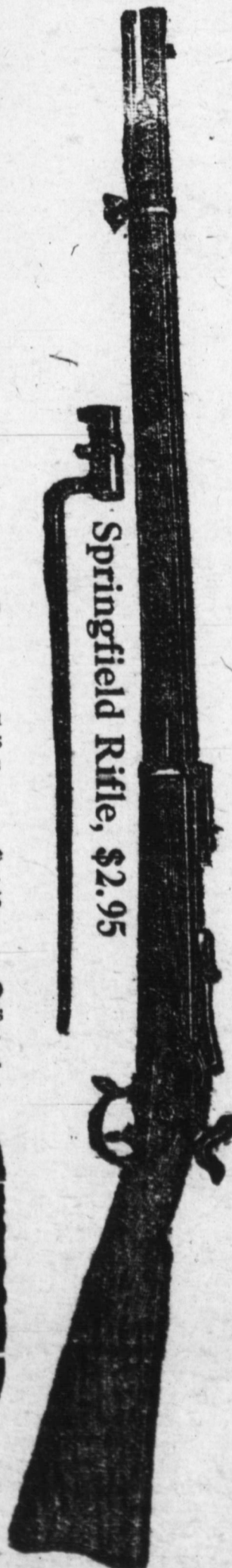
Send us \$2.95, post office or express money order, and we will at once send you by express one of these wonderful rifles—if more than one is desired, send \$2.95 for each.

**AMMUNITION**—45-70 Caliber Cartridges, packed 20 in a box, will be sent on receipt of 40 cents. Ammunition at this price will be sold only to purchasers of these Springfield Rifles.

**H. C. Stripling**

**THE PRICE IS THE THING.**

FORT WORTH, TEXAS



These Guns Make Excellent CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

as it would make all the difference in the world if he had a pleasant neighbor.

When Fenner arrived at Skyrnes he came with the key of the great gates of Castle Court in his pocket. He was looking forward to paying his first visit there under the changed conditions.

Constance drove over to meet him, and on the way home referred to what had happened at Castle Court, not for the first time; she had mentioned it more than once in her letters. Fenner expressed his interest, listened to what she had to say, and imparted no information in return.

On the following morning he and she rode to an early service at the parish church, some three miles distant from Skyrnes, standing in a small hamlet. On their return they found the general ready for breakfast. It was a crisp morning, frosty and cold, but with glowing sunshine, which made all the crystals of the ice fragments gleam like burnished silver. There was no snow at present, but the suggestion of it in the air would probably be fulfilled before night.

General De Lamere announced his intention of driving over for Martins at 11. The colonel suggested a walk to Constance.

"I should like it above all things," she said.

Fenner turned his steps toward Castle Court, passing in the road the place where Mellin fell into Drazov's trap and smashed his car.

"It is curious," Fenner remarked, "that Drazov should have ended his life as Mellin might have done, that night when I lay a prisoner so close by; this was a worse place for an accident one would have thought than the corner of Endellion square."

Constance laid her hand on his arm. He turned and looked at her.

"I am very happy, and very thankful," she said.

He smiled into her eyes: "A prospect?"

"Oh! just everything. To think that I have you safe and sound; that I realize your love for me and my love for you."

"You were slow to learn your lesson."

"Not slow. Did anyone ever learn it so quickly?"

"Well, reluctant."

"Not exactly that; doubtful of myself; doubtful whether there could be love twice over; and if not, which was the true feeling." She laughed; when she did so Constance's whole face lit up. "It is funny," she said, "that Olga Vitali, of all people, should have started that doubt, or, at any rate, emphasized it."

"She seems satisfied that she has made the right choice now, any way."

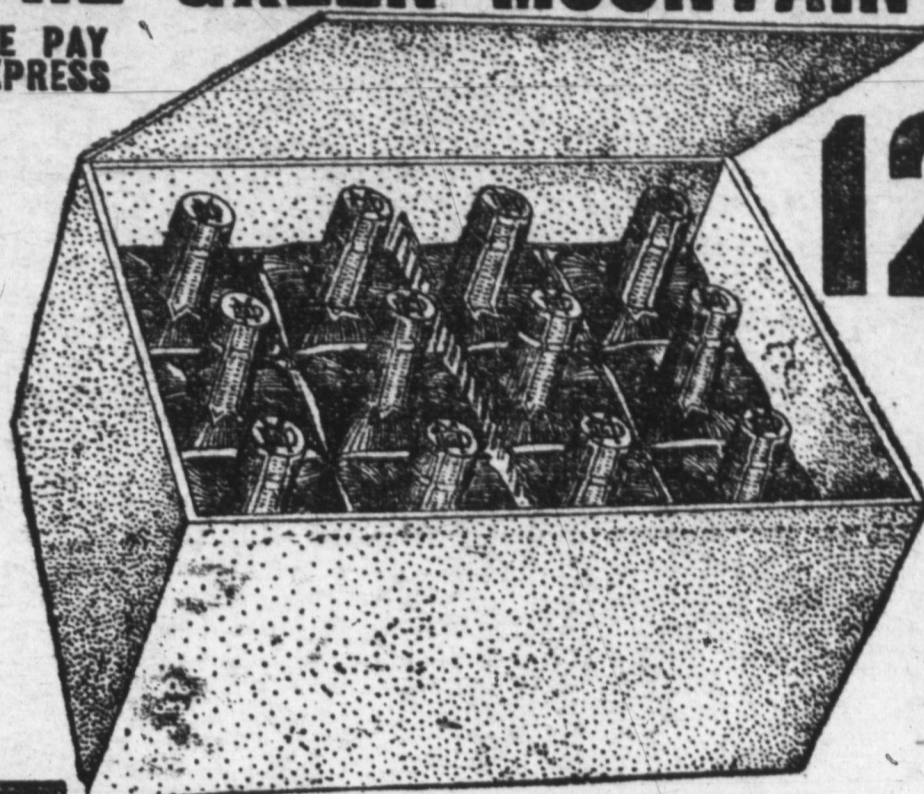
"She was even more satisfied on board the Carlisle," Constance answered; "only then you were the man."

"Imagination goes such a long way in these things."

"No, I hope not."

# THE GREEN MOUNTAIN ANTI-TRUST DISTILLERY

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They came to the great gates of Castle Court. No workmen were there, of course, that morning; the place was locked, as it had been when Constance and her father drove past that first evening, when there was a light in the keep.

"I feel awfully curious to go inside," she said.

"Your curiosity shall be satisfied," he answered.

So saying, he produced the key, fitted it into the lock, and, to her intense astonishment, flung the gate back.

"What is the meaning of this?" she cried.

"You had better go in," he replied. Constance did as she was told.

Within the yard were all the indications of the improvements which were being carried out: barrels of cement, boards lying about, ladders, etc.

They passed across the court yard into the basement. Here, on either hand, were the kitchens, servants' hall, and offices; before them was a long passage.

Fenner put his arm round Constance and kissed her warmly. She had begun to have an inkling of the truth.

"Welcome," he said, "to the future mistress of Castle Court!"

"You don't mean that you are the owner, Frank?"

"Yes, I bought it—for you and me."

"I am so glad. Fancy your thinking about it, and being able to carry it out."

"I should like always to think just what you wished, my darling."

The next two hours they explored the court thoroughly, arranging, planning. How many memories were suggested by the

keep; then there was the place where Fenner had stood in the stone hall, with the Arab advancing toward him, when Constance and her companions first appeared upon the scene!

They went out, thru the same exit as on that other occasion, on the stone terrace overlooking the bay. The sun was shining gloriously, the tide was nearly full, phosphorescent, breaking with white foam at their feet. It was a beautiful scene for a Christmas morning. There they lingered until it was time to return to Skyrnes.

The general met them in the drive. Constance was all eagerness to impart the news to her father.

"I have found out who our new neighbor is," she said.

"Someone we shall like; I can see it in your face."

"I like him very much"—with a stress on the second word. "Let me introduce him. Colonel Frank Fenner—General De Lamere."

"You don't mean it?" the general exclaimed.

"It is all quite true, sir. I am so glad you are both satisfied."

"Satisfied!" Constance put in; "delighted is the better word, isn't it, father?"

"I bought the Foxton acres as well," Frank Fenner remarked. "Messrs. Harper assured me that they were a bargain, and that I should find the shooting first class."

"I don't know about the bargain. I couldn't tell that unless I knew what you gave for them; but if they are well looked after the land is as good as any about here, and game plentiful. I fancy the last tenant never went out

with a gun or even shot a rabbit."

"He preferred shooting me by proxy," Fenner laughed.

Constance had told her father the story of the Endellion square outrage.

"We shall be able to drink to the new owner of Castle Court tonight," the general said, as they walked up the steps.

"And I to its mistress," Fenner replied.

When Fenner said good night to Constance he whispered: "I never knew how happy Christmas day could be before."

"The first of many, I hope," she answered—"together."

(The End.)

#### Work to Begin on New Railroad

BALLINGER, Texas, Dec. 12.—Morgan Jones, of Fort Worth was here this afternoon and citizens of this city closed the contract with him for the construction of the Abilene & Southern railroad from Abilene to this place. Under the terms of the contract work is to begin at this end of the line within forty days.

#### Within Forty Days

GRAHAM, Texas, Dec. 12.—It is conservatively estimated that \$1,500,000 worth of cotton will be marketed in Graham this season, more than half of this sum having been already paid out for the staple, and picking in some localities has hardly begun. Cotton is rolling in steadily every day and some fifteen regular buyers are kept constantly on the jump.

# Making Good Makes Friends

There is no way of making *lasting* friends like "Making Good"; and Dr. Pierce's medicines well exemplify this, and their friends, after more than two decades of popularity are numbered by the hundreds of thousands. They have "made good" and they have *not* made drunkards. A good, honest square-deal medicine of known composition is

## Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It still enjoys an immense sale, while most of the preparations that came into prominence in the earlier period of its popularity have "gone by the board" and are never more heard of. There must be some reason for this long-time popularity and that is to be found in its superior merits. When once given a fair trial for weak stomach, or for liver and blood affections, its superior curative qualities are soon manifest; hence it has survived and grown in popular favor, while scores of less meritorious articles have suddenly flashed into favor for a brief period and then been as soon forgotten.

*For a torpid liver with its attendant indigestion, dyspepsia, headache, perhaps dizziness, foul breath, nasty coated tongue, with bitter taste, loss of appetite, with distress after eating, nervousness and debility, nothing is as good as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.*

It's an honest, square-deal medicine with all its ingredients printed on bottle-wrapper—no secret, no hocus-pocus humbug, therefore *don't* accept a substitute that the dealer may make a little bigger profit. *Insist* on your right to have what you call for. *Don't* buy

## Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Expecting it to prove a "cure-all." It is only advised for woman's *special* ailments.

*It makes weak women strong, sick women well. Less advertised than some preparations sold for like purposes, its sterling curative virtues still maintain its position in the front ranks, where it stood over two decades ago.*

As an invigorating tonic and strengthening nervine it is unequaled. It won't satisfy those who want "booze," for there is not a drop of alcohol in it.

*Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, the original Little Liver Pills, although the first pill of their kind in the market, still lead, and when once tried are ever afterwards in favor. Easy to take as candy. They regulate and invigorate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.*



## Alfalfa Hard On Soil, But It Pays

Takes Out Many Valuable Ingredients  
But Pays Back in Cash—Ideal  
Stock and Poultry Feed

This plant requires a well drained soil and will not grow when subject to flood water that stands for any length of time. It is likewise easily killed by running water when the water carries much sediment and is quickly destroyed by back water.

Alfalfa will not thrive on acid soils. This fact has been well demonstrated. Acidity of the soil may be corrected by the application of lime in quantities to be determined by the nature of each case. From one-half to a ton of lime per acre may be required, according to the nature of the soil.

It has often been claimed that alfalfa would not do well where the subsoil is stiff clay or only slightly pervious to water. Experience shows that even here alfalfa will thrive and the roots have been found penetrating the heaviest of clays where but two or three inches of soil are overlying.

Concerning the soils suitable for alfalfa, Professor W. C. Welborn says: "Alfalfa has not succeeded generally in the southern states except on the black waxy lands rich in lime, and on the arid and semi-arid lands of all classes under irrigation. These latter soils, having never been subjected to the leaching action of heavy rains, are rich in all the elements of plant food, and especially rich in lime. Much land in west Texas is rich enough to grow alfalfa, but it is too drouthy for a non-cultivated crop that must occupy the land all the year. Great areas of rich land now growing cotton, kaffir corn and milo maize successfully have proved too drouthy for alfalfa. Disc-

ing alfalfa after each cutting may serve to save moisture sufficient for alfalfa just as cultivating the other crops enables them to yield bountifully on a twenty-inch rainfall.

"Alfalfa has well-nigh completely failed on all ordinary sandy, clayey and loamy soils of the gulf states, so that not an acre of good alfalfa can be found in all those vast regions so far as the writer has seen.

"On account of the heavy losses so frequently suffered by people all over the country in attempting to grow this valuable plant, it is distinctly recommended that only experimental sowings be made outside of the districts that have their adaptability to alfalfa proved."

Alfalfa is a very heavy feeder. According to analyses made by Dr. Harrington of the Texas station, and of others it may be said that dry alfalfa hay contains approximately 2 1-2 per cent of nitrogen, potash and lime, and 1-2 per cent of phosphoric acid. That hay, which is a good crop, will remove is, an acre yielding four tons of hay, which is a good crop, will remove 200 pounds each of the first named ingredients, and 40 pounds of phosphoric acid. At the nitrogen may be supplied from the air, we need not concern ourselves about the supply of that element, but any crop drawing so heavily on lime, potash and phosphoric acid, is likely to be very exhaustive, and these ingredients may need to be supplied on any soil not rich in them. On the other hand, the plant usually benefits soils of all kinds, provided the potash, phosphoric acid, and lime are renewed. In nearly all soils, alfalfa develops a plentiful supply of nodules on its roots. These are formed by the activities of certain bacteria which have the power of fixing the free nitrogen of the air in such form as to become available to the plant.

The greater part of this nitrogen to become available to the plant, alfalfa, points to the same conclusion. The greater part of this nitrogen is found in the upper parts of the plant, it is

true, and hence when these are constantly removed as hay, the nitrogen will also be removed. The roots contain considerable quantities, however, and hence alfalfa land will be enriched in nitrogen.

In addition to this, the roots of the alfalfa plant descend in many cases to enormous depths into the sub-soil. On this account they are able to procure food materials from strata not touched by the roots of other plants. Furthermore, if the sub-soil is of a tough, or clayey structure, impervious to the roots of the ordinary forage plant, the alfalfa roots will mostly find little difficulty in penetrating it after they have once obtained a foothold. By degrees the stiff soil becomes honey-combed by these rootlets, many of which in time will die, thus leaving channels thru which air and water may reach to greater depths, besides adding humus to aid further in the decomposed out of what was once hard composition of the sub-soil. Gradually porous and loose sub-soil will be clay.

### Water

Whatever the nature of the soil, suitable drainage, natural or artificial, is of first importance for successful growing of alfalfa. The plant will endure standing water but poorly. Hence the land should be smooth and contain no depressions where water may collect and stand. Otherwise the field will be spotted by the death of the alfalfa in these depressions. On the other hand, if the sub-soil water lies too near the surface, the effects are bad.

### Preparation of the Land

The young alfalfa plant is exceedingly tender, and easily injured by adverse conditions, such as cold, too much moisture, and weeds and grass, especially the latter. For this reason great care must be exercised in the preparation of the seed bed. Many growers recommend beginning the preparation of the land early in the summer, when the seed is to be sown

in the fall, in order to get rid of weeds and save moisture. Frequent discing or harrowing will thus mellow the soil and what is of far greater importance for the young plants, will keep down the weeds, the greatest enemy of young alfalfa. The seed may be sown after any crop, such as wheat, oats, corn, etc., provided the land is free of weeds and not too dry.

Many of the soils of Texas which are adapted to alfalfa do not need manuring, but on most, a dressing of well rotted stable manure will be of assistance. Commercial fertilizers, especially those rich in phosphates, may be added to the manure and the mixture should be plowed under while preparing the land. There is, however, great danger of introducing weed pests into the alfalfa by the use of manure, especially of certain kinds of grasses, such as crab grass and Johnson grass. The former is especially injurious to the young alfalfa plant, quickly killing it out.

### Time of Sowing Seed

The time of seeding depends greatly upon the latitude of the locality. In the south, however, there are other conditions which determine the question very largely. The seed should not be sown at a time when the young plants would be liable to frost and ought to be sown when most weed seeds are dormant, and when the moisture conditions are favorable. These conditions are best found during the early fall months. The seedlings will then be large enough to withstand considerable cold weather and will make such growth during the winter as to be able to hold their own against the weeds the following spring.

### Sowing the Seed

Seed may be sown broadcast or in drills. The first is the usual method tho the latter may be preferred in dry climates where less seed is required. The seed bed should not be too light. Preferably one or two rains should be allowed to compact the soil or else it might be lightly rolled before or after seeding. From 12 to 30 pounds of seed, and even more, per acre are sown, according to the nature of the soil and quality of the seed. If all the seed germinate and live, the lowest figure would be greatly too large a quantity, since the seed are small and a pound contains an enormous number, about 250,000.

### The Seed

Alfalfa seed, when fresh and in good condition, is of a bright olive green color, and in form varies from a smooth kidney-shape to a short triangle, with many intermediate forms. The seed has no odor, yet buyers should invariably test it by smelling, since any peculiar odor would indicate the presence of other seed or musty or mouldy conditions. Sweet clover is often found in alfalfa seed and can be detected even when in small quantity by its odor. Large numbers of brown seed in the sample indicate that the seed is old, or else that the olive color was lost during curing. It is wrong to state that all brown seeds are dead. We have found that in alfalfa seeds as old as six years and quite brown, many will germinate, tho by no means so readily and vigorously as the fresh. Headden states that his results from six year old seeds show unquestionably that the age of the seed up to six years has nothing to do with the vitality. We cannot agree with him in this. A sample of seed was examined Feb. 10, 1905, in which there were by weight 29 per cent of brown and shrivelled seed. The exact age of the seed was not known at that time, but was certainly at least two years, since the seed was obtained from a party who had already had it one year.

Of two hundred of these brown and shrivelled seed, practically none germinated after ten days' test when kept moist in an incubator at 77 degrees F. The plump seed of this sample sprouted as follows: First 100, end of fourth day, 56; end of seventh day, 23; total, 81. Second 100, end of fourth day, 63; end of seventh day, 16; total, 79; which gives a naverage of 80 per cent for the two samples. A test of another sample of the same kind on Oct. 23, 1905, gave the following:

Olive seed—First 100, total germinating at end of one week 70; second, 100, total germinating at end of one week 75. Average 72.

Brown Seed—First, total germinating at end of one week 17; second, 100, total germinating at end of one week 12. Average 14.

Test of 200 seeds counted from entire sample gave an average of 78.5 under the same conditions and at the same time. After one week, the moist seeds remaining were so foul with dif-ferent moulds that none sprouted. The age of this sample was unknown, but about 50 per cent were brown.

### Purity of the Seed

Much of the seed sold in Texas is



# WHAT JOY THEY BRING TO EVERY HOME

as with joyous hearts and smiling faces they romp and play—when in health—and how conducive to health the games in which they indulge, the outdoor life they enjoy, the cleanly, regular habits they should be taught to form and the wholesome diet of which they should partake. How tenderly their health should be preserved, not by constant medication, but by careful avoidance of every medicine of an injurious or objectionable nature, and if at any time a remedial agent is required, to assist nature, only those of known excellence should be used; remedies which are pure and wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, like the pleasant laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna has come into general favor in many millions of well informed families, whose estimate of its quality and excellence is based upon personal knowledge and use.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna has also met with the approval of physicians generally, because they know it is wholesome, simple and gentle in its action. We inform all reputable physicians as to the medicinal principles of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, obtained by an original method, from certain plants known to them to act most beneficially, and presented in an agreeable syrup in which the wholesome Californian blue figs are used to promote the pleasant taste; therefore it is not a secret remedy, and hence we are free to refer to all well informed physicians, who do not approve of patent medicines and never favor indiscriminate self-medication.

Please to remember and teach your children also that the genuine Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna always has the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package and that it is for sale in bottles of one size only. If any dealer offers any other than the regular Fifty cent size, or having printed thereon the name of any other company, do not accept it. If you fail to get the genuine you will not get its beneficial effects. Every family should always have a bottle on hand, as it is equally beneficial for the parents and the children, whenever a laxative remedy is required.

highly impure containing large quantities of foreign seeds, which in many cases are of exceedingly noxious character. This is especially true of imported seeds notably those from Germany and France. These seeds often contain a high percentage of dead broken and immature seeds. As has been stated fresh and pure alfalfa seed is of a light olive-green color and plump, rounded-form. A brown color may be due either to dead seed or to discoloration due to over-ripe condition or to exposure to sunlight. In these cases the seed is often quite as germinable as that of standard color. Seed that is both brown and shriveled should invariably be refused, as it is always dead or of low vitality. There is quite often a large amount of chaff, broken stems and crushed seeds present; a condition which indicates carelessness in cleaning. Old seed is also often badly weevil eaten, and therefore worthless. This condition may be easily detected since the seed cling together in the weblike masses. The weed seeds are frequently so abundant that if no alfalfa were to sprout at all a very good stand of weeds alone would be procured from the sowing. For example, one sample was found to contain more than 5000 weed seeds to the pound, which would give over 100,000 to the acre. If these should happen to be of a troublesome kind, such as curled dock or plantain, the chances of the young alfalfa outgrowing the weeds would be quite small. Quite frequently also seeds of a still more noxious quality are found. We have seen seeds of the Russian thistle, Johnson grass, star thistle, and dodder in many specimens. All of these are exceedingly undesirable additions to the weed pests already too numerous in our fields.

During the last five or six years several of our states and Canada have passed laws controlling the seed trade and putting a ban on certain weeds. In Canada there are about thirty of these listed. Nearly all of the thirty appear frequently in seeds of this state. It is possible, however, to obtain seeds that are perfectly free from wild seeds of all kinds, and samples of such have been sent us from several dealers. As a rule, we have found the irrigated seeds of Utah and the Northwest to be quite pure.

**Johnson Grass**—The seeds of this grass which is known only too well in this state frequently find their way into alfalfa and are often difficult to detect, owing to their being hulled by the machine that threshes the alfalfa. Almost everyone is familiar with the appearance of Johnson grass seed as it usually appears enclosed in a reddish or black chaff or hull. This hull is lost in passing thru the machine and the grain appears in a condition in which it would never be recognized by one unacquainted with it. The seed is about 1-12 inch long, and one-half as wide pointed slightly at each end, and reddish in color, strongly resembling a diminutive sorghum seed.

**Dodder**—There are several forms of the dodder or love vine attacking alfalfa and clover. The seeds are very small and round, or slightly angular, scarcely a twentieth of an inch in diameter, of a gray or straw color, and resemble small grains of sand, for which they are often mistaken. Sometimes they appear enclosed in the remains of the pod, when they resemble small pieces of broken stems or leaves. Dodder seeds may be readily detected in a sample of alfalfa or clover without the aid of a hand glass and should invariably be sought for in purchasing alfalfa seed. Place a sample on a sheet of white paper and spread evenly. Then tilt the paper just so the alfalfa will not roll too freely. If upon gentle shaking, small seeds of above description fall down they are quite likely to be dodder and the sample should be rejected at any price. Too great care cannot be taken that alfalfa seed does not contain any of these seeds since loss will certainly occur if the plant once gets a start in the field.

**Rib grass, buckhorn, or plantain**—The seeds of several species of this plant are the most frequent impurities of alfalfa seed. They occur frequently in great quantity, but can be easily detected. They are almost always red, or red-brown, about 1-10 inch long, and have a groove along one side which gives them the appearance of a tiny boat. True rib grass is a perennial, grows readily in this latitude, and produces an enormous number of seed. Being a perennial, it will not be killed by the mower, and it often quickly takes a field and kills the alfalfa.

**Dock and sorrel**—Seeds of these plants are also common in alfalfa. The plants are usually perennials and are quite as troublesome as rib grass. The seeds are red, brown or black and are triangular in outline, which renders them easy to detect. They are most frequently found in European seed.

**Russian Thistle**—This is one of the

most pernicious weeds to be found in the Western states. So rapidly does it spread and so difficult is its eradication, that much time and labor have been spent in working out methods of attacking it. In some localities, chiefly in the Northwest, it has been necessary to call for assistance from the state to aid the farmers who have suffered from this pest.

The weed may be readily recognized by its rounded, bushy shape, and by the long and slender leaves which, later in the summer, fall off and give place to short clusters of prickly-pointed ones. The leaves and outer branches are usually bright red at maturity and the stems are frequently striped with lines of red. The flowers are somewhat small, pinkish in color, and are placed close to the stem, at the base of the leaves. The flowers are replaced by a top-shaped pod or capsule, which is often tipped by two slender curving horns. Within this pod is a seed. The greenish embryo can be seen to coil several times spirally in the seed.

**Wild Carrot**—This is a pest very common in Europe, the seeds of which occur very regularly in imported alfalfa. It has gained a foothold in many alfalfa fields in Texas and appears sometimes in the Texas raised seeds. If not carefully watched, it will soon become an noxious pest. The seeds are small, oval in outline about 1-12 inch long, and 3-4 as wide, flattened on one side, convex on the other with four ribs on the convex side which bear a row of short white bristles. The plant is a biennial, tall, stout, and much branched.

**Charlock or White Mustard**—This most pernicious weed has appeared of late in alfalfa fields in very many parts of the state. It has evidently been introduced in alfalfa seed, chiefly that from European sources. The weed is easily recognized by its close resemblance to mustard. Charlock has a very rank growth, even on the poorer soils reaching a height of two or three feet. It has a profusion of small yellow flowers, resembling those of turnips, or mustard, and produces seed in enormous quantities. The seed are almost indistinguishable from those of cabbage. They are small, dark brown and nearly or quite spherical in shape. Alfalfa seed which contains anything looking like cabbage or turnip seed should be promptly rejected.

#### Analysis of Seeds for 1906-07

The station has examined a large number of samples of alfalfa seed during the past season, but the growers and prospective sowers of alfalfa have not taken the interest in the inspection of seeds that the matter deserves. As a rule, however, the larger seedsmen of the state have co-operated fully with the station and have endeavored to insure pure seed to the farmer.

During the present season, as well as for some years past, a very prominent alfalfa grower of Texas has sold a line of very inferior alfalfa seeds which are mostly imported and a large proportion of which are unsalable in Germany, Canada, and in those states of the union that have adopted seed laws. We have lately examined six samples of these seeds and find all but one to be of very low grade. Some of them contain dodder seeds in such quantities that no clover or alfalfa could possibly grow on land planted with these seeds.

After deducting the above impurities, 35 per cent of this seed were dead. This and the foregoing were by far the most miserable samples of alfalfa seed that have passed our inspection during the last four years word. The last was offered at \$4 a hundredweight wholesale. A hundred pounds contains enough dodder seed to infest every alfalfa field in Texas. These two samples are in reality nothing better than screenings.

Six samples, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6, are of such miserably low grade and contain such pernicious weed seeds and in such large amounts, that only the most ignorant farmer could be induced to buy them at any price. It is absolutely impossible for the seller to be ignorant of the pernicious character of these seeds and only depraved standards of business integrity would allow their sale. The presence of such seeds on the markets of the state emphasizes the necessity for state control of the sale of agricultural seeds.

#### Inoculation of the Seed

As has been pointed out in the section treating of the benefits which soils derive from alfalfa, the nodules which appear on the roots of legumes, including alfalfa, contain enormous numbers of certain bacteria which have the power to fix atmospheric nitrogen and supply of nitrogen in the soil available to the plant. Without going into details of this process, it is to be noted that this is one of the most important changes occurring in the soil. The supply of nitrogen in the soil available

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to plants is constantly being depleted by leaching, denitrification, demands of vegetation and perhaps other means during the ordinary processes of nature. The bacteria above mentioned (and some others), are sole natural means of counter-balancing this constant depletion. For thousands of years acute observers have noted that leguminous plants made soils richer instead of poorer, without knowing why. We now understand the process in large part and because it is a natural means and entails no great expense, the enrichment of the soil in available nitrogen by means of the activities of these bacteria has attracted the attention of an army of investigators in the field of agricultural biology. When the full importance of these processes dawned upon the minds of these investigators, it was at once seen that the artificial production and cultivation of these organisms, and their transfer to soils in which they were naturally deficient, or inactive, would be of incalculable advantage. Many efforts have been made during the last two or three decades to introduce artificially plentiful supplies of these active little workers upon the roots of the various legumes used in agriculture. Tho the fundamental principles underlying these attempts at artificial inoculation of legumes are undoubtedly correct, their application has not yet proved entirely successful. Much sensational matter has appeared of late in the press and popular magazines concerning artificial inoculation. Farmers have been led to believe that the dawn of the millennium of laborless agriculture has broken. It is true that in many cases, highly satisfactory results have apparently been obtained from the use of some form or other of these "patent" media. These results have been so irregular and so complicated by uncertain and incorrect methods of procedure and non-scientific modes of observation, as to render them of doubtful authority. It has been proven, however, that artificial inoculation may be obtained, where needful, by means of soils known to contain the bacteria from having grown successful crops of alfalfa or other legumes. It will be observed, however, that this method is artificial only in so far as the transfer of the infected soil from one field to another is concerned. Infected soils thus strewn lightly over those deficient in the requisite bacteria, will, if other conditions are correct, supply the missing organisms. We believe, however, that if the soil is already in good condition, physically and chemically, for the growth of alfalfa, the bacteria will make their appearance, in time, just as those which cause the souring of milk cannot be kept out of this fluid when it is placed under proper conditions. The Texas experiment station has shown that young alfalfa presented an abundant supply of nodules in land never before sown to that crop, or any other cultivated legume, on plats which had received a liberal supply of barn yard manure, whereas adjacent plats treated with "cultures" contained but few or none at all. This may have been due to the bur clover growing abundantly here. This plant is closely related to alfalfa, and the bacteria from it would most likely be in the manure.

#### Treatment of Young Alfalfa

We have repeatedly pointed out the fact that young alfalfa is very liable to injury from untoward conditions when young. Weeds constitute the worst trouble. These should be rigidly kept down by clipping with a cutter

bar, raised about four inches. If clipped too closely the young alfalfa plant will be injured. Under the best conditions, where the seed has been sown in the fall, light crops of hay may be obtained during the following summer. The last cutting must be early enough to let the crop go into the winter in a strong and healthy condition. Otherwise it might not endure the cold. Pasturing during the first year is not to be recommended, since, if practiced, the crop may be grazed too close and will be trampled into the ground.

Alfalfa should receive a thoro discing at least every spring, and some growers recommend discing after each cutting. The discs should be set straight enough so as not to cut off the crowns. A kind of roller set with harrow-like teeth is now frequently used for cultivation and is highly recommended by some growers. Harrowing or discing is not only beneficial to the alfalfa, but keeps down the weeds in large measure. Spotting of the field caused by dying out in places may be remedied by reseeding such places, and the seed should be thoro harrowed in.

#### Pasturing

Many good stands of alfalfa have been ruined by over pasturage, especially with hogs and sheep; the latter animals, if in too large numbers, bite the plants too close to the crown and in wet seasons trample them into the mud. All kinds of stock do well on alfalfa, tho cattle and sheep are often subjected to bloating. Some growers hold that this is due to pasturing while the alfalfa is wet, while others claim there is no connection between bloating and wet alfalfa. There is no better stock feed than the partially wilted hay. From fifteen to twenty-five pigs can be pastured per acre on good stands of alfalfa. Alfalfa cannot be used to the best advantage without feeding with a ration of grain. Pasturing by rotation is strongly advocated by many growers. By having several fields, the stock can be moved from one to another, thus allowing the alfalfa to recover. Intermittent feeding of green hay and pasturage also has many advocates.

Work animals will keep in condition when fed solely on alfalfa, tho sometimes becoming overfed. Occasionally also, horses get "off their feed" when suddenly changed to an alfalfa diet, but usually they readily learn to eat it greedily. One disadvantage arises from the lax condition of the droppings. This makes cleaning of stables as well as of animals somewhat difficult, tho producing no other ill effect. A more rational feed, however, would appear to be one in which corn or other grain is given, since a part of the high protein content of alfalfa is lost when alfalfa is fed alone. A suggestion for those parts of the state where milo maize and Kaffir corn are more easily grown would be a ration of these with alfalfa.

Alfalfa can be used for dairy stock without other ration. In California it has been found that feeding a small ration of grain to cows gave a larger yield of milk, but not sufficiently so to balance the cost of the grain. When alfalfa is high in price as in Texas, it would be cheaper to feed some grain. Poultry of all kinds thrive on green alfalfa.

#### Making the Hay

The treatment of alfalfa for hay is practically the same as that of the grasses. It is cut when the field is about one-tenth in bloom, or as some growers put it, when the field is just

coming into bloom. At this time the percentage of food materials in the plant is high, rapidly decreasing with ensuing age. From one to one and one-half tons of hay are usually secured at the first cutting of the season from a good stand of mature alfalfa. The quantity is usually smaller at each succeeding cutting of the year. The number of possible cuttings varies with the latitude, climate and other conditions. From three to six cuttings per year may be secured, the latter number not being unusual in regions of the south where the plant flourishes. Cuttings are made as early as April 15, in some parts of Texas. The plant is cut with a mower, preferably as early in the morning as possible, in order that drying and curing may quickly be secured. In regions where danger from wetting from rain or dew is great, only so much as can be certainly cured should be cut at one time, since the hay does not endure wetting. The hay is allowed to dry in the swath without further attention or may be tossed by some form of hay tedder. If rain or dew threatens, it is thrown into windrows, or better, into tall, steep cocks, since the hay does not shed water as readily as grasses. When the danger is past, these should be opened out and thoroughly aired, in order to prevent sweating and heating. In the dryer regions, the hay is taken directly from the windrow or swath and is often stacked in the field. When this is done, the stacks should also be as high and steep as possible and if destined to stand for a considerable time should be topped with grass hay or tarpaulins. In milder regions the hay is best stored in barns. Thorough curing should always be insured, since the hay will heat more readily than that of grasses. The hay is baled as other hay and is coming more and more into demand, commanding a price usually equal to timothy and clover. In all the processes of curing and baling, unnecessary handling must be avoided, since the leaves, which contain a large part of the nutritive substances, are easily shattered, thus materially lowering the value of the hay.

#### Feeding Value of Alfalfa

Analysis and feeding tests all show that the value of alfalfa both green and as hay is higher than that of red clover. It must be borne in mind that alfalfa leaves contain a much higher percentage of nutrient materials than the stem, and are far more readily shattered than those of red clover. Hence the need of care in handling the hay. Henry's Feeds and Feeding gives comparisons of the percentage composition and the average digestibility of alfalfa and red clover, and in every way alfalfa is superior to the clover.

#### Growing Alfalfa for Seed

Many growers will expect to raise their own seed. To such, the hints here given can only be general. The alfalfa should be cut about the time when half of the pods are brown. If cut too late, some of the seeds will have lost the fresh olive color so desirable in good seed. If too early, many seed will be immature and will cure up green and quite shriveled. On account of the mode of flowering, it will never be possible to save all the seed that a plant will produce, since when the lowest in the head are ripe, the uppermost are immature or scarcely formed. The crop is harvested in the same way as for hay, though many growers use self binders, which are very satisfactory. The seed is usually threshed from the windrow or cock, after the hay has been thoroughly cured. From five to seven bushels per acre is an average yield. The seed should not be exposed too long to sunlight which apparently causes browning, nor be allowed to heat. The hay after threshing has about one-half the value of the unthreshed, if it has been well cured and the leaves are not lost.

Vernon and Scott at the New Mexico station (bulletin 62, 1907) found that alfalfa makes an excellent feed for pigs when fed with grain, but is poor when fed alone. The largest and cheapest gains were made on a ration of nearly equal parts of alfalfa hay and corn, hay at \$7 per ton and corn at \$1.33 per cwt. Hogs fed on this ration gave returns of from \$24.48 to \$34.68 per ton for the alfalfa, as compared with the hogs getting only corn.

At the Kansas station hogs fed on a ration of alfalfa hay and Kaffir corn made a gain of 73 per cent more than when fed on Kaffir corn alone. Hogs were also pastured on alfalfa during the summer and fed a light ration of grain. It was found that each acre of alfalfa produced 776 pounds of pork after deducting the probazole gain from corn.

At the Oklahoma station in 1899 (Rep. 1899), two lots of four pigs each were fed for fifty-six days, one on alfalfa pasture alone, the other lot on pasture and 3.2 pounds of corn and Kaffir corn per day. The first lot

weighed 62.5 pounds each at the start and gained 3 pounds each day. The second lot weighed 67.5 pounds at the start and made a gain of 1.44 pounds per day, requiring only 2.21 pounds of grain in addition to pasture for each pound of weight gained.

Soule and Barnes at the Tennessee station, (Bul. 4, Vol. 17, 1904) found that the cost of producing milk and butter could be greatly reduced by replacing a part of the concentrates in the daily ration with alfalfa. One and one-half pounds of finely chopped alfalfa hay should be substituted for each pound of wheat bran. With alfalfa hay at \$10 per ton and wheat bran at \$20, the saving effected by this substitution was \$2.08 for each 100 pounds of butter and 19.8 cents for each 100 pounds of milk. Alfalfa fed under the most favorable conditions produced a gallon of milk for 5.7 cents and a pound of butter for 10.4 cents.

The foregoing data have been compiled from reports from some of the various feeding tests that have been made during late years by different experiment stations. The reader will readily see the great superiority of alfalfa in feeding all kinds of stock when compared with other forage crops. Very numerous tests of alfalfa have been made with the result that this superiority is fully established. The reader should be cautioned, however, that the large part of this gain depends upon the manner in which his alfalfa hay is cured and also fed. If the hay has lost a great deal of its leaves, or is fed wastefully, the expected gains will in no case be realized.

#### Enemies of Alfalfa

We have already pointed out, in the section of impurities found in alfalfa seed, some of the chief weed enemies of alfalfa, and in the section considering the preparation of the land, the best methods of obviating them. Fortunately, there are as yet but few fungus enemies affecting alfalfa. The chief of these is the leaf spot, or black rust, a disease making its appearance on the leaves as minute black spots. In most cases this trouble is easily controlled by simply mowing. If the disease threatens the destruction of the plant, the mowings should be immediately raked off and burned. Thus the greater number of the spores of the fungus will be destroyed. A repetition of this treatment will cure the trouble in most cases.

Alfalfa is sometimes killed out in spots by root rot, which is apparently identical to the same fungous trouble so common in cotton fields and which also destroys other plants and trees. As yet there is no known remedy for this trouble. The best treatment seems to be to prevent growth of all plants subject to the disease of the affected area for a year or two and then reseed in alfalfa. Possible in this time the fungus which causes the trouble will have died out of the soil.

An apparently new disease of alfalfa was reported in 1906, by Paddock of the Colorado station. In this, the first crop has a short, weak and sickly growth. Most of the stems are discolored or black and many exude drops of juice. Such stems are brittle and easily broken. The disease apparently does not kill many plants the first year, but later on so many plants die that the fields are valueless. The disease runs its course for the season with the first crop. Those plants which have sufficient vigor make satisfactory growth for the second and third cuttings, but a renewed outbreak may be expected in the following spring. Almost nothing is yet known of this blight, consequently remedial measures cannot be discussed, except that it seems to be advantageous to cut the first crop early.

We have numerous complaints of the presence of dodder or love vine in alfalfa, and this is undoubtedly a very serious pest, and one likely to become still more so, as long as farmers continue to sow seed infested with dodder, or as long as cheap seed are preferred to good. This plant is a parasite upon alfalfa, and is produced from minute seed which germinate in the ground but do not take root there. Instead, the young seedlings by a very curious process, creep along the surface of the soil until an alfalfa plant is reached. They then encircle the young stem and thrust suckers into it that quickly appropriate the food materials which should go to the alfalfa. Very shortly a dense mass of yellow or orange colored threads is formed over the entire alfalfa and this soon smothers the host plant. The dodder produces an enormous number of seeds which are quickly shed, thus rapidly infesting the soil. When dodder is observed in the field the best method of eradication is to mow all alfalfa plants about the spots for a distance of several feet, and to carry the mowings immediately to some convenient place where they may be burned when dry. This should be practiced only when the dodder is

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quite young, and has not yet formed seed, since if the latter is the case, the dodder seeds will assuredly be scattered by the removal of the hay and a bad matter will only be made worse. If the dodder is forming seed, the mowings had best be burned on the spot.

#### Insects Injurious to Alfalfa

(By C. E. Sanborn, Prof. Entomology.) There is less injury to alfalfa due to insects, than to any other staple crop in this state. Following is a list of the prevalent injurious forms of insects and methods for controlling them:

Army worm (*Heliothia unipunctata* Haw).  
Boll worm (*Heliothis obsoleta* Fab).  
Fall army worm (*Laphygma frugiperda* A. & S.)  
Fell webworm (*Hyphantria cunea* Drury).  
Garden web worm (*Loxostege similis* Guen).  
Grasshoppers (Many species).  
Striped blister beetle (*Epicauta vittata* Fab).  
Striped cucumber beetle (*Diabrotica vittata* Fab).

White ant (*Hermes flavipes* Koll). Control in the first place is a preventive. For a majority of the insects herein mentioned there is no better preventive than the discing of the fields. However, when the army worm, boll worm, fall web worm, grasshopper or striped cucumber beetle become injurious, use the following dust spray: One pound Paris green thoroly mixed with one pound air slacked or hydrated lime to the acre for plants if less than four inches tall, and when taller, double the spray. Apply with an adjustable dust straying machine. A hard rain after the application renders the poisoned plants harmless for feeding purposes.

For the blister beetle, spray with gasoline while they are bunched together in groves. This spray is also fatal to other insects with which it may come in contact.

For the White ant, burn decaying logs and pieces of timber which may be in the field, and pour carbon bisulphide into their ground tunnels.

The gasoline spray has been used and recommended by A. P. Borden of Pierce, Texas.

#### Mule Market

Hereford is to have a regular mule market. Lee Green of Centralia, Mo., has purchased property in the city and expects to return in a few days and begin the erection of a large barn. In this will be kept mules and horses. He has already sold in Hereford two car loads and intends to make it a good business.

### MISCELLANEOUS

CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES are paid well for easy work; examinations of all kinds soon; expert advice, sample questions and Booklet 394 describing positions and telling easiest and quickest way to secure them free. Write now. Washington Civil Service School, Washington, D. C.

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### BEN DAVIS APPLES

#### RAISED IN TEXAS

A. E. McLauri of Stephenville Tells How He Has Succeeded in Apple Growing

STEPHENVILLE, Texas, Dec. 12.—A. E. McLauri, who owns the old John Gray fruit farm east of town, has demonstrated that Ben Davis apples, raised in this section, properly stored and handled, are superior to those shipped here. Very few people regard the Keifer pear with much favor, yet they are among the most delicious fruits of their type, but it requires some knowledge in growing, ripening and handling to bring them to perfection.

Mr. McLauri finds that they can be kept from six weeks to two months after being removed from the tree. This is made possible by plucking them at a time when they can be removed from the tree by a gentle upward motion, and afterward boxing and storing in a dark place until they mellow, and when they reach this stage they are delicious.

### COMMITTEE WILL

#### MEET HERE DEC. 16

STAMFORD, Texas, Dec. 11.—A call has just been issued by Homer D. Wade, chairman of the executive committee of the Commercial Secretaries' Association, for a meeting to be held in Fort Worth Dec. 16.

There are a number of matters to be discussed at the meeting and among other things will be the conference with the legislative committee with reference to the legislative matters. The members of the committee will be present when State Tax Commissioner Dasher delivers his address.

# Weekly Market Review

Fort Worth receipts of live stock for the past week, compared with the week before and the same week last year, are as follows:

	H&C	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Shp. M.
Past week	21,200	2,950	20,950	833	600
Week before	17,038	5,066	17,223	21	284
Last year	10,352	8,850	8,107	735	74

**General**  
Receipts of cattle and hogs have been liberal all markets the past week, hog receipts having been unusually heavy in the north on Monday and Tuesday. Locally, the past week's hog total displays an increase of about 12,850 over the corresponding period last year, while receipts of grown cattle are more than double the run of the same week a year ago.

**Beef Steers**  
Only a fair supply of steers of useful beef quality has been offered on this market the past week. The trade has shown some unevenness, but the demand has generally been good and prices have held a steady basis with the closing of the week before last. As week before last most of the offerings have been light to medium weight warmed up and short fed cattle. Such classes of a fair to pretty desirable killing class and averaging around 300 to 1,050 pounds, have sold around \$4 to \$4.40, with a heavier class from \$4.50 to \$4.75. On Wednesday's late market two loads of high grade corn-fed steers averaging around 1,370 and as good as any cattle here this season sold at \$6.50. Some short fed corn cattle of fair quality, averaging around 1,100 pounds, sold for \$4.65, and a good medium weight class at \$5.25. Packers have bought few of the common light-fleshed steers, some, however, selling for slaughter around \$3.40 to \$3.85.

**Stockers and Feeders**  
There have been more common and medium quality stocker steers here the past week than for some time past, Thursday's supply of such classes being unusually heavy. The market on such kind had a slower tone on Thursday, but the demand was broad, and prices suffered little or no decline. Good feeder steers have been very scarce, and are selling fully as high as a week ago. Good quality stocker grades are also finding an active demand. Good fleshy feeders sold as high as \$4.30 during the week, a good class of two-year olds went around \$3.50 to \$3.75, and some high quality stock steer yearlings reaching \$3.20. A great many plain and ordinary quality 650 to 700-pound stockers sold from \$3 to \$3.40, and common to fair steer yearlings around \$2.50 to \$2.75. Stocker heifers of a good class have been selling from a round \$2.35 to \$2.60, tho the inferior and common kinds go from \$1.75 to \$2.

**Butcher Stock**  
The cow market the past week has been uneven and hard to quote satisfactorily. On Monday the market weakened in sympathy with declines elsewhere, but the loss has since been practically regained, altho Thursday's trade was quoted lower by some sellers. A few very tippy individual cows are coming and are meeting with a strong demand, the strictly fed cows of choice quality selling at a wide margin over the pretty good kinds. A few head of good to prime heavy corn fed cows have sold the past week around \$4 to \$4.50, while the bulk of the desirable meal fed cows of good quality have been going around \$3 to \$3.35, and packers have showed a preference for the strictly good grassers at such figures, the latter showing better result in the carcass. A fair to pretty good class of butcher cows is selling from \$2.60 to \$3, and canners and cutters largely from \$1.85 to \$2.50, tho old shells are quotable down to \$1.50.

The market on bulls shows little change from the week before, excepting that some few choice fed bulls have sold better and at the best prices of the season. Choice individuals have sold from \$3.50 to as high as \$4, but such prices are no criterion to the general run of prices on the class forming the big bulk of the receipts. Medium butcher bulls are selling from \$2.60 to \$2.85, feeder kinds largely from \$2.25 to \$2.65, and bolgna grades around \$2 to \$2.25.

**Calves**  
The receipts of calves the past week have been light and the week's closing showed a strong to higher basis of prices than the week before. Strictly good light veals sold as high as \$5, but few such are coming. A fairly desirable class of light veals have sold from \$4.25 to \$4.50, and fair to good heavies from \$3.10 to \$3.50.

**Hogs**  
An excessive aggregate run of hogs at northern markets on Monday and Tuesday of the past week sent values rapidly on the down grade, local

prices showing a decline on the first day of the past week of 15c to 25c, and this loss being followed by a further drop of a nickel at Tuesday's opening. Late Tuesday the loss shown early that day was recovered and on Wednesday and Thursday prices made a good advance, practically regaining the loss of the early part of the week on the better grades. The Friday market was again mean and lower, prices showing an uneven decline of anywhere from 10c to 20c, the good hogs suffering least as a rule. Saturday's lower closing left values on good hogs fully 15c to 20c under the close of the week before, and others 15c to 25c lower.

No sheep were received for the market prior to Thursday, the past week, when five decks were yarded. Among these were some choice fed lambs that reached \$6.50, and good to choice fed sheep at \$5, prices looking relatively strong with northern markets. A fair class of 88-pound grass wethers sold at \$4.25, and a deck of fair mixed stockers at \$3.50.

**Prices for Past Week**

	Top.	Bulk.
<b>Steers—</b>		
Monday	\$4.65	\$3.80@4.10
Tuesday	4.50	4.00@4.30
Wednesday	6.50	3.65@4.35
Thursday	4.75	3.65@4.30
Friday	4.60	4.00@4.60
Saturday	4.75	...@...
<b>Cows and Heifers—</b>		
Monday	3.80	2.35@2.90
Tuesday	3.25	2.40@2.90
Wednesday	4.00	2.50@3.00
Thursday	3.20	2.45@2.85
Friday	3.25	2.30@2.85
Saturday	3.15	2.40@3.00
<b>Calves—</b>		
Monday	4.75	3.25@4.60
Tuesday	4.75	3.10@4.50
Wednesday	5.00	3.25@4.50
Thursday	4.50	3.35@4.30
Friday	5.00	3.40@4.00
Saturday	4.75	...@...
<b>Hogs—</b>		
Monday	5.65	\$5.22½@5.50
Tuesday	5.52½	5.30 @5.55
Wednesday	5.75	5.30 @5.55
Thursday	5.80	5.45 @5.67½
Friday	5.67½	5.20 @5.55
Saturday	5.69	5.25 @5.55

Receipts for the past week by days were as follows:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Shp. M.
Monday	4,433	853	5,344	200
Tuesday	3,471	277	2,831	139
Wednesday	3,838	822	3,193	117
Thursday	5,577	763	5,332	633
Friday	3,083	184	2,749	143
Saturday	800	50	1,500	42

## May Send Rangers To San Antonio

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 12.—It is believed by many here that if officers at San Antonio continue to refuse to enforce the Baskin-McGregor law, Governor Campbell will take the law into his own hands and will send the State rangers to San Antonio to see that the laws are enforced. Governor Campbell hesitates to do this and it is believed that he will exhaust all other methods to secure the enforcement of the law before sending the rangers in San Antonio, tho he has been repeatedly urged by his most intimate friends to send them at once.

His determination to see that the laws are enforced there, despite the opinions of local officials, is shown by the fact that he shows no signs of receding from his stand regarding the refusal to sign commissions for recently elected Bexar county officials.

Further evidence that the rangers may be called into action is indicated by the fact that State Revenue Agent McDonald, for a long time head of the State rangers, has been busy investigating conditions there. Captain Bill McDonald's methods of enforcing the

law are so well known that everyone believes he would have the rangers in San Antonio tomorrow were it in his power to do so. He has been advising the governor over the San Antonio trouble and it is believed that the action of the governor in holding up the commissions of the Bexar county officials is largely due to the advice of McDonald.

State officials are investigating the question as to whether these Bexar county officials who are re-elected can serve until their old commissions until the governor signs the new ones and they qualify.

While no official opinion has been given on the subject it is understood that it will be held that when those officials who were re-elected were sworn in, that they qualified as their own successors, consequently they can not act under the old commissions. The commissions of district judges, as not yet been reached by the governor.

### Storey Says Campbell Is Justified

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 12.—In an interview given out here Friday but to be published Sunday, Chairman Storey of the democratic state committee comments at length on Texas affairs. He congratulates the democrats on the showing made in Texas and calls on the party to insist on a full count at the coming census of 1910. He declares for party nominations all down the line. He says he is anti, but anticipates and believes the next legislature will submit the prohibition question. He believes in rigid enforcement of all laws and intimates Governor Campbell is justified in using the full power of the state to enforce the Baskin-McGregor law as an emergency may require.

Asked about the rumor that the governor would use the rangers in San Antonio he said: "I have heard the rumor and some close friends of the governor are urging him to send the rangers to San Antonio. I hope it will not be necessary, and believe a milder solution of the situation is possible."

## Poultry

Fort Worth's big poultry exhibit, which is held in conjunction with the Feeders and Breeders' Show, probably will have quarters in the Vendome theater building this year. Judge N. B. Moore, who has charge of the exhibit, is to confer with the directors of the Feeders and Breeders' Show some time next week and will suggest that a location be secured in Fort Worth proper, and it has been pointed out that the Vendome theater would be the most suitable place.

There is no room in the coliseum for the poultry department and the stock yards company has announced that it cannot erect a building for the poultry exhibit until next year. Last year a big tent was placed on the side of the coliseum, and this served the purpose, but there was considerable objection by the poultry raisers, and they have already stated that they will not enter their birds this year unless the exhibit is housed. So it has developed that it is either a case of securing a building in Fort Worth or else do away with the exhibit until such a time as the stock yards company provides the desired accommodations.

### Central Show of State

Judge Moore believes that he will not have any trouble in inducing the directors to provide quarters in Fort Worth, tho he has not conferred with them yet on this subject.

"It is our desire to make this the central show of the state as well as the entire southwest," said Judge Moore Friday morning, "but we must make proper provisions for housing the birds when they come here. Many do not realize the importance of the little brown hen and do not know that great as the cattle industry in this state is, it does not compare with the hen and her products. Last year we had on exhibition two hens and a rooster that were valued at \$1,000, and just think, they were kept in a little coop during the rainy weather with nothing over them but a tent."

### Output Worth Half Billion a Year

Statistics show that Texas' hens produce each year eggs worth in round numbers more than \$15,000,000. There are more than 100,000,000 dozens of them in each twelve-month, or to get down to individual eggs, more than 1,200,000,000. The hens of the United States produce every year more than 20,000,000,000 eggs. The value of the output of the hens of the country, including both eggs and chickens, is half a billion dollars. That is five times as much as the gold output of the United States, and as large or larger than the entire annual gold output of the whole world.

Breeders are doing all they can to produce better layers, and there are hens now which lay 250 eggs or more a year. One of these hens is held at a

valuation of \$10,000. She is owned by a Kansas City breeder and has been shown in both Europe and America. The wife of Paderewski, the famous pianist, tried to buy this beauty on the occasion of her exhibition in Europe several years ago and offered as much as \$10,000, but was refused. The madam did the next best thing—she bought five chicks of the famous hen and paid \$7,500 for them.

Last year at the Fort Worth show there were 1,500 exhibits, and if arrangements for housing the birds are made, it is believed that this year's entries will be far in excess of that number. Judge Moore is receiving letters regarding the coming exhibition from all over the state and many outside points.

### Feeding to Get Eggs

That is surely the object of every one who owns hens when eggs are so dear as at present. V. M. Couch says on this subject:

"Eggs are a surplus product with the hen and their number depends almost entirely as to whether the hen gets sufficient food containing the elements to make up the egg or not. It is not enough that a hen has plenty of wheat or other kinds of grain, or green food. If she does not have the food in proper proportion, or in other words a balanced ration, she cannot give us profitable results."

"One kind of food in particular to make eggs, and a necessary food which a great many keeping hens fail to provide for them, and that is fresh cut bone, and lean meat. Properly cured clover hay is another poultry food that can hardly be dispensed with if we expect our hens to lay when they are closely housed or yarded, yet I doubt if one person in 100, even among farmers who have plenty of it, feed it to their hens. These two foods contain the elements that go to make eggs and are in such form that they can be readily and easily converted into eggs by the hens. They help, too, a good deal, in keeping the flock in good health and vigor."

"It is a common thing to find a flock of twenty-five or forty hens that are proving very profitable, the young chicks hardy and thrifty, in fact everything running very smoothly, and it is also a common thing to find flocks that have been doubled up in numbers, or of 150 or 200 hens that is proving a failure as far as dollars and cents are concerned, the hens don't produce one-half the eggs they should, the eggs are infertile, chicks weak and many die. There are many such instances as the latter when some bone and meat and clover hay would help matters to a large extent. The small flocks are able to secure much of this kind of food, but when the flocks are large there is not near enough to go around, and must be supplied by the owner if they have it."

"If you want your hens to lay well provide for them such food as they need to make the eggs. If this is not done and they fail to come up to your expectations, don't kick."

### How to Ship Fowls Intended for Breeders

Place them in a light shipping coop that is plenty high enough and which is covered on the sides higher than the heads of the fowls with muslin so as to protect them from draughts. There ought to be a narrow opening near the top so plenty of fresh air may be admitted. The fowls must have water and feed. Nail a deep tin cup on the end of the coop just high enough so the fowls can get it. Fill this with water when they start out, and give them plenty of corn when they start, scattering a little on the straw on the bottom of the coop. Fasten a small bag full of corn to the outside of the coop, and on the coop mark: "Please feed and water." The transportation agent will feed and water them when it is necessary. Of course you will ship such fowls by express, and the express company will determine the route. Be sure to have the coop plenty large enough so that the fowls will not be crowded. Not more than six or seven fowls should be shipped in one coop.

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This popular remedy never fails to effectually cure

**Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness**

And ALL DISEASES arising from a Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion

The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegantly sugarcoated and easy to swallow.

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## Range News

### Pecos County

Dock Simmons was in from the ranch Friday feeling good. Dock reports having sold 50 fat cows at \$17 and 2 bulls at \$25 to Bill Teague, of Brady.

—Devil's River News.  
J. M. Odom is back from the railroad, where he shipped 120 cows to Fort Worth. We could not get prices, but he said he got better prices than he anticipated.

McKenzie & Sanderson sold to Fort Worth buyers 171 cows, averaging 762 pounds at \$2.60; 16, \$3.90, and 23 steers, averaging 1,115 pounds, at \$3.25.

Ship Parke sold 225 cows at Odessa for \$19 around and 40 stags at \$30 around.

John Trent sold to Ship Parke 25 head of horses at private terms.

S. A. Purinton sold on the Fort Worth market last week 23 steers averaging 983 pounds, at \$2.30.

A. G. Anderson sold in Fort Worth last week 38 cows, averaging 816 pounds, at 2.70.

L. W. Hughes was here this week from Abilene to move his herd of 150 head of registered Durham cattle to Mexico from the Crawford ranch.

The Scharbauer Cattle Company sold on the Fort Worth market this week 110 cows, averaging 925 pounds, at \$3; 25 cows averaging 840 pounds, at \$2.55; 31 cows averaging 822 pounds, at \$2.55; 19 calves, averaging 202 pounds at \$4.25, and 79 calves averaging 368 pounds at \$3.10—Fort Stockton Pioneer.

### Tom Green County

Frank Williams and Clem Howard, of Dawson, Navarro county, have purchased 300 3 and 4-year-old top, white face steers from R. F. Tankersley, of Knickerbocker at private terms. Messrs. Williams and Howard will ship out these cattle to Dawson on next Friday, where they will be fattened for market.—San Angelo Standard.

### Schleicher County

R. A. Evans sold to Chris Mieneke of Ozona 102 cows at \$14, and 48 calves at \$8.

J. P. Hodges sold R. A. Evans 50 head of stock cattle at \$11.25.

S. W. Holland sold to O. R. Williams, liams of San Angelo one car of bulls at \$25.—Eldorado Times.

### Midland County

Last Wednesday Messrs. Caldwell & Whitaker sold 21 sections of Midland county land to O. P. Jones, of Shamrock, Texas, at \$16 per acre.

The property lies in the southwest corner of the county and embraces the old T-A ranch and a part of the Z. T. Brown ranch.

Mr. Caldwell, who negotiated the sale for his firm, told an Examiner reporter on Thursday that it is the intention of Mr. Jones to round up several thousand head of cattle which are now scattered over several different ranches and put them all in the newly acquired 13,440-acre ranch in Midland county.—Midland Examiner.

### Rain in South Texas

Those who have been anxiously awaiting a good soaking rain got it Thursday night. The clouds opened up with a gentle sprinkle about 7 o'clock in these latitudes, but an hour later they shot volumes of water. Nor was the rain a purely local affair. The International & Great Northern reports heavy rains along its entire system from Laredo to Longview, and other lines report similarly.

The man whom such rain pleases is the farmer and rancher. For the former it means a good soaking of the subsoil and the latter welcomes such rains because it makes the grass grow while you wait.

The streets of the city that are paved got a fine swabbing off, and those that are not paved will be in a fine condition during the greater part of the day to the dress of sweet femininity. The San Antonio river rose one foot in less than two hours and looked quite navigable.—San Antonio Express.

### Crockett County

Bud Hurst returned last week from Eldorado with 100 cows, recently bought by himself and Chris Meinecke, from Bob Evans, at \$15 per head.

T. A. Kincaid, our Crockett county prosperous sheepman, spent Monday in Ozona visiting his family. Mr. Kincaid reports sheep as doing fine and the range good.

Ben Ingham, one of the prosperous ranchmen of this county, is driving around in a new up-to-date Enterprise buggy, which he purchased a few days ago from the Ozona Hardware Company.

H. D. Smith had on the Fort Worth market last Wednesday 77 cows, averaging 834 pounds that brought \$2.40; 19 cows, averaging 760 pounds,

brought \$2; 9 calves, averaging 187 pounds, brought \$3, and 8 calves 309 pounds that brought \$3.

The cattle sold by Pleas Childress and Bruce Drake to Clark & Shields a couple of weeks ago, were on the Fort Worth market Thursday morning; 67 head averaging 840 pounds, brought \$3.15 and 34 head averaging 799 pounds, brought \$2.75.

Fayette Schwalbe, the hustling Crockett county mule man, bought 16 mule colts from A. M. Callison, of Mertz at \$40 apiece. They will be delivered at the Friend horse ranch next Saturday. Mr. Schwalbe says that these are the best mules ever brought to Crockett county.

Uncle Joe Friend, one of the oldest the most prosperous Crockett county ranchmen, is in the city today, shaking hands with his scores of friends and attending to business matters. Uncle Joe says everything is on a boom out his way, and cattle and range look good to him.

W. C. Huey was in Fort Worth last Wednesday morning with some fat cattle. It is impossible for us to quote the prices, having lost the paper.—Ozona Kicker.

### Sutton County

Hon. C. B. Hudspeth, proprietor of the Mui Bonita ranch, near Juno, raiser of high grade Durham cattle, recently purchased two of the best bulls from Santa Lucia ranch, "Colonel Brackenridge" and "Emerald Boone," both prize winners at Dallas and San Antonio, for \$750 and will put them with his full-blood Durham herd. He has changed the names of the two bulls to "Roome Shields" and "Billy Bevans."—Sonora Sun.

### Good Demand in New Mexico

A special from Carlsbad, N. M., says the impression has gone out that everything in the way of cattle had been already cleaned up, but shipments last week were heavy. Many cattle have been loaded at the pens there and at stations further south. One and two trains a day of old cows and a few steers have been taken north. Buyers are scouring every nook and corner for stuff that they can use. Shipping stuff at this time of year is very unusual, but weather conditions have been unusually favorable, with plenty of grass. Gathering and taking stuff to the pens has been just as satisfactory as two months ago.—Denver Record-Stockman.

### Fed Pulp, Syrup and Alfalfa

Frank and Walter Jones, of the Jones Cattle Company, who are feeding a large number of cattle at Longmont, Colo., had their first shipment here. The bunch consisted of fancy steers, that sold at \$5.75, with one yearling at \$6.25, and some good cows that brought \$4.40. These cattle were put in feed lots October 20, and for such a short feed show a remarkable gain. They were fed pulp, syrup and alfalfa. The steers weighed 1,212 pounds, and the cows 1,121 pounds. The Jones brothers have the science of feeding down to a pretty fine art and never fail to send in top stuff. They make it a rule to put nothing but the best cattle into the feed lots and that this policy pays is evidenced by the prices they always receive.—Denver Record-Stockman.

### Well-Known Ranch Sold

BLISS, Okla., Dec. 11.—The famous 101 ranch, including the mammoth wild west show property, has been purchased by a company composed of Chicago and Pittsburg capitalists, including John W. Gates. The intention of the company is to organize a circus representing an investment of \$2,000,000. The title of thousands of acres near Bliss will be transferred to the purchasing company. The winter quarters of the show will be kept at 101 ranch.

### Sentence for Stealing Stock

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Dec. 14.—In the territorial district court Judge Mills, presiding, Tomas Valdez was given a year and a day in the penitentiary at Santa Fe. He pleaded guilty of driving away four head of neat cattle from the Santa Fe railroad shipping pens, just north of this city, on the night of Oct. 31, which he intended to appropriate for his own use. The cattle were en route from Arizona to eastern markets.

### FINE STEER FED BY BOY

Marshal Prass, 14 Years Old, Thoroly Finished Shorthorn Steer

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—J. T. Atkinson, a well known stockman of Callaway county, Mo., was represented on the market Thursday with cattle, among which there was a thoroly finished Shorthorn steer that weighed 1,450 pounds and sold at \$8.50 to the St. Louis Dressed Beef Company.

The feeder of this well-conditioned steer was Marshal Pratt, a young boy

around fourteen years of age. He raised this steer and has been feeding it since it was old enough to eat. This bullock was only fifteen months old.

### CHRISTMAS CATTLE GOOD PRICE

Calves From His Dwn Bulls Fed Out by a Missouri Breeder

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 14. — J. Z. Hartzler of East Lynne, Mo., breeds Hereford cattle and demonstrated that he believes in his cattle by going down into Texas and buying up the calves that were sired by bulls which he had sold, to feed out on his home farm at East Lynne. He marketed the result of this experiment on Tuesday of the past week, topping the market with his Hereford "babies" at \$7.25, the purchase going to Armour. These cattle were brought up from the Panhandle country where they were calved, and fed a mixed ration of corn, cottonseed meal and clover hay, while they were never really on full or forced feed until a short time before marketing, they always had plenty to eat, part of the time on pasture, and made an average gain, from their arrival at East Lynne, of 2½@3 pounds per day.

### MUST FREE RANGE OF THE FEVER TICK

Until This Is Accomplished Live Stock Sanitary Board Prohibits Shipments

Not until the cattlemen within the provisional quarantine territory have rendered their ranges absolutely free of all fever ticks, and their work has met with the endorsement of the live stock sanitary board, will they be allowed to make any more shipments. This in substance is the result of Thursday's session of the board which was held in the offices of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

By the adoption of these drastic measures the board hopes successfully to combat with the tick, the territory to include the counties of Childress, Cottle, Hardeman, Foard, King, Stone-wall, Ward, Pecos and Terrell and the strip west of the Orient railroad.

During the session it developed that serum for the prevention of hog cholera, which has been supplied from College Station, cannot be obtained there now, the demand being so great that it has all been consumed.

Members of the live stock sanitary board are meeting in Fort Worth Thursday for the purpose of discussing the rules on interstate cattle shipments, inspection rules, and to devise, if possible, some plan whereby the eradication of the cattle tick will be more successful.

The board did not get together Thursday, until after 11 o'clock and when adjournment was taken at 1 o'clock for dinner nothing had been accomplished. It is the intention of the board to dispose of all business during the afternoon, tho it may be that the session will continue thru a part of Friday.

One of the most important matters to be dealt with will be with reference to the hog cholera.

Those attending the meeting are; Dr. J. H. Wilson of Quanah, secretary of the board; A. S. Gage of San Antonio, R. H. Harris of San Angelo, Dan McCuningham of Colorado City, W. D. Jordan of Quanah, Dr. Allen of Oklahoma City, Dr. William G. Langley, state veterinarian, and Hom McClure of Stamford.

### RANCH MANAGER DRAGGED TO DEATH

W. M. Church Is Survived by Relatives Living in Fort Worth

JACKSBORO, Texas, Dec. 11.—W. M. Church, manager of the Cobb ranch three miles south of Jacksboro, was killed yesterday afternoon by being thrown out of a buggy and dragged along the ground, while on his way from this place back to the ranch. None saw the accident and just how Mr. Church met his death is a matter of circumstantial evidence.

The remains will be sent for burial to Andover, N. Y., where his wife is buried. Two children, a son and a daughter, survive. Mr. Church was a brother-in-law of H. H. Cobb of the Belcher Land and Mortgage Company, Fort Worth. Mrs. C. R. Crane of Fort Worth is a sister of the dead man.

The body arrived in Fort Worth Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and was taken in charge by Undertaker L. P. Robertson. It was embalmed and will be shipped to New York Friday night for interment.

## Lost Child Is Frozen To Death

ASPERMONT, Texas, Dec. 11.—Physicians returning here this morning from the search for the lost baby of Henry Russell's, say the child was dead when found. Mrs. Russell, returning to the home from a cotton field Monday evening, missed her 18-months-old child, which she had left alone in the house.

The neighborhood was aroused and a search began in which hundreds participated. The search continued without intermission until early Thursday morning, when the child was found lying in a pasture three miles from home. It is now supposed that it froze to death.

## FARMER ASSAULTED BY A NEGRO THUG

Highwayman Frightened Away Before Securing Any Money

Examination for Annapolis

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 11.—Congressman Beal announces a competitive examination to be held at Waxahachie Dec. 19 to name a cadet and alternate from this district to Annapolis.

## New Mexico Lambs in Demand

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Dec. 14.—According to the best informed buyers and commission men the demand for New Mexico lambs from the feed pens of Colorado and Kansas may exceed the supply this year. During the next two weeks it is estimated that from sixty to seventy-five thousand head will pass thru this city from Socorro and Valencia counties, consigned to Colorado feeders. The lambs are in fair condition this season, tho generally not up to the high standard of a year ago. Moreover the lambing season in New Mexico this year was not as successful as during the exceptional seasons of 1906 and 1907 and it is estimated that the average over the territory will be little better than 50 per cent. This shortage has tended to sharpen competition among the buyers.

## Oregon Dairymen Convene

SALEM, Ore.—One of the most important industries of the state is under discussion at today's meeting of the Oregon Dairymen's Association, which has brought hundred of delegates to this city. It is stated that the value of dairy products in Oregon last year was over \$17,000,000.

## FREE TO FARMERS

By special arrangement Ratekin's big 1909 seed catalogue, with a sample of "Diamond Joe's Big White" seed corn that made 153 bushels per acre, will be mailed free to every reader of this paper who is interested in the crops they grow. This big book tells how to make the farm and garden pay. It's worth dollars to all who plant or sow. Write for it and mention this paper. The address is Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa.

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