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Northern Feeders Are Holding Off

60-Cent Corn Makes Cattle and Hog Fatteners Inclined to Go Slow on Stocking Up Pens

"If all sections of the Middle West show conditions similar to my district, the big markets won't get many fat cattle this winter or next spring." This remark was made to a St. Louis Reporter representative by Edward W. Denby, of Macoupin County, Illinois, who was at the yards getting a line on general conditions. Mr. Denby was born near Carlinville and comes from good sturdy English stock.

"In ordinary seasons a person could drive north and west of my place and run across a bunch of feedlot steers every mile and a half," said he, "but this season you can drive for five miles before you see a lot of cattle being finished on corn. I rode a distance of 30 miles thru the country the other day and ran across just one bunch of steers that were being finished.

Feeders Holding Off

"Corn is high with us. It is bringing 60 cents right out of the field and this price is something a trifle too rich for the blood of our feeders. I am of the opinion that this hold-off attitude on the part of cattle feeders will have the effect of making corn prices lower next spring than they are today.

"When we figure corn at 60 cents, and give a big steer a peck a day we find that he eats about as much grain, cent for cent, as he gains in flesh, figuring the market on its present basis. Then there is the element of labor that also cuts a big item. It costs about 2 to 2½ cents a day for labor alone in feeding cattle properly. Hay is something else to take into account. We are now selling hay in my section to go East at \$7 to \$10 per ton, f. o. b., and a steer will eat from \$3 to \$4 worth of roughness of this kind each month while being fed.

Many Run Out of Feed

"Taking all these factors into consideration, it will be found that the cattle feeder is losing money on his beeves. In this I am referring to the average run of feeders who get around \$5 or a little better for their beeves when fat. Of course, if one be assured of a \$7 cattle market when he was ready to sell his steers it would be a different proposition. With most of us, however, it is a problem of forced marketing. We either run out of feed at a certain time and are compelled to sell the cattle regardless of prices, or else are forced to ship when they are mature whether the market is right or not.

Hogs Bringing the Profits

"The hogs are mainly bringing the profits these days in cattle feeding. If it were not for running them after cattle it would be a losing proposition. In my opinion of the business, I am speaking from the viewpoint of the every day farmer-feeder and not from the standpoint of the experiment station men who have fine barns in which to handle their cattle, lots of time and labor available, and many other things in their favor.

"I make a practice of fitting my stock for market off grass and find that this pays me better in the long run than it does to finish beeves on high priced corn. It's getting so these days that the feeder must figure mighty closely if he expects to come

out ahead of the game. With feed costing as much as it does we've got to get good prices to break even. When the price of grain drops the situation will be more in favor of the feeder."

NOT MARKETING MUCH CORN

Country Advices Are That Husking Results Are Decidedly Deficient

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Farmers are so busy with husking operations that they have not found time recently to sell corn for shipment. In fact husking returns have been so much below expectations in most sections that there has been little disposition to sell. Speculators who have been expecting that farmers would be forwarding large quantities of corn to this market by December and who have been expecting that this movement would break the market now see that there is little expectation that their former views will be realized in so far as securing contract grade corn is concerned.

The changing view has put December delivery to a moderate premium over May, as compared with a slight discount at the end of the preceding week and considerable discount during the period when the short sellers were putting the most pressure on the near delivery.

The weather, which is always a material factor in corn market calculations, has been of the ideal sort for curing, marketing husking and cribbing of the new crop. The activities have been concentrated so energetically and exclusively on the husking and cribbing that there can be little doubt of farmers' views of corn values. In fact the grain dealers' organization of this state made special note of this point in a recent issue. Rougher weather is naturally to be expected with the advent of winter and the December short interest, which must necessarily be large, will probably have to do considerable diligent work in covering their contracts before the delivery month expires.

The East has recently been buying considerable corn for December and January shipment, the seller taking a chance that there will be plenty of merchantable corn available next month.

The crop in the surplus producing states this year is much smaller than last—61,000,000 bushels less—and it is 306,000,000 bushels less than it was two years ago, when it was all consumed at high prices on a lesser animal population than now.

Eastern Corn Not Moving

A grain man who has just returned from a two weeks' trip over Ohio and Indiana reports that there is practically no movement of corn in either of these states; that the only corn being sold is by the renters, who are forced to sell a certain amount. Farmers are cribbing the corn and will hold for higher prices. The movement will be very light for some time to come. Feeders are paying more than it is worth to ship, and the complaint is universal of very disappointing husking returns.

Guess on Iowa Feeding

The Iowa Grain Dealers' Association has collected statistics of cattle feeding and the hog crop in the state of Iowa. They make the cattle feeding about 66 per cent of last year and the hog crop about 83 per cent.

State Phones Prosper

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 22.—Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works of the Manitoba government, announced that the profits of the government telephone system this year will be \$200,000. After Jan. 1 the rates will be cut in half.

Alfalfa Good For Hogs and Horses

Kansas Experiments Show Texas Forage is Valuable for Making Both Fat and Muscle

The hog, by nature of his internal anatomy, is not supposed to be so constructed that he can economically handle forage crops. But there is an exception to this rule in the case of alfalfa with the hog. It is relished by him and he will thrive exceedingly well on it, and the quality of pork made from alfalfa fed hogs is not excelled by that made from any other feed.

As a pasture for young, growing hogs, alfalfa has no equal, and if there is a better pasture for brood sows it has never been discovered. Even a bunch of fattening hogs do not object to it, and gains can be made much more economically when it is used than without it. In a country where alfalfa grows abundantly hay should always be accessible to a bunch of brood sows, shoats and fattening hogs.

The criticism commonly made of our pork is that it has too large a proportion of fat. This condition naturally follows the feeding of an almost exclusive ration of corn, and to produce pork products that are of the highest quality more nitrogenous feeds must be used. Alfalfa, with its high per cent of protein, can supply the nitrogenous substances cheaper than almost any other feed. It not only produces cheaper gains, but puts hogs in a more healthy condition to make good gains and better product out of the feed they consume.

In an excellent paper read by Dr. DeWolf, a government inspector, before the Kansas swine breeders' meeting last winter, he discussed an alfalfa fed load of hogs that passed before him for inspection. In part he said:

"As these alfalfa hogs came down the alley to the scales, they were certainly hogs for the packer, thrifty and ready to yield good grade pork, for a good price was realized. You could notice that they were well up on their expanded feet, their height, length and bones all rounded out with even fat, covered with a glossy, glistening, heavy coat of hair, and keen eyes alert. Their backs were straight, broad, and well curved into long deep sides that had plum, pointed, even shaped hams at one end and arched shoulders at the other.

Hogs Were All Healthy

"On post mortem we did not find a single parasite in livers, lungs, kidneys or intestines, as we do in hogs grown on corn and cereals.

"The caul fat and ruffle fat were much heavier than the average in corresponding corn fed hogs. The leaf lard puller and ham facers complained about so much fat and weight in lifting the leaf out, and it was more bound down to the inside of the abdominal walls. The splitter of backbones and sawyer of the shanks said 'it was like cutting iron or railroad rails.' All bones were bones, large and strong. The carcasses were symmetrically filled out like barrels, having funnel legs, and all front feet were stiff and rigid, straight out, while in other hogs the front feet are generally limp and dangling.

"Their bodies were solid and the meat was of that marble appearance of lean and fat, for the fat of an alfalfa hog is whiter, and here is where we get the form of hay in connection with corn. This experiment was conducted during the winter season.

"In an experiment during the summer we found that 170 pounds of

green alfalfa, cut and fed to hogs fresh in a dry yard, was equal to 100 pounds of corn, and in this experiment it took six pounds of corn to produce a pound of pork. Therefore, assuming 170 pounds of green alfalfa would produce 16 2-3 pounds of pork, a fraction over 10 pounds of green alfalfa would produce one pound of pork. Estimating that an acre of alfalfa will yield during the season 20,000 pounds of green hay, this experiment would show that such an acre of alfalfa, cut green and fresh, would produce something like 2,000 pounds of pork. Of course, this is fed in connection with corn, and a statement that an acre of green alfalfa would produce 2,000 pounds of pork would be misleading. Figuring on the basis of these two experiments, two strips of lean in the bacon—rustling for a living makes muscle."

This statement shows the opinion of alfalfa fed hogs from a packer's standpoint.

800 Pounds of Pork from Ton of Hay

At this station some years ago a gain of 800 pounds of pork was made from a ton of alfalfa, and a little less than that amount of gain was made from an acre of alfalfa pasture. In another test here an acre of alfalfa produced \$20.20 worth of pork, while an acre of rape fed to a similar lot of hogs returned \$10.05 worth of pork.

In a later experiment we found that 100 pounds of alfalfa hay saved 96 pounds of corn. Figuring on the basis of five pounds of corn producing one pound of pork, the 96 pounds of alfalfa would produce 19 pounds of pork. Estimating the average yield of alfalfa to be four tons per acre, on this basis it would mean a production of 1,600 pounds of pork per acre with alfalfa fed in the alfalfa hay yielding four tons per acre, 8,000 pounds, would produce 1,600 pounds of pork, and its value at four cents per pound would be something like \$64 per acre, and with green alfalfa producing 10 tons per acre, 20,000 pounds, would produce 2,000 pounds of pork, which, at 4 cents per pound, would be worth \$80 per acre.

Horses

There seems to be an almost universal opinion among horsemen and especially among those that are raising heavy horses, that no other grass or combination of grasses equals or even approaches the value of alfalfa as a pasture for horses, and from an economical point of view it certainly has no equal, as it will furnish so much more feed per acre than any other grass. It will not only pasture more horses per acre, but it will produce horses of greater weight, larger bones and stronger muscles.

A horse that has been reared in an alfalfa pasture and fed a light ration of alfalfa all winter makes one of the finest horses to be found in any market today. To produce a horse of the highest type, with the cleanest bone, the best developed muscle, the best temperament and the greatest action and finish, nitrogenous feed must be used, and in no other feed can this most essential element of nutrition be so cheaply and so abundantly supplied as it can with alfalfa.

The most successful producers of both heavy and light horses are today using alfalfa extensively in the development of their young horses. Its value for his purpose is not recognized by the Kansas feeder alone, for after seeing Kansas alfalfa grown horses, Eastern breeders, where alfalfa cannot be grown, are sending their colts to Kansas alfalfa fields to be developed as they could not be at home.

A majority of horse owners are inclined to waste hay in feeding horses, i. e., they feed more than is necessary for the maintenance of the horse, and more than he can economically take care of. This is true of other kinds of

hay as well as of alfalfa.

Either heavy or light horses that are doing regular, steady work should not, if one wishes to feed economically, have more than one pound of hay per 100 pounds of live weight. That is a 1,000 pound horse should receive 10 pounds of hay per day and a 1,500 pound horse 15 pounds per day. A 1,500 pound horse that is doing steady work should have about four pounds of hay with his morning feed, the same amount at noon, and about double the amount at night. Many horses will eat 30 or 40 pounds of hay a day if they have free access to it. If a horse is allowed to eat such quantities half of it is wasted, and if he is eating that amount of alfalfa hay it is worse than wasted, for it does the horse an injury. From 2 to 2½ pounds of digestible protein is all that an ordinary horse can utilize in a day, and in 100 pounds of alfalfa there are 11 pounds of digestible protein. This fare of alfalfa, if too heavily fed, is likely to cause kidney disorder, and may even be responsible for abortion in pregnant mares that are fed too liberal a ration of it. If it does not cause abortion, weak, unhealthy foals will be the result.

Have alfalfa fed judiciously to pregnant mares, heavy or light work horses, and it is beneficial and should be used wherever it is obtainable, but it should never be used as the exclusive roughage. Some objection is made to it on account of causing looseness of the bowels and making the horses soft and easy to sweat. This is due to their having it in too large quantities. Alfalfa hay should be fed as part of the grain ration rather than a roughage. If fed in this manner its use will be found very satisfactory.

Hogs

Care of the Young Boar with View to Future Usefulness

I start out with the general proposition that the pig fitted for a show under 6 months is very rarely heard of after that as a breeder. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule, but not many. The boar pig that is just kept growing on soft feed, with a little corn and oats, until he is 8 or 10 months old before being used is the one we hear of in after years as making his mark as a breeder.

Beginning with the pig at 12 weeks old, at which time he is generally weaned and separated from the gilts, I would like to feed the boar I intended using myself I would have him in a nice grass lot with plenty of shade and water, running with several others of the same age, as I believe the pigs have better dispositions if several are kept together up to the time they are 12

CLEVER WIFE

Knew How to Keep Peace in Family

It is quite significant, the number of persons who get well of alarming heart trouble when they let up on coffee and use Postum as the beverage at meals. There is nothing surprising about it, however, because the harmful alkaloid in coffee—caffeine—is not present in Postum, which is made of clean, hard wheat.

"Two years ago I was having so much trouble with my heart," writes a lady in Washington, "that at times I felt quite alarmed. My husband took me to a specialist to have my heart examined.

"The doctor said he could find no organic trouble but said my heart was irritable from some food I had been accustomed to eat, and asked me to try and remember what disagreed with me.

"I remembered that coffee always soured on my stomach and caused me trouble from palpitation of the heart. So I stopped coffee and began to use Postum. I have had no further trouble since.

"A neighbor of ours, an old man, was so irritable from drinking coffee that his wife wanted him to drink Postum. This made him very angry, but his wife secured some Postum and made it carefully according to directions.

"He drank the Postum and did not know the difference, and is still using it to his lasting benefit. He tells his wife that the coffee is better than it used to be, so she smiles with him and keeps peace in the family by serving Postum instead of coffee." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

months old. He should have about all the milk he would drink and a morning feed of shorts just soft enough to pour well, then a feed at night of soaked oats and corn in equal parts—about all he will eat up clean. This gives him bulk and teaches his digestive organs to assimilate the coarse feeds that he necessarily must have after he is older. In the slop I think some tankage and oil meal will add very much to its quality and be more muscle forming and keep his bowels open better. This, I think, would be an ideal ration until he is 6 months old, when I would feed ground oats one-third as a morning ration, and continue the soaked oats and corn, with possibly a little dry corn on the cob.

I do not believe in too much corn, but despite the great howl against feeding corn I think some is indispensable to every hog from the time it begins to eat until his end, and I have noticed that some breeders who bewail the fact of too much corn being fed are the very ones who feed this self-same article to quite an extent, and they seldom practice what they preach. About the age of 8 months the boar could serve a few sows, and then is when he will probably go back and lose some flesh, and not eat nearly as much as usual, but if not more than five or six are bred to him it will not hurt him, and is a good thing to get him used to a crate and easy to handle in summer. The safest practice would be not to breed over five or six sows to a boar under 12 months.

About the time a boar is 12 months old he should be by himself, and the slop feed continued, except the tankage could be dropped out and the oil meal increased and then the oats could be left out of the evening feed, as I never thought it did any good to feed whole oats to a hog over a year old, as they do not chew them much and it is a waste to feed them. Some slop could be added to the regular feed and three or four ears of corn fed on the cob, still continuing the milk all alone if possible. There is nothing known the equal of milk as a hog feed at any time from its first to its last meal. But we are not all so situated that he can have this all the time, and often have to do without.

There is one item more important than all others, and that is exercise. Usually a pig, if he has the room, will take plenty of exercise, but the older ones will have to be taken out for a walk, especially if in good flesh, and there is nothing so important as this. A boar that does not take exercise will not be as sure as the ones that get plenty.

Kindness at all times is of the utmost importance toward the boar, as his disposition is easily ruined by ill-treatment, and if we will only be patient we can always do better than by using undue haste and violent means. —W. T. Harris.

Lard vs. Bacon Hogs

Contrary to the opinion of some breeders who have handled lard hogs, there is no competition between the two classes. The place and value of lard type hogs have been established beyond question. For corn-belt conditions they have been and doubtless will continue to be the most profitable type to produce, but these men should remember that this country is large and conditions are so diversified that other sections outside the corn belt produce crops of a vastly different character. The prudent stockman always shapes his live stock operations to meet conditions in the section where he lives. The lard hog is the result of corn belt conditions, placed under different conditions he would in a few generations evolve into types widely different. In the northwestern states where corn is not as profitable as other crops, but where wheat, oats, peas and barley can be grown most successfully, and where there will always be considerable quantities of mill by-products and low grade coarse grains unfit for market, it seems like good policy to handle the kind of animal which will produce the maximum profit from these feeds. This difference in natural feed supply has already led Wisconsin and Minnesota to become feeders in dairy production. Fortunately in these states, as in Denmark and Canada, dairying and production of bacon hogs can be followed as a profitable combination.

There are several well established breeds of bacon swine. So far no breed has had a monopoly of quality. We are inclined to rate the leading breeds in order named—large Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires.

Pure blood is not essential to the bacon business. Some of the best bacon hogs coming to our markets are grades of breeds named. Other things being equal, it will pay to use pure-bred sires of these breeds to insure bacon quality. The chief essentials in good bacon hogs, regardless of breed, are the right weight, with an absence of surplus fat and a good development

of lean meat. We quote from a former description of mine:

"An ideal bacon must be smooth and even thruout with uniform covering. The back should have an even covering of fat running from three-quarters to one and one-quarter inches in thickness, evenly laid from the crest of the neck to the tail head, and not thickening into a heavy patch behind the shoulders or over the loins. The hams should be fairly heavy in proportion to size and weight, and the shoulders light and trim, laid in smoothly with neck and body. Bone should be of good character with sufficient strength to carry breeding stock to maturity without breaking down of limbs or feet."

The bacon hog should be marketed between the weights of 160 and 220 pounds, with 180 pounds as the most desirable weight. The tendency of late has been towards lighter weights than were approved some years ago.—Professor J. J. Ferguson of Swift & Co.

Line Breeding Not Inbreeding

The fear of breeding too close seems to be always present with a great majority of beginners in the swine business, and in some cases breeders of experience exhibit strong opposition to close breeding, says Coleman's Rural World. Whether this disposition is due to unsatisfactory experiences or is simply from heresy or habit, we cannot say, but the large number of letters ordering stock specifying that they do not want anything "akin" would lead one to believe that but little study had been given the question.

It is unfortunate that the question of line breeding is not studied more carefully and thoroughly. The deep seated opposition to this system of crossing hogs has retarded the progress of our hog stock more than any other thing we know of. The experienced breeder, working for years along family lines, has established a degree of quality which he knows he can retain by a well defined system of line breeding. He knows that by following his system, the customer can obtain similar results, and if he was permitted to do so, he would select lines assuring the best results, giving his herd credit and buyer satisfaction. This he cannot do because of the caution "not akin" contained in nearly all of his orders. His stock must go out to be mixed with foreign lines from which any good results are purely accidental. A careful study of family and an intelligent crossing of the individuals, looking always to strong, vigorous, well-matured form will produce better results in a shorter time than any other system. The caution instead of "not akin" should be "not out of the family." Pigs well matured and developed in certain points but they must be Sunshines, Allrights, Wilkes' or Diamond, depending on the family in use, no violent out crosses accepted, says a breeder who has studied the matter he writes of and knows to a certainty what is the truth of his statements, and beginners in the hog business would do well to profit by what he has learned from experience.

Alfalfa as a Part of the Ration

The feed question in raising pigs is always bound to be an important and interesting one. It is the main cost or expense attached to the hog raising industry. In grain there is nothing cheaper than corn in the corn-raising districts.

Alfalfa, it would seem, is likely to be as important on the succulent food side as corn is on the grain side of the feeding question. Alfalfa is one of the excellent green foods to balance the corn ration in growing pigs. It furnishes the protein that equalizes, harmonizes and balances the corn ration.

Nobody doubts its value as a food. Those who have not tried it have heard its value praised so much that they are convinced of it. It has also been found that it can be utilized during the winter season when cut and properly cured as hay. It is a balance, then, for the grain ration. It can be fed dry or steamed, or thoroughly dampened with warm water. It makes a filling, expanding the stomach and bowels so needed when a concentrated grain food is fed. It is the pigs' silage. Its value is shown scientifically by analysis, and practically in the feed pens.

Hog Situation in Southwest

A feature of the Kansas City live stock market for October was the unprecedented heavy receipts of hogs. Thru the channels of the live stock exchange Kansas City received 377,000 head of porkers. This is 180,000 more than was shipped to this market during October, 1907. With the exception of the 504,000 head received in January, 1908, the October supply was the heaviest for any month since 1901. In addition to the great numbers

shipped to this market and passing thru the channels of the exchange the packers received direct 54,000 head, making a total of 431,000 hogs received during the month.

It has been the general comment thruout the Kansas City territory that all classes of hogs were going to market from the old brood sow down to her litter of pigs. Figuratively speaking this has been so, for many car loads have averaged around 100 pounds. Scarcely any heavy hogs on the market and as a natural consequence no well finished ones. This statement is verified by the official general average of the hogs received during October, which was 181 pounds. The October receipts for 1907 averaged 208 pounds and in January, 1908, when more than one-half million head were sent to market, the general average was 216 pounds, being the heaviest average weight of any month that year. The general average weight of hogs marketed in Kansas City the last seven years has been a little over 200 pounds but all are guessing that the close of the present year will total under 200 pounds. It is evidence that farmers and stockmen have been shipping every hog they could get a price on. The top was \$6.85 and the lowest mark was \$4.90.

What prices hogs will sell at next spring, of course, is a matter of conjecture. Many are bullish in their opinions and say they will bring 8 cents and not a few place the mark at 10 cents. The price very probably depends on what the packers can be forced to pay. That there will be a big shortage in spring shipments no one denies. The country is nearly depleted with hogs and everything points to extremely high prices.

With these indisputable facts fully known the wonder is that there is not a better trade in breeding stock. At the prices good breeding animals can be bought, surely there never was a better time than now to buy. The wise man will be the one who gets a few well bred hogs and prepares to meet the big demand that is sure to come.

If you are going to hold a brood sow sale, or sell bred sows at private sale, they should be fed and cared for as if for your own use, thus giving the purchaser a square deal, and he will undoubtedly be a purchaser again.

In order to be highly profitable, the farmer's market hog must, above all, have a store of inherited vitality and vigor. Any inherited tendencies to constitutional weakness of any kind will be fatal to the most profitable results. The animal must transform a large amount of material into a marketable product in a very short period of time, and any weakness or lack of vitality and vigor would result in a breaking down of the animal, and a failure to carry to a profitable consummation its purpose in life. This, coupled with a lack of fecundity in the breeding sows, is the most common cause of complaint among our swine breeders and farmers.



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Sheep

THE SHEEP DEMAND

Many Lambs Now Being Bought in New Mexico for Colorado Feeding Pens

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Nov. 24.—C. W. Trimble of the firm of Schroeder & Trimble of Fort Collins, Colo., has just shipped twenty car loads of tip-top New Mexico lambs to Colorado, where they will be fed during the winter and fattened for the spring markets in Omaha and Chicago. The lambs weighed an average of sixty-eight pounds and according to Mr. Trimble, who is a veteran buyer, are the best stuff ever shipped out of this territory. The lambs were sold to Mr. Trimble in Albuquerque and were shipped from that place. The deal was one of the largest that has been consummated this fall. There were between 7,000 and 8,000 lambs in the bunch and Mr. Trimble himself admits that he never has seen a better lot. The lambs were secured in the western part of Valencia county. Asked as to the prospect of a successful business year for the sheep grower, the commission man and the feeder, Mr. Trimble said that altho it would not be as good as last year or the year before, it would still be brisk enough to be interesting. "There has been a distinct improvement in the demand for sheep since the election," said Mr. Trimble, and it is his opinion that it will continue for some time to come. Mr. Trimble, who has been a regular visitor to New Mexico for the last fourteen years, has contracted for 13,000 lambs from Frank A. Hubbell of Albuquerque for delivery at Magdalena on the 20th of this month and has also purchased 8,000 from J. H. Nations for delivery on the 19th at Grants. There is a marked improvement in the service being given to the sheepmen by the Santa Fe railway over that of former years, according to Mr. Trimble, who says that for the first time in fourteen years he is able to get cars at his shipping places on the date the railroad promises them. The inability of sheepmen to receive their cars promptly has worked great hardship on sheepmen in the past, but the Santa Fe Company seems to have taken a big brace this year and it is doing everything that it can to help them.

How to Keep Sheep Healthy

Missouri has 852,548 sheep with a total assessed valuation of \$1,581,034. How to keep these sheep healthy and thereby add to the possible profit is one which interests many Missouri farmers. Dr. D. F. Luckey, state veterinarian, is the author of a valuable work, entitled "Parasitic Diseases of Sheep." This publication is issued as the October bulletin of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, and may be had, free of charge, by addressing

George B. Ellis, secretary, Columbus, Mo.

The Missouri farmer and sheep raiser will find in Dr. Luckey's publication just what he has been looking for. Technical terms are avoided and where directions for the treatment of disease are given they are so plain that nobody will find any trouble in following them. The remedies suggested are generally simple and such as may be easily obtained.

In the introductory to this bulletin Dr. Luckey points out that as a general rule it is neither prudent nor profitable to practice the promiscuous feeding of live stock with condition powders and patent preventive medicines. He does say, however, that it is probably advisable for every sheepman to give his flock, during the winter and spring, a course of finely powdered tobacco or the bluestone-copperas-salt mixture, consisting of one pound each of bluestone and copperas and 20 pounds of common salt. More than a dozen diseases of sheep are fully described and treatment given.

That the outlook for a better sheep market is good is an opinion generally shared in by those who ought to know. This being true, it is all the more important that Missouri farmers look well to the health of their sheep, between now and next spring.

Growth of Sheep Industry

"No other live stock industry will show up with that of sheep, when it comes to great gains and improvement in handling them," says E. J. Huling, the well known sheepman and wool dealer of Trinidad. "In 1880 I engaged in the sheep and pelt business in New Mexico. That year according to the records, the total number of sheep marketed in Chicago amounted to only a few hundred thousand. There was no other market in the west to speak of at that time. Last year the number received at the five large markets amounted in round numbers to 9,000,000. Somebody has been educating the people in this country to eating mutton, and the farm papers have been the most persistent workers for this end. The packers have from year to year made such great improvements in the methods of handling mutton that people have been turning to it more and more. Refrigerator cars and cold storage houses, where the animal odors are chilled out, have put the public in the right mind to eat mutton."

Town Built on Big Texas Ranch

STRAWN, Texas, Nov. 20.—S. B. Strawn has lived long enough to see a postoffice named after himself grow into a small village and then into a thriving town. Mr. Strawn still makes his home here and has many interests, among which is the Bank of Strawn, of which he is president.

The town of Strawn is located on what was once the Strawn and Stewart ranch. Before the Texas & Pacific railway was built into west Texas the two partners decided to divide their property and Stewart took the northern half, while the southern part fell to the share of Strawn. A few years later the railroad ran thru the southern part, a townsite was established and Mr. Strawn's land began to double in value.

"We never thought of a railroad coming thru here when we were in the cattle business here," said Mr. Strawn. "We used to haul our supplies from Houston or Shreveport, sometimes taking six weeks for a trip, and would market our cattle in Kansas City, driving them all that distance. Then a railroad came to Dallas and that became our market place. A few years later it was extended to Fort Worth, where we went for salt and flour until the railroad came right out to our ranch."

Mr. Strawn's former partner, J. N. Stewart, still owns about 30,000 acres of land north of town, and tho it has not increased in value at the rate Mr. Strawn's land increased, he can sell it at good prices.

SAM'L BLYTHE TO WRITE OF OKLAHOMA

Note Journalist Spends Some Time in the Arkansas Valley—Leaves for Oklahoma

TULSA, Okla., Nov. 21.—Samuel G. Blythe, the noted journalist and editor of the "Whose Who and Why" page in the Saturday Evening Post, has been spending some time in the Arkansas Valley region about this city, leaving last night for Chicago. A series of magazine articles dealing with this state will be the outcome of his visit to Oklahoma, it is said.

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Save the Manure and Make Money

Fertilizer Produced on a Farm Annually and Is Valuable if Properly Applied to Soil

Many farmers do not stop to think or realize that when a crop yield is doubled the net profits on growing that crop are increased from four to ten fold, and sometimes more, and that manuring lands means the same thing as acquiring more area.

The keeping and breeding of live stock on the farm may be made a profitable industry in itself, yet it may become doubly profitable if the manure made by the animals is all saved and intelligently applied to the land. One farmer who makes dairying a strong branch of his farming says that he values the butter fat as one-half, the skim milk as one-fourth, and the manure as one-fourth in counting his dairy profits. The butter fat he sold to the creamery, the skim milk was fed to pigs, and the manure applied to his corn ground. His corn this year will average over fifty bushels to the acre on the same ground that previously produced only twenty-five bushels. This extra twenty-five bushels of corn per acre at the present price, 70 cents a bushel, gives a net gain over previous crops of \$17.50 or more than a dollar a load for the manure for the first year, he having applied fifteen loads per acre. His creamery check amounted to about half a load of manure each day, so that if the skim milk was worth \$15 a month for pig feed, then \$15 is about the right price for the manure, the total dairy products making \$60 per month, the manure being one-fourth of the value. But this is too low for the proportional value of the manure since its effects will be shown for three or four years, and the total increase in crops from the soil upon which it was placed will be at least double that for the first year. In some cases the crop of the second year after an application of stable manure is greater than that of the first year.

Saves All Manure

This same farmer in question has an eighty-acre farm and keeps about twelve cows, twenty sheep and about thirty pigs all the time, besides a good sized flock of chickens. The making and use of manure from all of his domestic animals, from the horses to the chickens, is a science with him. He makes thru careful bedding and other means every pound of manure the animals are capable of producing, and he saves and uses every pound that is made. He grows wheat and oats for both grain and straw, and all the straw not used for feed goes for bedding and absorbing liquid manure. It is all passed thru the stalls and under the animals and the applied to the corn ground, which, after being cultivated with oats, then wheat, then timothy, then pasture, each one year, and back to corn again. He has so improved the fertility of his farm thru keeping animals and making and using manure that it has more than quadrupled in actual money value.

The enriching of the soil thru the keeping of animals is both cheap and easy. Much of the manure does not

have to be hauled at all. Fields that are pastured receive full benefit of both solid and liquid animal excrements without the expenditure of manual labor. Manure from barn lots and feed lots if properly located will wash out over the fields and become of immediate value without effort on the part of the farmer.

On every general farm a great amount of rough feeds are produced that have no profitable market value. Without animals they cannot be used for feed, and their fertilizing value without treatment is small. With animals these rough feeds may be turned to profit thru the animals and portions which are not eaten make a good bedding and the richest of fertilizers after being mixed with the animal's droppings. It is difficult to sell oat or wheat or corn stover, fully half the rations for sheep, cattle, horses and colts over winter, representing good money in animal gains, besides the value of the manure. Animals stalled thru the winter require bedding. The bedding makes the animals comfortable and healthy, it absorbs the liquid manure, the best part of it, and it becomes of great value when applied to the land in supplying actual plant foods, preventing the soil from washing, and improving its physical nature by making it light and porous for the admission of air and the growth of beneficial soil bacteria.

Commercial Fertilizer

Commercial fertilizers are a good thing, but their use on soils deficient in humus is not to be commended. Without humus in the soil most of them seem to act as a whip to a tired horse, and leave them after a year or two in a worse condition than before. Stable manure is one of the best known substances for supplying soil humus. It makes the soil warm, friable, retentive of moisture in dry weather, porous, light and easy to work. Phosphates, for instance, can be applied with stable manure and the value of both materially increased.

Growing crops year after year and selling them from the farm will in time exhaust the soil regardless of how fertile it was in the beginning. The earth may be full of coal, but constant mining will finally exhaust the store; so, the soil may be deep and rich, but constant cropping and selling the crops will surely use it all up after awhile. With stock-raising on the farm and feeding all of the crops to the animals, selling only the condensed, finished product, nearly all of the soil fertility is returned. Where heavy stock raising is practiced and some feeds purchased from outside sources the soil may be actually made to increase in fertility thru the farming operations alone without directly buying any fertilizers.

The many farmers still record the amount of milk their cows give by the bucket full. Such measurement is very largely guess work. The only accurate way to know how much milk the cow is giving is the scales. Hang up a scale in the barn and weigh each cow's milk and then you will know how much each one is giving.

YOAKUM—While the two small children of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Barker were playing with a 32-caliber pistol the weapon was discharged, striking the small boy in the eye and dangerously affecting the sight.

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I will send you immediately a course of my famous Absorption Remedies, absolutely free to try on your case. I want everyone, everywhere, who suffers, to test my treatment at my expense. There are thousands of people suffering with chronic weakness or disease of the eyes who do not know where to go—do not know they can be cured. They are gradually but surely growing blind. I want to save them from blindness.

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of people: I have devoted twenty-eight years of my life to treating eye diseases and blindness. I want to give you this experience—my advice—and send you my treatment. I ask no reference, no deposit, no security no obligation of you except to take my treatment and use it on your eyes. I believe

I CAN RESTORE SIGHT

in every case if the tissues are not too seriously injured by the disease. Save your sight before it is too late. A little floating spot before your eyes today may mean total blindness a year from now. Address

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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.

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Dairying Grows In Old Missouri

Industry Demands More Labor Than Raising Beef But Pays Well for the Efforts Demanded

The dairy industry is one of fundamental economic importance, and the better this fact is recognized the more attention will be paid to the industry, not alone by the individuals engaged in the business, but by the organized commercial interests of our villages and towns, by our schools and colleges, and by our state and national legislative bodies.

America, and especially the western portion of it, is a new country. Pioneer conditions developed pioneer habits and pioneer methods in agriculture. The methods which were the most profitable 60 years ago, and even 25 years ago, in Missouri, were the raising of beef cattle and grain for market. This method has been very materially reducing the fertility of our soils. The very productive originally, they are not now producing what they should or what they did. Great changes have also taken place in our economic relations during the past generation. Whereas, once the farm home was the factory of nearly everything needed on the farm, it has now become a specialized place, a place for production only. Then the housewife carded the wool, spun and wove the cloth and made the garments for the household. Shoes, too, were made by the farmer from leather tanned with his own hands or at a neighboring tannery. Foods of all kinds were either produced and preserved on the farm or the family went without. Now, however, the housewife is not burdened with the spinning and weaving and the making of man's clothing and the making of soap, cheese and many other articles. It is not infrequent, too, to see the farmer himself draw his pigs to market and sell them for five to six cents per pound and purchase hame and bacon at the local shop for 12 to 18 cents a pound, merely because he does not know how to cure the meat, altho his father and grandfather knew these things well. This change is not wholly detrimental by any means, but with each removal of a manufacturing industry from the farm, comes the necessity for obtaining more cash money with which to purchase these articles in their factory made form. During this period, too, the standard of living has increased tremendously. Many of the supposed necessities of life today were luxuries yesterday. The farm dining table without silverware and white tablecloth is now uncommon. Moreover, during this same period the demand for education has become almost universal. Now when the boy reaches the size and age where he can be of assistance on the farm he is sent away to school and becomes a bill of expense instead of a producer. The girl, too, must have an education. All these things, the removal of the little manufacturing industries from the farm, the increase in standard and cost of living and the increased expense for

NEW LIFE

Found in Change to Right Food.

After one suffers from acid dyspepsia, sour stomach, for months and then finds the remedy is in getting the right kind of food, it is something to speak out about.

A N. Y. lady and her young son had such an experience and she wants others to know how to get relief. She writes:

"For about fifteen months my little boy and myself had suffered with sour stomach. We were unable to retain much of anything we ate.

"After suffering in this way for so long I decided to consult a specialist in stomach diseases. Instead of prescribing drugs, he put us both on Grape-Nuts and we began to improve immediately.

"It was the key to a new life. I found we had been eating too much heavy food which we could not digest. In a few weeks after commencing Grape-Nuts I was able to do my house work. I wake in the morning with a clear head and feel rested and have no sour stomach. My boy sleeps well and wakes with a laugh.

"We have regained our lost weight and continue to eat Grape-Nuts for both the morning and evening meals. We are well and happy and owe it to Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

education, all combine to make it essential that the American farmer obtains this by the further cropping of his land, the farm will be yet more depleted, even to the point of unprofitableness. His land, altho rated by the assessor as worth from \$50 to \$150 per acre, really produces less than it did when valued at \$10 or \$15 per acre. The farmer must now adopt some system which will save the fertility now present and which will, if possible, add to it. He cannot continue indefinitely snipping away his fertility. He can retain the fertility of his soil by feeding beef cattle and selling these, but when he enters that field he finds himself in competition not only with the great southwest portion of the United States and of Mexico, but also in competition with South America, Siberia and other points to such an extent that the margin of profit between the cost of production of the beef and the price he obtains for it is too small, so small that he cannot thereby obtain sufficient cash money to run his business and household under the present conditions. In examining into the real cost of production of the several animal foods on the market, we find that the one costing the most pasture, hay and grain to produce is beef, next of this in quantity of food consumed per pound of flesh produced comes sheep, next below the sheep the hog, below this dairy products, and cheaper still than dairy products is poultry. Poultry is the cheapest in production simply because the living is obtained so largely from insects and small seeds which are lost to large animals. We find, then, that the beef is the most expensive in production and poultry the least expensive, yet the average of the last 25 years has shown the selling price of these several foods to be in exact reverse ratio that is, poultry brought the highest price per pound on the market, then came dairy products, then pork, then mutton, and lastly beef. The substance which cost the most brought the least, thus giving a margin of profit very small in the case of beef and considerably larger with dairy and poultry products. Moreover with the present facilities for transportation and the immense pastures of other countries there is no likelihood that this ratio will be changed for many years to come.

The sheep is a peculiar animal, well adapted to some localities and some people, and will usually be found profitable. The hog, on the other hand, is almost universally profitable, and in fact is a part of the dairy farmer's equipment; so also poultry. The Missouri farmer then finds himself up against the problem of saving the fertility of his farm while at the same time he must obtain more cash for marketed stuff. In grain farming he loses soil fertility. In beef raising he does not obtain sufficient cash. At this point in the history of civilized countries the dairy industry has come into favor because it will produce cash and not reduce the farm. This fact is founded on that provision of nature, which enables the cow to produce three to six times as much food for the human race as can an equally good beef animal on the same food.

Dairying is an industry which demands more labor, yet reimburses well for more labor. The man or the community or the state engaged largely and intelligently in the dairy industry will be found to be considerably more prosperous than those not so engaged. Based, as it is, upon the plain necessities of life, not upon some temporary habit of the people, it is bound to continue, and based also upon the very fundamental laws of animal life which renders the milk-giving animal capable of producing food so much more cheaply than can the flesh producing animal. It is bound to be profitable and based, too, upon the proper balance between the soil, the crops, and animals, the dairy industry is destined to be a very foundation industry for untold centuries to come.

The Cow

Since Missouri is now in the transition period between the beef and the dairy, it is only reasonable to expect that many ideas concerning what breed and what type of animal should be kept should partake naturally of the old order of things. From considerable investigation both personally and thru the best farmers of the state, it is the opinion of the writer that full one-fourth of the cows of this state are not paying for the feed and care bestowed upon them. Many animals are being kept which have neither the beef nor the dairy form or disposition. They are common cows and altogether too common for the business success of the owner or the reputation of the industry. When the farmer gets into the habit of observing his cows and of selecting them as intelligently as he now would a gang of men of equal number, and of applying plain business methods, he will, in the opinion

of the writer, obtain a hundred per cent more profit than now. The dairy farmer of Missouri, and this will soon include the majority of farmers, should start raising one of the dairy breeds of cows and give up the dual purpose idea. He should then select rigidly, basing his judgment upon figures obtained with the use of the scales and the Babcock test. He should then feed the remainder liberally with corn silage as the chief constituent of the ration, and while doing these things, house his stock more warmly, for such animals require a warmer barn than the beef animal either requires or desires.—1908 report of state dairy commission.

MODEL DAIRY IN PRACTICE

Cleanliness and Health the Two Factors of Success

THE HAGUE, Holland.—At first consideration the reduction of bacteria to 4,000 in one cubic centimeter (.061 cubic inch) of milk does not seem a very grand achievement for a model dairy that has cost upward of 100,000 florins to erect. But when we know that the average for good "clean" milk is more than 1,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, the matter appears in another light. These brilliant results in reducing the quantity of bacteria are being obtained in the newly built model dairy near Rotterdam, which, in the estimation of experts, far surpasses even the splendid dairy at Oud-Bassum, which, until recently, was considered the best of its kind, and which gained a gold medal and international renown at the Milan exhibition two years ago.

Neither boiling nor sterilization is resorted to, because those processes render the milk less digestible, according to the recent medical verdict. Only the extreme cleanliness and care with which the cows, the milk and the dairy men themselves are treated is the cause of the superior quality of the milk. Before any cow is admitted to the model stable it is kept under careful observation for ten days and then thoroughly washed before being introduced to its future companions. The model stable is a spacious, light, well ventilated place, with floors of extra hardened mortar, without seams of any kind in which dust can collect. The milking takes place in a separate hall or stable. Before being allowed

to enter the milking place each cow is carefully cleaned in a kind of ante-room, where it is thoroly washed and sprayed with warm water, special attention being given to the udders, and then dried with a clean towel. The dress of the milkers has to be spotlessly clean and they have to wash their hands before beginning the milking. These milkers are all subjected to a severe medical examination before being engaged by the dairy, and no one that is not absolutely healthy is admitted as a dairy man.

Afterward the milk is weighed and turned into the cooler, or refrigerating machine, where it is cooled down to 5 degree above freezing point. It is during this cooling process that ordinary milk accumulates and breeds most bacteria, so it can easily be understood that in the apparatus where the cooling time is reduced to a minimum, there is no opportunity for the milk to get contaminated. From the cooling apparatus the milk passes immediately into a receptacle which automatically fills the bottles in which the milk is distributed to the consumers. These bottles are closed by a small paraffin plate and a capsule. This milk is so pure that it remains good for several days. Needless to say that all machinery and receptacles are kept scrupulously clean. At regular intervals all the bovine as well as the human inmates at the dairy are subjected to a medical examination.

TEXAN BUYS DAIRY

P. H. Marsh of Judkins Will Operate Modern Plant in Grant County, New Mexico

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Nov. 24.—P. H. Marsh of Judkins, Texas, has purchased from Mrs. Agnes Morley Cleveland the entire plant of the Rosedale dairy in Grant county, New Mexico, of which she had been the proprietor for the last two years. Mr. Marsh assumed possession Nov. 10, his son, Fiske Marsh, being on the ground some time previous to the consummation of the deal in order to get acquainted with the details of the dairy business. The Rosedale dairy is one of the most modern and complete in the southwest and during her incumbency Mrs. Cleveland has made a signal success of the business.

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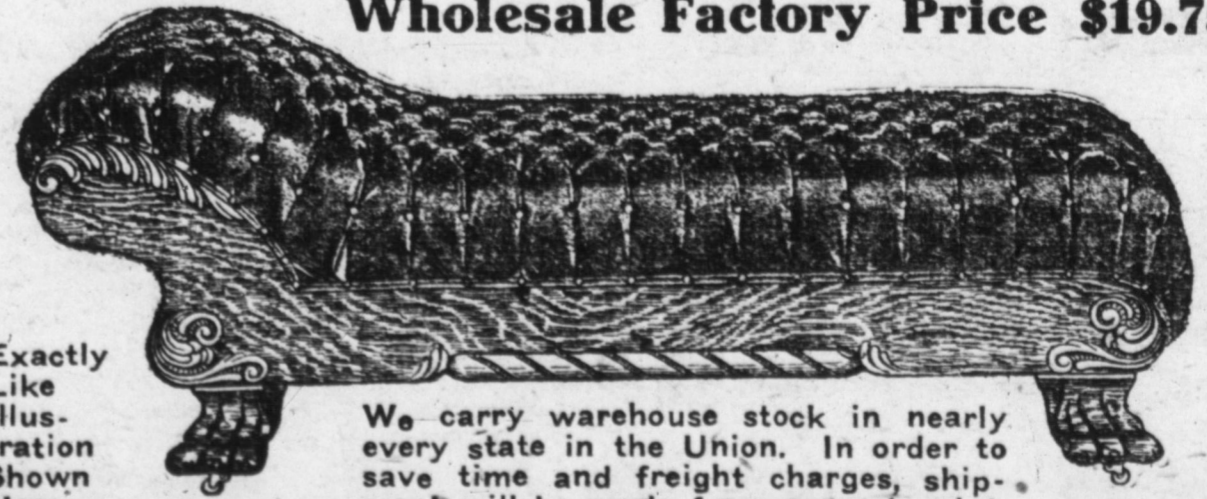
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The Knock-out Blow.

The blow which knocked out Corbett was a revelation to the prize fighters. From the earliest days of the ring the knock-out blow was aimed for the jaw, the temple or the jugular vein. Stomach punches were thrown in to worry and weary the fighter, but if a scientific man had told one of the old fighters that the most vulnerable spot was the region of the stomach, he'd have laughed at him for an ignoramus. Dr. Pierce is bringing home to the public a parallel fact; that the stomach is the most vulnerable organ out of the prize ring as well as in it. We protect our heads, throats, feet and lungs, but the stomach we are utterly indifferent to, until disease finds the solar plexus and knocks us out. **Make your stomach sound and strong by the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and you protect yourself in your most vulnerable spot.** "Golden Medical Discovery" cures "weak stomach," indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver, bad, thin and impure blood and other diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" has a specific curative effect upon all mucous surfaces and hence cures catarrh, no matter where located or what stage it may have reached. In Nasal Catarrh it is well to cleanse the passages with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy fluid while using the "Discovery" as a constitutional remedy. Why the "Golden Medical Discovery" cures catarrhal diseases, as of the stomach, bowels, bladder and other pelvic organs will be plain to you if you will read a booklet of extracts from the writings of eminent medical authorities, endorsing its ingredients and explaining their curative properties. It is mailed free on request. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. This booklet gives all the ingredients entering into Dr. Pierce's medicines from which it will be seen that they contain not a drop of alcohol, pure, triple-refined glycerine being used instead.

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

Horses

Land of the Percherons

Professor C. S. Plumb of Ohio has written entertainingly of the Percheron district France, from which all American importations have come. So many imported Percheron stallions are used in this country and such long prices are paid for them the wonder is there are not more of this type of horse bred in the United States. Professor Plumb's article is in part as follows as published in Breeder's Gazette:

As one goes about in a considerable territory southwest from Paris, he sees great, fine horses, heavily harnessed, hauling tremendous two wheeled carts. Very frequently a lamb's hide, tanned with the wool on, covers the top of the collar. If one is familiar with the breeds of draft horses, he must at once recognize these blacks or grays as Percherons. This individuality of the breed is pre-eminent. One sees these same typical Percherons hauling omnibuses in Paris, or pulling other great loads in this French metropolis. Sometimes the horse is alone, but there may be two or more in tandem hitch. On the farms, in the heavy work, the horses are always hitched tandem and three horses are a common sight, hauling manure or hay as the case may be, in single file procession.

In traveling about among the horses of Le Perche I have been impressed with the size and draftiness. Occa-

sionally one sees a smaller type, such as prevailed in the olden days, but scale and quality are certainly common characteristics of the breed. A large number of the horses that find their way abroad, are bred by small farmers, who keep two, three or four mares, and commonly work them. These mares breed regularly, and the important dealers and horsemen of Le Perche buy many of them as weanlings, and then take and carry them thru till they can turn them off at from two to four years old, as the case may be. Some men handle stallions exclusively, and but few large dealers deal in mares, at least worth mentioning. The buyers come in here from North and South America and the European countries and they find Percherons everywhere, of varying degrees of excellence. One may buy from a small farmer, or he may go on a farm where 50 to 100 stallions furnish material to choose from. In this region, barring an occasional coach horse or a donkey, Percherons make up the horse population. How many there are here, it is impossible to say, but as a rough estimate, Mr. Charles Aveline, president of the Percheron society, gave me 10,000 as a figure.

These people also keep their horses in a natural sort of fashion. They feed more or less green stuff in summer time. One may see horses of both sexes in the fields, grouped according to sex and age. Heavy grain feeding is not practical. It has surprised me in my visits among stockmen generally in France, to see how largely they depend on hay or grass and roots. At the Paris and Mortagne shows, green bundles of alfalfa, sainfoin and grass were universally fed. In the summer time they use green stuff as we rarely try to do. In certain sections I find sainfoin, a plant of the legume family, much praised as horse feed, both green and cured. Straw is generally fed as a dry roughage. Oats are the staple concentrate, and but little other than this, a little bran, is fed. Some people buy their horses in splendid flesh, but many have them in what we would call fine shape for feeding, but not appearing starved, with prominent ribs as one might surmise. When it comes to work, the climate here is cooler, than with us, and so the horse suffers less. Further, and very important, the driver spares his horse and does not take the last bit of work out of him possible. But under our hot summer suns it would be practically impossible to keep up the horses in as fine condition as they appear here on every hand.

Poultry

Origin of Rhode Island Reds

The interest shown by everyday poultry keepers in the Rhode Island Red is something phenomenal. We cannot remember anything like it. The fanciers were extremely reluctant to recognize this breed, which was supposed to have sprung from the dunghill, and been made what it is merely by selection. Even if this were true, it does not detract one iota from the merits of these birds, and a breed which seems to combine more good points than any other we know of. Someone who has been right on the spot and professes to know the Reds in their own home, says in the Reliable Poultry Journal: "For more than forty years I have known the Rhode Island Reds in Little Compton, their original home. In speaking of the new breed, or as I know them, the new old breed, I am carried back to boyhood days. This was about the only fowl we saw on the farm in our town, which at that time and today produced more poultry than any place of its size to be found. These Reds were found to be so hardy that nearly everyone used Red males even if he had different colored females, until the flocks became practically all red. Changing males and outcrossing with occasionally putting in a bird brought home from sea by sailors living in that region strengthened the flocks wonderfully. If someone was so fortunate as to secure a new male from over the sea, the fact quickly became known and that year he found ready sale for all the cockerals he could raise. While many farmers bred only for eggs and meat and introduced new males simply to keep up vigor, a few took more pains and selected and bred carefully a few each year, thereby building up some fine flocks that would reproduce. It was from some of these flocks that selections were made and exhibited as Rhode Island Reds, when first introduced to the fancy. They have since been, and are today, growing in popularity. From this you can readily see that the farmer who had taken no pains, in fact, no care in breeding, found a ready market for his stock, as anything red must be a Rhode Island Red, while there was really a great

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

difference in the stock. There is mention occasionally that Reds do not breed true. I have claimed and still claim that they will breed as true as any breed we have, if properly mated. The great trouble is the craze of fanciers to reproduce a crackerjack. They resort to extremes, and, of course, get a variety of shades and styles of color in spite of which well bred flocks can be mated to breed a uniform lot in males and females of any good quality without the double mating we hear so much about. This talk of Reds coming from mongrels has no foundation. While the best flocks will vary some in shade of color (as a slight difference in the shade of red is more conspicuous than in colors that are not so bright), the culls are so readily noticed that a novice can easily pick them out without the aid of an expert. A flocks of good specimens of Rhode Island Reds are certainly grand to look upon and are surely coming to the front as a fancier's breed, and as the greatest utility fowls of the day."

Old Hens Unprofitable

Professor James Dryden of the Utah experiment station, who has been carrying on experiments with hens, finds that they become poorer layers as they grow older. In his report on this subject Professor Dryden says: "The first year was the most profitable. The second year was fairly productive, but by the time the hens were 3 years old they did not pay for the feed consumed. The decrease in egg production may safely be calculated at 25 per cent each year. It is safe to conclude that poultry keepers would be heavy gainers if they would rid their flock each year of all stock over 2 years old. Chicks should be marked in some way so that their age may be known, and they can be eliminated from the flock at the end of the second laying season. The usual mark is a hole punched in the web between the toes. Where the hens are disposed of every two years need to be marked."

Where the Corn Goes

How much of the country's corn crop is used for feeding live stock and how much in various manufacturing enterprises, is frequently asked, and but few statistical data are available for a full and accurate reply. However, sufficient information is available for some generalization.

According to the census of 1906 the production of corn in 1899 was 2,666,000,000 bushels. This amount is between 2 and 3 per cent greater than the average annual yield of the past five years.

The apparent disposition of the 1890 crop was as follows:

Use—	Bushels of crop.	Per cent
For flour and grist mill products (from census)	241,000,000	9.0
For starch (from census)	8,000,000	.3
For malt liquors		

census)	9,000,000	.3
For distilled liquors (from census) ...	17,000,000	6
For glucose (estimated)	40,000,000	1.5
Exports, 1900	190,000,000	7.1
Seed (estimated) ..	13,000,000	.5

Total	518,000,000	19.3
Remaining	2,151,000,000	80.7

During the past five years the quantity of corn exported has averaged only about 85,000,000 bushels annually, or about 3.3 per cent of the production; that used in the manufacture of distilled liquors has averaged about 20,000,000 bushels annually, or 0.8 per cent of the production.

The census of 1905 reported practically the same amount of corn consumed by commercial flour and grist mills in 1904 as in 1899, and about 4,000,000 bushels less consumed in the manufacture of starch.

The amount of the crop used in the manufacture of malt liquors and glucose during the past five years is not definitely known, but it is probable that the aggregate is slightly greater than in the census year.

The tabulation does not take into consideration the difference in the stock of corn on hand at the beginning and at the close of the year. The commercial visible supply was reduced about 6,000,000,000 bushels during the crop year, and the total supply of 190,000 bushels as compared was probably reduced enough to counterbalance the large export movement with about 85,000,000 bushels annually during the past five years.

It is probable, therefore, that approximately 81 to 83 per cent of the recent corn crops has been used for feeding purposes. About 80 per cent of the corn crop is shipped out of the counties where grown.

Pretty Inexpensive Gowns

The magazines have lots of articles on "Economy in Dressing," "Dressing on Dimes," etc. They describe the styles but none of them ever tells what materials to get, and it's the material that costs. Do you know any dress stuffs that are pretty, and really cost dimes, not dollars?

ECONOMY.

You can purchase as pretty designs any stylish-looking goods in Simpson-Eddystone Prints as any one can wish and their cost is extremely moderate when you consider their substantial quality and attractive appearance. Their greatest economy is in their non-fading colors and durable material which makes them wear unusually long. I'm sure you will be delighted with them.

The Fort Worth Telegram—during annual "Bargain Days," December 1-15—daily and Sunday by mail one year \$3.25—regular rate is 75 cents a month. Spot cotton markets, full market reports with latest news 12 to 24 hours ahead of any other newspaper. Remember our "Bargain Days" and send in \$3.25 for The Telegram.

So Tired

It may be from overwork, but the chances are its from an inactive LIVER.

With a well conducted LIVER one can do mountains of labor without fatigue.

It adds a hundred per cent to ones earning capacity.

It can be kept in healthful action by, and only by

Tutt's Pills

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

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. (Sue. to Collins & Morrison) 1212 Farnam St., Box E. Omaha, Neb.

Advice For The Tired Women

Is it a headache, a backache, a sensation of irritability or twitching and uncontrollable nervousness? Something must be wrong with the head or back, a woman naturally says, but all the time the real trouble very often centers in the womanly organs. In nine cases out of ten the seat of the difficulty is here, and a woman should take rational treatment for its cure. The local disorder and inflammation of the delicate special organs of the sex should be treated steadily and systematically.

Dr. Pierce, during a long period of practice, found that a prescription made up of the active medicinal principles of native American roots, extracted by the use of chemically pure glycerine, cured over ninety per cent. of such cases. After using this remedy for many years in his private practice he put it up in a form that would make it easily procurable, and it can be had at any store where medicines are handled.

You are not asked to close your eyes to what is in this (R) prescription of Dr. Pierce. He tells you all about it and puts a label with all the ingredients upon the bottle—they are Lady's Slipper root, Golden Seal root, Black Cohosh root, Unicorn root, Blue Cohosh root and triple-refined glycerine. These various ingredients are all extolled and recommended by various medical authorities. Thus F. Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, says of Lady Slipper root: "exercises special influence upon nervous conditions depending upon disorders of female organs; relieves pain," etc.

Prof. John King in the American Dispensary, says of Black Cohosh root—"This is a very active powerful and useful remedy. By its special affinity for the female organs it is an efficient agent for suppression. In dysmenorrhea (painful periods), it is surpassed by no other drug, being of greatest utility in irritative and congestive conditions, characterized by dragging down pains. The same author says of Blue Cohosh that it has enjoyed a well-merited reputation for when used by delicate women it gives tone and vigor to the parts and relieves much pain." Prof. Hale says "It controls chronic inflammatory states of the (female) organs and gives tone in cases of debility."

Dr. John Fyfe, of Saugatuck, Conn., says of Unicorn root (*Helonias Dioica*) one of the chief ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription:

"A remedy which invariably acts as a uterine invigorator and always favors a condition which makes for normal activity of the entire system, cannot fail to be of great usefulness and of the utmost importance to the general practitioner of medicine."

"In Helonias we have a medicament which more fully answers the above purposes than any other drug with which I am acquainted. In the treatment of diseases peculiar to women it is seldom that a ease is seen which does not present some indication for this remedial agent."

Aching from head to foot—that is the condition that afflicts some women at stated periods—backache, dizziness, and pains almost unbearable. An honest and a safe remedy which no woman can afford to lose the opportunity of trying for the cure of these distressing complaints which weaken a woman's vitality is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—an honest medicine which has the largest number of cures to its credit and a deserved popularity for two score years all over the United States.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation of the bowels, loss of appetite, coated tongue, sour stomach, windy belchings, "heartburn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

Persons who are subject to any of these troubles should never be without a vial of the "Pleasant Pellets" at hand. In proof of their superior excellence it can truthfully be said that they are always adopted as a household remedy after the first trial.

One little "Pellet" is a laxative, two are cathartic. They regulate, invigorate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day. To relieve the distress arising from over-eating, nothing equals one of these little "Pellets." They're tiny, sugar-coated, antibilious granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

How to live in health and happiness is the general theme of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This great work on medicine and hygiene, containing over 1000 pages and more than 700 illustrations, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers.

"Keep your feet warm," advises a physician. Wives, please take notice.

S. & S. Demand \$200,000 and 50 Acres at Oklahoma

Fort Worth's Superior Advantages and \$100,000 Bonus Result in Enormous Proposal to New State Metropolis

S. & S. packing house representatives are now in Oklahoma City on their way to Fort Worth to investigate the advisability of choosing this city for a southwestern plant similar to those of Armour and Swift here.

E. R. Kolp, the grain dealer, has just returned from Oklahoma City. While there the statement was issued to the people that it would be necessary to raise a bonus of \$200,000, fifty acres of land and secure tax exemption for five years to secure the plant for that city.

This report confirms the opinion here that Fort Worth will be given a great advantage over other places in the choice of location. This is but natural in view of the greater railroad facilities and the cattle center already created. The belief is further borne out by the reply of Mr. Sulzberger to the notice that \$100,000 would be offered for the plant here. In his reply he gave no indication that a larger bonus would be sought than that offered.

It is pointed out that the \$100,000 difference would be more than made up to a packing company in a short operation period by reason of the greater facilities here.

The S. & S. representatives are expected to get here from Oklahoma City Tuesday or Wednesday.

May Arrive Tuesday Morning

It is thought that the S. & S. people will leave Oklahoma City Monday afternoon or evening and that they will arrive here Tuesday morning. They will be met at the depot by a committee of business men and members of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Sulzberger in his first interview regarding this matter stated that the company had about decided to build a plant in Oklahoma City, owing to the fact that they are in competition with Armour and Swift, and he did not believe they would allow his company stock yard privileges here. This obstacle has been removed, however, since the visit of J. Ogden Armour to this city, and it is now known that S. & S. can have pretty nearly anything they want in Fort Worth. Mr. Armour stated that he would rather see them locate here than in Oklahoma City. And, if S. & S. are allowed access to the stock yard it will be a money-making business for them in Fort Worth from the very start. They will have the advantage of entering a place where a great market is already established. In Oklahoma City it would be different. It would take several years to build up a market to a point where the receipts would be large enough to keep the plant running to its full capacity.

The list of contributors to the new packing house bonus was made public Saturday night, after the various lists in circulation, with a few exceptions, had been gathered together. The subscriptions in the lists tabulated show a total of \$98,695. One small list is out and is known to contain \$400 in pledges, and several appearing in the lists are said to have agreed to additional sums.

The lists as secured give the packing house committee something definite to place before the representatives of the S. & S. plant, who are due in Fort Worth Monday.

All the amounts in the subscription list are made payable when the packing house is completed and in operation. It is specified that the plant is to have a daily killing capacity of from 700 to 1,000 cattle, and 2,000 to 2,500 hogs.

Under the present arrangements negotiations will be conducted thru the packing house committee of the Board of Trade. Winfield Scott is chairman of this committee. He is also the largest single contributor to the packing house fund.

Here's the List

The list as turned into headquarters is as follows:

- \$10,000—Winfield Scott.
- \$5,000—E. D. Farmer, W. G. Reynolds, E. P. Reynolds, M. Sansom.
- \$3,000—John Scharbauer.
- \$2,500—Godair-Crowley Commission Company, M. Sansom, Cassidy-Southwestern Commission Company, James S. Moore, Northern Texas Traction Company.
- \$1,000—S. B. Burnett, W. C. Strippling, John C. Ryan, George W. Armstrong, J. L. Johnson, Fleming & Robinson, Wm. Capps, Q. Bone, Ed. Seibold.
- \$750—W. J. Bailey.
- \$500—Fakes & Co., State National bank, J. E. Mitchell, N. H. Lassiter, R. Vickery, First State Bank and Trust Co., J. W. Spencer and Ben O. Smith, W. E. Connell, Western National bank, H. H. Cobb, W. G. Newby, J. L. Bushong, Wm. Bryce, George Mulkey, Burton-Peel, Temple & Modlin, A. & L. August, Robert McCart, Washer Bros., Oscar Lenglet, Geo. Simson, Ligon & Dickinson Co., Geo. Stillman, W. W. & B. H. Dunn, Geo. A. Scaling, A. J. Roe, Chas. Gamer, Paul Waples, Wm. Monning, Casey-Swasey Co., L. P. Robertson, S. D. Levy, J. I. Burgess, Texas Brewing Co., Sam Davidson, Glenn Walker and brother, Mrs. S. B. Burnett, T. M. Thannisch, J. E. McCarthey, Chas. O. Hicks, National Livestock Commission Co., J. C. Ingram, J. J. Jarvis, Harry Huey.

Women in \$300 Class

- \$300—T. D. Cromer, M. L. Eppstein, Mrs. S. L. Larimer, V. Z. Jarvis.
- \$250—John Bardon, J. N. Brooker, Thos. V. Ross, J. W. Mitchell, F. P. Pendry, Elms & Green, Drs. Thompson & Johnson, The Fair, Nash Harjware

Co., H. C. Edrington, Ben J. Tillar, alter B. Scott, McGinnis & McMullen, A. T. Byers, B. L. Waggoman, J. E. Burton, C. Boaz, Barse Livestock Commission Co., G. W. Owens Lumber Co., Bacon Saunders, Otho S. Houston.

\$200—Geo. E. Cowden, J. J. and C. D. Reimers (The Telegram), S. T. Bibb, James Harrison, Acme Steam Laundry, T. B. Yarborough, Sandegard Grocery Co., J. H. Greer, L. B. Weinman, J. W. Coon, Gray & Thompson, Lee Livestock Commission Co., J. M. Moody, W. H. Grove, Sterling P. Clark, V. S. Wardlaw, C. C. and W. B. Cook, I. Allen and son, B. F. Sprinkle, John F. Putman, Wilber Hardwicke.

\$150—L. B. Colton, J. Goldgraber.

Big List in \$100 Class

\$100—H. H. Pittman, W. B. Fishburn, Texas Anchor Fence Co., Drumm Seed & Floral Co., W. R. Edrington, L. G. Gillett, Sanguinet & Statts, Cowan, Burney & Goree, Van Zandt Plumbing and Heating Co., L. Beauchamp, J. M. Vinson, D. W. Humphries, J. W. Irion, James Anderson, H. Brann & Co., S. A. Tomlinson, Purvis & Rogers, Heaton Bury & Co., Atwell Cornice Co., A. E. Newell, R. D. Gage, J. N. Winters, C. B. Epes, C. K. Bell, John G. Rogers, W. B. Fitzhugh, E. J. Mantz, J. T. Pemberton, E. A. (Pat) Paffrath, H. W. Williams, Stonestreet & Davis, W. C. Stonestreet, G. H. Colvin, J. H. Maddox, W. A. Wade, Rhodes-Haverty, Turner & Dinee, J. T. McClendon, Q. T. Moreland, Hunter Wilson, L. B. Comer, W. A. Darter, J. E. Head & Co., John P. King, W. V. Galbreath, Geo. W. Womack, W. L. Sweet, B. C. Rhome Jr., D. T. Bomar, Cummings-Sheppard Co., Palace of Sweets, J. A. Stephenson, M. W. French, C. M. Graham, L. P. Tanner, W. W. Burgess, Durrett-Gor-



man Furniture Co., the Ladd Furniture Co., Bradford Bros., Robert Ahern, L. G. Pritchard, John W. Barkin, A. G. Carter, Daggett & Carver, W. D. Sanders, S. D. Shannon, Alex Bowers, G. W. Hewitt, W. H. Easton, C. C. Peters, H. C. Meacham & Co., Baker Bros. Co., Geo. Q. McGown.

Many Give \$50

- \$50—Jack Burke, P. R. Weatherford, C. J. Swasey, H. C. McCart, Nobby, Harness Co., Jim Britton, B. G. Rhodes, B. F. Getzendaner, W. L. Wray, R. L. James, G. W. Wilcox, R. J. Roberson, E. M. Orgain, Leroy A. Smith, W. C. Mullins, R. G. Littlejohn, C. R. Vickery, Collins Art Co., W. J. Gilvin, Ross Bros., J. S. Coe, N. L. Easton, J. G. Capps, W. R. Booth, Rochester Haddaway, J. W. Lovelady, B. C. Smyth and Bro., Keystone Printing Co., H. B. Francis, Gernsbacher Bros., Wells Bros., Bryan & Spoons, R. L. Carlock, W. A. Arthur, C. L. Brown, Runnells Commission Co., J. W. Shirley, John A. Key, F. A. Haggard, E. H. Keller, S. M. Furman, G. E. Montgomery, M. L. Whittington, Ed. Dillon, E. J. Doherty.
- \$25—Dr. J. W. Mullins, Geo. Beggs Jr., W. T. Maddox, B. B. Samuels, A. W. Samuels, Jas. A. Pray, Dr. Frank Mullins, Sam Moskovic, J. W. Strain, Texas Tank and Culvert Co., J. F. Dill, Lomger & Levison, C. B. Webb, J. M. Burkett, Irby Dunklin, W. E. Sandberry, J. H. Berry, R. G. Godwin, W. H. Sprinkle, Jack Pittman, J. H. Haymaker, John R. Frazier, M. D., T. J. McCarthey, J. A. Mulholland, J. M. Fidge, J. M. Nash, T. B. Littlepage, A. C. Chore, Fort Worth Creamery Co.
- \$15—H. B. Gibbons, Fred Claypool.
- \$10—J. A. Gowan, Frank Harris, R. M. Irwin, Stockyards Drug Co.

DOES NOT FAVOR LEASING CONVICTS

Governor Campbell Expected to Turn Down Plan for Leasing Iron Industry Plant

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 21.—It is learned today from authoritative source that Governor Campbell will not approve any plans which may be on foot by the state penitentiary board to lease the iron industry plant at Rusk penitentiary, should such a lease in any way carry with it the leasing of convicts with which to operate the plant. This means that the proposed deal to lease the plant will fall thru as soon as it is presented to the governor for his approval. Governor Campbell has said several times he is opposed to leasing convicts.

Less Work—Dainty Dishes

No woman realizes how much work she could save, and the tempting variety of dishes she could offer at the table, until she possesses a Keen Kutter Food Chopper.

Meat, fish, vegetables, fruits are chopped uniformly; coarse or fine as you wish. The

KEEN KUTTER

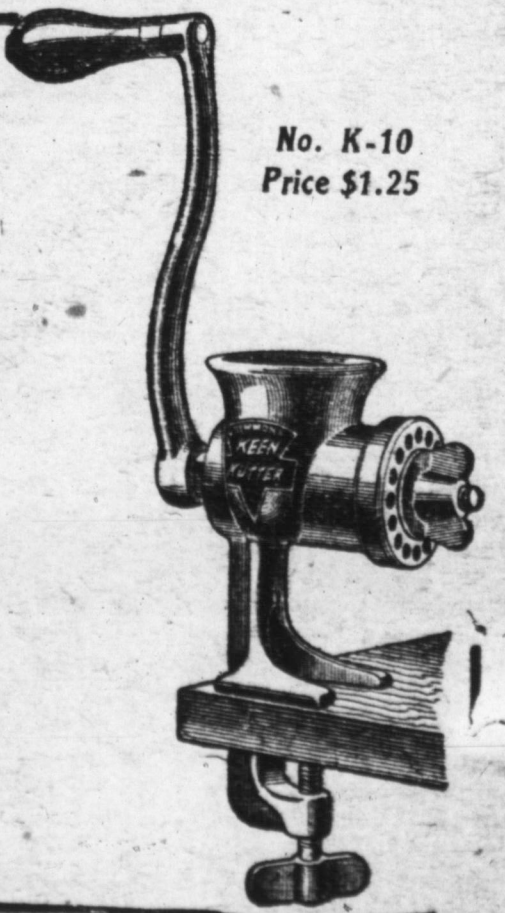
MEAT AND FOOD CHOPPER

is attached to the table or detached in a second—works so easily a child could enjoy using it—more easily cleaned than a chopping bowl.

Sold under the famous Keen Kutter name and trademark, which always and everywhere guarantee satisfaction or money returned.

If not at your dealer's, write us.

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY (Inc.)
 St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.



No. K-10
 Price \$1.25

THE SECRET OF CASTLE COURT

(Continued from Last Week.)

"The turbine could not keep the yacht in sight under any circumstances," General De Lamere remarked.

"Whatever happens," Constance put in, "Colonel Fenner is our first consideration. Neither my father nor I could go on without him." She laid her hand on her father's as he stood by her side. He understood.

"I agree with my daughter, Mr. Mellin."

"I would never have come if I had known it," Adrian Mellin protested.

Constance again turned to her father. "Will you tell Donald?" she said. "The quicker we are in, and out, the better."

Mellin walked away to the other end of the vessel. He was furious; but the boat belonged to the General and the men were his servants. He was powerless.

Desmond had caught sufficient of the conversation to gather its purport. As they passed the narrow entrance of the bay Mellin expressed his anger pretty forcibly to his subordinate, as they stood side by side.

"I don't know, sir, what instructions you had, but Lord Dunsallion told me the first thing we had to do was to find Colonel Fenner."

"Well, we have found him; there is no doubt he is in there"—pointing to Castle Court—"all right."

"I expect my lord meant something more than guessing the Colonel was within stone walls; I expect he meant us to have him out, sir."

Mellin's answer was one short word, which no doubt relieved his feelings, but was inconclusive as an argument.

CHAPTER XXII.

Colonel Fenner had been in strange situations many times during his eventful life. He had had not a few hairbreadth escapes; none of them, however, had produced such an extraordinary revulsion of feeling as the one he experienced on that night at Castle Court. Those long hours of imprisonment had chafed his spirit beyond expression, had galled him almost more than he was aware when he was passing through it. To be arrested, and carried off from the scene of action just when the maturity of his plans, and the success of his undertaking, were well within his grasp, was annoying enough; add to this the insolence of his captors—the men against whom his brains had been pitted unsuccessfully—throw in addition the anxiety, if nothing worse, which Constance De Lamere must be experiencing owing to his strange disappearance—all these things combined helped to compose the bitter draught Fenner had been slowly consuming while he lay a prisoner in the keep. Now he was on the right side of that stubborn door, the fresh air of the passage blowing on his temples, the men who had been his gaolers within. Whatever happened, Fenner made up his mind that nothing short of impossible odds should place him in their hands again.

He had closed the door behind him, and for a second or two tried to find some sort of fastening on the outside, either key or bolt, but without success. The passage was too dark for him to see anything clearly, the solitary lamp which lighted it being at some distance away. Probably one of the Arabs had the great key of the door attached to a bunch hanging at his waistbelt; that would account for its not being in the door. If there were bolts Fenner's fingers in his excitement failed to find them.

He heard the Arabs within shouting to one another. Apparently the man who had been felled to the ground had recovered his wits, scattered by the sudden attack. Now they began to fumble with the reverse side of the door.

The Colonel had made up his mind to run down the passage in the direction which he felt sure must trend toward the entrance to the court. The very air which played on his face seemed to come from the outer world; it was fresh and invigorating, with the salt smack about it, suggestive of a free current from the sea. He abandoned the door, and, turning to the right, ran as fast as he could down the paved way. Only general instinct, and the knowledge he had acquired in the keep of the lie of the castle guided Fenner in the choice of direction. In his right hand he held the loaded carbine, prepared to use it for anyone who barred his way in front, or to meet an attack from behind by the

A REMARKABLE SERIAL STORY OF MYSTERY AND ADVENTURE A FIGHT FOR A WOMAN'S LOVE BY MORICE GERARD

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Arabs, whose pattering feet he could already hear in swift pursuit. A revolver would have been a more serviceable weapon, but the Colonel was only too thankful that fortune had armed him even with what he had. Fleet of foot, and spurred by every sentiment a man can be inspired with, Fenner raced round the corner of the passage and found himself confronted by a flight of stone steps. He heard a guttural cry behind him. One of the Arabs, outdistancing his companion, was within a few yards.

The Colonel took three steps at a bound, then stopped suddenly and turned round. At the foot of the stairway was the foremost of the Arabs. A large lamp, hanging above the steps, showed the man distinctly. His parti-colored turban had fallen off during the course of his rapid run, exposing his short-cropped hair and swarthy, evil countenance. In his right hand the man carried a long knife, double-bladed. Fenner owed the man a grudge, which had been almost unconsciously maturing during the time that the Arab was his master. He paid it now. Swinging the carbine over his head with one twirl, he brought it down heavily on Menelik's skull. The Arab had put up his knife to guard himself, anticipating the blow, too late. With a clang it fell on to the stone pavement, followed immediately by Menelik himself, stretched out insensible on the ground. The other Arab, upon whose shoulders the Colonel had jumped from a gallery, dashed up at this moment, but tripped over the body of his colleague, and pitched or to the foot of the steps.

Fenner took advantage of the confusion to scale the staircase in three or four bounds. At the top he turned to the right again, and, after passing an angle in the wall, found himself in the main hall of Castle Court. So far, he had seen no one in front. He was congratulating himself that his conjecture had proved correct, namely, that Drazov had only left these two janitors behind him. One he had settled; as regarded the other, Fenner was a match for any man in the world, single-handed. All he longed for now was a means of getting away from the castle, combined with an opportunity for pursuing Drazov before the latter could accomplish his schemes.

Every moment was precious; it was all a matter of time. He must find some mode of getting away on the seaward side, and to communicate with the admiralty as quickly as possible.

At this moment, while he was revolving these things in his quick-moving brain, a sound struck on his ear which changed the whole situation and made him once more prepare to fight for life and freedom.

Several footsteps were to be distinctly heard coming in his direction; not from behind, but from in front. He could see nothing, for the great door of the hall place was shut.

Fenner looked around, wondering what course he should pursue. Three or four smaller doors, likewise closed, were at various intervals in the wall of the entrance hall. The only open passage was the one by which he had come, leading to the keep. He had no intention of returning by that route, at any rate; it would involve killing the other Arab, and would only land him in the same hateful position he had occupied before. Should he try one of the other doors, and make for the other part of the court? In that case, he might find an exit on the landward side. All this passed thru his mind in the flash of a couple of seconds.

The sounds came much closer. Immediately the door would be opened and he would be exposed to view. The light was dim, but quite sufficient to show his outline, and the general characteristics of the stone hall in which he was standing.

Instantly his mind was made up. Facing was one of the smaller apertures; he ran to it, and tried the handle of the door. It resisted all his strength. With the utmost speed he went to another; that was fastened, too. The truth came in upon him that all the upper part of the castle had

been firmly secured before Drazov left it.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The phrase "Love the magician" is no doubt almost as old as language itself; it is none the less true. Of all the emotions which produce changes in human character, none is so swift and powerful in its effects as love in its purest form. By pure, we mean unadulterated with any element of alloy. Love can transform a weak woman into a strong one; can endow a coward with courage; can supply qualities which have hitherto been practically non-existent. A mother for her child; a husband on behalf of his dear ones; a lover for his or her counterpart. The world has rung with stories in which these factors have played the predominant part.

Even her father was surprised in Constance De Lamere that night. She had come out in a totally new role. Her eyes expressed the fire of her determination. Her womanhood was, in a sense, in abeyance. It was subordinated to her will-power. She felt that she, and she alone, had to fight the battle on behalf of Colonel Fenner; her spirits rose with every fresh item of difficulty. Now the Castle was in sight.

The night had opened out and become distinctly lighter since they started. The stars were appearing in the sky. The moon had not yet come, but already some of its light seemed to be stealing over the seascape. As far as the passengers on board the turbine were concerned, Castle Court appeared to be unlighted. The few lamps which had been left in the building were obscure from the outside world by thick walls. Only the outline of the great house stood out firmly against the skyline. Castle Court looked dark and menacing enough, seen under these circumstances. It suggested sinister acts and evil deeds; cruelty, even, might lurk behind that grayness.

Constance, standing by her father's side, in the bows of the small yacht, shuddered.

"You are cold?" the General said to her.

"Thank you, no, not in the slightest. I shivered because of my own thoughts," she confessed. "I am sure no harm has really come to the Colonel; and yet—and yet! I do not like the look of that house"—she indicated the outline of Castle Court as the turbine drew up toward the landing stage.

"He may not be there after all," General De Lamere suggested.

"Oh! do you think so? It will be terrible if he is not."

"They may have taken him with them," the General responded. "Mind, I do not think it is probable; he would be an incubus in Drazov's hands, and might be awkward to deal with when they reached their destination. Whereas here, unless we had known of the possibility of his imprisonment, he might have lain hidden for weeks without suspicion arising, or any chance of his communicating with the outside world!"

Constance had turned white to the lips; her heart seemed to have stood still. Supposing that, after all, the Court proved to be empty. They would have lost valuable time, at her instigation, because of her wilfulness, as it would then seem. Mellin would be in the right and she in the wrong. It was a dreadful alternative to contemplate. After a second or two, her courage returned.

"I shall not believe the Colonel is gone," she said, "until we have searched the Castle from top to bottom."

"Do you intend to land yourself?" the General inquired, with some surprise.

"Certainly, father! Do you think I could be left behind, eating my heart out here, every second an eternity?"

There may be some danger," the General protested; "those Arabs are a treacherous lot. I would not trust any servants of Drazov with the life of a dog that I cared about."

"I will not run into any unnecessary danger, I promise you," Constance answered. "You men shall go in front; I will follow."

The turbine grated against the landing stage, then stopped. Ilvain had brought it up to its destination with deft handling. His assistant sprang out, and ran a rope round a wooden stump, provided for the purpose, at the edge of the small quay.

The General landed first; Desmond followed. Mellin, after a moment's hesitation, came to the side; he was annoyed and sulky; but not sufficiently so to forego his place.

General De Lamere turned and gave his daughter his hand as she stepped across.

"You are determined to see it out, Miss De Lamere?" Mellin remarked, with a slight suggestion of irony in his tone.

Constance bowed her assent; she did not feel inclined to bandy words. Time was everything; she had carried her point, but within was a lurking doubt whether the event would prove that she was wise.

As they ran across the open space before the entrance to Castle Court, Desmond and Mellin got their revolvers ready for instant action. They were in the van. The General followed just behind them, not quite so quick and agile in his movements, but quite as eager. Miss De Lamere restrained herself to bring up the rear.

Desmond sprang up the steps, which were wide and smooth, and reached the great door. Had it been fastened, their further progress might have been stayed indefinitely; in which case, probably, a tragedy of some kind would have been added to the night. Fortunately, Colonel Drazov had not anticipated the need of securing that exit thru which his party had passed a short time previously.

Desmond, finding the handle yielding to his touch, turned it and flung the heavy door back against the wall. He sprang within, followed immediately by the others. They were in pitch darkness. For a moment or two the whole party remained stationary just within the porch.

Involuntarily they listened for some indication of life within. Then they heard distinctly someone running over a stone pavement.

"Be quick!" General De Lamere cried. "Has no one a match?"

Hardly had the words proceeded from his mouth before Desmond struck out. He held it up to ascertain his bearings. They were in a stone outer hall, with fluted roof and massive walls. Facing them was another door, a little smaller, but otherwise similar to the one behind them. Mellin ran straight to it while the light of the match lasted, grasped the handle, and flung it open. Directly he had done so, he shouted at the top of his voice.

The party had indeed arrived at a critical moment. Fenner had just ascertained that all the exits of the hall, which led to the other parts of the building, had been carefully secured. Baffled in his attempt to open one of the doors, he had turned round, ready to fight for his life, not in the least anticipating that the voices he had heard from the other side of the great door were those of his own friends. Facing round swiftly, Fenner suddenly discovered that the Arab who had tripped over Menelik was stealing upon him, hoping to take him unawares before his presence was suspected.

The Colonel fixed him with his eyes, and raised his carbine. The Arab brandished his knife, but instead of coming on took deliberate aim, and was about to fling it at the Colonel's breast, from which he was separated by only a few yards.

This action was arrested by the sound of the opening door. In an instant Desmond grasped the situation; uttering a yell of warning to frighten the Arab, and to prevent his purpose being achieved, he turned his revolver in the latter's direction.

Fenner, of course, did not recognize either of the men in front, altho he had met Mellin once before. Behind him, however, he saw General De Lamere's face, and realized that the new comers were his friends. In that moment of abstraction he might have fallen a victim to the murderous attack of the Arab. If the knife had been flung the result might have been fatal. The Arab, however, covered by two revolvers, saw that the odds were too great to be resisted. Uttering a guttural exclamation of rage and disappointment, he turned and fled back by the way he had come.

Fenner and his rescuers met in the middle of the hall place. The general explained the situation in a few words:

"We felt sure, Fenner, that you were

(Continued on Page 10.)

The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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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.

A SOUTH TEXAS STOCK SHOW

THE San Antonio Express reports some interest among stockmen of south Texas in an annual fat stock show such as is held at Fort Worth. It says that "South Texas and Mexico offer an inviting field for breeders who will gladly embrace the opportunity to come here and get acquainted with the cattlemen. The dominant idea is to have the exposition opened to visitors free of charge."

San Antonio is respectfully advised that Fort Worth, starting a few years ago in a most humble way, has built up an annual live stock exposition which rivals that of Kansas City. In fact, there are more stockmen who declare that Fort Worth's show, from the standpoint of variety in classes and excellence of entries, surpasses Kansas City's Royal show and is rivaled only by the International show at Chicago.

It has taken persistent work but last year's experience proved that a show of this character can be made not only a glittering success from the visitor's point of view, but also a profitable investment for its promoters. Among live stock expositions of the entire south the annual event at Fort Worth has set the pace.

Another such show, held in San Antonio, would help Fort Worth, rather than subtract from the success of the show here. Visitors from northern states would come more readily for two shows than for one, and part of the purpose of these annual events is to attract stockmen from the north and show them what Texas is doing toward producing better cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and mules. Another show would also be welcomed by the breeder for there is little more work in preparing an exhibit for two show rings than is required in getting ready for one.

Fort Worth's show is held in March which, experience has shown, is the best month of the year. San Antonio might hold a show in February or after the Fort Worth show has ended. It is not likely San Antonio could get any of the cattle from above quarantine, such as come to Fort Worth, but on the other hand Fort Worth fails to get exhibits from many breeders in the extreme southern part of the state.

The more live stock shows Texas has annually the better it will be for

THE SELLING SIDE OF AGRICULTURE

FOR the past several years, in fact ever since so-called book farming began to attract serious notice, the efforts of the agricultural press, speakers upon agricultural topics, representatives of the department of agriculture, and even our agricultural colleges seem to have concentrated upon a single phase of agriculture, namely, the producing side.

The farmers have been besought, coaxed, adjured and urged to pay more attention to the cultivation of soil, to seed selection, to fertilization, in short to adopt every sort of improved method that science (which is another name for experience) has found successful in order to make their land yield bigger crops for less effort.

Even now we are told that if one extra row of grains could be raised on every ear of corn produced in the United States in a year it would mean millions of dollars to the pockets of the farmers. Cotton raisers are advised that more thoro cultivation will increase the yield of their fields. And as a share of the general information which a paternal government and its helpers are generously bestowing on the public, live stock raisers are shown the gratifying results from using better breeds, seeking to adhere to certain types, and cutting out all undesirable or scrubs.

And all of this is useful.

But in this campaign of education, now in progress several years, the educators seem to have overlooked one important fact, namely, that unlimited production counts for little if it cannot be sold. The selling side of agriculture has been almost wholly neglected. Witness the growth of the Farmers' Union in Texas, which isn't concerning itself so much as to how its members shall raise cotton but is working hard to see that they get a fair price for what they do raise. Are the government, or the agricultural colleges, or the agricultural press, or even our learned speakers on agricultural topics joining hands with the Farmers'

Union? Not so that anybody can notice it.

The successful merchant devotes as much energy to selling goods as he does skill in buying them cheaply. He employs competent clerks; he advertises liberally, he plans bargains, dresses windows and does a hundred and one other things in order to simply make sales.

And a farmer can't run the business of a farm in any but a business-like way, that is if he wants to be successful. As much energy of the farmer's gratuitous advisers as is given to the producing side of farming ought to be given to the selling side.

A ray of sunlight in this direction shines from some of our agricultural colleges which are teaching farmers' sons facts about cotton. They are teaching what the different grades of cotton call for so that the farmer boy, after he goes home, can tell the value of what he has raised. Not one farmer in five hundred can do so now. He must depend upon a buyer who is working wholly on the other side of the fence.

The colleges are teaching the kinds of cotton different mills want and why they want it; how to test the strength of cotton fibre; judge the length of staple, and other vital facts in connection with the marketing side. This is a sort of education that is tending in the right direction.

In time it may be extended to cover corn. The average farmer can't for the life of him tell the difference between No. 2 and No. 3. He can only guess at it, but the buyer doesn't. The farmer ought to know enough about his wheat to know when he is getting the right price. He ought to know the class his beef belongs to and what he should expect from a certain market for it.

When Uncle Sam and the agricultural colleges take up the selling side more, they will find the usefulness of their work greatly increased and the man behind the plow or in the saddle will have an increased respect for his would-be instructors.

the live stock industry which, in spite of growing interest in agriculture, is still as important as any of the state's many resources.

A TEXAS SHERIFF RETIRES

AFTER twenty-eight years in harness, John V. Cunningham has retired as sheriff of Taylor county. In the fullness of his years he gives up the arduous and exacting duties that have been his for so long a time and he will devote the remainder of his life to pursuits of a private nature.

John V. Cunningham today occupies a most unique place in the history of the winning of the west. Of a sterling Texas family, his stock is the stock of pioneers. Fearless and at the same time gentle, he has made an ideal peace officer.

During the twenty-eight years he has been sheriff of Taylor county he has seen that county change from the habitat of men wild and woolly and hard to curry to be one of the most orderly, peaceable and progressive counties in all the glorious commonwealth of Texas. Armed with the strong hand of the law, supported by the courage of his convictions, Cunningham has ever done his full part in wresting the west from the grasp of those who thru adventure, or evil de-

sign sought to make that section a rendezvous for their wild rampages and the seat and center of law breaking activities.

Cunningham had none of the ways of the bully or the braggart about him. He could take a murderer red handed into custody with as much grace as he could give a receipt for county and state taxes. In the performance of his duties he knew neither time nor tiring, neither fear nor foul methods, neither distance nor danger. When the laws were transgressed John Cunningham knew that he was the appointed agent to assist in bringing the transgressors to justice and he performed the deeds that sprang from this feeling of duty with a swiftness and a thoroughness that is almost without parallel in all this state.

Taylor county has a right to be proud of the great record of Sheriff Cunningham. He has contributed in his quiet and fearless way as much to wonderful advancement of that prolific section of Texas as any man now living. While it is true that he has perhaps not been directly responsible for the location of many citizens in Taylor county, at the same time it should be remembered that largely as a result of his splendid work as a peace officer the advantages of Taylor county could be appreciated without the annoyance, incidental to the

olden days of rough riding, rough housing and rough shooting.

With the passing of Sheriff Cunningham from public office an epoch is marked in the history of central west Texas.

SOMEBODY'S COMING

THE time is fast approaching when dear old Santa Claus will make his annual visit to Fort Worth to make glad the hearts of the good little boys and the good little girls of this great city.

Without a Santa Claus to gladden the minds of the little ones Christmas wouldn't be Christmas, even if turkeys were not selling for two-bits a pound and pecans at a groan a handful.

This brings to mind the fact that two-thirds of the enjoyment to be gotten out of Christmas comes from the planning of the things that will be done Christmas.

In every complete home there is some one who is anxious to hear about Santa Claus. That new father or that new mother who has not yet broached the subject of this delightful old gentleman is missing a golden opportunity to spread great happiness and to derive even a greater pleasure from the joys of others.

It is none too early to talk about dear old Kris Kringle. The little tots will lend willing ears to tales of this good old gentleman.

It will also be found that Johnny will bring in the wood with less moral and corporal suasion being necessary, if he is baited with tales of Santa Claus and that little Mary, or Marye, or Mae or Mai or Ma—but hang the spelling—will not mind wiping the dishes, or washing her face half so much if she is told that the penalty for failure is that Santa Claus will not visit her when he comes on his yearly visit in just a little more than a month from now.

Immediately after Thanksgiving the advance agents of Santa Claus will be displaying his wares in this city. It would be a good idea to begin ascertaining what John and Mary want, so that the early visitor may pick his packages.

A snake has been killed near Eddy, McLennan county, that contained two china eggs. The explanation is volunteered that this snake was a chicken snake and that chicken snakes have a way of swallowing eggs and then wrapping themselves about a tree, squeeze and squeeze until the shells are broken. The history of this particular snake, that couldn't break the china eggs, may serve as an awful example to a lot of members of the Thirtieth legislature of recent memory.

The most remarkable woman this world has seen in a generation has just died in China. Under the customs of that country she was a "foreigner," but her power was felt in every corner of the monster empire. When one woman by sheer force of her own abilities, can hold in utter abject submission millions of people, it would appear that the question of woman's suffrage is one that must and can be solved by the personal equation. Tse Hsi An would never have stormed parliament, nor waved a banner at a national convention, but in the vernacular of the canaille, she always got there with both feet.

Nowadays a man's interest in a girl is usually the kind that yields 6 per cent.

Tree Planting Time

The simplest things are most beautiful, and it is a blessing of nature that most beautiful things cost least. There is no excuse for unlovely homes, where owners live in them. To make homes lovely is so easy that it is almost criminal for owners to neglect those things which add to beauty and to usefulness. Shade trees add to the beauty of homes, and to the healthfulness of surroundings.

The trees supplied by nature should be cared for; and when there is need for trees they should be planted. They cost little, and live with little care. An elm may be secured almost anywhere; a sycamore may be had without cost; a hackberry will be found near almost any stream; and there are other trees which may be had for the taking.

There are flowers which cost so little that the poorest may have them; and others cost nothing at all. Yet any home may be made better for them; and the home without them is less comfortable for absence of the things which appeal to the best in nature.

Children should be taught to love trees and flowers. A knowledge of botany is not necessary to appreciation of them; and yet such knowledge will add to love for them; and make them more lovely. Girls naturally love flowers, and all children soon learn to love them.

When a tree or flower can speak its message to a child, then the soul of the child is awakened, and there are thousands of messages to the child. These are good, and none of evil. People who have not learned to love trees and flowers have missed much of happiness.

There is nothing so grand, so unspeakably noble, as our splendid old forest trees. Thru centuries they have lived, while men came and went, and to race and generations they have spoken messages, read by those who loved them. Happy is the man who can hear the messages of the tree.

Plant trees. When the leaves have dropped and the sap is down they need but a chance to live; and every labor in planting them is repaid a thousand fold. Plant trees.

Where the expense of nursery trees may be borne it is better to buy trees from some reliable nurseryman. The cost is not great, and the result is often better. Nursery trees have been specifically prepared for transplanting, and are more apt to live, and make better trees. There are nurserymen who will give plain directions, and will help in many ways. We advise those who wish to plant trees to buy their trees from a reliable nurseryman, if they are able to do so.

But plant trees. Plant trees which will live, and give shade, and add to the comfort of the family. Children who live much under the shade of trees, around the home, are better than children who have no shade trees. They are happier and more easily controlled. Plant trees.

When the hour of rest comes, and father and the boys lie down under the trees upon the clean cool grass, they are brought into contact with the most beautiful things in nature. When father and mother and the boys and the girls all sit under the trees, and rest upon the grass, there is the human language of love; and the more eloquent language of things which speak silent languages.

"The groves were God's first temples," and here God tells of infinite love to generations now as in ages past.

The splendid columns of Grecian temples are not more beautiful than are the oaks in many forests; the Arch of Triumph has not half so many lines of grace and beauty as has a fine elm; a sycamore excels all the work of Roman builders; no painter can paint so lovely a flower as the rose; the lily defies all art, while the violet shames all painting.

Trees and flowers are the art of arts, the art of the poor, and their pictures are unrivaled. Herein is the handiwork of God, and every tree and flower a pledge of love and an appeal to the soul of man.

"A thing of beauty is a love forever, It's loveliness will never die." Thru uncountable centuries its influences will soften the spirit of man. —Farm and Ranch.

darkness rushed over the land. For a few moments the watcher stood there irresolutely. His hand strayed toward his holster, where his pistol lay. He drew the weapon out, clicked the bright cartridge into its groove, and raised his arm. They were not five feet from him.

Then he returned it slowly and went softly away. At first he seemed to be about to turn toward his farm; then he swung round abruptly and passed off toward the blue hills in the distance, behind which lay entrenched the remnants of the Boer army.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

It's a bad thing to be known as a "good thing."

Sober second thoughts are always best for a toper.

He's a poor expressman who is unable to deliver the goods.

It's surprising how many friends

you have when they need you.

A woman's idea of faith is to believe a thing because she believes it.

When a contrary man agrees with you it's safe bet you are wrong.

A little candle is as easily blown out as a little salary is blown in.

The less money a man has the fewer visits he receives from his doctor.

Much of the charity that begins at home is too feeble to get across the street.

A woman seldom meets her ideal man until she has passed the don't worry age.

The average woman can change her mind in half the time it takes a man to change his collar.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE

THE WEEKLY SHORT STORY

(BY HAROLD CARTER.)

Nicholas Ferreira opened his eyes heavily with fatigue. At first he could not remember what had occurred to him; he only knew that he was weak and intensely weary. There was a curious numbness in his left arm and side and his head swam dizzily.

Gradually he made out his surroundings. He was lying upon a rough canvas stretcher that served the purpose of a bed, inside a small hut. Close at hand was a pitcher of lukewarm water. With an intense effort he stretched out his arm and drank it. He closed his eyes again.

Slowly the remembrances of the past came back to him. He had been riding a pony, with the Boer contingent. . . they were to have surprised the British camp at dawn . . . there had been a long night march. They had crept up; rockets had flared into the reddening morning sky . . . there was a charge, a sheet of flame from the serried ranks of the enemy, flight. . . silence.

"Hullo, old man," said a voice beside him. Ferreira looked up. A man in the uniform of a colonial regiment was seated beside him.

"Feeling better?" he asked.

"Where am I?" asked the wounded man.

"I guess you'll pull round now," said the colonial. "I found you lying upon the veld three nights ago. This is better than prison, what?"

"Where are the soldiers?"

"Gone on in the direction of Lydenburg. I'm stationed here alone with a couple of native scouts, guarding the new bridge. So when I saw you were living I thought I might as well pull you round. We don't fight with sick men, what?"

Ferreira smiled and stretched out his hand. The other clasped it. There was no enmity between these men; the one was called from his farm under pain of death by a roving Boer commando, to take part in the campaign; the other a simple soldier in the colonial forces.

They saw nobody during the next two weeks. At the end of that time the Boer farmer's wounds were healed.

"Well, I must go," he said one day. "Friend, I thank you. If ever you are

in such a condition you know—" he broke off silently.

"Going back to the army?" asked the colonial.

"No, to the farm," the Boer answered. "Why should I fight any longer? The war is over—we are beaten. And then my girl lives near; we were to have been married, when they fetched me away."

"I've got a nice girl, too," said the colonial. "A real little Dutch girl; her lover's away with the troops. It's thirty miles from here, but I ride over once a week to see her, when it's safe to leave the bridge. Well, so long."

They parted awkwardly. The Dutchman, taking three days' supply of rations, set off to trudge stolidly homeward along the high road. When he was out of sight the colonial whistled, saddled his horse, and rode away southward.

Three days afterward the Boer reached his farm. It was a stretch of arid land lying upon the outskirts of a little village that nestled into the hollow of a hill. The long tramp, the sleeping in the bush, had not discouraged him. He was free at last, the war would soon be over; by the next harvest time he would be married and settled down with his bride.

As he passed thru the village groups of women looked after him silently. They returned his salutations awkwardly and asked after news. But they said nothing of Trana. The half formulated questions died on his lips; with a beating heart he pushed his way on toward the little house on the outskirts of the settlement. Had any harm come to her?

His heart leaped up as he saw her form silhouetted against the white-washed walls. He came up the road in the gathering dusk. He was at the door; then something impelled him to pause before knocking at the door.

She was not alone. Inside the room was a man, dressed in the uniform of a colonial soldier. He went to the window and looked thru cautiously. And, even as he did so, he saw the man who had befriended him place his arm round her and draw her toward him. She made no resistance.

The sun had sunk and with the swiftness common to those latitudes,



ATTRACTIVE WALKING SKIRT.

Paris Patterns—Jacket No. 2449—Skirt No. 2439

(All Seams Allowed.)

Nothing is more useful or stylish for every day, and indeed for best wear, than one of these jaunty little suits, worn with a blouse of white organdie, lawn or batiste. The one illustrated is particularly becoming to the youthful figure, being most simple in cut and outline, and is adaptable to linen, pique, duck, wash poplin, Indian head cotton, rajah, or Shantung silk. The material used in the development of the original model was cream-colored Shantung silk in a rough weave, trimmed with applique bands of heavy Irish crochet. The Eton jacket (2449) which is cut in one piece, is rounded at the fronts, and is somewhat on the order of a bolero. The shawl collar is faced with very pale yellow silk, which gives the touch of color desired, and is overlaid with the lace. The jacket is lined with similar silk, and Shantung having been cut away from under the trimming on the sleeves, the yellow also shows thru at this point. Two smoked-pearl buttons of medium size are used to fasten the jacket at the center-front; white silk cord loops being slipped over these. The skirt (2439) is an eight-gored model, without plaits or tucks over the hips, and having a wide and pretty flare around the foot. It is closed with small smoked-pearl buttons at the center front, and has an inverted box plait at the center back seam. A wide bias band of the Shantung, stitched only at the upper edge, is set on as a trimming, about five inches above the hem. The lower edge of this band is trimmed with the Irish crochet, matching that on the jacket, and the hem is simply stitched.

For a miss of 15 years the jacket requires 17-8 yards of material 20 inches wide, 11-8 yards 36 or 42 inches wide, or 7-8 yard 54 inches wide. The pattern is in 3 sizes—13 to 17 years. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

For a miss of 15 years the skirt requires 53-4 yards of material 20 inches wide, 33-8 yards 36 inches wide, 3 yards 42 inches wide, or 21-8 yards 54 inches wide; 1 yard 20 inches wide, 5-8 yard 36 inches wide, 1-2 yard 42 inches wide, or 3-8 yard 54 inches wide, extra, for bias band. The pattern is in 3 sizes—13 to 17 years. Price of pattern, 10 cents. Address Pattern Department, Stockman-Journal.

The Secret of Castle Court

(Continued from Page 7.)

in here, and determined to have you out. This is Mr. Mellin, who has been sent down specially with Desmond to find your whereabouts and help in frustrating the schemes of those rascals."

"I suppose Drazov and Lis party have escaped so far?" Fenner inquired, eagerly.

"Yes; but we are expecting a gunboat from Plymouth every minute. We shall soon catch them up. The first thing is to get back to the turbine as quickly as possible."

"Just so," Fenner replied. "I think you have all done wonderfully."

They wheeled round, and passing thru the outer hall came to the open door.

For one moment the colonel and Constance De Lamere were at last in the darkness of the vestibule. Their hands met. The pressure of hers conveyed to him the love and joy she was feeling at their reunion. He passed his arm round her waist and kissed her.

Constance had managed to express by that one touch that the doubts she had felt before had been entirely dispelled during those long hours of separation. No longer did she wonder whether love could come twice to the same person, or rather she recognized what she had to give to the man who sought her was the pure, true devotion of her maturity, a quality infinitely more valuable than anything she had to bestow in her girlhood.

"Mine!" he said. "Mine!"

"Yes, yours," she whispered; "always—forever."

Just as the whole party emerged from the darkness a brilliant white light flashed across the water, picking out the small steamer and the quay with startling distinctness.

Chapter XXIV

A flashlight produces an effect differing from that obtained by any other means. It divides everything into sections, whether it be landscape, seascape, or people. A compartment of light in encased on both sides by darkness, the latter all the deeper by contrast. Then the light passes on; another section is disclosed, while that which is left behind is once more swallowed up by darkness. The light of the Tartan, the quickest and newest type of destroyer on the Devonport station, played over the bay and the tongue of land beyond it.

Fenner stood by Constance's side just for one palpitating moment before they left the causeway for the deck of the turbine. He turned and surveyed the scene left behind. Altho he had been in the keep of Castle Court for two days and two nights he had never seen the building. The white light, brilliant, piercing, showed him the old house thruout its entire length. He looked at it with keen interest. He had pictured it, after a fashion, before he started on the Carlisle. He had imagined it from the inside while a prisoner within its strong walls; now he compared the reality with his preconceived ideas. In addition, he had a sense that connected with the building was the turning point in the story of his own life. It might have been thought that Fenner would regard Castle Court with feelings of dislike, even aversion. Strange to say, this was far from being the case. In spite of all the bitter feelings caused by the overthrow of his plans, the sense of defeat and the chafing of his spirit under duress vile, Fenner felt himself attracted, rather than repelled, by this strange mansion, medieval, antiquated, old world in appearance, yet put in the twentieth century to a new use—made to play a part in a drama absolutely modern and up-to-date.

At one end, away to the west, was the apsidal keep, the interior of which he knew only too well; in the center was the newer portion of the court; on the eastern side of the buildings were at least as old as, if not older than, the keep itself. They were in partial repair, weather beaten, covered with lichen. Before the whole facade lay the waters of the bay; the waves flinging themselves, even at their mildest, against the solid stone structure of the base. When the winter storms came on, many a harsh buffet must be dealt at these sturdy defences by the wind and weather.

The flashlight left the scene in darkness. When it shone upon them again, Fenner had turned, and was looking at Constance De Lamere. The two sights connected themselves—the house and the woman. Castle Court, from that time forward seemed, somehow, to be dominated by the person-

ality of Constance, who had not in words, but by significant action, given herself to him in the gloomy passage of the mansion, and who now stood the central object in the foreground of which Castle Court was the background.

Afterward she too came to see it in something of the same light; at that moment it was repellent to her, forbidding; she connected it with Drazov rather than Fenner.

Lieutenant Congleton's surprise was great when he was asked to take on board the Tartan not merely three or four men, but a beautiful woman in addition. Had she been other than beautiful he might have demurred; but there was something about Constance De Lamere which not merely compelled admiration, but carried conviction. She gave the idea of being in the right, even under conditions and circumstances which would create a doubt in the case of anybody else. Constance had made up her mind to see this affair thru; the general, without altogether approving, conceded the point. So the destroyer was put not only to a new use, but carried a passenger certainly not comprehended in the very vague instructions the admiral of the fleet had issued to Congleton before he warped out of the Hamoaze and across Plymouth sound, avoiding the myriad craft in those busy waters.

In a few words Fenner had explained to him the course of events which had intervened between his capture and liberation. The coming of the gunboat had been in his original plans. It was obvious now that the only thing was to pursue Drazov's yacht, and capture it on the high seas. Fenner's personality came out strongly at this juncture. He seemed to dwarf everybody else. Quiet and unassuming in his ordinary manner, face to face with an emergency, in the stress of decision, and consequent action, he became a different man, bigger, stronger, sterner. Constance De Lamere effaced herself; she stood by the bulwarks under the shadow of one of the funnels of the destroyer, and looked at her lover, as he and the naval lieutenant stood talking in the center of the boat. The turbine had already gone back to its old moorings, under the charge of Donald Ilvain.

The colonel had practically forgotten her; he was discussing with Congleton the course the Bird of Passage was likely to take and the probability of capture. Constance would have thought less of him had he been thinking of her; she admired the strong set of his shoulders, the determined outline of his head as the searchlight played on the waterway before them.

Adrain Mellin had seemed of some importance when he was at Skyrnes as a guest, and afterward, when he and Constance had their brief encounter, their contest of wills on the turbine; now he seemed to be suddenly insignificant, a subordinate in the action. It was like a stage, in which only two players really mattered, holding the center; they were Colonel Fenner and Lieutenant Congleton. Mellin had retired to the wings; Constance, the general, and Desmond were in the auditorium.

Congleton was in his element. The Tartan was the fastest destroyer in the service. He had already given instructions for full speed ahead, which meant something like twenty-eight knots an hour. To be given a commission like this, a bolt from the blue, quite unexpected, was a feather in the cap alike of the ship and its commander. The air of mystery which enveloped the whole affair, the suggestion of a state secret, the probability of success crowned the venture, all these things combined to raise the spirits of the lieutenant to their utmost capacity for enjoyment.

The searchlight swept the seas while the bows of the Tartan ploughed the seething, swirling waters.

"We passed the beggar," Congleton remarked, "and I remembered seeing her anchored in Plymouth sound some days ago. I never thought then, any more than I did just now, that the yacht was a pirate. Great Scott! I would have sent her a leaden message right thru her hull."

"You would have blown her sky high if you had," Fenner laughed. "Her hold must be full of about as hot a cargo as the world can produce."

"Serve them jolly well right."

"If I am not mistaken, there is a lovely girl on board; you would not like to blow her up?"

"Can't say; haven't seen her," the lieutenant answered.

"I hope you will have the opportunity soon," Fenner remarked.

The Tartan passed several steamers in the broad channel, some going to on the same course as themselves, heading toward Plymouth. The searchlight played over them, but without revealing the vessel of which they were in pursuit. The Bird of Passage had had at least an hour's clear start. It was built for speed, and had, no

doubt, made the utmost use of its advantage.

Hour after hour passed; the lookout never relaxing, the searchlight continually hunting for its prey. The Eddystone was left away to the right.

A gray light began to show itself in the east. Gradually a broad band of saffron overspread all that part of the sky. The searchlight began to become less effective. They looked backward. Dim mountain shapes appeared on the land in the distance, the tors of Dartmoor; nearer were the rugged cliffs of the Cornish coast, with their granite spurs, on which many a gallant ship had found destruction.

Suddenly, a cry from two or three quarters indicated a discovery. It was only a half-seen outline in the mist of the morning. A landsman might have mistaken it, but sailors had no doubt. Stealing away, with her course directed partly toward the north, was the steam yacht for which they were looking.

"We shall have her under half an hour," Congleton cried. He telegraphed to slightly alter the course of the Tartan, and at the same time held a brief colloquy with the engine room, to get every ounce of speed out of the boilers.

Swift and sure thru the waters the destroyer made for its prey, hand over hand, drawing perceptibly nearer as minute succeeded minute.

CHAPTER XXV.

Colonel Drazov and Count Vitali were standing at the moment in the stern of the yacht, leaning over the taffrail, each with a glass in his hand, directed to one point.

"What do you make of her?" Drazov queried.

"I am afraid there is not much doubt. She carries four funnels, and has no mast."

"One of the new destroyers, in fact," Drazov commented. "Probably the one which passed us last night. If she is really after us, the game is up."

"We shall soon know."

Vitali swore in two or three languages. "She has altered her course, and is heading straight toward us. Is it any good trying to show them a clean pair of heels?"

"Not a bit; we cannot, with safety, get another ounce of steam out of the boilers. Besides, look at the pace she is making; we cannot touch it."

"Perhaps, after all, she will pass us by; it may be only a false alarm," Vitali suggested.

They waited and watched. Larger and more vengeful looking grew the appearance of the Tartan. The shining metal and yawning mouth of the big gun in the bows menaced the yacht with its contraband in the hold, as the beams of the rising sun picked out the details of the scene with ever-increasing distinctness.

Drazov had swung his glass, in its leather case, over his shoulder. He needed its assistance no longer. His natural sight told him all he cared to know—and more.

Presently he swung round without a word to Vitali, and, crossing to the ladder leading to the bridge, beckoned the sailing master—an ex-lieutenant named Colagni—to come down to him. Drazov gave Colagni certain directions, to which the latter assented, but with gesticulations indicative of disgust and annoyance.

Then Drazov, passing along the deck, came to the trap door. He swung it back, entered the aperture, and disappeared down another and steeper ladder.

Vitali had hardly noticed what his companion was doing. After all, the affair was much more Drazov's matter than it was his. The Count's connection with the conspiracy was a comparatively late adhesion. If Prince Abela had met him diplomatically—in other words, if he had bribed him sufficiently in the matter of the mining monopoly—Vitali would have supported the existing regime. Drazov, on the contrary, was the brain of the contemplated revolution from its inception. He had planned all its details, and carried most of them out, by the sheer force of his own determined and unscrupulous personality. Great were his anticipations of success, and dire was his bitter disappointment at impending failure and ruin.

Drazov was the leading protagonist; compared to him, Vitali little more than an interested spectator, with some small stake in the game.

A touch on his sleeve roused the Count from the absorption with which he was gazing toward the advancing warship. He turned and saw Olga. She had been asleep until the tramping of the men on deck over her cabin roused her. Hastily she had donned her garments, and thrown a Spanish mantilla over her head and shoulders.

Her eyes shone, her face was flushed from the sleep out of which she had been summoned. Even her father could not help recognizing the bewitching beauty of his daughter, as she stood by his side in the brightening dawn.

"Lend me your glass, father."

The Count handed his binocular to Olga. As he did so, the stir and movement on the yacht behind him made him turn. The Bird of Passage was well supplied with boats. With an alacrity which spoke well for the seamanship and discipline on board these were being swung out, and lowered into the water. In five minutes they would be ready for use. The Count wondered what it meant. If the yacht with its steaming capacity could not escape the destroyer, most assuredly row boats were not likely to affect that purpose. Their course of late had brought them within a couple of miles of the Cornish coast, but a shell from the warship would settle them long before that distance was covered. Then there was the contraband on board their vessel as evidence against them, should they effect a landing and be captured.

As Vitali stood watching and wondering, he saw Drazov emerge from the opening which communicated with the hold. The Russian inspected the completion of the boat launching with grim satisfaction. As Vitali looked at his colleague's face, an uncomfortable sensation came over him. His own character was none of the whitest; but he felt that in Drazov were depths of sinister meaning which even he failed to plumb. The Greek was shifty enough; the Russian was cruel as well as crafty. In Drazov's expression was to be found an indication of the reason why the history of the country to which he belonged has been stained with more cruelty, more tyranny, more hatred of class against class, man against fellow-man, than any other, civilized or uncivilized. When to hurt, to wound, becomes pleasant in itself, when the infliction of pain is a pastime more attractive than any other pursuit, then the face reveals the brute instinct at times, so that he who runs may read.

Demetrius Vitali did read—and he shuddered.

He realized also something else, and that was the possibility of a new motive working in Drazov's mind. The Count himself had joined in the conspiracy for reasons of greed; he was ready to sell his soul, which was valueless, and his abilities, which were considerable, to the highest bidder. Now that the game was up, and, as he considered, the last card was on the table, Vitali was prepared to accept defeat with a shrug of the shoulders. Kismet! That was all. After all, the player was a poor sportsman who could not take the rough with the smooth.

It came in upon him now that Drazov was of a different opinion; that hatred and revenge were as important factors in the mind of the Russian as the desire for wealth and success.

Olga diverted his thoughts once more in the direction of the Tartan.

"Colonel Fenner has escaped from Castle Court, after all; I can see him quite plainly. He is talking to a man in uniform. I wonder how he got away."

Vitali held out his hand for the binocular, and, having received and focussed it, satisfied himself of the truth of Olga's remarks.

"Yes! He is there right enough! Curse him! No wonder that hideous gunboat comes after us like a hound from the leash."

"Of whom are you speaking, Count?" Drazov, who had just come up, inquired.

"Fenner! My daughter recognizes him on the gunboat. Either he outwitted the Arabs you left in charge, or the crew of the warship must have released him."

"It does not matter much! I am glad he has come to join in the fun; the more the merrier," was Drazov's unexpected comment.

Once more Vitali felt a repugnance for the look he detected on the speaker's face. On the night they were pursued by the motor, and the Russian had planned and executed his decidedly effective coup with the roadside stones by which their pursuer was wrecked, Drazov had worn the same expression, cynical, ruthless; then, however, it was hidden by the darkness of the night. Now, seen in the brightness of the dawn, it was anything but attractive, even to Vitali. As for Olga, she hated the Russian; the attentions he forced upon her had the opposite effect to the one intended. She, too, saw Drazov's look, and pondered its interpretation. That it boded no good to someone, she was assured; that someone was, undoubtedly, Fenner. Olga had surrendered her hope of winning Fenner's attachment. With that surrender had evaporated much of her own passion; that was of the essence of her nature, partly Spanish, partly Greek. A spark would have kindled a flame in Olga Vitali, but once let her love be trampled upon it would die away, or, in spite of her own pronouncement on the inflexibility of passion, would find a fresh outlet. Still, Fenner oc-

(To be continued next week.)

SPECIAL OFFER TO READERS OF THIS PAPER

The Fort Worth Telegram Company has fixed on December 1-15 as annual "Bargain Days" during which time any one may subscribe, renew or extend his subscription to The Fort Worth Telegram daily and Sunday by mail, one year for \$3.25, instead of regular rate of 75 cents a month. This "Bargain Days" rate, \$3.25 as every one knows, will scarcely pay for postage and white paper, but in newspaper circulation, as in every other kind of business, cost must not be counted on the single article, but on volume of business done.

While The Telegram Company will lose heavily for two or three years on this "Bargain Days" rate of \$3.25, it figures that volume of circulation will later pay some profit.

In the meantime readers of The Telegram will be receiving the most progressive, up to date newspaper published in the entire Southwest—at such trifling cost. They will have, too, the very latest news with full market reports, twelve to twenty-four hours ahead of any other newspaper. On spot cotton market alone, hundreds of Telegram readers make in a few months' clear profit more than ten times the cost of this paper. If you're a "live one" you will not forget to send in your \$3.25.

Stock Yards Notes.

Wednesday

C. F. Cox sold fifty-nine cows from Pecos county at \$2.35, averaging 750. N. Cartwright, a Kaufman county shipper, sold twenty-one steers, averaging 1,098 pounds, at \$4.15.

E. M. Darnell of Fannin county sold forty-one hogs of 174 pounds at \$5.30 and ten pigs of ninety pounds at \$4.50.

Blocker & Russell of Tom Green county sold 109 cows of 854 pounds at \$2.60 and five of 804 at \$2.25.

Betsley & Hall sent in a load of hogs from Morris county, selling thirty-three of 240 pounds at \$5.52½, and thirty-nine of 184 pounds at \$5.40.

The Planters' Oil Company consigned from Parker county twenty-three steers, averaging 1,185 pounds, that topped the market at \$4.65.

S. T. Taylor, from Wharton county, sold eighteen steers of 1,003 pounds at \$4.25, thirty-two of 1,262 at \$4, twenty-six of 926 at \$3.25, and twenty-seven cows of 843 at \$2.75.

H. H. Feacher sold fifty-eight cows of 865 at \$2.55, twelve of 767 at \$2.25, twelve of 800 at \$1.80, fifty-five calves of 296 at \$2.75, and twenty-six of 196 at \$3.50. They were from Baylor county.

Among the sales of Oklahoma hogs today were these: By E. O. Cole, Fletcher, 89 of 191 at \$5.50; Oscar Hayes, Moore, 91 of 182 at \$5.40; J. H. Tuttle, Tuttle, 79 of 218 at \$5.47½; Baldwin, Batch & Co., Fort Townson, 103 of 147 at \$4.75; C. Watts, Yukon, 86 of 192 and 95 of 186 at \$5.50; W. S. Lasiter, Kingston, 81 of 234 at \$5.50, 102 of 185 at \$5.45, and 93 of 157 at \$5.35; Ed Foster, Fort Cobb, 61 of 271 and 69 of 294 at \$5.65.

Thursday

Shirley & Ready sold a load of Texas hogs from Denton county at \$5.42½. They averaged 151.

S. A. Purington, a Pecos county shipper, sold a load of steers of 933 pounds average at \$3.25.

D. A. Dawson had a shipment of stocker steers in from Franklin county. He sold 119 of 872 pounds at \$3.35, and 36 of 717 at \$3.25.

George Deupree had a string of 203 head of good feeder steers on the late market Wednesday that sold at \$3.85 and \$3.90, averaging 920 pounds. They were shipped from Mitchell county.

Some Oklahoma hog sales are reported as follows: By Sewell & Anderson, Hobart, 70 of 225 at \$5.72½; C. Geiser, Willston, 93 of 172 at \$5.55; M. F. McWilliams, Antlers, 104 of 140 at \$5.515; J. E. Keiser, Scullin, 48 of 206 at \$5.65 and 48 of 144 at \$5.27½; M. B. Bruce, Reeding, 69 of 240 at \$5.70; Farmers' Union Grain and Elevator Co., Hinton, 76 of 172 at \$5.50.

Friday

Four lambs were brought in late yesterday, that averaged 90 pounds and brought \$5.

S. T. Shropshire, shipping from Reeves county, sold 45 calves of 214 pounds at \$4.25 and 16 of 294 at \$2.65.

T. T. Criswell of Falls county sold

52 stocker steers of 600 pounds at \$3.35 and a stag of 1,000 at \$2.50.

Bob Wimberly sent a load of east Texas hogs in from Madison county, of 140 pounds average, that brought \$4.90.

J. P. McConnell of San Angelo sold 27 cows of 861 pounds at \$2.55, 54 of 837 at \$2.40, 27 calves of 155 at \$4.15, and 5 of 270 at \$3.

A. J. Long was on the market with a shipment of fat cows from Howard county, and sold 77 of 1,000 pounds at \$3.25, 65 of 900 at \$3, 15 of 854 at \$2.50; also 49 calves of 207 at \$4.35 and 28 of 270 at \$3.

Among the Oklahoma hog sales are these: By H. D. Porter, Hobart, 68 of 227 and 71 of 253 at \$5.70; Whisenant & Malone, Jones, 85 of 209 at \$5.70; M. R. Ridley, Rush Springs, 93 of 186 at \$5.55; Thrall Bros., Hydro, 84 of 209 at \$5.60 and 92 of 186 at \$5.52½; J. S. Seikel, McLoud, 166 of 205 at \$5.55; H. S. Lewis, Snyder, 89 of 179 at \$5.50.

Many Prizes For a Texas Breeder

LIBERTY HILL, Texas, Nov. 19.—David Harrell, proprietor of the Durham Park Stock Farm, has returned from visits to the Dallas and San Antonio fairs with six calves from his show herd, all sired by his bull Imp. Marquis, 266464. At these fairs Mr. Harrell won prizes as follows: At San Antonio, three firsts, one second and two thirds, junior championship bull, junior championship cow, first prize for calf herd, first prize for four get of sire. At Dallas, two firsts, two seconds, one third, one fourth, junior championship cow, first prize, four of get to sire.

Mr. Harrell's bull was imported by him from Scotland two years ago. All the calves were under 1 year old.

BURGLARS FIRE ON PURSUERS

Break Into Depot at Nevada and Steal Clothes, Whisky and Money

NEVADA, Texas, Nov. 21.—The depot at this place was broken open last night between 8 and 9 o'clock and one suit of clothes, one gallon of whisky and about \$5 in money taken. The same burglars later in the night were in the act of breaking into a store at Millwood when they were fired on by two men, who heard them, and ran for their shotguns. The burglars returned the fire, firing three shots with a pistol, but escaped, leaving behind the suit of clothes and three quarts of the whisky they had gotten at Nevada. When last heard of they bought tickets at Rockwall for Dallas.

CHANGE NAME OF DALLAS COMPANY

Trinity Life and Accident Is to Be Known as the Sam Houston Life Insurance Company

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 21.—The Trinity Life and Accident Insurance Company of Dallas today filed an amendment to its charter in the department of insurance, changing its name to the Sam Houston Life Insurance Company. The company has a paid up capital of \$100,000.

A. & M. College Wants \$239,585

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 21.—Should the Thirty-first legislature grant all of the special appropriations requested by Colonel R. T. Milner, president of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, for that institution for the next two years, the college will be brought to a higher degree of efficiency than ever before in its history. The estimates of President Milner for the next two years were received by the controller's department, and shows that a total of \$239,585 is asked for the first and \$200,585 for the second fiscal year. Of this amount \$103,585 is for general maintenance for each year. Under the special appropriations requested, \$40,000 a year is for dormitories, \$50,000 for a mechanical engineering building for the first year and \$25,000 for the second year.

Colonel Milner believes in good roads as he wants \$6,000 for this purpose. He urges an appropriation of \$5,000 a year for building cottages, \$10,000 for a new heating plant, \$75,000 for repairs, \$25,000 for the animal husbandry department and barn, \$2,500 a year for live stock for this department, \$3,350 for

the horticultural department, \$3,000 for the civil engineering department, \$2,000 a year for buildings and equipment of the botanical department, \$500 to build a partition in the building for the chemical department, \$4,000 for the equipment of the electrical engineering department, and \$1,000 a year for the library and books.

FIND SMALLPOX IN 33 TEXAS COUNTIES

State Health Department Is Busy in Attempt to Stamp Out This Disease

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 20.—Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the state health department and the urgent campaign against smallpox which has been inaugurated by the department, it is found that the disease is seemingly gaining ground this winter, as there are now smallpox cases in thirty-three counties of the state. Dr. Brumby, however, is sanguine that the disease will not gain the foothold this year as prevailed last year when there were upward of seventy counties in the state where the disease prevailed. The department is getting behind the local health authorities in the matter, and so far there are no serious apprehensions of anything like an epidemic of this pest in the state.

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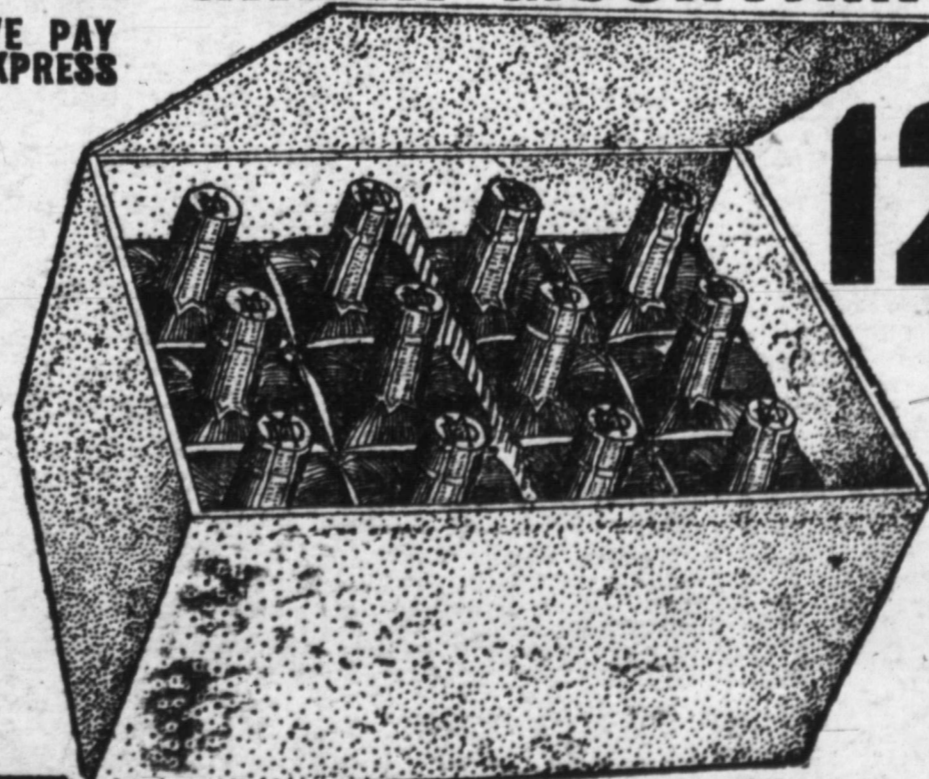
Which is easily the best and most thoroughly practical treatise ever written on the Pelvic and Private Maladies of Men and Women. This book has just been revised and enlarged by Dr. Terrill and it is the latest and best of the many writings of this able and renowned specialist. It should be read by every man—young and old—for it discusses the cause, termination and treatment of diseases such as no other publication does and the benefit derived from its careful perusal is manifold. Its teaching will enable the young man to avoid the errors of youth; to the middle aged and old man it will tell how to regain their one-time Vim, Vigor and Vitality. This book will be sent ABSOLUTELY FREE to any address in a plain, sealed envelope if you mention this paper.

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Monday Market Review

MONDAY'S RECEIPTS

Cattle	5,000
Calves	900
Hogs	3,200
Horses and mules	117

The week opens with a moderate supply of cattle coming in to market. The falling off from last Monday's figures was largely due to the decline in values consequent upon the heavy runs of last week. The total of receipts today was 5,000 head, including 1,000 calves. Receipts for the corresponding day in 1907 were 2,263 cattle and 3,751 calves.

Beef Steers

But little more than 500 head of steers were in, about half of them being suited for packer's uses. A few loads of fair quality grass cattle from south Texas were among the offerings, but nothing of choice quality. Packers were ready buyers of such as they could find use for, and there was some outside butcher buying, but the market was no more than steady with the close last Saturday.

Stockers and Feeders

But few stocker and feeder cattle were in, and they were of only a paltry to common quality, not such as the trade is looking for. Trade was slow on such as was offered. Steers showing good breeding would have sold to better advantage. The market was steady with the weak close last Saturday.

Butcher Stock

The supply of cows was moderate for Monday, and far lighter than on last Monday, the market was slightly off today. Some loads of good butcher stock were among the offerings, but the greater part of the supply was of medium quality. Sellers wanted an advance, but packers were not able to see their way to making concessions, and on the contrary, wanted cheaper cows. Trading was slow to open, but at last the cattle began moving, most sales being slightly lower to weak, some spots looking steady with last Saturday.

Bulls

Bulls were in scant supply, only mixed loads coming in. The supply was about of an average quality, and the offerings sold on a steady basis with Saturday's market.

Calves

With only 1,000 calves on sale, the market should have strengthened, but the presence of Thanksgiving had a depressing effect, and nothing better than steady prices ruled. The market had good life, but was not active. No good vealers were on offer, and the

best price was \$4.25.

Hogs

Fewer hogs at better prices was the news today from the northern market centers. Receipts on the Fort Worth market were 3,200, about the same number that came in last Monday, but prices were better than on that day. The opening was active and higher, most sales showing an advance of a dime above Saturday, but some of the medium quality seemed 15c better. Quality and weight were good, with one load of 271-pound well finished hogs from Oklahoma at \$5.90, and the bulk of sales was at \$5.65@5.80. These figures indicate a better than 10c advance over Saturday, but the better quality today must be taken into account.

MONDAY'S SALES

Steers					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
25...	981	\$3.85	22...	1,036	\$4.15
44...	981	3.90			
Stockers					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
10...	810	\$3.00	108...	810	\$3.35
44...	1,065	4.25	26...	628	3.00
11...	659	2.80	24...	868	3.60
30...	933	3.75	10...	960	2.60
Cows					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
25...	804	\$2.55	31...	822	\$2.55
20...	771	2.05	25...	897	2.65
90...	722	2.70	89...	729	2.70
8...	703	2.00	43...	872	2.65
48...	885	2.65	46...	869	2.65
33...	853	2.66	35...	969	2.80
17...	956	2.55	30...	755	2.35
22...	800	2.70	7...	774	2.10
29...	808	2.45	31...	700	2.45
7...	945	2.50	7...	840	2.00
10...	767	2.40	28...	752	2.25
Bulls					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1...	800	\$2.00	1...	880	\$2.00
2...	975	2.50	3...	1,160	2.60
1...	750	2.40	1...	1,050	2.25
3...	1,066	2.60	4...	645	2.50
1...	1,220	2.65			
Calves					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
46...	306	\$3.00	94...	206	\$4.25
13...	195	4.25	6...	318	3.00
10...	231	3.50	6...	325	3.00
69...	187	4.00	10...	187	4.00
10...	258	3.00	5...	250	2.75
21...	179	4.00	72...	220	3.00
75...	237	3.00	166...	202	4.10
Hogs					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
84...	202	\$5.72½	61...	291	\$5.85
72...	186	5.65	77...	233	5.80
89...	152	5.60	81...	199	5.80
86...	233	5.80	84...	210	5.65
97...	198	5.70	77...	202	5.75
45...	220	5.85	114...	135	5.45
25...	229	5.50	87...	194	5.75
74...	227	5.70	91...	168	5.65
82...	208	5.70	7...	181	5.65
77...	216	5.80	63...	271	5.90
65...	218	5.80	74...	232	5.80
88...	202	5.70	87...	190	5.75

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

Farm News wants a reliable person in each neighborhood to act as Local Circulation Manager and represent an attractive, new proposition. Just now ready for the market. A permanent position with good pay for time given is assured. The work is easy and pleasant and may be the source of a regular yearly income. The boys and girls can do the work while going to school; the country school teacher can add to her salary; the house-wife can make pin-money; energetic men— young or old—can make just as much as they have time for.

We pay liberally for this work in cash. We have a special, new plan. Write a postal at once for particulars and state what territory you can cover. Address

Circulation Mgr., FARM NEWS, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

70...	241	5.80	115...	198	5.75
96...	177	5.70	109...	216	5.70
89...	200	5.65	80...	218	5.75
50...	187	5.65	89...	174	5.60
82...	213	5.75	25...	413	5.70
91...	183	5.70	79...	223	5.70

Pigs					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
22...	100	\$4.65	135...	124	\$4.55
35...	87	4.50			

SPOT COTTON MARKETS

—Close—
Today, Saturday, Sales.

Galveston	9 3-16	9½	430
New York	9 5-16	9 5/8	...
New Orleans	9 1-16	9 1-16	1,500
Liverpool	5.11	5.09	8,000

The above quotations are for middling.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

Talent Is More Cheerful and Bulls Are Again Active

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—First trades today looked bad again for the bulls, but during the last part of the morning session bulls took courage and, with a few buying orders, soon had the price above the opening call. Feeling was visibly more cheerful among the talent, and every dip in price was met with enough demand to absorb the offerings before it was allowed to break more than a few points.

Liverpool cables gave some encouragement. Cables came fully as good as due, and while the tone was generally dull, the early strength was easily

maintained. Spots in the Liverpool market were 2 English points higher, with sales aggregating 8,000 bales. Imports were 20,000. Spots in the domestic markets are very steady.

Kansas City Options

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 23.—Options on the Kansas City Board of Trade closed as follows:

	Wheat.	Corn.
December	96¾	57¾
May	100¾	58
July	94¾	58¾

St. Louis Cash Grain

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—Cash grain on the Merchants' Exchange closed today as follows:

Wheat—		
No. 2 hard	102	104
No. 3 hard	100½	102½
No. 4 hard	95	100
No. 2 red	106	107
No. 3 red	102	105½
No. 4 red	98	102
Corn—		
No. 2 mixed	62½	64
No. 3 mixed	60½	62
No. 2 yellow	64	66
No. 3 yellow	62	64
No. 2 white	65	67
No. 3 white	64	66
Oats—		
No. 2 mixed	50½	52
No. 3 mixed	49½	51
No. 2 white	51	53
No. 3 white	49	51
No. 4 white	48	50

An inch of rail is equal to 14,500,000 gallons per square mile.

Ask Your Neighbors



So many people scattered all over the American Continent have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines that there's scarcely a hamlet where some of these grateful people are not to be easily found—ever ready to say a good word for the medicines which cured them and which very likely may cure you, if similarly afflicted. Look them up. They are walking advertisements for Dr. Pierce's medicines—ever ready to pass the good news along that these medicines cure when many others fail. Little advertised NOW, because their record of 40 years of cures makes great displays of their merits unnecessary. The great American people, pretty generally know of their unequalled record.

As a Stomach and Liver invigorator, and Blood cleanser

"GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY"

IS PAR EXCELLENCE THE REMEDY NEEDED.

For Woman's Peculiar Weaknesses and Derangements,

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

Still Stands at the Head of the Line.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL.

Get the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser by R. V. Pierce, M. D.,—the People's Schoolmaster in Medicine—revised and up-to-date book of 1000 pages—which treats of diseased conditions and the practical and successful treatment thereof. Cloth-bound sent post-paid on receipt of 31 cents in one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only, in strong paper covers for 21 stamps. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.



Prizes For Panhandle

Many Awarded to Northwest Texas Exhibitors at the Dallas Fair—All Kinds of Products Shown

Pride and a puffed-up condition prevailed yesterday in the tent of the Panhandle exhibit. There was justification for this. In positive posters this section of the agricultural display had issued a challenge to the world early in the fair. The challenge had been noted by the rest and the work of the judges was followed with keen interest. And yesterday it was evident that the Panhandle had made good. It had all sorts of first and second prizes and vegetables.

Counties shown in separate exhibit are Briscoe, Donley, Floyd, Swisher and Hale. In addition there are exhibits from the Amarillo country, including Potter and Randall counties, and from the Dalhart country, principally from Dallam county, with some offerings from Hartley county.

From these exhibits, it seems that there is nothing this great section cannot produce, and that in abundance. It was especially pleasing to this delegation that the products had been compared with those from the irrigation country and had won, in each case where it made winnings against the watered land.

Rainfall in Panhandle

The Panhandle section has an average rainfall of about twenty-four inches. It falls mostly in spring and summer. But it has endless sunshine and the vegetation and fruits have high color and deep flavor as a result. Corn is declared to be both well developed and free from weevil and in the cotton the boll weevil has never appeared and the worm is scarce.

Brisco County Corn

Briscoe county took first on kaffir corn. Along with it are twelve varieties of corn, high-grade hard wheat, three varieties of oats, all of the common and some of the uncommon garden products and from the orchards are shown apples of ten varieties, peaches of six kinds, three sorts of cherries, figs, plums and pears. Peanuts for the nut and for the hay flourish. Walnuts and other nuts, on trees planted there, are already abundant and commercially valuable.

Donley county, with a like array, took first on turnips. Its sugar beets rank high and its cotton of fair staple and many bolls, making a minimum of half a bale to the acre, is pestless.

Amarillo Country Celery

The Amarillo country adds celery to the list and has berries of several varieties, including the strawberry, the blackberry and the gooseberry. In this, too, the fruit is luscious and large.

The Dalhart country takes first in its great hard-shelled squash, or kershaw. It takes first in its Arkansas Black apples and second in its apples in any class. It has first in sorghum molasses.

Floyd has a fine array of these several varieties of products and along with them some prize soft wheat. It boasts of the best of water, artesian in kind, useful for all purposes, including the nourishing of vegetation and flowers.

PANHANDLE DISPLAY IS BEST

Judges Reach Decision Regarding Exhibits by Counties and Associations at the State Fair

The display of the Panhandle country has been pronounced by the judges as the best of the many county and association exhibits at the state fair this year. The products in this exhibit came from five or six counties and was so large as to be assigned to separate quarters in a tent outside the Agricultural building. Cooke county won first prize for the best and most complete exhibition of corn, cotton, small grain and other farm products, of any county in Texas, with Wilbarger second.

The official awards follow:

- Winesap apple, first, E. Dowden, Plainview; second, W. Isbell, Jacksboro.
- Arkansas Black apple, first, Al Morris, Atascosa; second, C. W. Griffin, Toyahville.
- Missouri Pippin, first, M. De Fratus, Denison; second, C. W. Griffin, Toyahville.
- Ben Davis, first, W. Isbell, Jacksboro; second, Bradford Cox, Plainview.
- York Imperial, first, E. Dowden, Plainview; second, C. W. Griffin, Toyahville.
- Best plate of pears, C. W. Griffin, Toyahville; second, J. F. Morris, Gainesville.
- Best plate of oranges and lemons, Stockwell & Sons, Alvin.
- Best plate of figs, Mrs. A. M. Rhoney, Denison.
- Quinces, first, C. W. Griffin, Toyahville; second, Ed Cunningham, Gainesville.
- Plums, F. T. McGinnis, Terrell.
- Best Japanese persimmons, first, S. A. Bayless, Denton; second, F. W. McGinnis, Terrell.
- Best native persimmons, first, G. C. Kirby, Dallas; second, John McClure, Dallas.
- Best grapes, C. W. Griffin, Toyahville.
- Largest display of apples, F. K. McGinnis, Terrell.
- Best native pecans, first, C. G. Kirby, Dallas; second, Jake Martin, Dallas.
- Best display of five or more varieties of pecans, C. A. Yancy, Bunkie, La.
- Improved walnuts, Henderson Nurseries, Athens.
- Best peck of Irish potatoes, first, G. G. Kirby, Dallas.
- Best pumpkin yam, first, Judge

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

HEREFORDS

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

V. WEISS

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

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

CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DURO-JERSEY RED HOGS

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

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

RED POLLED

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

Bradley, Memphis; second, J. R. Freeman, Denison.

Best white yam, first and second, Carl Dignonity.

Best buckskin yam, first, J. E. Gowty, Denison; second, W. M. DeFratus, Denison.

Best beets, first, J. F. Brady, Memphis; second, Mrs. Ramey, Denison.

String beans, first, Mrs. Ramey, Denison; second, C. W. Woods, Swann.

Egg plants, first, Mrs. Ramey, Denison; second, R. O. Carnes, Clyde.

Best dozen tomatoes, first, George Bruce, Gainesville; second, Mrs. Ramey, Denison.

Best dozen tomatoes, first, George Bruce, Gainesville; second, Mrs. Ramey, Denison.

Best cabbage, first, Mrs. A. J. Bivens, Tulla; second, J. W. Pitts, Silverton.

Best celery, first, W. R. Johnson, San Angelo; second, E. H. Eberling, Plainview.

Best hubbard squash, first, F. S. Kennard, Dalhart; second, E. J. Poe, Tulla.

Best kershaw, first, A. Q. Cooper, Midland; second, Lon Morrow, Amarillo.

Largest pumpkin, first, K. N. Keese, Crowell; second, A. C. Chisolm, Alpine.

Best watermelon, first, J. V. Major, McCain; second, S. A. Cousin, McCain.

Best cantaloupe, James Bustin, Shafter Lake.

Best peck of onions, first, C. D. Metcalf, San Angelo; second, D. H. Spoon, Gainesville.

Best turnips, first, George Harp, Clarendon; second, Rufus Coleman, Memphis.

Best gourd, first, Carl Leidy, Gainesville; second, Mrs. Burton, Dallas.

Best collection of vegetables, first, Mrs. Rhoney, Denison; second, G. T. Curtis.

Best stalk of ribbon cane, first, J. B. Hanks, Nacogdoches; second, O. B. Rogers.

Best sugar beets, first, Lou Morrow, Amarillo; second, Peavy & Dowden, Plainview.

Best ribbon cane syrup, O. F. Harrison, Gainesville.

Best sorghum syrup, first, J. L. Scanlon; second, J. D. Hudgens, Denison.

Best display of native wines, first, A. G. Underwood, Denton; second, W. B. Wright, Palestine.

Best Nicaragua wheat, first, Oscar Harris, Amarillo; second, O. B. Fields, Vernon.

Best Mediterranean wheat, first, J. M. Smith, Vernon; second, J. S. Ray, Crowell.

Best wheat, any variety, first, Bradford Cox, Plainview; second, F. S.

B. C. RHOME, JR

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

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

Buy the Hereford Stock

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

BOOG-SCOTT BROTHERS COLEMAN, TEXAS

Breeders of registered and high-grade Hereford cattle. BULLS

A BARGAIN

Twenty registered Red Polls, including show herd, for sale. W. C. ALDRIDGE, Pittsburg, Texas.

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

Kennard, Dalhart. Best half dozen stalks of corn, first, C. D. Metcalf; second, J. B. Hanby, Plainview.

Best sheaf of oats, first, J. S. Schultz, Seymour; second, G. G. Kirby, Dallas.

Best red rust-proof oats, first, J. E. McCune, Tulla; second, J. D. Summerhour, Vernon.

Best rye, J. W. McEachern, Eula.

Best barley, first, L. A. Castleton, Vernon; second, George Reed, Tulla.

Best sheaf of rice, D. M. Harvey, Alvin.

Best alfalfa hay, first, C. E. Carter, Plainview; second, C. P. Smith, Vernon.

Best bale of native prairie hay, C. F. Fitzgerald, Big Springs.

Best display of native grasses, first, C. B. Metcalf, San Angelo; second, Joseph Goernert, Dallas.

Best six stalks of cotton, first, John Oberstreet, Wills Point; second, J. H. Hutchins, Seymour.

Best sample of fine cotton, first, John A. Waits, Wills Point; second, C. A. Rublee, Seagoville.

Best bale of cotton, first, R. T. Shaw, Waxahachie; second, W. R. Dean, Wills Point.

Best display of Texas wool, Bloom, Farr & Lee Company, San Angelo.

Best six stalks of tobacco, J. P. Hall, Nacogdoches.

Best hanks of tobacco, J. P. Hall.

Best and most complete exhibition of corn, cotton, small grain and other farm products of any county in Texas.



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.

3518 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich.

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

First, Cooke county; second, Wilbarger.

Best farm exhibit from any county or association in Texas, first, Panhandle exhibit; second, Tom Green Commercial Club; third, Cooke County Commercial Club; fourth, Central West Texas Club of Stamford.

Seventy Bushels of Oats to Acre
Swisher county has first in oats, 70 bushels to the acre and 42 pounds to the bushel. It has second in barley, first in cabbage, large and compact of head; second in milo maize, second in Hubbard squash, second in potatoes. Along with these it seems to produce all that other places offer.

Hale county comes in with first in any variety of apple, showing beauties in winesaps and also the sweepstakes in apples. But where it boasts greatest is in the taking of the first premium in alfalfa, and also in the alfalfa seed. The seed is from the first crop, but the hay comes from four and sometimes five crops in all these Panhandle counties. Hale has second in potatoes, second in popcorn, first in hard wheat and second in sugar beets. The tent is beribboned like a prize dog in a kennel show.

TELEGRAM OF CONGRATULATION

Pat Paffrath Pleased With Panhandle Exhibits in Dallas

E. A. (Pat) Paffrath received a telegram from Dallas announcing that Panhandle farm products had been awarded first association sweepstakes prize at the State Fair. The messages received was as follows:

"Dallas, Texas, Oct. 23.—E. A. Paffrath, Fort Worth, Texas: Panhandle exhibits win first association sweepstakes prize for best farm exhibit. Premium \$100.

"LON D. MARRS."

Mr. Paffrath sent Judge Marrs the following telegram:

"Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 23.—Judge Lon D. Marrs, Manager Panhandle Exhibit, Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas: Allow me to congratulate you and your people on your great success in winning the first prize on your farm exhibits from the great Panhandle country. It's God's country, and you are the people who do things and are entitled to the goods. Hurrah for Amarillo, the beautiful queen of the new southwest.

"E. A. (PAT) PAFFRATH."

CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

Pat Paffrath Talks of Matter and Says He Is Glad Dallas Is to Have Meeting

E. A. (Pat) Paffrath said: "I am indeed glad to see that the commissioners on country life and conservation of our natural resources are to travel in person across the United States and come in contact with our people. I am truly glad that one of the meetings will be held in Dallas about the 20th of this month, giving an opportunity to all of our people to meet them thru representatives. To my mind these commissioners' investigations and reports can be made the most valuable to humanity of any reports that ever were made in the history of the world, by electrifying our representatives soon to meet in our legislative bodies to true realization of the wonderful waste and suffering that are going on in our country which are our government's highest duty to prevent, by bettering our sanitary conditions by preventing and curing, so far as possible diseases, mental and physical, of man and beast, such as tuberculosis in man and beast, typhoid fever, which is indeed becoming very destructive in our land; insanity and malarial fever, and many other curable and preventable diseases and cholera in hogs and other like diseases in poultry; distemper and glanders in horses, scab and like diseases in sheep.

"Our representatives should not be afraid to appropriate a sufficient amount of money to make it attractive to the most advanced minds of the world to devote their lifetime to prevention of the aforesaid diseases

and others not named, in man and beast. We should realize that it is the government's duty, with its taxing power, to provide itself with sufficient amount of funds and we should demand of those in authority in city, township, county, state and nation to be our money's master and use our money for the protection of the health of humanity and their live stock, which would mean comfort, bright and happy homes and enable our citizens to appreciate and be thankful in this wonderful age and country of advanced conditions and human feelings for our fellow beings. Just think what a saving this would be from suffering and in dollars and cents to the world. It indeed would make life worth living.

"If I possessed the money of Hon. Andrew Carnegie and the desire to give it away in my lifetime, with the hope of bettering the condition of man, and thereby to be remembered by reason of my having done something for humanity, I would create great funds out of the money and pay high salaries, which would command the brightest minds of the world to bring about the relief of human distress by curing and preventing disease, and all nations and all generations yet unborn would remember me as the greatest public benefactor, in a material way, that the sun had ever shown upon, so far as revealed in the annals of history. I think that much of this could be brought about by the liberal use of lime as a disinfectant and proper ventilation of our homes, stables, etc., and the proper care of our water. I think it would also be well to have laws passed by our states and nations compelling those engaged in cutting timber to collect and burn all the branches. First, to prevent the terrible destructive forest fires that have been raging as never before during this year. Second, to prevent the breeding of disease and insects by the decomposing of the branches of the trees. Third, to prevent these branches from being carried into our creeks and rivers, which has much to do with our destructive overflows caused by the obstruction of the flow of our rivers and creeks because of the accumulation in such streams of the branches of the trees that have been carried into the aforesaid streams thruout this country. Fourth, in so doing you would preserve millions and millions of dollars' worth of timber and annually from destruction by fire.

"Tuberculosis in live stock is one of the most dangerous and destructive diseases that we are confronted with in these United States. First, because the human race and all kinds of live stock are subject to it. Second, because it is contagious. Third, because we are living in a new country, comparatively speaking, and our live stock is being continually moved from place to place. By that I mean sections not having developed any higher breeds of live stock must go to the older sections to get them, and in that way they are calculated to spread disease thruout our country. Not only so, but people moving from an older to a new country take their live stock with them and in that way spread the disease, and therefore, a rigid inspection should be had and no live stock should be allowed to be moved from one district into another without a thoro investigation and inspection and a certificate of good health from the proper authority. This necessity applies especially to the state of Texas, and more particularly to the Amarillo country and the Panhandle of Texas, where all kinds of live stock are, comparatively speaking, entirely free of all kinds of disease, and because that section of country is rapidly settling with new people. In this way we can indeed add to the material comfort and happiness of our people by the great saving of this aforesaid national waste, thereby add to the earning capacity of our land and our individual citizens engaged in any line of business. We should also show our agricultural people the best way to market in the most merchantable way all perishable commodities, including live stock, and reduce by water transportation their freights of the heavier and more bulk commodities so as to leave a larger profit in the hands of the producer as his reward for giving his services to society at large. In this way we can make our country what God intended it should be—a land of contentment, bright and happy homes in which are enjoyed all of the comforts of modern times."

Perpetual Milkers

Some people boast of cows that never go dry. One woman in southern Illinois has a grade Jersey cow which she claims has not been dry in thirteen years, altho she has freshened regularly about each year.

There is some advantage in having perpetual milkers, but as a rule we think it best for a cow to dry up from four to eight weeks before freshening. This allows a change and a chance for the cow to rest and recuperate in

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

MR. CLASSIFIED ADVERTISER, many thousand Stockman-Journal readers want what you have, or have what you want. Make your wants known here, at the following rates, cash with the order—One cent a word for the first insertion; five cents a line (six words to the line) for each consecutive issue; no ad. accepted for less than 30c.

REAL ESTATE

\$5,000-ACRE LEASE, 7 cents an acre, solid body, long time, not subject to sale of land, well improved and watered, west Texas, with 2,000 cows, 1,000 yearlings, pasture fine. Choice Fort Worth and Interurban property. Money to lend in large amounts on ranches and farms. Have buyer for 15,000 to 20,000 acre ranch, with or without cattle, and will pay part cash, part in good farms free from debt, paying well. S. M. SMITH, Delaware Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

LIVE STOCK

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

\$3,000 to \$5,000 made easy annually in veterinary practice. We teach by mail. Address Dallas Veterinary School, P. O. Box 733, Dallas, Texas.

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

ATTY'S DIRECTORY

N. J. WADE, attorney at law. Reynolds building. Phone 180.

JEWELRY

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

strength. A cow that is with calf and giving a flow of milk cannot do justice to both. During the last months of pregnancy the calf makes heavy drains on the cow and will not mature properly if the cow is giving milk. If the cow goes dry some weeks before the calf comes more substance goes to nourish both cow and foetus. Thus the calf is larger and stronger and the cow has more strength for the production of milk during the period of lactation. In natural all living things have regular periods of rest, so ought also the dairy cow.

Beef Raising and Dairying

A New York state farmer is thinking of combining beef raising and dairying with the same herd. He now has a good herd of Holsteins, and he proposes to head this herd with a beef bred Shorthorn bull. Another farmer who has a choice herd of dairy Shorthorns, is also considering the advisability of buying a western shorthorn sire of the extreme beefy type. Neither of these farmers will breed from progeny of these sires and herds nor keep the heifers for dairy purposes. The young stock will all be fitted and sold for the beef market.

First Build Up the Herd

The majority of young breeders are over anxious to make sales. This is looking at the question in a wrong light. Of course the making of sales must be one of the requisites to the success of maintaining any herd of pure bred stock. The first requisite, tho, should be to perfect himself in the art of rearing and developing his stock to their full purpose. When he has mastered the art of producing stock that excels that of others engaged in the business, sales will come to him easily. Anyone who establishes a reputation for turning out well raised animals need have no worry about selling them, provided, of course, his business principles are honorable. We know quite a number of persons young in the business of raising pure bred stock who are making a grand success of it. One of the reasons for their success is the fact that they are naturally adapted to the business and have the foresight to buy some of the best specimens of the most popular families of the breed they wish to raise. They have not yet reached the zenith of their success, tho they are producing very superior animals. Another thing young breeders should not forget is the fact that they cannot sell at as high prices as older breeders can. This fact often discourages many be-

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.

BRAND new side line (a dandy) for traveling salesmen only. Write Oro Manufacturing Company, 79 South Jefferson street, Chicago.

AGENTS—\$75 monthly, Combination Rolling Pin. Nine articles combined. Lightning seller. Sample free. Forshee Mfg. Co., Box 263, Dayton, O.

HOW TO GET RICH when your pockets are empty; \$2 book for 25c. Catalogue free. Burke Supply Co., 2802 Lucas avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Cat, deer, wolf and fox hounds. Write Mountain Home Hound Kennels, Round Rock, Texas, Route No. 3. F. B. DeGress, Prop.

WANTED—I want 500 head of cattle to pasture this winter at 20c a head per month. J. H. Speights, Gail, Tex.

5,863 ACRES for sale, 40 acres in cultivation, 25 acres more can be put in irrigation from never-failing spring. One of the most desirable places in Western Texas, well improved. Parties wanting any more information about this place write to me at Junction. O. B. FLEMING.

VEHICLES

VEHICLES—Fife & Miller, sole agents for the old reliable, Columbus Buggy Co.'s line of vehicles. 312 and 314 Houston street.

GENUINE RANCH and other style BUGGIES and CARRIAGES. Send for catalogue and prices. HYNES BUGGY CO., QUINCY, ILL.

INSTRUMENTS

UNEEDA Phonograph in your home to entertain your family and friends. Write us for latest catalogue, etc. Cummings, Shepherd & Co., 700 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

LUMBER

We sell lumber, shingles, building material. Prompt shipment; grades guaranteed. Consumers' Lumber Co., Houston, Texas.

ginners in raising pure bred stock. Every breeder's constant endeavor should be to produce something superior to all others. Frequently the young breeder does this, but must be content to accept a less price than the breeder who has been engaged in the business for a number of years and who very often sells animals inferior to those produced by the young breeders at long prices. Judicious advertising, constant attention to the care of the live stock and producing animals superior to common ones, representing fashionable families, are some of the requisites for successful live stock breeding.—Farmers' Advocate.

W. E. Bradford, seven miles southeast of Columbia, this week received by express Baron Masterpiece, one of the finest Berkshire boars ever bred in this country, and which he purchased at a long price to head his herd of Berkshires. Baron is a grandson of Masterpiece, said to be the finest Berkshire boar ever bred in the United States. He is 3 years old and was never beaten in the show ring. He is now in thin flesh, but weighed 780 pounds when received here. A year ago he weighed 1,080 pounds. Mr. Bradford has for several years been engaged in the splendid work of improving the stock of the county, and has accomplished much along these lines. Such men are of great value to a community.—Columbia (Mo.) Herald.

ALVORD—The Farmers' gin at this place was totally destroyed by fire. This gin was equipped at a cost of \$12,000 to the citizens of this community and the loss is keenly felt.

Kentucky Hereford BULLS

In CAR LOTS in Exchange for RANGE CALVES. Write us Your Wants in Registered Cattle

GILTNER BROS. EMINENCE, KY.

Weekly Market Review

The market supply of grown cattle has been the heaviest in the history of the local yards, totaling 24,000 head, while calf receipts have been of liberal proportions, but not as heavy as last week, the total this week being 7,650. The supply of hogs, the liberal fell about 2,000 short of last week. The cow supply was especially heavy and in this branch of the trade prices suffered most, showing a sharp decline from last week. Despite the heavy run in all branches, the market has held up remarkably well and aside from the stuff, the market closed for the week steady to weak.

The week opened on a lower price basis on hogs as compared with last week, but the greater part of the loss has been regained.

The sheep supply has been light and the market active to strong on good qualities.

Today's comparative receipts:

	Today.	1907.
Cattle	600	288
Calves	250	532
Hogs	1,350	114
Horses and mules	41	...

Comparative receipts at the market from January 1, 1908, and for the same period last year:

	1908.	1907.
Cattle	747,497	659,067
Calves	214,744	279,986
Hogs	618,484	455,358
Sheep	115,658	107,735
Horses and mules	10,159	17,716

Cattle—Killing steers, prime corn fed, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, \$6.00@6.50; good to choice corn fed 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, \$4.50@5.75; good to prime meal fed, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, \$4.50@5.15; good to choice meal fed, 1,000 to 1,200 pounds \$4.10@4.75; good to choice grass, \$4.00@4.65; fair to good grass, \$3.60@4.00; common to fair, \$2.85@3.60. Stockers and feeders, fair to choice, 800 to 1,000 pounds, \$3.35@4.00; fair to medium 700 to 850 pounds, \$3.15@3.40; medium to good light stockers, \$2.90@3.40. Cows, prime heavy, \$3.35@3.65; good to choice grass, \$2.60@3.25; medium killers, \$2.30@2.55; good cutters, \$2.20@2.30; canners, \$1.25@2.15. Bulls, good to choice heavy, \$2.70@3.15; medium killers, \$2.50@2.65; stock and feeding bulls, \$2.15@2.70; stags and oxen, \$2.50@3.50. Calves, good to choice light, \$4.25@4.75; good to choice medium weight, \$3.75@4.25; fair to good heavy, \$2.65@3.10; inferior to fair East Texas calves and yearlings, \$1.50@2.50.

Hogs—Corn fed: Good to choice heavy, \$5.70@5.77½; good to choice butchers, \$5.65½@5.70; good to choice mixed, \$5.60@5.70; good to choice light, \$5.50@5.62½; pigs, \$4.25@4.50. Common and mast fed: Mixed, 165 to 180 pounds, \$5.15@5.35; light, 140 to 160 pounds, \$4.75@5.20; pigs, \$4.00@4.25.

Sheep—Lambs, fair to choice \$4.25@5.25; common to fair, \$3.25@4.25. Wethers good heavy, woolled, \$3.90@4.35; good to choice clipped, \$3.85@4.25; good yearlings, \$4.00@4.50. ewes, \$3.50@4.00; culls and stockers, \$1.25@3.25.

Fort Worth receipts of live stock for this week, compared with last week and last year:

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	H&C	Cat.	Cal.	Hogs.	Shp.	M.
This wk.	24,400	7,650	19,450	750	295	
Last wk.	21,269	9,441	21,348	1,379	284	
Year ago	8,777	7,922	5,931	239	132	

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

Monday	6,486	1,914	3,497	14	100
Tuesday	5,241	1,569	2,057	208	27
Wednesday	5,631	1,857	2,975	...	42
Thursday	3,871	608	5,031	254	26

Prices for the Week

	Top.	Bulk.
Steers—		
Monday	\$4.00	\$3.55@3.90
Tuesday	4.25	...
Wednesday	4.65	3.65@4.25
Thursday	4.45	3.25@4.15
Friday	3.75	3.25@4.15
Cows and Heifers—		
Monday	3.25	2.35@3.00
Tuesday	3.25	2.25@2.65
Wednesday	3.00	2.20@2.60
Thursday	3.00	2.20@2.60
Friday	3.25	2.25@2.65
Saturday	2.65	2.20@2.55
Calves		
Monday	4.85	3.25@4.60
Tuesday	4.60	3.15@4.60
Wednesday	4.65	2.75@4.25
Thursday	4.50	2.75@4.25
Friday	4.75	2.75@4.25
Hogs—		
Monday	\$5.70	5.50 @5.60
Tuesday	5.65	5.35 @5.55
Wednesday	5.70	5.35 @5.55
Thursday	5.80	5.45 @5.65
Friday	5.75	5.50 @5.65
Saturday	5.75	5.42½ @5.65

Cottonseed Products

Completed statistics showing exports of cottonseed oil from the United States for the first nine months of the year 1908 have been furnished by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. They indicate an increased foreign trade as compared with a similar period of the previous year, tho at an average of about 3 cents less per gallon the money value of exported oil was not greatly in excess of 1907 exports.

Cottonseed oil exports for the first nine months of 1908 were valued at about 41 cents per gallon, against not quite 44 cents for the same period in 1907, and about 33 cents for a similar period in 1906. For the 1908 period the exports were 31,659,565 gallons, compared to 27,668,232 gallons for the same time in 1907 and 28,223,741 gallons for the same time in 1906. Exports in September, 1908, were nearly four times as great as in the same month of 1907, and the low state of stocks abroad as a result of the past year's conservative foreign buying promises a continued heavy export for the present season.

Exports for cottonseed oil cake and meal for the same nine months of 1908 were about 292,000,000 tons, compared to about 414,000,000 tons for the same period of the previous year, indicating the decreased buying power of those European countries which are our largest customers in this direction. For the similar period of 1906 the exports were about 308,000,000 tons. Value received as indicated by these figures was about \$25.60 per ton for the 1908 shipments, compared to about \$25.40 for those of the 1907 period, and about \$24.50 for those of 1906.

St. Louis Horse Market

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 23.—The horse and mule market at the National stock yards, St. Louis, last week has leaned greatly in favor of buyers. Horse receipts, while not as heavy as the preceding week, have nevertheless proved liberal for this time of year and were a trifle too heavy for the demand. While buyers were present from nearly a dozen states, the aggregate demand was not enough to offset the full supply and as a result prices lowered.

Trade started out fairly well on Monday, for the pressure of supplies was then not fully apparent, but as the week progressed the movement became more sluggish and prices sagged \$5 to \$10 per head. Southern horses lost as much as any grade, due, in part, to the fact that southern types made up the bulk of the receipts.

Chunks suitable for the eastern trade have held up fairly well, particularly where quality was present among offerings. The market for chunks continues to show a wide range. Eastern buyers are still indifferent and the inquiry for the thin chunks continues light. Few country buyers seem disposed to feed chunks at present prices asked for grain. Some local parties are handling heavy horses at points near this market, so when the eastern demand once sets in there is no doubt that there will be enough horses coming to meet all demands of the buyers. After Dec. 1 the inquiry from the east should pick up materially.

The Auction Supply

All told about 1,000 horses were sold in the four days' auction this week, compared with 1,200 the preceding week. A year ago at this time the depression was having a telling effect upon the horse trade here and at other western points as well, and during the corresponding week in 1907 only one horse auction was held here. This season, however, the outlook is far brighter and local commission men assure us that the regular four days' auctions will be held.

On Monday of this week 250 horses were sold at auction. Tuesday and Wednesday's sales took care of 450 and today right at 300 head are going under the hammer. The retail trade is much quieter than a week ago. One dealer who sold 100 at retail last week reports less than half that number sold so far the current week. All things considered it looks like a good time for buyers to come to market and get into the game. The horses purchased here this week by southern and eastern men ought to make handsome profits.

Thoroughbreds Sell

A special sale of thoroughbreds was held Tuesday, offerings being contributed by Nugent Brothers, well-known horsemen. Their consignment averaged right at \$125 per head. This price is satisfactory and shows that the right kind of stuff is always salable. These harness horses were bought by Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi

and purchasers from other southern and eastern states.

Horse Quotations

Heavy drafters, common to good \$125 to \$175; eastern chunks, \$110 to \$130; southern horses, good, extra, \$100 to \$140; southern horses, plain to fair, \$40 to \$65; drivers, choice to extra, \$165 to \$225; plugs, \$15 to \$30.

The Trade in Mules

The trade in mules at markets has not exhibited either the volume or the activity that was apparent during the preceding week. Receipts have been running generous; in fact, arrivals were a trifle larger than the demands of the trade called for. As a result, the movement of mules out of first hands at the commission barn has been slow. Probably 700 mules were shipped in on commission during the first half of the week.

It is apparent that shippers in the country districts of Illinois and Missouri are over-rating market conditions right at present and are sending more inferior stock in than the situation demands. November is rarely ever a notably brisk month for mules and the way shippers have been sending on stock the last ten days would indicate that they believed this to be the height of the active season.

Cotton mules are the best sellers at this time. Stock that is in first-class shape and meets all requirements of southern buyers does not go begging. The demand seems to be best for mules 14.3 to 15½ hands. The trade in mine mules is only fair, a few loads going out during the week, mostly to Illinois and Pennsylvania points. There is little doing in sugar mules. Local dealers are carrying full stocks of all classes of mules, ranging from the small pit-ters to the massive sugar and timber types and buyers who come here during the remainder of the month need not fear of being able to get just the kind of mules that they desire.

Mule Quotations

	Common	Medium	Medium to good.
14 hands	\$65@90	\$90@110	
14½ hands	80@115	115@125	
15 hands	95@135	135@155	
15½ hands	115@145	145@175	
16 hands	130@150	155@225	

LIVE STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

Saturday, Nov. 28

2 p. m.—Institute of Animal Nutrition, Pennsylvania State College, Live Stock Record Building.

Monday, Nov. 30

8 p. m.—Percheron Society of America, Live Stock Record Building.

Tuesday, Dec. 1

8 p. m.—International Live Stock Exposition Association, Assembly Hall, Live Stock Record Building, 17 Exchange avenue.

10:30 a. m.—American Shropshire Association, Live Stock Record Building.

2 p. m.—Continental Dorset Club, Live Stock Record Building.

2 p. m.—American Tamworth Swine Record Building.

7 p. m.—American Hampshire Swine Record Association, Live Stock Record Building.

8 p. m.—American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association, Live Stock Record Building.

10 a. m.—Lecture, Southern Beef Production, Professor Dan T. Gray, Alabama experiment station, Exposition Hall.

8 p. m.—American Suffolk Flock Registry Association, Live Stock Record Building.

Wednesday, Dec. 2

10 a. m.—American Poland-China Record, Live Stock Record Building.

2 p. m.—Red Polled Cattle Club of America, Live Stock Record Building.

2 p. m.—American Berkshire Association, Live Stock Record Building.

7 p. m.—American Shire Horse Association, Live Stock Record Building.

7 p. m.—American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association, Windsor-Clifton hotel.

7:30 p. m.—American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses, Grand Pacific hotel.

8 p. m.—American Hampshire Sheep Association, Live Stock Record Building.

8 p. m.—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Exposition Hall.

8 p. m.—American Yorkshire Club, Live Stock Record Building.

8 p. m.—American Oxford-Down Association, Live Stock Record Building.

8 p. m.—American Galloway Breeders' Association, Galloway Office, Live Stock Record Building.

8 p. m.—American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Grand Pacific hotel.

8 p. m.—American Shetland Pony Club, Saddle and Sirloln Club.

Thursday, Dec. 3

9 a. m.—American Southdown Breed-

ers' Association, Live Stock Record Building.

2:30 p. m.—Polled Durham Breeders' Association, Live Stock Record Building.

7:30 p. m.—American Association of Fairs and Expositions, Auditorium hotel.

8 p. m.—National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association, Live Stock Record Building.

8 p. m.—German Hanoverians and Oldenburg Coach Horse Association, Grand Pacific hotel.

Saturday, Dec. 5

8 p. m.—American Cotswold Registry Association, Live Stock Record Building.

Fort Worth Breaks Records

Fort Worth receipts of cattle have reached a point in excess of a year ago, and thus far it is the only cattle market in the United States making such a record this year. At the close of business Friday evening the total receipts footed up 925,753 head, as compared with 920,311 a year ago. Hog receipts have been 42,920 head lower than in 1907, and sheep receipts are 7,267 head larger. Horse and mule receipts have dropped from 18,000 head last year to 10,000 this year.

Uses Cotton Cake As Finisher

"While the feeding results of cotton seed meal and cotton cake are the same, I use cake exclusively," said Thomas McBride, a well-known Boone county, Missouri, feeder, who is a consistent patron of the St. Louis market. "I find the cake better in this respect, as there is little or no waste when the cattle are eating it, and especially so on a windy day when there will be no danger whatever of it being blown away, which is the case with the meal. It has gotten so that the up-to-date feeder has his bins filled with cotton seed in some form or other for the simple fact that they have learned by experience that it is a healthy feed, good gains are made with it and it cuts down the feed bills considerably where straight corn was heretofore used. I have used something like 100 tons this season, and at present I have several hundred cattle back, which I am feeding corn and cake, and among them have a load of Angus and one of Hereford steers of excellent breeding that I am preparing for the Christmas market, which have been thoroly handled for the last eleven months."—St. Louis Reporter.

Hog Notes

I do not believe that there is any other breed that has made such strides in the last ten years toward winning friends among the breeders and farmers as has the Duroc-Jersey, and I take pride in breeding them. The Poland-Chinas are finding them very strong rivals today, and the breeders of Durocs wear a smile when they remember the sneers that they were wont to receive in years past. I am for the red hog as my special favorite first, last and all the time, says L. H. Roberts.

The argument is frequently used that young sows are most profitable for breeders, as the farmer has their growth in part pay for their keeping while they are producing their pigs. An advocate of this plan advises the saving of one sow for every four pigs wanted if the farmer is going to trust to luck at farrowing time, one for five pigs if the sows are to have medium care, and one for six pigs under most favorable conditions. By this method only one litter is raised from a sow, and but one crop a year, or else two sets of sows must be used, which would be impracticable.

Burn the corn cobs into charcoal, sprinkle a little salt on them, and allow the pigs to eat them, which they will do with a relish. Rake them up into windrows, soak a cob or two in kerosene in an old fruit can, and then light it with a match, and it will fire the cobs in different places. When they have become well charred use a rake to scatter them apart, so that the fire will go out, and then sprinkle a little salt on them, and they will make a tempting dish. They are just what is wanted by the pigs as an appetizer and tonic.

Don't find fault with the weakness of pure bred dairy cows. Some of them have been raised under such conditions for many generations that they are unable to rustle on the same terms with the scrub that has known nothing else, but we do not keep dairy cows just to see how much ill treatment they can endure. They are developed to convert the largest possible amount of their feed into milk, and in that excel the scrub. If you want cows just to keep cows for the sole purpose of eating your feed, keep scrubs. But if you want cows that will show some return at the milk pail get the dairy bred cow and treat her right.

Are Polled Herefords Pure Bred

We are frequently in receipt of letters asking with which of the polled breeds the Herefords were crossed to produce the Polled Hereford. Many breeders seem to think there can be no such thing as a pure bred Hereford that is naturally without horns or polled. To correct this idea we desire to call attention to the facts in the case. The three great principles of breeding are: First, like begets like; second, variation; and third, atavism, or "harking back." The second and third laws are just as universal in their application as the first, tho they are not met with quite so frequently and hence not so widely accepted and understood. Of late, however, considerable attention has been given to the law of variation and we are coming to have more accurate knowledge of its workings. Breeders are learning that while much of the improvement of domestic animals is wrought by the slow process of selection, yet the marked change in type, quality or performance are usually the result of sudden and inexplicable variations, seized upon and fixed by some progressive and far-seeing breeder and thus incorporated into the character of the breed. Thru these variations we are enabled to make changes which we perhaps could never accomplish by selection, such as the removing of the horns of the pure bred Herefords. From time to time men have claimed that a continued use of chemical dehorners would, after a few generations, result in the production of naturally hornless progeny, but we have about as much faith in that idea as we do in the practice of docking lambs with the object of producing a race of sheep without tails. Docking has been the custom for a long time and yet the tailless sheep has not yet appeared.

It was by just such a "freak of nature," or variation that the double standard or pure bred Hereford was produced. There appeared from time to time in the pure bred herds of Herefords thruout the country certain calves that for some inexplicable reason failed to develop horns tho of pure bred horned Hereford ancestry on both sides, and these were brought together into one herd and mated both among themselves and with horned Herefords and the resulting progeny was in a large per cent of the cases free from horns. These freaks or variations would dehorn from 50 per cent to 60 per cent of their increase when mated with horned animals and from 90 per cent to 95 per cent when mated among themselves. Once having got a start it is easily seen that the whole Hereford breed can now be freed from horns simply by the use of these pure bred Polled Hereford bulls.

Breeders of Polled Herefords have been accused of fraudulent practices in that cross bred cattle were registered in the American Hereford Record by false pretenses, etc. Let us examine the merits of such indictments. In the first place no breeder of standing could afford to risk the danger of detection in such practices. The American Hereford Breeders' Association is ably directed and its officers are not children, but men of judgment and character, who could not easily be deceived and who would not connive with dishonest breeders to cover up deception. A breeder found guilty of fraudulent registration of cattle would be expelled from the association and all his cattle stricken from the record, which would instantly annihilate the fraudulent Polled Hereford. In the second place the freaks or variations from which the Polled Hereford breed was developed were dropped in the herds of some of the best known and most honorable breeders of Herefords in the United States, as for instance, S. W. Anderson, a director of the Hereford association; E. R. Morgan, S. J. Gabbert, Thomas Mortimer, J. W. Wampler & Son and John G. Thomas. The hasty opponent who cries "fraud" at the pure bred Polled Hereford is accusing the above men of fraudulent practices and he will have a hard time convincing the Hereford breeders of this country that all of them are not square and honorable breeders.

The fact of the whole matter seems to be that this cry of fraud and deception is being raised by men who are either grossly ignorant of the laws of breeding or are jealous of the success of the new breed and because they dislike the idea of selling their horned cattle in competition with the much more desirable and more profitable Polled Hereford, take this method of attempting to kill the new breed. In this they are far from succeeding, as is borne out by the testimony of every breeder in the country that he is hav-

ing a greater demand than ever for breeding stock.

Men of science and practical breeders who have made a lifelong study of the laws of breeding are accepting the Polled Hereford as a natural consequence of the law of variation. W. M. Hays, assistant secretary of the department of agriculture, is an enthusiast regarding the future of the Polled Hereford. W. J. Spillman, another of the government experts in breeding, has shown by able articles how the whole Hereford breed will within a few years be free from horns. Hard headed practical breeders are everywhere taking up with the idea and buying Polled Hereford for their own herds. In the face of all this we feel that the men who accuse the originators of the Polled Hereford of fraud are wholly mistaken and unsupported by either facts or theory.—Warren Gammon, Secretary American Polled Hereford Breeders' Association, Des Moines, Iowa.

Overfeeding

Men Overdo Things in Rush to Get Animals to Market

On the whole, there is not much danger of live stock being overfed. On the other hand, there are instances where men in their anxiety to get a rapid finish on stock intended for the block overdo the matter, with the result that in these cases the very end that is sought is defeated. The chief danger is in connection with the feeding of hogs. So many instances are on record where the breaking out of diseases like cholera and swine plague have been attributed to heavy corn feeding, that you will occasionally find a man who, in some way or another, believes that heavy corn feeding induces cholera. This, of course, is an absurd notion and yet there is a relationship that ought to be understood by every stockman. It is simply this, that by feeding corn too heavily you get the hog's system into a sort of fevered condition and then if germs of these diseases find lodgment they will soon run thru all and destroy a herd, because they are contagious.

The only safe rule to adopt in feeding corn to hogs is to limit the supply at every meal so that the amount fed is cleaned up with considerable avidity. It is wise to have the same man do the feeding right thru a given period, because even one overdose is sometimes enough to throw hogs out of condition. If a hog, when forced, could be made to eat eight or nine pounds of corn a day as a maximum, we would prefer running him along on six or seven pounds, thereby keeping his appetite whetted and his system cool. There are hogs in any bunch that will stand the full feed limit, but take them as they run they will not stand for full pressure.

An expert can tell the instant he goes among a bunch of hogs whether they are being overfed or not. He can tell this from the odor that comes from the droppings, as well as from the appearance of the hogs. While we have lots of faith in the balanced ration, yet it cannot be denied that here and there you will find an individual who is clever enough to carry a bunch of hogs eighty or ninety, and possibly 100 days on straight corn and water and bring them to a good finish. It is all in the "know how," and that knowledge is something that can only be acquired by experience, and even not then unless the man himself is supplied with more than the ordinary quota of gumption.

There is no other instance where it is an easy matter to do harm when there is plentiful supply of feed on hand. This is when an attempt is made to fatten horses for market. In the late fall, unless good sense is used you are sure to "stock" their legs, and this is only an indication of course that their blood is out of order. Get the horse on feed gradually and above all things, watch his legs and see that you are not getting too much heat in them. There are plenty of horses that will only stand eight or ten pounds of grain a day for a considerable time if they are not working, and it is absolutely a waste of feed to go above this amount. Of course, the judgment of the feeder must be depended upon entirely, but as many men are naturally not stockmen and yet find themselves doing the same things that expert stockmen are doing, we give this advice for their benefit. Even experienced men sometimes cut down their profits by feeding farm animals more than they can properly assimilate, and in

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these days when grain of all kinds is so high in price we believe it is wise to give advice that favors economy and yet accomplishes just as well, or better, the end sought.—Iowa Homestead.

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Inventory of Morris Estate

An inventory of the estate of the late Nelson Morris has been filed with the clerk of the probate court in Chicago by the executors, Mrs. Sarah Morris, Edward Morris, and Ira Morris. No appraisal of the full value of the estate is made, but in the petition for the probate of the will the value was fixed at about \$18,000,000. The par valuation of Mr. Morris' stock holdings, including extensive interests in packing enterprises, is \$9,877,250. No valuation is fixed on real estate, which includes fourteen pieces of Chicago property, about fourteen blocks of Chicago Ridge and several ranches and miscellaneous enterprises. The inventory was approved by Probate Judge Cutting.

STRAY CATTLE HUNGRY

Roam Over Settlers' Fields in New Mexico and Destroy Growing Crops

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Nov. 23.—The settlers in South Santa Fe county are making a great kick at the roaming range cattle there and destruction they inflict on the cultivated lands of the settlers. L. A. Russell, who has a farm near Stanley, seized eighty-four head of range cattle that were having a good time and enjoying his winter wheat and oats and drove them away

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toward the hills. Later sixty members of these green feed loving bovines came back and cleared Mr. Russell's field clean and left not a green blade remaining. Mr. Russell gathered several other ranchers in the vicinity, took up the cattle and took them to the ranch of W. H. Sturgeon, in the vicinity, where they will be held until a justice of the peace is appointed, and then they will be disposed of according to law, namely, sold to the highest bidder, and out of the proceeds Mr. Russell's damages will be liquidated.

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