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Sheep and Goat Men's Meeting at San Antonio

"Be it resolved, by the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' association assembled in regular semi-annual session, this, the 9th day of October, 1908, that we here and now most respectfully memorialize our legislature when in session next January, to re-enact a compulsory wild animal bounty law, statewide in its application, and equitably framed toward the interests of all parts of our state, and the object of which shall be the extermination of wild animals at the earliest day practical."

By the adoption of the above resolution the Texas sheep and goat raisers in the opening session of their semi-annual convention at Elks hall at San Antonio last Thursday night called upon the Texas legislature to enact a law that shall have as its object the extermination of the wolf and other carnivorous animals within the state of Texas. The framing of a bill to this end is to be left to the committee to be composed of members of this association, the Texas Farmers' congress, the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas and the Texas Swine Breeders association. The chairman was authorized to name a committee to confer with the executive committee of each of these associations to the end that the desired result may be brought about.

B. L. Crouch Is Chairman

About thirty-five members of the association, representing sections of West, Central and North Texas, were present at the meeting. In the absence of the president, Charles Schreiner of Kerrville, B. L. Crouch was elected chairman.

Mr. Crouch in assuming the chair briefly announced the purpose of the convention, and expressed pleasure that the industry was so well represented.

Out-of-town delegates were welcomed to the city by J. H. Kirkpatrick. The speaker in characteristic manner extended the glad hand to the visitors and did not neglect the opportunity of telling them of the glories of San Antonio in particular, and the grandeur of this section of the state in general. In happy language Mr. Kirkpatrick praised the objects of the association, and summed up the importance of the industry represented. He emphasized the need of helpful legislation, and did not neglect to impress upon the visitors the fact that this section of the state represents the finest sheep and goat raising country on the habitable globe. Mr. Kirkpatrick's address, as usual, was replete with appropriate observations on the cause represented, was interspersed with wit and humor, and did not fail of its purpose with the crowd.

The convention after these brief preliminary ceremonies settled down to business. Alfred Giles of this city opened up discussion on the most important subject considered, and at the conclusion of his remarks offered the resolution outlined above, and which was eventually adopted by the unanimous vote of those present.

Mr. Giles referred to the bounty bill which was introduced at the last session of the legislature, and which failed of becoming a state law by reason of the governor's veto. He thought that sentiment throughout the state is now too strong to be resisted.

Giles Offers the Resolution

The next legislature, he prophesied, will be induced to re-enact the bill, and the governor, "whoever he be, will not dare veto it. Texas, which could put England, Ireland and Scotland twice over in her boundaries, and that

have 20,000 square miles of sea around them, has but 2,000,000 sheep to the 30,000,000 of Great Britain," declared Mr. Giles in emphasizing the importance of the sheep and goat industry in this state. "Every little farmer almost has his little herd of sheep. With a good bounty law the industry would thrive and prosper as never before, and the sheep and goats in Texas would soon number numerically in accordance with the size of this state." Mr. Giles thought that the sheep raised in Texas should number at least 50,000,000 and the goats 25,000,000 at the present time. He then read the resolution which furnished the basis of discussion for practically the entire evening.

law, were then read by John A. Craig, secretary of the association. Both men had been invited to attend last night's meeting, but both, according to letters read, had found it impossible to attend. Governor Campbell, according to the letter from his secretary, is in hearty sympathy with the movement.

Mr. Simpson, in his letter, declared that one of his first acts, if he should be elected governor, would be to recommend the passage of a bounty law. Mr. Simpson declared in his letter that he had spent many years as a stockman in West Texas and that he realized fully the need of such a law as that aimed at. He thought that congress should also be asked to leg-

for material results. He favored the proposed bill but cautioned the promoters to exercise all due care in its framing. He thought no room should be left for evasion on the part of any county of the state.

Mr. Smith recalled that the deer and wild turkey were once as frequent in Texas as is now the wolf, but both have almost been exterminated. The state, he declared, needs only to make the inducement strong enough to bring about the extermination of the wolf.

D. E. Simms of Kerr county, former president of the Swine Breeders' Association, expressed his sympathy with the movement and predicted that it would have the hearty support and co-operation of the hog raisers of the state.

Pigs in large numbers are being killed in North and East Texas by the wolf, according to Tom Frazier of Bosque county, who spoke next. The lobo wolves of those sections of the state, Mr. Simms also said, are killing young calves and colts, and thereby causing great loss to the farmers. He thought the proposed bill would meet with hearty support from the farmers of those portions of the state.

C. R. Doty of Illinois said he had been very much surprised since coming to San Antonio to learn that wolves are a constant terror to owners of poultry and young calves within a few miles of the city limits.

Nat Edmondson of Grayson county and Edward Edmondson of Tarrant county, members of the executive committee of the Swine Breeders' Association, spoke, favoring the adoption of the resolution.

The Wool Supply in Texas

The supply of wool in Texas is now only equal to about three-fifths of the demand, according to B. L. Crouch of Corpus Christi. Mr. Crouch prophesied that the consumption of wool in the United States will more than double that of the present. The one-third of the state, which is now undeveloped as a farming section, Mr. Crouch declared, forms the finest sheep and goat raising country in the world.

Mr. Giles' motion was then put and unanimously adopted.

B. L. Crouch of Corpus Christi, George Richardson of San Angelo and Charles Schreiner of Kerrville were named as members of the committee to confer with the executive committees of the Cattle Raisers' and Swine Breeders' Associations, and of the Texas Farmers' Congress, in solicitation of support and co-operation in the proposed movement looking to the enactment of a scalp bounty law. A fourth member of this committee is yet to be named by Chairman Crouch.

The convention also passed resolutions empowering the chairman to name committees to draft resolutions memorializing congress to pass such laws as will aid the sheep and goat raising industries of the country. These committees will be announced at a later date.

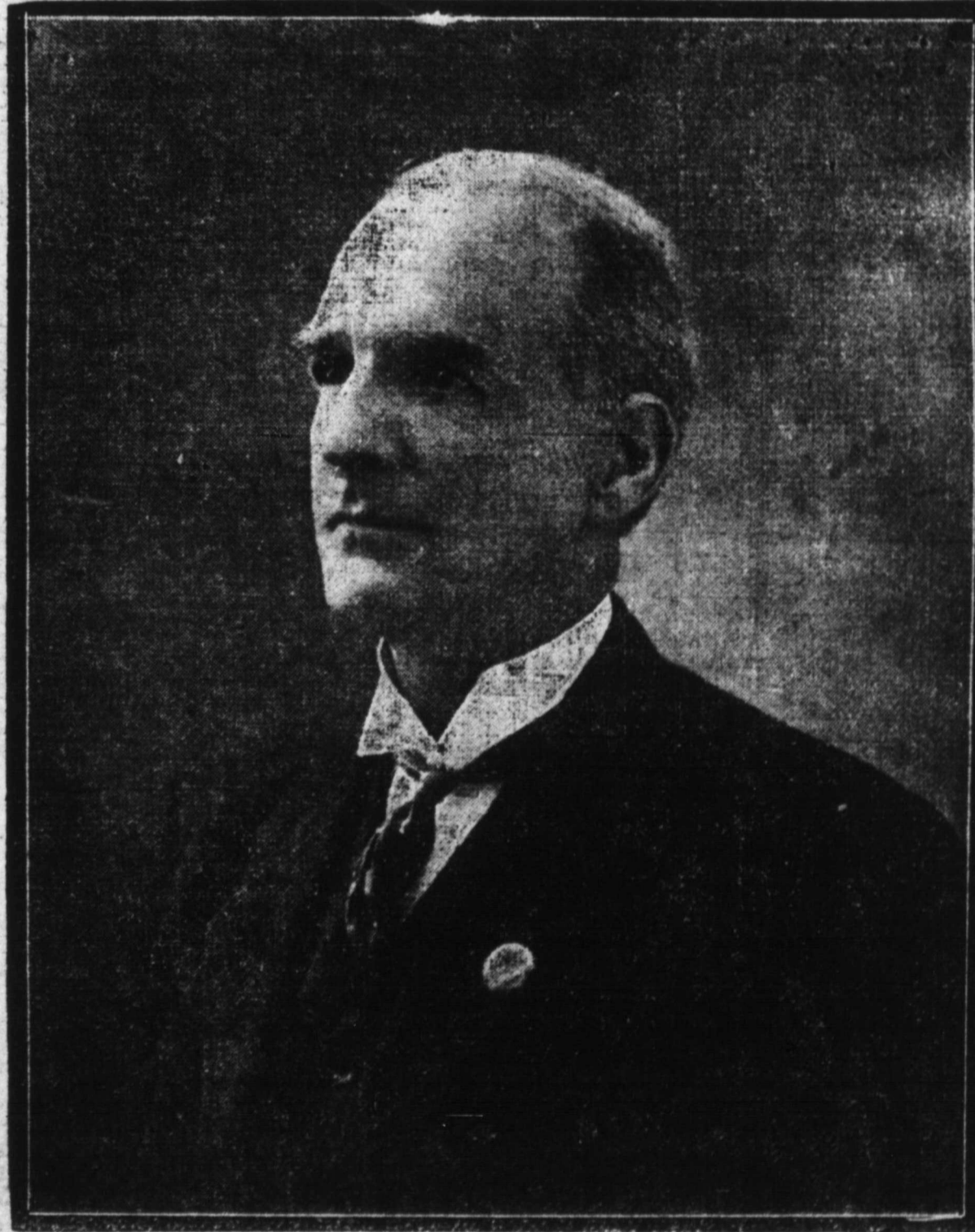
Less Win Prizes

Two grand champion prizes, nine firsts, four seconds, four thirds, seven fourths and six fifths, making a total of thirty-two prizes, were awarded the Leedale Herefords at San Antonio on Tuesday.

The first prizes amounted to \$25, the seconds \$20, the thirds \$15, fourths \$10 and the fifths \$10. All the prizes awarded amounted to a total of \$570.

Lee Brothers will take their Herefords from San Antonio to the State Fair at Dallas, returning to San Angelo in time for the fair in November.

Prominent Cattleman Honored



I. T. Pryor of San Antonio, president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, who was made chairman of the executive committee for the Trans-Mississippi congress last week.

C. S. Smith of DeWitt county declared the ravages of the wolf affected the poultry raisers of the state to an extent undreamed of by those unfamiliar with the situation. Mr. Smith said he could recall instances of where wolves had killed as many as twenty-five or thirty turkeys from a flock in a single night.

Letters from John N. Simpson, republican nominee for governor, and the secretary of Governor T. M. Campbell, showing each to be in sympathy with the movement to have a scalp bounty

islate for the extermination of the carnivorous animals in all states where government forest reservations are now maintained.

Real Talks on Wolf Plague

Methods of wolf extermination now in vogue in Kerr county were outlined by Julius Real, former judge of that county. Mr. Real said that the commissioners' court of Kerr county several years ago passed an act providing for the payment of a certain sum of money for every scalp produced. The plan, he said, had worked

Results of Experiments in Feeding Steers

The following conclusions were arrived at by the Illinois Agricultural College as a result of feeding several lots of steers graded from fancy to inferior stock:

More rapid and much larger gains may be secured on the better than on the more common grades. The results of this experiment clearly show that when the various grades of beef cattle are put in the best marketable condition there is a very definite relation between the percentages of dressed beef and the grade of cattle involved. The better the grade of cattle the higher the percentages of dressed beef. Low grade cattle carry larger percentages of internal fat than the better bred ones, while there appears to be a more abundant and more evenly distributed layer of surface fat on the better bred steers.

As the differences between feeders tend to disappear as the feeding process goes on, the differences in quality between the various grades of feeding cattle are more pronounced than such differences between the various grades of beef or fat cattle. Quality is the more important in feeding cattle; condition in fat cattle.

Primarily the experiment was outlined to determine the relation between the grade of feeding steers and their "feeding qualities," that is, whether the quality of a feeder determines his capacity for making gains, his ability to use feed economically, and the nature of the gains made. However, both the market and slaughter tests of the various grades as finished clearly indicate that to the packer and butcher condition is the first importance.

The grade of cattle the finishing of which will return to the cattle feeder the greatest profit will depend upon the following considerations:

(a) The relative ability of the various grades to use feed for the production of grain and finish. (b) The relative cost of the various grades of feeding cattle. (c) Cost of feed. (d) The method of feeding and time of marketing. (e) The range in prices between prime and common rough steers or between the highest and lowest grades of beef cattle.

The greater the cost of the feed used, the greater is the advantage in favor of the better grades, both because under normal market conditions, in these grades the gains and finish are put on with less relative feed consumption than in the lower ones, altho this difference is less marked in the inferior than in the intermediate grades and because the cost of feed is a larger factor in the feeding of the lower than the higher grades.

The greater the spread in the market between the various grades of feeders, the more is the advantage in favor of the commoner grades. As a rule the price of common rough steers fluctuates less than the price for prime steers and the price of the inferior and common grades of feeders varies less than those of the choice and fancy grades.

A concentrated ration and shorter feeding period tend to favor the feeding of the lower grades, that is, a ration with wide nutritive ratio like corn and timothy hay or straw without the addition of a nitrogenous concentrate

or roughage and where the concentrate comprises a large percentage of the small gains for food consumed.

The margins necessary to protect tion would favor cattle of the lower grades because they are older and the process of finishing is largely a process of fattening. Again, prices for the lower grades of fat or beef cattle are more or less affected by range and holiday competition and are usually relatively low at such seasons.

Older cattle of the more common grades can undoubtedly be put in marketable condition on a shorter full feed period than can younger cattle of the same weight which would grade higher, because the older the cattle the less the increase in weight required to finish them.

The greater the spread in the market between the various grades of fat steers the more is the advantage in favor of the better grades.

Opportunities for larger profits, and

losses as well, lie with the better grades of feeders.

Steers containing high percentages of beef blood possess greater capacity for consuming large quantities of feed than steers of a more common grade, especially in the later weeks.

Age and condition as well as quality are important factors to be reckoned with in the management of the various grades of feeding cattle. Speaking generally of the offerings of feeding cattle at any of our leading markets it is safe to say that the better the quality and condition the younger the cattle. In securing 900 to 1,000-pound feeding cattle of the more common grades one is bound to get cattle of advanced age, say three years old at least. Choice and fancy feeders of these weights can be secured in short two-year-old cattle.

Steers of all grades may be finished or put in good marketable condition without carrying them to a

point of fatness which necessitates against loss in finishing the various grades of feeders are dependent upon (a) The grade and cost of the cattle. (b) The price of feeds. (c) The initial weight of the cattle. (d) The length of the feeding period.

The lower the price at which feeding cattle are purchased, whether because of prevailing low prices for feeders or because of the low grade of the cattle, the larger must be the margin between the buying and selling price in order to secure protection against loss. The greater the cost of the feed necessary for finishing feeders, the larger must be the margin.

Feeding cattle of heavy weights can be finished profitably on a narrower margin than can light weight feeders, feeding cattle which require an extended feeding period for finishing required a larger margin than do feeders which can be matured in a short time.

Why We Urge More Dairying

Anyone who has been a reader of The Stockman-Journal for any length of time knows that this paper is urging a general interest in dairying among the farmers of Texas. The Stockman-Journal was originally devoted to the interests of the cowman and the range, but the open range is now nearly all gone and the exclusive cowman is almost as rare. From a state of cattle raisers Texas is now growing, agriculturally, into a state of stock farmers and specialists. The invariable tendency, when such a progress is in process, is to run too much after the "one-crop" idea, and as a check to this idea dairying is one of the things urged.

If all Texas is to become agricultural, let it become a state devoted to diversified agriculture, rather than single crops. Variety is not only the spice of life, but, in farming at least, it is the salvation of prosperity.

Dairying offers a three-fold source of profit. There is money not only in the cream which can be shipped to the nearest creamery, but there is money in the skim milk which can be fed to hogs and poultry, and in the calves which can be raised every season.

For many months the highest prices paid for beef on the Fort Worth market have been given for baby beef or calves that have been forced from the time of their birth by extra feeding to quick maturity. The Stockman-Journal does not yet see its way clear to recommend either going into dairying on a wholesale scale or the indiscriminate purchase of pure-bred dairy types. Type is not so much in a dairy cow as her ability in giving milk. She may have a half-dozen different breeds of ancestors and still be a more profitable cow than a pure-bred, and besides, after dairying is started with the grades, the pure-bred business will look after itself.

The Stockman-Journal does not advise anyone to sell all his beef cattle or give up farming in order to be free to specialize in dairying. For some men, this might be profitable, but for

many it would be disastrous.

The best way to begin is to select a few of the best cows from the herd already on hand and start a little dairy herd of from half a dozen to ten dairy cows. By the use of a home separator it can quickly be found which cows are earning their feed and which ought to go to the butcher's block. A cow that does not give 200 pounds of butter fat a year isn't worth keeping. Start a bunch of hogs to take care of the skim milk, or else feed it to a little bunch of calves for a fancy price later on. Raise on the farm the feed that the dairy herd. Make it self-supporting from the start.

Dairying is an industry particularly suited to Texas because of climate and the easy manner in which feed can be raised. The heavy outlay for barns necessary in the north can be greatly cut down in Texas. The dairy cows can run on pasture in this state for practically nine months of the year, against five or six in the north.

And added to all this there is a liberal market for dairy products all over Texas. The state is now importing butter which ought to be made at home. The prices paid by Texas creameries for butter fat range from 5 cents to 10 cents above that paid in the north.

Think it over, Mr. Man with the mortgage. Visit the dairy exhibit at the Dallas fair. Figure that when you raise a ton of wheat you are taking away nearly \$10 worth of value from the land on which it is raised, while to produce a ton of butter you take away only 27 cents worth of soil fertility. Think about the surplus labor on your farm and how much better it would be for your children to work in a dairy mornings and evenings, having all the remainder of the day in school, than to have to give up their books as soon as cotton picking begins. Figure that a very ordinary cow will earn you \$5 a month cash, while the highest types can earn as high as \$15. And this without taking into consideration the little bunch of hogs or calves that you can turn off in the fall for a comfortable nest egg.

And then, if you're still in doubt, write us a letter about it, telling how you are situated, and we'll see if you can't be given still more light.

He Was a Farmer

The old Eastern idea that "horse dealer" is synonymous with "horse-stealer" was evidenced in a personal injury suit in one of the Yankee cities a few days ago. The principal witness for the plaintiff was engaged in the horse business and the defense hoped to discredit his testimony by showing that fact. Being called and sworn, he was asked to state his name, residence and occupation, to which latter question he replied that he was a farmer.

"A farmer?" questioned the attorney.

"Yes, sir; a farmer."

"And where is your farm?"

"North of town about a mile."

"How much of a farm have you?"

"About three-quarters of an acre, I guess."

"And you say you're a farmer?"

"Yes, sir; a farmer."

"Now, isn't it true that instead of being a farmer, you're a horse dealer?"

"No, sir."

"Well, haven't you bought and sold a good many horses in the last few

years?"

"Yes, I reckon I have."

"Now, tell the jury about how many horses you've bought and sold in, say, the last year."

"Oh, I reckon 400 or 500."

"And you say you are not a horse dealer?"

"No, sir! I'm a farmer."

"Well, now, if you're a farmer and not a horse dealer, explain to the jury why you have bought and sold between 400 and 500 head of horses in the last year?"

"Well," drawled the witness, "I was trying to find one that would suit me."

CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, Texas

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We made our first importation in 1878 and founded in America the first herd of the breed. The animals composing this importation were prize winners in Scotland, were afterward prize winners in America and their descendants are among the leading prize winners of the present day. We have added fresh blood by various importations since, representing the bluest and most fashionable blood of Scotland.

Both members of our firm were born in Aberdeenshire, had practical experience with the breed in its native land, which has enabled us to achieve splendid results in America, and there is a sentiment attaching to the business which causes us to deeply regret this dispersion; it must, however, be made, and after thirty years of continued prosperity—a record we believe never before equaled by the founders and first improvers of any other breed in America—we ask your presence at this remarkable event.

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The True Type of Holstein

Considerable public comment appearing in the agricultural papers upon the type of Holstein-Friesian cattle is very properly directing attention to the subject of the true type of the breed.

The breeder who, for one moment in his pursuit of higher fat percentage in the milk, forgets type is doing incalculable damage to the future of the breed.

The true type of the breed is very accurately delineated in the scale of points. It is to be regretted that illustrations of typical specimens are not used to illustrate and emphasize this description.

Change of environment of this breed from the low lands of Holland is doubtless effecting a very slight change in the bony structure of the Holstein, tending toward a great finish or refinement. Aside from this natural process, it is very doubtful whether any improvement can be made or should be attempted. The Holland type is the result of centuries

of selection and environment, and it has distinguished these cattle in all parts of the world. With it has come the marvelous and profitable production or yield, the characteristic tendencies of powerful digestion and perfect assimilation of food. These characteristics, derived from the Holstein, have been important factors in the foundation stock of the Shorthorn and Ayrshire breeds and of many of the continental offshoots.

Large Size Important

In America it was the Holland type that by its productive power directed the attention of agriculturists toward this breed, and it is safe to assert that an examination of the great majority of remarkable yields will show, to those having means of access to photographs or descriptions, the close adherence to the Holland type in all these wonderful animals. Large size in the Holstein is the first thing to impress the casual observer, and its importance should never be disregarded.

In defining pure-bred Holstein cattle, this fact was duly set forth by the founders of the Herd Book Association, in these words, which should never be forgotten, no matter what may be the yield in milk or its fat percentage, viz: "Pure-bred Holstein-Friesian shall be held to mean and refer to only those large, improved black and white cattle," etc. (Article 4, section 5, by-laws of H.-F. A. of A.)

Scientific investigation in this country, particularly in Wisconsin, as confirmed the wisdom of the early breeders in thus defining the type of the breed as "large," for the large cow of any breed is uniformly the more profitable.

An idea of the size of animals of this breed at the time of Mr. Chenery's first importations, may be gained from the following quotation (volume 2, Holstein herd book, folio 9):

"The bull, Van Tromp (see portrait), imported in the womb of Texelaar, is now 6 years old, and his girth is eight feet five inches, length nine feet two inches, height five feet two inches, weight 2,720 pounds, and the weight of the 2-year-old bull, Opperdoes VII, is 1,597 pounds. The weight of the imported cow, Texelaar (see portrait), is 1,560 pounds, Lady Midwoud (see portrait) 1,620 pounds, the 4-year-old heifer, Opperdoes III (see portrait) 1,485 pounds, the 3-year-old heifer, Texelaar V, 1,500 pounds; the 2-year-old heifer, Texelaar VIII, 1,290 pounds; the yearling heifer, Zuider Zee V, 900 pounds, the bull calf, Duke of Belmont, 9 months old, 710 pounds, and the heifer calf, Midwoud VIII, 9 months old, 635 pounds; all raised in the ordinary way, without forcing, the young animals running in pasture from May until November."

Burton W. Potter, in 1906, published the results of his investigations as to the weight of sixty large record cows, tested under the present advanced registration system, 1894 to 1906.

Mr. Potter summarizes thus: "Of the sixty cows, only thirteen weigh more than 1,500 pounds each, and only twenty-seven surpass the 1,400-pound mark. Only nine weigh less than 1,200 pounds, and the average weight of the whole number is 1,383 pounds," etc. "Of the twenty-five bulls, not one weighs less than 1,800 pounds and only five less than 2,000 pounds. Only three weigh more than 2,400 pounds, and the average weight of the whole number is 2,164 pounds."

S. Hoxie, in the pamphlet, "Holstein-Friesian Cattle" (1905), writing upon the size of cows, states: "In ordinary milking condition at full age they range in weight from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds."

Conformation of Type

With large size as the recognized predominant characteristic of the breed, aside from their beautiful black and the white color markings in perfectly defined patches or spots, the next general definition relates to the general conformation of the animal. There are three definite types, described as the milk and beef form, the milk form and the beef and milk form.

The average form of this breed and that toward which conscientious breeders are directing their efforts to maintain and improve is the milk and beef form.

S. Hoxie thus admirably refers to the milk and beef type of the breed: "It is especially strong in all vital particulars. The bones are fine compared with size, and the chine broad and strong compared with the high and sharpe chine of the extreme milk form. The loin and hips are broad and smooth, and the rump high and level, compared with the angularity usually shown in the milk form. The

Cowpea Hay a Valuable Feed

The feeding value of cowpea hay is very high, as shown by feeding tests and chemical analyses. Berkman says that the well-cured hay is more nutritious than any hay produced from grass, millet or any other plant used for the purpose, and that one ton of it will last as long as one and one-half tons of the best timothy.

One hundred pounds of the green cowpea vines contain 16.4 pounds of total dry matter, of which 1 pound are digestible. One hundred pounds of the hay contain 89.3 pounds of the dry matter, of which 50.7 pounds are digestible.

The digestible crude protein in the hay amounts to 10.79 pounds, in comparison with 10.58 for alfalfa, 10.49 for crimson clover, 6.58 for timothy. The digestible carbohydrates and fat amount to 39.91 pounds in every 100 pounds of cowpea hay, 39.71 for alfalfa, 39.42 for crimson clover, 37.01 for red clover and 45.15 for timothy.

The average nutritive ratio of cowpea hay is 1:3.9; of alfalfa, 1:3.8; of crimson clover, 1:3.9; of red clover, 1:5.9, and of timothy, 1:16.2. The green cowpea vines are more succulent than red clover or any of the grasses containing less dry matter per total weight.

The feeding value of the hay is shown by the nutritive ratio, which represents the relation of the digestible crude protein to the carbohy-

drates and extract matter. Thus, for every pound of digestible crude protein in cowpea hay there are 3.9 pounds of digestible carbohydrates and fat.

In order to insure uniform growth of an animal and get the full feeding value of all the constituents of a forage, the ration must be properly balanced. The nutritive ratio of cowpea hay is narrower than can be properly utilized by the animal, and to get the full benefit of all the crude protein in the plant, hay or coarse fodder containing an excess of the carbohydrates must be added to the daily ration.

A practical farmer, writing from southern Mississippi, says that excellent results were obtained thru feeding two parts of cowpea hay to one part of crabgrass or timothy, and when using this ration very little grain was required, especially when the hay contained much of the pods. If cowpea hay be fed without the admixture of some coarse forage or grass hay, a portion of the protein will be wasted thru the inability of the animal to digest and assimilate the whole amount.

Cowpea hay is used on many of the southern sugar and rice plantations for the horses and mules, and it is found that work stock keep in excellent condition upon it, requiring very little grain.—Bulletin 89, Department of Agriculture.

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- 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.
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- One-half gallon Orange-Sage extracted honey.

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Avenue 63, Colton, California

The First Bonanza Farmer

Oliver Dalrymple, who died at Caselton, N. D., the other day in his 79th year, was fairly entitled to be called "the first bonanza farmer"—the first who showed that, by the combination of agricultural knowledge and business methods, working on a large scale, wealth could be produced from the soil as rapidly and more certainly than from the so-called "bonanza" mines.

During the early '80s the Dalrymple farm—30,000 acres of wheat—acquired an international reputation. Distinguished visitors from all over the world were taken to see it. On it were employed at one time 600 men and as many horses, 150 gang plows, 150 self-binding harvesters, twelve steam threshing outfits and other farm machinery in proportion.

Curiously enough, Oliver Dalrymple was not originally a farmer. Born in Pennsylvania of Scotch parentage, he came west with his brother in 1855 to grow up with the country as a lawyer. He settled at Fairbault, Minn., practiced law, and handled farm loans for eastern investors. Becoming convinced that there was more money to be made directly from the soil he in 1866 became a farmer in Washington county, Minn., and the first year planted 2,500 acres to wheat.

He was one of the first to see the possibilities of the valley of the Red river of the North. In 1875 the Northern Pacific had reached Bismarck, but between there and Fargo there was not a dwelling. That year and the next Dalrymple bought for himself and others, from the railroad and the United States, 75,000 acres in the Red river valley and went into wheat

quarters of cattle of the milk form. The future of the breed will be greatly endangered by those who, from one consideration or another, the combination of pedigrees to attain large average records or fat percentages or by neglect of proper feed and care in the early life of the animal, are led to the mating of animals of other than those of large size and possessing the milk and beef form. Neither the breeds of the Channel Islands nor the Ayrshire breed possesses this form, even remotely.

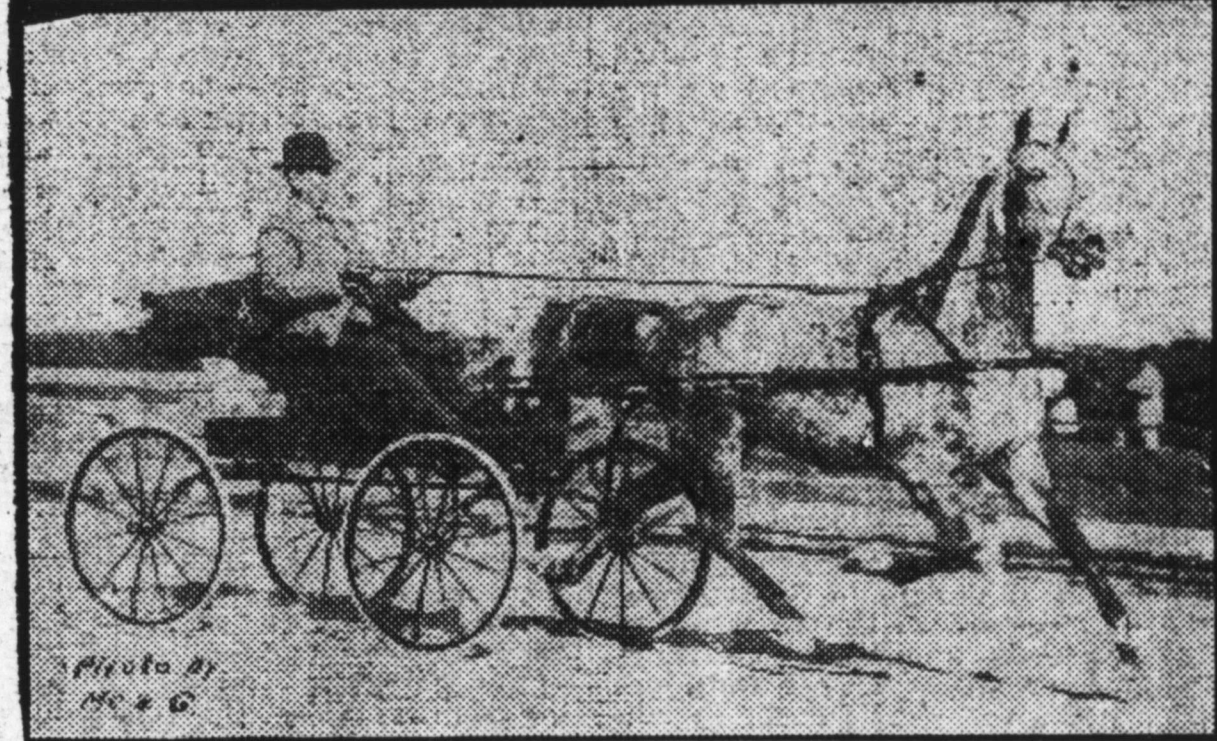
F. L. HOUGHTON.

Inquiry Broadens

Inquiry for stockers and feeders on country account continues to show improved volume compared with a short time ago. Liberal supplies and low prices were a combination to attract buyers and yesterday speculators disposed of around 1,300 cattle for shipment back to the country. Most of the demand this week has come from feeders in northwestern Missouri and northeastern Kansas, altho quite a few shipments went to Iowa. Early in the week speculator stocks of young cattle were the heaviest of the year, but with the opening up of a broader outlet to the country, the accumulation was reduced materially before the end of the week.—St. Joseph Journal.

Horseshow Raises Tidy Sum For Club Women of City

Members of Federated Clubs Sell Peanuts, Popcorn and
Lemonade—Society Graces Event



At the top, Cudahy and Grant, owned and driven by A. B. Wharton, winner first prize teams. Below, Bicarbonate, driven and owned by L. P. Robertson, winner first prize in roadster class.

Dazzling costumes, a beautifully decorated grand stand and boxes, pretty horses and turnouts, and an ideal summer day all played their parts in making Wednesday's horse show an artistic success. It was ladies' day at the fair grounds. Ladies were in charge of the popcorn, peanut and soft drink stands, ladies performed the important task of judging the events, and to the City Federation of Women's Clubs, which was assisted by Warren V. Galbreath, belongs the credit for success of the occasion.

In the judges' stand were Mrs. Morris Burney, Mrs. Olive Edrington Scott, Mrs. A. B. Wharton, Mrs. John F. Swayne, Mrs. Leon Gross and Mrs. Charles Ware. They went about their task in a business-like manner that was pleasing within itself, and their discrimination as to the winners in the various events was perfect.

The entire proceeds will go to the federated clubs. A nice sum was realized, and it will be applied to the payment due on the city park gate. Mrs. John F. Swayne, president of the Federation, expresses great satisfaction with the manner in which the show passed off, and asked The Telegram to express for the Federation its appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by Warren V. Galbreath.

The results were as follows:
Teams before appropriate vehicles: First prize, Cudahy and Grant, driven by A. B. Wharton; second prize, Electric and Dynamite, driven by Cantrell Bros.; third prize, King and Klingman, driven by L. P. Robertson.

Best turnout suitable for ladies: First prize, Prince Chap, driven by Mrs. Maurice Burney; second prize, Black Joe, driven by Mrs. W. P. Lane.

Roadsters: First prize, Bicarbonate, driven by L. P. Robertson; second prize, Michael, driven by W. B. Fishburn; third prize, Edwa, driven by Simon Gabert.

Harness horses: First prize, Prince Chap, driven by S. T. Erskin; second

prize, Pepper, driven by A. A. Cook.
Four-in-hands (one entry): First prize, L. P. Robertson.
Roadster, pacing class (one entry): First prize, Judge Spooner.
Saddle horses: First prize, Dan, ridden by W. B. Francis; second prize, Maude, driven by William Hubbard; third prize, John C., driven by Robert Willis.
Running race, half-mile heat: First prize, Daicy Midford; second prize, Bolanthe. Time—0:50.
Race, half-mile heat: First prize, Nancy L.; second prize, Annie Bell. Time—1:07.

BURNETT GETS VEGETABLES

Saturday Captain S. B. Burnett received from his Dixon Creek ranch, thirty miles east of Amarillo, a crate of cantaloupes and six other varieties of vegetables, fresh from the garden, choice and well matured as in the season that these are usually expected. "Just think of it," said Captain Burnett, "such vegetables grown at this time of the year hundreds of miles north of Fort Worth. But such wonders are the wonders of the Panhandle."

When asked as to his opinion of the location of Dr. H. H. Harrington at Fort Worth and the establishment of an experimental station and feeding station and dairy plant at this place, Captain Burnett said that he thought it would be a step in the right direction; that Fort Worth is the proper place for such institutions, and that he thinks Amarillo would be an excellent location for another such station. Said he: "What Texas needs is to advance along the lines of developing her resources, and this is one branch that is among the first to be considered."

As to the Fat Stock Show, Captain Burnett, who is president of the board of directors, said: "We are working to the one end, letting nothing go undone that will go to make the show bigger and better than ever."

Prosperity in the Panhandle

Vallie C. Hart has just returned from an extended trip thru the Panhandle section of Texas. Mr. Hart is enthusiastic over what he saw and heard of the country. He is confident that it is one of the most promising sections of the entire southwest.

"In a recent issue of the News, in the State Press column, comment was made on an article from the Dalhart Texan concerning the new and substantial improvements in evidence in that progressive place," Mr. Hart said. "The News comment was: 'There is room in the Panhandle for a hundred humming cities.' Having just spent two months in the Panhandle country, I can truthfully say there is not only room for one hundred humming cities, but the soil, the climate and the ideal conditions are there to support as many cities if not more.

"For seven or eight years the Panhandle country has enjoyed good seasons and prosperity, and I find that the people are happy, contented and prosperous. There is only one way to know and to understand this magnificent country, and that is to make a personal visit; go into the homes of the people, see how they live and learn of their success. In my judgment the day is not far distant when this entire section of Texas will be thickly settled with sturdy and progressive farmers.

"A few years ago while attending a board meeting of the Baptist general convention of Texas, held in the First Baptist church at Dallas, I heard Rev. Lee R. Scarborough, at that time pastor of the First Baptist church of Abilene, make an address to the board urging the appointment of missionaries to this field. Among other things he said:

"Brethren, there is a section of country lying between Abilene and Amarillo that cannot be surpassed by soil, climate and water anywhere in our great state, and some day in the near future I predict that it will be occupied and developed, and will be the garden spot of Texas."

"The advice of Dr. Scarborough was acted upon by the members of the Baptist denomination, and able missionaries were sent to this field, the result being the establishment of churches and schools thruout the Panhandle. Not only the Baptists, but the Methodists, the Presbyterians, the Christians and the Catholics and other church people have their missionaries at work.

"The largest city in the Panhandle is Amarillo, and its citizens are proud of the growth of the city during the last three years. Its population is now not far from 15,000. Its three systems of railways have seven different lines, which have twelve passenger trains in and out daily. For all these systems it is a division point. The city has three round houses, twenty-one wholesale houses, an electric light plant, a gas plant, fourteen miles of water mains, local and long-distance telephones, seventeen miles of concrete sidewalks—which is only a beginning—an electric street railway and ninety-five registered automobiles. It is headquarters for 300 traveling men. The city has three public school houses and another is predicted. It has a Methodist church edifice, which cost \$35,000, erected by Rev. N. N. Ferguson, the pastor, and a Baptist edifice that cost \$51,000, erected by Rev. J. T. Jenkins, the pastor.

"I was present at the Baptist church a few Sundays since, the first Sunday it was thrown open for service. The pastors of the other denominations in the city dismissed their congregations to attend the special service. Dr. J. B. Gambrell of Dallas was present and delivered a sermon. At the conclusion of the service Pastor Jenkins announced that the church was paid for with the exception of \$10,000, and asked those present to contribute that amount. In a very short time a little over \$12,000 was pledged.

"Members of the Christian denomination have a church in course of erection which will cost \$30,000. The Catholics have a nice church. The opera house just completed cost \$60,000. The Elks will build a club room to cost \$20,000.

"Near Amarillo there is a Federal experiment farm. Wheat of the highest grade is raised in the Amarillo country, besides oats, barley, Indian corn, Kaffir corn, milo maize, sorghum cane, millet, alfalfa and all kinds of vegetables. It is not adapted to raising cotton.

"While in Amarillo I visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Giles, seven miles north of the city. Mr. Giles uses a large steam plow and

also has the largest threshing machine that is used in that section. Mr. Giles was born in Beeston, Nottinghamshire, England. He came to Tarrant county, Texas, in February, 1885, and to Amarillo in 1891. Another home I visited was that of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sides, who live about four miles north of Amarillo. Mr. Sides informed me that five years ago he came to the Panhandle with \$2.50 in cash. The country looked good and he decided to locate. Since that time he accumulated cattle and property, enjoys fine health and is contented.

"At Emma I attended the Staked Plains Baptist Association. Emma is fifty miles from Plainview. The association voted to send G. I. Britton to the next session of the Southern Baptist convention. One of the most interesting features was the determination to build a Baptist school at Plainview, the school to be known as the Wayland Literary and Technical Institute. D. R. Bailey of Petersburg gave \$1,000 for the school.

"While at Emma the people subscribed \$50,000 for a railroad, which is planned to run from Quanah via Emma to El Paso.

"In all this vast territory of the Panhandle and South Plains country the surface is not interrupted by hill or mountain, and the soil and climatic conditions are the same thruout its length and breadth. Wherever one may settle he finds it to be the domain of beef, pork, mutton and poultry; all the cereals, including milo maize and Kaffir corn, broom corn, cotton, all the grasses, all the fruits except tropical and semi-tropical fruits and all the garden vegetables. The cattle are the Herefords, Shorthorns and other thoro-bred strains; the hogs Berkshires, Durocs and the like; the fruits of the most famous varieties. Cotton produces a bale to the acre and alfalfa makes feed for cattle."—Dallas News.

Sutton County

Johnnie Johnson and Frank Turney returned home the first of the week from the Big Canyon ranch, where they had been to deliver 5,400 head of sheep to Corder & Co. at that ranch. They report having had a successful trip, and in addition to that Frank was fortunate enough to rescue a lady from the treacherous quick sand of the Pecos river.—Sonora Sun.

DENISON.—The pecan crop is the largest in several years.



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SWINE

Mr. Hog is Doing Well

Someone asks, "What about the hog situation?" My answer is, keep the doctors away from the patient. Mr. Hog is taking care of himself and will do so all right. There will probably not be any sensational prices, but sales will be on a good business basis. Hogs will be paid for and will make their owners good money on their investments. There will be a big curtailing in expenses of sales, but there will be more new buyers spring up than ever before. In my opinion the packers' overdid their work of depression last winter and now they will be up against a scarcity of fat hogs. Inside of four to six weeks there will be spring pigs go to market at 200 pounds. This will be a good thing. There will be a larger demand for meat as soon as cool weather comes and the run of early spring pigs will be used up early in the demand for fresh meat. Hogs will go to market at 200 pounds average this winter to save corn, which is what I want to see. My advice to feeders is to cash in your hogs at 200 pounds and then there will be no big runs. Then by spring hogs will be high as a cat's back and there will be lots of corn in the cribs and not so very high in price. Everybody should save the corn and sell the hogs and get them out of the country. There are hundreds and thousands of farmers that wanted to kick a hog if he looked at them since Wall street and the packers did their stunt last fall and winter. Times have changes. These same men will come up and look at a man feed the pigs. They will even come to a man's place now rather tame and let a breeder scratch their legs and feel their ears and not kick or snort a bit.

Good boars are about as scarce as good judges. The good judges, like the good boars, ought to be preserved, but for the benefit of the breeders it would be hard to tell what to do with the balance. In my opinion, when the brood sow sales come off this winter breeders are going to be more careful what the sows are bred to that they purchase. Another thing that is running to seed in the hog business is the mastodon type. I like a large, smooth, fancy hog—a 2-year-old boar of 700 to 800 pounds, a yearling 600 pounds and under a year 400 is big enough, in my opinion, for any purpose. I saw what they call the big type at Des Moines. They were tall, narrow, big eared, creased, coarse and everything that our agricultural colleges say is not wanted in economical feeding. As I read the paper I notice that the big type of hogs averaging 240 to 289 pounds sold from \$7.45 to \$7.50, practically \$1 per hundredweight difference. I may be wrong, but I can't see where the money is in raising something that the market demands don't call for. One breeder says the mastodons grow

A POLICEMAN'S LOT

May Be a Happy One After All

An Ill. Ex. Chief of Police found an easy and safe way out of the ills caused by coffee. He says:

"I suffered intensely from heart trouble and nervousness for five years, and though treated by some of the best physicians in this city, did not get permanent relief until I changed from coffee to Postum.

"A friend of my family was visiting at our house and seeing my condition, insisted that coffee was at the bottom of my trouble. I confess I was skeptical, but promised to try Postum in place of coffee.

"It was nearly three weeks before I noticed much of any change, as my case was a bad one. Then I saw that my nervousness was gradually disappearing. A little later I was able to sleep a part of the night on my left side, something I had been unable to do for 5 years at least.

"I kept on using Postum, and the result is, so far as heart trouble and nervousness are concerned, I am a well man.

"The best proof is that I am writing this with my own hand, a thing I was unable to do for several years prior to the change from coffee to Postum."

"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.

lean meat instead of fat. I notice the big, coarse steer does the same thing, but who on earth wants a load of big, coarse mastodon steers to feed? The western cattle breeders ought to raise mastodons if mastodon hogs are such a good thing. I have found out this, that any animal, if over size or under size, is not what is wanted by the public. There will be crazes started and followers for anything and everything. The western men have gone to seed on mastodon hogs so much that the Duroc-Jersey breeders have licked the mastodon in his camp by breeding quality with size. I have so much faith in the future of the hog that we have on our farms at present 360 head and expect 100 head of pigs in two weeks, all sired by Impudence, Meddler II, and Keepsake. This is what I think of the hog situation.—J. C. Hanna, Danville, Iowa, in Chicago Live Stock World.

Draft Horses for the Farmer

At a recent state board of agriculture meeting, G. W. Gilck, of Kansas, said: There are the men who buy draft horses, and there are the men who need them and who work them. When you take an ordinary team and a twelve-inch plow—and you can't use a larger one with an ordinary team of horses—it takes eight miles of travel to plow one acre of ground, assuming that you have turned a twelve-inch furrow. Increase the size of draft horses so they can pull a sixteen-inch plow, and the result is that an acre can be plowed by traveling six miles. Two miles of travel are saved and a great deal more work done. This is a very important matter, especially in the present day, when we have to do so much of the work ourselves. Years ago, when I commenced farming, a man said to me, "You want a nice little horse so he can pull your plow, and when you go out on the road he can trot along nicely, and you can go to town quicker and get back sooner. These heavy horses are too slow." I tried the small horses for quite a while; but when a hired man traveled behind a plow and only plowed one acre I began to study the question of whether I would better use larger horses and larger mules; and the difference was, when you put in 1600-pound horses, a span of them, they came into the barn at night fresh, and you had plowed about three acres instead of two acres a day, assuming you started right and the man understood handling the plow. That makes a great difference to the farmers, and that is the reason they should encourage the breeding of draft horses.

We haven't enough breeders in this country. We need the draft class of horses. The great market for the draft horses is among the farmers; they are the ones who want the draft horses, they are the ones who need them to haul loads to market.


You can do twice as much in a day with heavy draft horses. A great many farmers think the ordinary light horses are the kind to have because they can go to town quickly. That is where the farmers are mistaken. The farm work is heavy; the plowing, the two-row cultivators, cultivating four rows at the round, can't be done so advantageously with your light horses. You should have horses weighing 1,500 to 1,600 pounds.

When the bus lines in New York were operated it was found that the small horse required about the same quantity of feed to do the work that the large horse did. This is something that should interest the farmers, and they ought to turn their attention to that; but a great many of these small horses—trotting horses and scrub horses—are being introduced; breeding to such stallions will destroy the horse the farmer needs to lighten his work and lessen the expense.

No Cholera in the Panhandle

"It is amusing to read about how farmers up here in Missouri are losing hogs by reason of various diseases that are to be found among them here," said George Kemp, of Lipscomb county, Texas. "In Lipscomb county we never heard of a hog dying of any disease. I decided a few years ago, that hog raising in a country like that would prove a paying business. I have been breeding up a little each year, and now have over 400 hogs on my farm of 1,280 acres. My plan is to keep them on good alfalfa pasture all season, and at the same time give them a little corn. Alfalfa is one of the cheapest hog feeds there is. My plan is to feed all the hogs on the pasture once each day. That feed is given each morning. It simply consists of a few ears of corn to each hog. This with the alfalfa keeps them growing very fast, and at the same time it is a solid growth that needs but little drylot feeding to make them ready for market. We raise corn, and of course feed our hogs till they are the right weight to bring the high prices before marketing them. Last spring I had out of my last year's

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More Hogs But Less Pork

Comparatively few traders realize the marked effect that the high price and scarcity of corn are having upon the weight of hogs now coming to market. The Reporter has carefully analyzed September figures at the important western big receiving centers, and finds that results therefrom are startling.

Combined official receipts of hogs at St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Sioux City for the month of September, 1908, amounted to 1,149,200 head. The average weight of these swine was only 210 pounds, giving an aggregate of 241,307,500 pounds of "pork." In September, 1907, combined receipts of hogs at these same centers amounted to 1,145,500 head, with an average weight of 247 pounds to the head, and an aggregate "pork" supply of 282,612,200 pounds.

Now, while receipts of hogs by head at all of these points showed an increase of 3,700 over September, 1907,

to the head in the average weight for September when compared with a year ago. Omaha dropped 37 pounds and St. Joseph and Chicago 34 pounds each.

Kansas City and St. Louis, points which handle more southwestern hogs than these markets above mentioned, have a relatively smaller falling off in weights: Kansas City dropped 27 pounds and St. Louis 17 pounds during the month. This is explained by the fact that a considerable proportion of the swine received at the last two markets are either alfalfa, grass or mast-fed, and thus the weights of such hogs are not dependent so utterly upon the corn supply, as is the case in the more northern sections.

Looking Ahead

Whether the average weight of swine will begin to increase from now on, is problematical. No doubt the tendency will be for hogs to run heavier once the new corn crop is ready to feed. However, just so long as prices for this

September Hog Statistics.

	Ave.	Ave.	1908.	1907.	pts.	Wt. lbs.	Wt. lbs.	Receipts.	Recei
								1908.	1907.
St. Louis			174,200	141,200	202	219	35,188,400	30,922,800	
Chicago			300,000	479,600	219	253	83,395,200	121,338,800	
Kansas City			271,500	150,500	189	216	51,313,500	32,580,000	
Omaha			110,400	153,400	226	263	24,950,400	40,344,200	
St. Joseph, Mo.			155,200	128,500	214	243	33,212,300	31,942,400	
Sioux City			57,100	92,000	232	277	13,247,000	25,484,000	
Aggregate			1,149,200	1,145,500	210	247	241,307,500	282,612,200	

—National Live Stock Reporter.

the shrinkage in the average weight, amounting to 37 pounds to the hog, developed a shortage in the total quantity of hog meat butchered of 41,304,000 pounds, or nearly 15 per cent.

Thus, while the public at large has been encouraged by the fact that current hog receipts are proving fairly generous, the truth is that there was the equivalent in September of a 15 per cent shortage compared with a year ago. That the packers are keenly alive to this state of affairs, is clearly demonstrated by the manner in which they have bought hogs so freely the past month close to a \$7.00 basis.

High Priced Corn Responsible

That the lessened weight is due principally to the scarcity and high price of corn is well borne out by the fact that the greatest falling off in weight of September offerings occurred in the strictly "corn belt" markets.

For instance Sioux City, which point gets the heaviest swine of all the western centers, shows a drop of 45 pounds

and are held as high as they are at present, it cannot be expected that farmers will keep the hogs back until they are well ripened.

The policy of shipping the hogs just as soon as they are ready to go to market as lights or mediums will no doubt prevail until grain prices drop to a lower level. So long as hogs continue to run light in weight this fact will tend to help the market by cutting down the aggregate pork supply actually available in proportion to the number of head received at the slaughtering centers.

The Export Trade

Our export trade in pork products is running rather moderate in volume as compared with preceding years. It is notable that exports of lard are ranging considerably below 1907 and 1906. This fact substantiates the theory that the light weight of swine received at western markets is having a direct bearing on curtailing the lard output of the country.

corn crop over 1,200 bushels which I have been using along during the summer on my hogs. We have raised a very fair crop of corn this year. It will average up with the corn raised any place else. I believe the Panhandle country will before long be one of the leading hog producing districts in the whole country. They do better there than here in this part of the corn belt, and we can raise the feed at as little cost as it can be had any place. If these items are of great advantage to us, and make hog raising very profitable. Each year shows a big increase in the hog supply."—Kansas City Drivers' Telegram.

that more farmers do not raise hogs!
—Bonham News.

ABILENE.—Reports from the Caps community say that hail which passed thru that section has stripped the cotton fields as level as if a mowing machine had passed thru.

VERNON.—There is great activity in this vicinity in the cotton market and the staple is coming into town at a pleasing rate. Corn is unusually good this year.

Money in Hogs

W. W. Witcher was in town yesterday with eight fat hogs for sale, and disposed of the eight to a local market for 6 cents a pound. The eight brought him the sum of \$94.20. With one exception the hogs were farrowed this last January, making them only about 9 months old. They lacked only a little of averaging 200 pounds each—the exact average being 194½ pounds.

Mr. Witcher says it cost less to raise these hogs than it would to raise two bales of cotton, and at the present price of the staple the hogs brought more money. What a pity



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THE SECRET OF CASTLE COURT

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

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cabin adjoining the one near which he and Mustafa were standing. He returned almost directly with an embroidered silk cloak of eastern make, which he handed to the Colonel.

As the latter walked away with the two coverings on his arm it struck him how exactly they represented opposite types, and suited their owners. The waterproof severely English, useful, adapted to the climate of the country in which it was created; the silk mantle likewise adapted to the country from whence it sprang, and the graceful, petite shoulders of the girl whose property it was.

Left alone on the deck, Constance De Lamere and Olga Vitali remained for a minute or two standing quietly, the wind playing in their faces, and the wet mist on their cheeks. The elder girl glanced at Olga with intense interest; she was a fresh and interesting study in herself, but her acquaintance, not to use the word relationship, with Colonel Fenner, added an element which greatly enhanced the curiosity Miss De Lamere felt toward her. The Colonel had for a long time held a sentimental place in Constance De Lamere's regard. He shared the one great romance of her life; touching her at that point, she had followed his subsequent career with the greatest interest; she had seen him trusted with delicate and difficult missions, and succeeding in them; she had heard of him wherever fighting was going forward, and always adding fresh lustre to the bays he had already won; yet, thru it all, never advertising himself, forced by the stress of circumstances into the foreground of the picture when his own preference would have pleaded for anonymity. How much all this had come to mean to her, what a niche she had carved for him in the temple of her mind, Constance little appreciated until, by the merest accident it would seem, they had met on board the homecoming steamer.

Now there was a new constituent brought into play with these other and more personal feelings; it was presented by the personality of Olga Vitali. She looked at the rounded profile by her side, and it came to her consciousness that she was in the presence of natural forces which somehow formed a strange harmony; around them was the swift wind, the white breakers of the sea, thru which the steamer was forcing her way with the indomitable determination which man has conferred on his own creation; here was this frail child, hardly yet a woman, but with something in her, elemental, akin both to the winds and the waves. Constance had depths enough in her character, but they were the depths of some lake surrounded by mountains on all sides, sheltered, quiet. Olga had fire, intensity, the force of the maelstrom or the volcano.

While Miss De Lamere was thus thinking, her companions voice broke the silence. She did not turn her head or alter the direction of her eyes, gazing still out into voidness, the darkness which lay before them.

"You have not known him long?"

Constance was surprised by the suddenness of the question. She was also in doubt how to answer it. In one sense she had only known Colonel Fenner personally for an hour or two; in another he seemed part of her life, linked with the only past which was sentient with a real experience. After a pause, she replied.

"You are speaking of Colonel Fenner, of course."

"Of course!" Olga answered, irritably; "who else is there in the world, yours or mine?"

Miss De Lamere went on as if there had been no interruption. "In one way I met Colonel Fenner for the first time this afternoon; in another I have known him for years. He was the greatest friend of the man I cared about; of the man to whom, excepting in name, I was betrothed seven years ago." She used the word deliberately, knowing that it would mean more to a girl of Olga's nationality than the ordinary English expression "engaged." "My friend"—her lip quivered, and she had a difficulty in saying the last sentence—"was mortally wounded; Captain Fenner was with him—"

"I understand," Olga put in, quickly, apprehending Miss De Lamere's difficulty in completing her sentence. "I wish you would kiss me," she added.

Constance felt strangely warmed toward the impetuous girl. She acceded to the request immediately. The embrace was very different from the one either had thought possible when they left the dining room side by side.

"You do not feel strange with him?"

Olga asked.

"Not at all. He wrote to me and I answered him. From that time I have always felt that he was a friend, and I have read all that the newspapers had to say about him."

"A friend!" quoted Olga; "yes, what is a friend? Can a girl be a friend to a man?" Then she turned suddenly with one of those startling changes which characterized both her speech and actions. "You loved the one who died, mademoiselle?" Olga said; it was half a question, half a statement.

"Yes, I suppose I did; I think I did. I was very young at the time, and had seen nothing of the world."

"Can you ever be too young to love?" Olga protested. "I should know if I loved anyone; ah! mon Dieu, now I should know it! But you English, you are so cold; you hesitate, you consider. Love! You do not know what it is as we understand it. But he, he is English too."

Hardly had the word been said before Colonel Fenner's step sounded on the deck behind them. They both turned quickly. Constance felt herself flush. Of course, he could not have heard a word that had passed; but the intimate talk was so real to her that she almost felt that he must be conscious of what had been said. Even now she could not understand how it had been brought about, or what had induced her to speak in such a way to an absolute stranger.

Constance De Lamere's own nature was so absolutely reserved that to make her depart from the strict rule of reticence required almost a revolution. Yet she had yielded to the magnetic personality of this child-woman by her side. She had spoken of things which had never been discussed even with her father, which she had kept locked in the inmost chamber of her heart. How had it come about? The only possible answer was that she had yielded to the impassioned nature with which she had been brought in contact after such a strange fashion. If this magnetic power had stirred and influenced her, belonging to the same sex, what effect would it produce on a man? This was the question which throbbed in her brain and her heart; even now she hardly understood why it interested her so intensely.

As Colonel Fenner approached, his strong face brought out by an electric lamp under which he passed, Constance glanced involuntarily at Olga. Never before had she seen so much expression in one brief moment. The little face had turned gray, and grown suddenly older; the dark eyes burnt with a fire which seemed to scorch them. Before Fenner reached the spot where they were standing, Olga had veiled them under the covering of their semi-transparent lids.

Chapter IV.

We sometimes speak of persons being in two minds; in which case we mean that they are in doubt as to following one of two courses; but there is another sense in which the expression might be applied. We can think of two distinct things at the same time, perhaps more.

During the next twenty-four hours, after the extraordinary conversation between Constance De Lamere and Olga Vitali, the weather grew gradually worse. The wind increased to a gale, not perhaps in a sailor's sense of the word, but from a landsman's point of view; the sky was murky, the air thick.

The Carlisle went on her way, but with much plunging and tossing, which indicated unpleasantly the forces opposing her progress. The result was that the deck was cleared of passengers. Colonel Fenner and Miss De Lamere were both excellent sailors; they braved the elements thruout; perhaps they were not sorry that the state of the weather left their intercourse uninterrupted. Olga did not reappear after that first evening. The count also confined himself to his cabin to a great extent; but for a different reason. He felt uncomfortable in the colonel's presence, and avoided him as much as possible. After all, men

without much scruple have underneath some shreds of conscience. The count had lived too long in the East not to have absorbed some of the opinions obtaining in the lands of which he had become a citizen. Fenner had been his guest, and had, ipso facto, a claim upon him. This fact made Vitali uncomfortable; he would have preferred that it should have been anyone other than Fenner against whom his designs were formulating. This highly honorable feeling only served to create discomfort; it was not strong enough to prevent him carrying out his intentions.

General De Lamere was just sufficiently advanced in life to fly from the discomforts of the deck in dirty weather; he found a trio of veterans of like mind with himself, and spent the greater part of his time between meals at the bridge table.

Thus it came about that the colonel and Constance had ample opportunities of exchanging ideas; under no circumstances, which the world and life offer, is a tete-a-tete more absolute and engrossing than it is on board ship. The intercourses are of the closest, and the lack of variety, league after league, throws individuals back upon themselves, or upon their one chosen companion.

Constance was drawn to Fenner from the very outset. He had an advantage which no one else could possess, for he formed a link with her past; he was a mnemonic of her most cherished memories. From this previous association, altho it did not amount to acquaintanceship, grew a ready familiarity which the reserved woman would not otherwise have lightly accorded. He told her gradually the story of his life, not as it was written for the world to see in the newspapers, but that narrative of experiences, feelings, ambitions, hopes, partial fruitions which lie behind actual facts, and means so very much more to the man himself. She had less to tell, but what there was he drew out of her by the very fact that he showed himself so keenly interested in it all. There is no compliment so great as the personal interest of another in your very self; and when that other happens to be a man whom the world has placed on a pedestal the compliment is intensified a hundred-fold.

As the hours sped on and grew into days, Constance recognized that an inevitable question would have to be faced. Fenner showed her in numberless small ways that he cared. He offered her a chivalrous respect from the beginning; but as time drew on it deepened into tenderness. She could not doubt that he was attracted to her in a way that he had never before been attracted in his life. She asked herself what would be the response of her own heart if he put into words what he showed without being aware of it by a hundred small indications, which were not lost upon the quick intuition of the woman.

Reference was made just now to a person being in two minds; this did not apply to Constance in the usual acceptance, but it did in another. While she was talking to Fenner, answering him quite intelligently, asking him questions in return, a portion of her mind was occupied after quite a different fashion; it had its own train of thought which proceeded uninterrupted when she was alone.

Olga had asked her, laying an abrupt touch on the hidden keys of her being, whether she had loved Lieutenant Masters. In that question had been implied, if not expressed, another; can you love twice? Many things masquerade under the name of love; can you experience the true feeling, the one over-mastering, deep-seated passion for two quite different people? Is there not something in the theory that each soul has its affinity? Union without this affinity lacks something; with it, life is paradise.

Constance did not disguise from herself that whatever sentiment she was beginning to feel toward Colonel Fenner—and it intensified the more they were together—as a very different one from any which had been aroused

by the love she acknowledged before. When Olga questioned her she retired behind the plea of youth. Olga had swept away the suggestion with scorn, and Constance knew that the girl was right. She had been flattered at the gallant young soldier's attention, attracted by his handsome face and genial manner; she had invested him with the attributes and ideals which her girlish fancies regarded as essentials in the man she could love.

With Fenner, she knew instinctively there need be no gliding by the imagination; here was a man, brave and true, of keen intellect, yet of simple soul, honorable, steadfast, strong; a shelter from the adverse winds of the world, and at the same time one who could stir those human passions which must form part of the sum of true relationship in its highest conception—that of husband and wife.

"You were not a Skrynes when I wrote to you in those old days?" Fenner remarked one afternoon. They had passed Ushant point, and were now appreciably turning homeward.

"No, we have only been there two years. We used to spend our summer holidays at Lyme Regis. My father and I both fell in love with this house, which was standing empty; it was for sale at a reasonable price, so my father bought it. The coast about there is as wild and desolate as any strip of similar land in England. Once it was given up to smugglers and wreckers; many a cargo has been landed on that beach from France which has never paid duty."

Fenner had been listening intently. "Curiously enough," he said—and as he spoke he turned to make sure that there was no one within earshot—"I heard a good deal about that part of the coast when I was hundreds of miles away."

"Really! That is very interesting," Constance responded.

"I do not suppose you know anything about the house or the estate—I am not quite sure which it is—that I may shortly have to visit; but it cannot be very far away, and the description fits remarkably into your own with regard to Skrynes."

"Tell me the name."

The Colonel hesitated. "It is almost a state secret, and perhaps the greatest compliment I can pay you, Miss De Lamere, is to mention it. I trust you absolutely; it must not go even to your father."

For answer she held out her hand.

He took it. There was no one looking; he raised it to his lips. It was just between the lights of a late October day. Wind and storm had abated, but the sea was still rough. He did not let go her hand, but continued the conversation holding it still. She tried to release it once or twice in a half-hearted fashion, but his grip was a strong one. She felt it always would be strong, as long as he lived.

"The name," he said, "is Castle Court."

"Why, it is close to us—the only house for miles. What an extraordinary coincidence."

"I thought it possible. I want you to tell me something about it."

Just as these words passed his lips, Colonel Fenner heard a light step on the deck. He was gifted with an acute sense of hearing, and a varied experience during the progress of the Boer war had carried this faculty to something very nearly approaching perfection. Loosing Miss De Lamere's hand he whispered: "One minute," and turned sharply round. Behind them were some steps, leading up to the hurricane deck; the Count had just descended, and was coming toward them. When he found that he was noticed he raised his hat, with a smile which was intended to be cheerful, but resulted in being merely sardonic, and wheeled round. The smile implied that he was too much a man of the world to interrupt a tete-a-tete between two persons of opposite sex under such conditions. Fenner knew perfectly that he had moved off along the deck because his presence had been detected. He wondered whether Vitali had heard the name "Castle Court" mentioned. The sound of his footsteps had been deadened by the inevitable noises of the great steamer, making her way thru the trough of the sea; the throbbing of the engines, the hissing of the surf about the bows, together with what wind was left whistling about the masts and cordage. It was quite within the bounds of possibility that the Count had heard a word or two before his proximity was noticed by the Colonel. A name always sounds more distinctly than any other

(Continued on Page 10.)

The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

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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.

FLOUR FROM KAFFIR CORN.

HOW many people who are eating what they suppose to be buckwheat cakes, know that the chances are ten to one they are eating cakes made with flour that in turn is made from kaffir corn?

And, to set it off, how many people know that a big percentage of the supposed maple syrup they eat on these cakes is made from corn cobs, properly boiled and seasoned with brown sugar?

Such practices, notwithstanding the ignorance that is prevailing on this subject, are general. And the none the wiser as to the deception, the people are just as healthy, just as satisfied, just as contented to continue to eat kaffir corn flour batter cakes, set off with corn cob maple syrup, as they were living in the light.

The Denver railroad officials report here is an enormous business now being done by that road, shipping kaffir corn to buckwheat centers. Of course the Denver road officials don't know exactly for what purpose this kaffir corn is put, but all the evidence tends to establish the fact that it is made into buckwheat flour.

Why not live more at home and less broad? Some years Texas produces enough wheat to supply all the local demands, and some years, when the greenbugs and dry weather play havoc with his state's wheat crop is woefully short. Instead of importing wheat, what is the matter with learning to eat bread made from flour that can be made from kaffir corn, and season it with corn cob maple syrup?

That's one way of keeping Texas money in Texas.

Why not play the sure things in a gastronomic way for a season or so, just to see how we like it?

Once a flouring mill in Galveston ground up a lot of kaffir corn into flour. The bulk of this was exported, the some was sold at Galveston. In both instances it gave satisfaction—a satisfaction that was marked.

Kaffir corn is a specie of sorghum. It is rich in materials that are needed by the human body. It makes a good, smooth flour that can be baked into appetizing bread.

"Twixt the optimist and the pessimist the difference is plain: the optimist belongs to the Board of Trade, the pessimist is afraid.

DEVELOPING THE WATERWAYS

WILLIAM J. BRYAN was talking pure democracy when at Chicago he urged the development of our national waterways to their fullest possibility.

Just as the constitution, giving the congress the right to lay tariffs and impose duties, put into the hands of our national lawmakers the weapon that can defeat the trusts thru free trade, the same constitution gave to the American government power to regulate its internal commerce by conferring upon it absolute control of the waterways.

Mr. Bryan talking development of the waterways, is a much more democratic Mr. Bryan than the one who, some time ago, urged governmental control of the railways.

Thru the development and improvement of the waterways a democratic government can get all the power it needs for railroad control.

And this power will come thru fighting. Not without a struggle will the government be permitted to open new avenues of transportation wherever there are rivers that flow or streams that may be canalized. There will be plenty of interest representatives to cry "pork barrel" at every project

which has for its purpose the improvement of some stream. And in the end the people will win.

Mr. Bryan well said:

"We are an exporting nation. We send our agricultural products to foreign markets and when our wheat or our cotton reaches the London market its price is fixed there by the competition which it meets. If a bushel of wheat sells for a dollar in London and it takes 50c to get it from the farm to London the farmer gets 50c a bushel for his wheat.

"If you can so improve transportation that the farmer can get his wheat from his farm to Liverpool for 25c you have added 25c to the farmer's price for his wheat. Every man who produces a dollar's worth of material for the market is thus interested. It is a fact that is admitted that the railroad cannot carry freight as cheaply as the boat can and therefore every farmer is interested.

"I believe in improving the waterways everywhere, no matter where these waterways are. I believe that it is the duty of those charged with the business of government to do these things upon which a nation's prosperity depends."

Such language is far-seeing, patriotic, and comes from a sound judgment. And in subscribing to it it is well to remember that when the fight for greater waterways is won it will be won by the democracy. Mr. Bryan in the presidential chair would be a long ways toward the victory.

THE PATIENT WIN

BY CARA REESE.

Never mind, boy, hang on; the deck-swabbing days will soon be over; hang on, sweep out the store, dust the desks, empty the waste baskets, run errands, polish windows; hang on, the first mate is only testing you.

You know how it is aboard ship? If the first mate's zeal for clean decks reaches the point of tyranny, there is sure to be mutiny of the whole crew without the deck swabber having very much to do with it. If the crew is tranquil and satisfied under present management, why, you certainly should be. At any rate hang on and do what you are bidden to do. Mutiny is a last resort. Just cast your mind over all the sea tales you have read. What do you suppose has become of all those first mates who were sent adrift in open boats? If you were writing a tale yourself you would surely follow their respective fates to a satisfactory conclusion, now wouldn't you? Nobody knows yet what has become of them.

The first mate was always sent adrift with a bag of sea biscuit and keg of fresh water, and sometimes with a tarpaulin to keep off the rain, and a tin dipper to bail out the fist, aye, aye, sir, his lot was a hard one and in contrast all the deck swabbing the whole voyage thru would not be a circumstance! The first mate's position on ship, or anywhere else, for that matter, is not always an office of revenue merely, but sometimes embraces a world of care. And one of the cares may be this very testing of you; this trying out of your mettle to see whether you are good stuff and will make a good sailor.

There are first mates everywhere on the sea of life, and there are awkward land lubbers like you, land lubbers who balk at deck swabbing and the coarser duties of a training which is to fit them for responsibilities of a higher grade. The first mate has been thru it all and knows how much you should be able to stand. If you flinch you are lost. When the whole crew mutinies, it is time enough for you to lift the voice. A first mate may only

go so far, if tyrannically disposed, for the whole ship is in revolt and the dog biscuit and keg of water are soon within sight.

You hang on to your job, especially during these uncertain days. Hang on, no matter if your hands are full of blisters, and no matter if stone-bruises come on your feet, and your back is stiff, and sore spots appear as if by magic over every section of your anatomy; hang on, sweep, dust, scrub, polish spittoons and plates, turn somersaults like a real centipede when you whirl on errands, clap on a new plaster every time you receive a fresh kick, do what you are told and garner in the cold cash therefor. The first mate is only trying you out. If this were his habitual policy there would be mutiny.

And there is no sign of discontent as yet in the crew he has under command. Each member wears a smiling face; each member seems well fed and content; each seems to hold the superior officer in great respect. Did it ever strike you that the whole trouble might be in yourself? Maybe you are naturally indolent, slow-footed, dull-witted; maybe you are not swabbing the decks clean enough. Hang on; you will pull thru yet!

The Jews of Belgrade have pledged the Servian government \$200,000 as the first contribution to a war fund, should one be raised. When it comes to patriotism, progress or promoting prosperity the Jews of every clime are in the foremost ranks. Persecutions of a thousand years has not dampened their love of country, blunted their wisdom nor snuffed their ambitions. A great people are the Jews and the American Jew sets as high a standard of love of country as can be found in the world.

Just as Texas is threatened with getting plank fifteen the discovery is made that the best kind of sugar beets can be grown in this state. If plank fifteen is canonized we suppose that announcement will be forthcoming that a cracked ice mine is being developed

and that the man who owns the ten-acre mint farm in Lamar county had burbanked a way to make two blades of mint grow where only one grows before.

A New York chauffeur who drove his automobile over a boy vows, aye swears, that never again will he pilot a honk honk. Children should be more careful or else pretty soon maybe the automobile will become as extinct as the auk, for a lack of folk to pilot them.

Wonder is Colonel Bryan and Judge Taft commented on what the governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina upon a historical occasion, while the two rival candidates were breaking bread, etc. in Chicago?

A Bit of Verse

THE CURSE OF GOLD

B'fore the city growed way out to us,
And things was hand to mouth, or
mebby wuss,

I'd get a pain and wouldn't make no
fuss.

Or if I did the doc would come and say,
"Here, take these drops and it'll go
away."

Two dollars, then, was all I had to pay,
But since I chopped the place in city
lots,

And got a girl to wash the pans and
pots,

Things ain't the same no more with
me, Bill Stotts.

When I git pains the doc says, "Looke
here,

You'll be right sick if you don't have
a keer."

That costs me ten, and it's too plague-
taked dear.

This sudden wealth has made me
kinder blue;

My pains don't act the way they usta
do

When six spoons full of stuff would
pull me thru.

I got a pain from layin' on our lawn,
Next day I sorter felt it would be gone,
But now I must be oppyrate on.

Six hundred's what they want to do
the job,

And that there pain's raisin' merry
hob,

And me so scairt my heart on't
scurely throb.

Some days I think it's gettin' better,
some,

And tell the doc, but he just looks real
glum

And scares me so I wisht he'd never
come.

Hen Peters gits them pains a bit, of
late;

Doc says they come from somethin'
what he ate,

But Hen's, he's poor, not ownin' real
estate.

There ain't no way of dodgin' I can see,
Doc's bound to take a look inside of me
And see what that there pain of mine
kin be.

I usta laugh when all them rich folks
spoke,

And said that gold was most a awful
yoke,

Eut now I know it ain't no sort of joke,

If this here thing don't send me back
to dust,

Next time I'll hand 'em out my wallet
fust,

And say, "There oppyrate, Doc, if you
must."

—New York Sun.

Do You Work Under a Great Handicap?

By John A. Jayne

Said a young man just the other day: "I could do that work if I only had the use of my right eye, but, having lost it, I am compelled to see another and less worthy man, I think, come to my rightful promotion."

Said a young man who was an inmate of one of the state reformatories: "If my father and mother had been different kind of people, and I had been given the proper training in the home, I would not have been here today."

Said a man who was fairly well known thruout a great district: "If my mother had lived I am quite sure she would have seen to it that I was given the opportunity of receiving the education I should have had, and today instead of duobing around on a thousand-dollar-a-year salary, I would be making in some of the professions an income that would keep me and mine in ease and comfort."

All thru life you find the complaint of the handicap.

Talk with the next ten men you meet, in fair, frank, yet confidential conversation. It's dollars to doughnuts that eight of the ten will complain in some way relative to their handicaps. With one it is poor health, another a shortened limb, another defective eyesight; still another tells of faults of his parents or his friends in early youth not seeing his possibilities and giving him a chance. But here is a strange thing: When you come to study life and the men who have pushed the mercury of achievement in the thermometer of progress to high notches, almost invariably they have been men with some kind of handicap.

Turn to Greek history and you read of Demosthenes, the eloquent Athenian orator. We are told that he stirred the hearts of Athenians as they had never been stirred before. That with rare skill he played upon their sympathies and led them in the paths of his own choosing. Yet this man Demosthenes, as every school boy knows, had the handicap of an impediment in his speech. Every boy has read of this great orator and how he overcame his handicap by speaking to the waves of the sea, as they pounded in upon the beach, the while carrying pebbles in his mouth. Handi-

capped, yes, but he overcame his handicap.

And here is the great orator of Boston, Phillips Brooks, a man whose oratory captured and cultivated esthetic Boston and brought the people flocking to his church as doves flock to their cotes at night. As a boy he stuttered and stammered unmercifully and was unable to overcome it. Yet he studied for the priesthood, mastered his English, Greek, Hebrew and Latin, and became a great orator. He did it in this way: He found that by memorizing the first few opening sentences of his sermon or speech and rushing at it pell mell, as a collie dog rushes at sheep, and beginning at a highly accelerated rate of speed, he could get through an oration of two hours without a stutter or a stammer. Handicapped? Yes! But he overcame his handicap.

And here is Alexander Stephens, weak in body, broken and racked all thru his physical system by pain. A hunchback withal. What can he do? People looking at him in boyhood prophesied an early death; said that he was better dead than alive. But in his was the spirit of a man. Handicapped tho he was, he rose superior to his handicaps. And in his last years, tho he must needs be carried into the United States senate on a stretcher when he spoke the nation listened.

You have your handicaps. But with spirit of real manhood resident within you, you can make of your handicaps wings to bring you a victory. Obstacles become pedestals to the man determined to overcome them. Each obstacle to the man determined to achieve is only a new summit from which victory is viewed.

Tonight you lack education. You need not lack it. Books there are by the score along every line. In ten years you may be a scholar if you will. What one man whose name is a household word in a city accomplished, you can do. This man knew nothing of the rules of correct speech, knew hardly how to read. But as he worked at the old forge in the blacksmith shop he had a grammar by his side, like Elihu Burritt of the olden time. All thru the day, as he had opportunity, and at night when the time was his own, he studied, and now he is known as one of the city's

best read men, knowing the English language as few college graduates do, and standing at the head of his profession in life.

Tonight you lack health. You may make it yours by the obedience of the law of life and hygiene.

Tonight, handicapped tho you may be, you can, if you will, turn your handicaps into elixers to invigorate and inspire your soul and bring it to success.

Think about it!

WELL TRAINED

A number of jockeys and horses had lined up for the start of a steeplechase, but a delay occurred because a tall, raw-boned beast obstinately refused to yield to the importunities of the starter, says Harper's Weekly. The patience of that worthy was nearly exhausted.

"Bring up that horse!" he shouted; "bring him up! You'll get into trouble pretty soon if you don't!"

The rider of the stupid animal, a youthful Irishman, yelled back:

"I can't help it. This here's been a cab horse, and he won't start till the door shuts, an' I ain't got no door!"



2554
MISSES' JUMPER DRESS.

Paris Patterns No. 2554.

(All Seamsis Pattern No. 2554)

For the best dress, or, for the dressy autumn costume this stylish frock is both simple and appropriate. The model is adaptable to mohair, challis, Panama or Venetian cloth, and the separate guimpe which is included in the pattern is of the same colored silk, with a jabot and deep cuffs of all-over lace. The waist is made with three wide tucks either side of the front, stitched to the waist line, a group of similar tucks ornamenting the center back, where it closes. The front and wide armholes are trimmed with striped silk, the belt being of similar silk. The skirt is a one-piece plaited model, attached to the waist under the belt; a wide bias band of the silk being used as a trimming above the hem. If desired the dress may be developed all in one material, the trimming bands and bias band on the skirt, trimmed with soutache braid in black or self color.

For a miss of 15 years the dress, as illustrated, requires 6½ yards of plain material 36 inches wide, with 1¼ yards of striped material 36 inches wide; the guimpe needs 31-8 yards 18 inches wide, or 15-8 yards 36 inches wide. The pattern is in 4 sizes—14 to 17 years.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

QUAKER MEDIATIONS

From the Philadelphia Record.

Sidetrack the man who talks much and says little.

It frequently happens that the more we know the less we believe.

It's a poor shoemaker who can't keep body and sole together.

It is pleasanter to overlook our faults than to overhear them.

The people who want to do everything over generally overdo it.

An artist can always paint his wife, but sometimes she paints herself.

To succeed a man must either have a lot of backbone or a lot of cheek.

Even when we look in a mirror we don't see ourselves as others see us.

Lots of people look for trouble who don't know what to do with it when they find it.

Charity covers a multitude of sins, but it's always our charity and other people's sins.

To love our neighbors as we love

ourselves would transform the world into a mutual admiration society.

Nell—"Mrs. Talkalot says she believes only half she hears." Belle—"Yes, but she hears twice as much as anybody else."

When a man gives his wife a present that costs \$10 it's a safe bet that it will be worth \$25 when she tells about it.

Guzzler—"Hello, Wigwag! Come and have a drink." Wigwag—"No, thank you; it's too early in the morning for me." Guzzler—"Well, I suppose none are so blind as those who refuse an eye-opener."

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR

From the New York Press.

A girl would rather have soulful eyes than be able to see straight.

Most men try to be successful in life by the way they brush their hair.

Nobody ever thinks he ought to be as good as other people ought to be.

OUTSPOKEN MAIDEN.—You are right, my dear, it isn't always those with the most money to spend who are the most tastefully dressed.

I have two acquaintances in mind this very minute. One is the daughter of a retired farmer, who takes her liberal allowance, and literally squanders it on dress. She buys some of the most elaborate gowns regardless of how becoming they may be. In some of them she looks like a perfect fright.

The other girl has to count her pennies, yet she always looks dainty

and stylish in her simple dresses. She told me that she made them herself, and the material cost very little. She gets the Simpson-Eddystone Prints in many beautiful designs—sometimes the Black and Whites, or the Silver Grays, or the Fast Hazel Brown. She uses a simple trimming, and the effect is surprisingly becoming.

That's the difference in the two girls. I am sure you have the right idea, and I believe you could make just as effective and inexpensive dresses of these materials as the second girl did.

He Is in the Market for Candy

Clyde Buttrill, the Brewster county cattle baron, who came in Alpine early in the week, is in trouble, according to a story brought in from that city by another visitor, who arrived last night. Mr. Buttrill does not bear the ear marks of a practical joker, but it will require about two dozen boxes of candy, on which the express charges must be prepaid, before it will be entirely safe for him to go back home. He sent a box of popcorn out to the young ladies of the Alpine telephone station soon after his arrival here, and when it was opened a San Antonio mouse jumped out of the box and frightened the young ladies half to death. The ladies at first were not concerned so much to learn the name of the donor, but when the mouse appeared they called up the express agent in San Antonio and asked him if it was a good-looking, smooth-shaven, sawed-off gentleman who sent the popcorn, and the agent said it

was. Hence the trouble. Mr. Buttrill was out at the fair grounds yesterday and could not be found, therefore it is not known whether the popcorn man gave him the mouse as a "pelon" with his purchase or not.—San Antonio Express.

Range Cows Good Sellers.

It has been a noticeable fact since the opening of the range season that cows and heifers from the Northwest have been selling better in proportion to quality than the natives. Buyers like the range-bred stock when it is good and say it dresses out better than the natives. On the very opening day of the season in July a big string of range heifers sold at \$5.50, which was exceptionally high for that time. Yesterday a shipment from the same ranch, consisting of heifers of similar quality, sold at \$5.25, showing that they are still appreciated. For the past three months salesmen have reported a better outlet for the range

cows than the natives, for it frequently happened that on days when native butcher stock was dull and lower the western supply was cleaned up readily at strong prices. Yesterday was such a market.—Chicago Live Stock World.

Subsidence of the Grass Run.

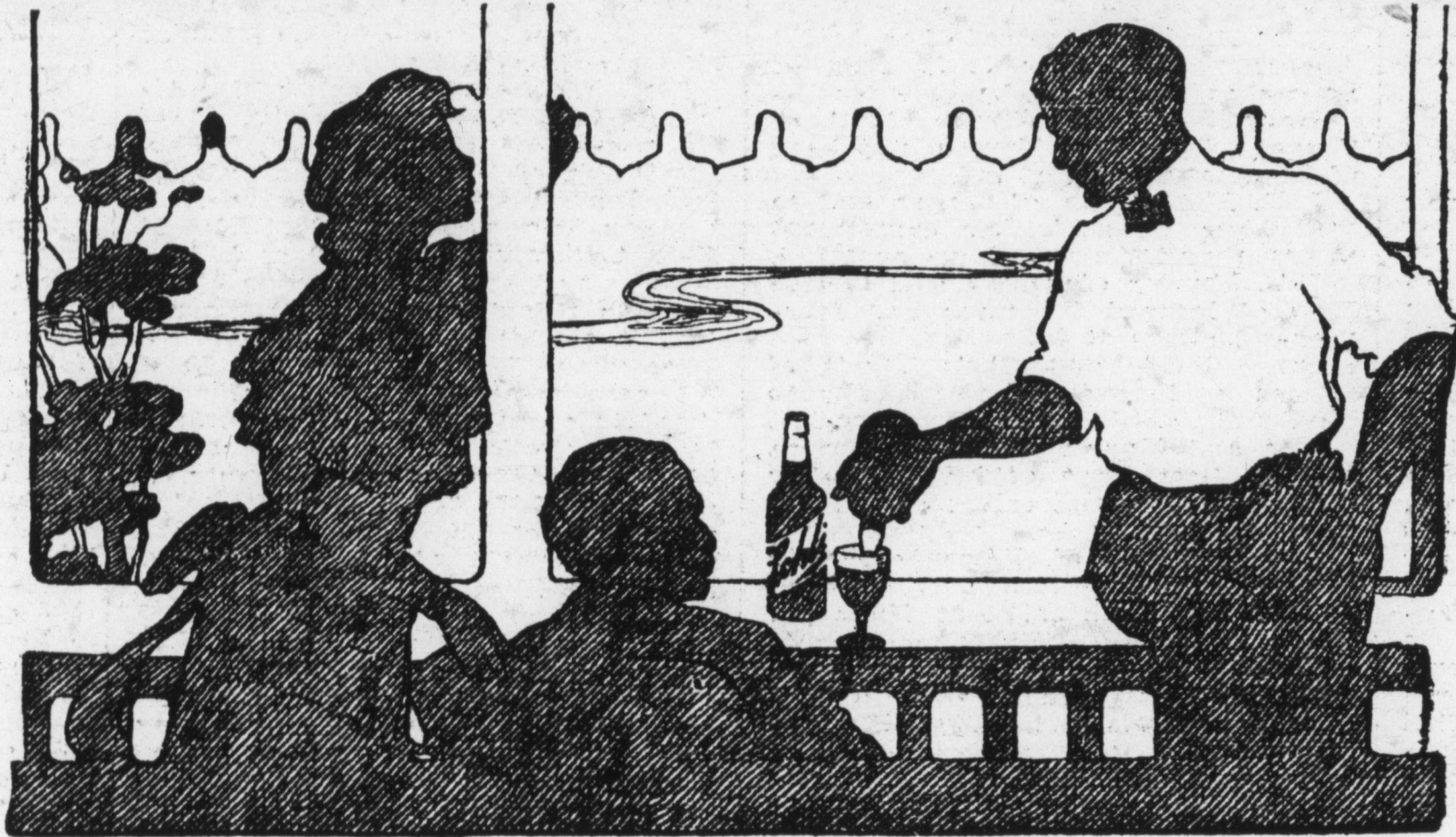
No such marketward movement of range cattle from the Northwest as inundated the stock yards at Chicago last October and November is in sight this year. Already the market run is on the wane. Cattle from Montana, the Dakotas and Wyoming moved early this year, the start being made in July and the run is expected to break off suddenly next month. When it does cattle values will undoubtedly get a boost, especially prices of good corn-fed natives. Frank Brainerd, Chicago's authority, estimates that two-thirds of the crop of grass cattle from beyond the Missouri river have already gone to the slaughter house. Most of the big outfits

have already made their final shipments, which means that not a few have gone out of business forever, making beef on government grass in the West being a dead industry. Oklahoma, Kansas and Colorado are still shipping grassers, but the southwestern movement cannot last much longer.—Chicago Live Stock World.

SAN ANGELO.—The general condition of cotton in Tom Green county is good and there is active demand for pickers. Corn is ready to gather and good.

SAWYER.—The condition of cotton in Irion county is good and there is likewise a heavy demand for labor. Corn is late this year but good.

HAMILTON.—Cotton is moving fast now and there is good demand for pickers. Other crops are well up to average.



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In Germany, Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Austria beer is the national beverage. Nearly all people, of all ages, drink it.

And all the world envies their sturdy strength.

Every doctor knows how beer benefits. If you need more strength or vitality he will prescribe it.

But be careful to choose a pure beer, else you get harm with the good. And select a beer well aged to avoid biliousness.

The way to be sure is to order Schlitz. We go to extremes in cleanliness. We even filter the air that cools it. We age it for months. We sterilize every bottle.

Schlitz has no after effects.

Schlitz

Ask for the Brewery Bottling.
Common beer is sometimes substituted for Schlitz.
To avoid being imposed upon, see that the cork or crown is branded Schlitz.

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The Casey-Swasey Co.
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The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous

Paffrath Favors Storing Flood Water

E. A. (Pat) Paffrath said Monday: "Every reading man undoubtedly clearly sees that a new day has dawned upon the world, the light of which will shine brightly in the homes of the masses, which will make the people contented in the enjoyment of their happy homes in comfort and plenty, the just reward as the fruit of their labor, the result of constructive statesmanship, brought about by the public opinion, expressed thru the press of our land, in which the newspapers of Texas has taken a leading part by advocating diversified, scientific, practicable farming, scientific, practicable diversified stock raising; scientific dairying; the redemption of our lands from overflows, etc., which truth has been recognized by our political organizations, industrial organizations, agricultural organizations, commercial organizations and financial organizations, as has been shown by resolutions passed at their various meetings and in their platforms, and as is shown by the president of the United States having appointed a commission on the preservation of our forests and natural resources and the appointment of the commission to advise the best way to better the condition of our agricultural people, and as is shown in the speeches made during this week at Chicago at the deep water way convention by William H. Taft, nominee for the presidency of the United States of the republican party, and by Mr. Bryan, nominee of the democratic party, and as shown by an article in the Farm and Ranch of Dallas, Texas, of Oct. 10, 1908, by E. W. Kirkpatrick, president of the Farmers' Congress of Texas, recommending the ideas hereinbefore set forth and strongly recommending that the next legislature appropriate a sufficient amount of money to properly carry on experiment stations, feeding stations and dairying demonstration farms combined, where convenient and where they can so be used to the best advantage, as they probably could be at Fort Worth and Amarillo.

"In my opinion it would be well for the citizens of Texas themselves to call a meeting and appoint competent engineers to make the necessary investigation and recommend the best way of reclaiming the lands from overflow. There are two things that so far as I have seen have been overlooked. First, that the fall from the head of these rivers, to say 600 feet above the level is something enormous. To illustrate, Amarillo, near the head of Red river, is 3,600 feet above sea level, while Gainesville, a distance of 370 miles, is only about 600 feet above sea level. Not only this, but Red river has a great many tributaries on each side running into it that have the same enormous fall, and when

there is a large rain over all of the prongs of Red river the water naturally runs so much faster from the head to Gainesville than it is possible to be carried off from Gainesville to its mouth. The same thing applies to the Trinity, only it does not head so far up. The same thing applies to the Brazos, and also to the Colorado, which heads on the line of New Mexico in Yoakum county. This prong of the Colorado river is known as the Sulphur Draw and runs off of the plains by Big Springs, heading at about the same altitude as Amarillo. I mean Yoakum county. So this great fall is one of the things that must be considered first, and second, the fact that there are so many prongs to each one of these rivers and the channel comparatively smaller below where they meet to run into the main stream.

Storing the Water

"I believe by storing the water the lower country could be saved from overflow and destruction, while the water could be used, more or less, for irrigation. Not only so, but it would stop evaporation in the summer time and prevent possible hot winds in the summer time. Not only so, but the waste and leakage of these reservoirs would supply plenty of water to the towns on these streams, and especially so on the Trinity, and thereby would prevent the possible shortage of water in the summer time in the cities on the Trinity and other streams. Not only so, but it would furnish water the year around for navigation by having locks and dams on these streams, which would enable freight to be carried in light boats and barges and in time on a larger scale, which will reduce freight in Texas. Not only so, but in time would enable us to utilize a great deal of raw material that we have in various parts of the state that we cannot now use because it will not bear the cost of transportation.

"Why would it not be a good idea for Texas to do this work with convict labor and in that way take convict labor out of competition of our laboring people, which I think is right and would result in great good to all of the people. Why could not every other state in the union do the same things as herein stated? Why could not the various states co-operate in this matter thru their governments and legislative bodies by agreement and canal the whole United States in some form or other by co-operating with the national government and build public high water ways thruout the United States free for every citizen to operate on with boats and barges of all kinds and characters? This would be much better than government ownership of railroads; first, because it would give us an additional much-needed system of transportation, which would prevent the congestion of freight

traffic that we experienced last year, which was so hurtful to the commercial interests of our country. Second, we could take the money that we would have to pay on the interest on the bonds of the railroads and give employment to labor thruout the United States in building canals by spending the amount of money that would be the annual interest on the railroads of the United States. I mean the amount that we would have to pay in interest above the income of said railroads, after paying all expenses of running them, repairing them, etc., and in this way in a few years we would have the whole United

States canaled with public high-waterways everywhere that all of our people who desired to operate on by carrying freight and passengers, which canaling system would open and make the streams navigable and would relieve our low lands from overflows and destruction of property. It probably would go far to enable us to irrigate our western lands and increase rainfall in the west, which no doubt would reduce our freight rates as aforesaid, free us from monopolists and trusts to a very great extent as far as transportation is concerned and make our indeed a glorious country of the free with bright joyful and happy homes. And all of these without plunging the nation into an enormous debt in assuming the outstanding obligations of our American railroad systems, which would be necessary to do before you can get government ownership of railroads."

The Dairy Business in Texas

I see so much in the papers about the dairy business and I would appreciate some information along that line. I have been thinking that a herd of grade Jerseys would be a paying proposition, so after getting all the information I can, I may give it a trial. I have thought of getting a German or Swede family to do the work. What is your idea of the labor problem?—J. A. J.

Ans.—It is a pretty hard matter to advise a man about a dairy business unless one knows something of the other's conditions, and the other has had some experience in milking cows. The dairy business is a paying business, and as a work, it is interesting if you go at it right, but when left to hire help that want all the profit for their labor, and possibly then not take the proper interest in their work, whereby the cows are ruined, it is not the most pleasant business in the world. I would never advise a man to go into the dairy business purely for the profit there is in the sale of dairy products, especially when he does not do the work himself, but rather for the profit there is in raising a purebred animal that will produce 300 pounds of butter fat per year. There has never been a time, anywhere, so far as my knowledge goes, when there was a greater demand for superior dairy animals than there is now, and in my opinion, will continue to be. The greatest obstacle in the way of profitable dairying in Texas is the extreme inferiority of the average dairy cow. I have tried with little success for more than a year to pick up a herd of thirty cows that will produce 200 pounds butter fat in a year. I have firmly come to the conclusion that there is only one way to get a herd of cows that will produce as much butter fat as they should, and that is by buying a few cows that are bred right, and will give a

certain quantity of butter fat, and then breed to a purebred Jersey bull whose dam and granddam have an equal or greater butter fat record. The keeping of records is an absolute necessity in raising of dairy cattle that will continue to improve in performance.

I can cite you to no better example of the difference in the class of dairy animals in the state than by a comparison of the average dairy cow in Texas, that will produce about 100 pounds of butter fat per year, and the herd at College Station, that is producing on an average of more than 325 pounds of butter fat in the same length of time. The average dairy cow may be bought for \$30 to \$35 per head, while a short time ago fifty-five head of culls were sold out of the college herd for \$5,500.

Before engaging in the dairy business you should also remember that to really get results that would be satisfactory, you must go into it with the idea of staying in it permanently. You should build a comfortable, but not necessarily expensive barn. A silo is indispensable in the economical production of milk and butter fat, and there is nothing you can feed, either to cows in milk or to calves, that will keep them in better health and growth than silage. It takes the place of the green forage feed during the hot days of August and September, and in the winter when the fields are too wet to permit grazing.

If you will bear in mind the two important factors in the economical production of dairy products, you will avoid many costly errors in dairy farm management: (1) Cows that will produce not less than 200 pounds of butter fat per year; (2) Feed as little milled feeds as possible, and grow the bulk of the feed on the farm.—C. O. Moser, Assistant in Dairy Farming Investigations.

People Will Talk You Know



And that's the reason why Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are advertised so little now-a-days. They have made hundreds of thousands of cures in the past 40 years, and some of the grateful people whom they have restored to health are to be found almost everywhere. There's scarcely a hamlet that don't contain some. Look them up. Interview them. They are living, walking, active advertisements

For Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines.

You can believe your neighbors. Therefore ask them. What cured them will very likely cure you, if similarly afflicted—only give them a good, fair trial.

It's a good, sound, common sense policy to use medicines only of KNOWN COMPOSITION, and which contain neither alcohol nor habit-forming drugs. The most intelligent people, and many of the most successful, conscientious physicians, follow this judicious course of action. The leading medical authorities, of all schools of medicine, endorse the ingredients composing Dr. Pierce's medicines. These are plainly printed on wrappers and attested under oath. There's no secrecy; an open publicity, square-deal policy is followed by the makers.

We have a profound desire to avoid all offense to the most delicate sensitiveness of modest women, for whom we entertain the most sincere respect and admiration. We shall not, therefore, particularize here concerning the symptoms and peculiar ailments incident to the sex for which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has for more than 40 years proven such a boon. We cannot, however, do a better service to the afflicted of the gentler sex than to refer them to Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a great family doctor book of 1000 pages, bound in cloth and given away gratis, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps—to cover cost of mailing only, or 21 cents for paper covered book. All the delicate ailments and matters about which every woman, whether young or old, single or married, should know, but which their sense of delicacy makes them hesitate to ask even the family physician about, are made plain in this great book. Write for it. Address: WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, R. V. Pierce, M. C., Pres., 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Cattle Feed Going to Waste in Oklahoma Mills

GUTHRIE, Okla., Oct. 12.—Scarcity of range cattle, which is given as the main cause for high prices now being demanded for beef thruout the entire country, is also having its effect thruout the southwest, in particular, where one of the chief industries of the cotton-growing states—fattening range cattle at cotton oil mills—is threatened. This can be better understood when it is known that Oklahoma alone has facilities for fattening 100,000 head of cattle during the winter at its thirty or more cotton seed oil mills, and that heretofore this has proven one of the biggest assets of the cotton oil business.

With practically no range cattle to be fed, the question of what the mill owners will do with the hulls becomes one of the greatest moment.

This is a far more important question in Oklahoma than in Texas, for the reason that Western Texas and New Mexico still furnish a great many range cattle to be fattened at the mills. This number is far less than formerly, for in past seasons many Texas cattlemen fattened their herds at Oklahoma oil mills, but in all probability they will not ship many this winter, as the home mills can take care of whatever cattle there may be to feed.

Problems in Texas Soon

In time, however, the question of disposition of cotton seed hulls will become just as important a proposition in Texas as it now is in Oklahoma. From no less an authority than Colonel Ike Pryor, president of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, representing now 5,000,000 head of cattle, the statement is obtained that beef prices are up to stay and that the passing of the range means no more cheap meat.

The three cotton seed oil mills at Guthrie, for instance, have facilities for feeding 12,000 head of cattle. In years past the cattle pens, connected with these mills, have been crowded with range cattle, which, after 100 days' imprisonment in the mill yards, become fat enough to market. Each steer will consume within the hundred days a ton of cotton seed hulls. The Guthrie mills have an annual output of 4,000 tons each, and in the past most of this has been fed to cattle shipped here from the ranges.

In regard to the outlook for this coming fall and winter, local mill men say they have received no inquiries whatever for pens, altho as a rule many contracts have been made by this time.

As a result, the mill men are predicting the cheapest rough feed for this winter that has been known in a long time. In former years, too much of the Oklahoma cotton seed hulls was shipped to Kansas and fed, whereas freight rates on hulls have been advanced until that market is practically destroyed. Some hulls were shipped into Texas, but with cattle becoming fewer, that market to a great extent will also vanish.

Hulls Used As Fuel

"At times in the past," said William H. Coyle, a local oil mill owner, recently, "we were able to dispose of hulls for fuel, but they cannot be used in competition with natural gas and cheap coal. The disposition of the hulls is really one of the most important questions that have arisen for oil mill men. We will feed some cattle this winter, but they will not come in such numbers as in the past."

The burning of hulls for fuel has been practiced not only by certain manufacturing concerns, but during a coal famine the farmers of Oklahoma and other cotton-growing states have frequently harvested the unopened bolls and used them for fuel. During the winter of 1906-07, this kind of fuel was adopted by many farmers. The more thrifty had the unopened bolls hauled in during good weather, and on blizzardy days the entire family

gathered around the fire, opened the bolls to save the cotton within and threw the hulls on the fire to burn.

How Cattle Are Fed

For the stranger visiting in the cotton growing regions, the feeding of cattle at oil mills is always an interesting sight. The cattle pens are similar to the shipping yards maintained by railroad companies in almost every town. In these yards great wooden mangers are placed. These mangers will average twelve feet in length and three feet in width. Sufficient facilities for watering the stock are a part of the pens.

The cattle fatten rapidly. Several teams are kept busy practically all the time hauling the hulls from the warehouses to the mangers, where the cattle gather about the troughs and eat contentedly. As the cattle grow fatter they also grow lazier and within a few weeks after being brought to the pens they become docile and are easily handled.

It is maintained by oil mill owners

that in the past cattle fed on cotton seed hulls have furnished the great bulk of the meat. They are now in excellent condition, in many cases, in fact, they are almost too fat to walk. The cotton crop in Oklahoma this year has been estimated, fair weather conditions continuing until picking commenced about Sept. 15, at between 850,000 and 1,000,000 bales. If these figures are correct, it will mean in the neighborhood of 125,000 tons of hulls to be disposed of.

Homesteaders Crowded Out Cattle

Two years ago even it was figured that more than 1,000,000 cattle, valued at \$25,000,000, were being driven from the Kansas ranges by settlers on the land that had been used for big cattle ranches. The Western Oklahoma ranch is today a thing of the past. A few ranges are left in the Osage Indian country, where the lands have not yet been finally allotted and a few also in old Indian Territory, but even these are being gradually lessened in size. The same is proving true in

Texas also. Only recently in his statement regarding high prices for beef, Colonel Ike Pryor said:

"The number of cattle in Texas is decreasing temporarily. The big ranches are cut up into small ranches and farms. After the farms have been improved the farmers will raise more cattle than the ranchman did, but they will be more expensive to raise and must bring higher prices than the range cattle."

In former Oklahoma Territory the number of cattle decreased between 1906 and 1907 from 929,064 to 806,976, or a total decrease of 112,088. The figures for the present year are not yet available, but it is generally estimated that the figures will show a decrease for the same territory, owing to the further crowding out of the ranges. Even where ranges have become smaller or a few of the big ones are still left, the cattle on them are of a better and therefore a higher-price class.

Dispersion of the Famous Allendale Herd of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

In this issue appears the advertisement of the dispersion of the Allendale herd owned by Messrs. Anderson & Finlay, at Gas, Allen County, Kansas. The herd was founded in 1878 and was the first of the breed established in America. The first importation consisted of prize winners in Scotland, which afterward became prize winners in America; and subsequent importations have contained some of the most famous and richly bred animals of the breed. A glance at the list of imported sires used within recent years and whose daughters are catalogued for the auction, will easily justify the assertion, that no such imported bulls have been used on any other herd. The herd not only assisted more than any other in the establishment of the breed in America, but among the prize winners of the present day will be found many that are descended from the herd, and in their importations from time to time, Messrs. Anderson & Finlay have kept constantly adding the bluest and best blood of the British champions. Twenty bulls, including some very superior stock bulls, and 115 cows and heifers are catalogued besides calves at foot with dams. A list of the families will show that the most fashionable are represented and by requesting a catalogue you can easily ascertain that no better bred ones of these particular families were never catalogued and an inspection of the cattle will demonstrate that they possess a superior type such as can only be produced by years of breeding and constant effort along this line. The cattle will be sold in good condition of flesh, not pampered but just right for the breeder. They are well grown, of good scale and symmetry and quality is found thruout. Attention is called to the proposition to refund the railroad fare of all purchasers to the extent of \$200, and the catalogue which gives full particulars and much information concerning the herd, and how to reach the farm, will be mailed as per advertisement.

Kone Writes on Farmers' Union

Indorsing the Farmers' Union as the best means at their hands to price their own products and soliciting the union's aid in furthering the interest of the state agricultural department, Edward R. Kone, the new commissioner, has written a letter to D. J. Neill, president of the Texas union. President Neill has assured Commissioner Kone of the union's heartiest co-operation in everything of mutual benefit and is gratified that the new head of the agricultural department has entered into his work with the spirit manifested in his letter which Mr. Kone releases for publication:

Hon. D. J. Neill, President Farmers' Union, Fort Worth, Texas—My Dear Sir: As the object and purpose of the establishment of the department of agriculture by the legislature of the state are the same as those of the great organization of which you have the honor to be the representative head, I address you this letter to ask you to assist me in every way possible for you to do, so in perfecting this department and in making out of it that which its friends hoped for and what was contemplated by the act creating it.

My desire and purpose is to enlist the hearty co-operation of all persons interested in agriculture, horticulture and stock raising to the end that a strong pull and a pull all together may redound to the prosperity as well as to the upbuilding of the class of our citizenship that I have had honor to represent. I feel that there is no man

in Texas in so good a position or who would be more willing to give me his aid along these lines than yourself.

You are told that I came from the office to my present position. That is true, but I went from the farm and ranch to the office. My father breast-fed the storm of a frontier life in Texas upon a farm. Under his tutelage I was taught every phase of farm and ranch life, and every fiber of my nature beats in perfect harmony with the best interest of the farmer and herdsman. Like all true men, I have not forgotten my first love, and in my present position I feel that an opportunity has come to me where I can be of great aid to those who are the basis of all prosperity and upon whom the very foundation of civil liberty and government rest.

I am fully persuaded that with the hearty co-operation of those in whose interest the department was created and the good will of the next legislature, which I hope to secure, we will be able to realize results for good beyond the fondest hopes of those who labored for the creation of this department. In the accomplishment of these ends I seek your aid, feeling confident of securing it. I am now and have been from the beginning of your organization in full sympathy with it. I have made many addresses in my section of this country urging the farmers to join the Farmers' Union as the best means at their hands to price their own products.

ED R. KONE.

Get Ready for Show

Less than six months remain before the great National Feeders and Breeders' Show in Fort Worth. The unusual success of this event last year in the big new coliseum, and judging from what can be gathered from breeders at other shows this year, serve as an indication that the 1909 show in Fort Worth will be the greatest exhibition of live stock ever held in Texas.

That means there will not only be more entries, but competition will be keener than it ever was before. The breeder who wants to win must be prepared to fight hard and early preparation is important.

There is a great deal about getting an animal ready for the show ring which appeals to the judges, and many Texas breeders do not seem to fully understand this. Many cattle were

shown last year in rough condition, or after only a few weeks' feeding, and with little preparation in the way of polishing horns, hoofs and combing.

Some months ago The Stockman-Journal published a valuable article on preparing animals for the show ring, and if any breeder is interested this paper will forward him a copy on request.

MONTANA CLOSED STATE


Anthrax Is Feared by State Veterinary Authorities

MILES, Mont., Oct. 13.—Deputy State Veterinarian W. S. Swank has notified both the St. Paul and the Northern Pacific Railway Companies that for the present no live stock of any kind may be shipped into Montana. The interdiction does not, however, hold as to shipments from Montana outward.

The order was issued at the instance of State Veterinarian M. E. Knowles and is due to the prevalence of the deadly disease known as anthrax in states bordering on Montana.

The sheriff of Custer county, at the instance of the state veterinarian, has notified his deputies not to allow any domestic animals to cross the southeastern border of Montana into this state from either Wyoming or Dakota, and Judge Loud has been requested to see that all interested in live stock in Southeastern Montana be notified. A meeting arranged for an early date to decide on preventive measures.

ABILENE.—A heavy rain Tuesday night put the ground here in fine shape for farm work. The storm was accompanied by electrical disturbances.



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

We base our confidence in our future prosperity on a determination to give efficient service and courteous treatment to ALL our patrons; because these things have contributed so largely to our past success.

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