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Hog Cholera Immunity Tests

The Missouri experiment station reports the following tests with results for immunizing hog cholera, inoculation being the system used:

Hogs used as tests for certain experiments at the college were examined closely in the work and the work and the results were found to be as follows: In lot 1, ten pigs, weighing 40 to 60 pounds, were placed. Oct. 22, eight head were injected with 20 c. c. of serum B. A. I., from hyper-immunized swine. At the same time each hog was injected with 1 c. c. of fresh virulent hog cholera blood. Two pigs received no treatment, but were left to determine whether the disease would spread from inoculated hogs to those not inoculated. Another pig was inoculated with infected blood, used on the eight head mentioned, to determine whether it was virulent. This pig was put in a pen well isolated from the others, and died Nov. 1, from symptoms of cholera, which was confirmed by the postmortem examination. Nov. 27, one of the "check" pigs that had not been inoculated with serum or virulent blood appeared sick. The check pig died after a lingering illness. The vaccinated pig also died at a still later date from an abscess, and there may be doubts as to whether this pig was affected with cholera, altho there can scarcely be any doubt in regard to the check pig. The infection probably did not come in this case from the inoculated pigs, but from another lot. All the other pigs of this lot remained perfectly healthy, including one of the check pigs which had not been inoculated. On Dec. 10 all of the pigs in this pen were exposed to the natural disease by placing two sick pigs from a natural outbreak of the disease in the pen with these animals.

One of these pigs died on the 24th, and the other on Dec. 28. A post mortem examination showed a mixed type of cholera and swine plague. These pigs were under daily observation, and up to Jan. 24 no ill effects were seen from this exposure. On this date, two pigs of this lot were fed viscera obtained from hogs which had died from natural infection of cholera, on a farm several miles from the station. The feeding of the diseased organs had no bad effect on the vaccinated pigs mentioned, and none of the other vaccinated animals exposed to them have shown any signs of illness up to the time of issuing this report.

Lot 2 included ten pigs, weighing from 40 to 60 pounds, eight of these were injected 20 c. c. of the protective serum and simultaneously with 2 c. c. of fresh virulent hog cholera blood. A larger quantity of diseased blood was used in this case to determine the protective power of the serum, with varying doses of the infection. This blood was shown to be virulent when used on pigs not protected with serum. These inoculations were made Oct. 22. As in lot 1, two untreated check pigs were placed in the pen. Up to Nov. 16, twenty-five days after inoculation, no disease was observed in any of the pigs. On this date one of the pigs which had not been vaccinated became sick and died on Nov. 24, after an illness of eight days. The symptoms and post-mortem examination showed the presence of cholera. On Nov. 22, the second check pig became sick and was killed Dec. 2. Post-mortem examination showed hog cholera lesions. The check pigs, it is certain, did not contract the disease from the pigs of the same pen that had been injected with both serum and diseased hog cholera blood—but probably got the infection from an adjoining pen (see lot 4). Dec. 10 all the vaccinated pigs were doing well.

None had shown any signs of illness. On this date two sick pigs from an infected herd were put in this pen. Two days later one of them died. The other, after several days' illness, recovered. This exposure caused no ill results to the vaccinated pigs. On Jan. 24 two of the vaccinated hogs of this lot were fed diseased viscera from the same source as that mentioned under lot 1. No ill effects resulted to the animals fed, nor to the other pigs exposed to them. All of these vaccinated pigs are, at the present time, alive and in thrifty condition.

Lot 3 contained eight pigs—weight 40 to 60 pounds. Oct. 22, each pig was injected with 20 c. serum from same source as that used in lots 1 and 2, but the infected hog cholera blood that was injected at the same time was not freshly collected, but had been preserved for some time in sealed glass tubes. This was sent to us by Dr. Niles of the bureau; but I was advised later by Dr. Dorset of the bureau not to use this on account of an unfavorable reports that had been received. The unfavorable results were at this time thought to be due to changes that had taken place in this old infectious blood. I deemed it important, however, to test this pressure blood since in practical work in the field, it is often inconvenient to obtain fresh infected blood each time same is needed. Moreover the delay of a week or more in securing fresh infection may at times, prove a serious delay. In this lot three pigs were injected with 1 c. c. of the "preserved" infection and five pigs received 2 c. c. No ill effects were observed from the inoculation of the serum or from the preserved infections blood, when the immunizing serum and the infected blood were used simultaneously. To test the virulence of the diseased blood, another pig was inoculated with 2 c. c. of the same "preserved" infectious blood (without the simultaneous injection of the protective serum). This pig died ten days later from an acute type of cholera. The vaccinated pigs which had also been injected with the same diseased blood showed no signs of illness. On Dec. 2 our records show that all the vaccinated pigs of lot 3, have remained in good health from date of inoculation, fifty-one days before. Dec. 12, all the pigs of lot 3 were exposed to natural hog cholera infection by putting in the same pen a pig that was suffering from the disease. Dec. 28 the sick pig mentioned, died. The autopsy showed a hemorrhagic type of cholera, complicated with broncho pneumonia (swine plague). Dec. 29 two more sick pigs from an infected herd were placed in this pen. Both of these recovered. Up to Jan. 24 none of the vaccinated pigs had shown any sign of illness. On this date two of the vaccinated pigs of this lot were fed diseased viscera, spleens, liver and intestines of pigs that had died from the natural attack of cholera.

Demand for Feeding Cattle.

For several weeks past demand for feeding cattle has been rather strong, and many stockmen who were holding back early in the season are now getting ready to fill up. The general output of stockers and feeders, however, is not as large as usual at this time of the year, either at Chicago or some of the western points showing that the high price of corn is playing a strong part in feeding operations. The best-posted traders are under the impression that the number of cattle fed during the coming winter will fall much short of the normal, but that is only a guess and nobody knows

What the Fairs Are Doing

Corn Show in Jacksboro

The corn show last week was excellent and would have been better had a greater number of those who had fine corn, fruits and vegetables put them on exhibition. The exhibits were unusually good. In corn exhibits the boys surpassed the men entirely.

The fruits were of the best. Mr. John C. Bonnell of Houston, the industrial agent of the Rock Island-Frisco system, was at the carnival and said he had been to sixteen fairs and the apples here were the finest that he had seen anywhere, the corn is fine, but he had seen much finer cotton down South than here, as they have advanced farther in the planting of improved seed. He said the bolls from the seed used in South Texas had as much lint as from three to five bolls of Jack county cotton and hundreds of them to the stalk. Along with all other improvements among our farmers let them introduce the best of cotton seed as fast as possible.

The peaches and pears were very fine; watermelons, pumpkins and squashes were as fine as the best.

Friday was educational day and one prominent feature of the day was the procession of school children, which was met at the Baptist church by the Carnival band, and marched to and around the square, entering the court yard on the west side, assembling in front of the west entrance, where addresses were made by County Superintendent Timmons, T. M. Marks and F. S. White, agricultural agent in charge of the Rock Island-Frisco exhibit car. The procession was quite lengthy, it being five minutes from the time the head of the column passed the Gazette office until the last one had passed the same point.

The whole carnival and corn show was conducted with the best of decorum, not a single arrest was made during the week, there being no need of it, for there was no swearing nor even loud talking, not a drunken man on the streets in the six days, no gambling nor pickpockets.

The Carnival people themselves were the most clever and desirable people that have appeared as a body in Jacksboro, and they won the highest respect of all our people, and they will receive a most cordial welcome again in the future.

The First National bank gave the school children a treat that will remain with them long as a pleasant feature of the corn show and carnival. Friday afternoon, education day, all children were given free tickets on the merry-go-round from 2 to 4 o'clock and there were hundreds of them there to enjoy the occasion.

Mr. F. S. White, who is in charge of the agricultural exhibit car, gave to each boy in the corn show receiving a first or second premium, 50 cents on the purchase of a hat. Perkins Bros. also gave each 50 cents, making \$1 to each of the eight boys.

what notion the country will take before the end of the year. Just now, with common cattle pouring into market in large volume and prices going down at a rapid pace, feeder buyers are not much encouraged, but should the pendulum swing the other way, no doubt the demand will materially improve.—Chicago Live Stock World.

Temple Creamery Election

TEMPLE, Texas.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Temple Creamery Company was held, at which time the following directors were elected: G. Kuschke, J. G. Munz, W. M. Dickey,

Big Colt Show at Tuxedo, Jones Co.

On Saturday, Oct. 10, the fine stock breeders in the northwest end of Jones county gave their initiatory exhibition of fine blooded horses and mules in the little town of Tuxedo, which is reported to have been a signal success.

The colt show was under the direct management of W. H. Smith, W. Walker and Dr. Carrington. A number of cash premiums were awarded. There were about one hundred colts on exhibition, and the premiums were awarded as follows:

First premium colt, Link Bros.' horse, prize \$10, won by Mr. Aycock. First premium mule, Link Bros.' jack, prize \$10, won by E. W. Appling.

A prize of \$15 for best colt by E. A. Isbell's horse was won by Percy Wilkerson.

A prize of \$10 for best colt by E. A. Isbell's jack was won by Dave Harris.

A prize of \$10 for best colt by M. G. Stanford's horse was won by Mr. Crossland.

A prize of \$10 for best colt by Foote & Link's jack won won by Dave Glenn.

A prize of \$15 for best colt by Benham Bros.' horse was won by W. A. Huling.

Sweepstake Prizes

Best all purpose stallion and five colts, prize \$2.50, won by M. B. Stanford; Benham Bros. second.

Best horse or mare colt; first prize \$2.50, won by Crossland; second prize \$2, won by Dave Harris.

Best mule colt; first prize \$2.50, won by Dave Harris; second prize \$2, won by Lee Hawk.

Best brood mare with colt by her side; first prize \$2.50, won by Davis Harris; second prize \$2, won by Mr. Crossland.

Best brood mare with mule colt by her side; prize \$2.50, won by Dave Harris.

Best saddle bred colt; first prize \$2.50, won by Mr. McClain.

The judges were H. Davis of Anson and Lee Hawk.

It was a most pleasurable and profitable day. The show marks the beginning of an era of deeper interest in the improvement of horses and mules of Jones county, and there is no more worthy industry in which men can engage—none more profitable than that of bringing up to the highest standard of perfection that noblest of all domestic animals, the horse. It matters not what the inventive genius of man may develop the usefulness of the equine race will never be less.

Dinner was served on the ground and the day's festivities were greatly enjoyed.

P. L. Downs, Charles M. Campbell, J. E. Ferguson and J. R. Spencer. It is hoped to have the creamery in operation within the next sixty days.

Bexar County

S. A. Purlington, a ranchman of Longfellow, says that the range conditions in the Pecos country district are unusually fine just now. As a result stock are in splendid condition for shipment.

Mr. Purlington's ranch embraces about 125,000 acres and is one of the largest in that section of the state. He owns several thousand head of sheep and takes a keen interest in that industry.—San Antonio Express.

Fattening Calves

The following, from the Mark Lane Express, an English agricultural journal, contains so much of knowledge and wisdom upon the question discussed, that The Stockman-Journal gladly gives it space in its columns. It is the experience of one of the paper's correspondents:

There are a lot of poor little miserable scrubs of calves on the market that have come into this world of woe that are, as far as stock rearing and breeding goes, useless and worthless; still they generally get disposed of to persons low in pocket, who strive hard by rearing them to make something out of nothing as it were. It is rather a pity that these poor miserable little bits of animation should get circulated to take the places of whole beasts and thereby claim the footing of individuals in our cattle census, and stand as units in the cattle breeding world. But what is to be done with these miserable creatures? They are too poorly conditioned to be called veal, and their ill-condition does not warrant suckling them on for a few weeks to make even a passable carcass of veal of them.

That the cause of a great many of these worthless animals being about is due to injudicious mating and breeding too early from undersized parents, must go undisputed; at the same time, altho the cause is veritably apparent, the applying of a proper remedy is difficult to put into practice. It is fully apparent to those who may be termed fully capable in the practice of stock breeding and rearing that the coming into existence of these worthless little misfits is not altogether a spontaneous act of nature; for altho nature makes curious moves at times away from what it is fair for us to expect from her established rules, we gain nothing by leaving a partly arranged system of domestication at irregular intervals to the offchance of nature giving us what we had previously assisted her to produce at the maximum standard under her original line of instruction.

It is no abuse of nature's laws for us to lay open a course of arrangements in the selecting, mating, breeding, and rearing to attain the highest possible standard in size, quality, and stamina; but when we have attained that standard, negligence and recklessness in the maintaining of that improved condition after we have aided nature in the work of producing that improved development, means throwing nature off her eggs, as it were, and we must expect—well, anything in the way of progeny. It is true where the ablest management of our cattle is applied screws and sicklings come into evidence, and the very best bred stock, well selected and carefully mated, do not always do things well for us, but such cannot be said to be due to any mismanagement; but what may be looked upon as mismanagement—or I ought almost to say a na-

NOT A MIRACLE

Just Plain Cause and Effect

There are some quite remarkable things happening every day, which seem almost miraculous.

Some persons would not believe that a man could suffer from coffee drinking so severely as to cause spells of unconsciousness. And to find complete relief in changing from coffee to Postum is well worth recording.

"I used to be a great coffee drinker, so much so that it was killing me by inches. My heart became so weak I would fall and lie unconscious for an hour at a time. The spells caught me sometimes two or three times a day.

"My friends, and even the doctor, told me it was drinking coffee that caused the trouble. I would not believe it, and still drank coffee until I could not leave my room.

"Then my doctor, who drinks Postum himself, persuaded me to stop coffee and try Postum. After much hesitation I concluded to try it. That was eight months ago. Since then I have had but few of those spells, none for more than four months.

"I feel better, sleep better and am better every way. I now drink nothing but Postum and touch no coffee, and as I am seventy years of age all my friends think the improvement quite remarkable."

"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.

tional evil—is the fact that hundreds of calves are slaughtered for veal annually at from two to four weeks old because they are large and meaty at birth, for the simple reason that the smaller calves that are forthcoming would not warrant a profit on the milk that it would take to grow these into a possible carcass of veal.

Dairy cowkeepers—I mean to say the majority of dairy cowkeepers—do not rear all their heifer calves, and some rear none at all, and those that these people do not rear are sold; the best—which are almost at once a carcass of veal—are slaughtered as such, and hence a quick return, and each of such carcasses of veal means a unit the less, so far as what might be termed specimens, to go on our cattle census list. But where are the medium sized sucklers, those calves that would give a very good account of themselves if suckled for a couple of months or so for carcasses of veal? They are conspicuous by being in very limited numbers, the demand for which has consequently to be supplied from calves having in them the bulk and stamina to, if reared, keep up the highest standard of our breeding cattle.

Without a doubt the modern extended system of dairying has to a great extent disorganized the fat calf trade, for under the old dispensation the owner of milking cows retained the latter on a proportionate basis with the other branches of the farm, and this department was productive of calf rearing, calf fattening, milk selling, butter making, etc.; and under this dispensation those calves that are apparently had in them growing qualities, suggestions of what is required in the making of useful milch cows or good fattening beasts, were retained for such purposes. And those calves that, altho not typified as probable quick-growers of standard carcasses, but having about them sufficient tissue to pay for swelling out by a few weeks' milk feeding, were fattened.

I do not make these latter statements because I advocate returning to old-time principles, but merely to show that hastiness in the manipulation of modern principles is apt to disorganize established customs that can boast of considerable soundness. That calf-fattening does not fit in well with modern dairying goes without saying; still it may be as well to repeat that, to say the least, it is awkward to keep up a regular supply of milk for the dairy and at the same time fatten the calves that have been dropped by the members of the dairy herd, the strength of which herd is calculated by the output of milk for human consumption. Calves must have new milk if they are to be fattened into veal of the desired quality, and they must have their fill at each suckling; it is not, however, necessary that the fattening calf should be continually with the cow, and, indeed, such a course is impracticable where there is anything like systematic management. Feeding new milk from a vessel to fattening calves is resorted to, but it does not produce such good results as allowing the calf to suck. Sucking is a natural method, and in sucking the milk gets regulated to the calf's stomach in a manner far more consistent with the actual requirements of the animal, so far as feeding goes, than it does when gulped down a mouthful at a time, as when drank from an open vessel after having been drawn from the cow.

With regard to calf fattening as a separate undertaking, the cow that can be called a good milch cow should fatten three or four medium-sized calves between two calvings, and then with her reduced milk supply aid in the finishing off of other fattening calves where several cows are kept, and I have, on more than one occasion, had one calf taking the milk of three cows that were drawing hard on drying time. A great drawback to the steady going of calf fattening as a separate and complete undertaking is that all cows do not take kindly to suckling strange calves; in fact, many of them are so averse to it that they put quite a check on their own milk flow, while there are some cows that care little what creatures they foster; and there are some which, altho they show no great tenderness in the duties imposed upon them, will within a short time settle down to what is required of them as a matter of course.

It has been shown in figures that veal making is a loss on the milk required for that purpose as against milk put to the purpose of cheese and butter making; but I notice in one well got up account on this subject that the item of extra labor occasioned

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Making Alfalfa Hay

PROF. TEN EYCK of the Kansas Experiment Station.

Alfalfa should be cut for hay just when it is coming into bloom. Several experiments conducted at the Kansas experiment station, and at other experiment stations, have shown that alfalfa hay has a higher feeding value when cut at this early stage of maturity than when cut in full bloom. It has also been observed that when cut at the beginning of the blooming period the next crop starts quickly and there is no delay in the growth of the alfalfa.

It appears that as alfalfa approaches maturity the young shoots start again from the crowns of the plants. If the crop is not harvested until full bloom or past bloom these young shoots may be cut off, thus checking the growth of the alfalfa and delaying the harvest of the next crop. By taking the care to always cut alfalfa as soon as it starts to bloom it is often possible to secure an extra cutting in a season, above what might be secured if the cuttings were made at a later stage in the growth of the crop.

The leaves of alfalfa are much richer in protein than the stems, and the leaves drop off and scatter worse in cutting if the plants are allowed to become too mature before harvesting. For feeding horses it is often recommended, and may be advisable, to allow alfalfa to become more mature and to reach full bloom before cutting. The more mature hay may be safely fed to horses with little danger of injurious effects which sometimes occur from feeding the immature hay.

These general suggestions may be given with reference to making alfalfa hay: As soon as the dew is off in the morning, start the mower; when the hay has wilted somewhat run over it with a tedder if the crop is heavy and needs lifting; after an interval of a few hours, before the leaves have begun to get dry and brittle, rake the hay into windrows.

If the plan is to cure in the windrow, allow the hay to remain this way, in good weather, for a day or two, when it may be put into the stack or mow. If the plan of curing in cocks is followed, the hay should be placed in small cocks soon after raking, when it will be necessary for it to remain in the field for three or four days of drying weather before it is ready to be put into the stack.

Some alfalfa growers start the mower late in the afternoon, cutting until dark, raking the hay the next

in the latter two means of utilizing the milk profitably has been either entirely disregarded or overlooked. Now if the cost of this extra labor were added I venture to say the advantage would be shown in veal production; but I do not claim advantage for veal production, and this makes it obvious why I call the above-mentioned account a got-up one. My motive in writing this article was not to give calf fattening a preference over ordinary dairying for milk, butter and cheese, but merely to set forth that if veal is to continue to hold a place in the category of fresh meat it is possible to fatten a calf profitably if the right kind of calf is selected, and at the same time save the sacrifice of the best calves that would give a better account of themselves if retained to grow into older cattle.

afternoon and bunching or cocking as described above. Good hay may be made in this way, since the dew does not blacken the green alfalfa, and even a light rain during the night may not greatly damage the hay in the swath, which has not begun to cure.

There is some objection to this method, however, in that the dew falling on the green hay in the swath seems to favor the development of white mold in hay in the cock or in the stack. Cutting only during the forenoon after the dew is off is perhaps the profitable method, provided the farmer can handle the crop rapidly enough in this way.

Hay is much more apt to be injured by the moisture on it than by the moisture in it. This should be an inviolable rule; That hay should not be raked or bunched or placed in the stack or mow when there is moisture on it rather from dew or rain, because such hay will almost surely mold in the cock and is very apt to heat and blacken or burn in the stack.

Grasses cure much more quickly than alfalfa or clover. The length of time required for curing grass hay will depend upon the kind of grass, its maturity and the weather conditions. In good weather most grass hays may be cut one day and stored the next day, or it is even possible to cut grass in the forenoon and put it in the stack in the afternoon.

Because of this rapid method of handling it is not necessary to cure grass hay in the cock in good weather. In showery weather, however, it is a very good plan to rake the hay rather green and cock it and allow it to cure, as already described, as grass hay will shed rain much better in the cock than will clover or alfalfa and will usually receive little injury from rain when put up in this way.

It is now becoming quite a common practice in the more humid sections where the method of farming is intensive rather than extensive to protect the alfalfa hay in the field by covering the cocks with canvas or paper caps, which are manufactured and sold to be used especially for this purpose. There is little question regarding the practicability and economy of such a practice on small farms, and there is little question also but that the same method may be profitably used when alfalfa is put up in a large way, especially if the plan is to bale the alfalfa from the field. The canvas covers are doubtless to be preferred since they may be more durable and are more easily handled and stored than the paper caps.

McKINNEY.—The cotton crops for the season so far has been in excess of any year since the bumper season of 1900. Eight bales to ten acres is one of the best records in this vicinity.

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Don't Forget to Burn the Stalks

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 12.—Dr. W. D. Hunter, in charge of the southern field crop and tick investigations, said yesterday afternoon that in order to make any material progress in exterminating the boll weevil it would be necessary for the farmers to act immediately by burning all stalks left in the field, whether there is any cotton remaining on the stalks or not.

In explaining this Dr. Hunter said: "This is the season when the boll weevil can be given the heaviest setback and next year's cotton crop protected. The damage to this year's crop has already been done, but the crop for next year, as far as the boll weevil is concerned, can practically be insured by destroying the weevils now.

"The cotton throughout the southern portion of Texas has already been picked, while in other sections it is being picked out rapidly. The custom formerly has been to leave the plants standing in the field, after the cotton is picked, and allow all the immature bolls to develop. In these late, and at the present, immature bolls, there is contained innumerable thousands of boll weevils to every acre, which will simply go into winter quarters and come out next spring to resume their work of damage.

"It just happens that the weevils which are able to go thru the winter weather are the ones maturing late in the fall, and the majority of the weevils that go thru this season can be killed outright if the farmers will simply pull up and burn the plant as soon as the cotton is picked from it. It is true there would be some little cotton wasted by reason of the immature bolls remaining, but this sacrifice would be more than offset by the gain in next year's crop."

Reasons for Destroying Stalks

Dr. Hunter gave four reasons why the stalks should be destroyed in the fall, which are as follows:

"1. Fall destruction prevents absolutely the development of a multitude

of weevils which would otherwise become adult within a few weeks of the time of hibernation. The destruction of the immature stages of weevil in infested squares and bolls is accomplished, while the further growth of squares, which may become infested later, is also prevented. This stops materially the development of weevil which would normally hibernate successfully; and by thus decreasing the number of weevils which will emerge in the spring, the chances for a successful crop the following season are very greatly increased.

"2. A proper manipulation of the stalks will bring about the destruction of a great majority of the weevils which are already adult. This will be accomplished partly by causing the starvation of many weevils before the natural time for hibernation, and partly by exposure to severe cold during the fall and winter.

"3. It has been shown conclusively that the bulk of the weevils which survive the winter are those which reach maturity late in the season. It is evident that the weevils which pass the winter and attack the crop of the following season are among those developed latest in the fall, and which in consequence of that fact have not exhausted their vitality by depositing eggs for any considerable length of time. Fall destruction of the plants, increasing the length of the hibernating period, reduces many fold the number of the pests in the fields which would otherwise emerge late in the spring to damage the cotton.

"4. Clearing of the field in the fall makes it possible to practice fall plowing, which is not only the proper procedure in any system of cotton raising, but also greatly facilitates the early planting of the crop the following spring. The ground becomes clean by this practice, so that but few places for shelter are left to the weevils, and various climatic conditions still further reduce the number of the survivors."

SHEEP

CARLSBAD, N. M., Oct. 12.—There will be very little feeding done under the Carlsbad project this winter. The rapid settling up of the project has created an unusual demand for hay and corn, as the new settlers must have feed to carry them thru until they can begin to grow crops of their own. The price, therefore, of corn is prohibitive for feeding. F. E. Bryant, the manager of the Bolles farm, that fed lambs and muttons for several seasons, usually about two to three thousand, will not attempt any extensive feeding this year. He has, however, about 100 February lambs that were dropped on the farm that he is now preparing to take to the International Stock Show at Chicago this winter. He has much alfalfa of fine

A FOOD LESSON

That the Teacher Won't Forget

Teaching school is sometimes very arduous work. If the teacher is not robust and in good health, she can't do her best for her scholars or for her own satisfaction.

When it becomes a question of proper food for brain work, as in school teaching, many teachers have found Grape-Nuts ideal.

"I have been for many years a teacher, and several months ago found myself in such a condition that I feared I should have to give up work," writes a N. Y. teacher.

"So nervous was I, that dizziness and spells of faintness were frequent and my head and stomach gave me much trouble.

"Several physicians who treated me gave me only temporary relief and the old ails returned.

"About three months ago I dropped all medicine and began eating Grape-Nuts morning and night. Now, my head is clear, pain in stomach entirely gone, and I have gained in flesh. I am not only continuing in school but have engaged to teach another year.

"I owe my restored health, a brighter outlook on life, and relief from aches, bills, to Grape-Nuts." "There's a reason."

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

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

quality on the farm and depended on buying corn as usual. In this he was disappointed, and whatever he has in the way of lambs and ewes to sell from the big sheep ranch on the plains will go direct to market from the range. In the upper valley there will not be much feeding, either, corn being too high for profitable feeding. The corn crop in the dry farming section on the slope is good, but the demand is far beyond the supply. The writer always held that the small irrigated districts and the dry farming sections will always be unable to produce enough feed stuff to supply the slope with feed. It is, therefore, a fine country for the farmer, as he does not have to depend on the eastern market for the sale of his products.

Hundreds of new settlers have come into the valley this summer, and the fall immigration is now in full swing. There is yet much land suitable for farming, especially in the lower valley, under the Carlsbad project. The water supply along the valley is good, and especially is this true under the government project at Carlsbad.

The settlers coming in the last year or two are interested in dairying to a greater extent than the pioneers who settled here twenty and thirty years ago. A creamery has been in operation in Roswell for three years, and another is likely to be established at Carlsbad in the near future. The farmers are very anxious to see some good creamery man build a creamery at the earliest time possible. Another industry that is coming into the valley is the alfalfa mill. The Pecos Valley is really the home of "pea green" alfalfa, and the alfalfa stock food produced here will be of very high quality. Cotton is grown under the Carlsbad project, and needs a mill that will make use of the cotton seed. The time is not very far distant when there will be more or less stuff fed on every farm. The tendency is toward small farms intensively cultivated, and the cow and the hen will help to build these small farms up and make this fertile valley land produce more from year to year.

Holiday Trade Demands Mutton in Cities

From sources that are known to be almost always correct the following facts are gleaned by The Stockman-Journal for the benefit of its readers. While not desiring to become a bore in giving advice to the stock farmers of the state, still this paper again sounds the slogan "Raise more and better sheep."

In the large cities there is a growing demand for prime mutton, especially during the holiday season. This class of mutton, which might be termed "holiday mutton," is a rival for

the turkey, and there is always a good profit in raising it. The well-bred sheep, farm finished, is in the best demand and the grower of this quality of mutton must not do any half feeding. He must understand what he is doing in order to get results.

In producing mutton for the early holiday trade efforts should be made to give them an early start and have them clean up the odds and ends of fodder and forage that would otherwise be a waste, feeding them just enough grain to keep them in good growing shape and prepare them for the period of full feeding when desired to be put in the feed yards and finished for market.

The coming of damp, cold weather upon poorly fed flocks reduces their vitality, and for a long time any perceptible gain, even under liberal feeding, is retarded. An undue exposure to severe cold and hard storms requires a large amount of carbon feed to keep up the natural warmth of the body.

Sheep will do better if not too closely confined or kept too warm. They need a good, dry yard for exercise, with a constant supply of water and access to salt, and a shed that is dry and kept clean and well scattered with straw and litter.

It is useless to prescribe with particularity the kinds of feed, only to say that there should be a proper proportion of fat and flesh forming substances, as bran, oil meal, corn, peas, oats and good clover and mixed hay.

Feed with the highly concentrated food the less nutritious and more bulky products, always including a proper proportion of roots or ensilage, which not only give bulk but give variety and are conducive to the good health of the digestive organs.

It is a good rule to feed hay or forage twice a day and feed grain when the racks are filled with hay mornings and nights, and feed roots or ensilage at noon. Feeders have been able to make gains of eight to twelve pounds when feeding oats and corn with a good quality of clover hay and straw.

There are numerous sources of profit in sheep feeding, and one of the advantages is found in the fact that it furnishes an interesting branch of industry for the winter months when ordinary work on the farm is suspended.

One of the positive and valuable phases of profit, east or west, in fertile or unfertile sections, is assuredly found in a valuable fertilizer which it supplies the farmer. It is a point upon which we all seem to agree, but which the majority seem to ignore.

English farmers understand the matter practically and estimate the value of the manure from a ton of clover hay fed to sheep at about \$10, from a ton of corn about \$7, from a ton of peas \$13, from a ton of oil meal about \$20, which is a little less than the price often paid for some of these feeds. They find it necessary to grow some certain crops and find that sheep are the best adapted of any farm animals to consume these crops at a profit.

Don't Neglect This

For the next few weeks most of our readers will be making preparations for getting stock into winter quarters. With pastures so dry as they are this season, the change will be of necessity made earlier than usual, unless we have immediate and copious rains.

But whether you bring the stock up early or late, there is one thing that should not be neglected, and that is a treatment to kill lice and other parasites. No matter how clean the animals were in the spring, there are many ways for them to become infested. If you will take the precaution of going over them this fall you may save yourself a peck of trouble and some good money later on.

One or two lousy or mangy calves will by midwinter or early spring get the whole herd in bad condition. No one can estimate the loss and disappointment that result from trying to bring such animals thru the winter. It is a shameful waste of feed and abuse of animals at any time, and, with all kinds of provender as high as at present, the waste is just so much greater. Then, when spring comes, a month or six weeks is required to get them "started."

It always gives us a pang to see thin, bloodless, louse-eaten calves or colts shiver thru the cold days, when we know that with a little care in the fall they might be fat and sleek, frisking about, stimulated and invigorated by the winter weather.

It is so easy to prevent this condition, and have animals that reflect credit upon the owner, that we wonder so many are careless or indifferent. A gallon or two of Kresco Dip No. 1, that can be bought of any druggist, will do wonders in getting rid of lice, curing mange and other skin diseases. Mix the dip with water according to the directions on the can. Put the animals in a stall or chute

and go over them with a sprayer (be careful to spray against the hair) or sprinkling can. If the latter is used, take a broom or stiff brush and scrub the solution in vigorously. Pay particular attention to the inside of the legs, flanks, etc., where lice are likely to be most numerous.

This will be effective for all live parasites, but there may be eggs or nits which will hatch in a week or ten days and cause more trouble. For this reason it is well to keep a close watch on the stock for a time and repeat the dressing if necessary. A very important point in favor of Kresco Dip, and one that makes it must superior to tobacco infusions, kerosene, crude oil, etc., is that it is also a disinfectant, cleanser, purifier and deodorizer. The same application of Kresco Dip that kills lice, destroys disease germs and promotes health and thrift.

California Christmas Box

Something Worth While—Direct to you

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

Order Now

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

Merry Christmas

from (we insert your name).

This Box Costs \$7.50

We Pay the Freight

This is what it contains:
Dried Fruit

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

Canned Fruit

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

Nuts and Honey

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

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

OUR REFERENCE — First National Bank, Colton, Cal.

Two of Our Regular Assortments

50 pounds Dried Fruit, 6 kinds, packed in two-pound cartons, \$6.00 box.

Canned Fruit Assortment—Fancy fruit put up in heavy cane syrup, 24 cans, 5 kinds, \$4.75.

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

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

CALIFORNIA FRUIT PRODUCTS CO.
Avenue, 63, Colton, California

CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, - - Texas

The Quality of Cream

Of all the inventions intended to lighten the labor and increase the profits of the dairyman or dairy farmer none has so well shown its success so effectively as the separator. The idea utilized in the process involved is simplicity itself, and in this doubtless lies the main secret of the universal character of the advantages which it offers, and the character the machine has earned of being an unquestioned and unlimited success when the little care and attention which it demands is supplied. It is now regarded rightly as absolutely indispensable in any well-founded dairy where more than trifling quantities of milk are to be dealt with in order to make butter.

There are, however, as always, some of the sturdy tenacious type of farmers who listen and realize the advantages which it brings, yet who, from a natural idiosyncrasy of temperament, hesitate about leaving the old well-trodden tracks, and who cling with determination, and not without reason in many cases, to the older methods and well-tried apparatus which has stood the test, not of a few months or years, but of generations.

One admirable aid to progress is given by such veterans. In their desire to maintain the equality with the newer methods which the old ones—according to their method of thinking—possess, they bring to light and lay stress upon the advantages of the older forms, and compel the inventor of the newer apparatus to modify and remove, and vary and change, until his invention does actually possess all the possible advantages of the older methods together with those intrinsic ones which are the really new-found part discovered by the ingenuity of the inventor.

It is to this necessity of satisfying the demands and overcoming the objections of those who are naturally averse to change that the high share of perfection which has been reached is largely due.

One of the strongest arguments in favor of the older methods of creaming is that by adopting the shallow-pan system, or better still, the deep-setting method, the character of the cream obtained was such that the butter produced had qualities which made it superior for show purposes than that made from separator cream. Investigation into the actual character of the cream was unable to detect any appreciable difference which would account for this difference, and later results tend to show that the belief rested in fact on other points of difference than resulted directly from the method of obtaining the cream from the milk.

The wide adoption of separators without any possible inferiority in the quality of the butter produced is the best proof that the claim laid by the

"show butter" claimants is either entirely imaginary or rest upon some point or points which are not an essential part of either method, and which can be obtained or avoided with equal ease whichever of the two systems of creaming is adopted.

Of the unquestioned advantages which, following from the adoption of the machine method of creaming, there are a good number which are too real and solid gains to be founded upon a mere idea or on imagination.

The saving of time is one of the most important, and in these days of unyielding competition this point alone will make the difference in many a case between holding and losing the command of a market.

The increase in the mere quantity of production necessary has rendered the older and slower method altogether useless in such cases, and any attempt to adopt the older rate spells failure in a moment. Where hours were spent in mere waiting for the cream to rise, the separation is effected now in as many minutes. The immediate result of this saving of time on the character of the cream is very definite.

The time of exposure to the air is enormously lessened, and in direct consequence of this the chances of bacterial contamination are lessened, and the opportunity of development of the micro-organisms, which do find their way into the milk, is enormously reduced. Not only is the chance of mere souring thus prevented, but by the passing of the milk thru the separator a considerable proportion of other impurities present in the milk is entirely removed and is found in the separator mud or slime, the mere sight of which is a sufficient indication of the desirability on this account alone of passing the milk thru the separator.

The cream is thus not only obtained in a fresh state, but it is of far superior keeping quality, since whatever fermentations are taking place, they are in a less advanced stage than in the case of the older methods of skimming, and the cream is also freed practically completely from the large quantity of solid matter whose removal in the older method is entirely dependent on mere filtration.

This refers merely to the character of the cream obtained. In the matter of consistency the older method is again at a disadvantage, for tho by skimming deeper an increased quantity of cream is obtained, it is at the expense of the richness in quality. Also in the case of the separator simple variations of either the cream screw or the size of the outlet where adjustable, or of the rate of inflow of the milk, or even by modifying the speed of revolution the thickness of the cream can be varied within very wide limits, and if desired a cream almost equaling

Devonshire cream can be obtained on the one hand, while on the other the thinness can be increased to almost any degree, and what is of more practical value, this is so well under control that just that consistency which is found to be best for churning can be insured with absolute accuracy.

The chief argument in favor of the superiority of butter from cream obtained by the older systems appears to rest on the belief that a special separation of the cream took place in the long-standing which was unavoidable when that method was adopted. Yet if this is necessary the cream obtained by the separator can be given a similar "airing," and where this is done it has been maintained that slightly more butter is obtained than when none but the usual souring interval is allowed.

One safe claim is made in favor of the older method which cannot be gainsaid. It is that the skim milk is much richer in fat than separator skim milk. But even here the advantage is more than doubtful. If the fat is to get out of the milk at all it is desirable to carry out the separation as effectively as possible, and where with the best of non-separator methods the percentage of fat remaining cannot be got below a point in which twice as much fat or more is left in the milk than when the separator effects the creaming. The skim milk from the latter method is so much the poorer, yet seeing that it is often used merely to feed young stock the lack of fat can be supplied by much cheaper materials or vegetable oils, while the fat which has been removed is to be made into butter, and so sold at a price much greater than will be needed to purchase the substitute to be put in the skim milk in its place.

The advantages in all but exceptional cases obtained by the use of the separator are so great that not only have the methods of butter making been practically revolutionized, but the revolution is permanent.

Burk Burnett Hits Trail in Big, New Fast, Yellow Auto

"Honk! Honk!"

See the man at the wheel. It's Captain Samuel Burk Burnett, cowman, ranchman and prince of good fellows, and he is driving against the wind in the finest thing on four wheels ever seen in these parts. Captain Burnett has fallen. He has succumbed to the seductive odor of gasoline and hereafter he will have the greatest gasoline consuming plant hereabouts. It can beat the best record made by Taby Tosa, which, by the way, was the best race horse that Captain Burnett ever bred.

"I just couldn't help it," explains Captain Burnett in discussing his new

car. "I have seen these kids choo-chooing about until it got my sporting blood a-boiling. When I sold out my racing string I didn't know what to take up for a diversion. I first tried golf, but a man who has spent the biggest portion of his days in the saddle isn't built right in the legs to play golf like she ought to be played. I am too far away from real water to have a yacht, so I just thought I'd go in for the benzine cars.

"And say, this car of mine is the kind that burns the whiskers. She is a six cylinder, sixty-five horsepower yellow colored thing. She can go up a hill like a wild horse and can scoot across the country like a cowpuncher after a doctor. The cushions are so comfortable that one can sink himself as deep as his expense account in them. The tires are as big as the horns of a 9-year-old bull and she rides just like a Pullman car on a ballasted track with 99-pound steel rails.

"You can just tell 'em that old Burk will set the mark. I've got the fever in my blood. Automobiling may not be as exciting as a poker game, nor as gentle as golf, but she is a game that is worth playing and I have taken off the limit."

Captain Burk says that a man who can break a 7-year-old outlaw ought not have much trouble taming a 65-horsepower automobile.

DEMONSTRATION DAIRY FARM

Men and Teams Are Now Busy at Work at Denison

Men and teams are busy filling the big silo on the government demonstration farm. Modern corn-cutting machinery is used in the field and it cuts and binds green corn into bundles as fast as several teams can move it from the field to the barn, where an ensilage cutter is operated by a ten-horsepower engine. The bundles of green corn are fed thru this machine, which cuts stalk, fodder and ears into fine bits, which are blown thru a pipe into the silo, which has a capacity of 130 tons. Only two days will be required to complete the filling process, according to C. O. Moser, government expert in charge. A number of farmers visited the farm to witness the operation and much interest is manifested. Mr. Moser states that heretofore silos were practically unknown in Texas, but since the building of the one at the government farm and the comment thus created general interest seems to have been awakened in silos and ensilage, and several more have been built. One of these was built near Denison and the material used was concrete, being the first concrete silo ever built in Texas and probably the first in the southwest. It was finished and filled a few days ago. Since then a dairyman from Dallas visited the farm and decided to build on the same plan. It is claimed that ensilage is the best and cheapest dairy feed, and Mr. Moser says the present supply for the government farm will cost less than \$3 per ton.

Your Neighbors Can Tell You

No doubt, if you yourself don't know, of many marvelous cures of Stomach, Liver, Blood and Skin affections that have been made by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for it has a most successful record of over 40 years.

These CURES embrace also many bad cases of Weak Lungs, lingering Coughs, Bronchial, Throat and Lung affections, some of which, no doubt, would have run into Consumption, had they been neglected or badly treated. We don't mean to say that the "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure Consumption when fully seated, but it will strengthen weak lungs, improve digestion, and make pure, rich, red blood thereby overcoming and casting out disease-producing bacteria and giving robust, vigorous health.

All particulars about the "Discovery," its composition and uses, in Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1000 pages, revised up-to-date, sent for 31 cents, in one-cent stamps in cloth covers, or 21 cents for paper covered, to pay cost of mailing only. Or send post card request for free booklet to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are little in size but great in gentle acting sanitary results; cure constipation. ASK YOUR NEIGHBORS

Behind Dr. Pierce's Medicines stands the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, thoroughly equipped and with a Staff of Skilled Specialists to treat the more difficult cases of Chronic diseases whether requiring Medical or Surgical skill for their cure. Send for free INVALIDS' GUIDE BOOK.



If You Don't Know

Canning At Home

The Stockman-Journal believes in the farmer and truck raiser producing and preparing for market all crops of whatever kind where it is at all practicable, therefore, while it still believes that large canners should be established at suitable central points, it still is always pleased to present to its readers the following practical ideas set forth by a writer in Progressive Farmer, which should be read by all in the interest of home canning:

A regular canning outfit is not necessary for canning fruit or vegetables, whether tin cans or glass jars are used. Getting out all important portions of what is to be canned and sterilizing the cans and the fruit or vegetables thoroughly are the main points to observe for successful canning. Cleanliness and the use of heat are all that are necessary for sterilization. After that the exclusion of air becomes the main thing.

Salicylic acid will help to preserve canned stuff, but is unwholesome and one might get into trouble if selling canned goods preserved by the use of the acid.

The common kitchen method of canning fruit is to sterilize the cans by rinsing them out thoroughly and keeping them immersed in boiling water till the cans are as hot as the water. It would be safer to apply the heat for some time longer, since some germs will endure the boiling temperature some time and survive, but it cannot be denied that in the very large majority of cases success is obtained by merely getting the cans as hot as the boiling water. If fruit is intended principally for exhibition purposes, it will make a better appearance if it is put into the cans before it is cooked, since it will not be broken by being put into cans after cooking. But many prefer to cook some things, tomatoes for instance, in a larger vessel first, and to skim off thoroughly all scum that may rise in the vessel, after which the tomatoes are put into the cans and sealed while hot. When glass jars are used one should not neglect to screw down the caps tight after they have stood six or twelve hours. The reason for this is that when the heat has passed out of the jar the cap can be tightened better.

Be sure that the cans are in good condition to begin with, and if glass jars are used, use equal care to see that the covers and the rubber rings are in perfect condition, and do not neglect to sterilize the caps as well as the jars. If the rubber rings are not somewhat soft and elastic the sealing will not be perfect. Much fruit is lost by those doing the canning trying to save a pittance by the use of old rubber rings, instead of using those that have not lost their softness and elasticity. Buy new ones every year if necessary. It will be best to wash and sterilize the rings, but care and observation are needed not to apply so much heat to the rings as to injure them. When a cap is set on a smooth table right side up, the edge of the cap that will fit over the rubber when on the can should touch the table clear around the circle. If it does not do this it will not press on the can rubber firmly enough at all points to exclude the air totally.

No matter what kind of cans are used, sterilize all the cups, dippers, spoons and funnels or anything else that may come in contact with what is to be canned. Immersing these articles in boiling water a few minutes will sterilize them. This matter of sterilization is dwelt on for the reason that so many do not understand the necessity of destroying all germs of decay. These germs are like a crop of corn. They must have seed to get a start. If no germs enter the can and the air is excluded there will be no decay. For sterilizing cans and their covers and such other things as need sterilizing they may be put in a pan containing cold water, laying the jars on their sides. The covers may be put in another pan. Place these pans over the fire, let them come to the boiling point and let the water boil at least ten or fifteen minutes. A piece of cloth or lath may always be put under glass vessels when over a fire to prevent them from being heated more rapidly at the bottom and therefore cracking.

Any proportion of sugar may be used in canning or the canning may be done without the use of any sugar. What is intended to be used as a sauce should have the sugar cooked with it. Fruit intended for cooking purposes need not have sugar added. Strawberries are better if no water is added to them unless it is desired to cook them in a heavy syrup. Other juicy fruits, such as cherries and berries, require little or no water.

There are two bulletins that every thrifty housewife who takes an interest in good housekeeping should have. One is farmers' bulletin No. 203, on "Canned Fruits, Preserves and Jellies," the other is No. 291, on "Evaporation of Apples." The last will give general ideas about drying other things if one is intelligent enough to apply the methods to other uses. Both of these bulletins can be had from the department of agriculture at Washington for the asking.

FARMERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS

Remarkable Attendance and Exceptional Progress at Recent Meeting

The session of the Farmers' National Congress held in Madison, Wis., Sept. 24 to 30, broke all records in attendance and value of its program. The people of Madison worked energetically and successfully to do their part most hospitably. Many and marked attentions were shown the congress. The officers of the University of Wisconsin contributed most generously to the program and were indefatigable in their efforts to show and explain the workings of the agricultural college and to promote the comfort of the delegates and their ladies.

At the opening formalities ex-Governor Hoard welcomed the congress to the state in behalf of Governor Davidson. The veteran and revered apostle of agriculture was extremely felicitous in his remarks.

President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin urged more attention to conserving our natural resources, especially our soils, and praised the farsightedness of President Roosevelt in this direction.

W. H. Taft paid a glowing tribute to the American farmer and depicted the wholesome life on the farm. He illustrated the value of science to agriculture by what came under his experience in the Philippines, where the agricultural department practically suppressed rinderpest.

Dr. A. S. Alexander emphasized the importance of pure-blooded animals, and showed the losses from scrub breeding, especially of horses.

Dr. H. L. Russell made it clear that a physical examination of cows for tuberculosis is absolutely unreliable and that tuberculin is the only sure

diagnosis. It is harmless to all cows. W. J. Bryan urged farmers to study national issues, praised the agricultural colleges and deplored the fact that there are so few farmers in congress. He also discussed the tariff, publicity in political expenditures and the trust problem.

Mrs. Helen Armstrong gave the women a very practical talk on science in housekeeping.

Congressman J. H. Davidson showed how improved waterways will reduce the freight on merchandise to and from the farm.

M. R. Myers and J. W. Long explained the advantages of co-operative buying and selling, a great saving to consumer and producer.

James J. Hill said the farm is the only hope of national salvation. We shall have a population of 200,000,000 to feed in 1950. Nothing but improved farming can avert a national crisis.

S. W. Cooley gave some practical hints on the construction and maintenance of good roads, saying that ruts—literally and metaphorically—are the great obstacle.

Otto Dörner argued for state and national aid for good roads.

Professor R. A. Moore told how painstaking in breeding corn had raised the average corn product of Wisconsin from twenty-seven bushels per acre in 1901 to 41.2 bushels per acre in 1907.

Dr. C. S. Slichter described the wonderful work being done by the reclamation service of the national government in constructing irrigation works of enormous proportions to make arid lands immensely productive.

Professor George C. Humphrey explained types of cattle, emphasizing the joint value of dairy conformation and pedigree. The losses from scrub stock were emphasized.

Professor A. R. Whitson advocated more diversified farming for states now largely devoted to specialties, both for present profit and conserving soil fertility.

Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws urged putting into the schools that which will make the common people more happy.

Miss Edith G. Charlton argued for as many modern conveniences in the home as in the barn, and for cultivating the finer side of farm life.

Dr. Isham Randolph showed the indebtedness of the farmer to the civil engineer who plans railroads, irrigation works and the possibility of improving waterways.

Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture sent his greetings and best wishes.

The meetings were all well attended,

and the audiences were attentive and deeply interested. There was considerable general discussion.—George Whittaker.

The Horse's Foot.

In considering the diseases to which horse flesh is heir, there are two things that should always be considered as of special importance: the teeth and the feet. The average period of usefulness of the horse is curtailed several years by the inadequacy of the teeth. In most horses at the age of fifteen the teeth have become rough and uneven, and from that time on the horse is a hard keeper and the real cause is not known by the owner. In buying horses the teeth and feet should receive most careful examination. Ordinarily in speaking of the feet of the horse, we mean the part enclosed by the hoof wall. Looking at it from a standpoint of comparative anatomy, the foot includes all below the knee and the hock. The artificial conditions under which the horse is placed and the unusual demand exacted of him results in almost every case in diseased conditions which render him incapable of doing the work he would otherwise do. Shoeing, which places him under artificial conditions, combined with the hard roads, over work, and improper feeding, soon produce inflammatory conditions which may result in side bones, ring bones, coffin-joint, lameness, cracks in the hoof wall, contracted heels, and a great many more diseases too numerous to mention. In many cases the horse must be shod; but there certainly is far too much shoeing done. It is surprising how much work the horse can do under most conditions without shoes, if he be brought gradually to the work, and a little care and judgment be exercised in this matter during the first three or four years of the colt's life. There are three things especially to be remembered if you wish to give this subject a little extra thought; first, as long as you use horses that have weak or defective feet for breeding purposes, just so long will you have horses with a predisposition to these things and you will lose money on them accordingly; second, do less shoeing, a horse with fairly good feet will not need to be shod unless he be worked on the pavement, race track, or in mountainous districts; third, do not allow any horseshoer to use the buttress on the soles of the feet, nor the rasp on the outside; do not leave the shoes on longer than four weeks without re-setting.

G. H. GLOVER, D. V. M.



Dr. J. H. Terrill.

Men's Maladies CAN BE CURED

And weak men are made strong with Dr. Terrill's original and exclusive methods. With positive and permanent relief at your command, and with vim, vigor and manly strength before you, will you take them, or will you go on in your present state of disease and weakness? The matter of getting good treatment—the best treatment—is an important one and is deserving of your most careful attention, so don't waste your money and your time experimenting, but consult Dr. Terrill at once and have him explain to you the exclusive features of his most successful methods. He especially desires to talk with those who have made vain attempts to get honest and satisfactory treatment elsewhere. Dr. Terrill's charges are the most reasonable commensurate with honest treatment, and the payments are made to suit your convenience.

MEN ARE CURED SECRETLY OF

SPECIFIC BLOOD POISON, NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, NEWLY CONTRACTED PELVIC DISEASES, PROSTATIC TROUBLES, PILES, FISTULA, KIDNEY, BLADDER or URINARY DISORDERS, or any of MEN'S MALADIES due to OVER-EXERTION, INDISCRETIONS, EVIL HABITS or EXCESSES of any kind.

HONEST METHODS—We invite the closest investigation of our methods, and we earnestly request those who have been disappointed by unskilled and unscrupulous physicians to consult with us. We never accept incurable cases for treatment and we must satisfy ourselves as to the curableness of an affliction before we will offer any relief or promise a cure to the sufferer. Consultation, a thorough X-ray examination and our expert opinion is given in ALL cases FREE OF ANY CHARGE.

CONSULT DR. TERRILL (FREE) BEFORE TREATING ELSEWHERE

Call and see him, if possible. If you cannot call, send for his SYMPTOM BLANK, which, when filled out and returned to him, will entitle you to his full and expert opinion of your case free of charge. All correspondence confidential and in plain sealed envelopes.

IMPORTANT! FREE!

Send for Dr. Terrill's latest and best book, No. 7, on the Maladies of Men. This book is the very best publication of its kind and it should be in the hands of every man—young or old—in America. It will tell you HOW to GET WELL—HOW to HAVE YOUR VITAL FORCES RESTORED. Send for it TODAY. If you do not find it to be the best book of its kind ever perused by you, bring it to Dr. Terrill and he will treat you HOW to GET WELL—HOW in, if you do not find therein more fac-simile Diplomas, Certificates and Indorsements, he will treat you without charge. One copy will be sent FREE to any address in a plain, sealed envelope if you mention this paper and inclose 10 cents for postage. Address:

285 Main St.

TERRILL MEDICAL INSTITUTE
DR. J. H. TERRILL, President

Dallas, Tex.

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 difference 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. V. 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 bales to the acre and alfalfa makes feed for cattle."—Dallas News.

TEXAS FORTUNATE SAYS KIRKPATRICK

Farmers' Congress President Praises Harrington's Work

By E. W. KIRKPATRICK,

Evidently it was a fortunate day for Texas when our state authorities secured the services of Dr. H. H. Harrington in directing experimental work. No other department of government is more important, is fraught with more possible aid and benefit to all interests, to every inhabitant of the state and other states than is encompassed in this experimental work. It is the acme of all industrial education, the climax of success in production, manufacture and commerce. Many other states have been immensely benefited by experimental work—Texas should share in these advantages.

The ability and energy of Dr. Harrington, his state pride and love for the work give good promise of splendid results.

Heretofore it has been difficult to secure efficient helpers, appointees in carrying out the details of work. Like our army of lawmakers and other officers, the rank and file are largely filled with incompetents, those who have been comparatively failures in life and who enlist merely to gain the per diem.

The result has not been the best. Let us hope that Dr. Harrington will be able to secure competent and effective help.

It is a deplorable fact that graduates of agricultural schools are not always most efficient in achieving success in practical work. Inflamed self-assurance and self-sufficiency oftentimes become effective obstacles to the accomplishing of good work. If young men are endowed with wise discernment, collegiate training is helpful—otherwise it appears to render the subject an absolute victim of helplessness.

It is unfortunate that considerations other than most efficient public service, often influence official appointments.

Many of our sister states make liberal appropriations, not only for the support of industrial education and training in schools and colleges, but for farmers' institutes, horticultural and truck growing associations, etc.

Had our state authorities been as solicitous in the encouragement of soil cultivators as they were in con-

Build Reservoirs, Says E. A. Paffrath

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 my 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

triving direct and indirect taxing methods, a higher degree of material prosperity and political harmony might have prevailed.

The development of latent resources in Texas appears desirable and necessary, the introduction of improved methods, varieties, breeds, etc., under able and economical management and direction would benefit all interests at a minimum expense.

For a long series of years many state-wide industrial associations organized for development purposes have been maintained by a few individuals without aid from the state. Many valuable reports made by these associations have been lost thru failure to secure a few hundred dollars to aid in publication and distribution. Meanwhile millions of public funds have been squandered for purposes of doubtful propriety.

R. T. Milner has the thanks of workers for giving a share of his small appropriation toward the publication of a few papers in the Nut Growers' Association and Farmers' Congress.

We have faith that Dr. Harrington will receive generous support from the state, that he will secure competent and efficient aid and most of all that he will, like Mr. Brockett, chief of the United States division of pomology, give the encouragement of recognition to the great army of amateur experimenters who have always made more discoveries than the professionals, and who have furnished nearly all the original ideas presented by the scholastics.

Mr. Brockett recognizes this fact and instructs his staff accordingly.

The example and the work of William A. Taylor, assistant pomologist under Mr. Brockett at Washington, might well become an example for the helpers under Dr. Harrington.

We appear to be near an era of industrial prosperity, at the threshold of commercial peace and harmony where men will find more pride in helping than in hindering each other.

The apparent tendencies of our government to break away from the ancient representative forms toward the more complicated forms of socialism should not balk our effort to all forms of helpful co-operation. If we are doomed to a change in government it would appear preferable to have gradual amalgamation rather than rapid crystallization.

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-ways of the free with bright joyful and people who desired to operate on by carrying freight and passengers, which canalizing 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 ours 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 necessary to do before you can get government ownership of railroads.

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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"Not nearly enough," he answered. She had dropped her head after the last sentence. He released her right hand, and swiftly raised his to her chin, lifting her face so as to bring it on a level with his own.

"My darling! when may I come for my answer? If possible, I will call at your hotel tomorrow morning; you will contrive to give me a few minutes alone?"

"I will do my best, but I do not promise to give you the answer then; I want to be back at Skyrnes where I can wander along the cliffs with only the seagulls as my companions, and the salt wind on my face. There, better than anywhere else, I can think undisturbed; there, too," she added, and her voice altered in tone, and deepened in tenderness, "I should like to give you my answer. If it is for both our happiness, I should like it sealed at the spot which I have learnt to love best in the world."

He saw that Constance meant what she said, and was not to be moved from it, even by his own ardent longing.

"I must be content with that," he said; and yet—and yet—may I not have one kiss before we part?"

"No," she answered, "I cannot; forgive me, dear, I cannot—yet."

She broke away from him as if her powers of resistance were strained to the utmost, and walked rapidly across the deck to the head of the ladder, down which she had to go to reach her cabin.

Fenner followed her with his eyes, so full of love, of admiration, of tense feeling.

When a man has passed thru his youth and first manhood with succumbing to a woman's influence, and it comes into his life later, the force is all the greater, the stream all the deeper for the years in which it has been accumulating waiting for that moment of expression. Fenner loved as no young man can love. He felt the confinement of his berth-impossible after her departure; so he went to his cabin to fetch a cigar. On his way he passed the captain of the liner, and congratulated him on the improved weather and the seamanship which had brought them safely thru the storm. They stood conversing for a few minutes. The captain was always unapproachable when his duties demanded the utmost exercise of his skill; he was the most genial of men when the strain was removed, and the tension of anxiety relaxed.

1½ SUN STORY—

Hardly had the sound of Colonel Fenner's footsteps died away than out of a remote corner under the deck awning there issued a girl's form. It was Olga Vitali. She had been there, unsuspected, not, indeed, a looker-on, but a hearer of much that was said. Once or twice a low moan had escaped from her lips; but it had passed unheeded amidst the myriad sounds of the steamer.

As she issued forth, and came to the place where those two others had been standing, she clenched her fists.

"So that is all you have to give him, instead of the burning love I have, waiting for his call. Oh! if he had asked of me!" Then her tone changed from despair to anger. "He shall never marry you; he shall never kiss your cold lips—never! never!" She looked at the sky as if she were registering a vow, and then ran across the deck. As she descended the steps Fenner stood at the bottom. His face was filled with amazement; he believed her to have been in her cabin long ago; he wondered where she had been, alone. Something in her appearance, her attitude, claimed his sympathy. After all, they had been great friends, the friendship of man and child, when he lay on his couch at her father's house.

"You look ill," he said, kindly, "in trouble; what is it, Olga? Tell me, I am an old friend; you can trust me absolutely."

In the feeling of love and hope which Constance had inspired, his whole nature was stirred to even unusual sympathy with other women. In the worship of the one, he realized how much he owed to the sex in its entirety.

How little a man suspects, sometimes, of the storm and stress of a woman's life! Olga knew that he did not understand her in the least.

"There is nothing to tell," she responded; "if there was, I could not tell you."

"Why not?" he answered. "I am your friend, Olga."

"Friend! Ah what is friendship?—a pale thing by the side of love."

"Nay, you are a child; what do you know of love?" He was half chaffing

her, while her soul was strained to breaking-point.

"Love!" she exclaimed. "I have more of it in my little finger than you and your cold Englishwoman have in your whole bodies."

The answer, the tirade, set him wondering. Olga had come from the direction in which he and Constance had been talking. He remembered the awning, and the possibility of someone having been sitting in a deck-chair underneath it, unperceived. He was about to question her, when, without any warning, she suddenly seized his hand, pressed it to her lips, and then fled. Before he had realized what she was doing he heard the click of the lock of her cabin-door.

Constance had heard the sound of voices. She looked out just as Olga speeded past her. Then she shut her own door again.

Colonel Fenner's thoughts over his cigar that night were strangely mixed.

CHAPTER VII.

Colonel Fenner paced the deck of the steamer with knitted brows. The mission that lay before him, and its developments at Plymouth, were enough to occupy the full mind of any man.

He had gathered together the threads of a conspiracy of the utmost importance. It lay with him to thwart these carefully-matured plans. The men who were engineering this attempt to dethrone the Prince of Ruabia, and obtain the government for themselves, under the plausible pretext of substituting his cousin for the reigning monarch, had three great advantages as regards the success of their project.

In the first place they had unlimited money; in the second place they had more than usual brains; in the third place they had no scruples. A band of revolutionaries, with these credentials, can go far, and are difficult to frustrate. Their weak point consisted in the fact that more people had had to be taken into confidence than was consistent with either wisdom or safety.

As these subsidiary agents had likewise no scruples, Colonel Fenner, armed with the powers he possessed, had speedily become acquainted in Ruabia itself with the general lines of procedure. Those items which were known only to the very small coterie who were the moving spirits of the whole transaction he had been compelled to glean from other sources.

At Gibraltar he had accomplished two things. In the first place he had ascertained that certain purchases had been made—ammunition and guns; among guns were included howitzers and cannon of small calibre. These were ordnance stores, pronounced obsolete owing to the rapid march of invention in such matters. The Russian government was nominally the purchaser. Until the arrival of Colonel Fenner upon the scene no doubt had arisen in the minds of the ordnance officials at Gibraltar as to the real source from which the transactions emanated. They had been made by a Russian, who produced full credentials, which had been carefully forged for the purpose.

These stores, thus purchased, had been conveyed to England, where, doubtless, they awaited transshipment. Fenner, with his infinite knowledge of such matters, knew that the purchases made in Gibraltar could form only a small portion of the whole number required. He came to the conclusion that what had been done on a small scale on the Rock would probably have been carried out much more extensively at Devonport.

This assumption he was about to put to the test.

The second thing effected was to warn the commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean squadron, a portion of which was coaling in the harbor, that an attempt would be made to run this contraband of war to some port on the African coast, where land conveyance was easy to Finnin, the capital of Ruabia.

Fenner had possessed himself of a rough sketch of the steam yacht belonging to the revolutionaries which would probably be utilized for this

purpose. It had been supplied by a man who had been employed as a storekeeper on board the yacht, and dismissed for peculation. Fenner loathed the source whence he obtained much of his information, but could not afford to disregard it, when such momentous issues as the peace of Europe, not to mention the success of his own mission, a minor thing, depended upon his tracing every ramification of the plot.

At Plymouth, or, rather, Devonport, he fully expected to complete his investigation. Fortunately, he knew exactly where to lay his hand on the contraband of war thus obtained. Constance De Lamere's description of the caverns under Castle Court supplied him with the complement of the information he had received in Ruabia itself.

Fenner recognized that his action would have to be prompt. The affair had been in progress for a considerable time before the English foreign office scented the danger, and dispatched him to ascertain the true position of affairs. Then there had been the inevitable delay while the Colonel was gathering up the threads; now every indication pointed to immediate action. One of these indications was the presence of Count Vitali on board the steamer.

Fenner came to the conclusion that he would not be a passenger on the Carlisle except under two conditions. The first was that everything was in readiness in Ruabia itself, and there was consequently nothing more to be done on that side; in the second place, matters in England must be ripe for action, because Vitali was the one man capable of directing the final execution of the scheme.

All this was merely surmise on the part of Colonel Fenner. He had no proof that the Count was actually mixed up in the affair at all. Other names had been mentioned freely, and by several informants, notably that of Colonel Drazov, the Russian, who was the owner, or lessee, of Castle Court, also the man who had hoodwinked the authorities at Gibraltar.

Fenner's suspicions, together with his knowledge of Vitali's character, supplied the missing link in his chain of evidence.

What Fenner proposed to do on his arrival at the western port was to make a hurried inquisition with the aid of the head of the ordnance department; then to obtain powers from the admiralty, thru the foreign office, to employ a gunboat or destroyer, with a view to making a raid at Castle Court. For this high-handed proceeding he would have to get *carte blanche*; that would not be accorded by the admiralty, acting in collusion with the foreign office, without the most convincing evidence.

In addition to all these topics of thought, Fenner had the disturbing element superadded of his feeling for Constance De Lamere. Those few days on board the Carlisle had opened out to him a new interest in life. Love absolute and overwhelming had flooded his whole being. It had transfigured his future, and invaded all the ambitions and hopes which had hitherto occupied his mind; not exactly altering them, but giving them a new impetus, supplying them with a new object. Colonel Fenner had been made aware that his success in this most difficult undertaking would be rewarded with honors to which any man's desires might well turn. Hitherto, he had stood alone, waging the battle of life for himself, caring far more for the duty which lay ready at his hand than for any rewards which its successful accomplishment might entail.

Now all this was changed.

A man who cares nothing for himself, unselfish, single-minded, a servant of the state, pure and simple, passes thru an extraordinary process of change when there comes into his life a woman whom he loves with all the ardor of his nature, upon whom he proposes to confer his name, and in whose eyes he will see the reflection of the esteem in which the world holds himself. From that time honors and position, hitherto regarded as secondary, if not altogether negligible

quantities, assume a totally fresh aspect, and take on new values.

As Fenner smoke his cigar, leaning over the bulwarks of the steamer, for the first time he pictured himself bearing titles and distinctions which lay almost within his grasp, and then offering them at the shrine of the woman he loved with all the passionate devotion of a long pent-up nature.

She had not accepted him; she held him, for the present, at arms' length; yet she had given him cause for high hope, and the moonlight, with its message of calm and peace, shone into his very soul and made him confident.

It was late, or, rather, early, before he retired to his cabin. For a long time sleep refused to come to him. He did not wake until a full hour after his usual time for rousing. His manservant, having had no instructions, had not deemed it necessary to call his master.

Thruout the day that followed, Fenner and Constance De Lamere had no opportunities for familiar conversation. There was the usual stir on board the vessel which anticipates arrival. Many of the passengers intended to land at Plymouth; some would, of course, go on to London. Among the former were included Fenner himself, General and Miss De Lamere, and Count Vitali and his daughter.

Constance, perhaps intentionally, avoided allowing herself to be alone with her lover. The matter had been left the previous night exactly in accordance with her ideas. She was particularly anxious that nothing should be said on this important topic until she had had the opportunity of that quiet converse with herself which she regarded as indispensable. It was not to be obtained on board the steamer; it could not be accorded at a busy port like Plymouth; she must wait for it until she reached her home.

A girl would have made the plunge much more readily. A woman is more deliberate, but her decision is sure, and far less likely to be lightly changed.

Fenner had recognized this the previous night, even while he chafed at the delay. The Carlisle arrived off Plymouth breakwater at the precise moment the captain had indicated—4 p. m. It was Oct. 31. The sun, nearing its setting, was shining on the glass of the houses which faced the west with dazzling brilliancy, and lighting up the masts and rigging of the ships within the sound. The passengers and their luggage bound for the inner harbor were transferred to a small tug. This brought necessarily all the actors in this drama close together.

Constance and Olga Vitali stood side by side, occasionally exchanging remarks of an unimportant character about various objects as they came into view.

Olga betrayed traces of weariness. She had obviously not slept the previous night. The voyage, too, had affected her physical condition not a little. Constance De Lamere exhibited no indications of the excitement which must have subsisted beneath her outward calm.

Vitali was keenly watching the shipping in the harbor, and striving not to betray his own intense interest.

Vitali's glance told Fenner that he had expectations of recognizing something in the waterway, and the latter could give a shrewd idea what it was. He felt a sense of coming conflict; his spirits rose to the occasion. Something of the same emulation was provoked as that he had experienced when some enemy envied himself and the troops under his command, crossing the passes on the Afghan frontier, or when escorting a convoy.

Standing by the luggage of Count Vitali and his daughter was the erect, immovable figure of Mustafa. Fenner's eyes traveled from the Count's face to that of his servant, from the mind to the instrument. What Vitali lacked in physical power the giant Arab supplied; what the Arab did not possess in the matter of subtle scheming, the Count could contribute to that strange alliance.

Fenner turned from looking at them, and for a second betrayed himself. Moored within sight, on the Mount Edgcombe side, was a steam yacht with two funnels, evidently built for speed; it was flying the Russian flag. Fenner could not see the whole of the vessel, as other smaller craft intervened, and a destroyer was flinging some of its smoke across the atmosphere and blurring the seascape. The vessel was painted gray, and the funnels were likewise slate-color. The

(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.

COMPETITIVE LAND SALES

TEXAS is over \$5,000,000 richer in its school fund by the introducing of competitive bids in selling school lands, instead of merely selling at a fixed price, according to a statement just out from the land office.

This claim is based on the statement that 2,000,000 acres in El Paso county, heretofore valued at \$7,000,000, have, thru the competitive system, been sold for \$12,250,000.

The competitive system does not deserve all the credit for the increase. During the past few years school land has been growing scarce and at the same time the values of land in El Paso county, as in all west Texas, have been increasing.

Still a sale of 2,000,000 acres at more than \$6 an acre is not a bad price. Ten years ago 50 cents an acre would have been considered nearer the real value.

In the past two years the land office has disposed of 5,000,000 acres of school land and this serves as a reminder that the era of cheap land in Texas is rapidly passing. The time for investment in Texas soil is now and those who buy at the present low prices are certain to reap a handsome profit within a few years.

NIGHT RIDERS IN TEXAS

HOW quickly and how far a naughty example can soon spread is shown by the frequent reports of night riders in Texas which are carried in the day's news.

Originally the night riders were supposed to be limited to a small section of Kentucky, but their operations have been carried into several other southern states, to the credit of neither the riders nor the states which failed to check them.

The Texas adjutant general has offered to send rangers into any community where protection is desired from unidentified persons threatening damage to property. This is commendable enough in the attorney general's department as is also the offer of President Neill of the Farmers' Union to raise a reward fund for the arrest and conviction of such law-breakers.

Neither method, however, is wholly satisfactory. No Texas community should need rangers or reward to impress upon it the importance of en-

AMERICAN MEATS BEST

WHAT a rude jar it must have been to English packers and food product manufacturers to read in an official report of an examining board in Scotland that American food products are far superior, in respect to purity, to those of Great Britain.

Chemical tests found in American meats only 4 per cent of preservative, while English meats showed as high as 40 per cent. The result of the findings of the examining board ought to remove some of the foreign prejudice which exists to a greater or less extent in every country against American foodstuffs.

But a little reflection is enough to show why American products are better. All of our cattle, especially western range stuff, are raised and finished under conditions which, sanitariously, are almost ideal. There is no more healthful place than the open range and cattle raised there are wholly free from organic disease. The same is nearly the case with swine which, for the most part, are produced on American farms where their feed includes milk, meals, grass and corn.

On the other hand the roast beef of old England is produced under necessarily crowded conditions. Even the air which the cattle breathe is filled with impurities. The swine of Great

Britain are almost wholly by-product in that their feed is largely from garbage and waste.

Conditions attending slaughter and preparation for the block in America are vastly ahead of those in any foreign country. In Fort Worth packing plants, for instance, scarcely even one pair of bare hands ever touches a carcass from slaughter pen to cooling rooms. The work is done where there is a flood of pure water for washing. Bleeding is done scientifically and no carcass is marketed until it has been thoroly chilled. Added to that every beef, hog or mutton slaughtered must pass thru double governmental inspection.

Quite different conditions apply abroad where, as in Manchester, England, a few years ago, a local packing house official saw a freshly slaughtered bullock trampled under the feet of a pair of butchers in order to force the blood out of it.

The American meat packers are the most cleanly in the world because they have found it profitable. They are the most progressive and the quickest to adopt new and improved methods. It is gratifying that the result of their care has been demonstrated in a test which, if anything, might be expected to be prejudiced in favor of their competitors.

forcing upon its people the sentiment that lawlessness must not be tolerated. Rigorous, summary, even drastic treatment for the first band of night riders that may be caught would have a more wholesome effect on checking the spread of the idea than anything else.

A prompt meeting of a grand jury, indictment, trial, conviction and imprisonment will cool the ardor of any man who fancies he has a right to molest the property of others under cover of darkness.

Communities threatened by night riders should use every means to promptly solve their own problem. They will gain more respect and the night riders will be stamped out much quicker than by waiting for outside aid.

WHY AN EXPERIMENTAL FARM HERE

TEXAS live stock sanitary board will meet in Fort Worth Oct. 27 to review last year's work and plan new work for next year. It is probable, also, that the board will recommend to the legislature the establishment of experimental cattle feeding stations at Fort Worth and Amarillo. These stations have already been recommended by Dr. H. H. Harrington, head of Texas' experiment station work and now a resident of Fort Worth.

More and more agricultural educators are recognizing that the most effective form of teaching is by demonstrations that may be seen. Pamphlets and literature filled with tables about protein and carbohydrates are good, but to the average live stock raiser they mean little compared with the opportunity of going to a feeding pen and sizing up the cattle or hogs that are being used in an experiment.

Fort Worth is a suitable location for a live stock experimental station because it is the center of Texas' live stock industry. There are slaughtered here annually one-third of the cattle produced in the whole state and nearly every stockman of Texas visits Fort Worth once or more during the year.

Headquarters of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas are here and railroad facilities make it easy for visitors to come from every section.

Not only are these advantages apparent, but it is to be remembered that the packing house managements located at Fort Worth are as much interested as anybody in the production of improved live stock. With a feeding station convenient it could be depended on that both Swift and Armour would contribute liberally toward showing Texas live stock producers the kind of stuff most valuable. An experimental farm can deal only with feeding and finishing. Then the packing house steps in and with killing and dressing tests completes the proof.

Fort Worth is not going to get an experimental station without an effort. Weatherford wants the experimental farm for north Texas and it is not likely a farm would be located apart from a feeding station. Dallas is also interested and might, as a compromise, unite in an effort to have the farm and feeding station located at Arlington.

The Board of Trade and other public spirited organizations may as well begin making plans for securing a farm and feeding station site to offer when the question of location comes up. It will take work to land the prize and it is a prize worth going after.

THOSE PARIS COWS

THE FARMERS who sell cream to the Paris creamery say their cows average them \$4 a month a piece clear of all expenses for feed, care and labor.—News Item.

The foregoing statement has been going the rounds of Texas newspapers for several weeks. The attention it receives seems to indicate that it is regarded as unusual.

As a matter of fact in a dairying country it would excite a smile. In the Imperial Valley of California, a new but wonderfully successful dairying region, one dairyman kept record of his cows last year and found that each one averaged him \$16 a month

during the milking season. Ten dollars a month cows are common.

These Imperial Valley cows eat only products of the farms on which they are kept. A principle article of their diet is alfalfa, something that grows well in nearly every section of Texas.

These facts are well known to readers of dairy journals and those who have watched the progress of dairying in the United States from the time the farmers of New York were forced into it because their lands were so poor they would no longer raise crops. Incidentally those same lands are now worth from \$200 an acre up and more fertile than ever before in their history.

The actual earnings of a good dairy cow are hard to estimate. The cash returns for milk and cream form only a part of the cow's earnings. If the cow be a pure-bred, her calf may sell for half as much as the cow's original cost. The value of the skim milk to hogs and poultry is difficult to calculate. The benefit to land used for a dairy farm is hard to estimate because its fertility increases with every year.

Whenever there is a market for dairy products dairying is profitable and inasmuch as Texas could at this time treble the number of dairy cows in the state and at the same time not meet the demand, the opportunity to the would-be dairyman is a large one.

A meeting of the cotton growers of the south has been called to convene in Memphis, Tenn., in November. Sorry, brothers, but it will take until after Christmas to pick the cotton crop already in the fields in Texas and as long as there is lint to gather, we can't find the time to go away for the purpose of resolving.

Ed Crowley, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association, believes in benzine horse power and alfalfa steer power. He is the best single-handed chauffeur who can ride a honk-honk without a hackamore or tying his stirrups now extant.

The son of Fighting Bob Evans was convicted of absenting himself from his post and sentenced to fall 150 numbers. In commenting on the sentence Rear Admiral Sperry declares he ought to have gotten merely 23. A man of grit is this fellow Sperry.

Governor Campbell will begin working on his message to the legislature, during the present week. The legislature will not begin working on the message, however, until January and there is where the people have an inning of rejoicing.

The governor of Kentucky has barred bookmakers from doing business at Latonia track. If he will now proceed to raise effective bars against the night riders he will demonstrate that he not entirely denaturalized.

At last! The king of Italy has given his consent for the Duke of Abruzzi to marry Miss Katherine Elkins. Just to play horse and horse, why doesn't Theodore the First announce his decision?

The Japanese are loud in shouting their banzais of welcome to Hon. Fleet commanded by Admiral Sperry. First it was Perry, now it is Sperry and here's hoping that the next will not be scarey!

DALHART.—Corn, oats and wheat are all good this year and there is good demand for labor in this section.

Mrs. Shaw's Dew Bath Turns Out To Be Undress Affair

Testimony in Mazdaznan Sun-Worshipping Suit Includes Charge of Hypnotic Influence

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Ruth Hilton, high priestess of the sun worshippers, was trying to hypnotize her while she was testifying, declared Mrs. Elsie Stein Dittman to Judge McIntire, in the East Cambridge probate court.

Mrs. Dittman had just finished testifying in the case of the petition of Mrs. Mabelle M. Dutton of Dorchester, for the appointment of a conservator for the estate of her aunt, Mrs. Ellen M. Shaw of Lowell, a Mazdaznan sun worshipper convert.

Attorney Kittridge asked Mrs. Dittman, as she shifted her position uneasily:

"Has Mrs. Hilton been using any hypnotic influence upon you?"

"She has," faltered Mrs. Dittman. "She has kept her left eye continually on my left eye to influence my mind."

Those Dew Baths

That Mrs. Shaw took her dew baths on her lawn at break of day; that she wore a filmy white robe afield and then discarded it and rolled on the grass, was the testimony of Mrs. Dutton's husband, Wilbur S. Dutton.

Miss M. Wells, a Lowell reporter, testified that Mrs. Shaw had told her that Mrs. Leroy had been in communication with Mrs. Shaw's dead husband and that he had said that his widow was doing a good work by supporting the Mazdaznans, and he desired her to go ahead with it.

According to Miss Wells, Mrs. Leroy said that Shaw's spirit made this communication: "When I left my body I didn't like to leave my boy Maxie behind, so I jumped on him and strangled him to death."

That Dew Bath

Mr. Dutton questioned regarding Mrs. Shaw's dew bath said he saw her disrobe and roll in the dew.

"Was she entirely unclad?" he was asked.

"As far as I could see she had nothing on, but she may have had tights."

"Do you know whether or not she wore a combination suit?"

"I do not think so."

"Where were you?"

"I stood looking out of the window."

"What did you do when she finished her bath?"

"I went back to bed."

Mrs. Dittman testified that when she first knew Dr. Hanish he was setting type on a Salt Lake City paper. Later, at the Dittman home, in Salt Lake City, he had classes in health and breath culture. Later they all went to Denver, and thence to Chicago.

"Dr. Hanish," said Mrs. Dittman, "had a store in Van Buren street, where bric-a-brac and other things were sold. This bric-a-brac was supposed to come from Persia, but I bought it in the five and ten-cent stores at Chicago. I bought olive oil in bulk, which was put in smaller bottles and labelled 'Sunshine Oil,' and was sold at his store for ten times as much as it cost him."

Dr. Hanish's Classes

Mrs. Dittman, testifying regarding the classes in the cult, said that in the advanced class one person was always nude and two men and three women were stripped to the waist. People in this class, not under treatment, as well as those under the treatment, never wore corsets.

Asked whether she went about the house with as little clothing as the rest of the members, she said she did. She added that the other members of the cult went around with too little clothing on to suit her. So she affected a "little girl" style. Asked if she was affecting the same style today, she said she was. She further said that the way many of the Hanish household dressed themselves would have shocked the morals of many people. Dr. Hanish, she said, did not believe that there was a God at all.

Did Sun Worshipper Kiss This Lady?



Mrs. Marie Hilton, who, with her husband, is in trouble in Boston. They are teachers in the Sun Temple of the Mazdaznans. Miss Alice M. Wells testified in court that she had seen Dr. Hanish kiss Mrs. Hilton.

Some Sayings of Mrs. Solomon

BY HELEN ROWLAND.

Hearken, my daughter, and be wise. Work that thou be not worked! For the ways of a man are cunning and his heart is full of cozy corners.

Verily, I say unto you, it is easier to draw forth a secret from the Sphinx than to draw from thy husband's chum the secret of thy spouse, where he hath been the night before and whether or not he goeth to luncheon with his stenographer.

Behold a man will lie even unto the woman whom he loveth in order to protect her husband whom he hateth from her wrath.

Yes, as the glue in the glue-pot do men cling one to another, but women are as a hat held together with pins—independable.

For no man knoweth what another may knoweth about HIM; therefore, keep they all silence in a bond of mutual blackmail.

Oh, daughter, what is this secret thing they know of one another that each man who caresseth thee should say unto thee, "Let none other but ME do this thing. Trust none other of my sex, for lo! I know 'em!"

Yet if a man inviteth thee to his bachelor flat, say not 'Nay' lest he think thee a prude; say rather, "Yea, I will come gladly; for I adore bachelor flats. WHEN shall I tell my mother to bring me?" And watch his face.

Tempt not any man, I beseech thee, for a man preferreth to seek his own temptation. Neither think to keep thy husband out of temptation, for he hath had long practice in hunting for it. If it come not out boldly and face him

then will he chase it around the corner. Even unto the stage door of the variety theater will he chase it.

Verily, verily, it is easier to find a needle within a haystack or an eligible male thing at a summer hotel than a man who will offer up a cross seat in an elevated train. A side seat may he offer thee if thou standest upon his toes and glareth at him; but if he offereth thee a cross seat—then go to thy mirror for the answer, for thou hast made a "hit!" Selah!

The Captain of Industry had been dragged to a performance of Wagnerian opera. "Ah," he sighed, "this reminds me of my early youth." "Your early youth?" queried his social mentor, rather surprised. "Yes," replied the Captain of Industry, "when I was a boy I used to work in a boiler factory."—Philadelphia Record.

Nell—"Harold Hangover and Percy Highflyer are fast friends, aren't they?" Belle—"Yes, they are going at a pretty rapid pace."

The man who hesitates is lost—so far as the leap year girl is concerned.

Nine out of ten persons who say they are "pleased to meet you" when introduced are liars.

When a woman's husband is unusually kind to her she always thinks he has been up to some mischief.

The man with the corrugated forehead is now figuring on the probable cost of his wife's new fall outfit.

When a bachelor minister comes to a small town every married woman therein begins to sit up and take notice.

If you hear a man say that he doesn't know what to do with his money, it's doughnuts to fudge he isn't married.

HEDLY.—Cotton in this section is only medium and at best will run a third of a bale to the acre. Corn is good; oats and wheat, none. Early hail storms did considerable damage to the crop yield.



DAINTY NEGLIGEE GARMENTS.
Paris Patterns—Corset Cover No. 2377
Petticoat No. 2383
All Seams Allowed.

Developed in jaconet, nainsook, Persian lawn, batiste or cambric these are charming little garments to wear under the thin summer frocks. The corset cover (2377) is developed in wide English embroidery flouncing, the arm holes being trimmed with narrow embroidery edging to match and the fullness around the neck regulated by ribbon, run thru the embroidery or worked buttonholes. The petticoat (2383) is made with or without a center front seam, according to taste; the ruffle made of wide embroidery flouncing and the handkerchief flounces trimmed with insertions and medallions of embroidery to match.

For 36 bust the corset cover requires 2 yards of flouncing 14 inches wide, with 1/2 yard of material 36 inches wide for pedum; 1 1/2 yards of

edging and 2 yards of ribbon to match. The pattern is in 8 sizes—32 to 45 inches, bust measure. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

For 26 waist the petticoat without center front seam, for gores and ruffle only, requires 5 1/2 yards of material 20 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 2 3/4 yards 36 or 42 inches wide; the skirt with center front seam for gores and ruffle only, needs 6 1/4 yards 20 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 3 3/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 3 1/4 yards 42 inches wide; the handkerchief flounces need 4 1/2 yards 20 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 2 1/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 1/4 yards 42 inches wide; 18 yards of insertion, 4 1/2 yards of edging 7 1/2 inches wide, and 40 medallions. Width of lower edge about 4 1/4 yards. The pattern is in 6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches, waist measure. Price of pattern, 10 cents. Address Pattern Department, The Fort Worth Telegram

The Secret of Castle Court :

(Continued from Page 7.)

Colonel had not the faintest doubt that this was the steamer of which he had obtained a drawing from the discharged storekeeper.

He would have liked to have taken the drawing out of his pocket and verified his conclusion, but too many eyes were upon him. He felt Vital's glance on his face, and knew that he had expressed, by a start, his own recognition of the yacht, at which they were both looking.

Fenner regretted his momentary lack of self-control. The game he was playing was one which did not admit of giving a single point to the opposite side. His action would not be affected by finding the yacht in the Sound; in any case he meant to strike, and strike quickly.

Ten minutes later they were in the confusion of landing. The Count put Olga into a cab and drove away, hurrying his daughter when she would have lingered to say good-bye. Mustafa mounted on the box-seat. Without intention, Fenner noticed that the driver of the cab did not look like an Englishman, and also that he received no directions from the Count before starting. The matter would have interested Fenner, and perhaps caused him some food for thought, had it not been that simultaneously he was taking leave of the General and Constance De Lamere. "I shall see you in the morning," she whispered, and pressed his hand; "til then, adieu." Some new thought seemed to have entered her mind at this moment, for she added: "You will take care of yourself, won't you?" and, dropping her voice, she went on—"for all our sakes—for my sake."

"I promise," he answered, and instinctively laid his hand on his hip-pocket, specially constructed to contain the small revolver he always carried.

There are some promises which even the strongest and most capable men find impossible of fulfillment.

CHAPTER VIII.

When the general and his daughter had driven away, Colonel Fenner brought his will power to bear, and resolutely put the latter out of his thoughts. What he had to do required the exercise of all his capacity; and time pressed. The count had landed; and he was the last man on earth to let the grass grow under his feet when action with his own benefit as the result engrossed his energies.

The colonel left his servant, Bristoe, to take his traps to the hotel; he himself started at once in a hansom for Devonport. Arrived there, he snatched a hasty cup of tea at a small restaurant, much frequented by officers. It would help to clear his brain, and he knew that it might be some hours before he was able to take a meal. He was recognized by more than one of the guests scattered about at small tables, but no one knew him well enough to accost him personally. Some men are heroes to the public, but by no means classed in the same way among the men of their own profession. Others, again, have a great reputation in the inner circle who are hardly known to the world outside at all. Fenner, as it happened, was appreciated by both.

Leaving the restaurant he made his way to the office of Colonel Jones, the head of the army ordnance department. The same story he had already heard at Gibraltar repeated itself here. Colonel Jones showed an intelligent interest in unraveling those ends of the plot which lay under his own hands. Fenner only told him sufficient to make the matter clear, without disclosing all that he knew about the ramifications of the whole conspiracy. His obvious duty was to report it to Lord Dunsalion, the foreign secretary, by whom he had been sent out, and to no one else.

From the office of Colonel Jones he went on to the residence of Admiral Sawdye, admiral-superintendent of the dock yard. The latter was out, paying an official visit, but was expected back immediately. Fenner waited with what patience he could muster, pacing the library into which he had been shewn. Every minute of delay galled him.

Half an hour passed before Admiral Sawdye bustled in. He was a stout man, with hair brushed back from an expansive forehead, capable, alert. He, too, threw himself heartily into the business about which his visitor had come. The telephone was speedily at work. The heads of departments were rung up in turn, and an investigation set on foot which promised to lead to even more startling results than anyone could have anticipated. There had been a leakage, hitherto unsuspected, in the explosive which formed the last

was classed as "X.15" in the list of naval impediments.

By some process, which would have to be discovered, and no doubt with the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, certain quantities of "X.15" had passed into alien hands.

The admiral-superintendent and other heads of departments were more concerned about this particular discovery, which was brought about quite incidentally owing to Fenner's inquiries, than they were with regard to the conspiracy of which it formed a part. Their own reputation for sagacity was at stake, and a certain inquiry would have to be instituted. There is nothing which the services regard so sacrosanct as a secret, and there is nothing they are so little capable of preserving inviolate. They dangle it on their knees, and hug it in their arms as a precious bauble, long after every detail with regard to it is known, discussed, and discounted by every other state of the world. It is still spelt with a capital S even after its very existence has ceased.

Fenner got away as soon as possible when he found that all the information he required was in his possession. He left the official world to sit up half the night considering the matter from their own point of view, before reporting it in the morning to Whitehall.

Fenner's first business was to wire to the foreign office. Unless some very special business was on hand, necessitating late hours, the permanent clerks would have left long before this, but the wire would be received by one of the messengers and taken to the residence of the minister without delay. The telegram was in cipher, and interpreted read as follows:

"Full discovery made—whole plot in my hands—instant action necessary—send authority to requisition gunboat to Mount Royal hotel—full report in writing."

"Signed, FENNER,
Lieutenant Colonel."

Issuing from the postoffice, the colonel walked a few yards until he came to a cross road, when the jingle of the harness and light from a hansom attracted his notice. He whistled and the man drove up. After giving the necessary direction, Fenner sprang into the vehicle. Just as he did so, a sailor with a swarthy complexion, whom he had not noticed before, lurched against the wheel, and then stumbled backward. Fenner remembered the incident later, altho at the time it made no impression upon his brain, which was absorbed by the matter in hand, considering the telegram he had just worded, and the report he was about to make.

As soon as the sailor was clear of the wheel, rolling up against the side of the postoffice, the cabman flicked him genially with his whip, and drove away. The sailor recovered his sobriety immediately, and calling another cab which had been waiting a few paces away down a side street, followed the hansom in the same direction.

Fenner arrived at the Mount Royal without further incident. The table d'hote was just over. He ordered some cold meat and a flagon of cider. The meal lasted only a few minutes, altho by this time he was ravenously hungry. Bristoe had secured him a private room on the first floor. Lighting a cigar Fenner sat down, and spent the next two hours in relating all that he had discovered for the benefit of the foreign secretary. Taking an official envelope out of a small black bag, which went with him everywhere, and had a lock defying any ordinary method of opening, he placed his communication inside, and left the room. A letter box was, of course, provided in the vestibule of the hotel, with the hours of dispatch painted upon it. Fenner passed it by, however—he preferred to post outside. He longed for the night air upon his temples after the arduous thinking of the last few hours and the labor of composition, the latter not at all congenial. Opposite the vestibule of the Mount Royal, and opening out into it, was a lounge annex, generally fairly well filled throughout the day, not merely by visitors of the hotel, but by others who came in either to call upon them or to discuss business affairs. A couple of waiters were always hovering about, ready to attend to the wishes of their various clients. Even as midnight approached the room had hardly thinned at all. The theaters had just closed, several men had returned in evening dress and were standing and talking rather loudly in the center of the lounge.

Colonel Fenner, in a preoccupied manner, shot a glance into the room as he passed thru the vestibule. He saw the gleam of a fire on the opposite side; in the center was the group already referred to; near to the door, and sitting in an easy chair placed so as to command a view of all those who passed in and out of the hotel, was a man smoking a cigar. An even-

ing paper lay on his lap, but he was not reading. Beyond the fact that he wore glasses, and had a moustache and short beard, cut in Paris fashion, Colonel Fenner's attention was not specially aroused. In fact, the whole grouping of the lounge was only taken in incidentally, as a naturally observant man would do, when preoccupied about much more important matters. The colonel was not, of course, aware that the stranger dropped his paper on the ground directly he had passed thru, and strolled out of the Mount Royal after him. The hall porter had, in fact not quite closed the heavy outer door of the hotel before he had to swing it back again a second time.

The Mount Royal is, comparatively, a small hotel, lying between the more business parts of the town and the residential and other buildings, hotels and clubs, which flank the Hoe on the landward side. It has a great reputation for comfort and management, is never slack when other and more pretentious caravansaries are standing nearly empty. Opening its hospitable doors to others besides those staying in the hotel, less notice is taken of men coming and going by the officials than would otherwise be the case.

A new thought struck Fenner after he left the Mount Royal; he would first post the very momentous packet he held in his hand, and would then go out on to the Hoe, and try to ascertain whether the steam yacht he had noticed earlier in the afternoon was still moored under the lee of Mount Edgcombe.

To get to the Hoe he had to pass thru two or three minor thoroughfares, the last winding upward to the famous promenade itself. On his way he looked out for a pillar box, and finding one in rather an obscure corner, conveniently placed because two other streets converged on it, he posted his packet. Registration was impossible at such an hour.

As he stooped over the letter box to find the slit in the comparatively dim light he fancied he heard steps behind him, and turned round quickly. He came to the conclusion that his imagination was playing him false, as not a solitary individual was in sight. Once or twice, as he walked up toward the Hoe, a sound like the patter of a child's feet on the pavement came to his ears. He laughed to himself at the idea that he was getting nervous, a thing hitherto unprecedented in his life. Fenner was still in his morning dress, not having had time to make any change; as a rule he was rather punctilious about such matter when in a civilized land.

He reached the Hoe without incident of any kind, passing one policeman on his way and two or three home-returning pedestrians. He crossed the promenade, opposite the Royal South-western Yacht Club, and stood for some minutes looking out over the sound. To an Englishman, there are few places which suggest a greater national significance than the Hoe at Plymouth. The splendid monument in the center, which commemorates the defeat of the Armada, awakes associations of the glorious past of the nation. Imagination can hardly help picturing the notable persons who have come to Plymouth by sea from the ends of the earth, taking their place in the annals of the empire. By day the scene is busy enough, the continual passage to and fro of war vessels entering or leaving the Hamoaze, from stately battleships to murderous-looking destroyers, contrasted with craft of all kinds representing the commercial side of the nation's life; but it has to be viewed at night to impress the beholder with a sense of its full significance, the latest lines of red, green and white lights from mastheads and other parts of the shipping, stretching away for miles on either hand. The forces of the world are gathered there in epitome; the dogs are in leash, ready to be let go on the morrow to speed on their way—the mastiffs, greyhounds and terriers of the deep.

Colonel Fenner stood on this point of vantage for a full quarter of an hour without moving. He was unable to satisfy himself about the point he had nominally come to ascertain. The lights were too confusing and numerous for him to be sure if any of them indicated the particular vessel in which he was interested; he had to give it up. After all, in a few hours he would know for a certainty whether the steamer had left the harbor or no.

His thoughts were busy in various directions. He was piecing things out mentally. One thing, which occurred to him for the first time, was the extraordinary cleverness with which the scheme had been planned on the part of this group of conspirators. It indicated the cosmopolitan distribution of the units out of which the central body was composed. Here, for instance, Russia had been utilized to cover the purchase of these discarded government

word in naval gunnery. The matter had been carefully covered up; but little doubt remained that someone had managed to purchase material which ought never to have been parted with, even its method of construction being regarded as a profound secret. This material, a superior kind of cordite, stores, naval and military. At no other time, for as long as Fenner could remember, would such a thing have been practicable or even thinkable. These men had taken advantages of the extraordinary change which had recently come into our relationship with the Colossus of the North. For a generation, at any rate, in all probability, the Russian bogie had been laid, as regards the imagination and apprehensions of England. Her power broken by Japan, and her prestige destroyed, Russia had sought the friendship of her ancient rival and sometime enemy. Ships were being built in English yards to take the place of those which had been destroyed in the war. The entente cordiale, beginning with France, had just been extended to the kingdom of the czar, and had even taken the form of friendly alliance. This was the moment which was seized by these crafty plotters to hoodwink the naval and military authorities at the great store depots. It was a brilliant idea, successful by its very opportuneness, and executed with consummate daring and skill.

From these thoughts the colonel's mind diverged to the conversation and events of the previous night. The moonlight overhead, with the water stretching out below, recalled the scene on board the liner. The nights were similar in many respects, only on this latter one the moon was more frequently obscured by clouds; the air was crisp without being actually cold. Fenner pictured Constance De Lamere standing by his side. He felt once again the warm clasp of her hand, as she answered his fervent appeal to give him what he desired so much—the promise which was to bind their lives together. The accents of her voice, the depths of her beautiful eyes, the tenderness, yet dignity, of her bearing came back to him with full force. He raised his hat, and thanked God for the Providence which had brought them together, bringing into his life a new interest, showing him how empty it had been before, giving the earnest and the promise of a future containing more than his imagination had ever pictured.

Fenner was in no hurry to retrace his steps. When he did so the particular mission on which he was engaged had ceased to occupy that prominent place in his thoughts which it had when he first ascended the Hoe. He was walking now in a dream of his own imaginings. His preoccupation rendered him less observant, less alert. Mechanically, he took a last look over the sound, his eye resting for a moment on the distant lights of the Eddystone, and lingering to watch the passing of some belated steamer toward the breakwater.

Then, with rapid steps, he recrossed the broad promenade, returning by the same route he had followed before, in the opposite direction, to reach his hotel.

There are few qualities more indispensable when in an enemy's country, than alertness, and, as a rule, few men understood this better and lived up to it more, than Frank Fenner. Once or twice, even during the last weeks he had spent in Ruabia, it had saved him from attack. His servant, Bristoe, was an excellent ally in this respect, having previously been a corporal in the regiment in which Fenner was adjutant. There is something in the very soil and atmosphere of England which suggests security. The police on point duty are emblems of the national order, and seem altogether incongruous to the very notion of hidden conspirators. Perhaps, insensibly, this feeling had permeated the colonel system since he landed, altho several circumstances during that evening ought to have acted as a warning. Then, again, the moonlight and the sea had proved dangerous mnemonics, carrying his ideas along a channel far removed from the stormy seas of political life.

Fenner descended one street and entered another. He passed thru a zone of light, and came to the comparative obscurity in the center, equi-distant from two lamp posts. On his right hand was a chapel with a portico supported by four pillars, abutting on the street. What happened was not clear to him then or afterward. The portico afforded a hiding place which had been carefully noted beforehand.

He felt a violent blow on the back of his head, and was simultaneously tripped up, falling heavily on his face, his sense reeled, and he was only vaguely conscious of experiences which seemed to be passing in a dream—the jolting of a carriage, the splash of oars, later, after he had been carried; then silence and nothingness.

(To be continued next week.)

Poultry is Profitable

The average farmer leaves the work and management of the poultry to his wife, thinking his time entirely too valuable to fool away in this manner, but many of them find time enough to spend at least one day out of each week in town discussing politics or other matters. If he would put in this and other spare time at work in the poultry yard he would be a great deal better off.

The poultry business has grown in the last few years to enormous proportions and the farmers' wives should be given the credit. It is generally supposed that the poultry on the farm is too small a matter for the man to bother with, but let us look at a few figures and see as to whether this is an insignificant business or not. Statistics show that during the year 1907 the people of Missouri marketed poultry to the amount of \$44,866,447. This is equal to about two-fifths of the

amount received from all classes of live stock. It seems almost impossible, but nevertheless true, that the people of Missouri received \$427,703 more during 1907 from the marketing of poultry than cattle, \$6,077,817 more than their hogs brought, \$26,868,247 more than all the horses and mules sent to market, and more than ten times the amount received for sheep.

Other comparisons could be made, but this is sufficient to show that the poultry business of Missouri is the largest of all and in some of the other states, especially in the east, more favorable comparisons could be made. While the gross amount of money received from the sale of poultry is enormous, the cost and expense of production is not any greater proportionately than any kind of stock. The cost of keeping a hen one year is about \$1. She will lay on an average of 175 eggs, and, if properly cared for, more, which are worth at least one cent each,

or a total of \$1.75, which not only pays for her keep but also 150 per cent on her value. Where chickens are raised for the early market the profit is still greater.

The care of poultry is neither hard nor unpleasant and the only reason twice the amount is not raised and marketed is because people do not fully realize the opportunity to make money this way. There is always a strong demand for good poultry and fresh eggs, and as the cities become larger this demand will become greater, and the farmers are the only ones that can fill it.

In the east there are many who do nothing but raise poultry for market and they are growing rich as a rule. It must be remembered that poultry must be given proper attention and the careless procrastinator will never succeed.

Farmers, think this matter over carefully and give your good wife, who

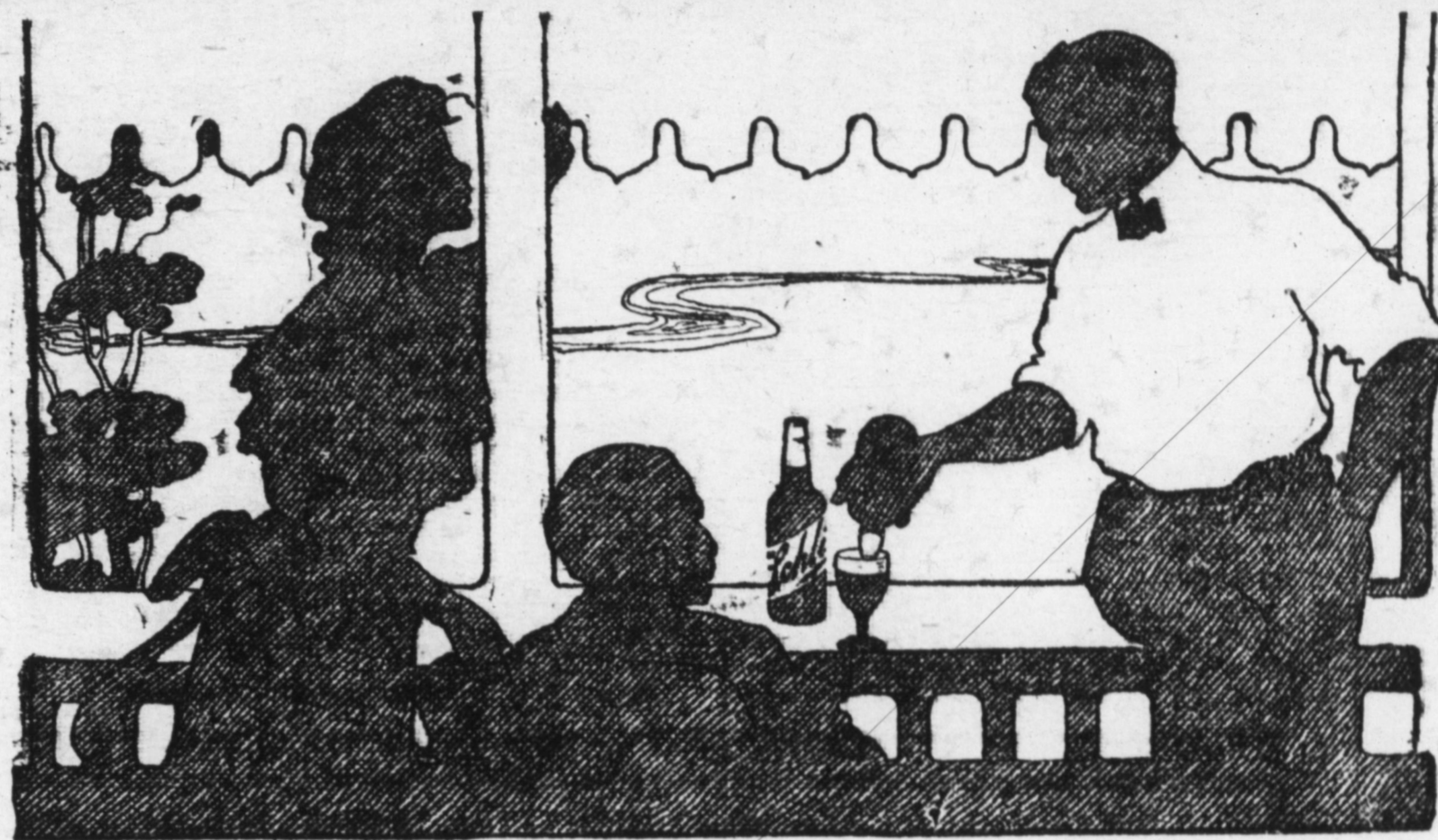
is already doing so much, a little assistance and notice the results. It would be a good idea to fit up a poultry yard for your boy, permitting him to have the profits. He will soon learn the business and by the time he is old enough to vote will have a nice bank account. Remember that there is more kinds of poultry than chickens. Ducks, geese and turkeys are all profitable to raise.

Port Receipts

	Today.	Last yr.
Galveston	22,538	9,141
New Orleans	8,729	10,369
Mobile	2,573	2,870
Savannah	17,062	13,888
Charleston	2,929	3,571
Wilmington	3,435	10,156
Norfolk	4,374	5,444
Total	62,000	58,826

Interior Receipts.

	Today.	Last yr.
Houston	12,150	7,964



THE ALCOHOL in beer is a trifle—only 3½ per cent. The effective ingredients are barley and hops—a food and a tonic. Pure beer is both good and good for you.

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.

Phone 13
The Casey-Swasey Co.
9th and Jones Sts., Fort Worth

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous



KEEN KUTTER Quality

This means tools that are lasting, finely tempered, carefully adjusted, accurately balanced and ready for fine work or rough work.

The Keen Kutter trademark on any tool is a guarantee that it will be satisfactory or money refunded.

The name Keen Kutter covers a full line of Tools as well as Scissors, Shears, Pocket-knives, Razors and Table Cutlery. If not at your dealer's, write us.

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY (INC.), ST. LOUIS AND NEW YORK, U. S. A.

DAIRYING

We know practically nothing about the value of the different cows in our herds, says a writer in the Guide, unless we weigh the milk of each cow separately and keep a record of the same. Because a cow gives a large quantity of milk when she is fresh is no sign that she will give a large amount of milk for the whole year. It does not pay to guess at results. We must weigh the milk and keep a record of it if we know anything about it. Most farmers think it is too much trouble to weigh the milk of each cow, but if they would once start the operation, they would find that it is not as much of a job as they anticipated. If their cows are milked by hired men my experience is that they will get enough better results from weighing the milk to pay for the whole operation. A hired man will take more interest in the job if he weighs the milk of each cow so that he can see just what results are accomplished. He gets interested in having the cow keep up her flow of milk. The farmer himself will take more interest in his cows if he will begin to weigh the milk and keep a record.

To do the work readily, one needs a pair of spring balances with a dial face having two hands on the dial, one of which is a movable hand. The movable hand is set so that it just takes out the weight of the pail and by having the pails all of the same size, there is no subtracting to do. When the cow is milked the pail is hung on the balances. The reading on the dial shows the weight of the milk without any subtracting. By having a weight sheet close at hand this can be recorded in a moment's time and, if continued day after day, will furnish a valuable record. For practical purposes, however, that is, to get sufficient data to weed out the poor cows from a herd, it is not absolutely necessary to weigh each milking. One can weigh one day in a week and get very close results. After a man has gone over the ground for twelve months with a cow in this manner, he is in good shape to form a judgment as to whether he wants to keep her or not.

Benefits of the Separator

Many authentic instances are on record where the farmer has sold from one-fourth to one-third more butter fat from the same herd after buying a separator, says a bulletin from Washington; not that he did not get pay for all butter fat that he delivered to the creamery when he hauled milk, but because he did not deliver all the butter fat to the creamery. The skim milk was coming back from the creamery in condition unfit for the calves. New milk was fed them instead. This happened often, with the result that the calf was eating butter fat worth from 15 to 20 cents per pound when an equal amount of corn chop worth about two cents per pound would have served almost as well.

When the far separator was bought, the calves were weaned earlier from whole milk; in fact, many of them got no whole milk at all. The butter fat was sold. Then, again, many who hauled their own milk had to quit for a while in the busy season. They could not spare a team to take the milk in. When they bought a separator, the children, with the old family horse and cart, delivered the cream as regularly in these busy seasons as in any other.

Under the old system occasionally a can of milk would sour and be returned and Sunday's milk could hardly ever be kept over. With the separator

this never occurred. Thus many farmers were very much surprised to find their monthly checks from one-fourth to one-third larger than they had been before. There is also less expense, on the whole, attached to the cream system; therefore the farmer secures larger net returns for his butter fat.

"One never appreciates Texas until he goes outside the state," declares Richard Walsh, manager of the Adair ranch in the Palo Duro canyon country, in the Panhandle. "I spent three

months this last summer in England, doing nothing save eating and sleeping and talking to pretty girls. The first month I was there I noticed that time was going by swiftly and I would think every now and then that my vacation would pass all too quickly. The second month sort of stood still with me, and all during the third month I was regretting that I had not engaged passage home on a boat leaving earlier than the one I was booked on. I would wake up of mornings wondering how things were jogging in Texas, and I got to longing for a breath of pure Panhandle air. I am glad to get back.

"Oh, yes, we are selling some land out of the Adair pasture. During the last month we disposed of about 15,000 acres, mostly to farmers buying in section lots. Of this number about 6,000 acres went to stock farmers, the remainder being sold to actual settlers. The average price we got was about \$10 an acre, the farming lands bringing slightly more than that amount, with the grazing lands slightly less.

"At the rate of 15,000 acres a month it will take us nearly four years to sell out our entire tract, so I guess we will still be in the ranching business for a few months. Conditions, generally speaking, could hardly be better in the Panhandle section than is now the case."

Range Notes

Sol Mayer was in Sonora Thursday. Mr. Mayer reports range conditions excellent. He is putting in 100 acres in oats. He has bought mules, plows and implements and is going to farming on a large scale. The products of his farm will be used on the ranch.

Cart Mayfield, the Juno country stockman, was in Sonora several days this week on business. He says he has been very fortunate in getting good rains this season.

Hiram Sharp was up from the ranch



Receipt That
CURES
Weak Men
FREE.

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE.

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

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

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

MR. A. E. ROBINSON,

3818 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich.

Friday for supplies. He reports everything in good shape down his way.

G. W. Logan, who is looking after the Tillman Bear Creek ranch near the Menard county line, was in Sonora Tuesday on business, and made the News a pleasant visit.

E. F. Tillman, live stock agent for the Frisco, with headquarters in Fort Worth, was in Sonora Saturday on business and visiting his daughters, Mesdames J. S. Allison and J. B. Blakeney. Mr. Tillman left on Sunday for San Antonio by way of Juno. —Sonora News.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The changes in the visible grain supply is compared with last year as follows:

Wheat increased 4,843,000 bushels.
Corn decreased 952,000 bushels.
Oats increased 482,000 bushels.

55 YEARS' STEADY GROWTH PROVES ITS VALUE

The very fact that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been able to satisfy the public demand for a reliable home remedy for 55 years stamps it at once a very superior medicine. During those years it has established such a record that today it is generally acknowledged to be the leader of its class. You'll make no mistake in keeping a bottle of the famous

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

always in the house for some member of the family is apt to be taken with a sudden spell of stomach or bowel trouble. It not only gives prompt relief but prevents Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Biliousness, Insomnia, Colds, Grippe and Malaria, Fever and Ague. Here is voluntary, convincing proof:

Bangor, Wis.
Mr. John Eleson writes "I could not get along without your Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in my house. I find it excellent."

Bear Lake, Mich.
Mr. Griswold writes "Your never failing remedy for stomach trouble and general debility is always kept in my home."

Tillage of Corn

PROF. T. B. HEADLEY, San Antonio. A discussion of the tillage of corn, including a discussion of the plowing, manuring, planting and cultivation of the growing crop.

In good plowing a layer of soil, uniform in depth, is removed and laid down again bottom upward. Plowing is one of the most effective means for conserving the soil moisture that is stored below the furrow slice; it puts the soil into a condition favorable to the absorption of heavy rains as they fall; it kills the weeds and makes the planting of seeds at a uniform depth possible. When plowing is well done the earth is all removed at the same depth and the soil inverted in a loose and open condition. The evaporation is almost completely stopped, but if the plow takes too wide a furrow, or if an improperly adjusted disk plow is used, alternate ridges and trenches are left. These ridges, because they are not covered with a sufficient depth of loose soil, are favorable to the rapid evaporation of moisture from below, and result also in an uneven depth of the seed bed.

Deep plowing in the heavier soils gives greater room for root growing and development, and increases the capacity of the soil for absorbing and retaining moisture. The black, waxy lands of this state are not easily penetrated by the rains and a large part of the rainfall is lost thru surface washing. One way to check this loss is to make the land more open and porous by deep plowing, or by plowing and subsoiling.

The first effect of the plowing upon the moisture content of the soil is to dry it out to the depth to which the soil has been disturbed. It is for this reason that when plowing immediately precedes planting, that a poor germination of seed so often results. It is dangerous to plow the land deep when the plowing is to be immediately followed by planting unless special pains are taken to pack the under surface of the soil so as to re-establish capillarity between it and the subsoil. This is why the sub-soil packer used in the "Campbell system" has become famous. But when the land is to be fall plowed and is not to be planted until spring I do not believe the use of the sub-soil packer would be a benefit for the re-establishment of soil capillarity is not essential until planting time arrives. The rains and harrowings thru the winter are usually sufficient to accomplish this result.

It is usual for fall plowed land to contain a greater amount of moisture at planting time than spring plowed land because it has had an opportunity to absorb the winter rains and does not lose its moisture so rapidly in the spring thru evaporation. King, the noted soil physicist of Wisconsin, has found a difference of 2.3 per cent more water in the fall plowed than in the spring plowed land, other conditions being the same. There are seasons when there are only light winter rains, when the fall plowing does not show an advantage over the spring plowing.

Coarse barnyard manure added to the soil increases the fertility, adds humus and improves the mechanical condition. Many farmers add manure, thinking only of the increased fertility, but it has other uses. It is well known that an addition of humus increases the water absorbing and water holding capacity of the soil and acts as a mulch from the soil beneath. It will be hard for many farmers to reconcile these statements with their own experience. They have read these things in the agricultural papers and in the agricultural bulletins, and wanting to do the right thing, have manured their land heavily, only to find that many of their seed do not germinate from lack of moisture, and the few plants that do come up die out from drouth. Why do not their experiences in this agree with the theories advanced by the agricultural scientists who teach that the addition of manure increases the water content of the soil. The explanation for this discrepancy is not hard to understand. You add manure to the soil and you increase its water holding and water absorbing capacity and you create a mulch that helps to hold water in the subsoil beneath, but the upper six inches of the soil you make very light and open and porous so that you lose its moisture thru evaporation. It has become a part of the mulch that is keeping the moisture in below. Now if a heavy rain does not fall this upper six inches of soil is left dryer than before. Soil in this condition needs a rain and a packing down before planting in order that capillarity may again be established between it and the subsoil. Early manuring is about as essential as early plowing and for the same reason.

In this state, where there are many

not freeze, a great amount of moisture may be lost between fall and spring thru evaporation unless effective means are taken to check it. The usual method to check evaporation is to till the surface with a harrow or cultivator after each rain. Surface tillage is a stop for the rain. You plow and cultivate the soil, making it loose and open so that the rain easily enters, and when the rain does come you harrow the surface, covering it with a blanket of dust, so that the water cannot get away again.

Winter harrowing after rains may seem to be a very expensive operation, but in the semi-arid regions it makes the difference between success and failure. It is the way to store up moisture for the coming crops.

In planting corn there are two methods in general use: (1) drilling in rows so that it can be cultivated in one direction, and (2) check-rowing so that it can be cultivated at right angles in two directions. Where the ground is clean and where there is not likely to be a lack of rainfall the first method, drilling, may be used to advantage. But where the ground is weedy or where there is likely to be a lack of rainfall, better results can be obtained by check-rowing. Hand hoeing is an expensive operation and cannot compete economically with horse labor.

Check-rowing has the advantage over drilling of conserving more of the soil moisture. In drilled corn the land between the hills in the rows is never cultivated with the result that evaporation over this surface is not retarded. More moisture can be conserved by cultivation in the check-rowed than in the drilled corn. The disadvantage of check-rowing is that special machinery and more labor is required for planting. Whether or not this advantage is more than compensated by the benefits will have to be determined by experiment under the various climatic conditions that exist in the different sections of the state. I feel sure that check-rowing will prove to be the better method wherever there is not an abundance of rainfall.

As soon as the corn is planted it should be given a harrowing to firm the soil over the seeds and to kill any small weeds that may have germinated. The harrow is the most economical kind of cultivator for killing weeds at the time of planting and while the corn is young. When a good stand is secured the harrow can be used on the corn until it is from four to six inches high. It has the advantage of the cultivator in that it stirs every inch of the soil, making a perfect mulch. I believe in early and frequent cultivation of the young corn. The kind of a cultivator to use is one that will stir the soil most nearly to a uniform depth, not leaving it in alternate ridges and trenches. Large shovels on a cultivator are undesirable in two ways: They prune the roots of the corn and they leave unstirred ridges from which there is rapid evaporation of moisture. King has found that this ridging of the land may increase the evaporation more than 5 per cent.

It is now almost the universal practice among the best farmers to cultivate shallow, but there is a possibility that the cultivation may be too shallow for the best results. Aside from the killing of weeds we cultivate to conserve moisture.

In a field after a rain, if there is no cultivation, the evaporation is very rapid.

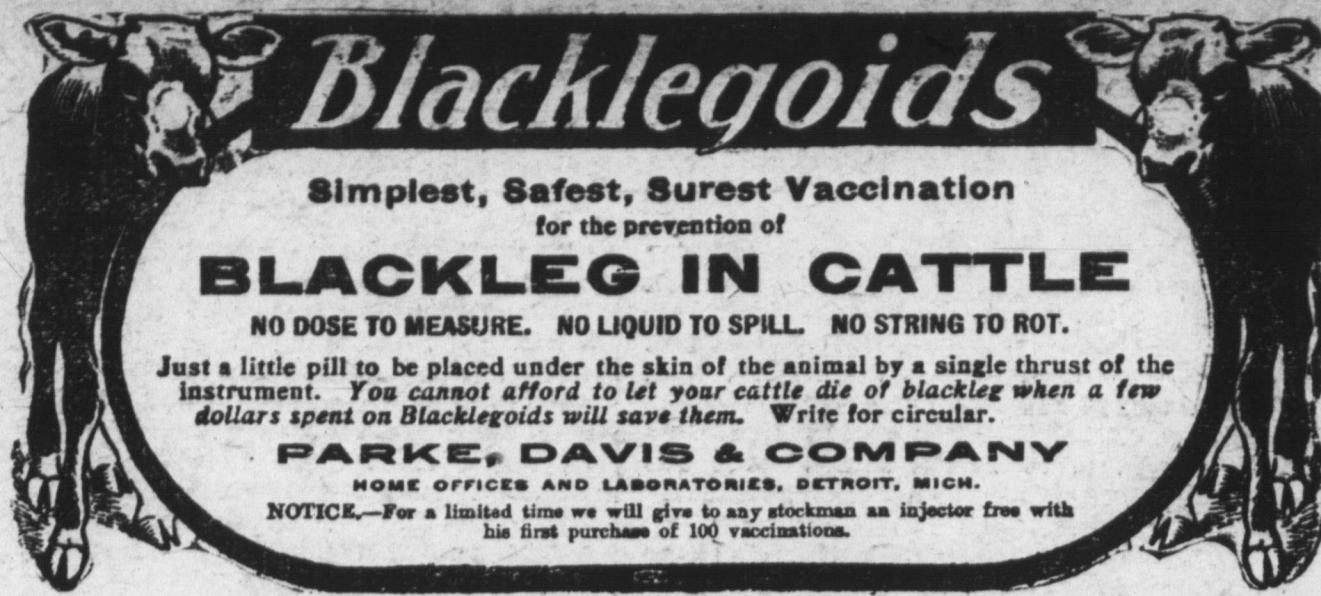
The Mexican Mule

"Everybody knows that all mules are brainy, but the mules of old Mexico have something on other mules for a sort of prescience of their own," said a man who has spent many years in the neighboring republic. "A Mexican mule will do just so much work and not a bit more."

"The riding mule, for instance, is fully aware of the distance, down to a rod, he is supposed and required to traverse in the progress of one traveling day, and all the sharp sticks or goads or dynamite on earth won't get him to do a bit more than what he knows to be the correct distance. The Mexicans have a peculiar saying in connection with this characteristic of the Mexican mule. You ask a Mexican, for instance, how far it is by muleback to such and such a point.

"Two days' journey if you are not rushed, but three days if you are in a hurry," the Mexican will reply. "His meaning is that if you don't ask any more of your mule than you should ask of him the mule will be able to make the trip in two days. But if you attempt to drive the brute he'll soldier on you, and in consequence the journey will take you three days.

"Now for the prescience of which I spoke. I don't know what else to call it. The latest instance I saw of it was when I was riding thru the state of Sonora a month or so ago on an old gray mule that knew every turn and twist of the road I was taking so thoroly that I let the bride reins hang



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

\$100.00 Cash for 3 Ears of Corn

will be given by

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209 West Weatherford Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Open to every farmer of Texas and Oklahoma, who will produce the best three ears of corn raised this year, to be sent to us either by mail or express prepaid or delivered in person.

- First Prize—\$50 cash.
- Second Prize—\$30 cash.
- Third Prize—\$20 cash.

Will have a corn expert of national reputation to judge, who will also give a free lecture on diversification.

If you wish to enter into contest send corn in at once. Void after Nov. 15, 1908. Date of lecture and prizes awarded on corn will be published in leading newspapers.

The American Seed Co.

209 West Weatherford Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

and permitted him to go it alone.

"Along toward evening a terrific thunderstorm came up. The air was heavy with the fumes of sulphur—something I had heard about, but had never experienced before—and crashes were deafening. The road was rocky and bad and there was only an occasional scrub pine alongside.

"The old gray mule when the storm reached its height stopped his jog of a sudden and stood in the middle of the road, peacefully enough. He wasn't worried apparently, but he considered that that was a pretty good place to stand during the continuance of the tremendous electrical storm, for it was out in the open.

"For myself, I wanted to get under the shelter of a pine tree about a hundred yards ahead of me. But the mule couldn't and wouldn't see that. Him for the open, and there he stood.

"I prodded him with the spurs, but he merely looked around at me in a disgusted sort of way. Then I dismounted and tried to lead him. Nothing doing. He wouldn't budge.

"So at length, giving into him that he knew more about it than I did, I wrapped my poncho about my head and stood at his head, waiting for the storm to pass. I hadn't stood by the mule in that way for more than three minutes before I saw a couple of balls of red fire playing around the trunk of the pine tree that I wanted to get under the shelter of. Then there came a positively defening crash, and when I could see again there was that pine tree stretched across the road and a good part of it in kindling wood.

"I suppose maybe that old gray mule didn't know. I give it to him anyhow that he did."

BYERS.—At least 200 farm laborers could get immediate employment in Clay county at once. Cotton is below normal and late and there is considerable boll worm damage.

BIG SPRINGS.—Corn this year is small but good; wheat, none; oats, good. Cotton was damaged by worms and there is only a light demand for labor.

COMANCHE.—About three-fourths of the cotton crop is open and the yield good. The demand for labor is fair and no reports of insect damage are received.

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.

THE Farmers and Mechanics National Bank

Fort Worth, Texas

- J. W. SPENCER, President.
- J. T. PEMBERTON, Vice Pres.
- H. W. WILLIAMS, Vice Pres.
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GREAT LUMBER SALE!

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- Fencing and dimension.....\$1.35 per 100
- Cypress Shingles\$2.00 per 1000
- Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, etc., at WHOLESALE COST

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Tenth and Main Sts.

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