# The Texas STOCKMANTIC

VOL. 28.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 4, 1908

# Imported Jersey Takes First Place In Her Class For Dairy Capacity

Owing to her performance for one year in an official test under the rules of the American Jersey Cattle Club, Financial Countess 155,100 takes first place in her breed in dairy capacity. She calved on June 1, 1907, and her record began on June 8. During the 366 days following, 1908 being a leap year, she gave 13,248 pounds of milk containing 7.95 pounds 4.6 ounces of butter fat, equivalent to 935 pounds 10 ounces butter 85 per cent fat-just about 31 pounds less than her own weight of butter, her weight being 967 pounds.

This test was made by respresentatives of the Colorado agricultural experiment station. The milk of every milking was weighed and the weight recorded by the owner. From July 3 to 16, 1907, the milk of every milking was weighed and tested by F. C. Tripp, representing the experiment station. During these fourteen days she produced 730.1 pounds milk, containing 36.2874 pounds fat. During the month of August, 1907, and each month thereafter to April, 1908, inclusive, the milk of every milking for two days each month was weighed and tested by James J. Girardet, on behalf of the station. From May 17 to 23, 1908, the milk of every milking was weighed and tested by Mr. Girardet, and during the seven days, after having been in milk for eleven and one-half months, she produced 214 pounds, 9.6 ounces milk, containing 14 pounds, 6 ounces fat, equivalent to 16 pounds, 14 ounces 85 per cent butter. On May 23 and 24, 1908, as an extra authentication, she was tested by Professor E. J. Iddings, State Agricultural College of Colorado, when she produced 61.3 pounds milk, containg 4.186 ponds fat.

Financial Countess was scored by Professor W. L. Carlyle, dean of the State Agricultural College of Colorado. and he gave her 96.2 per cent of the perfect score. Professor Carlyle says of her: "Financial Countess is a strong, rugged cow, possessing great quality in finish, and, so fas as my judgment goes, is the ideal of what a Jersey cow should be for this country." "Financial Countess is the most nearly perfect type of a Jersey that I have ever seen. . . . She is clearly a demonstration, it seems to me, of the importance of strength, constitution and vigor, as indicated by conformation, in order to produce a large quantity of milk and butter economically."

The average daily yield of Financial Countess for the entire year was 36.2 pounds milk and 2.19 pounds butter fat, the average percentatge of fat being 6.03.

Financial Countess was bred by John G. Buesnel, St. Saviour's Island of Jersey. She was imported in dam by Michel Hilgert, St. Joseph, Mo .. Jan. 16, 1900, her dam being Financial Queen 155,098, P. S. 7766, H. C., H. B., and her sire Financial King 57788, P. S. 2624 H. C., J. H. B. She is No. 96 in the A. J. C. C. Register of Merit, having been entered on a record of 12 pounds, 15.8 ounces fat in seven days, authenticated by the Missouri Agricultural experiment station, the test being made when she was four years and ten months old, and owned by Dr. C. E. Still, Kirksville, Mo. At this age she was scored 911/2 per cent of the perfect scale of points by W. R. Spann. Her present owner is C. E. Parfet, Golden, Col. During her year's test she was fed 1,380 pounds ground corn or chop, 649 pounds old process oil meal, 689 pounds cotton seed meal

and 5,400 pounds roots, and was about three months on pasture. The hay fed was not weighed.

Before the test of Financial Countess was completed, the highest year's authenticated fat record was that of Olive Dunn 188832, 671 pounds, 13.5

Broke All Records

AMARILLO, Texas, Oct. 26.-Last week's home excursions to this section of the country from the north over the Santa Fe broke all records. Train le after train load of homeseekers ci SNVy in on Friday and Saturday, scatte all over the Panhandle country, 112011 ing for locations. Many of those who came just to look around bought land and will remain.

## Milk Has Many Changes Result of Its Constituents

The mere physical character of milk exposes it to so many changes that no other food even approaches it in susceptibility-even under naturally good conditions-to deterioration and undesirable change. It suffers at once from the fact that it has to be transported in the liquid form, and tho this may be argued to be a mere survival of the most primitive methods, the fact that it still survives in point of fact indicates the possession of coniderable advantages resulting from its preserved in the liquid form. Its

such that whatever WARDON Coduced in it are of the Alalaos ind; sour fermentation, Sesting of bacteria accompanied unusu. y speedy growth and



George Shannon, a well known farmer and stockman who makes his home in Johnson county near Burleson, came in Saturday and was, as usual full of cheerfulness and vim. He reported that cotton was good this year and that both gins were running full time.

J. D. Shuffard, general live stock agent for the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, is back in the city from one of his trips up into the Panhandle. "You may say that where ever I have been in the section of country that is tributary to our road everything is fine and in as good condition as it could well be. Cattle and other live stock and all the agricultural interests are one as good as the other."

Captain Sterling Clark has lately returned from a visit to his ranch up in Hemphill county and is enthusiastic in his praise of the good conditions up that way. "If you saw the exhibit of what Hemphill has raised, over at the fair, you can tell that what I say is true. My stock," said Captain Clark, "Is all in fine condition and the prospects for winter were never betpropagation are the most striking.

Science has done its best to reduce these changes to a minimum, but the dairyman is well recognized as being a "powerful adherent of the orthodox," a persistent and immovable conservative so far as methods and practices in his trade are concerned, and this attitude serves oftentimes as a very weighty drag on the rapid improvement and amelioration of the conditions attending the handling of milk.

The exposure to the air to which it is subject is diminished by ingenious cans with lids so adjustable that the air contact is lessened to the furthest possible degree. The conditions attached to the delivery of milk to the household leave much to be desired, but even here the necessity of an air tight, hermetically fastened vessel is beginning to be appreciated.

The method of transport from the cow house to the point of distribution presents considerable difficulties where improvement and amendment are desired, but what inspection can detect and cause to be amended it is making a satisfactory attempt in certain quarters to do. Yet it is again the very character of the milk itself which renders all this excessive sanitary precaution necessary and in fact indis-

pensable.

It is especially liable to the changes already indicated because of its moisture and the slightly alkaline character which it possesses. These characteristics and the constituents of the milk make it so admirable a breeding ground for all classes of bacteria that it possesses for them an irresistible magnetic attraction which ensures that wherever it is exposed to the air for but a moment the bacterial population is bound to increase with a bound, and when once in, the bacteria find the chemical composition of the constituents so admirably suited to their wants that they increase at a rate which would be considered not merely incredible, but impossible, were it not verified by a method as accurate as the actual counting of the bacteria themselves.

Even when milk is drawn under the most careful ordinary conditions, an enormous number are present in but a few minutes after milking, tho the milk when Grawn from the cow has been proved to be completely free from microorganisms. In one cubic centimeter 100,000 have been found within a few minutes after milking, and this number increases with enormous rapidity, so that in milk which has stood five or six hours there may be on an average 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 in each cubic centimeter.

On this growth the temperature has a marked effect. In milk kept for twenty-four hours at a suitable temperature, 77 degrees F., more than 577,000,000 of bacteria per cubic centimeter were found by Freudenreich.

The character of the bacteria which thus find their way into the milk is not all one and the same. They are largely harmless, both in themselves and in their products, on the effect they produce on the milk. There are others which are unpleasant but of no serious harm in the milk, while a third group cause fermentations which result in the production of products that are active poisons-the so-called ptomaines. The last group is a small one, and they are comparatively rarely found. It is the second group whose . unpleasant, tho not actively poisonous. effects it is the milk-handler's duty to attack or prevent by some suitable method. To this group belongs the souring bacteria; the most common change which takes place under ordinary conditions is the result of their

work on the components of the milk. The character of the change produced in the milk is one direct result of its constituents. Apart from the water of which there is about 87 per cent, the chief constituents are the milk sugar, the fat, and the albuminoids (of which casein forms the greater part). It is on these three substances that the bacteria work their will, some groups selecting one and some another, and obtaining their food by causing the decomposition of the substance selected. The organisms producing the souring of milk are many in number and class. At least twenty different species attack the milk sugar in such a way that lactic acid is produced by its decomposition, and it is the presence of this lactic acid which gives the sour taste, and later produces the curdling, just as any external acid vinegar or acetic acid will do if added

dfrect to the milk. The albuminoids or proteids or nitrogenous constituents of milk are attacked by other bacteria, and the effect produced by these is naturally different from that of those previously,

nentioned on the milk sugar. Casein -the essential constituent of cheeseforms six-sevenths of the albumiloids in milk, the other seventh being the substance called lactalbumin.

The bacteria attackin; these subtances are of two groups with distinct kinds of action. The first, called pepogenic, have a kind of digestive acion on them. They first coagulate the casein, then later it is either finally liquefied or changed to a peptone, a substance similar to what is produced from the action of the gastric juice of the stomach upon the albuminoids which form part of the food. The other group of bacteria which attack the casein belong to the putrefactine class. Their work is decomposition, breaking down the compound albuminoids into much simpler forms the process being accompanied by the liberating of unpleasant odors or gases which earn for this class of bacteria their distinctive name of "putrefac-

On the third constituent of milk the fat ,the bacterial action, is comparatively slight, and hence not of much importance in the milk. They take place much more slowly than the changes previously described, and this delay is said to be due to the protective character of the envelopes or coverings in which the fat globules are considered to be encased. The changes which are produced in the fat later by bacterial action when the fat has been separated out as butter are such that they give rise to that distinctive odor and flavor which well made butter should and does usually possess. But if the activity producing this becomes too great the odor intensifies and becomes that condensed form which all butter eaters have at some time or other met with in "rancid" butter.

### Range News

James Rooney started five cars of cows and one car of calves to the Fort Worth market yesterday.

Rollins Brothers have sold to S. T. Shropshire of Colorado City 300 cows and 130 calves. They were shipped to Fort Worth this week.

Mr. Stephenson was in Tuesday and reports he is going to round up Thursday and ship 300 cows to market.

Bob McKenzie sold 300 fat cows and steers to buyers at Monanans Tuesday at very satisfactory prices. The boys have returned from delivering

Tom Greene County Range Notes

C. M. Couble of Albany, Texas, today shipped six cars of big 3 and 4-year-old steers to the feed lots at Waco, and one car to market at Waco. Mr. Couble bought the steers from W. S. Thompson at a round \$30 per head. They are known as the Joe Funk steers. Mr. Funk having sold them to Mr. Thompson a short time ago.

Wednesday Felix Mann shipped one car of cows to Fort Worth. G. S. Johnson of Christoval loaded out two cars of cows and calves to Fort Worth,

#### NICK-NAMED

#### But Doesn't Object in the Least.

A young lady from Troy was nicknamed "Grape-Nnts," but she has been so greatly benefited by this worldfamed food that she did not object to the sobriquet given her by friends. She writes:

"From over-work my health failed me last summer and I feared for the future. Nearly everyone I knew had something to recommend, and I tried them all without benefit.

"A cousin, however, was persistent in recommending Grape-Nuts, because of the really wonderful good the food had been to her. Finally she sent me a package and to please her I commenced to eat it.

"Almost from the very start my strength began to improve, and soon I began to gain in weight. After about five months eating Grape-Nuts for breakfast and supper daily, I became well again.

"My appearance improved so much my friends wondered and asked the reason. I told them it was Grape-Nuts and nothing else. I have talked so much about the benefits to be derived from this food that they have nicknamed me 'Grape-Nuts,' but I don't object in the least. This food has certainly proved a great blessing to me." "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 and Jim Brannan of Christoval one car of mixed cattle to the same place. Sol Mayer, a prominent stockman near Sonora, who is in Kansas City, writes that he purchased eight Polled Angus bulls Oct. 19 and that they are

now en route to Angelo. Mr. Mayer will take the bulls to his ranch. Jim Henderson placed 700 steers on feed at the Ballinger oil mill this week. G. S. Johnson of Christoval Wednes-

cows at private terms. A. A. Hartgrove last week placed 500 cows on feed at the Ballinger oil mills. He is feeding 1,000 big steers on cot-

day sold to Tol Cawley one car of

ton seed at the ranch. Charles Malloy, Jr., has bought up 200 bulls at prices ranging from \$20 to \$25, and is feeding on cotton seed at the ranch near Eden.—Angelo

Standard, Sonora county. Louis Baker bought 14 feeder bulls from Cart Mayfield at \$23.

R. F. Halbert of Sonora bought from Hiram Sharp 35 head of stock horses at \$30 per head.—Devil's River News.

#### Sutton County Range Notes

J. M. Shannon returned from Angelo last week, where he shipped from that place to the Fort Worth market last Monday 494 cows that averaged 809 pounds and brought \$2.35.

Elam Dudley and Ben Ingham last week bought E. M. Powell's stock of cattle numbering about 400 head, and leased his 16-section ranch at 10 cents per acre for five years. Mr. Dudley is now in Dallas to close up the deal.

Messrs. Smith, Augustein, Kincaid and Hoover, all big cattle men of Crockett county, passed thru the outskirts of the city Sunday evening with a big herd of catle going to Angelo. From there they will ship this herd, consisting of 75 bulls, 150 fat cows and 30 steers, to the Fort Worth market.-Ozona Kicker.

Feeding Horses

It is not so much what a horse eats as what he thoroly masticates and assimilates that maintains the animal in thrifty condition. Horses that go to the stable heated from work and tired from exertion should be watered and allowed to rest for thirty minutes before receiving their feed of grain. A tired animal is in abnormal condition to properly assimilate its food. The horse should be watered before being served with rations, for watering the animal after feeding washes a portion of the food out of the stomach into the large intestines, where it ferments and creates gas and colic.

It is a mistake to feed a horse much hay at the noon hour, as the nutrients in grain are more concentrated and easier of assimilation than roughage. Hay should be assigned to the evening and morning feeds, when the animal has plenty of time to masticate and

digest its rations.

Large contractors and corporations that employ many horses have found it more economical to give rations of chopped and ground feed. The grinding of oats, corn, barley and other cereals used as rations for horses and mixing the ground grain with moistened chopped hay has proved to be a more economical and stable regimen than feeding whole grain and uncut hay and roughage. Chopped stover and ground grain minimize the labor of mastication and assist easy assimilattion of food nutrients. While it may not be practical on the farm to provide chopped rations for horses better results will be achieved by feeding grain rations with but little hay at the noon meal and watering the animals before the midday meal.-Farmers and Drovers' Journal.

Bexar County

Burke Burnett, the Fort Worth cattieman, has been lonesome since he sold his string of race horses. has tried dominoes and that was too tame, then he took some walking sticks and went out to the links, whacked around at the little ball a while, paid his caddy a quarter and exclaimed, "Dad blame golf." They say that Burke used to be the luckiest man in Texas in holding full hands and even fours with alarming frequency, but that was a long time ago. The Texas legislature has outlawed the game. However, Mr. Burnett went down and, with his fishing pole, ascertained the depth of the water in the Tarrant county tributary of the famed Trinity river, but found it would not float a yacht except for a short season in the spring wehn no one else would want to ride with him, so he threw down the catalogue and bought him a benzine car, and he says he is going to ride it or die in the attempt. He says he once broke a 7-year-old outlaw horse to the saddle. That shows that he is qualified for the job now on his

C. H. Brite of Verdi writes the Carrizo Springs Javelin that the first time he visited Carrizo Springs it wasn't there. He visited the spot where the city is now located in 1868, when he was 16 years old. They penned their Circulation Mgr., FARM NEWS, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

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

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

### DO YOU WANT MONEY?

cattle at night at the pens on what was then the English ranch, and the pens were built right where the Dimmit county court house now stands. Fourteen other men were on the same round-up with him and he is the only one now left. He is an interesting writer even if he is 58 years old and more, esepcially since he acknowledges that his education was limited to a two weeks' acquaintance with Webster's old blue-back speller.—San Antonio Express.

#### Fight the Insects

Unfortunately agriculture is an interminable warfare against weeds, insects and other plagues that prey upon products of the soil. The earth was cursed with thorns and thistles to compel man by the sweat of his brow to toil all the days of his life for necessary food and raiment. Flourishing fields of grain are destroyed by chinch bugs. Promising fields of cotton are despoiled by the boll weevil and orchards laden with fruit are prematurely cut down by blight. Even the fine forests of the New England States are blighted by the ravages of the Egyptian moth.

The enemies of successful agriculture are numerous insects and the farmer is compelled to study to reduce their ravages or to exterminate them effectively. The seventeen-year locusts come as a scourge to the farmers of the Western States and green fields and growing harvests are laid waste. To fight the common enemy of successful agriculture the campaign can be started in the fall by clearing up the rubbish piles where insects that prey on the crops hibernate and come out in the spring with their broods to despoil the farmer. Piles of brush that have accumulated in the orchard or fence corners should be burned, and the combustion will destroy a multitude of insect enemies. The brush piles harbor mice, rats and rabbits, which do great damage to young fruit trees. Insects that hibernate seek rubbish for protection and also as convenient breeding quarters to send out next spring their myriad broods to forage upon the growing crops. The litches and fence corners should be cleared of rubbish, so that convenient quarters for insects to hibernate may be thus destroyed.

Orchards, particularly the trunks of the trees, are selected as convenient quarters to hibernate. If the trunks of the trees are scraped and the rough bark removed, followed by spraying, the insects which prey on fruit will be exterminated. Late fall plowing kills millions of insect enemies to field crops. A systematic campaign against the insect enemies of the farm for a few seasons will pay large returns in increased crops and also in the quality of the farm products. If the alfalfa fields are disked this fall it will stimulate the growth of next year's crop and destroy the broods of grasshoppers and other predatory insects that are hibernating preparatory to invading next season's crops. The earth does not bring forth the necessaries of life spontaneously and only the husbandman who wages a vigilant warfare against his natural enemies-insects and weeds-can succeed.-Farmers and Drovers' Journal.

#### Plains Hogs Top Market

The Randall County News says: J. T. Holland, living in this city, returned Menday from Fort Worth and Dallas. Holland had on the market at Fort Worth on Tuesday of last week a car load of hogs which he raised in this country and which he sold there at the top price of 6% cents per pound. There were seventy-seven hogs in the

car and they average 208 pounds, all being young, which at the price brought \$1,001.

In reply from a question from the News reporter Holland stated that he had not fed these hogs at all, but that he had a field which was fenced hogproof and that he just planted kaffir corn without breaking the land, plowed the stuff twice with a cultivator and when he got ready to feed he turned the hogs in on it. He figures that this was the easiest way to feed the animals, especially when he had so much other farm stuff to gather.

These hogs were all young stock and, counting out for his attention to them and for the feed that was in the field, Holland considers at least half the sale price was profit.

Holland has been a resident of the plains for many years and this is not his first experience with hogs. He has great confidence in this country, both as a farming proposition and as a good stock-raising land. Holland since he moved to this country, has never failed to raise a crop of Indian corn that would be a credit to any Northern or Eastern State, and has never been out of corn that he raised on this

#### Old Saws the Best Breeders

An experiment recently finished at the Iowa Agricultural College upholds the contention of some breeders that the best sows should be held over for breeding purposes. Many breeders make a practice of getting rid of their trood sows after they have passed the 2 year mark. To these this experiment should be especially interesting. The problem in the experiment was to investigate the influence of age upon profligacy of sows. Data was also taken as to the weight and growth of the pigs produced. A summary of the data secured as a result of these investigations showed that 2-year-old sows farrowed 24 per cent more pigs than young sows, while old sows farrewed 30 per cent more. The weight of the pigs from 2-year-old sows was 9 per cent greater than yearling sows, while the pigs from the old sows were 12 per cent larger than from the young sows. The pigs from the 2year-old sows made more rapid gain than those from the young sows, this amounting to 26 per cent. Each item here shows that the older sows far. rowed more pigs per litter, heavier pigs at birth, while their pigs made more rapid growth after birth.

Another problem taken up in connection with this experiment was the average weight of the pigs at time of birth from sows of fferent ages. It was found that the pigs from the yearling sows weighed on an average 2.39 pounds per pig; from the 2-year-old sows 2.63, and from the aged sows 2.61. At the age of about 6 weeks pigs from each litter weighed at birth were again put on the scales, and it was found that the pigs from the yearling sows made an average daily gain of .32 of a pound, while the pigs from the 2-year-old sows gained .40 of a pound, there being no data given on the weight of the pigs from the old sows. This seems to give pretty convincing evidence that old sows are the most profitable.

Gus Beall, another cattleman from Stanton, was among his friends in the city Tuesday, and was found at the prominent Main street hostelries. The same good conditions reported from his section as the others engaged in stock raising had reported were gleaned from him.

# DAIRYING

A Glass of Buttermilk

When the day is almost over and you've waded thru the clover

And have left the plow a-sleeping out beeath a spreading tree;

When the meadow land looks dreary and your head and legs are weary

From the toil that makes a living in this world's eternity,

Then a cool, fine glass inviting,

That you wouldn't think of slighting

And if choice is left to merit, then, it's

buttermilk for me.

What a treat to reach the dairy with

its incense sweet and airy,
Like a storehouse steeped in treasures just as precious as can be,
And to just sit back and ponder on
the clover sweets out yonder

That have helped to make a beverage that brings us ecstasy.

Rich with stores of health and honey

From a realm of blue grass sunny, 'And, if some may want their nectar, it is buttermilk for me.

Comrade cows are idly grazing where the summer clouds are raising With a swallow darting homeward in

Ah! this dear, sweet life o' farming, all a fellow's fears disarming;

It is better than the glory of the city

charms that be.
So pour out the drink that's "dandy,"

Have another portion handy;
And if some may call for nectar, then,
it's buttermilk for me.

—W. Livington Larned.

#### The Alderney Cattle

We all remember when the Jerseys were called Alderney or Jersey cattle. The three islands, Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney, have each adopted the plan of excluding all other cattle for a hundred years. We all know the great success of the Jerseys for fifty to seventy-five years and latterly the Guernseys have attained a great distinction as high record dairy breed and now after all these years the old fogy farmers of Alderney have awakened to the merits of their cattle as a dairy breed says the English Live Stock Journal.

A correspondent writes: As far back as records can be traced we read that in the island of Alderney existed a very fine breed of cattle, and those were ultimately known to the world as Alderneys, and the term was generally accepted in the past as being the only breed in the Channel Islands worthy of notice. Famous, however, as they were, thru the apathy and supineness of the insular breeders, their name was almost lost to them—if not

#### PUZZLE SOLVED

#### Coffee at Bottom of Trouble

It takes some people a long time to find out that coffee is hurting them.

But when once the fact is clear, most people try to keep away from the thing which is followed by ever increasing detriment to the health, stomach and nerves.

"Until two years ago I was a heavy coffee drinker," writes an Illinois stockman, "and had been all my life. I am now 56 years old.

"About three years age I began to have nervous spells and could not sleep nights, was bothered by indigestion, bloating, and gas on stomach affected my heart.

"I spent lots of money doctoring—one doctor told me I had chronic catarrh of the stomach; another that I had heart disease and was liable to die at any time. They all dieted me until I was nearly starved but I seemed to get worse instead of better.

"Having heard of the good Postum had done for nervous people, I discarded coffee altogether and began to use Postum regularly. I soon got better and now, after nearly two years, I can truthfully say I am sound and well.

"I sleep well at night, do not have the nervous spells and am not bothered with indigestion or palpitation. I weigh 32 pounds more than when I began Postum, and am better every way than I ever was while drinking coffee. I can't say too much in praise of Postum, as I am sure it saved my life." "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

lost, it was very much oversnadowed—by the term Guernseys. And this has gone on for years and might have gone on forever had not the Alderney breeder waked from his lethargy, and determined to go in and win off his own bat, so to speak.

Purity of breed is an absolute certainty as far as Alderneys are concerned; no importation of any animal likely to affect the purity of the breed is allowed to enter the island.

As before premised, the local farmer at length determined to get some of the praise for himself, and the Herd Book was at length an accomplished fact; since its advent the farmer already sees the difference in demand and price for his cattle. Everything that human mind could devise has been done to make the Herd Book a genuine and authentic record of the Alderney. Every precaution has been taken to prevent mistakes, and already much has been accomplished to still further improve the breed.

The offer of silver cups by H. M. the King to the owner of the best bull and cow in the September show brings together a splendid display of cattle, and besides this, it does much to improve the breed by breeders choosing only those male animals who pass the test, the dam showing good points as well as her offspring.

Alderney men are Jetermined to recover their old place in Channel Island cattle and everything now bids fair that they will succeed. But in one thing there is no difference of opinion—Alderneys will continue to win everywhere they go, but under their own name, for as the old historian points out, Alderney was always celebrated for a splendid breed of orange and white cattle.

### Milk and Cream Contest Open to All

The dairy division of the United States department of agriculture will conduct a milk and cream contest which will be open to all dairymen in the United States, December 2 to 10. Space has been alloted for the use of the dairy division in making the exhibit.

The first contest of this kind was held in connection with the national dairy show, Chicago, February 15-24, 1906, under the direction of the dairy division. Milk and cream was sent from thirteen different states and much interest was shown by the dairymen, and it proved to be a valuable educational feature. Desults were published as Bulletin 87, B. A. I., U. S. department of agriculture.

Since the first national contest several states have had similar exhibits, including New Hampshire, Ohio, Connecticut, Illinois, Missouri Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Michigan. The city of Cleveland, O., has also held two such contests. The object of this contest is educational and entirely for the benefit of the dairyman. The milk and cream will be carefully analyzed and scored by experts from the department of agriculture. Forty points will be allowed for flavor, 20 for composition, 20 for bacteria, for acidity, and 10 for appearance of package and cleanliness of milk. Any defects will be pointed out in the score and dairymen will have opportunity to learn whether by the methods they are using they can produce a standard product. There will be four classes in this con-

test, as follows:
Class I. Market milk (raw) two
prizes (gold and silver medals.)
Class II. Market cream (raw) two

prizes (gold and silver medals.)
Class IH. Certified milk (raw) two
prizes (gold and silver medals.)
Class IV Certified group (raw) two

Class IV. Certified cream (raw) two prizes (gold and silver medals.) Milk and cream receiving a score of 90 or above will be classed as excellent. After being scored the product

will be placed on exhibition accompanied by the score.

Dairymen producing milk or cream for city consumption are invited to exhibit in accordance with the conditions

For further particulars relating to the contest address the dairy division, United tSates department of agriculture, Washington.

#### Red Milk in Ohio

When an Ohio health inspector bent on the laudable enterprise of once and for all stamping out the sale of low grade inferior milk in his territory and hit upon the plan of carmining it, he thought the crown for ingenuity and effectiveness belonged to him. But the honor is disputed. The modus operandi of the Ohio officials, notably in Columbus, was to discontinue the practice of pouring condemned milk into the nearest sewer; instead, to drop into it a few drops of analine dye



#### Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Solid Blacks

The reliable old "Simpson' be made only in Eddystone.

The economical and elegant fabric for black costumes and mourning dresses. Intense, brilliant, durable, and absolutely fast in color.

If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Decline substitutes and imitations.

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



# Profit of Dairy Herd at the Wisconsin Agricultural College

With a herd average of 7,135.4 pounds of milk containing 305.98 pounds of butter fat which tested 4.29 per cent fat, the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin has demonstrated the economy of scientific methods in care and feeding. The system followed has been fully outlined in bulletin 167 of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, entitled "The University Dairy Herd; Management and Records, 1907-1908," by Professor G. C. Humphrey and F. W. Woll, just off the press. The herd is maintained for research and instructional purposes with the aim, however, to make it return the best possible revenue under existing conditions. These special uses prevent returns being as high as would be the case were the herd wholly on a commercial basis.

Feeding and Care.—The feeds used consisted largely of such farm-grown feeds as are readily available on most dairy farms in Wisconsin. This is the second year of feeding rations comparatively wide in nutritive ratios, and this system will be continued another year to secure data from which to make reliable conclusions. The results obtained in the last two years' feeding experiments show that rations made up mainly of farm grown feeds will when properly fed to the right kind of cows, produce large and economical yields. Dairy farmers may therefore safely adopt such a system of feeding pending the completion of this investigation, with considerable assurance that it will prove satisfactory.

For winter feeding the standard grain mixture includes wheat bran, corn meal and distillers' grains in the proportion of 3:4:3, the nutritive ratio being 1:4:6. The plan followed was to feed as many pounds of grain feed daily per cow as she produced pounds of butter fat during the week, or seven times as much grain as the amount of fat produced daily. The cows received as much hay and silage as they would eat up clean, usually requiring

which made it irretrievably red. It effectually prevented its sale and saved the sewers from the stench of sour milk.

But now the clever ruse has been defeated. Cincinnati tried the red licker plan and was chucking over its success when it turned out that a foxy milkman had got around the scheme. The milkman had driven around to a Greek ice cream factorythere are a dozen of them-and found a man who was eager to buy the red milk. The milkman suggested its use for strawberry ice cream, and the dealer jumped at the bargain. The milkman tipped the plan off to all his milkmen friends, and now as soon as a milk inspector has spiked a can of fluid that has been found wanting, the milkman trots off to the Greek and strawberry ice cream is again on the market. And the red ink has only added another dangerous poison to the already dangerous stuff.-New York Commercial Bulletin.

25 to 45 pounds of silage and 4 to 6 pounds of hay daily. Careful records have been kept of the feed and production. In summer the cows run on pasture and are fed green corn and corn silage to supplement dry pasture during the late summer. Some grain is used during the summer for nearly all the cows.

In the winter cows are confined to the barn, except for a short time in the middle of the day, when they are allowed exercise in the yard. They are watered twice daily in cement troughs in the barn. Most of the cows are milked three times a day, at 4 and

11:30 in the morning and 7:30 at night. The five best cows of the herd include several that were record producers in previous years. These five best records are as follows: Johanna Holstein, 13,166.2 pounds milk, 477.96 pounds fat, average test 3.62 per cent, net profit 95.31; Macella, Jersey, 7,-762.1 pounds milk, 442.36 pounds butter fat, average test 5.38 per cent, net profit \$80.01; Margaret, Guernsey, 8,-352.7 pounds milk, 403.25 pounds fat, average test 4.66 per cent, net profit \$76.39; Christina, Ayrshire, 9.037.4 pounds milk, 366.58 pounds fat, average test 4.06 per cent, net profit \$66.21.

These net profits do not include the cost of labor, maintenance of barns, or the value of the calves from the various cows. Since four of these were pure bred, they were worth about \$150 at six months of age, with a feed cost of \$15 per head up to that time.

C. W. Morgan is an old and experienced cattleman who has known always that Texas was good for most anything that she might be called upon to produce, even having the best of it in the number of bad men when that class of human animals were common in the country. "I can say that in all things that concern stock and agriculture are all right up our way," said Mr. Morgan, "I am living now in Wichita Falls but my ranch interests are up in Archer county. I favor any law that will give the cow man and agriculturist what they ought to have in the way of appropriations for experiment stations, even if we have to have one in every county; \$50,000 is not too little for the legislature to appropriate for experiment stations at once for the necessity is great and there should be no dodging the issue by the lawmakers. We should have more than the law and medical schools for our agricultural college for they don't produce anything that man really does want while the agriculturist and cow man does produce the stuff that keeps the people in breath and health."

Tom Richards, a stockman of Paducah, Cottle county, came down from the higher altitudes Tuesday and brought with him his sons, whom he proposed to place in school in this city. He had, like all other cow men, nothing but good news from the range and the usual optimism for the future of that former desert country, the Panhandle.



# Feeding Range Lambs— Study and Turn to Advantage

(By W. Milton Kelly)

The question of realizing a fair profit upon home grown forage is becoming a problem of interest to farmers of the east. The expense of buying large amounts of high-priced western grain foods to balance the rations of his farm animals stands as a barrier across more than one eastern farmer's path of success.

If we continue to feed live stock, which we must do if we keep up the fertility of our fields, there is but one way to meet the problem, and that is by feeding live stock that will convert our home-grown products into finished products without consuming large amounts of commercial food-stuffs. As an economical consumer of home-grown foods there is no animal

that will prove better adapted to the needs of eastern farmers than the sheep. It is a simple business proposition for us to study and turn to our advantage.

The farmers of Ohio and Michigan have found the business profitable and I can see no reason why it should not prove equally adapted to the conditions of states further east, where it can be conducted on the same basis.

There are numerous branches of sheep feeding that may be followed, but feeding lambs purchased in market as unfinished products, and finishing them for market seems to be the most desirable branch of the business for eastern farmers. As the sheep business expands in the ranch country so must the feeding business expand among the eastern farmers. The business has survived thru its own profitable returns from its beginning and is increasing every year.

#### Buy Good Feeders

The most successful feeders in the states further west make it a practice to buy good feeders early in the fall in order that they may utilize their home-grown forage, also so that they may get the lambs started to gain befcre the period of full feeding begins. When good feeders are purchased early it is often possible to secure a gain of from eight to twelve pounds per head during the fall at a very slight expense and that is not the only point to be considered; they are in much better condition to put on full rations and will make more rapid gains than those purchased late and put onto full feed at once.

#### Winter Feeding

The lambs that are to be finished should go into winter feeding quarters before the weather becomes cold and unsettled. What they will glean from the fields after the first hard freezing weather will not offset the losses from exposure and dampness. Good warm sheds that open toward the south are the best shelter for lambs that are being conditioned for market.

During the full feeding period they will thrive better if divided into bunches of forty or fifty and in order to do this the shed may be sub-divided with their food racks instead of board partitions, thus making a saving of room and also of expense and for practical utility it is better than board partitions. The yards and sleeping quarters must be kept dry and clean, as impure air and dampness are two things that a sheep cannot stand, and make good gains. The feeding troughs for grain should be fas-

### tened to the feed racks. Succulent Feeds

Sheep that are being fattened must have some form of succulent food and for this purpose corn ensilage is an excellent substitute for root crops. The expense of growing and the additional labor required in caring for them make the growing of roots unprofitable for the average farmer, especially when ensilage can be produced more easily and for less cost per ton. Wheat bran, oats, corn and linseed meal make an excellent combination of grain food for fattening lambs and the mixture may be governed somewhat by the relative value of the various grains and the amount of each produced on the farm. Two parts of wheat bran, one part oats, two parts corn and one part linseed meal makes a good ration, and while it is not exactly what we would term well balanced, it will produce the results just the same. About four pounds of corn ensilage or roots should be fed to each lamb daily, and the rough feed should consist of alfalfa, clover or mixed hay that is well

cured and bright. All of the rough feed that is not readily eaten should be taken out of the racks. Cleanliness in feeding is essential, as sheep are fastidious regarding their food, while at the same time they will eat more kinds of grain and fodder than any farm animal. About one pound and a half of grain to each lamb, divided into two feeds, is about the best grain ration for economical gains. Under this line of feeding and with good clean quarters the lambs should be made to gain from eight to welve pounds a month while on full feed.

#### Cleaned Up by Sheep

This year the growth of weeds has been phenomenal. Even farms that

# BigPublicSale At Coleman, Tex.



Saturday, November 21, 1908, commencing at 10 a. m.

### 55 Registered Hereford Cattle

38 Cows and 17 Bulls.

Cattle are the property of Mrs. M. C. and Frank A. Dibrell, but sale will be under the management of Secretary C. R. Thomas of Kansas City, Mo.

Col. R. E. Edmonson, Auctioneer.
For catalogue or further information, address
F. A. Dibrell, Coleman, Texas.

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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

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#### Dried Fruit

2 lbs. fancy figs.

4 lbs. prunes (large size).

4 lbs. peaches—fine quality.

Ibs. apricots—fine quality.
Ibs. loose Muscatel raisins.

2 lbs. seedless Sultana raisins. 2 lbs. fancy Sultana raisins seeded.

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#### 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.

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#### 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.

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have been in the past comparatively free from weeds are foul with them this season. Wet weather and light crops are in large measure responsible for this. There is always plenty of weed seed about, and when they have a nice wet soil and are not shaded or crowded out by crops they grow as do no other plant on earth. Many fields are nothing more than huge weed beds this fall, and the crops on them scarcely worth the harvesting. If these weeds are allowed to go to seed the outcome is easy to predict. There must be

will be almost entirely killed out.

It would be a great deal easier if some way could be devised to kill the weeds this fall before they go to seed than to fight them next season. There is on nearly every farm in the northwest a little animal that is just ready and anxious to eat up the weeds in stubble fields. That animal is the sheep

a continual and expensive battle with

them another year or else the crop

If turned into the fields early enough, that is, before the weeds get tough and woody, sheep will entirely destroy them. The sheep are benefited, the weeds are prevented from going to seed and much manure is left upon the soil to enrich it and make it fertile. Even if clovér or grasses have been sown in the fields, it is still safe to turn the sheep in-for a few sheep on a large area will not do any harm to these crops. It has been tried repeatedly without any bad results. Many of these fields are already fenced. Thus eliminating the additional cost of this necessity. The weeds are there, the sheep at hand, turn them in just as early as possible, and let them grow on these otherwise waste materials. It is shameful to see vast fields such as lie in our Red River Valley overgrown with weeds and lying idle, when they might just as well be utilized by sheep. They contain enough substance to keep hundreds of sheep in fine condition; indeed, if they were often used, fewer gaunt and scrawny sheep would come onto the market every fall. It is an atrocious offense against the enterprise and economy of the modern farmer to allow the stubble field to go unused .- Farm, Stock and Home.

#### Save the Best Ewe Lambs

E. P. Snyder, writing in the Ohio Farmer, says that few farmers give the matter if improving their flocks the attention the matter deserves. He says that this is a remarkable fact. He continues: Many continue, from year to year, to sell all their lambs till their breeding ewes become superannuated and almost before they are aware, they find they have their flock to consist mostly of "old pelters" of doubtful profit and disreputable appearance. Then they start out to buy breeding ewes, and, if at all particular as to what they want, they soon realize the difficulties of the job they have undertaken. To use expressive slang, they're "right up against it."

I know it requires some exercise of moral courage to select and save out a lot of the best ewe lambs when they command 7 cents per pound, but it pays the man to do it, who takes pride in his flock and is anxious to improve or even to keep up a high standard. A friend of mine who now has one of the best flocks in the country, sells his lambs directly after weaning, always reserving the best ewes to repienish his flock, as he makes a practice of selling a like number of the old or least desirable ewes every year. He has now established such a reputation for his flock that his lambs are always in demand at top prices and his wool is sought by the buyers at an advance of a few cents above the regular price. This year, after selecting the best ewe lambs, he sold the l

rest at \$4 each, probably nearly or quite 7 cents per pound. His fleeces average right around ten pounds.

By a careful selection every year of the best and an equally judicious culling out of the poorest coupled with skillful breeding, he now has a flock that easily yields him an annual profit of 50 per cent above the average flocks of the country, to say nothing of the satisfaction he gets from feasting his eyes on the finest the country affords.

To the man who is an enthusiast in his calling, the high-toned satisfaction of having something of decisive merit, the product of his own effort and skill, to show his friends, is worth more than can be expressed by dollars and cents.

#### Sale of Herefords

Elsewhere in this issue appears announcement of a sale of registered Hereford cattle at Coleman, Nov. 1. under direction of C. R. Thomas, secretary of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' association. The cattle sold are the property of Mr. and Mrs. Dibrell and the list includes thirty-eight cows and seventeen bulls. The quality of Herefords raised in the Coleman country is well known and this sale offers an unusual opportunity for breeders desiring to increase their herds by some first-class range stock. Col. R. E. Edmonson of Kansas City will be auctioneer.

Will the milking machine ever come into general use in dairy farms? In time, we believe it will. At present there are one or two kinds of milking machines that are used in many large dairies with varying degrees of success. But the machine is said to be impracticable for small dairies. However, inventors are at work trying to perfect a low-cost machine, and will probably attain the desired end before many, years.



#### **CHARLES ROGAN**

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, - - Texas

#### **Public Sale**

Nov. 23, 1908, sixty-eight head of Thoroughbred Registered Hereford Cattle, at Brownwood, Texas. Sale under the management of Secretary C. R. Thomas, Kansas City, Mo. Colonel R. E. Edmon, auctioneer. For further information and catalogue address C. R. Thomas, Kansas City, Mo. 221 West Twelfth street.

#### SWINE

In a paper read before the Kentucky Swine Breeders' Association, W. W. Harris said in part:

"One of the most complicated problems that confronts a breeder is the care of the young boar, and the best way to keep him growing during the time of use.

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

Beginning with the pig at 12 weeks, at which time he is generally weaned and separated from the gilts, I would like to feed the boar I intended using myself. I woud have him in a nice grass lot with plenty of shade and water, running with severa others of the same age, as I beleve the pigs have better dispositions if several are kept together up to the time they are 12 months old. He should have about all the milk he would drink, and a morning feed of shorts just soft enough to ocur well, then a feed at night of scaked oats and corn, equal parts, about all he will eat up clean. This gives him bulk and teaches his digestive organs to assimilate the coarser feeds that he necessarily must have after he is older. In the slop I think some tankage and oil meal will add very much to its quality and be more muscle-forming and keep his bowels open better. This I think would be an ideal ration until he is 6 months old, when I would feed ground oats one-third and meal one-third and shorts one-third as a morning ration, and continue the soaked oats and corn with possibly a litte dry corn on the cob. I do not beieve in too much corn, but despite the great howl against feeding corn, I think some is indispensable to every hog from the time it begins to eat until his end, and I have noticed that some breeders who bewail the fact of too much corn being fed are the very ones who feed this self-same article to quite an extent. and they seldom practice what they

About the age of 8 months the boar could serve a few sows, and then is when he will probably go back and lose some flesh and not eat nearly so much as usual, but if not more than five or six are bred to him it will not hurt him, and is a good thing to get him used to a crate and easy to handle in service. The safest practice would be not to breed over five or six sows to a boar under 12 months. About the time the boar is 12 months old he should be by himself and his slop feed continuous, except the tankage could be dropped out, and the oil meal increased. and then the oats could be left out of the evening feed. I never thought it did any good to feed whole oats to a hog over a year old, as they do not chew them much, and it is a waste to feed them. Some slop could be added to the night feed, and three or four ears of corn fed on the cob, still continuing the milk all along if possible. There is nothing known to equal milk as a hog feed at any time from its first to its last meal, but we are not all so situated that we can have this all the time, and often have to do without it.

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

Tutt's Pills

will save the dyspeptic from many days of misery, and enable him to eat whatever he wishes. They prevent

SICK HEADACHE.

cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give keen appetite,

**DEVELOP FLESH** 

and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar coated.

Take No Substitute.

# The Mule-Rubbering a Characteristic

The mule, said the Western man, is a creature full of character and temperament. Missouri is the breeding state for the big work mules used thruout the Southwest, and a team of them costs from \$300 to \$500. They are more valuable work animals than horses, for they are larger, stronger and will live on hay where a horse requires grain. They are also slower, more shrewd, cunning and obstinate than the horse. For instance, if a load is too heavy, a mule will not stir. A horse will strain at it until he breaks his harness or his heart. But the mule will stand impervious to any suasion, moral or physical. There is nothing to do but lighten the load. He will turn around and look at the load also, and bray, says the New York Press.

This rubbering is a characteristic of the mule. If anyone passes near his stall while he is eating he will stop long enough to look around. A horse never does that. A mule will look around in order to aim his kicks correctly. The boys in camp used to have fun with one mule who was an expert at this. They would annoy him from the rear, and he would look around, locate the annoyer and aim a kick like lightning in his direction. It was rather exciting sport, because not unmixed with danger. At 11:30 a. m., half an hour before work knocked off for dinner, regular as clock work every mule of the job would begin to bray. They knew it was dinner time, and wanted to hurry up things a little. The horses never did that. But when the animals were let loose the horses would start off at a gallop for the grub pile. The mules, however, would not hurry themselves beyond a good, fast walk. They knew the grub wouldn't get away, and they have fixed prejudices against haste.

A contracter for whom I worked in building a reservoir near Pueblo, Colo., had once met with an accident while riding a mule. He was alone at some distance from camp, and thru some cause which I now forget, fell off the mule and broke his leg. The mule rubbered around, saw his master on the ground and stood perfectly still. The

contractor was thus enabled to pull himself up on the animal's back and get to camp, while if the mule had followed any other course it might have resulted in a very serious inconvenience for the injured man. Consequently the contractor always kept a soft spot in his heart for this mule, who was named Billy.

When Billy reached an age which entitled him to a pension, he was honorably retired. The contractor, for some reason or other took him to camp on every fresh jog, tho he never put him to work any more. Perhaps he thought Billy would enjoy being around in the scenes he was used to more than aristocratic seclusion in a lonesome pasture. At any rate Billy did enjoy the life. At the camp near Pueblo he ranged the whole country, free and independent. Frequently when the team from the commissary department went down to Pueblo for supplies Billy would come trotting along back with it. He would notice the team in Pueblo or the outskirts, recognize it and join in for the home trip.

After the reservoir was finished, we went up in the high hills to build a railroad. The contractor was absent while supplies were being hauled by pack train to a point far away from the road, and the men put Billy to work altho they knew they had no right to do it. At one point the trail wound along a narrow bank with a ledge of rocks on one side and a precipice on the other. At the psychological point Billy's load tumbled over the precipice. It required time and labor to get it up and einch it onto Billy again. The next day Billy's load went over the edge again at exactly the same point. Then the men gave it up. They saw that Billy knew that they were imposing on him, and was cunning enough to breath out when they cinched him up and breathe in when he got just to the right place to shake his load off. On account of the partiality of his owner Billy could not be disciplined by the underlings, and so afterward he insolently went up and down the trail with the rest of the train when he pleased, but never with

# In the Land of the Ayrshire

Addie F. Howie, in a recent address, gave an interesting account of a visit to a dairy farm in Scotland, from which the following extracts are made:

Never have I looked upon more beautiful herds than those thickly scattered and quietly grazing in the Scottish meadows On inquiring, I learned that we were passing thru the county of Ayr, and that the cattle, challenging my earnest admiration, were none other than the world-renowned breed that had originated and been developed in this section of Scotland. I made a note of the location of some of the most thirfty looking farms and after establishing head-quarters in Glasgow, turned back to the fascinating attractions of Ayr.

I had secured a number of addresses and was informed that at Fairfield Mains might be found one of the best conducted farms in the country. Diversified farming with up-to-date methods and rigid system had made this place a model that might be pointed to with pride and satisfaction.

I left the train at Monkton, and had no difficulty in finding my way to the rural home where lived one of the most noted breeders of Ayshire cattle in Scotland.

When the object of my visit was made known I was cordially received by the entire family, and as each member was presented separately, it reminded me of the hand-shaking of a home reception for a family numbering ten—five boys and five girls—is quite an imposing array; add to this the two guests from Kent, England, and one might assume that the house, altho it was a large one, was filled to its limit, and yet another found shelter under that hospitable roof. And still they asked that I remain with them for dinner.

My intention had been to take an early train for Kilmarnock, where Scotland's Dairy School is located, but their cordial insistence caused me to yield to the alluring experience of "breaking bread" in the farm home of a strange country. The young women were possessed of charming manners, while their brothers were sturdy, honest-looking young men, who spoke unaffectedly with wisdom born of experience.

Fifteen sat down to the ample, wellcooked dinner, and it proved the most delicious meal I had tasted in many weeks. It consisted of a nourishing pea soup, followed by a roast of beef, with several kinds of vegetables, and a dessert of tart and preserves. Tea and cake were served later in the drawing room.

After this appetizing meal we were taken to inspect the premises. The dairy of stone, with its rose-garlanded walls, would delight the heart of anyone interested or indifferent to sanitary perfection. It contained two rooms for butter-making that were models of neatness and order; a separate rooms with large tank and heater, for washing dairy utensils; while the two nearby stables or byres furnishing sufficient accommodations for four cows would bring forth exclamations of approval from the most enthusiastic dairy crank.

This stable was the perfection of cleanliness, from the well-scrubbed cement floor that was fancifully bordered with a neat pattern done in whitewash, to the immaculate individual porcelain feed troughs that were imbedded in the cement. The cowstand in couple in double stalls and are fastened by chains around the neck.

The byre is thoroly cleaned each day. The gutters are twenty inches wide and two and one-half inches deep at the walk, sloping gradually to six and one-half inches at the end of the stall.

The byres for young stock and the quarters reserved for the head of the herd were up to the most critical standard of cleanliness, and, taken all in all, I have never seen such perfect arrangements for the care of cattle, nor such thoro cleanliness in field, dairy, byre and yards.

The herd of pure-bred Ayrshires is composed of about eighty head, young and old. The milking cows were quietly grazing in a nearby field and afforded a beautiful sight. There were thirty royally-bred matrons, with an average yield of 700 gallons per day, some giving as high as six pounds per day, while the butter fat was a trifle below 4 per cent. One of the favorites of the herd, called Queen, was a fine type of the dairy conformation much appreciated in show rings. The famous cow. Lily, whose stock is in great demand, is a valued member of this herd, and the young man modestly

### Do You Think

For Yourself ?

Or, do you open your mouth like a young pird and gulp down whatever food or meditine max be offered you?

in need of seller from weakness, nervousness, pain and sureling, then is means much to you that there a one tried and true honest medicine of known convolution, sold by druggists for the cure of woman's lile.

The makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for the cure of weak, nervous, rundown, over-worked, debilitated, pain-racked women, knowing this medicine to be made up of ingredients, every one of which has the strongest possible indorsement of the leading and standard authorities of the several schools of practice, are perfectly willing, and in fact, are only too glad to print, as they do, the formula, or list of ingredients, of which it is composed, in plain English, on every bottle-wrapper.

The formula of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will bear the most critical examination of medical experts, for it contains no alcohol, narcotics, harmful, or habit-forming drugs, and no agent enters into it that is not highly recommended by the most advanced and leading medical teachers and authorities of their several schools of practice. These authorities recommend the ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the cure of exactly the same aliments for which this world-famed medicine is advised.

No other medicine for woman's ills has any such professional endorsement as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has received, in the unqualified recommendation of each of its several ingredients by scores of leading medical men of all the schools of practice. Is such an endorsement not worthy of your consideration?

A booklet of ingredients, with numerous authorative profesional endorsements by the leading medical authorities of this country, will be mailed free to any one sending name and address with request for same. Address Dr. R. V. Pierca Bullalo, N. Y.

told me of sending cattle to Finland, Norway, Sweden, Australia, Canada and the United States.

At the time of my visit the flock numbered 240 sheep, but from September to December it was expected that, as usual, they would feed and finish 500 for the market, for after the immense crop of early potatoes has been sold and harvested, the ground is at once sown with Italian rag grass or rape and while the sheep are lightly grained when o nthis pasture, they are hardened and finished with a generous grain ration.

Seventy-five acres of early potatoes are planted each year and are dug and marketed before the middle of August. They are sold in the field to whole-sale dealers, who bargain for the entire crop at a certain price per acre, and then they engage gangs of men to dig and sort them. A large amount of hay, oats and wheat, besides quantities of turnips and mangels, are grown yearly, the wheat in many instances yielding as high as sixty-four bushels per acre, and one year the record credited the yield at seventy-six bushels.

The seven work horses kept on the farm are pure-bred Clydesdales and each year there is raised and put upon the market at least one foal. One six-weeks' old youngster brought the gratifying sum of \$750. An interesting sight on this farm was the immense sheet-iron hay ricks, and my attention was caled to the American hay fork that played an important part in the distributing of precious fodder.



Receipt That CURES Weak Men FREE.

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

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

MR. A. E. ROBINSON.
3818 Luck Building. Detroit. Mich.

# Most Large Producers Are Large Cows | FREE TO YOU-MY SISTER

A bulletin from the Nebraska station gives the individual records of the herd for several years and from this we can study what seems to be the relation between weight of cow and her productive capacitl. It would seem useless to further discuss this question, but statements sent out from one of the stations have misled the people into the belief that the small cow is a greater and cheaper producer than the large cow. That comparison has been made of only two cows in that herd, but many are apt to conclude that such a comparison forever settles the question. It does not do justice to either side.

There seems to us to be but one way to compare light weight with heavy weight cows, that is, both classes must be in the same herd, fed and cared for alike and of same ages. We gave a summary of the Wisconsin station herd some months ago. The conclusion then reached was that the large cow gave more milk and butted and tho she ate a trifle more feed, she paid well for it and produced her butter fat at less cost than the small cow. This is brought about by the surplus of skim milk which the large cow usually produces more than the small cow.

There is a record of forty-six cows which weigh less than 900 pounds, These we class as light weights. There are forty-six cows of equal ages to the others that weigh 1,000 pounds or over. Taking them according to ages we have as two-year-olds six light weights, two of which are Jerseys and the rest grade Jerseys. Their average weight is 726 pounds. They gave a total of 36,221 pounds milk which would make a total of 1,999 pounds butter in one year. There were six heavy cows that averaged 1,037 pounds each. Of these one was Jersey-Holstein cross and the rest Holsteins. They gave a total of 53,845 pounds of milk and 2,143 pounds butter. The six two-year-old heavy cows averaged a weight of 310 pounds heavier than the light weights, and they gave a total of 17,624 pounds more milk and 144 pounds more butter, or averaged 2,943 pounds more milk and twentyfour pounds more butter than the light

There were nine three-year-olds in each class. The light weights averaged 759 pounds and the heavy cows average 1,080 pounds. The lights consisted of three Jerseys and six grade Jerseys. The heavies were seven Holsteins, one Jersey and one grade Holstein. The heavies gave a total of 30,222 pounds more milk than the lights, and 349 pounds more butter. This made an average of 3,358 pounds more milk per cow and thirty-nine pounds more butter.

There were eight four-year-olds on each side. The heavy cows averaged 1,169 pounds and the lights averaged 793 pounds in weight. The heavy cows were six Holsteins and two grade Holsteins. The light cows were five Jerseys and three grade Jerseys. The lights gave an average of 4,188 pounds less milk and sixty-seven pounds less butter than the heavy cows of same

There were six five-year-olds in each class. The large cows averaged in weight 1,207 pounds and the small cows 818 pounds each. The large were four Holsteins, one Shorthorn and one grade Shorthorn. The small cows consisted of four grade Jerseys and two Jerseys. The large gave an average of 1,695 pounds more milk than the small cows, and two pounds more but-

In the six-year-old class there were six cows on each side. The large cows averaged 1.134 pounds each and, the small 798 pounds in weight. There were four grade Jerseys and two Jerseys among the light weights and four Holsteins, one Shorthorn-Jersey cross and one Shorthorn among the heavy weights. The larger cows averaged 3,-810 pounds more milk and 87 pounds more butter per cow than the small

There were but four seven-year-olds in each class. The heavy cows averaged 1,200 pounds and the small cows 827 pounds in weight. The heavy were three Holsteins and one Shorthorn. The small were two Jerseys and two grade Jerseys. The heavy averaged 4,-801 pounds more milk and ninety-six pounds more butter than the light

There were three in the eight-yearold class. The heavy were one Holstein, one Shorthorn, one Shorthorn-Jersey cross. The light were two grade Jerseys and one Jersey. The heavy cows averaged 1,180 pounds in weight and the light ones 834 pounds. The heavy cows gave 2,531 pounds more milk each than the light ones and seventy-one pounds more butter.

Only one cow in the nine, ten, eleven and twelve-year-old classes. The same difference is observed in the weights and products, the heavy weights far outstripping the light weights of same age. The small cows were all Jerseys and the large cowds two Holsteins, one Shorthorn and one Shorthorn-Jersey cross.

Taking the total amount of milk given by the forty-six heavy cows we. find 431,241 pounds as against a total of 265,284 pounds from the fortysix light weight cows, a difference of 165,957 pounds. The large cows gave a total of 17,872 pounds butter and the small cows 15,111 pounds, or 2,761 pounds in favor of the large cows.

This is a matter of importance in raising cows for production. Most of the large producers are large cows. The idea that a small cow produces cheaper than a large one is sound only when based upon a good small cow and a poor large one. Breeding and



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MRS. M. SUMMERS. Box H . . . Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

care being equal, the large cow has the advantage in production, and the cost of keep is not enough greater to offset the increased value of the butter and skim milk.

#### Calf's First Drink

When the calf is taken from the cow he must, of course, be taught to drink. The longer the calf remains with the cow the more difficult it is to teach him to drink. For this reason, principally, I would not allow the calf to suck if I could avoid it. However, in giving the calf his first meal artificially, which is from a milk pail, let the calf get hungry before you attempt to feed him. A hungry calf will learn to drink much more quickly than a calf which is not hungry. In fact it is not to impossible to make a calf drink until he is hungry. It, therefore, will save wear and tear on the temper and the calf will be treated just as well if he is not allowed to eat until he feels the need of a meal.

When feeding the calf the first time do not offer him more than a half gallon of milk and let that be at as nearly the natural temperature as possimouth and if hungry the salf will Stand astride his neck, insert the two first fingers of the right hand in his mouth, and if hungry the calg will suck the fingers. If the calf is not hungry he will not such the fingers and it is useless to attempt to feed him at this time. When he begins sucking the fingers lead his head into the pail and he will get a taste of the milk which means that the job is then

more than half done and after a few seconds withdraw the fingers. If the calf fails to drink at the first attempt repeat the operation until he gets a good swallow of milk, when the task is completed. The calf when hungry soon finds that he can drink. If at the first feeding the calf should consume a half gallon of milk do not attempt to feed him again for at least ten or twelve hours. Let him get hungry. He won't die of starvation even tho he did not drink a drop at the first attempt. This is my plan and I have reared a good many calves and have seldom ever failed to have the calf drink on the first trial.-T. A. Borman at Missouri State Dairy Association.

#### WITH THE CATTLEMEN

The executive committee of the Feeders' and Breeders' Association meets in executive session in the office of Colonel Burk Burnett at 3:30 p. m. Monday.

The executive committee of the Panhandle Stockmen's Association met in executive session, it being the quarterly meeting of the committee, in Amarillo, Friday, Oct. 30. The president, George Slaughter of Roswell, was on hand as well as W. B. Slaughter of Dalhart. While the meeting was one of routine only, it proved true that other matters had come up, which were handled behind closed doors.

# ASK YOUR NEIGHBORS

And you will generally find that they know of more good, intelligent people, those of good sense and discernment in your vicinity who have been cured by Dr. Pierce's World-famed Family Medicines than by all other proprietary medicines. They have been making these cures right along for over forty years and altogether likely you will easily find people all about you who will be only too glad to say a good word for them. These old reliable curatives are not exploited or urged upon the afflicted by extravagant and false promises but have a record of real, genuine cures to sustain them.

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# THEY MUST KNOW

# THE SECRET OF CASTLE COURT

(Continued from Last Week.)

The General raised his whip and indicated something. It was a light in the "keep" which occupied one end of the castellated buildings.

"I have never seen a light there before," he remarked, "and I have passed this way at all hours of the night. Have you, Giles?" he asked, turning to the groom.

"No, sir; not as I remember," the man answered, with fine unconcern. He, at any rate, was conscious of no underlying tragedy; all he wanted was to get home as quickly as possible, help to bed down the horses and then get his own supper.

"Is Colonel Drazov at home, Giles?" the General asked, after a pause.

"Yes, sir; Garland saw Colonel Drazov's yacht, the Bird of Passage, enter the harmor this afternoon. It came from Plymouth way. Garland saw the Colonel with his own eyes, standing on the bridge. The captain was by his side, but he was nayigating the vessel himself. It was a clear afternoon, with the wind from the sea; Garland said he could hear the Colonel's voice distinctly."

Garland was the head gardener at Skyrnes; he lived in the lodge which looked out over the bay below.

They drove on another three hundred yards until they came to a point where the small harbor belonging to Castle Court was visible. Those words, "from Plymouth way," had struck both father and daughter. Castle Court was in some way mixed up with Colonel Fenner's affairs. If the Bird of Passage was in Plymouth Sound the previous night, with her owner on board, here might be a clew ready to their hands which had escaped them at the very scene of the affair itself.

General De Lamere pulled up his horses, and turned round on his seat, so as to survey the bay beneath him. Constance stood up, and then jumped out of the carriage. At this moment some deep-toned clock in Castle Court began to strike the hour. The sound seemed to fall ominously on the silence and darkness of the night. The only other thing which distrubed the absolute stillness was the moaning of the The cliff sea on the beach far below. was precipitous, a little overhanging at the top; just behind was the high road on which the carriage was pulled up. The horses, somewhat tired after traversing the rough road twice, were content to stand almost motionless, until a fresh start was made.

The clock finished striking-nine. Such was the curious configuration of the coast line that only at this exact spot, and nowhere else, was a view of the most secluded bay for many miles obtainable. What they saw attracted the fascinated gaze of both General De Lamere and Constance. The former did not wish the groom to discover the deep interest they were taking in what was going on. Fortunately the drive up to the house was circuitous. Close to where the waggonette was standing there was a wicket-gate, and a foot path thru a rhododendron scrubbery, terminating at a side door of Skyrnes.

The General threw the reins to Giles. "Take the horses round; your mistress and I will go by the short cut." "Yes, sir."

The General then descended, and came to Constance's side. The groom, nothing loth, and quite unsuspecting, drove away.

Father and daughter stood together watching with intense and suspicious interest. They could see lights at the mast head and at each end of the yacht. This was not all; boats were plying between the shore and the steamer, each with its lantern.

What did all this activity, under the cover of night, portend?

#### CHAPTER XIII.

Colonel Fenner came back to the realities of life after a slow and deliberate fashion. He had enjoyed a measure of sub-consciousness for some time before his faculties assumed anything like their normal clearness. How long a period was comprised in this condition of borderland between atrophy and activity the Colonel was unable to decide; it might have been months, a whole aeon of time, since he stood on the Hoe at Plymouth, with the night wind blowing on his face; since he looked out over the shipping in the Sound, trying to ascertain the whereabouts of the very yacht in which he was now lying.

He had felt the motion of the vessel previous exertions would not be thrown thru the water, and had at first away. The moment that letter was imagined himself once more on board placed in the hands of the secretary of

A FIGHT FOR A WOMAN'S LOVE BY MORICE GERARD

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the liner, homeward bound; he had even pictured, after a dreamy fashion, his meeting on the morrow with Constance De Lamere, and revelled, sleepily, in the anticipation. He had heard men walking on the deck overhead, the voice of command issuing its orders, and the hurry of feet to execute them. It was the accents of this voice which first startled him into a realization that he was elsewhere than in his berth on the Carlisle. The voice was strange, unfamiliar; it rasped him, creating a feeling of antagonism.

Fenner could not be accused of being abnormally sensitive; but he knew what he liked. Those words of command which filtered thru the deck failed to attract him. He looked round the cabin. He was lying in a bunk at one corner. It was quite unfamiliar; much more luxuriously fitted than his accommodation had been on the liner. The woodwork was of satin wood, with a profusion of brass handles and ornaments; the furnishing suggested the requirements of a man of wealth.

After Fenner had opened his eyes, and his brain had begun to work at the back of them, he scanned the small cubicle with intense interest, seeking to elucidate the mystery of where he was. A portiere hung at the entrance. Standing partly concealed in its folds was an Arab, lightly attired in a white linen dress, with a parti-colored scarf round his waist, and a handkerchief, with the same hues, as a head covering. The sight of the man recalled Mustafa, merely because he happened to be the last Arab Fenner had seen. The two men were not at all alike; this one was shorter of stature, altho above the common height of men. His face was turned toward the Colonel; but ne made no movement when the latter's eyes rested upon him.

At this moment Fenner became conscious of a duil pain at the back of his head; he lifted his hand, and was surprised to find that he did so with difficulty, he felt so limp and weak. When his fingers touched his hair, the reason became manifest—three strips of plaster crossed one another diagonally; the hair had been cut away from them. Then he remembered what had happened—the blow he had received in the street at Plymouth, and his subsequent fall. All this had been a blank hitherto.

He groaned; it was not physical pain which caused him to utter this sound, but anger with himself to think that, at the last moment, when the final act in the drama was about to begin, and he was about to reap the reward of his skill in investigation, and success in unravelling the conspiracy, a moment's forgetfulness, a moment's preoccupation, should have ruined it all

He had longed for success, all the more since his love for Constance De Lamere had been quickened into life; he had looked forward to laying the reward, if such came to him, at her feet. Yet it was the thought of her which had obscured his vision, and taken away his customary alertness, at the time when it was most needed. His enemies knew, as well as he did, that the lists were open, and the final combat ready to be waged. They had struck the first blow, and struck it most effectually. The result was that he lay there virtually a prisoner; for now that his senses had come back to him he had not the faintest doubt that he was on the steam yacht he had seen moored under the headland at Mount Edgecumbe.

Two things helped to comfort him a little. One was that he had been able to dispatch a full account of the whole conspiracy just before he was attacked. In addition, the bag which contained his papers was full of evidence which would supplement his own report to the foreign secretary. Bristoe would know what to do with it, if he found his master had mysteriously disappeeared. That is the great advantage of a confidential servant, Fenner himself would lose the satisfaction of completing the task which had been entrusted to him, but his previous exertions would not be thrown away. The moment that letter was

state the mine would be laid. The conspirators would not be allowed much rope, even to hang themselves by. These thoughts was his solitary consolation.

As these ideas passed thru his mind, the Arab in the doorway stepped on one side. Thinking he was left alone, I renner made a movement to get up; but just as he had raised himself on his right elbow, a short, thick-set man entered, with a quick little bow, as much as to say he would have knocked if there had been a door on which to exercise his knuckles.

Colonel Fenner had never seen this man before, but he had no doubt as to his identity. He was anything but attractive, and he guessed that this was the owner of the voice which had given him a feeling of physical repulsion even before he knew where he himself was.

Nicholas Drazov was a Russian by birth, and had served in the army of his country; whether he ever attained to the rank he now claimed was a matter of conjecture. When quite a young man he had abandoned war for finance, and had walked those shady alleys which the kingdom of mammon provides only too easily for those prepared to use them. He had amassed considerable wealth in transactions which were tabooed in every bourse in Europe and America. Yet no law laid him by the heels; the sinister byraths of money-making had brought him into contact with that group of financiers of which Demetrius Vitali was the moving spirit. Drazov turned his not inconsiderable abilities in the direction of Ruabian politics. Politics in Ruabia, in nine cases out of ten, spelt revolution.

In appearance he was certainly not beautiful; he had protruding eyes, a large hook nose, which suggested Semitic parentage a generation or two back; full, thick lips, and rounded chin—a face, in fact, of a shrewd sengualist

Drazov walked toward Colonel Fenner. The Arab had resumed his place in the doorway. Fenner, whose senses were clearing every moment, noticed now that the sentinel was armed: he had a short carbine in his left hand, held downward by the side of his wide trouser leg; in his belt was a Moorish scimitar.

"I have the pleasure to introduce myself—Colonel Nicholas Drazov, at your service."

Fenner did not reply. He was engaged in measuring the man before him. In addition, speech did not come easily to him, with his brain in its present condition.

"You are my guest," Drazov went on, while an unpleasant smile flitted about his mouth, almost against his will.

"Your prisoner," Fenner commented, slowly.

Drazov shrugged his shoulders. should not choose that word."

"But the fact remains, I suppose. You do not intend to let me out of this?"

"On the contrary, we propose to move you tonight. You are at present in my yacht, as no doubt you have guessed. It would be entirely at your service if it were not, unfortunately, wanted for other purposes."

Again the grin, more pronounced this time, more sarcastic. Colonel Fenner would like to have struck him in the face. In his weak state this was impossible, even leaving out of consideration the stalwart Arab and his carbine in the doorway.

"What do you intend to do with me?"

"Place you for safe keeping in a house close by, of which I am the tenant. Every effort will be made to render you comfortable as my guest. I can even provide you with the best of company, for which many men would be ready to undergo penal servitude for

As Drazov said these words, Fenner heard the flutter of feminine skirts, the frou-frou of silk, in the passage outside. Looking past the sentinel, he caught a glimpse of Olga Vitali's face. She gave him a little nod of recognition, and then passed on. Drazov's

back was turned toward the girl, but his quick hearing had detected her presence.

"I congratulate you, m'sieur," he said.

"You have not come to talk nonsense of this kind to me, Colonel Drazov," Fenner responded, with some irritation in his voice.

"Nonsense! It is the kind of nonsense which has moved the world from the beginning of things—a girl's smile the beckoning of a woman's finger! Pouf! we all follow it. Insanity, if you will, but not unpleasant. Hein! decidedly not unpleasant."

"Will you kindly tell me what you have come to propose?"

Drazov shot Fenner a swift, measuring glance, as if to read his character, to ascertain alike his strength and

weakness; it was very different from the look with which he had regarded him previously.

"I have a proposition to make," he

and a proposition to make," he said. "You are indisposed, require rest. An English officer's word is well known to be as good as his bond—" He stopped.

"I do not understand you."

"If you give me your parole that you will disappear for a fortnight, and not report to your government till the expiration of that period, I will have you sent to any destination you like. My motor car is at your disposal. In six months' time I will place twenty thousand pounds to your credit at any bank in London you care to name."

Fenner's tace flushed hotly. He tried to spring up, but the movement only served to demonstrate his own weakness.

"You scoundrel!" he said. "You speak of an 'English officer's word;' what would his word be without his honor? Do you dare to think that you can trifle with mine?"

Fenner was very white, but with one

burning spot on each cheek.

"The English government will gain nothing," Drazov remarked, quietly, "by this fine sense of honor of yours. It merely means that you will be imprisoned here, instead of going where you like elsewhere for the same length of time; and you will deprive yourself of the twenty thousand pounds."

"Will you kindly leave my cabin. I prefer the company of your servant."

Drazov was nettled at the contemptuous tone of Fenner's last remark.

"You are very clever, m'sieur, but have yet something to learn, when you undertake an affair like this. You think, doubtless, that your government is fully primed by this time with all the information you have acquired in Ruabia, and nearer home."

Colonel Fenner's face betrayed the fact that the shot had gone home. It was just what he did think.

"I have some property of yours,"
Drazov went on. Then he clapped his hands.

Fenner waited, wondering. Neither of the men spoke. After a minute or two a servant entered, dressed after the English fasion, altho evidently a foreigner. In his hand he carried a small black bag. Drazov took it from him, while Fenner's eyes dilated with surprise and annoyance.

"I think this is your property, m'sieur? The lock is an admirable one, but it happens to be of a mechanism with which I am acquainted." With a touch of one finger, and a corresponding twist with the other hand, Drazov opened the bag, and taking from it the packet Fenner had posted in Plymouth, held it up before the latter's eyes. In a flash, the colonel understood it all; the pattering feet he had heard behind him like children's footsteps must have been those of Drazov's Arab, either naked or sandalshod. The drunken sailor at Devonport, the foreigner smoking in the lounge of the hotel, all pointed to the conspiracy against himself-a conspiracy so deftly planned that it included the despoiling of his majesty's mail and the rifling of his own bedroom.

A feeling of nausea came over him, physical weakness accentuated by bitter disappointment. Failure stared him in the face. It had been a contest of wits, and he was utterly worsted. Never before in his life had such a sense of hopeless defeat swept over his spirit.

CHAPTER XIV.

"Lord Dunsallon will see you in a moment, sir. Will you kindly step into the reception room."

Adrian Mellin was the second son

(Continued on Page 10.)

# The Texas Stockman - Journal FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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

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

#### THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

Fully appreciating the efforts put forth by The Stockman-Journal in furthering the interests of the cattle industry in general and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in particular, and believing that said Stockman-Journal is in all respects representative of the interests it champions, and reposing confidence in its management to in future wisely and discreetly champion he interests of the Cattle Raisers' Associations 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.

#### FRENZIED FINANCE

Possibly because it is an election year or maybe because it is getting to be a somewhat stale story, the revelations attending the trial of C. W. Morse and Alfred H. Curtis, formerly with the National Bank of North America, on charges of conspiracy and violation of the national banking laws, seems to be exciting no more than passing interest.

Looking back it seems a long time since the first gasp of surprise occasioned by the trial of Cassie Chadwick when it developed that men of high finance are often as easy to separate from their money on bogus collateral as the funny paper farmer is a quick prey to the gold brick salesman or lightning rod agent.

And then we had the insurance investigations and many months of muck raking which gave the American people a new point of view, a view that brushed away many fallacious cobwebs which the dignity of banking had been busy spinning many years.

At least one net result of the past three or four years work has been the establishment of the fact that it is now as easy to get after the wealthy evader of the law as it is to catch the absconding teller who lost a simple thousand on the races. There is source for optimism in reflecting on this. Today Morse on the witness stand, confessed, stammering, blunderingly admitting that he had been running a big bank without knowing anything of even the first principles of banking is a very different figure from that a man of his position would have made ten years ago.

We have had an abundance of laws for a long time, many of them good ones. It is encouraging to know that more and more we are learning how fearless men can use them to the public's advantage.

Is there not source for belief that eventually we may discover already in our hands the defensive weapons to protect the people's interests and that most or all of the wrongs about which we hear so much can be solved without resorting to the aid of socialism or Mr. Hearst's new party, or even Tom Watson of Georgia? Let us hope so anyway.

Never judge the merit of a joke by the laugh of a woman with dimples and pretty teeth.

If it wasn't for the happening of the

### MORE GRAIN AND BETTER GRAIN

T a meeting of the representatives of the executive committee of the Texas Corn Growers'- association a date for holding the midwinter meeting -of the Texas Corn Growers' association and the Texas Corn Show was set for Jan. 6 and 7. The full executive committee of the Texas Corn Growers' associattion met in Dallas and selected Sherman as the place for the January meeting, but they left the date open. Arrangements are under way to make this coming meeting one of the largest and most useful meetings that the Texas Corn Growers' association has ever held. This associatiton has accomplished a great deal since its organization, in stimulating and bringing out the most reliable information to be had on seed improvement and best methods of cultivation that are adapted to the Southwest.

There are hundreds of farmers in various parts of the State who have spoken with considerable enthusiasm of the benefits that have been derived from being members of this Corn Growers' association. The association has for its motto, "More Grain and Better Grain on Each Acre." Many of the members have been very frank to say that the association has enabled them

to meet this requirement, and, inasmuch as more than half the tilled land of Texas is in grain crops, it is not hard to see what important undertaking the association has in hand.

Texas spends about fifty to seventyfive millions of dollars every year for
corn which is used by cotton farmers
in the southern and eastern parts of
the State. The State spends a tremendous sum of money for pork, another big product of the Northern
States. Texas spends a tremendous
sum for wheat to supply breadstuffs
and spends, also, a big sum for other
grains secured from the Northern
States.

The members of the Texas Corn Growers' association believe that an intensification of our grain growing methods will save lots and lots of money to this State and thus aid its financial strength. It is for this reason that the association is spending so much time and money in bringing to the attention of the farmers and business men the importance of the work which they have in hand. The work is strictly educational and appeals not only to the farmer but to business men as well. The work being prosecuted should have the support of all classes.

#### A TRAGEDY IN DOMESTICITY

OST of us, tho we often deride ourselves for it, seldom skip without reading the printed announcement of a divorce proceeding in which the grounds for suit are given. Perhaps it is because the allegations are often so unusual.

For instance there is the case of George L. Voorhees, principal of a Chicago school, who wants legal separation because his wife is not his "mental and social equal."

Mrs. Voorhees lives near Alton, Ill., where she manages the farm they both own. While the husband has been having the advantages of city life, its regular hours, and many comforts, the wife has been toiling away with hired men and hired girls, raising a family, working outdoors as well as within until she has won the title of the "woman farmer" and is proud of it.

But her husband says she is not his mental and social equal. He must be an odd sort of man, and yet he is one of a large class. Hundreds of young married couples start life, apparently equally endowed with intelligence, apparently fond of each other, and apparently happy for many years. Then one begins to creep away from the other until love dies, affection wanes, and even regard diminishes, until it is a minor quantity.

Dozens of such cases may be observed in the middle-sized towns to which have removed various families from smaller villages. Usually it was because the head of the family had made a success and sought a wider field. In the field he broadened, developed, got new ideas, while the wife clung to her old-fashioned, or rural point of view.

Not all such domestic tragedies have for their chief actors a Pittsburg millionaire and a chorus girl. We can see them on a smaller scale every day. The husband goes out into society, but his wife always remains home, "with the children;" the husband travels in summer, ostensibly on business, but in reality taking in considerable sight-seeing as an adjunct, while his wife possibly goes to some farm in the country for a few weeks' rest and se-

clusion; the husband's name gets into print, he begins to be talked about as a coming citizen, later as a prominent man of town. Perhaps he drifts into politics and party honors are thrust on him. Then it is suddenly discovered that he is married, and more or less embarrassment for both wife and husband results when the people with whom they are forcibly thrown in contact suddenly discover that "she is so different."

Not all such situations result in separation, but too many of them do. And the pity of it is that in most cases the husband is too blind and the wife too timid to arrive at a frank understanding of their difficulty and a respect of each other's really good qualities before it is too late.

Perhaps Mrs. Voorhees, on her Illinois farm, rising at 4 o'clock in the morning to get breakfast for the hired hands, looked more or less contemptuously on her husband's book learning while he, on the other hand, was mortified every time he thought of her uncouth phraseology of the farm and the joy she seemed to find in a life of domestic drudgery.

Possibly he was selfish enough not to share with her his education as he progressed; or she may have been indifferent to any overtures he may have made. Whatever the facts it would seem that neither has cause for pride in the situation that has resulted.

Domestic happiness calls for frankness, for a perfect understanding, for self-sacrifice on the part of those who would enjoy it, for an honest appreciation of the worth of each party to it and, best of all, for simple, honest love.

The preliminary report of the Census Bureau on cotton consumption in the United States for the year ending Aug. 31, 1906, recently issued, showed that during the period covered the mills of the South consumed 2,256,613 bales, against 2,410,993 bales in 1906-07, or a falling off of only 154,380 bales (6.4 per cent), whereas, in the same interval northern establishments exhibited a decline of 255,118 bales (9.9 per cent).

#### TOOTLE RANCH SOLD

The great Tootle ranch, following for seventy-seven miles the Rio Grande river at the border of Texas and Mexico extending from a point seventy miles east of El Paso, was sold to J. H. Adams of the Baltimore hotel, Kansas City, for a little more than half a million dollars. There are more than 136,000 acres in the tract, much of which is mountainous. While Mr. Adams appears as the purchaser of the property, the Tootle estate selling direct to him, he made the purchase for J. D. Cameron, who is the head of a syndicate that will come into possession of the land as soon as the papers are finally made out. It was not a spot cash transaction for the entire amount. It is understood here that 10 per cent of the purchase price constituted the cash payment, but the entire debt yet due is to be liquidated at an early date.

It is reported that the property is already sold to a syndicate, mostly Oklahoma men, headed by J. D. Cameron. It is the intention of the syndicate to establish a complete irrigation system on the property and then colonize.

#### RANGE IN PECOS COUNTY GOOD

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

\* \* \*

State lands in the Panhandle are selling at \$11 per acre says a dispatch from Austin. A few years ago these same lands could be bought so cheap that none wanted them. A few years from now they will not be selling for \$11 an acre and the man who owns them will be able to wear yellow paint on his automobile wheels and carry a brass whistle.

Fort Worth has received this year practically the same number of cattle as last, the total being 825,000 in round numbers, but the calf receipts, which are included in the total, are about 3,000 less than a year ago. Notwithstanding the heavy runs of cattle to market of late as a result of the drouth in the corn States the decrease in receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Joseph and Sioux City at the close of last week was 880,-000 head. The Express early in the summer predicted a shortage of 1,000,000 head, but could not foresee the drouth. The shortage will reach a million head anyway. A total of 6,405,000 cattle has been received at the six markets mentioned, as against 7,248,000 last year. Still the packers contend that the price is governed by the supply. In the meantime the shipper still registers from Missouri.-San Antonio Express.

The fact that Fort Worth shows no decrease proves very conclusively that this is the cattle market of the future.

A suggestion made by Stuart Harrison to broaden the scope of the National Feeders' and Breeders' show in Fort Worth is worthy of consideration and development. This show can be made the greatest advertising exhibition held annually in Texas. There is nothing else like it held in the entire south. And of the advertising, Fort Worth gets most of the benefit. Why not make a show that will bring 100,000 visitors here every March?

### THE EYES OF THE STATUE

#### A SHORT STORY

BY HAROLD CARTER.

Fayant was a good fellow after all, thought King, as he sat with him in his studio, slowly sipping his whisky and smoking one of his cigars. All the more so because Fayant had been desperately in love with Caroline Hadley. Yet he had been the first to congratulate him on their engagement and was to be best man at the ceremony.

And a genius, there was no doubt of it. One of those odd, erratic fellows who are likely to stir the world some day, and always pass thru periods of probationary misfortune, and are invariably crossed in love. Odd, that Caroline should have accepted him and thrown Fayant over-Fayant, whose modeled "Pan" had won such extravagant praise at the exhibition of fine arts, and whose "Baseball Pitcher" was to be unveiled in the studio that evening, when Caroline came.

It was drowsy, that hot summer

evening.

"Where is the 'Baseball Pitcher'?" he asked Fayant, trying to shake off the

sleep that oppressed him. "I'll show you soon," Fayant laughed. "Yes, it's here in this room, tho you can't see it. What time will Miss Hadley be here? At 8? She shall see it when she arrives. Come, take another drink and I'll put the bottle

away." King drank again, while Fayant watched him thru narrow eyelids. The sculptor's words seemed now nothing but a jumble of sound; he strove to wake-and then-

He could not recollect what had happened. He could not stir hand or foot, cry out or open his eyes. He felt as if enclosed in a coffin and the air that he drew, thru a small tube in his mouth, was almost stifling. Only he was conscious that he stood half upright his right arm thrown over his head. Presently as if from a long distance he heard the voice of Fayant.

"My dear King," said the sculptor, "I perceive from a slight movement of the left hand, which I must prevent by another coating, that you are conscious. Perhaps you wonder where you are. You have no doubt heard of curare, a drug used by vivisectors, which deprives its victims of all power of speech and generally of movement, while permitting them the full use of their reasoning faculties. You asked friend, you are the baseball pitcher, ley."

cast in plaster of paris and now rapidly hardening, and next week, when a bronze cast has been taken from you, you will electrify New York by your fidelity to life.

"You cur," he shouted, his anger overpowering him. "Do you know what I have suffered seeing you and Caroline making sheeps' eyes at one an-other in my presence? Now you shall suffer, too; you shall see her come here tonight and admire you and you shall be to her nothing but a statue. My lear King," he added, "you are remarkably life-like. Allow me to fix that straw so that you can breathe a little longer."

Fayant had balanced the body of his victim with such fiendish skill that, placed in position against a prop, it exactly resembled that of a thrower in the act of pitching the ball. As the plaster hardened the imprisoned man suffered intolerable agony. He strained with all his power to open his eyes, but the plaster weighed them down. His only sense was that of hearing, supplied, as he calculated, thru the medium of minute openings in the plaster ears.

It was eons and eons after when he heard voices again.

"Where is Mr. King?" he heard a woman's voice exclaim. "Well, if he isn't here I oughtn't to stay-"

"One moment, Miss Hadley," said Fayant. "This is the statue." And he drew the cloth from over the pitcher. "Why, it looks like Mr. King!" cried the girl. "Mr. Fayant, was he your

model? And you did this for me?" The voices became inaudible. She was going away! Wildly King struggled within his torture prison. The effect of the drug still held him, but he felt his eyelashes quiver. One mighty effort-and he had thrust back the thin film which covered his eyes and opened them.

Suddenly he heard Caroline scream. She was looking at him directly, her eyes turned full upon his own. And, all thought of the sculptor forgotten, she stretched out her arms, just as a groan burst from King's throat and he fainted away.

"My dear boy, wake up!" cried Fayant, shaking him by the arm. "You'll get a stiff neck sleeping with your head over the arm of the chair. Wake for the 'Baseball Pitcher.' My dear | up, wake up; here comes Miss Had-

# All Around the Home

From Dressmaking At Home

New boots which sometimes do not take a good polish should be rubbed over with a cut lemon before blackening. A cut raw potato will also serve the purpose, altho the lemon is preferable.

It is easy to remember that borax will remove stains from white goods. Fruit, vegetable and tea stains should be treated as follows: Heap salt on the spot, rub hard, then rinse in hot water in which a good amount of borax has been dissolved and the stain will disappear immediately.

Spots of cream always spoil the appearance of an afternoon teacloth without actually warranting its dispatch to the laundry. If the spots are lightly touched with household ammonia and the stained portion of the cloth ironed over a piece of clean white blotting paper all traces of the grease should vanish.

A recipe for cleaning black woolen clothing is as follows: Dissolve borax in water and saturate a sponge or cloth in the solution. Wash the greasy spots by rubbing vigorously, then rinse in clear water the same way and dry in the sun. This is especially good for cleaning men's coat

If you are using candles on your dining room table for evening dinner, it may interest you to know that they will burn slowly and steadily thru the evening if they are kept on the ice all day. Save the candle ends, melt them, add an equal quantity of turpentine and you will have a good polish for floors and oilcloth.

Cucumber parings, if scattered about the kitchen floor and sink at night, are said to effectually rid the house of water bugs. They devour the white part of the peel which seems to be poison to them, leaving the green almost transparent. A housekeeper says she swept up a dustpanful of dead

bugs three mornings in succession after scattering the parings at night, not only ridding her own house of the pests, but that of her neighbor as

A writer of rare good judgment very truthfully says that if the family health is to be preserved too much care cannot be taken in keeping a bathroom sanitary. Particularly is this true in apartments where the rooms are all on the floor and drafts carrying impurities may be swept thru the entire place. If the bathroom is on an air shaft the window should be kept open at the top for at least four inches day and night, and the shade rolled up out of the way. This insures the escape of impure atmosphere. The bathroom door should always be kept closed, but especially at night, when persons are breathing the same air for many hours at a stretch

# Two Recipes

Rice Meat Casserole

Boil a cup of rice, line a buttered pan with the rice while hot. When cold fill center with chopped cooked meat of any kind, season well, add gravy. Set in pan of water and bake one-half or three-quarters of an hour. Turn out on a dish and serve with tomato

Sardine Salad

A quickly prepared, tasty salad may be made with sardines as a foundation. Arrange crisp leaves of lettuce on individual plates, put two of the fish on each, sprinkle them with lemon juice and turn over them a spoonful of mayonnaise. Garnish with cold-boiled beets and serve with cream cheese

Cover Cook Book

Try an oilcloth cover for your recipe book. You will be delighted with it. A cloth bound book soon gets greasy and floury, but covered with white oilcloth all spots can be wiped

#### Desserts

#### Stale Bread Dumplings

Soak bread in cold water, then squeeze it out dry, let stand for one hour, add one egg, piece of butter size walnut, half teaspoonful of salt. Mold into balls about size of an egg, drop into boiling water, keep covered and boil twenty minutes. These make delicious dumplings to be served with veal or chicken.

#### Snowballs

These are attractive in appearance and delicious to the taste. Beat the yolks of three eggs, and three teaspoons of sugar and beat again; then add two tablespoons of white wine, one-quarter teasoon grated lemon rind, one-half teaspoon vanilla, and two cups sifted flour. Orange juice and rind may be substituted for the wine and lemon rind if preferred. Knead the dough, then roll out quickly into a thin sheet and cut into circles with a biscuit cutter and fry at once in deep fat (using a wire basket if possible) until a delicate brown. Drain on paper and roll in powdered sugar.

### Sewing

#### To Cut Furs

Lay fur on table, fur side down. Lay pattern, or better still, mark off cutting lines with chalk. Take a sharp knife, follow chalk lines and cut thru pelt only. Lift gently, pull apart. Simple and no damage to fur as when using shears.

#### For Wrinkled Silk

To make a wrinkled silk dress look as well as new, sponge the silk on the surface with a weak solution of gum arabic or white glue then iron it on the wrong side.

#### Mend Neckbands

To mend the neckband of a man's shirt, stitch a piece of white tape on the inside of the band; lap over the top and stitch again. Cut the buttonholes with a sharp knife and worl them over from the inside, as few of us can make a neat looking buttonhole. If the shirt is torn below the band, stitch another row on the inside of it; the collar and necktie will hide the stitching.



ATTRACTIVE HOUSE GOWN.

Paris Patterns-Waist No. 2236-Skirt No. 2228-All Seams Allowed. This charming little house gown is delightfully simple and girlish, and is developed in bright red silk crepe, over a lining (not included in the pattern) of the same colored taffetas silk. The waist (2236) has the fullness of the front and back distributed in small trucks, and two wide tucks on each side of these groups, give a broad shouldered appearance which is very becoming. The yoke, cuffs, and insertions are of Irish crochet. The skirt (2228) is a five-gored model plaited around the hips and trimmed with wide bands of satin ribbon,

For a miss of 15 years the waist rquires 4 yards of material 20 inches wide, or 31-8 yards 27 inches wide, or 21-4 yards 42 inches wide; with 3-4 yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide, 11-4 yard of insertion and 7-8 yard of edging. The pattern is in 3 sizes-13 to 17 years. Price of pattern, 10

For a miss of 15 years, the skirt, made of material with nap, requires 71-8 yards 20 inches wide, or 4 yards 36 inches wide, or 31-2 yards 42 inches wide, or 27-8 yards 54 inches wide; or without nap it needs 61-2 yards 20 inches wide, or 33-4 yards 36 inches wide, or 31-4 yards 42 inches wide, or 25-8 yards 54 inches wide; with 35-8 yards of ribbon 3 inches wide, 33-8 yards 21,2 inches wide and 3 yards 2 inches wide for bands, which may be made of the material if preferred. The pattern is in 3 sizes-13 to 17 years. Price of patterns, 10 cents. Address Pattern Department, Stockman-Journal.

## The Secret of Castle Court

(Continued from Page 7.)

of Lord Ardloch, a Scotch lawyer, who, having filled every appointment open to him in his own part of the United Kingdom, had been raised to the Peerage and made Lord of Appeal. Adrian Mellin, after serving for a while in the Dragoon Guards, received an appointment as King's Messenger. In this capacity he had the opportunity of showing considerable judgment in certain delicate negotiations, outside the usual province of those trusted persons. He attracted the attention of the Foreign Office. From that time forward, when talents of a certain description were required involving discretion, clearness of judgment, vigorous action, and a certain acumen, Mellin was the man upon whom the eyes of those in authority rested, and to whom they turned in an

Lord Dansallon had inherited from his predecessors in office considerable trust in Mellin's capacity; his own experience had served to strengthen

this opinion. There are some men who do nearly all the work of their lives in the public eye; their portraits appear in the illustrated press, their names are household words to the British public; when honors come their way, the man in the street plumes himself on his own perspicacity in having seen the portend of events, and confirms the verdict of approval. Of these was Colonel Fenner, not from his own choice, but from the very nature of the work in which he had been engaged.

There are other men equally distinguished, trusted by their superiors, of brilliant attainment, about whom the world at large knows nothing, The result of what they do appears, more er less; the means by which the end is reached are hidden; they are the molds of diplomatic and administrative life. To this latter class Adrian Mellin belonged.

At this time of writing he was 30 years of age, thin, spare, very athletic, handsome; a little bird-like in his appearance, with piercing black eyes, aquiline nose, curly brown hair, and thin, mobile lips. That morning he received an urgent message from the Foreign Office, and had driven to Downing street immediately. He stood now under the portrait of William III., the only one the room contained, awaiting the summons of the

Hardly had he taken up his position than the door opened; "Lord Dunsallon is read yto receive

you, sir." Following his guide, Adrian walked rapidly up the great staircase, with its alabaster columns, and was shown into the private room of the great statesman. The two men shook hands, after the door had closed. Lord Dunsallon motioned him to a chair, he himself taking his usual position, with a red screen at his back, and several dispatch boxes on the long table in front of him. The room was familiar enough to Mellin, who had been in it many times. From the windows there was a wide outlook over St. James' Park in one direction, and across to the Admiralty buildings on the other, with the Duke of York's column just apparent to the left. In the apartment were several valuable presents, sent by great potentates from the other end of the earth to successive Foreign Ministers. Near the door were some enormous maps, which could be let down at will when some portion of the world was under discussion. On the walls were pictures of two great

pivots in the history of the world. Lord Dunsallon looked in keeping with his historic background. His domed forehead, aristocratic bearing, delicately veined hands were those of a man who, born to a long line of ancestry, had added lustre to his name. and was worthy to fill one of the greatest offices to which a man can aspire-that of Foreign Minister of England.

congresses, those of 1815 and 1846,

"I want your assistance, Mellin, in a matter of considerable delicacy. which involves immediate action coupled with secrecy. You are aware that we have made ourselves responsible for the maintenance of order and peace in Ruabia. Morocco is in a state of conflagration. Our neighbor's hands are full with that unfortunate country. If disturbances occur in Ruabia, the governments of Europe are bound to take a hand, and the most serious consequences might ensue. It is indispensable that the government now existing in Ruabia should be protected from attack. Prince Abela is not popular; his cousin is; in addition. the latter is the more able man. At the same time, Abela is there, and there he must remain, at any rate for the present."

"I quite follow all that, my lord," Mellin remarked, deferentially; he was aware that this was only preliminary. "Unfortunately," Lord Dunsallon continued, "gold mines have been discovered in Ruabia; certain people have an interest in them. Prince Abela has treated the mines as if they were his own private property; he is extravagant and impecunious; he wants them to bear greater imposts than the mine owners regard in any way equitable. To cut a long story short, there is a wide conspiracy to drive Abela from his principality. Shady financiers, the world over, are taking a hand. We sent Colonel Fenner out to discover exactly what was intended, and in what way these schemes could be defeated. A couple of days ago Fenner arrived in Plymouth. He had already intimated to us that the crux of the affair lay in England. From Plymouth he sent me this telegram." Lord Dunsallon handed the flimsy over

Mellin read it. "Full discovery made -hold plot in my hands-instant action necessary-send authority to requisition gunboat to Duke of Cornwall hotel-full report in writing.-(Signed) FENNER, Lieutenant Colonel."

to his visitor.

Lord Dunsallon waited until Mellin had read the message, and then continued: "Fenner visited two or three departments in Devonport, ascertained that stores had been purchased under a forged order, with other matters, which are now being inquired into; then he sent this wire, and, as I gather, returned to his notel to write a full report. He went out to post it, did not return to the hotel, and has not been seen since."

Mellin uttered an ejaculation. "Prompt measures," he commented.

"More than that, the postman who was clearing the box, in which almost to a certainty Fenner had posted his report, was knocked down, and this particular packet stolen. So that all we have to go upon is this wire, and the knowledge of Fenner's discoveries at Devonport."

"Do you think he was murdered, my lord?"

"No; much more likely kidnaped, an now kept out of the way until any action on our part will come too late. To murder Fenner would be the height of folly, and these men we have to deal with are certainly not fools. It would rouse public opinion in England, and even if they succeeded temporarily in Ruabia, nemesis would follow immediately when Fenner's fate was known. No: they have him somewhere, and I look to you to find out where he is. In addition, their plans must be frustrated; the two things go l'and-in-hand."

Mellin sat back in his chair, and considered. The Foreign Minister watched him, as a keen chess player might look on at another man solving a difficult problem. Mellin looked up. "You have taken some action, my

lord, besides sending for me?" "Yes: I have moved the Admiralty. A special watch will be kept for any suspicious vessels going down the English channel. Both at Portsmouth and Plymouth the authorities have been instructed to supply a war vessel of approved speed-gunboat or destroyer-at a moment's notice, if it should be requisitioned. You will have full powers, for instance. Also, I have set Desmond to work here in London.'

Mellin nodded. "I thought of him." Harry Desmond was an Irishman by descent altho bornin Constntinople, where his father was a dragoman attached to the British embassy. The young fellow had shown great intelligence; he could speak most of the Oriental languages, and pass anywhere, with a little dressing up, as a native

of any state in the Orient. "I feel assured," Lord Dunsallon went on, "that the key of the whole situation is here in London. If it is Desmond will find it out, and report to you. I told him to call at your rooms this afternoon." Then he added, emphatically: "Mind, as little publicity as possible; the great thing to be avoided is that the newspapers should get wind of the affair. Fortunately, so far, the disappearance of Colonel Fenner has not transpired. A blare of the Press trumpet would be almost as bad as the success of the conspiracy itself."

Five minutes later Mellin bowed himself out.

Mellin, contrary to his custom, had lunch sent to his own rooms; he usually went to his club. Desmond, who was noted for the extraordinary quickness with which he acted, might call at any moment,

Mellin's perspicacity was rewarded; a small carriage-clock on his mantelpiece was striking two, when a knock came at the door in the passage which commanded the suite of apartments. A minute later Mellin's man an-

nounced: "Mr. Desmond." A brief exchange of salutations, friendly on the one side, respectful on I the other, and the visitor was directed to take a chair. Mellin, not for the first time, noted the keen intelligence expressed in the face before him. This was the ally in all London whom he would have chosen, to carry out the political enterprise entrusted to him. But that was one of Lord Dunsallon's gifts-the choice of the right man.

"You have something to report?" Desmond laughed. He opened his hand wide, and then closed it. "I have it there," he answere; "the key of the whole situation."

"The key is a man, I expect?" Mellin commented, drily.

'You have hit it exactly, sir."

"Name, Drazov?" Desmond looked at "the honorable' with surprise and admiration, Many people in a lower stratum of society who were brought in contact with Mellin, including his own valet, gave him the brevet rank; as a matter of fact, he, of course, had no right to it, his father being a life peer.

Mellin answered the look. "It was not very difficult to guess that Drazov had a hand in this matter. Sub resa, Drazov has been working the Ruabian mines on the Stock Exchange for all they are worth, and more, for the last morth. I have several connections in the house,' and am kept pretty well posted with what it going on. But Drazov, I understand, is out of town.'

'On the contrary, he was lunching at the Cafe Maritime half an hour ago," Oesmond laughed; "I waited on him there."

Mellin looked at him with intense sarprise. "I was not aware that you were a waiter during your off-moments!"

"There are very few things I cannot turn my hand to. The manager of the Maritime is a friend of mine. He is a scoundrel, but I pay him well, and I also happen to know something about his past which would be extremely awkward if the intelligence were handed on to the police. When I first knew him he had an opium den in Cairo."

"Is that you idea of a friend?" 'Certainly," Desmond replied, unabashed. "A friend is a man who is of use to you."

"I hope I am included in the categcry?" Mellin responded, with a subacid of sarcasm in his voice.

"Oh, yes, sir-in a different way." "Thanks for the difference. Now tell me what you have found out."

"Nothing special, except that Drazov came up in his motor from the country this morning, and intends returning this afternoon. It was a long ourney, and taken at a good pace' "How do you know that?"

"I judged by the mud on the car. The garage where Drazov puts up is only a stone's throw from the Cafe Maritime. I strolled round there after lunch with a view to hiring, if I wanted something of the sort. The man who was cleaning the motor used some iree language over the job; he was not too pleased to have such a short time before the car would be wanted again."

Mellin nodded intelligently. "If Drazov is the key, we had better follow him to the door. That's your idea, eh ?"

"Yes, sir. He is to start at dusk; about 5 o'clock, I expect."

"You know my motor, the Napier;

would it keep up with his " "I should say so. His a Beaufort, about twenty-horse power. It is a heavier machine than yours-carries five easily. Drazov has two friends with him; I caught the name of one of them while I was waiting at the table—'Vitali.'"

"Ah! Count Vitali." Mellin put in; "that gives the show away entirely. Vitali is mixed up with these mining concessions in Ruabia; lives there, I understand."

"Will you drive yourself?" Desmond

inquired. "Oh, ves: the fewer 'in the know' as regards this business the better; besides, I shall enjoy it." Mellin betrayed his intense satisfaction as he spoke. "It will be a case of 'pull devil, pull baker."

"But not, I hope, 'the devil take the hindmost,' as we shall be the pursuers," Desmond laughed. "We shall have to go warily not to

"As long as they don't know we are following it ought to be safe enough." "They would not stick at much if

be spotted."

they knew we were after them." "I shall take a shooting iron, by way of precaution," Desmond answered. "It would be a pretty finish to a journey thru the night-one car peppered by another."

For answer, Mellin unlocked a drawer, and took from it a bijou sixchambered revolver.

"A handy thing, this, for the pocket." he remarked; "especially on a dark night, with a condemned Russian swindler disputing the right of way within easy range."

So saying, Mellin pocketed the revolver, after seeing that it was fully

primed. "Now for the details. Where shall

we meet?" "I will call for you here, sir," Desmond answered, "about four-thirty. You had better provision the car, sir, in case of emergencies; we shall not want to stop anywhere on the road, unless Drazov halt first."

"Yes, that's a good idea; I will see to it."

CHAPTER XV

Colonel Fenner awoke with a strange sense of unfamiliarity, almost as if the clock of time had been put back a couple of centuries, and he with it. He was lying on a camp bed in an apartment which had no drapery or adornment whatever. A solitary rug was the only carpeting on the floor, which was composed of rough, unpolished oak. The walls were of stone, and suggested massive strength and thickness. The windows were only slits high up, half smothered in cobwebs. The room was apsidal in shape, his hed being in the rounded end.

It took Fenner two or three minutes to realize what had happened, and where he was. Under cover of the night; he had been brought from the steam yacht to his present quarters in Castle Court. His extreme weakness, and the disappointment which had overwhelmed him, when he discovered the success of the plans Drazov had laid to prevent his communications reaching the foreign office, had brought on a comatose condition. He was not exactly faint, nor was he unconscious, but his brain declined to afford him its customary service; the was like a man with his eyes blinded, groping his way thru unfamiliar passages. His one feeling of satisfaction was the prospect of rest. He had fallen asleep immediately, and did not rouse until the light stole in thru the lofty windows. Those hours of sound sleep refreshed him wonderfully. By the time he had fully collected his senses, he felt himself more the man than he had done since the night of the disaster.

The Arab who had acted as sentry on the yacht brought him a cup of coffee and some tempting sandwiches, which he found himself quite hungry enough to appreciate. Fenner made a remark or two which received no response. At first he took the man's silence and inattention to be the result of instructions he had received. But something in the man's eyes convinced him of his mistake. He was deaf and

When Fenner had finished his light epast, Mustafa came in with another Arab. The former bowed profoundly, and asked Colonel Fenner what he re-

quired. "A bath, a washstand, and my

clothes," Fenner answered, tersely, The sight of Mustafa increased his annoyance. Altho he had been perfectly assured that Count Vitali had a hand in the whole affair, the glimpse he had caught of Olga the previous evening, and the presence of Mustafa as one of his goalers, placed the matter beyond doubt. The treachery of his former host added to the bitterness of his feeling.

Mustafa did as he was bid. At the end of half an hour Colonel Fenner, much refreshed, had finished his toilet. He opened the door of his bedroom, and passed into the room beyond, larg. er and with rather more furniture. Here a table was laid for breakfast. The deaf-and-dumb servant was putting final touches when he entered. The walls and windows corresponded exactly to those in the adjoining room. He gathered that he was in the oldest part of Castle Court. Books and newspapers lay on a side table, cigars and cigarettes were at hand close to them. A couple of lounge chairs of basket work were on either side of the fireplace. There was no grate, but two or three logs were blazing, supported by iron dogs on either side. Running along one side of the room, some ten feet up, was a gallery, with windows just above it. No doubt this had been used in ancient days as one of the 'vantage grounds from which the defenders of the castle could shoot without much risk to themselves. In these days the windows would be unglazed. One of them was still left in this condition. A telescope, fixed on a table in the gallery, protruded from the opening. It probably commanded a considerable distance over the waterway of the channel. A massive door of oak, several inches thick, clamped with iron bars, was, apparently, the only means of approach to the rooms. Fenner discovered later that a small door opened on the gallery above.

After he had finished breakfast the two servants came to clear the table. Mustafa brought in a small hand bell and put it before him. "If you want anything, sir, please

Fenner nodded.

(To be continued next week.)

# RANGE CONDITIONS REPORTED FINE

From the headquarters of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas come interesting facts as to the condition of the range weather and cattle at present. This is, of course, the result of the information gathered and forwarded to headquarters by the men employed by the association to do the work and is as reliable as it can well be.

A general good condition is indicated over the whole range section covered by the inspectors. Grass will evidently be in good grazing condition in most parts, especially in the western section extending from north to south, for the dry, cool weather has caused the grass to cure on the range and it will be just as fine as har.

The Amarillo section seems to be suffering from a lack of transportation facilities just now over the Santa Fe, owing to the fire that destroyed the round house of that road at Amarilio destroying for the company thirteen engines. This has caused a light run of cattle for the last week. A third of the cattle only will be moved that are ready owing to this accident. The

From the Lawton, Okla., section of the range much rain has fallen, almost floods, but in the other parts of that

weather is reported cold with flurries

territory range, weather and cattle are good.

From Clarendon north and south within the radius assigned to that in-

within the radius assigned to that inspector's division along the Fort Worth and Denver the conditions are good with cool weather, some rain and very little snow. Cattle are generally doing well. Eighty-five cars were shipped cut for the week.

The range west of the Pecos river as far as the Van Horn section is normal with every prospect for a continuation of same during the winter. Feed is in ample supply for all.

Sn Angelo and its surrounding country has had no reason to complain of neglect by the weather clerk, for reports show that it has had a good rain covering a big scope of territory and slighter fall over other parts. The range is in fine condition and cattle doing well. Several cars of feeders were shipped, the total shipments of all classes of stock being fifty-three cars. Weather last of week clear and cool with some frost.

The southern end of the state is a little spotted but not enough to hurt. All places report a good condition except Banquette, which complains of dryness. The recent cool spell in the Refugio neighborhood did not help the country much from a rain standpoint. A good shower fell at Kingsville and other places in that section of the range country. Two light frosts but not enough to affect the grass. A good rain would still help the mesquite

From Beeville comes word that down as far as Skidmore the country is dry, but that the range is good, while from Laredo in Webb county the range is pronounced fine and weather excellent. Good rains have fallen in parts of that county

# CATTLE DECISION PLEASES PRYOR

Captain R. E. Crowley, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, was in very good humor, altho it was Monday morning. He reported that all over the range country conditions were just about as fine as could be, and now that the United States court had refused the injunction asked by the railroads in the case that came up in St. Louis recently, he said that there was nothing much to disturb the serenity of the average cowman. Relative to that decision of the Federal court he handed the representative of The Telegram the following letter that he had just read written by the president of the Cattle Raisers' Association, Colonel Ike T. Pryor, which was very gratifying to him:

"Kansas City Stock Yards, Oct. 24, 1908.—R. E. Crowley, Secretary, Fort Worth.—Dear Sir: I received your telegram last night, reading as follows: Federal Court, St. Louis, refuses injunction. Shake.' I am indeed much obliged to you for sending me this message and I replied to same, congratulating our attorneys in behalf of

the entire membership.

"This is indeed a victory for the cattle shippers of the southwestern coun-

# Neill Suggests Cattle Raisers and Farmers' Union Combine

Declares That Secretary Crowley's Plan Is Exactly What Farmers Are Working For—"Let's Pool Interests"

D. J. Neill, president of the Farmers' Union, was in his office Saturday looking rested and relieved from the strenuosity of the past week.

"I read with much interest the views of Colonel Crowley, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association, relative to cattlemen holding their marketable stuff at home and allowing the buyers to come to them for beef and paying the cowman's price for it," he said, "This is a proper move and makes me have a fellow-feeling for the cattlemen who have something to sell that they think should be priced by them and not by the other fellow, for this is exactly what we farmers are endeavoring to do when we make an effort to warehouse our cotton for a better price.

"The same conditions that affect us trouble the cattlemen and all other producers of the raw material. No producer gets what he should for his product, whether it is cotton, wheat, oats or stoc! of any kind. The prices of all the products of farm and ranch are fixed by the speculative element in our country and the producer has to take that or nothing.

"The same hand that deals the blows to the famers is the same, practically, that hits the stock raiser. This being the case, the result is the same in both instances, loss of just profit. I think the producers in both instances should pool their interests and work in harmony to affect what they both believe to be to their mutual advantage. With a combination between the two powerful organizations, the Framers' Union and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, much more can be accomplished along proper lines of relief than for each to work separately, for in 'union there is strength.'

"The cow men should take a lesson from the Mexican system, which has been long in operation, and sell their cattle f. o. b. at their nearest station, rayment to be made when the cattle are on the cars.

"The farmers have been struggling for years to bring about this condition in their own interests, and have always appreciated the fact that it was only a question of time when all interests

try and is convincing proof of the ab-

solute necessity of co-operation among

"I really blush to think there are

hundreds of cattlemen and shippers

who will come in and avail themselves

of the work we had done and at the

same time neither join the association

nor contribute anything whatever

toward maintaining it. On the other

hand will knock us every opportunity

they have. There are some things

about human nature I am unable to

understand, and this is one of them.

However, I am inclined to think with

your skillful manipulation of such mat-

ters as this it will give us an impetus

and increase our membership very ma-

terially this winter. Again thanking

you for th telegram, I remain yours

Mr. Crowley has extended an invita-

tion to the members of the live stock

sanitary board to use the office of the

Cattle Raisers' Association for their

meeting that is billed for Oct. 27 in

**PANHANDLE LAND** 

C. Coffee & Co. real estate agents,

with offices in the Flatiron building,

closed a deal this week by which W. F.

Borders of Brownwood bought of

Choates & Edwards of the Panhandle

\$43,000 worth of land in Wheeler coun-

ty, giving as part consideration 1,000

acres of Bell county land at \$30 per

acre. Mr. Roberts intends to cut his

new purchase up into small farms and

place them on the market, catering to

the wants of the many northern farm-

ers that are coming to the Panhandle

country in search of homes. Choates

& Edwards will keep the Bell county

land which they have acquired for

pany sold a nice lot at Arlington

Heights Tuesday to Dr. Ratcliff.

The Arlington Heights Realty Com-

farming purposes.

\$43,000 DEAL IN

"IKE T. PROYER."

cattlemen.

very truly,

this city.

similar to theirs; that is the producers, would pull together for common relief. causes, and from this fact have hoped that the time would arrive when all would pul ltogther for common relief. Has the time arrived? It might be a wise move on the part of the cattlemen to consult with the Farmers' Union, and aid them in the solution of this great problem."

Captain Crowley of the Cattle Raisers' Association said in answer to a question as to what he thought of the proposition that was included in the interview of President Neill, which appeared in The Telegram of Saturday, relative to the question of the cattlemen holding their marketable stuff at home on the ranges and having the buyer come to the ranch to get them:

"I desire at this particular time to make no mention of the matter referred to for two reasons.

"First, because the election is so near that every one is too busy with calculations as to who is to be the next president or governor.

"Secondly, I have been and am now very busy with other matters and cannot give the time to a thoughtful consideration as to what it is best to say on the subject. However, in time they will be ready and given to The Telegram.

"In justice to myself I would like for The Telegram to say that at the time that the matter referred was reported in an evening paper of this city, I was not talking for publication but simply chatting with some friends and among other things the subject of the perplexing problems that faced the cattlemen with regard to the sale of their stuff, not alone as to the price but also as to the difficulties that presented themselves to the shipper in procuring the necessary transportation facilities in marketing the stuff rapidly and without any delay, was talked of in a perfunctory way. After the election I will publish just what my views are on this question, but at the same time I would like it understood that they are my individual views only, and in no way represent the views of the association or any cowmen."

# New State of Pecos; Orient Official Has Plan of Partition!

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 28.—The new state movement now being pushed in the famous Pecos valley of Texas, is making headway, according to Fred A. Hornbeck, land commissioner of the Orient railroad, who has just returned from an auto and stage tour of the trans-Pecos region.

"This proposed new state will contain 55,000 square miles," said Mr. Hornbeck. "It will embrace one-fifth of the area of Texas as the great state now exists. Alpine, on our main road to old Mexico, will be the center of this new state, which should be called Pecos, comprising as it does the rich irrigated and undeveloped Pecos valley. El Paso is striving to be the first capitol of Pecos, and will be perhaps until the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient builds thru Alpin, thence south to El Oro. Fort Stockton is another possible competitor for the new state capitol. I was in Fort Stockton a week ago, and it is as pretty a site for a town of 10,000 in three years as I ever saw. The largest natural springs in Texas are located there.

"The new state of Pecos comprises all the land lying south and west of the Pecos river with a frontage of 400 miles on the Rio Grande. It is now a cattle country except where reservoirs have been built and artesian wells dug; then the soil, naturally rich, produces fruit and alfalfa in abundance."

W. E. Connell Jr. was among the arrivals from the range country, he having his financial interests in the Midland country with headquarters at the city of Midland. He has relatives in this city and many friends.

# GIVE VARIETY TO FAT STOCK SHOW

A plan for still further increasing interest in Fort Worth's annual Feeders and Breeders show which is to be held in March by throwing the doors open to exhibitors of meat and dairy products, was suggested by Stuart Harrison Saturday in talking about the coming 1909 exhibition.

"Fort Worth's annual show was strictly limited to cattle. Two years ago I introduced the resolution leading to the giving prizes for entries in horse classes. Now the show has outgrown its old name of fat stock show, is known as the National Feeders and Breeders Show has become one of the great live stock shows of the United States and offers prizes for all kinds of live stock, from pet pigeons to pedigreed Percherons.

"I believe it can be still further enlarged and become a still greater attraction if provision is made for an annual display of meat products, dressed game and poultry, butter, cheese, lard, eleomargarine and all other food products associated with the live stock industry.

"On the east side of the Coliseum, under the seats of the amphitheater, is a row of large stalls which might be fitted up elegantly with refrigerators, glass sides and doors. I would favor having a number of lecturers from agricultural and mechanical colleges to give addresses to visitors explaining the proper methods of butter making, dressing poultry and demonstrating different kinds of beef, pork and mutton, pointing out the kinds for which the best prices are paid and telling the reason why. Heretofore ou" exhibits have been of livestock on the hoof. The visitor could tell only by the appearance of the live animal why it won a prize from the judges but he could know nothing of the animal's actual value to the packer. Often the prize winners in the show ring have taken back seats in a killing contest for entries that got no awards.

"We must make the Feeders and Breeders show something that will attract the women and children as well as the men and I believe a tempting food display will go far towards accomplishing this. The success of Fort Worth's pure food shows during the past two years ought to be proof that the people of Texas are interested in

"If practical, the idea might be further amplified by an exhibition of dairy cows. With them might go exhibits of milking machines, testers, cream separators, churns and butter workers. The whole plan of successful dairying could be explained by demonstrators and the result would be a greatly awakened interest in the importance of the dairy industry."

A. F. Linger, a ranchman from Tascosa, Oldham county, was among his friends in the city and was feeling good. "All things in my immediate section in the stock and agricultural lines are in excellent condition and from what the other boys tell me whom I have met here they are also enjoying the same conditions. Yes, I favor all the experiment stations that can be had and it should be the legislature's first duty to consider these matters and make good, or there is mighty sure to be something heard. All us people are in earnest up in the Panhandle about this as other matters and as we generally go after and get what we want, we won't be backward in getting what we want in this mat-

### JARVIS RANCH IS NEAR LIPAN

LIPAN Texas, Oct. 31.—One of the principal ranches in the vicinity of Lipan is the Jarvis ranch, owned by Major J. J. Jarvis of Fort Worth. It is composed of about 25,000 acres and is located nine miles southwest of here.

In 1881 the Putnam Land and Cattle Company, composed of Connecticut capitalists, bought 86,000 acres and stocked the ranch with Durhams. Five years later the Putnam company was succeeded by the Erath Land and Cattle Company and in 1890 the property was bought by Major Jarvis, who reduced the acreage. It has since been known as the Jarvis ranch and is now stocked with several thousand

other prominent ranchmen in the vicinity are D. C. Cogdell, G. Cogdell and F. Hill, all of whom raise high-grade Durhams. Joe Doyle and R. L. Millhollin own horse and mule ranches.

# Some Advantages of Pure Bred Stock

Individuality invariably plays an important part in live stock breeding. There are individuals and perhaps families in all of our improved breeds of live stock that do not come up to the standard as producers. So there are among grades, but the grade animal with this underisable characteristic does not remain long in the flock or herd. Generally speaking, that is also true of the pure bred, so far as the breeder is concerned, but too often such an individual, or individuals from such families will be passed on to some breeder of grade stock who wants to start into the business of breeding the pure breds at small expense. There is plenty of evidence and abundant statistics to prove that great fecundity is possessed as often by the pure bred as by the grade. It is a matter of individuality, rather than of breed, altho is is undoubtedly a fact that both the pure breds and the grades of some breeds are more prolific than those of others, probably because that quality has been more carefully promoted in the development of the breed.

But there are some qualities of the good pure bred animal that are too often overlooked by the average farmer, which are worthy of special consideration. One of these is that the pure bred has been bred and developed with a view to special production. For instance, the meat producing breeds have been bred for generations with a view of producing the largest possible amount of meat from a given amount of food, and of putting that meat on in the right way and the right place. Experiments have shown that the grade, or even the scrub, will sometimes give as economical gains as the pure bred animal, but in all cases there is a vast difference in the quality of the product. The one lays on a thick coat of nicely marbled meat and produces a carcass which contains a large percentage of valuable cuts, while the other will give a carcass with a larger percentage of offal and a much lower commercial value. For this reason the pure bred and the high grade bring a much higher price in the market than the scrub, altho the latter may be in equally good condition so far as flesh is concerned. Of course the high grade with a long line of pure bred sires behind him, as well as the prepotency of selected females, will approach the pure bred closely in this respect, but as a rule even the high grade will lack the type of the pure bred with the same feed and care.

This brings us to another point worthy of special consideration, and that is uniformity. Whether it is a bunch of pigs, a flock of lambs or a load of steers that the farmer has to sell, he can always get a better price for them if they are uniform. Here the pure bred excells over the grade as much as the grade does over the scrub. Atavism or breeding back is a law of nature. Even the pure breeds show characteristics possessed by some remote ancestor, but which have been considered objectionable and eliminated from the breed by careful selection on the part of generations of breeders. This tendency is unavoidably more pronounced in grades which are the product of but a few generations of upgrading, and will surely crop out much more frequently than with the pure bred.

In the foregoing references to the grade animal we have spoken of the high grade that is produced by the continuous use of pure bred sires on grade fmales carrying a large percentage of the same blood. But unfortunately this would define but a small percentage of the grade breeding stock kept upon the farms of the state or country. Too often the average farmer uses any sire that may be handy, regardless of his breeding, with the result that what good blood an animal has is so mixed by cross breeding as to be of doubtful value in the way of improvement, especially in so far as the two points mentioned above are concerned. A good many men note the good quality often produced in an animal by crossing individuals of two improved breeds, and straightway are convinced that this is the kind of animals they want to breed. But they usually go about their production in the wrong way. Others of the same type could easily be produced by the same means, but the good qualities of such animals cannot be perpetuated with any degree of certainty, or even likelihood of mating them together. The result is almost sure to be a conglomeration of types with most of the defects and few of the good qualities possessed by the animals mated.

But while the high grade, and even the cross-bred animal may be of superior quality and a profit-maker for its owner, yet, other things being equal, there is no question that the pure bred animal of equally strong individuality will be still more profitable. Hence, while it may not pay the average farmer to invest heavily in foundation stock of pure breeds, we believe that there is no doubt at all that it will pay him to purchase one or two good individuals and work into them gradually. If he has made the mistake of buying those that he can buy cheapest, or if he has been unfortunate in any way with his first investment of this kind, he should try again. His first experience will enable him to purchase more wisely a second time, and when he once gets started right, he will in a great majority of cases be convinced that the

best is none too good for him, no matter for what purpose they are kept .-Michigan Farmer.

First Corn Article Ever Writeen The Stockman-Journal reproduces for the gratification of its readers what is, in so far as is known, the first article describing corn, and how to grow it, ever written:

"Pagatour a kinde of graine so called by the inhabitants; the same in the West Indies is called Mayse. Englishmen call it Guinney wheate or Turkie wheate, according to the names of the countries from which the like hath been brought. The graine is about the bignesse of our ordinary, English peaze and not much different in forme and shape but of divers colors; some white, some red, some yellow, and some blew. All of them yeelde a very white sweete flowre; being used according to his kind in makets a very goode bread. We made of the same in the country some mault whereof was brued as good ale as was to be desired. So likewise by the helpe of hops thereof may be made as good Beere.

"It is a graine of marvellous great increase; of a thousand, fifteene hundred and some two thousand folde. There are three sortes, of which two are ripe in eleum or twelve weeks at the most; sometimes in ten after they are set, and are then in height of stalke about six or seuen foote. The othere sorte is ripe in fourteene and is about ten foote high; of the stalkes some beare foure heads, some three, some one and two; eury head containing fiue, six or suen hundred graines within a few more or less.

"Of these graines besides bread the inhabitants make victuall eytheer by parching them or by seething them whole till they be broken, or by boyling the floure with watter into a

"Thene there setting or sowing is after this manner. First for their corne, beginning in one corner of the plot, with a pecker they make a whole, wherein they put four graines with what care that they touch not one another (about an inch asunder), and couer them with moulde again and so through the whole, plot making such holes and vsing them after such manner; but with this regard that they bee made in rankes, euery ranke differing from other half a fathome or a yarde, and the holes also in euery rank as much. By this means there is a yarde of square ground between euery hole; where according to discretion here and there, they sea as many Beanes and Peaze, in different places also.

"The ground being set according to the rate by us experimented, an English Acre conteining fourtie perches in length and foure in breadth, do the yeeld in croppe of corne, beanes and peaze at least two hundred London bushelles; when as in England fourties bushelles of wheate yeeled out of such an acre is thought to be much."

We have reproduced the above, which we find in the Missouri Agricultural College Farmer, in order that our young people may become acquainted with English as "she was wrote" in 1588. The author of the article was Mr. Thomas Harriot, one of the pioneer colonists of Virginia. It was published in book form in London in 1588 and in Frankfort in 1590. We are sure our young people will be interested in this.

A Fort Worth man who requests that his name be withheld submits the following to the people of Fort Worth:

"The dispatches say that 100,000 people visited the Dallas State Fair yesterday. Now, why is this? Simply because there are a diversity of things to be seen at this fair.

"This fair will be kept up fifteen days. If such beautiful weather continues there will be an average attendance of 50,000 visitors. How much money does that throw into circulation? Now, lately at St. oJseph, Mo. there has been a grand military tournament, consisting of 5,000 troops of our regular army. That helped their Fat Stock Show to gather an immense

"Why can't the citizens of ort Worth get together with the Fat Stock Show and have a grand military tournament here in March, say one week after the stock show or during same if necessary. There is no more ideal place for a camp than on the beautiful banks of Lake Como. There 5,000 horses can be easily watered, which is very essential.

"There are several parties here who visited St. Joseph and say that the tournament was superb. By applying in time to the secretary of war a military tournament for March can be secured for this city. Let someone take the lead and call a meeting of the merchants, bankers and citizens to discuss the ways and means for accomplishing this grand event. Let's have it."

# Try This Laxative For Your Baby

Thousands of mothers are being racked and worn They Were Cured by Dr. by the worry of sick children. Have you ever thought Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin of looking to the condition of their stomach and bowels? There lies the basis of all health. If it is constipated, if it does not digest its food, how can it be well? So much depends upon the stomach and bowels-nourishment, blood, life itself. You do not feel well when your stomach is weighted down with matter that should have been dispelled hours or days ago. How much worse does the unreasoning child feel? Do something for it at once, but don't give it salts, or cathartic pills, or purgative powders or tablets, because they are too violent—they are too violent for you, too. Have you ever tried Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin? It is a wonderful child's laxative, and thousands of mothers use it and praise it. In legions of homes it is administered in all stomach, liver and bowel troubles. If you have a sickly, constipated, dyspeptic, bilious child or infant, give it Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and you will cure it. It is the gentlest, mildest, laxative ever compounded and especially suited to the needs of children, women, old folks and all others who do not want to wrench their intestines with strong purgatives. You can buy a 50-cent or \$1 bottle from any druggist. It is guaranteed to do as

claimed or your money will be refunded. If the praise of thousands of mothers means any thing to you, you are certainly more than justified in trying a bottle. Ask your druggist what he thinks of it. People are buying it every day and he hears what they have to say.

#### Medical Advice

If there is anything about your ailment that you don't understand, or if you want any medical advice, write to the Doctor, and he will answer you fully. There is no charge for this service. The address is Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 513 Caldwell Building, Monticello, Ill.



birth my daughter

We tried many things

the doctor prescribed,

but found nothing to

cure here until we

heard of Dr. Cald-

well's Syrup Pepsin.

In six months we gave

her three 50-cent bot-

tles and the trouble is

gone. She eats heart-

ily and gained several

pounds in weight, and

has no more trouble of

any kind with her

stomach or bowels .-

Mrs. Myrtle Mather,

Chicago, Ill.

stipation headache.

was ill all the time with what the doctor called indigestion, but they could do nothing for her. Through a friend's urging I commenced giving Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsip, since which time she has taken no other medicine and has had no further sick spells. I think we owe her life to Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. We are now also giving this remedy to our little boy, six years old .- Mrs. Cora stout, Logansport, Ind.

my little

daughter

was five

or six

months

old she

In regard to Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, it affords us pleasure to say that we have used it in our families, both with children and adults, with the best of satisfaction. We recommend it to our customers and have never had a displeased customer. Hence, shall continue doing so.—Smith & Laurence, Newton Falls, O.

I tried the sample of Syrup Pepsin you sent, then purchased a \$1.00 bottle. It has helped my little girl so much and given her an appetite. I also have taken it myself and think it is splendid for the stomach.-Mrs K. L. Stout, Louisville, Ky.

I received the sample bottle of Syrup Pepsin as ordered from you. My little girl used it and was pleased with the results .- Jno. W. Dunham, Apple Creek, Ohio.

Send For Free Trial Bottle

Readers of this paper who have never yet tried Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin can have a free test bottle sent to their home by forwarding their address to the Doctor. A postal card will do. It puts you under no obligation. It is done to prove to the world his confidence in its merits. In this way, by actual, personal demonstration, thousands have been brought to use it. It is regularly in thousands of American homes. It is The Nation's Safeguard to Health. and the one reliable and agreable cure for constipation, dyspepsia and indigestion, torpid liver, sick headache, biliousness and similar stomach, liver and bowel disorders. It agrees well with children; they like its taste. The purity of its ingredients is vouched for to the Government. If suffering with any of these ailments, send your name today for a free trial bottle and you will see how easy it is to be cured when the right means are employed. The address is DR. W. B. CALDWELL, 513 Caldwell Bldg., Monticello, III.

Look for this pic-

ture on the

nackage.

Dr.W.B. Caldwell

# STATE SANITARY BOARD IN SESSION

The city is full of cattlemen and others interested in the welfare of the great industry that has made Texas famous thruout the world, and of which fame Fort Worth has had not an undue share. The principle cause of this gathering of the cattle clans is that the State Live Stock Sanitary board began a session in this city Tuesday, and as the questions that will be brought up for discussion and settlement are of great importance to all men engaged in stock raising they naturally gravitate toward the common point where the officials to whom are entrusted the handling of the questions of interest

may hold forth.

But Buffalo Bill and his Indians are in town, and that naturally attracted

the cowmen. They are here in droves, whatever the cause.

The Live Stock Sanitary board met at 10 o'clock in the rooms of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, and there was a full board present. Several employes of the United States, who are engaged in a similar character of work, aided and assisted the State representatives with their experience and advice.

There was quite a crowd present, all anxious to get expression upon some plan for the betterment of the business. The session for the morning was not long and after some preliminary work that was necessary to set the business in shape for good work the board adjourned until 2 o'clock.

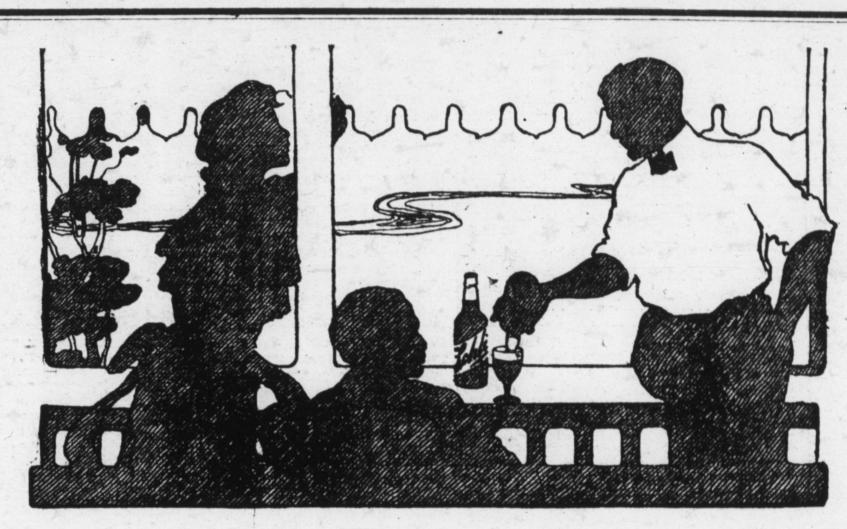
The perfection of the cattle quarantine in the State, the eradication of the

tick, and State experiment stations for the investigation of such sanitary matters as will aid in destroying the enemies of the cattle industry will be given attention. There is a strong desire among the attending cowmen and farmers for action upon these questions

"We do not desire to have anything published relative to our work," said Dr. Wilson, "except just the plain facts. Only such preliminary work as was necessary for getting things in shape was acted upon at the morning session but our work will continue for another day or two."

Rider and Driver: All the horse shows have waxed this summer. In the spring it looked as if they would fade away under the blight of "hard times," automobiliousness and the quadrennial election scare. Who's afraid now that the horse will not survive? Note the four-in-hand's popu-

larity at all the shows! Can automobiling compare with driving a horse to a gig or runabout, one that faces his bit promptly, or driving a flashgoing pair or steady but speedy tandem? Never! Horsemen and horsewomen are flocking back to their old pets in droves. A few years ago some of the western shows went down, then some eastern ones, thru over-production. The latest and most important revival is the St. Louis show. At the home of such good sportsmen as A. A. Busch, who has one of the finest show stables in the world, the St. Louis show could not long remain inactive. The first of the revived events at St. Louis will occur Oct. 26-31, which also marks the coming of a new coliseum. We hope all the big stables will attend and give the new show a brilliant start. Long live the horsehe will live forever!



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.

Schill Be

Ask for the Brewery Buttling.

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

# Monday Market Review

The first market day of the week and month brought in a moderate supply for Monday, the total suply being 5,-700, of which 2,200 were calves. Receipts a year ago were 1,220 cattle and 589 calves. This shows a much larger supply on the market today than on the corresponding day last year. Light runs were common during November and December, 1907, due to the demoralized conditions of markets following the panic of that year.

Beef Steers

Steers were in comparatively fair supply, a total of 700 being on the market, but most of them were of the stocker and feeder class, and undesirable from the standpoint of the packer. A few loads were in fair flesh, but nothing was toppy. Buyers for the packers were not anxious for such as offered, and feeder buyers got most of the best stuff at prices steady with last Saturday.

Stockers and Feeders

With most of the total run of 700 head being available for the stocker and feeder trade today, the supply was liberal, but not beyond the wants of the trade. Everything was in demand, even common stuff sharing in the good feeling, and the offerings were taken on a basis steady with the close of last week. The demand was strong enough to take away several loads of fair beef steers from packers.

Butcher Stock

Cows were in to the number of 2,-500, making a lighter supply than the early days of the week have been showing for some time. Quality was better than usual, with a choice heavy top, and ranging on down to common canner stuff. Conditions were favorable to sellers, and messages from the north told of higher prices. With a brisk demands here, trading was active, and an early clearance was made at strong to higher prices than Saturdays close. Two loads sold Saturday's close. Two loads sold at \$3.65, the highest price for so many in several weeks.

#### Bulls

A fair supply of buils, of average quality, sold on a steady market.

A liberal run of calves was yarded today. Shippers respond quickly to encouragement, and the 2,200 that came in today were the answer to the higher and rising market last week. A few loads showed good quality, especially among the heavy weights, but nothing toppy was offered. The market was active and the supply was taken at full steady prices with the close last week.

A light run of hogs for Monday marked the opening of the week's business. Quality was pretty much like we have been getting, with no choice heavies in to test the market on that kind. Kansas City had a light run and higher prices, and Chicago reported strong to 5c higher with 40,000 in to meet the demand. Locally, however, the market opened weak to a nickel lower than Saturday's sales, but soon there was an upturn and late sales were to better advantage. The top on the early market was \$6.60, and the bulk \$5.40@5.55.

Sheep

Receipts - sheep today were 139, of fair quality ambs and yearlings. Nothing was sold on the morning market. MONDAY'S SALES

Stockers

37- 4	Dela	NI- A	Dulas
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	
9 789	\$2.20	109 781	\$3.20
8 644	2.75		2.50
29 658	3.05		
	Co	Ws	
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
60759	\$2.50	32 751	\$2.40
30 781	2.25	17 795	2.60
27 624	2.40	27 791	2.59
24 885	2.80	27 854	3.00
421,015	3.65	6 900	2.50
29 900	2.50	22 802	2.20
25 882	2.50	28 728	2.35
32 708	2.15	116 778	2.50
86 819	2.60	207 686	2.15
19 715	1.90	17 835	2.60
32 743	2.20	16 759	2.30
18 827		62 812	2.65
15 893		28 823	2.50
21 791	2.55	16 695	1.50
10 742	1.50	10	1.03
1012		ifers	
No. Ave.	Price	No Ave	Pelan
95 444	89 50	No. Ave. 32 677	\$3.00
52 682	2.00	38 833	2 25
02 002		ulls	0.00
No. Jer			Delai
21,450	\$2.70	No. Ave.	49 EQ
	2.55	21,015	\$2.50
2 955	2.00	2.,.1,080	2.25
		ives	Deles
No. Ave.	Pric.	No. Ave.	Price.
31 366		10 273	
71 328	3.15	180 226	4.10
8 200	4.00	154 800	3.10
		17 309	
24 225	2.50	82 177	3.00

		- /	
43 282	2.50	26 261	3.25
15 303	2.75	60/ 215	3.75
22 327	3.25	7 220	4.25
7 313	3.00	68 227	4.00
63 275	3.00	22 280	2.55
75 186	3.75	10 279	2.35
75 210	4.15/	81 177	
79 221	4.10		1
	/ Ho	OS.	
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
88 195/	\$5.521/2	80 178	\$5.50
66 208	5.50	82 195	5.55
71 243	5.521/2	87 196	5.45
90/181	5.52 1/2	90 197	5.50
83 199	5.521/2	94 184	5.40
82 210	5.521/2	67 268	5.55
79 173	5.30	71 270	5.50
91 198	5.40	72 158	5.25
87 194	5.55	41 220	~ 5.55
74 175	5.40	110 177	5.50
86 191	5.421/2	78 181	5.40
77 178	5.471/2	4 202	5.40
81 173	5.421/2	94 179	5.50
91 182	5.40	73 243	5.60
75 213	5.55	79 191	5.55
85 188	5.55	91 207	5.55
88 212	5.55	81 213	5.50
90 191	5.50		
	Pi	gs	
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave	Price.
20 97	\$4.25	8 108	
Es	timates '	Tomorrow	200
		omorrow. I	ast vr.
Galveston		00 to 66,500	
		00 to 29,500	
			100000

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.-The grain market was very steady today, the changes being very small either way. At times the trade was narrow, but there was little depression. The world's visible grain supply shows an increase in wheat of 4,370,000 bushels, with an increase of 2,137,000 in oats, while corn decreased 2,137,000 bushels. This report had a tendency to proving a further advance in wheat and corn on a decline in oats.

Interior Receipts.

Houston .....

Today. Last yr.

Wheat was steady during the early market operations, but the volume of business was small. The market will be closed tomorrow on account of the election, and traders are uncertain as to what might develop over the eletion holiday. The general movement today was rather nervous and uncertain. Local receipts were 52 cars. against 65 cars a year ago. Cables were ¼ up and the market in Liverpool

The tone of corn was generally steady with a tendency to ease off slightly. The market ruled narrow with a small business done. Cables were 1/2 off. Local receipts were 53 cars, against 140 a year ago.

Trade in oats was small, with the tone easier. Local receipts were 129 cars, against 158 a year ago. The demand was slack. There was little change in provisions.

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

BIOTIS MCIO	CO TOUCH			
Wheat -	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Dec	100 1/8	100 1/8	99 %	99 7/8
May				
July				
Corn-		/		
Dec	63 1/8	631/4	63	631/4
May	625%	62 5%		
July			The second secon	621/8
Oats-	. ,			
Dec	481/2	485%	48	481/4
May				
July	45 %			451/4
Pork-	/			
Pork— Jan	16.00	16.22	16.59	16.12
May	15.85	16.10	15.80	16.00
Lard-/				
Jan	9.40	9.50	9.32	9.45
May . /		9.55	9.37	9.52
Ribs-				
Jan. /	8.37	8.52	8.37	8.50
May	8.50	8.62	8.47	8.57
/				
/ Ka	nsas City	Ontic	na	

Kansas City Options

Special to The Telegram. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 2.-Options on the Kansas City Board of Trade

Close	u	a	S		·	,,	11	,	**	72			_			~
													1	N	heat.	Corn
Dec															931/2	564
May															95%	575
July															91%	575

#### SPOT COTTON MARKETS

-Clo	ose-
	aturday. Sales.
Galveston9 1-16	9 1-16 616
New York 9.40	9.35
Liverpool5.08	5.08 5,000
The above quotations	are for mid-
dling.	

He-Marriage is a pottery. She—You mean a lottery, don't you? He-No. I mean a pottery-a place for making family jars.

### CLASSIFI ED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

#### REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE-The Fleming Ranch. Land and live stock, both or either separately. This ranch consists of about 71,500 acres of land, all in one body, about ten miles from Fort Worth and Denver railway in Foard, Hardeman and Cottle counties. The entire ranch is well fenced and divided into numerous subdivisions. About 20,000 acres of good tillable land. Entire ranch splendidly watered with Pease river and a number of running streams. About 5,000 high grade cattle, 2,500 of which cows and heifers; 100 stock horses; 50 use horses; 120 high grade bulls. Land can be had for \$5 per acre and cattle at price to be agreed upon. \$150,000 cash down will close deal. Sealed bids received to Oct. 1. Certified check for \$15,000 must accompany bid for land; \$5,000 for cattle; \$20,000 for both. Any and all bids subject to rejection. No bid for less than \$400,000 for land and live stock need be submitted. 5,725 acres of the land contracted to be sold at \$8 per acre. Purchaser gets benefit of contract or the 5,725 acres can be eliminated from the deal. Communicate with A. M. Milligan, Receiver, Corsicana, Texas, or the undersigned. L. C. McBride, Receiver, Dallas, Texas,

85,000-ACRE LEASE, 7 cents an acre, solid body, long time, not subject to sale of land, well improved and watered, west Texas, with 2,000 cows, 1,000 yearlings, pasture fine. Choice Fort Worth and Interurban property. Money to lend in large amounts on ranches and farms. Have buyer for 15,000 to 20,000 acre ranch, with or without cattle, and will pay part cash, part in good farms free from debt, paying well. S. M. SMITH, Delaware Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

#### LIVE STOCK

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

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

#### PERSONAL

ASTHMA, HAY FEVER SUFFERS-I have found liquid that cures. If you want free bottle send 6 cents in stamps for postage, Address T. Gorham, Grand Rapids, Mich. 451 Shepard Bldg.

WANTED-Position as governess by experienced teacher; music and English: excellent credentials. Address Teacher, 301 E. Elmira St., San Antonio, Texas.

FOREMAN WANTS position as manager of farm or ranch in Southwest; am practical farmer and stockman. Correspondence invited. Address Lock Box 173, Washington, C. H., Ohio.

#### VEHICLES

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

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

#### ATTY'S. DIRECTORY

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

#### JEWELRY

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

#### INSTRUMENTS

UNEEDA Phonograph in your home to entertain your family and friends. Write us for latest catalogue, etc. Cummings, Shepherd & Co., 706 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

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

AGENTS-Make \$103.50 per month selling wonderful self-sharpening, patented scissors and cutlery. V. E. Giebner sold twenty-two pairs in three hours, made \$13; you can do it; we show how; free outfit. Thomas Mfg. Co., 511 Fourth street, Dayton, Ohio.

SALESMAN WANTED, capable of selling a staple line of goods to all classes of trade; liberal compensation and exclusive territory to right man. Will contract for one year. Sales Manager, 320 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago.

NEW MANUFACTURING INDUStry, employing 45 men steady, seeks location in country town near natural gas belt. Valuable information regarding denatured alcohol mailed free -Teddy Laboratory, Wheeling, W. Va.

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

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

AGENTS-\$75 monthly, Combination Rolling Pin. Nine Articles Combined. Lightning seller. Sample free. Forshee Mfg. Co., E263, Dayton, Ohio.

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

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

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

AGENTS-\$75 monthly, Combination Rolling Pin. Nine articles combined. Lightning seller. Sample free. Forshea Mfg. Co., Box 263, Dayton, Ohio.

CLEBURNE.-There is great demand thru here for cotton pickers and the condition of the crop is fairly good. There has been a recent lack of rain.

#### FINE FEEDING STEERS FOR SALE

We have in our pastures near Albany several thousand head of very fine 3 and 4-year-old steers for sale, they being mostly 3s and 4s past. They are native cattle of this country and there are no better in any section. They are high graded Herefords and Durhams, are in good condition to go in the feed lot and to see them is to buy them.

They will be sold in several different bunches, and those wanting prime feeders will do well to write, telegraph or call on us.

WEBB & HILL. Albany (Shackelford County), Texas.

Kentucky Hereford

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

GILTNER BROS. EMINENCE, KY.

# Weekly Market Review

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

Cattle. Calves. Hogs. Sheep.

Past week ..17,375 5,950 14,425 1,810

Week before..19,214 9,626 14,995 2,708

Year ago ....11,136 10,199 4,119 1,214

Horses and mules—Past week, 372;

week before, 135; year ago, 261.

General

Moderate decreases in receipts of all classes of live stock are shown by the above figures for the past week as compared with the week before. As compared with the corresponding time last year, when the market was breaking badly on account of the money stringency, the past week's receipts of grown cattle and hogs display large gains. At the close Thursday, the steer market was on much the same basis as a week ago, cows were selling a little higher, and calves at a 25c to 50c advance. Hogs showed an advance of 10c to 15c over the Saturday of the previous week, while sheep were steady to lower.

Beef Steers

Steers of fair to good killing quality have been in light receipt the past week and little change has developed in the market. Northern markets have been more moderately supplied than during recent weeks and prices there have strengthened somewhat, tho this market continues relatively high. Thick fat heavy cattle of choice quality have not been available. A few loads of corn-fed steers, lacking good finish and averaging around 1,200 pounds, sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75 and some Clay county fed steers of around 1,125 to 1.175 pounds made \$4.40 to \$4.60. All such classes are fully as high as a week ago. The medium killing kinds of 900 to 1,050-uound steers have been in hardly as strong demand from packers, tho only the high line and common qualitied grades have shown the slightest weakness in prices, feeder buyers being active competitors for steers of such weights. Some fair to medium 950 to 1,050-pound steers in the northern yards have had to sell to killers around \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Stockers and Feeders

Prices on all fair to good qualitied stock and feeding steers have been maintained to a fully steady to stronger basis this week than last, and the good well-bred sorts are selling as high as at any time this season, with the demand capable of absorbing at the prices more of such offerings than are coming. Common light stock steers have had a rather slow sale, but have held steady, and the good ones are in demand. A good class of fleshy 900 to 1,050-pound feeders has sold from \$3.70 to \$4.10, the bulk of the fair to good 700 to 850-pound steers from \$3.15 to \$3.65, and a common to plain class of 500 to 750-pound stockers from \$2.25 to \$3.00. Stock and feeding cows have held the previous week's prices.

Butcher Stock

The cow market opened the past week with an advance of generally a full dime and held the strength on Tuesday. The two succeeding days some weakness was shown, with spots a dime lower, but Friday's sales were generally on a shade higher level than at last week's closing. Receipts were fairly liberal thruout the first half of the week, since the marketing has been more moderate good butcher cows selling from \$2.60 to \$3, with choice old heavy cows selling up to \$3.50, tho it takes a very good butcher class to bring \$2.80. Canners sell largely from \$1.65 to \$1.85, the good strong canners sell around \$2 to \$2.15, and inferior and common light kinds down around \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Bulls are selling at the previous week's closing prices, with the best coming, which include no thick fat fed bulls, around \$2.75, and the bulk from \$2.15 to \$2.40.

Calves

The calf market shows a 25c to 50c advance on the past week's trading, with the good grades of all weights selling largely at the greater appreciation. Receipts have been only fair and very few good light veals have been offered. Good heavy calves sold Thursday as high as \$3.50, while the best lights reached \$5 on Friday to outside buyers.

Hogs

With light Monday runs at all markets, hog values opened the week on a higher level, the local market showing a 10c to 15c gain. This advance was followed by another 5c to 10c gain on Tuesday, when tops reached \$5.82½ and the bulk made \$5.60 to \$5.75. The market has since declined, losing all of the week's early advance and closing steady with the week before. The top Saturday was \$5.62½, with nothing choice here. The bulk

sold from \$5.40 to \$5.55, against \$5.40 to \$5.57\% the Saturday before.

The feeling is pretty general that the low time has been passed and tho the outlook for the immediate future is uncertain, predictions of a high late winter and spring market are rife. With the outlook so favorable for much better prices a few months hence, the sacrifice of the number of good young shoats now being marketed seems needless to say the least. Pgis are selling largely from 4.25 to \$4.50, the previous week's prices

Sheep
Sheep values close the week on a steady to slightly lower level than a week ago. A good class of 89-pound grass wethers sold Thursday at \$4 to \$4.10, and fair to good mixed lamb; and yearlings at \$4.25. A few head of choice lambs sold during the week at \$5

Prices for Past Week
Steers— Top. Bulk.
Monday \$4.60 \$3.40@4.40
Tuesday 3.30 3.25@3.30
Wednesday 4.75 3.75@4.50
Thursday 4.50 3.50@4.10
Saturday : 3.90 3.35@3.50
Cows and Heifers—
Monday 3.00 2.20@2.75
Tuesday 2.85 2.25@2.80
Wednesday 3.00 2.25@2.65
Thursday 3.00 2.15@2.60
Saturday 3.10@
Calves—
Monday 4.25 3.00@4.00
Tuesday 4.50 3.00@4.00
Wednesday 4.60 3.10@4.35
Thursday 4.40 3.25@4.35
Friday 5.00 3.40@4.50
Hogs- Top. Bulk.
Hogs— Top. Bulk. Monday \$5.75 \$5.40 @5.70
Tuesday 5.82½ 5.60 @5.75
Wednesday 5.80 5.50 @5.65
Thursday 5.80 5.50 @5.67 1/2 Friday 5.70 5.40 @5.60
Friday 5.70 5.40 @5.60
Saturday 5.62½ 5.40 @ 5.55
Receipts for the past week by days
were as follows:
Cat. Clvs. Hogs.Shp.H&M.
Monday4.351 2,127 1,972 159
Tuesday,3,301 1,050 2,314 12 1
Wednesday 3 983 902 3 368 126
Thursday .2,931 1,192 1,474 864 85
Tonidan 1 700 600 0 404 467 07

Notes on the Stock Yards Friday

27

Friday .....1,732 682 3,494

Saturday ...1,050 ..... 1,800 340

T. R. Ivey sold a load of 721-pound cows from Freestone county at \$2.35.
W. G. Lane had a load of cows in from Wharton county of 911 pounds average that brought \$2.85.

E. C. Sterling of Seymour sold on Thursday's market 26 cows of 850 pounds at \$2.65, 48 of 791 at \$2.55, and 8 of 752, at \$2.25.

Among the large shippers on yester-day's market were Bedford & Ward of Baylor county. They sold 148 cows as follows: 55 of 802, at \$2.35; 64 of 754, at \$1.75, and 29 of 890, at \$2.45.

W. G. Moore had a shipment of cows and calves in from Presidio county. He sold the top calves of the day and the week, 84 of 207 pounds at \$5. His other sales were 229 cows of 861 pounds at \$2.70 and 66 calves of 283 at \$3.40.

Some Oklahoma hog sales today: By H. Cornett, Verden, 136 of 223 at \$5.67½; J. O. Allstott Maysville, 84 of 200 at \$5.60; J. W. Gregor, Oklahoma City, 93 of 205 at \$5.55; Richstattler & Co., Marietta, 100 of 178 at \$5.50; T. N. Williams, Weatherford, 77 of 205 at \$5.65; T. P. Donohue, Moore, 71 of 189 at \$5.40; Brown Brothers, Granite, 80 of 214 at \$5.70; Thompson & Smith, Anadarko, 87 of 166 at \$5.42½.

Notes on the Stock Yards Thursday
The First National bank of Minco,
Okla, had a consignment of three loads
of steers on Wednesday's market that
averaged 1192 and sold late at \$4.75.
W. F. Sprague, shipping from Star

county, sold on Wednesday's market 91 stock steers, averaging 762, at \$3.10 and 294 cows of 745 pounds at \$2.35.

J. W. Loving, the well-known Shackelford county cattleman, was in with a shipment of stocker steers that averaged 775 and sold on Wednesday's market at \$3.50. He reports conditions fine at North ranch and thruout his sectiton of West Texas.

W. H. Martin of Sweetwater sold 28 cows of 828 at \$2.35 and 33 of 701 at

J. W. Lawhorn, shipping from Tom Green county, sold 28 cows of 814 pounds at \$2.50 and 28 of 731 at \$2.35. G. H. Strong shipped in a load of hogs from Bowie county that he sold at \$5.70. They averaged 205 pounds.

at \$5.70. They averaged 205 pounds.

Tom Smart sent in a load of cows
from Mitchell county of 806 pounds
average that brought \$2.25.

W. O. Evans sold 20 head of bulls, average weight 825 pounds, at \$2.30.

# BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

#### HEREFORDS

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

V. WEISS

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

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

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

CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DURO-JERSEY RED HOGS

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

Wauneta, Kans.

#### RED POLLED

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

Saginaw, Texas.

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

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

## **Buy the Hereford Stock**

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

#### BOOG-SCOTT BROTHERS COLEMAN, TEXAS

Breeders of registered and high-grade Hereford cattle. **BULLS** 

A BARGAIN

Twenty registered Red Polls, including show herd, for sale,

W. C. ALDRIDGE,

Pittsburg. Texas.

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

They came from Trinity county.

Griffin & Millard of Presidio county made the following sales: 28 cows of 843 pounds at \$2.65, 47 of 757 at \$2.45, 10 calves of 260 at \$3.40, and 7 bulls of 1046 at \$2.25.

Oklahoma hog sales: By James A. Holman, Minco, 92 of 212 at \$5.75; Tom Tackett, Mangum, 88 of 172 at \$5.55; J. M. Duncan, Walter, 101 of 180 at \$5.60; A. R. Garrett, Granite, 83 of 177 at \$5.50; S. Spencer, Reeding, 80 of 189 at \$5.65; J. W. Wright, Paoli, 84 of 166 at \$5.40; Malloy & Church, Mustang, 88 of 164 at \$5.40; Eastern Elevator company, Marshall, 84 of 21 0at \$5.70.

J. H. Johnston, a cattleman and farmer, whose ranch lies in Sterling county and whose postoffice address is Iolanthe, was in the city Tuesday. After reporting that conditions in all lines of stock and farming had been and were good, he said: "I with ail the rest of our people are now most deeply interested in having the state appropriate a proper amount of money to sustain the agricultural and stock farming interests of the state. No such pitiful sums as five and ten thousand dollars should ever be thought of, but sums large enough to carry out at once what is needed to make the agricultural educational institutions the equal of any in the nation. We are going to ask for large appropriations for the establishment of experiment stations, for the eradication of the tick and for the sanitary board, and these appropriations to be made effective at once. What amount they should be in dollars can be established as the needs are developed, but now there should be not less than \$50,000 appropriated alone for the agricultural department and its experimental work. The people out west are in earnest about this and mean to have what they want."

Dr. J. H. Wilson, chairman of the state live stock sanitary board, who lives in Quanah, was in the city Tuesday to hold a meeting of the board. The other members of the board, A. S. Gage of San Antonio and R. H. Harris of San Angelo, were with him.

Joe Montague from the Crockett range country came in Tuesday. His headquarters are on the ranch with postoffice address at Sherwood. His reports from that section were all good and it is evident that cattlemen are in an optimistic mood at this time of the winter season.

That oldtimer and noted stockman. Captain Bill McIntyre of Sterling county, came in Tuesday, the boys said to see Buffalo Bill's Indians; but, however that may be, he had time to say that he had just come in from his ranch and that all things in the cattle line were just as good as could be. Had a short calf crop, however. Captain McIntyre is a prominent member of the Koon Kreek Fishing Club of Dallas, and can tell a good story relative to a native of Dallas and an old gray mare that he used for a fishing pole by tying the line to her tail and backing her into the lake.

Scurry county sent in to the gathering of cowmen in Fort Worth Tuesday, her well known manipulator of range stuff, Eugene Clark of Snyder. It has rained and acted out there just as it has in other portions of the state, and Mr. Clark reported nothing but cheerfulness among stockmen and farmers.

Drover's Telegram: Near the entrance of the big tent of the Royal is the booth of a very old man—a "fortyniner"—who sells books describing the early days on the frontier. This old man is Edward Washington McIlhanny and every word in his books was written by him. Tho he is past four score years in age, his step is still firm, his eye bright, and he walks with the erectness of a soldier.

"It was on the 3d of March, in 1849, that I left my home in Virginia and started for the Pacific coast," he said to a reporter yesterday. "I went over the Alleghenies to Peru, Ohio, where I took the boat for St. Louis. I next went up the river to St. Joseph, where 100 mules were purchased for the expedition. There were sixteen prairie schoonrs in our train, and each one was pulled by six mules. I was head mule driver on my wagon. We started cut with eighty men from St. Joseph on the 4th of May and reached Sacramento Valley on the 1st of October. During that whole period we lost only three men out of our eighty-one killed himself, another was drowned, and the third died of cholera. Today there are only two survivors, myself and Billy Riebler of Cooper county, Missouri, who is 87 years old. "Our route lay across the Plattes,

over the mountains to the Snake River, which we followed to the coast, and then down to Sacramento Valley.

"The hardships of the trip were not severe, and the Indians never molested us, tho we often sighted parties of redskins that would number more than a thousand. We had a small cannon in our outfit, and that probably frightened them. This cannon we later sold in Sacramento City for \$1.

# LIVESTOCK

Captain H. E. Crowley, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, accompanied by his wife, paid a visit to Dallas and the fair Satur-

Mr. Peet Spiller, the efficient assistant secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association, whose wife has been ill, was at his desk again Saturday morning, his wife having recovered sufficiently to allow of his leaving her.

Captain Burke Burnett is just back from a trip to 6666 ranch and reports conditions fine. He also reports splendid conditions on Dixon Creek ranch, located thirty miles northeast of Ama-

M. M. Orfutt of Cleburne, secretary of the State Swine Breeders' Association, was in Fort Worth Friday. "We are all feeling very good and as all matters in the agricultural line have turned out well we have reason to feel so," said Mr. Orfutt.

L. B. Holloway, a prominent citizen and stock-farmer of San Saba county, was in the city Friday. He reports all things good in his section and that floods fell this week, raising all the creeks and putting ample water in all tanks and water holes for stock pur-

Colonel Marion Sansom is again in the city from a trip to St. Louis and Kansas City. "Everything in the stock line up in St. Louis and Kansas City is in excellent shape now. As to conditions in Texas they were never better and there is nothing can head Texas now in her race for prosperity."

Captain Arthur Chilton traveling passenger agent for the Queen and Crescent, was circulating among his many friends in the city on business and to see his "folks." Colonel Chilton was for a long time Fort Worth ticket agent for the Texas and Pacific railroad and has many friends in this

Lee Wilson, at one time one of the est range riders and inspectors in the employ of the Cattle Raisers' Association, with headquarters at San Anrelo, was in the city and incidentally before the sanitary commission. He is now in the employ of the sanitary commission with headquarters at Colorado City. He reported all serene in his section and the people happy.

Captain John Dyer, the well known cattleman, has been ill with fever for the last three weeks. He would not give up when he should but insisted on attending to business which carried him in buggy fifty miles to look over a herd of cattle when he should have been in bed. He came up from San Saba and has been confined to his rooms since. Saturday morning he reported himself as better.

J. W. Blassingame of Old Mexico is in the city. Asked as to what the emigration was into Mexico, or rather his part of it, Tampico, he replied: "They are coming all the time and scatering all over the country. Everything is in fine condition down with us around Tampico and settlers are buying and building homes constantly. Colonel Clabe Merchant of Abilene bought a lot of land down there for a hog ranch, he said, but now it is being cut up into a townsite."

Judge C. R. von Houten, a promiment cattleman of Cimarron, N. M., is in the city. While his section has an elevation of about 8,000 feet, still the range is good and much small grain is raised.

The St. Louis Rocky Mountain and Pacific Railway traverses that section and as about 225,000 acres have been brought in by irrigation, this country is being rapidly settled. Heavy snows have broken the long drouth and conditions are good.

L. T. Dashiell, secretary of state and one of the leading spokesmen of the Campbell administration, was in Fort Worth Saturday night en route to Austin from a trip to Abilene, where he visited his brother-in-law, State Senator-Elect W. John Bryan, Mr. Dashiell admits that he is infatuated with the Abilene country and is charmed with the reception he received while there. According to Mr. Dashiell the last reports he had from Governor Campbell were to the effect the chief executive is slowly improving, with every indication of shortly recovering his accustomed good health. The attending physician waiting on Governor Campbell, Dr. Jameson, chief surgeon

of the International and Great Northern railroad, denies Governor Campbell access to all things calculated to worry him, even the daily papers.

Charles Gibbs of Midland country was in the city Monday. He reported range and cattle conditions good and business of all kinds looking up. Plenty of rain had fallen and winter had no particular terrors for anyone out there

Major W. N. Stone, a cattle man, whose ranch is in Armstrong county, near Amarillo, has returned from the Panhandle and said: "Matters of every kind up in our section never were better than now. Cattle are in good condition and grass is fine for winter. The calf crop was good and every thing in the cattle line is just as we wish it to be always. There are so many immigrants coming in all the time that it is hard to keep tab on them. Yes, the Panhandle is doing well."

Captain S. A. Overton, the Jersey man from Tyler, was at the yards Saturday as pleasant as usual, and ready to talk Jersey cattle. "Everything is moving along well down in Smith county," said Captain Overton, "Crops have been good for two years and the farmers feel better therefor. Merchants are also in better humor because of the facility with which they have collected their accounts. The Jersey business is still moving along nicely, altho there is a scarcity of good stock for sale. Prices have kept up, however, especially in the country."

G. McMeans, one of the experienced men in the cattle business who are employed by the Cattle Raisers' Association to trail down such suspects as they have reason to think have been depredating on their ranges, was in the city Tuesday attending the session of the sanitary commission. Mr. McMeans' headquarters are at Odessa from which point he can look out over a big section of country. "Matters in the cow line are in excellent condition now and there is very little to worry the inspectors and others who make the range country their home," he

Ned Van Zandt, who is running the big Van Zandt farm at Watauga, visited the city Saturday. He reported great rains and very muddy "Crops have been good this year out our way. I have 150 hogs of my own raising and they are doing well. Am feeding corn, but don't know if it will pay or not unless the price of hogs goes above 6 cents, for corn is about the 65-cent mark now and from general reports from the corn section of shortage, it will likely not go below that point but it is probable that corn will go above that figure. In that event it will not pay to feed hogs with it, unless the price of the animals get up too." Mr. Van Zandt is a graduate of the A and M. College and is cropping according to scientific rules.

Dick Sellman, one of the cattle barons of the Rochelle country, was in Fort Worth Saturday on a business mission. Mr. Sellman says that the days of the cowmen are numbered in his part of the state.

"When land will produce a bale of cotton to the acre or sixty bushels of oats or fifty bushels of corn it is too blooming valuable to be used for grazing purposes," he said. "That is why the cattleman had better realize on what he has rather than try to buck a game that is certain to prove a losing one. From every viewpoint the country out my way is in better shape now than it has been at any time since I have been ranching there and I first started in business near what is now Rochelle so long ago that I have forgotten the date."

Captain J. E. Beene, a resident of Johnson county, where he makes it a practice of diversifying his crops and thus has plenty to carry him and family, pay his debts and taxes, and then have plenty of stuff to feed his animals. Both kinds of potatoes, onions, watermelons, cantaloupe, corn and all kinds of vegetables that are common to this section he makes a habit of raising. His market is mostly Fort Worth where he can dispose of all his surplus at paying prices. He has hogs for home consumption and some to sell. For feed for his hogs he has a Bermuda pasture, goobers and corn, besides other stuff. His orchard is young but will soon be on a paying basis. "For all my working life I have been a slave to the habit of growing cotton until this year when I cut

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now more independent than I have ever been in my life," said Mr. Beene. "There is nothing a man cannot raise with a profit here in this section if he will only devote his mind and strength to the subject. It is a winning thing and will put any man free from all the annoying difficulties that surround the cotton raiser."

Captain F. Cligg, a cattleman who resides in San Angelo and has his stock interests in that section of the state, was in the city Monday. "We have had sufficient rain," said the captain, "for all purposes, but nothing like as much as you people up here seemingly have had. Just enough rain fell to fill water holes, etc., but the rivers and creeks were not affected appreciably. Matters in the cattle lines are all very satisfactory in our particular section, and we are looking for a good winter for our stock."

Colonel E. T. Ambler, president of the Llano Land and Cattle Company with headquarters in Garza county, was halted on the street and requested to deliver what information he had relative to his ranch interests. "I was on the ranch last week for a time and can faithfully report that all things combine to make a very favorable report. Cattle are in good shape and are very well conditioned to go into the winter. Grass in our section is cured on the ground as it always does when conditions are favorable. The cold spells have gradually put it into shape to not be hurt by big frosts. We have had plenty of rain and crops of feed stuffs have been ample to supply all that a feeder should want."

Colonel Robert Baker is an oldtimer in Tarrant county, who moved away and remained away for a number of years but has concluded that his first love is the best and will remain in this section, making Fort Worth his headquarters. He has been and is still a cattleman, but has turned the activities of the ranch over to his son. "I have just been up in the Panhandle," said he, "and I liked it so well that I purchased five or six sections in Swisher and Castro counties. The land is located in or near the German settlement in those counties, Nazareth being the station nearest. The Germans always know good land when they see it and will pay any price to get it when it suits them. I have already had an offer of \$1,000 profit on one section I bought, but I declined."

Colonel R. S. Coon, the proprietor of ranches in the Panhandle and also the owner of the Worth hotel and banks here and there in Texas, was in the city Friday and was glad to express himself on some topics. "What did you think of the agricultural display at the state fair?" questioned Colonel Coon. "Doesn't it look as if the Panhandle and west Texas generally were pretty much the whole thing over there? Well, it looked good to a Panhandle man, sure, and we are going to do better next time if we exhibit in Dallas again. I think Fort Worth should have a big show of all the products that go to make the feeding of stock a great success in Texas. Why not? We have the fat stock show, why not the stuff that goes into the stock to make them fat. I live in Dalhart and we raised five thousand dollars without any trouble to hold a little fair up there and it was a success. You can say to Colonel Crowley, the secretary of the Catte Raisers' Association, that every cattleman in the state who has no connection with other cattle institutions except raising cattle and feeding them are with him in his views on the cattleman holding his selling stuff on the range and letting the other fellow come and pay for them on the ranch. That is the correct thing to do. I favor large appropriations for the establishment of experimental stations in every part of Texas for the benefit of investigations along scientific lines of agriculture, sanitary investigation, and general knowledge. It is what we need and we should have no hesitancy on the part of our law makers in grantit out utterly and for ever, and I am I ing our demands. We do not want

money in dribblets but in good round sums that will begin the accomplishment of things at once. I believe in dairies and these experimental stations will be of great aid to the development of this great industry."

R. T. Anderson, who lives in Dalhart and has his ranch interests up north of that place in Hansford county, was in the city Friday. "I concur in everything that my friend Coon has told you," said Mr. Anderson. "It is what we need and it should be given us not grudgingly but in abundance. It should be remembered that it is to the farming and stock raising business that all the producing of natural wealth is due, and to them should be given the greatest assistance for that in the main is what governments are organized for, to help and benefit the greatest number. All my stock interests are in fine shape and conditions point to a good winter for stock."

Captain W. T. Ditto, a cattle and stock farmer from Knox county, with his main facilities at Benjamin was in Fort Worth Tuesday. He reported all things good out his way. "I fully agree with those who are now agitating larger appropriations for agricultural experiment stations, and for sanitary work," said Captain Ditto, "and I know that all of us out west who are interested in stock and farm work are a unit for this proposition. I myself would like to see the people demand from the legislature enough money to be used for developing the experimental work in every agricul-tural county in this state. These industries, agriculture and stock, are the main lines to prosperity in this state and they have too long been forced to take a back seat while the professions have had the rich pickings. This should stop and the producers of the food of the state should have all that is required to promote their interests, for their interests are the interests of all."

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