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Results of Dry Feeding From Perdue Experiment Station

The Purdue experiment station, Indiana, has made some useful experiments to ascertain the most economical supplements to corn for fattening hogs in dry lots.

The bulletin says that as muscle can not be developed without protein, and bone without ash, it is logical to conclude that corn furnishes an unbalanced ration for fattening growing hogs. It is, however, an ideal feed for fattening hogs after they have attained their growth. Under modern methods of growing and fattening at the same time, it is necessary to add some supplement to corn in order that there may be a production of bone and muscle while fattening takes place. In summer, forage crops, such as clover, serve this purpose, but when hogs are fed in a dry lot the use of such feeds as sour milk, tankage, linseed meal, middlings and soy bean meal is recommended in connection with corn.

One series of experiments were made to determine the relative value of tankage and linseed meal as supplements to corn meal. Four different feeding tests were made at different seasons of the year and with hogs of various ages and conditions of finish. The hogs used in the different tests were in every instance divided into two lots similar in age, condition, weight, breeding, sex and previous temperament, one of which was fed corn meal and tankage and the other corn meal and linseed oil meal.

The different lots were fed twice daily, the amount being governed by appetite, so that each feed would be cleaned up within one-half hour. All lots were given ample room for exercise and sufficient shelter to protect them from wind and rain. In all instances the corn meal and the supplement were mixed dry in the proportion in which they were to be fed. Just before feeding, the amount fed to each lot was weighed out and mixed into a thick slop, just enough water being used to moisten all the feed so that it would pour out of the bucket without sticking. It was then fed in round bottomed galvanized iron troughs 12 inches across the top by six inches deep.

Feeds Used

Corn meal, very finely ground, \$18 per ton.

Middlings, \$22 per ton.

Digester tankage, \$40 per ton.

Old process linseed meal, \$30 per ton.

Linseed meal is largely used by cattle feeders, but has not found special favor among those who feed hogs. It was found that pigs which had been fed liberally on other well selected rations did not relish the change to a ration containing linseed meal. This, however, was only a temporary condition, which did not continue for more than two or three feeds, after which it was readily eaten.

The amount of tankage used, in proportion to the corn meal, was practically one-half that of linseed meal to corn meal in each experiment. This was due to the fact that tankage, as made at the time this work was conducted, contained nearly double the amount of digestible protein as did the linseed meal. From a chemical standpoint there was required twice as much linseed meal as tankage to make the same proportion of nutrients in each mixture. The amount of supplements in proportion to corn or the nutritive ratio, varied in different experiments according to the age and condition of the hogs and the relative price of corn to that of supplements.

Feeding Pure Bred Berkshires

The pigs used in experiments number 1 were pure bred Berkshire farrowed in the spring of 1905. They were divided as nearly equal as possible, due

consideration being given to previous treatment the pigs bred received. During the first thirty-five days lot 1 was fed on a ration composed of corn meal, middlings and tankage; lot 2, on corn meal, middlings and linseed meal. During this time the lot receiving tankage made a greater daily gain and a cheaper gain than the one receiving linseed meal. At the end of this period the middlings were omitted from both rations on account of the exceptionally high price at that time. The summary of experiment 1 shows that the tankage fed lot consumed 219 pounds more feed; the total gain was 118 pounds greater, and the cost 21 cents less in

making 100 pounds gain, than where linseed meal was fed. The large cost of gains in this experiment is due largely to the unfavorable season for feeding, the weather being wet and cold for the greater part of the time, and to the fact that the pigs were carried to a very high degree of finish.

Experiments With Mixed Breeds

In experiment No. 2 the hogs used were of indiscriminate breeding, having been bought up during the previous winter for the purpose of following experimental cattle. At the time the cattle feeding experiment closed they were not fat enough to be put on the market

as fat hogs, so were fed for fifty-one days in a dry lot. As these hogs had attained good growth and developed large frames, the object was to lay on fat rapidly rather than to build bone and tissue. For this reason a greater portion of corn was used than in the first experiment, where the pigs were grown and fattened at the same time.

The previous treatment of the hogs in the first experiment, the higher condition to which they were fed, and the unfavorable feeding season caused the gains to be much greater than in the second experiment in spite of the fact that the pigs were younger and of better breeding. This shows clearly that all of these matters should be given due consideration in selecting the ration for fattening hogs. The cost of gains in this experiment was \$3.67 per hundred in the tankage fed lot and \$3.66 in the linseed meal lot, which is much closer than in the previous experiment. The amount of feed consumed and the rate of gain, however, were greater in the tankage lot. If the tankage lot had been marketed at the same weight as the linseed meal lot had attained when finished, the cost of gains would have been less per hundred.

In the third experiment tankage proved to be a much more satisfactory feed than linseed meal. The fourth experiment, however, shows a slight difference in favor of linseed meal ration. But as in all other experiments reported, the tankage fed lot consumed the greater amount of feed and made the greater daily gain per head though the cost of gains was slightly greater than in the linseed meal lot.

What the Results Show

A summary of these experiments shows that in two experiments there was a slight difference in favor of linseed meal as regards the cost of gains, but in both instances the additional finish attained by the hogs in the tankage lot was sufficient to offset the cheaper gains. In the other tests the use of tankage proved to be more advantageous in every way, so that under conditions prevailing when these tests were made it was advisable to use tankage at \$40 per ton rather than linseed meal at \$30 per ton.

The average daily gain per head on all hogs fed on corn meal and tankage was 1.61 pounds, while on those fed corn meal and linseed meal, it was 1.49 pounds, showing a decided advantage as regards the rate of gain in favor of tankage fed lots. The feed consumed per pound of gain was slightly in favor of the tankage fed lots while the cost of gains was 14 cents per hundred in favor of a ration of corn meal and tankage as compared with one of corn meal and linseed meal. When it is considered that these hogs were fed in marketable condition at an ideal weight, the cost of gains is small when based upon corn at 45 cents per bushel, tankage at \$40 per ton and linseed meal at \$30 per ton.

This bulletin shows that with corn meal at \$12 per ton and tankage at \$34 per ton, the cost of producing pork will be 2.63 per hundred. With corn meal at \$18 per ton and tankage at \$40 the cost will be \$3.82. With corn meal at \$24 per ton and tankage at \$45 the cost will be \$4.99 per hundred.

The station concludes that a greater proportion of corn may be used in feeding tankage than in feeding linseed meal as a supplement that hogs fed on a ration of corn meal and tankage consume more feed and make more rapid gains than hogs fed a ration of corn meal and linseed meal; that a ration of corn meal and tankage gives a better finish than one of corn and linseed meal.

Corn Industry in Texas

An impromptu address by Vice President Hornbeck of the Texas Corn Growers' Association, before the association at its last meeting.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: The subject assigned me is so practical that any one who has been a pioneer in any line of work realize that there is in it a practical talk. Some of us that have passed the fifty mark remember distinctly when we ate tomatoes 50 years ago that they were just about the size of a boy's jaw marble; in a few years they got to be the size of the "middleman," and now we have them them the size of a saucer or plate. The pioneers in this work gradually developed it from year to year. And so with Burbank and his fruits.

Those of us who met in Dallas two years ago with a shirt-tail full of corn, or about that, thought that we were undertaking a great work. The success of other states impressed us with the fact that we, who were familiar with Texas soil and Texas energy, could by proper methods and by proper application of our knowledge greatly develop the corn industry of Texas. We see the fruits of two years of that work today. I judge the future by the past in most all things, and when we look upon that display of corn this morning, that is not only a credit to Texas and her sinews—men—but a credit to any state, whether it be Illinois, Iowa or Ohio, I know that we have got corn here that I would not be ashamed to put upon the table by the side of corn from any state. I want to say to the Corn Growers' Association that we are not asking too much to ourselves when we say that to a great extent we are entitled to the credit for this display and the growth that has been had in this line.

Talk is a wonderful thing. We come up here and we become enthused, and we go home and we talk seed corn and the preparation of seed beds, and we talk about the cultivation of corn, and I am glad to say today that while corn is not my hobby, that I am not a crank about it, that I think more of the Jersey than I do of my corn interests, at the same time I feel proud today of the fact that the young men of my country, whenever I meet them, are wanting to know this about corn and that about corn, and about this kind of seed corn and seed beds or the other kind, and there are young men coming up in our county who have never seen the inside of our convention, and yet thru the farm paper and news press and other mediums, they are all filled with the spirit of progress in the development of the corn industry in Texas.

We have got a hard proposition to work out, Atmospheric conditions have not been so kind to us as in some of

the states north of ours, where the moisture in the atmosphere is more uniform, but I believe that the Texas farmers by study and by energy will push to the front, and will make not only one of the greatest corn growing states, but that by the shipment of our hogs and our cattle and our produce that the day is not far distant when we will realize a greater per cent for our corn industry than any state that lies north of us. I believe that. Let us continue to study the types of corn. Let us continue to study our seed beds. Let us continue to study the atmospheric conditions and study how corn is affected by and appertains to it, and as we advise our children to put in their time at the proper age, let us with our hands hold of the handles of the plow at the present time endeavor to produce more corn to the acre, better corn to the acre, than our fathers have before us. If this is our spirit our sons will not only rise up to call us blessed, but they will not only follow in our footsteps, but onward and upward they will carry these samples that we have here into a higher commercial sphere than we have been able to do.

Some writer a short time ago said that if every farmer, if every corn producer in the United States would add one grain of corn to each ear that he produced, it would mean over two million dollars to the corn production of the United States. One grain to each ear. That is add one grain of corn to each ear. We can do better than that.

A short while ago in my county I sent out to all the leading corn growers and told them I wanted sample ears for Chicago, not in my name, but that I would pay the express on it, in order to represent old Navarro in the National Corn Association. There were men that had sold a thousand bushels of corn, and the corn was about seven inches long, fine large ears. If they had properly selected their seed corn they could have added one-fourth to the length of that ear, without any more cultivation, without any more expense, and made one-fourth more corn. We have got to look after these things, and while I am not a young farmer, I am glad to say today that thru your influence I will produce more corn this year than any other man in Navarro county, and I am in touch with all the corn interests of my county, I want every man here, in order to insure the usefulness and the upbuilding of the corn interests of Texas to feel that we are missionaries and pioneers in this work. You must talk corn here and talk corn there, until Texas is all green and ripening with our great harvest. Now, talk, as I have

(Continued on Last Page.)

Breeding For the Dairy Type

W. P. McSparran Before The Vermont Dairy Association

Vermont Dairy Association.

Of course we do not know, but we can easily imagine that improvement of breed was begun by man taking the cow and learning—some men have not learned it yet—that she gave more milk when she had more feed. Then no doubt her daughter, under the influence of a quieter life and fuller feeding, was a milking improvement upon the mother; and some daughters more of improvement than others. The majestic "head of the herd" of course, severed domesticity and spurned it, and maintained his wild dominion on the hills, till some successor grew robust enough to depose him.

We do not know to what extent these pioneer breeders practiced in-breeding, but we can imagine they followed it, under their methods, too closely until they saw its evil effects and then they flew off in tangent from it. For we notice in their lineal descendants the breeders of our present day scrubs, a horror of the practice of in-breeding.

First, we must have in mind what to us means dairy type. After we have fixed that well in mind and have a proper realization of the fact that to secure this type means probably a large part of a man's years, and to have a stock of patience, industry and hope we may consider ourselves in good shape and breed our dairy cows.

The first breed improvement must have been accomplished by fixing as a prepotent characteristic certain traits in a strain or a family. The reason the first breeders made no progress in producing great milk cows was because of lack of merit in the sire, and lack, also, of prepotent ability on his part of impressing such merit as he may have possessed on his offspring; and I can think of no way in which his prepotency could have been secured, but by the practice of in-breeding—breeding a type selected male back to his dam, and then breeding the type selected female offspring back to her sire, and from that mating or a series of such matings, choosing, when nearing maturity, a type of male progeny to use in service with sisters and half-sisters, tentatively, and freely with near and remote cousins.

The calf that is to be a good dairy cow certainly has a right to be well born—to be bred with an unquestionably strong dairy record as an inheritance. If the breeder is fortunate enough to own or to be able to acquire meritorious cows of pure blood, carrying strains of high-producing capacity, and will use a male of rich

PHARMACIST

Tells Facts About Caffeine in Coffee

"About twelve years ago I stopped coffee," writes a Colo. man, "and began Postum. As a result, instead of being a confirmed dyspeptic as I was for many years, I enjoy good health and fine digestion.

"I formerly weighed 115 lbs., now 140. My waist measure was 29, now 36 inches. Not only this, but I enjoy Postum and my meals, while for years eating was an annoyance and often a torture.

"Like an old whisky toper I always thought I had to have my coffee and then always felt its ill effects in my stomach and on my nerves.

"Now I have so completely lost my taste for coffee that recently, when a cup was given me by mistake, and I tasted it, I found it nauseated me. On the other hand I not only like the healthful effect of Postum, but the taste is peculiarly agreeable to me.

"I have tried other cereal drinks but always come back to Postum. Realizing as I do, the evil effects from the poisonous alkaloid in coffee, and being a Postum Pioneer, I am a very successful missionary.

"One man, a school superintendent, from my recommendation, has had quite as happy an experience with Postum as I have had. My wife has also found great benefit from Postum, as coffee was the only thing which disagreed with her stomach at table.

"Being a graduate in pharmacy I know the alkaloid—caffeine—in coffee is a poisonous drug. As there is no drug in Postum I naturally drink it and recommend it to others." "There's a Reason."

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

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

inheritance from great sires and dams—not great in the show ring, but in the work of the dairy of such a man, if he have even ordinary gumption, breeding dairy type animals is a work easy of accomplishment.

But to the other man, the one who has not things so ready made to his hand, building up the dairy herd is not so easy as it may often look. It is this man, this representative of the great American class of farmers, who is eating his bread in the sweat of his face, who can ill afford to make mistakes; this average, struggling, brave-hearted burden-bearer that ever should have concern that any message that is sent may reach.

His cows may be a bunch—a job lot—carrying their unwritten pedigrees back to the watering places—breeding operations of the patient Jacob. To the man with the assortment of unknowable cows I have heard of, advice sometimes given to sell the whole lot and invest the proceeds in as many good cows as the sum will buy. Now, buying cows is one of the last ways in the world to get good ones. My advice to such a man would be to get into shape to feed those cows a full ration for a whole year.

I'll admit I am not smart enough to tell the worth of a cow by looking at her. As soon as you see some cows you know they should have been steers. It is a waste of time and labor to fool with them. Get rid of them as quickly as possible.

If a scrub bull is used to head the herd, make him walk the chalk to the butcher, and in his place put the best bull you can buy from the breed of your choice of dairy breeds. Feed and care for him right and it is likely he will not disappoint you. If at maturity he proves his worth, keep him in use for as many years as possible and until his successor has given proof of his right to the succession. If a matured, tried bull can be bought at the start, so much the better.

Then you have begun to breed for dairy type. The functions of the dairy cows are three: From the food she eats she must maintain her physical well-being; nourish and develop her unborn, and generally furnish milk for her master.

But assuming that the calf has been bred right and has been strongly born, it then passes into the hands of the breeder to carry on the work. After being well-born all the heifer needs is care and feed. At this stage comes in the necessity of wisdom and patience. All good looking calves do not make good cows.

It is supposed this calf carries the dairy type inheritance from its sire. In the sire, the type was established and encouraged, largely by environment and feed, and these two forces must be operative in encouraging a proper development of the dairy tendency in the offspring. Consequently the calf and the heifer must be fed with the dairy type in view. One popular conception of the dairy type is a thin skin drawn over the skeleton of a cow, but I say unto you, no man has ever yet starved dairy qualities into a calf or a cow, and it is not worth the beginner's while to make the experiment. But many a good cow has been starved into mediocrity by the stinginess or ignorance of her feeder. In the matter of a little more or less fat on the heifer or cow I may quote—"Better the excess than the deficiency."

It is well to remember that the same character of feed that will encourage the cow into well doing as a milker is the kind that will develop the heifer into a cow. If she is big enough to become a mother at 2 years or less of age have her bred back to her own strong sire. Then in feeding the pregnant dairy heifer remember she must make growth, also, and withhold not the abundant and well-formed ration.

Type of Holsteins

A writer to an agricultural exchange asks for information as to the correct type of the Holstein dairy cow, and the Journal replies as follows:

Considerable public comment appearing in the agricultural papers upon the type of Holstein-Friesian cattle is very properly directing attention to the subject of the true type of the breed. The breeder who, for one moment in his pursuit of higher fat percentage in the milk, forgets type, is doing incalculable damage to the future of the breed.

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

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description. Change of environment of this breed from the low lands of Holland is doubtless effecting a very slight change in the bony structure of the Holstein, tending toward a greater finish or refinement. Aside from this natural process, it is very doubtful whether any improvement can be made or should be attempted. The Holland type is the result of centuries of selection and environment, and it has distinguished these cattle in all parts of the world. With it has come the marvelous and profitable production or yield, the characteristic tendencies of powerful digestion and perfect assimilation of food. These characteristics derived from the Holstein, have been important factors in the foundation stock of the Shorthorn and Ayrshire breeds and of many of the continental offshoots.

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

In defining pure bred Holstein cattle this fact was duly set forth by the founders of the Herd Book association in these words, which should never be forgotten, no matter what may be the yield in milk or its fat percentage: "Pure bred Holstein-Friesian shall be held to mean and refer to only those large, improved black and white cattle."

Scientific investigation in this country, particularly in Wisconsin, has confirmed the wisdom of the early breeders in thus defining the type of the breed as "large," for the large cow of any breed is uniformly the more profitable. An idea of the size of animals of this breed, at the time of Mr. Cheney's first importations, may be gained from the following quotation:

"The bull, Van Tromp, is now six years old and his girth is 8 feet 5 inches, length 9 feet 2 inches, height 5 feet 2 inches, weight 2,720 pounds."

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

The average form of this breed and that toward which conscientious breeders are directing their efforts to maintain and improve, is the milk and beef form. Mr. S. Hoxie thus admirably refers to the milk and beef type of the breed: "It is especially strong in all vital particulars. The bones are fine compared with size, and the chine broad and strong compared with the high and sharp chine of the extreme milk form. The loin and hips are broad and smooth, and the rump high and level, compared with the angularity usually shown in the milk form. The twist is roomy and the thighs and hocks well apart. Passing forward the shoulders are smoother and more compact than in the milk form, but of lighter weight than in the beef form. The brisket is not so wide and low as in the beef form, and the chest is not so deep, but the width of the beef form thru at the heart is closely retained. In the milk form the abdomen is usually swung low, and

the ribs are steep, but in the milk and beef form the ribs are wider sprung and the abdomen more trimly held up, tho no less capacious. The general appearance of the bull is strongly masculine, but that of the cow is no less feminine than in the milk form."

It may be further emphasized that the milk and beef form describes a cow of the wedge form, with shoulders moderately thick, deep and broad, crops well filled, barrel well rounded, loin and hips broad and full and quarters straight, wide and full. To this form of these cattle is due their extraordinary constitutional vigor or vital force, and it affects all their relations to their food, care and productions.

Only Difference—Drouth Much Longer

"There is nothing new under the sun," is an expression found in the Good Book, and it is one that most men will contend they believe in, but if closely questioned, it will be found that they have made an exception in the case of their own particular domain. An instance of this kind can be found in the fact that the people of the western part of the United States believe very firmly that it is to their intelligence that dry farming has been inaugurated, and is proving such a success. However, that may be a careful reading of the following, taken from the scientific department of one of our exchanges headed "Where Crops Grow With No Rain," will satisfactorily prove, we think, that there have been for hundreds of years others who were understandingly using the same method practically to cultivate crops in dry countries as those now being practiced by our own western farmers:

"In Syria and Palestine the farmers need little rain. From the beginning of April until October there is practically no rain, yet in July the fields teem with a vigorous growth of water-melons, tomatoes, cucumbers, etc., all flourishing without artificial watering, altho at that time no rain has fallen for many weeks. In fact, the Syrian peasant, from the moment his seed has been sown, prays that no rain may fall. During the period of growth of a crop the surface of the soil to a depth of six or eight inches is perfectly dry and loose. Below this surface layer will be found moist soil in which the roots extend, and grow vigorously. In this moist subsoil plant continue to grow until late autumn. When the crop is removed in the autumn the rains commence, and the land is plowed after each heavy rain as soon as the soil begins to dry. Two primary objects are kept in view in plowing, to furnish a favorable surface for taking up all the water and to prevent its upward evaporation from the subsoil. The great point is to keep the upper six inches of soil perfectly loose and friable, so that the moisture from below is not drawn upward and lost in evaporation, but does not ascend higher than the compact subsoil that is not broken up by the plow. For this reason the plowing is shallow, averaging from four to six inches in depth. When the time for sowing the seed arrives the land is plowed to a depth of about six inches, and the seed is sown from an arrangement attached to the plow, falls on the damp subsoil, and is covered by the soil closing over behind the plowshare. From this time the upper stratum of loose soil prevents the escape of moisture upward beyond the yet subsoil on which the seeds rest, and into which their roots, after the process of germination, spread."

Packing House Bonus Assured

Within thirty minutes a committee of two raised \$25,000 in Fort Worth Thursday afternoon as a nucleus for a bonus to be offered as an inducement to bring another packing house to this city. This fund was increased another \$25,000 Friday morning.

Fort Worth is in the very midst of prosperity. Probably never before in the history of the city has as much activity been shown at one time in financial undertakings.

One committee is out raising subscriptions for an interurban line from Fort Worth to Mineral Wells. A total of \$85,000 was subscribed Thursday.

A prominent interurban promoter from the East is now in the city for the purpose of getting everything in readiness for the construction work on the proposed Fort Worth-Cleburne interurban.

An interurban to Waxahachie is proposed.

By Sunday \$100,000 will have been raised in Fort Worth for improvements at Polytechnic college. Practically the entire amount has already been secured.

Within the past week real estate deals on Main and Houston streets alone have involved \$425,000.

Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock E. D. Farmer and Winfield Scott started a nucleus for a bonus to be offered to any packing plant that will come to Fort Worth, and within half an hour they had raised \$25,000. Additional subscriptions were taken Friday morning, and it is reported that before noon the fund had been increased to \$50,000.

At present no particular company is in view. Four or five of the largest packing concerns in the country have had their eyes on Fort Worth for several months, and on one or two occasions negotiations have advanced to a point where practically everything had been arranged for, and had it not been for the panic in the north and east about a year ago, Fort Worth would have been the home of three packing houses today, instead of only two. The Case packing house is already under construction.

Now that the presidential election is over and money is being turned loose in the east, business is opening up with a rush, and in this connection it may be stated that Fort Worth is setting the pattern for every city in the state. Feeling that all strings have been cut, and that there is absolutely nothing in their way, Mr. Scott and Mr. Farmer, two of the most prominent cattlemen in Texas, have started out with a determination to bring one of the packing houses to Fort Worth.

Welcomed by Armour and Swift

After the necessary amount has been subscribed as a bonus the first thing to be undertaken by those at the head of the movement will be to confer with Armour and Swift and secure their indorsement. Of course, no packing house would feel like coming to Fort Worth if it could not have access to the stock yards. Therefore, some sort of an agreement must be reached with the local plants. But this, it is said, can be easily accomplished. New plants in Fort Worth will be welcomed just

as heartily by Armour and Swift as by any other interest here.

Raise \$85,000 for Line

Inteurban railway building is also coming in for its share of activity. A committee is now out securing subscriptions for the Fort Worth and Mineral Wells interurban, and the promoter of the Fort Worth-Cleburne interurban is in the city making arrangements to start early construction on his line.

Subscriptions to the amount of \$85,000 for the Fort Worth and Mineral Fort Worth. The West Fort Worth Land Company subscribed \$50,000, J. W. Corn \$20,000 and Winfield Scott \$2,500. The committee intends to raise \$150,000.

Waxahachie Interurban

There is also some talk of building an interurban to Waxahachie, but plans have not developed far enough yet to put the matter on a firm foundation.

Polytechnic Fund

The Polytechnic College canvass will end Saturday. A big rally, presided over by Bishop Hendricks, will be held Sunday at the First Methodist church and the committee expects then to complete the \$100,000 asked. A similar sum will then be given outside, the two to go to the college enlargements and equipment.

Nelson Morris, Cudahy, S. & S., Dodd and the Omaha Packing Company all have had representatives here looking over the field, and, in fact, Nelson Morris, Cudahy and S. & S. have buyers on the local market about five months out of the year. They usually make their appearance during the season when grass cattle first begin to move to market, and are here until the movement is over. Fort Worth is the best calf market in the world, and every year Cudahy and Nelson Morris are heavy buyers of baby beef, paying prices here as high and in some instances higher than local packers, and then shipping their buying to their respective houses for slaughter.

After the Armour and Swift interests had established packing houses here, S. & S. were the first people to take up the proposition of locating in Fort Worth. They secured an option of several hundred acres of land immediately north of the Armour packing plant, E. D. Farmer granting the option. On account of the scarcity of the hog supply, it is said, this deal fell thru. In fact, the limited number of hogs available is all that prevented other packing houses from locating here before the panic came on. But this drawback has been overcome, and it has been demonstrated that Texas and Oklahoma can supply this market with all the hogs needed.

Later Nelson Morris sent representatives to Fort Worth and had everything in readiness for the building of a plant here when the money situation became serious, and the negotiations were called off temporarily.

Only a few months ago a statement was made in this city by a representative of the Omaha Packing Company that as soon as the election was over his company would take up the matter of locating here, but would ask a little bonus.

Real Estate in Demand

Since last Tuesday Fort Worth has experienced the greatest activity in real estate displayed since Armour and Swift first declared their intention of locating here. The trading has been largely confined to Main and Houston streets, where property is held the highest. One big deal after another has been consummated, and several trades of gigantic proportions are now under way. Over \$300,000 in deals were closed last week.

In addition to those already announced is a purchase by J. C. Ingram. On the day following the election he



Three generations of Simpsons have made

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**Simpson-Eddystone
Black & Whites**

The well-known "Simpson" Prints made only in Eddystone.

First get quality in the cloth. Next a stylish pattern in absolutely fast color. Then you will have a dress worth the making. You get both durability and beauty. Simpson-Eddystone Prints. Some designs in a new silk finish.

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.

bought twenty-five feet on Main street, between Tenth and Eleventh, paying \$1,000 per front foot. He bought this merely as an investment.

Worth Hotel Deal

It was also announced Friday morning that J. T. McClendon, W. J. Doyle and B. D. Keith have purchased the entire interest of C. F. Long in the Hotel Worth Company. The new owners are business men of ability who have the greatest faith in Fort Worth's future.

A. D. Lloyd of the Arlington Heights Realty Company has just closed a deal conveying to W. H. Land of Denton 1,376 acres of land in San Patricio county for \$10,000. As a part consideration Mr. Lloyd acquired a house and ten lots in the Bell addition for \$4,000.

The Arlington Heights Realty Company had a brisk demand for lots Thursday and closed deals amounting to \$2,450.

With twenty acres of land donated and \$53,500 subscribed, just \$36,500 remaining to be raised, the committee in charge of the packing house bonus, headed by President Leon Gross of the Board of Trade, expects to close the subscription list Monday afternoon.

Monday morning a meeting of the committee was held in the Board of Trade rooms. It was announced that only a part of Friday and Saturday were spent in securing subscriptions, but that the committee would put in a full day Monday.

"Gentlemen, there is absolutely no excuse for not raising the entire amount needed today," stated President Gross; "and I know that if we go after this thing in the right way we will be successful."

Captain Paddock then told of how something over \$9,000 was raised in one day by the coliseum soliciting committee. "For three days the committee had been unsuccessful and had held meetings in the Board of Trade rooms to perfect plans, whereby the last of the fund could be raised," said Captain Paddock. "Finally I suggested that the best way to do would be to get all of the committee of seventeen together and go out and get the money. Well, I joined the body, and out we went. We raised what we wanted. Now, you gentlemen, go out in a body and you will meet with success."

\$5,000 An Hour

Following this suggestions the committee left the Board of Trade rooms at 11 o'clock, and within an hour had raised \$5,750. At noon, being well satisfied with the showing made, the committee separated.

Among those on the committee were A. G. Carter, F. M. Rogers, Leon Gross, Rufus Coy, George Stillman, W. T. Ladd, W. L. Ligon and W. G. Burton.

Included in the morning subscriptions is \$500 given by Sam Davidson, who had previously subscribed for \$500, his donation being increased to \$1,000.

Subscriptions Made

Following are the subscriptions to date:

Subscriptions	
Winfield Scott	\$10,000
E. D. Farmer	5,000
George Reynolds	5,000
W. D. Reynolds	5,000

Marion Sansom	5,000
H. T. Edgar, for Northern Texas Traction Company	2,500
E. E. Baldrige	2,500
John Scharbauer	3,000
Sam Davidson	1,000
G. W. Armstrong	1,000
W. C. Stripling	1,000
John C. Ryan	1,000
Fleming & Roberson	1,000
William Capps	1,000
Q. Bone	1,000
Ed Seibold	1,000
First State Bank & Trust Co.	500
J. W. Spencer and Ben O Smith	500
A. J. Butler	500
W. E. Connell	500
Western National Bank	500
H. H. Cobb	500
W. G. Newby	500
J. L. Bushong	500
Burton-Peel	500
L. P. Robertson	500
Tempel & Modlin	500
Casey-Swasey Company	500
Judge Lary	500
Monnig Dry Goods Company	500
A. & L. August	500
Robert McCart	500
George Simpson	500
Washer Brothers	500
Oscar Lenglet	500
Ligon, Dickinson & Co.	500
George Stillman	500
B. H. Dunn	500
Glen Walker	500
State National Bank	500
N. H. Lassiter	500
R. Vickery	500
J. E. Mitchell	500
M. L. Eppstein	300
Drs. Thompson & Johnson	250
J. W. Mitchell	250
F. P. Pendery	250
I. H. Greer	200
James Harrison	200
B. B. Paddock	200
Acme Steam Laundry	200
T. B. Yarbrough	200
Will Robinson	150
Attwell Cornice Works	100
A. E. Newell	100
Ellis & Greene	100
J. M. Axtell	100
R. D. Gage	100
J. N. Winters	100
C. B. Epes	100
Judge C. K. Bell	100

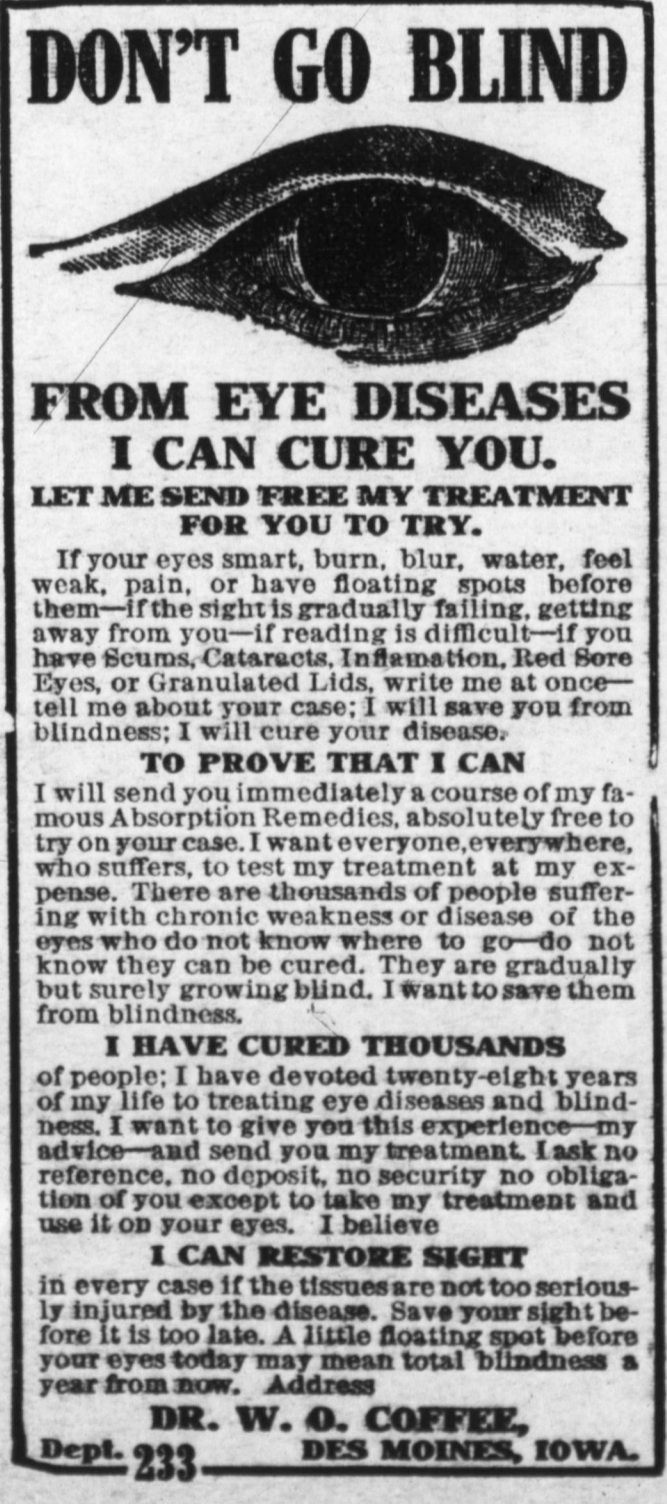
Total \$63,500

Representatives Here

With one packing house representative already in the field asking for the bonus and another on his way, it looks as if it will not be necessary for Fort Worth to send men to the northern and eastern cities in order to find someone who will agree to come to Fort Worth and put up a packing house.

A representative of a packing company in Milwaukee is now in Fort Worth and is open for a proposition. An Omaha firm has wired to Fort Worth, asking that no disposition be made of the \$100,000 bonus until a representative can reach this city. He is due to arrive Thursday.

Fort the purpose of considering the proposition of the Milwaukee representative, a meeting of business met was held in Winfield Scott's office Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. No definite action was taken. No contract will be entered into until all of the packers wishing to come here have made propositions.



DON'T GO BLIND

FROM EYE DISEASES I CAN CURE YOU.

LET ME SEND FREE MY TREATMENT FOR YOU TO TRY.

If your eyes smart, burn, blur, water, feel weak, pain, or have floating spots before them—if the sight is gradually failing, getting away from you—if reading is difficult—if you have Scars, Cataracts, Inflammation, Red Sore Eyes, or Granulated Lids, write me at once—tell me about your case; I will save you from blindness; I will cure your disease.

TO PROVE THAT I CAN

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

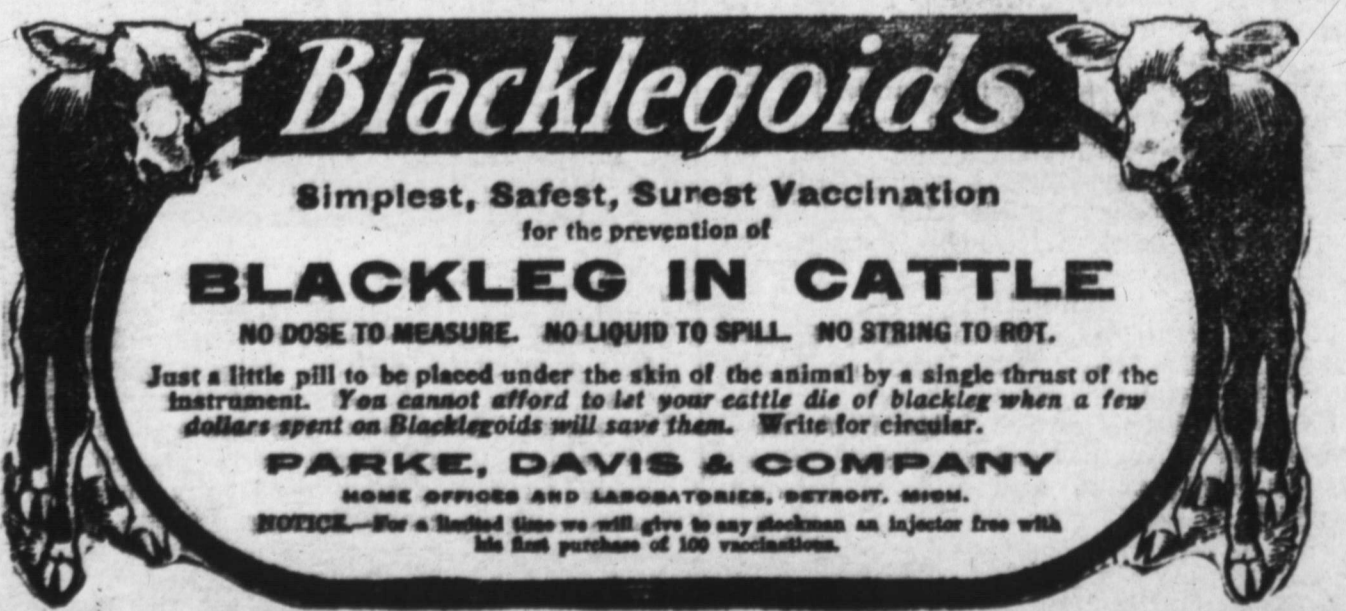
I HAVE CURED THOUSANDS

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

I CAN RESTORE SIGHT

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

DR. W. O. COFFEE,
DES MOINES, IOWA.
Dept. 233



Blacklegoids

Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of

BLACKLEG IN CATTLE

NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.

Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY

HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.

NOTE:—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

DAIRYING

(Extract from an Address by Addie F. Howie.)

If one is really interested in dairy cattle, a magnet of the Channel isles will draw them from England over the turbulent waters of a dangerous course to the enchanted grounds where noted breeds of cattle are reared and developed into creatures of symmetrical perfection and practical worth.

Establishing headquarters in St. Peter Port on the Isle of Guernsey, I took the first opportunity to inspect the small province of Alderney. The island contains less than 2,000 acres, is nearly four miles long and about one and one-half miles wide. More than 2,000 people inhabit this small country, and, altho the forbidding, rocky coast might presage a chilling reception, the people are cordial and unaffected. Thomas Shane has the proud distinction of owning the largest farm in Alderney. It consists of 52 acres. His herd is comprised of about 70 head, including young and old. One of the favorite strains is originated from a prize winning cow called Nellie. He now owns a number of her sons and daughters and many of them have won distinction in the exacting island show ring.

The Duke of York, an animal deserving of special mention, on account of his pronounced dairy form, has won the island prize, as a young bull, and a year later carried away the highest honors as a mature animal.

In order to secure strong progeny, a bull is not considered fit for service under 2 years of age. All animals of both sexes are raised; the surplus males are kept until 2 years old and then turned into beef.

In this herd grain is rarely fed and valuable cows are kept until 18 or 20 years of age. Their diet is upland grass, clover and lucerne, and one notable advantage is that the cattle may graze the year around. During sleety storms or snows, they are stabled; but climatic conditions are such as to enable them to be in the open air at all seasons of the year.

During the winter months the pasture is supplemented with mangels and carrots, and instead of being permitted to roam over the fields at will, each cow is tethered by a 20-foot rope, which allows her to consume all the grass within that space and prevents her from tramping down that which she does not eat. This system is called "pegging out." The cattle are changed from one feeding ground to another three times daily, and while a great saving of pasture is assured by this method, it is also believed that cows fed in this manner yield more and better milk. It certainly has an advantage in protecting the balance of the herd from belligerent members, as the cows are placed far enough apart to secure safety.

In the nearby town there are public watering troughs and the cattle are

led to them twice daily. On many of the farms are excellent springs and at a depth of from 10 to 12 feet a supply of good water may be found.

Mr. Shane, when close pressed admitted that at times he fed from 6 to 8 pounds of bran.

In this island a heifer is not permitted to freshen under 30 months of age, and in order to give ample time for development, many are 36 months old before becoming producers.

At time of freshening great caution is used. If the cow is a heavy milker she is carefully dieted for some weeks, and for several days after calving her loins are protected from the sun or dew by a blanket or bag.

The cows milk for ten months and are allowed to go dry six weeks; when drying, great care is used in order that no old milk remains in the udder, consequently the udder is tested five or six days after the cow is supposed to be absolutely dry.

The laws for keeping the best stock on the island are rigid.

Feeding Milch Cows

By DR. DAVID ROBERTS, Wisconsin State Veterinarian.

Milch cows require different feed than beef cattle. You should not feed much fat-forming foods, as your cows would lay on fat instead of producing milk. Feed more silage or roots in the winter.

Daily feed for a 1,000-pound cow: Forty pounds of silage, 7 pounds clover hay, 8 pounds of grain. The cows that are soon to freshen should be fed on succulent feed, such as silage or roots, bran, linseed meal with a little oats. Keep the bowels open and do not feed very heavy on grain just before or after calving.

After calving, give bran mashes and warm the drinking water for a few days. Allow the calf to suck for about two days and then feed the mother's milk from a pail for about two weeks, about three quarts twice a day; after that reduce it with skim milk or warm water, so that at the end of the fourth week the calf will be getting all skim milk or half whole milk and half warm water with some reliable stock tonic to aid digestion. Keep a supply of good clover or alfalfa hay within reach and also some ground oats, with a little linseed meal mixed with it.

After the calf eats the ground feed, gradually get him used to eating whole oats, as this is the best feed for him up to 6 months old.

The heifers should not be bred until 15 or 18 months old.

Care of the Calf

Where valuable calves are raised, and it is desired to take every precaution to keep them in good condition, it is advisable to arrange a series of small pens, so each animal may be kept by itself, says C. H. Eckles. This not only allows each animal to get the proper amount of feed, but enables the feeder to observe the individual more readily and detect any unusual conditions. A case of sickness may often be stopped by decreasing the feed of a certain calf after observing an abnormal condition of the manure so slight that it would not be possible to locate the affected animal in a group.

The next best arrangement and the most commonly used is stanchions. Where a group of calves run together, some means should be taken to tie them during eating. It is not only a great labor saving device, but allows each calf to get its share of milk and grain. Calves should never be fed in a trough, as some will drink faster than others, and be overfed, while others will be underfed. The same rule applies to the feeding of grain.

Stanchions for calves are made like the ordinary rigid stanchions for cows, but lower. A feed trough is put in front with division to keep the feed of each calf separate. The pail of milk is set in the trough for the calf to drink. After drinking the milk, the proper amount of grain is put in the trough and the calves left tied for some time to eat their portion. This usually prevents them from forming the habit of sucking each other, which is a point of some importance. If the calves are in the pasture, a convenient way is to fasten the stanchions to the fence.

Calf stanchions are usually made from thirty-six to forty-four inches high and twenty-eight or thirty inches from center to center, with a space of about four and one-half inches for the neck. The feed trough should be too wide, about fourteen inches is ample with a depth of four inches, where the stanchions are in the pas-



Big Public Sale 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.

ture, and the calves are not to be fed hay. In the barn provision should be made for holding a sufficient supply of hay.—Breeders' Special.

Tuberculosis in New York

The New York state department of agriculture has now made a good start on its bovine tuberculosis work under the provisions of the new Allis-Lansing bill, which was passed on Governor Hughes' recommendation, with an additional appropriation of \$75,000, by the special session of the legislature. The bill which became a law is essentially the same as the one vetoed, but certain important changes were made in provisions for administrative work at the request of the agricultural interests, and the all-important increase of appropriation, which had been overlooked in connection with the vetoed bill, was provided.

Under the present law, cow owners may apply to the department for examination of their herds for tuberculosis. A special blank form is sent to the applicant. This calls for certain information, including a statement as to whether the tuberculin test is wanted, a physical examination and then a tuberculin test if the physical examination shows tuberculosis, or if a physical examination only is wanted. The person owning cattle is asked to agree to do what he can to keep his herd free from tuberculosis after the state aid has been extended.

Cows showing plain physical signs of tuberculosis will be killed. Those appearing sound, which react to the tuberculin test, may be retained by their owners but separated from known healthy stock, and the milk may be used after pasteurization; or those cows may be killed. The state pays 80 per cent of full appraised value for those having tuberculosis in localized form and 50 per cent of appraised value for those having tuberculosis in generalized form. The former rates of payment were 60 per cent for localized cases and 40 per cent for generalized.

Chicago's International Live Stock Exhibition

The organization of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago was one of the most important events in the history of the development of the live stock industry.

In December, 1907, there were on exhibition at this great show 7,523 of the finest meat and draft animals in the world, contributed by twenty-two states, one territory and four foreign countries.

These animals were entered in competition for more than 2,400 premiums aggregating over \$75,000, offered in upward of 600 classes of cattle, horses, sheep and swine, besides packing house and other interesting exhibits, all of which were viewed by fully 400,000 visitors from nearly every state in the union and foreign countries.

No such object lesson in everything which pertains to excellence in the breeding, feeding, marketing, manufacturing and distributing of animals and animal products was ever previously placed before the producers and consumers in this or any other country.

The success of this great annual show has awakened much interest both at home and abroad, and a marked improvement in American flocks and herds has been the result.

The object of this movement is to secure better animals for breeding, marketing and exporting, thus encouraging greater consumption of American animals and meats at home and abroad.

The "International" has been a triumphant success from its very inception, and each of its series of exhibi-

tions has been an improvement over all previous shows.

The next great annual exhibition will be held Nov. 28 to December 10, 1908, in the International Amphitheater and about twenty adjoining buildings at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Official correspondence with prominent breeders and feeders throughout the country demonstrates that the next show will undoubtedly be the most magnificent and successful one of the series, with a larger foreign representation than ever before. Competition is fair to be most spirited in all breeds, and new features and attractions will be added to the many heretofore included.

No progressive farmer, feeder or breeder can afford to miss this leading annual event.

TOWNS EXEMPTED IN NEW COTTON ORDER

Railroad Commission Issues Amendment to Order Suspending Effect of Compress Rule

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 9.—On account of continued complaints to the railroad commission due to the suspension of the compress rules, the commission this afternoon issued an amendment to its order suspending the rules, exempting also Brenham, Lockhart, LaGrange, Calvert and Tyler from operation of such suspension order, and in so far as these points are concerned the compress rules remain in effect.

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



Old Viceroy Whiskey

EXPRESS PREPAID

4 FULL QUARTS \$3.00

8 FULL QUARTS \$5.00

FREE—Gold tipped glass; 2 sample bottles and cork-screw. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Goods shipped in plain box. Make all remittances and orders to

1720 Main St. JOHN BRUCE
Kansas City, Mo.

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. Edmonson, auctioneer. For further information and catalogue address C. R. Thomas, Kansas City, Mo., 221 West Twelfth street.

EACER TO WORK

Health Regained by Right Food

The average healthy man or woman is usually eager to be busy at some useful task or employment.

But let dyspepsia or indigestion get hold of one, and all endeavor becomes a burden.

"A year ago, after recovering from an operation," writes a Mich. lady, "my stomach and nerves began to give me much trouble.

"At times my appetite was voracious, but when indulged, indigestion followed. Other times I had no appetite whatever. The food I took did not nourish me and I grew weaker than ever.

"I lost interest in everything and wanted to be alone. I had always had good nerves, but now the merest trifle would upset me and bring on a violent headache. Walking across the room was an effort and prescribed exercise was out of the question.

"I had seen Grape-Nuts advertised, but did not believe what I read, at the time. At last when it seemed as if I were literally starving I began to eat Grape-Nuts.

"I had not been able to work for a year, but now after two months on Grape-Nuts I am eager to be at work again. My stomach gives me no trouble now, my nerves are steady as ever, and interest in life and ambition have come back with the return to health."

"There's a Reason."

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

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

The Farmers' Union Is Making History

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

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

National Co-Operator and Farm Journal
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

SHEEP

In an-in breeding a correct practice to follow? We answer yes and no. Safe with wise selection and a mighty lever for improvement carried down to the danger line, and a powerful engine for destruction carried beyond that point. Many are the one-time noted breeders who have plunged headlong into that pitfall. They became giddy over success and were too proud to recognize merit in other strains. They harped upon concentrated blood for potency, forgetting that type was the measure of individuality and that type depended upon type breeding.

With how close relationship is mating admissible? Never with sire and daughter and sister. If conditions seemed to demand it I would mate half brother and sister where the dams of each were of remote blood, and the progeny of half brother by the same sire whose dams were remote from each other. This is a favorite cross with me. Some strains will bear more in-breeding than others. The Wilkes strain of trotting horses is conspicuous in this respect. To my mind the greatest danger that lies before American merino breeders is the kindred blood of all our flocks.

Are so-called violent crosses dangerous and unscientific? No. What are violent crosses? The mating of a fine-fleeced ewe with a strong-stapled ram, a small ewe with a large ram, a plain light-fleeced ewe with a wrinkly, dense, heavy-fleeced ram. Go beyond your ideal in a ram in the object sought for the first cross and to your ideal for subsequent crosses, and stay there. This is the cross-lot route to the goal.

Is uniformity in a flock the test of a breeder's skill and a measure of the value of his blood line? No, uniformity is but another name for mediocrity. The blood that improves a breed comes from the flock of the breeder whose motto is good, better, best. Never use a ram more than two seasons on the same ewes if it can be avoided. Whoever saw the third crop

A FACT ABOUT THE "BLUES"

What is known as the "Blues" is seldom occasioned by actual existing external conditions, but in the great majority of cases by a disordered LIVER.

THIS IS A FACT which may be demonstrated by trying a course of

Tutt's Pills

They control and regulate the LIVER. They bring hope and buoyancy to the mind. They bring health and elasticity to the body.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

of lambs from same sire and dams that were equal to the first and second crops? If the nick is great use a good son and then go back to the old ram. Who ever saw a really great ram that had a full brother a year younger that was his equal? I never did. I killed a brother to Don Dudley for mutton (and it was as good a fate as he deserved) and sold a full brother to Kaiser for \$2.50 to be slaughtered. Great are the mysteries of the breeding problem!

We have taken the American Merino as a special subject for discussion because he represents one of the highest achievements of the breeder's art, and because the family should be preserved as the fountain-head to be drawn from for fleece improvement, and because the principles involved in his successful breeding apply to all breeds and kinds of domestic animals. Many long centuries have intervened since. One queried "How much better is a man than a sheep?" Then put the man behind the sheep and be true to your own manhood and to your brother man. Let your name stand for all that is moral, honest and upright, and let your methods and practices be an open book, read and known of all men. If he who makes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before is a public benefactor, how much more is he a benefactor who enhances the meat or wool-producing capacity of a breed. Verily he should rank among princes and not among mean men. "But," says one, "are all these rules to be observed in successful sheep breeding, and are the principles laid down inviolable?" We answer yes, and more, too. In these strenuous days of heroic endeavor, when success is measured by marvelous achievement, every detail that contributes to the end becomes an essential. I pity the man who has no ambition to stamp his name and impress upon something that will benefit his fellows. Such a one is a weakling and unworthy of true manhood and his generation.—John P. Ray, before Pennsylvania Live Stock Breeders' association.

Suggestions Concerning Sheep

The selection of sheep requires a strict regard to the purpose for which they are intended. Every farmer must first determine the purpose for which he desires sheep—whether for mutton or wool, or both, by carefully studying his market facilities, both as to relative demand and price for mutton and wool, and also as to the relative shipping charges in transporting either to market. Having reached a decision, and after carefully studying the characteristics of the various breeds and comparing their needs with his own soil and climatic conditions, he is able to make an intelligent selection. It is a common expression that the "ram is half of the flock," and it might be added with equal truth that the shepherd is the other half, for it is of the greatest importance that the one in charge of the flock be a man who has, figuratively speaking, grown up in the sheep pen. Ewes should be selected with reference to type of the breed to which they belong. Primarily, it should be recommended that they are to be mothers and attention should be given to their capacity to carry and nourish the foetus and produce milk. Ewes are like cows—some are good milkers while other are very poor in this respect, but the external signs of good milking qualities are much the same in both. A feminine appearance

of the head, wide, open pelvis, and body deep in the flank, are marks that should serve as a guide in selecting breeding ewes.

Unless familiar with sheep, the average farmer should not look for very great success with a pure bred flock. However, we cannot urge too strongly the use of pure bred rams for grading up the hardy native or mixed bred sheep. It is only a question of result desired as to what breed of ram should be selected. On a dry, scant pasture, especially in the South, or where the climate is warm, wool will be more profitable than mutton, and no sheep will succeed better than the Merino. With an abundance of food, a combination of mutton and wool will be found more profitable. In the central states the "middle wools" have always held the field against all others.

In this section it has been found profitable to use compact rams of the long-wool breeds, combining in this way hardy characteristics with size and mutton capacity, producing a middle-wool flock with less time and money. To build up a flock of sheep requires an accurate knowledge of type. The breeder must carry in his mind's eye, a picture of the sheep he wishes to produce, and select every animal by comparison with this ideal type. It takes time to accomplish much in the way of improvement, and he should not expect to secure in three or four years all the perfection he desires. The most careful and judicious selection may be entirely upset by careless management. Sheep are delicate property and careful attention is a paying investment.—Practical Farmer.

For the past half dozen years sheep have been booming. They have been eagerly sought after, not only by those who know the business, but by all sorts and conditions of men. In fact, good ewes have been so in demand that the price has been too high for much profit except with those that were exceptionally fine and in the hands of men who thoroughly understood them. Many have gone into sheep who had no knowledge of the business, and too often such paid outside prices. They were bound to run up against difficulties, as is always the case in any untried enterprise, and now with wool 10 cents a pound lower than a year ago and few buyers, and mutton lambs lower, too, there are bound to be a lot of disgruntled people, who will be even more eager to get out of the business than they were to get in; those who have kept sheep just long enough to learn more of the drawbacks. Is this wise?

Let us look over the situation as a whole. The government report shows practically no more sheep than for a few years past. The great ranges in the West no longer can maintain the immense flocks of two decades ago. This is also true of beef cattle. One report makes the number of cattle to go to market this year as 25 per cent less than a year ago. In spite of the general depression beef has advanced. In view of the above it would seem clear that there is not likely to be an overproduction or abundance of meat products. Just now there are a great many idle who are restricting their buying along all lines, particularly in meats, which have been and are abnormally high.

These conditions, to my mind, will compel farmers to take less for all crops this season than we have been getting for the past few years. With the scale of wages and other expenses about the same as last year we must expect a year of small profits, possibly none, and must curtail all outgoes, except such as are absolutely necessary, or in many cases the profit will be on the wrong side of the ledger. We have had cream; now we must take a little skim milk. Sheep are thus no exception. With many woolen mills idle and many others only running on half time last winter, there is a good deal of the wool clip of 1907 yet on hand. With the uncertainty that always attends the year of a presidential election, we can expect little change before the new year, but the country is sound, and in the not distant future mills will run, good wages will be paid and values will be maintained as heretofore.

Therefore I would say to sheep keepers, large and small, don't get panic stricken and sacrifice the sheep, and then have to say, with Isaiah, "all we like sheep, have gone astray." Old sheep that can no longer be kept at a profit are bound to sell for a small sum. We might as well accept the fact and make the best of it. Neither will the price of wool be what it has been for at least a year, probably longer. Whether it will pay to hold is a problem that the writer has not yet quite solved. If we were to hold without loss from moth, mice or shrinkage there is no question but it would pay well to do so, "but there's the rub." I am almost inclined "to bear the ills I have" (18-cent wool) "than fly to others that I know not

The Story of a Medicine.

Its name—"Golden Medical Discovery"—was suggested by one of its most important and valuable ingredients—Golden Seal root.

Nearly forty years ago, Dr. Pierce discovered that he could, by the use of pure, triple-refined glycerine, aided by a certain degree of constantly maintained heat and with the aid of apparatus and appliances designed for that purpose, extract from our most valuable native medicinal roots their curative properties much better than by the use of alcohol, so generally employed. So the now world-famed "Golden Medical Discovery," for the cure of weak stomach, indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver, or biliousness and kindred derangements was first made, as it ever since has been, without a particle of alcohol in its make-up.

A glance at the full list of its ingredients, printed on every bottle wrapper, will show that it is made from the most valuable medicinal roots found growing in our American forests. All these ingredients have received the strongest endorsement from the leading medical experts, teachers and writers on *Medical Hygiene* who recommend them as the very best remedies for the diseases for which "Golden Medical Discovery" is advised.

A little book of these endorsements has been compiled by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., and will be mailed free to any one asking same by postal card, or letter addressed to the Doctor as above. From these endorsements, copied from standard medical books of all the different schools of practice, it will be found that the ingredients composing the "Golden Medical Discovery" are advised not only for the cure of the above mentioned diseases, but also for the cure of all catarrhal, bronchial and throat affections, accompanied with catarrhal discharges, hoarseness, sore throat, lingering, or hang-on-coughs, and all those wasting affections which, if not promptly and properly treated are liable to terminate in consumption. Take Dr. Pierce's Discovery in time and persevere in its use until you give it a fair trial and it is not likely to disappoint. Too much must not be expected of it. It will not perform miracles. It will not cure consumption in its advanced stages. No medicine will. It will cure the affections that lead up to consumption, if taken in time.

of." For those—and they are in the East—who are keeping mutton sheep, wool is only a secondary consideration anyhow. Keep the "firstlings" of the flock for breeders. When they become sheep they will pay. In any event, stay by the sheep. Now is the time to stock up, when good sheep can be obtained at buyer's, not seller's prices. Too many went out of sheep during the last depression, and repented in sackcloth and ashes when it was too late. There is a town in this county which was formerly a sheep center. Most of the sheep have been replaced by cows. With high prices and scanty labor, and little knowledge of present day dairying, they have not been found what they had been "cracked up to be." One man said: "We made a mistake; our farms are better adapted to sheep than cows; we understood them, but they are so high we can not afford to restock." Doubtless this is a fair sample of many others. Now is the opportunity to return to their first love. Wool and mutton are both necessities, not luxuries that may be permanently retired from our scheme of living.—Edward Van Alostyne in Rural New Yorker.

Barron & Cave, extensive shippers from Fisher county, made the following sales of cows: 28 of 964 at \$2.80, 58 of 836 at \$2.60, 25 of 807 at \$2.50, 43 of 867 at \$2.40, 20 of 789 at \$2.30, 16 of 750 at \$2.15, and 20 of 752 at \$2.10.



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.

CATTLE

The evolution of the present breeds of improved live stock represents the efforts of generations of intelligent and methodical breeding. It was probably easier to develop in cattle the milk qualities than the beef characteristics, as there was a more conspicuous type for a model in the former than the latter breed. In breeding for milk production fewer elements of uncertainty are involved in the problem than in breeding for meat production.

In milk production the development of the udder is largely influenced by judicious feeding, as well as the selection of the offspring of the largest producers. The primary animals that excelled in the attributes that distinguish the best type of any breed are the remote ancestors of the breed. If the desired characteristics have become weakened by outcrosses or improper management then more perfect types of the breed should be selected for breeding purposes.

What counts commercially is present performance and not the achievements of remote ancestors. It is re-

sults that win in the competition for public favors. The breeder depends on the record of his herd to create a demand for his surplus at remunerative prices. The mediocre is in evidence everywhere, while extra choice animals are in demand for breeding purposes. Breeders of dairy cattle cite the record of their herds for production to attract patronage. Present superior performance takes precedence over remote herd records, as present achievements rank higher than ancient records.

While distinguished attributes of remote ancestors emphasize good breeding, to make the descendants of great sires and dams commercially valuable the progeny must be equal or superior to their primogenitors. To improve any breed only the best types should be reserved for breeding purposes.

In the improvement of live stock breeds the dual purpose animals are eliminated. The medical profession is practically divorced from veterinary science and the man with a number of professions does not succeed as well as the specialist. There are dual-purpose cows, but they cannot compete with special dairy or beef breed cows in either the economical production of dairy or meat products. Systematic improvement and greater profits are assured in specialization than in breeding general purpose animals that are no more than mediocre when compared with the best types of registered breeds. Pedigree stock raising is more profitable than breeding dual-purpose animals either for meat production or dairy use.—American Stockman.

The Boom in Steers

Recent turn of affairs in the steer trade has fulfilled oft-repeated predictions of the market men to the effect that the price basis was going sharply higher as the range cattle shipping season drew to a close. Rejuvenation of cattle demand has afforded the sharpest boost in values noted in many weeks. In two days this week, Monday and Wednesday, prices for medium to good beefes advanced largely 40c to 50c over the range in force on the close last week and again today the prices were unevenly higher than Wednesday. There were instances of 75c to 90c advance for some steers, notably those which sold at \$5.25. These classes made greatest gains because of the considerably keener local and shipping demand, together with the smaller supplies of range steers.

Prime beefes have become a rarity. This week none of strictly prime grade have arrived. In the Wednesday market steers which sold at \$7.35 to \$75.00 were of a grade comparing favorably with those which a week ago landed at \$7.10 to \$7.25. Buyers have simply substituted the choice beefes for those of prime grade, owing to the lack of the latter kinds among arrivals. It has long been the belief among traders that prime steers would run very shy at market points before the year closed. Indications in the trade now point to the practical elimination of the really prime beefes from market circles, with the exception of those which will be shown in the international car lot exhibition a few weeks hence. The next highest ranking grades are already being substituted for prime kinds. So it is all along the line in the trade for common, medium and good grades, these being moved up a notch in buyers' favor.

The market has gone higher to remain on a high level, say the traders, in the event of the feeders taking a conservative view of conditions and operating according. Scarcity of fat beefes promises to be the chief regulator of prices in the near future. Feeders of high-priced corn, it would appear, are to receive a little better remuneration for their investments and efforts in making fat beefes. The trade has awakened to find a better beef demand as the winter season advances. Confidence in the future of general industrial prosperity can only tend to strengthen the cattle feeders' grip on the market situation. Reluctance of many to feed for winter markets because of high-priced corn, it appears, is going to prove the incentive for a prosperous season for those who did venture to feed high-priced corn at a time when many cattlemen believed it folly.—Farmers-Drovers Journal.

Immunity to Texas Fever

Immunity is a condition of the body which resists the attack of disease and may be obtained in several ways. Cattle are not naturally immune to Texas fever. Calves at birth are only slightly susceptible to the fever, but as they grow older they become more and more susceptible, says L. L. Lewis in an Oklahoma bulletin. When calves are born on pastures where ticks are plentiful they soon become infested and at an age when they can best resist the disease. As they grow older they become accustomed to the presence of the disease-producing organism in their blood, consequently

they are said to become immune to the disease since they show no marked symptoms of the fever. The southern cattle then are not naturally immune to fever any more than are northern cattle, but have become so on account of continued exposure to the tick. Southern cattle raised on non-infested pastures will contract the fever as readily the first time they come in contact with infection as will northern cattle under the same conditions. All cattle raised without ticks on them are susceptible to Texas fever.

There is a very marked difference in the activity or virulence of the infection carried by the fever ticks. Cattle may become immune to a certain degree of virulence of Texas fever infected but will contract the disease when ticks from cattle shipped from further south are allowed to get on them. This is a common experience in many portions of Oklahoma. A great many cattle are lost every summer on account of a more virulent form of infection brought into pastures and ranges by cattle from the extreme south. On the other hand the ticks of these pastures and ranges are capable of giving the fever when allowed to get on cattle raised in tick free pastures. It is necessary in considering the relation of the tick to Texas fever to have in mind all of these problems, to know that there are fever ticks incapable of conveying the fever because they are the progeny of ticks raised on horse or other naturally immune animals, and also that there are different degrees of virulence depending somewhat on the locality from which the infection comes, it seeming to be more virulent from the extreme south.

To Prevent White Scours in Calves

When the calf is born it should be received on fresh, clean bedding. Tie the cord one and a half to two inches below the navel and cut the second off about one-half below the thread. This leaves the whole cord stump about two to two and a half inches long. The hands must be clean and fresh from 4 per cent creolin solution in water before handling the cord. The knife or shears used for cutting the cord must be previously flamed in an alcohol lamp or by matches. The thread—ordinary cotton string will do very well—should be kept ready for use in 4 per cent creolin solution.

As soon as the cord is tied and cut wash its stump and around the navel with solution No. 1 given below. Then coat the cord over with solution No. 2. When the cord is dry, put on a thick layer of 1 per cent iodine colloid. Hold the calf until this is firm and dry, which takes but a little while. The calf may then be released. He must be kept in clean quarters during the first five days at least.

Solution No. 1—Distilled water, 500 cc; iodine crystals, 1 grain; iodide of potash, 2 grams.

Solution No. 2—Alcohol, 500 cc; iodine crystals, 1 gram.

Texas Corn Growers Meeting

At a meeting of the representatives of the executive committee of the Texas Corn Growers' Association and of the farmers and business men of Sherman, a date for holding the mid-winter 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' Association met in Dallas and selected Sherman as the place for the January meeting, but they left the date open to be fixed later. 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. The association has accomplished a great deal since its organization in stimulating interest and bringing out the most reliable information to be had on seed improvement and best methods of cultivation that were adapted to the southwest.

Colic Due to Corn

When corn chop alone is fed to a horse it often produces stomach indigestion and bloating, which in the horse is a very serious form of indigestion or colic.

The reason that corn chop produces this condition is owing to the fact that it lies compactly in the stomach. The stomach juices cannot thoroughly permeate it to digest the nutrients, and as a result unnatural fermentation takes place. The gas causes distention of the stomach wall, and stomach or gastric colic is the result.

This is a serious form of colic, because of the peculiar arrangement of the stomach. The horse cannot vomit or belch gas unless the walls be so greatly distended that there is a modification or stretching of the part of the stomach at the point where the esophagus enters it, and consequently there is great danger of rupturing the walls of the stomach with a fatal termination.

ON THE FARM.

HOW NATURE PROVIDES FOR US.

The most independent man on earth is the farmer, for he makes the earth yield him almost everything needed for life. He knows that as he sows so will he reap. He usually keeps strong and healthy from constant strife with Nature—in sunshine and in pure air. At night when work is done, he finds most refreshing sleep, such as only a tired man knows. In the same way that the earth yields food for man, so does it provide remedies for human ills. Thousands of households throughout the farming districts of the United States know the value of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is Nature's most valuable and health-giving agent—made without the use of alcohol. It contains native medicinal roots, and is the concentration of Nature's vitality as found in the American forests. This remedy has a history which speaks well for it because it was given to the public by Dr. E. V. Pierce, founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., nearly forty years ago, and has since been sold by druggists in ever increasing quantities.

Dr. Pierce found that the bark of the Black Cherry-tree, the root of the Mandrake, Stone root, Queen's root, Bloodroot and Golden Seal root, made into a scientific, non-alcoholic extract by the use of glycerine, made the best alterative and tonic. The refreshing influence of this extract is at once apparent in the recovered strength of the patient—the vital fires of the body burn brighter and their increased activity consumes the tissue rubbish which otherwise may poison the system. This alterative and tonic extract has been found to stand alone as a safe, invigorating tonic, as it does not depend on alcohol for a false stimulation, but is Nature's own method of strengthening and cleansing the system. It tones up the stomach and purifies the blood in Nature's own way. It is well known all over the world as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The name was given to this vegetable compound because one of the important ingredients was Golden Seal root. * * * Such an authority as Dr. Roberts Bartholow, of Jefferson Medical College, says of Golden Seal root, "very useful as a stomachic tonic. Cures catarrh of the stomach and headaches accompanying the same." Dr. Grover Coe, in his book Organic Medicine, speaking of Golden Seal root, says that "as a liver invigorator it has few equals." Further he says, "In chronic inflammation of the bladder we deem it one of the most reliable agents of cure. As a tonic in the convalescing stages of fevers, pneumonia, dysentery and other acute diseases Hydrastis (Golden Seal root) is peculiarly appropriate."

Dr. Coe continues: "We would here add that our experience has demonstrated the Hydrastis or Golden Seal root to be a valuable remedy in bronchitis, laryngitis, and other affections of the respiratory organs."

Prof. Hobart A. Hare, M. D., University of Pennsylvania, says of Golden Seal: "Of service in chronic catarrh of the stomach and bowels following abuse of alcohol, a tonic after malarial fever. Has a distinct, anti-malarial influence. Good in all catarrhal conditions, as uterine catarrh, leucorrhoea, etc. Is a curative agent in chronic dyspepsia."

Prof. John M. Scudder in Specific Medication says of Golden Seal: "It stimulates the digestive processes, and increases the assimilation of food. By these means the blood is enriched, and this blood feeds the muscular system. I mention the muscular system because I believe it first feels the increased power imparted by the stimulation of increased nutrition. The consequent improvement on the nervous and glandular systems are natural results."

"In relation to its general effects on the system, there is no medicine in use about which there is such general unanimity of opinion. It is universally regarded as the tonic useful in all debilitated states."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription specially put up for woman's ills—for those distressing—dragging down ailments—peculiar to women—is also a temperance remedy that is best known by its cures. With Dr. Pierce's medicines, their ingredients are matters of public knowledge, being printed on each separate bottle wrapper. Thus invalid sufferers are taken into Dr. Pierce's full confidence.

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

Percy—I dreamed last night that you accepted me. What does that signify?
Edith—That you will marry me, Percy.
Ah, when? Edith—When you dream again.—London Opinion.

California Christmas Box

Something Worth While—Direct to you

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

Order Now

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

Merry Christmas

from (we insert your name).

This Box Costs \$7.50

We Pay the Freight

This is what it contains:

Dried Fruit

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

Canned Fruit

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

Nuts and Honey

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

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

OUR REFERENCE—First National Bank, Colton, Cal.

Two of Our

Regular Assortments

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

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

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

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

CALIFORNIA FRUIT PRODUCTS CO.

Avenue 63, Colton, California

THE SECRET OF CASTLE COURT

(Continued from Last Week.)

An hour passed, during which time he smoked and brooded despondently on his defeat and the wreck of all his hopes.

Suddenly he heard a little cough. Someone was in the room, and that someone a woman; the cough was distinctly feminine. He looked round the apartment, then upward. Olga was leaning over the balustrade of the gallery. She had a lace mantilla as either a covering or adornment for her hair; perhaps both. Even Fenner could not help thinking that it suited her style of beauty amazingly.

He stood up.

"Good morning, m'sieur."

Fenner bowed, but did not reply.

"You are angry with me," she pouted. She spread out her little hands deprecatingly—very dainty little hands. "Me! I have done nothing!"

"I have to thank the count, your father, and Colonel Drazov for a good deal."

"But yes—but yes! I am not my father; and as to Colonel Drazov, I hate him; he makes eyes at me. I am thankful he has gone. When he returns he will find the bird has flown and the cage empty."

"You talk in enigmas, mademoiselle."

"Call me Olga; I always used to be Olga to you"—insinuatingly. "You were very nice to me when you broke your leg. I was your 'pettie Olga; you used to kiss my fingers."

"Did I? I had forgotten. Besides, you were a child."

"A child, but yet a woman! Ah! I loved you. I do not know whether you taught me; I learnt, anyhow. I used to say 'Frank' when I went to bed, and when I awoke in the morning; always 'Frank.'"

It is astonishing how much expression she managed to put into that single Christian name.

"You must not talk like this." The colonel steeled himself against the fascination of those bewitching eyes and the soft flute-tones of her voice.

"I talk as I like," she persisted; "who will say me nay?" She glanced at him sideways, like a canary on a perch. "Only my husband will be able to say me nay. I will obey him altogether. Would you like to be my husband?"

Fenner tried to treat this remark as a joke, although something told him that it was made in deadly earnest.

"I could not take the responsibility."

"It would not be much," she pleaded. "I would love you so, and I would do all you wished."

Fenner shook his head. It was a strange wooing, in that old keep of Castle Court; this world-worn story in a new setting.

"Do you know what I can do for you?" she whispered, bending down, and glancing at the same time furtively at the door.

"I have no idea."

"My father and Colonel Drazov have gone to London; they will not be back until late tonight or early tomorrow morning, although they will drive ever so fast." She spread out her little hands to indicate speed and distance. "Today I can do it. You would like to be free?"

"I could not accept it; it would bring terrible trouble on your head, Olga, if you thwarted your father and Colonel Drazov."

She bent her head even lower. "I should not be here to suffer it." She stretched down one hand toward him, so that if he lifted his up they could touch fingers. "We should fly together. Just you and I, and no one else in the world. Ah! it would be joy! I would make you so happy! I will be your little wife, then they cannot separate us, can they?"

Right into his eyes looked the radiant orbs of the girl leaning down over the balcony, all her face lit up with love and pleading.

Chapter XVI

Had the appeal been made to Fenner a fortnight, even a week, earlier, his answer might have been in doubt; not because, even then, he could have given his whole heart to a girl such as Olga Vitali, but because a man's chivalry must ever be stirred by a woman's appeal—especially that of a beautiful woman. To know that you are loved ardently is half of life in return, unless there is a barrier. In Fenner's case the latter was real and substantial enough to close the door

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

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to the corridors of his heart.

He looked at Olga, bending over him; he realized that to many men the appeal would be irresistible, her beauty all alluring, her love all sufficing. But not to him. Every man has his ideal enthroned at the back of his mind. Sometimes it is never met; a lost planet, which wanders thru the infinite spaces of life alone. But Frank Fenner had met his; he had communed with it in the isolation of the voyage, just soul to soul, with the wash of the sea about the bows of the steamer.

Between the sight of this girl-child there came the vision of another girl, tall and stately, yet capable of being moved to love; a woman fair, with copper-colored hair, every movement instinct with grace, one upon whom his eyes would ever rest with satisfaction—the satisfaction of complete accord. Something told him that Constance De Lamere was not far from him at this moment; that she was near to him physically, as well as spiritually.

Fenner looked up into Olga Vitali's blazing eyes with firm kindness.

"We shall always be friends, Olga. I can never forget all your kindness, but what you suggest, out of sympathy for me—"

"It is not sympathy. I mean it; I love you."

"Out of sympathy for me," he went on, firmly, not heeding the interruption, "is impossible." As he said the last words he remembered acting best man, not more than a year previously, to a great friend. He was not at all familiar with the English marriage service, but some words from its weighty introduction had struck upon his ears, and remained engraved upon his memory: "Not to be enterprised, or taken in hand lightly." This child, what did she know of the infinite perplexities, of the long-drawn-out companionship which the very word marriage foreshadowed—the long, narrow lane between stone walls on either hand? To her it was the pastime of the moment, the suggestion of a day, the fancy, brief and fleeting, of an instant's enthusiasm. She made him feel curiously old; as if his 35 years of life represented the age of Methuselah. She was barely 20, half-Spanish, half-Greek, wholly eastern in her bringing up, with all the conceptions of the marriage state tinged by her environment.

Olga might be only a child in one sense, but she had a woman's wit, a woman's intuition, side by side with it. The combination makes la femme incomprise to the mere man. She read his thoughts, and her little face hardened.

"You are thinking of her still, that English girl, cold, hard; pouf! unsympathetic." With an indescribable movement of her shoulders, and a lifting of her head, yet without the accompanying walk, she mimicked Constance De Lamere, so that the latter passed before Fenner's eyes. It was wonderfully done, as a piece of acting, a sarcasm without words. Constance's dignity of movement caricatured, just enough to make it absurd.

Fenner's face flushed; he was annoyed at the child's mimicry, although he confessed it was natural enough on her part.

"You ought to have been an actress," he said, with some acerbity in his tone. "The first thing you would have learnt would have been not to overdo your part."

"I have made you angry, Frank!" She clapped her hands with satisfaction. "Ah! you English people, you are cold, and hot, too; hot-tempered. When your pride is touched, you wince."

"I should not mind for myself," he protested.

"Do not be afraid," Olga responded. "she can take care of herself, that tall, fair girl, whom you have preferred to your little Olga. Pouf! Me! I shall not care any longer; I cannot love a man who is a statue, marble! It makes me cold to touch it; I shudder!" Again she acted her part, representing the touch of something

which sent a shiver thru her veins. "Marble will marry marble." She held up her hands in mimic protest at the idea of such a dreary vision. Then she turned back, having previously moved a little away, and glanced at him roguishly. "M'sieur Frank has fine airy quarters here. He will enjoy a week or two of quiet and leisure; it will not be dull, he can think of the fair girl, so beautiful, so stately, so very unapproachable. We shall be far away across the sea while m'sieur remains with deaf-and-dumb Menelik to watch over him, and see that he does not run away too soon. As for me, I have done; I go to find someone else who will love his little Olga. Good-bye, Frank!"

With a whisk of her skirts she turned round and walked along the narrow passage of the gallery with all the dignity her five feet two inches could assume.

Under any other circumstances, Fenner could not have refrained from laughing. A door clanged behind her.

He walked back to the fireplace, and threw a couple of short logs on to the embers, with something very like irritation. Olga's last words, spoken at random, disclosed, nevertheless, the plans Drazov and Vitali had formed with regard to himself. He was evidently to be left behind as a prisoner under the charge of two or three armed servants, while the principal agents in the conspiracy made the best of their way at full speed for the port of debarkation. It irked him terribly to think that owing to a few moments of mental absorption, and consequent lack of watchfulness, he had fallen an easy prey to the toils of these men. All the fruits of his successful inquest of their plans had been snatched from his grasp. Alert, no one could have taken him alive, in the dead of night, at Plymouth; abstracted, surprised, he had fallen a ready victim, like a calf in the shambles.

Every moment Fenner's vigor of mind and body returned to him in increasing volume. As he strengthened, his annoyance multiplied with it. Yet how to get out—to escape in time to frustrate these men, unarmed, with those grim walls and iron-barred doors shutting him in!

He paced the long room from end to end, hour after hour. The Arab, whom Olga had called "Menelik," brought in his meals. While the door was open for this purpose, another stood with a carbine, carried easily in his left hand, just within the entrance. Menelik had his short scimitar at his waist; the handle protruded a little, from the scabbard, as if intentionally loosened for use, if necessary. The colonel considered the possibility of knocking the man down, using the body as a shield, and so fighting his way out. His strength, by this time, was quite equal to the task. But Menelik had either been warned of this possibility, or had sufficient intuition to read something ominous in the glance with which Fenner measured him. He sedulously kept the table between them, and did the duties of his office as far remote from the prisoner as he could.

The colonel had thought many times of the gallery. At one end was the door by which Olga had entered. It was possible she might not have closed it after her. In any case from that vantage ground he could reach those slits of windows, and see something of the world outside, even if only the moonlit expanse of the sky. That alone would be of value, wearied as his eyes were of the rough stone walls which environed him, and formed the barrier of his prison house. When the tide came in he could hear the murmuring of the surf along the shore, the waves retreating, with dull moaning, before making fresh attempts to scale the walls beneath.

When the sun set the shadows crept across the floor, while shafts of light lay in white streaks on the ceiling. Hardly had these disappeared before the wind began to rise. Within half an hour he seemed to smell the damp mist from the sea coming in from the aperture where the short telescope was

mounted. The night promised to be wet and cold.

Menelik came in to light the lamps, one pendant, from an oak beam in the center of the ceiling, another standing the sidetable, with the books and papers, which his host has provided for his use. Unfortunately, Fenner was not in a mind suited to quiet reading.

This time Mustafa helped to guard the door, in addition to the other sentry. Menelik could not protect himself while engaged in lighting the hanging lamp, as it involved the use of a pair of short steps. The attitude of the two servants in the doorway indicated the utmost vigilance against any kind of surprise. Colonel Fenner could not help feeling complimented by the apprehension of attack evidently entertained, in spite of his unarmed condition.

Punctually at 7 o'clock dinner was served; an excellent meal, consisting of several courses, provided evidently by a French cook. Fenner gathered that Drazov was in the habit of doing himself well at Castle Court. In spite of his annoyance, the colonel made a good dinner. His healthy appetite was a sign of complete recovery.

After the dishes were cleared away, Fenner lighted a cigar. He was aware that the smell would permeate that part of the building, and help to weaken the vigilance of any men keeping guard outside; if the prisoner were smoking, he was not likely to be trying to escape.

After about a quarter of an hour, Fenner drew the table, on which the lamp stood, under the edge of the gallery, having first transferred the lamp to the dining table. By this means he climbed easily over the balustrade into the gallery. Then he listened again to see if his movements had attracted attention. Silence reigned, however. He had taken off his boots, and was in stocking feet. He ran along to the door, tried the iron ring which served as a handle with all his force. Alas! it did not yield in the slightest degree.

Bitterly disappointed, altho not surprised, Fenner turned back, swung himself over the edge on to the table, jumped off it, and put everything in order, as it had been before, the standard lamp in the midst of books and papers.

Hardly had he settled again into his place before the door once more opened, and Menelik entered, bringing coffee. The colonel was glad that his investigations had not occupied a longer time. It seemed to him that the servant in the doorway, who accompanied Menelik as heretofore, looked suspiciously round the room. Possibly, however, it was only his own imagination, conscious of his abortive attempt to regain his freedom.

During the next two hours Fenner tried to read, but his mind continually reverted to revolving plans and possibilities of getting out of his durance vile. Time he knew to be everything. He considered whether it was possible to use either table or chair as weapons of offence, to knock the servants down with them, and so emerge into the comparative freedom of the passage outside. Nothing seemed satisfactory or feasible. If only he had that small revolver, which had been taken from his hip pocket when he was first knocked down and partially stunned at Plymouth! That was the continual burden of the colonel's desire.

At 1 o'clock Mustafa came in, attended as usual, bringing a bedroom candlestick. He put out the pendant lamp, but left the standard one; the colonel told him curtly that he would be responsible for it. Half an hour later Fenner retired to the inner room, leaving the outer in darkness. He was not at all inclined to sleep; his mind was restless, and his spirits lower than he ever remembered them before.

Throwing himself down on the bed, he lay listening to the solemn moaning of the sea, wondering what was happening in the world of activity in which he was debarred from taking a part. He pictured Drazov and Vitali returning from London, and guessed fairly accurately what the next step would be; the departure in the yacht, while he was left behind mewed up, a prisoner, with Drazov's servants as his gaolers. He clenched his fist and struck the wall by the side of his campbed. He thought of Constance; how did she account for his absence? Would she guess that he was not a free agent? What would happen at the foreign office after the receipt of his

(Continued on Page 10.)

The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

Fully appreciating the efforts put forth by The Stockman-Journal in furthering the interests of the cattle industry in general and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in particular, and believing that said Stockman-Journal is in all respects representative of the interests it champions, and reposing confidence in its management to in future wisely and discreetly champion the interests of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, do hereby, in executive meeting assembled, endorse the policies of said paper, adopt it as the official organ of this association, and commend it to the membership as such. Done by order of the executive committee, in the city of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

THE RATE SHOULD BE LOWER

THOSE TEXANS to whom the election is now an old story are among the citizens whose business demands are such as to leave them little time for speculating why New York went as it did or whether it was a palmist or an astrologist Hitchcock consulted before making his now famous estimate.

Busy Texans are the kind to whom is addressed this appeal for considering a serious condition hindering Texas development because busy Texans are interested, more than any other kind of citizens, in helping Texas grow.

The serious condition that is blocking Texas development today, as much as any other agency and a great deal more than so-called inimical legislation, comes directly from the rate of interest charged by banks and other dealers in money and financial paper.

The 8 per cent interest rate in Texas is too high for the manufacturer to pay for money on which to float his business between collections. It is too high for the merchant seeking funds to carry his purchases. It is too high for the man on a salary, seeking to borrow money in order to build a home. It is too high for every class of citizenship we have except those who have money to lend, and they, if they were far-sighted and knew their own interests as they should, would admit it is too high for them.

The higher the interest rate the less money there is in circulation. Money in circulation makes business and business makes prosperity.

Texas could announce to the world that it had money to loan manufacturing enterprises, up to a certain percentage of their capital, and with an interest rate of only 4 per cent, new industries would spring up in Texas faster than employes could be found to operate them. Hundreds of new industries are staying away because they can't get money as cheaply in Texas as they can at home.

The commercial secretaries of Texas have discovered this. Colonel Hunter, secretary of the Dallas Commercial Club, spoke out in meeting at the convention held in Fort Worth last September and he was talking plain facts and common sense.

Our interest rate is too high to encourage new industries and if we want the industries, development, settlement, growth, new business, prosperity,

the interest rate should be getting ready to come down out of its tree and let Texas grow.

WHAT IS A CIRCUS?

CAPTAIN BILL McDONALD is nothing if nothing versatile. No simple duties like those implied by the title of state revenue agent can confine the horizon of his activities. The man who knows all about the Brownsville raid and why Foraker isn't any longer a political factor in Ohio has a bigger sphere than merely rounding up back taxes of Texas delinquents.

It is as a lexicographer Captain Bill has made his latest essay into public notice.

Nobody, it seems, in the present state administration knows just what is meant by the simple, old-fashioned word circus, so the task defining it has been passed over to Captain Bill.

A wild west show now touring Texas says it isn't a circus. Not because there is ignomy in the term, far be it from such. But the state tax on circuses runs from \$100 to \$250, while ordinary menageries, side shows and the like must pay only \$10. It is the tax that is the rub and the wild west show hopes Captain Bill will look at its entertainment in the proper light.

Any small boy knows what a circus is but the average youthful definition hardly suits legal requirements. To the small boy a circus is a vision of gaudy posters, flying streamers, ponderous pachyderms, graceful bareback riders, innumerable peanuts, flying trapeze performers, barrels of lemonade and, next day after, a glorious, glittering memory.

R. Walker Hall's idea of a circus is probably that of an opportunity to make a prohibition speech at a democratic convention in San Antonio. Colonel Cecil's idea is a gathering of Texas postmasters about one big Lyon which has swallowed all the remainder of the menagerie.

The average country newspaper editor's idea of a circus conforms closely to a description of the Thirtieth legislature, while Governor Campbell has such an aversion to any kind of circus at all his opinions on the subject are unprintable.

The Daughters of the Republic think no circus is worth talking about unless it contains a reproduction of the battle at the Alamo and the Texas commercial secretaries get keenest delight from cooping the members of the Campbell administration up in cages and then rubbing their fur the wrong way.

Texas is a large state and opinions on the subject of circuses are consequently varied. If Captain Bill's own private opinion were consulted, he would probably admit that the only kind of circus which deserves the name is ten bad men full of mescal and one sheriff with a gun trying to round them up.

None of which will be of much help to the Captain in his search for a definition. But then Captain Bill prefers to do his work single handed anyway.

WORN OUT SOIL

OKLAHOMA is making preparations for a soil survey. The purpose of the survey will be to tell just what land in different parts of the state will produce most profitably and also discover whether, as has been asserted, the soil in some sections of Oklahoma has become de-

pleted by cultivation.

To hear of soil wearing out in Oklahoma sounds strange. It is only a few years since the whole state was grazing land, yet agricultural experts of the state agricultural college say that already much land is showing signs of lost fertility.

Fortunately the term "worn out soil" no longer has terrors for the modern progressive farmer. Time was when the long-tilled fields of New England, New York and even Pennsylvania were abandoned by the hundreds because they would no longer produce crops, and no one knew how to cultivate them so they would. It was such a condition that made dairying a leading industry in New York. The land became so impoverished it would raise only grass. Grass suggested cows and so the farmers who could not move away took to dairying. Today the land which would have sold readily for \$25 an acre twenty-five years ago, cannot be purchased for \$200 an acre. Rest and pasturage have brought back its strength.

Agriculture has made such progress that today the soil chemist may tell by planting a few test crops in an experimental plot, what elements any kind of soil may lack. He can also tell how to supply the missing elements. Sometimes this is done by spreading land plaster or gypsum over the surface; sometimes by scattering the fields with lime; sometimes by spreading stable manure; and sometimes by merely planting cow peas or alfalfa or peanuts.

Nearly every crop adds something to the soil as well as taking something away. Science tells how to rotate crops and diversify so that the soil may always be at its maximum fertility.

So Oklahoma need not worry over reports of depleted soils. No more need Texas, but it is well to observe how few have been the years of cultivation in Oklahoma before the cry of worn-out soil was heard. Many sections of Texas will hear the same cry if they continue to put all their confidence in one "staple crop." Diversification means not only more profit for the present but it means building up the soil for future use.

And incidentally it may be noted that soil survey work in Texas is yet very meager. There are vast sections of the state about which agricultural college experts have only a general knowledge. Our far-sighted lawmakers ought to look to larger appropriations for soil surveys, more experimental farms and they should encourage dairying, alfalfa raising and other agricultural pursuits which not only yield profit, but enrich the soil as well.

Our wealth, after all, comes only from Mother Earth and too much care cannot be spent in learning how to preserve its source.

Isn't it possible for a man to obtain a license to practice law in this State without acquiring the title of "judge?" Every lawyer in politics rises above the "mister" stage as soon as he makes his first bow in public.

If half the reports of resumption of business, increased orders, men returning to work and other signs of returning prosperity are true, then indeed will democrats find consolation in the results of the election on Nov. 3. A democrat is above everything else a lover of his country. He knows that without work the laboring man cannot be content, and that without business the employes cannot prosper.

At the same time The Telegram believes that the resumption of business now heralded would have come to pass regardless of the results of the election. The Telegram would also observe that in those states where the battle was pitched upon correct party lines the democratic state tickets were triumphant—and this in itself is a magnificent consolation.

Maryland has split her electoral vote, six going to Bryan and two going to Taft. This is easily accounted for. The people of a state never vote for a President, but vote for electors, who in turn select the President. In Maryland it so happens that the two Taft electors got more votes than any two of the eight Bryan electors, but the remaining six Taft electors got fewer votes than the six successful Bryan electors, that's all. In scratching the tickets it would appear at this distance that the people of Maryland made a wonderful bifurcated effort and succeeded evidently beyond the fondest dreams of even the most enthusiastic of all compromisers.

With another packing house in sight, with the interurban to Minerals Wells taking tangible form; with Fort Worth real estate changing hands at the rate of half a million dollars a week this city can well afford to call attention to her achievements. Substantial progress is not the result of accident nor chance. It follows intelligent efforts based upon favorable conditions. Fort Worth today is forging to the front faster than any city in the south and even the most ardent optimist cannot paint a picture of her future that will overdraw what will come to pass.

H. Clay Pierce passed thru Dallas en route to Austin. Tho he didn't tarry long in that place it is safe to say that he saw enough to convince him that liberty under certain restrictions isn't the thing it is sometimes cracked up to be.

Austin ministers are objecting to the college yells of the students of the University of Texas on account of seeming profanity. The ordinary man, however, objects to them on account of the profanity they inspire!

WHAT IS SUNSHINE?

A little gold amidst the gray—
That's sunshine;
A little brightness on the way—
That's sunshine;
A little speading of the blue—
A little widening of the view,
A little heaven breaking thro—
That's sunshine;

A little looking for the light—
That's sunshine;
A little patience thro the night—
That's sunshine;
A little bowing of the will,
A little resting on the hill,
A little standing very still—
That's sunshine;

A little smiling thro he the tears—
That's sunshine;
A little faith, behind the fears—
That's sunshine;
A little holding of the hand,
A little yielding of demand,
A little grace to understand—
That's sunshine.

Two Kinds

One wife at bridge with languor plays
And much doth fidget.
Another wife spends all her days
At playing Bridget.

Cupid's Bargain

A Short Story

BY EDNA BLEEKMAN.

Perhaps it was because Wisner was the proprietor of the only dry goods store in Undervale that Lottie Vincent was attracted to him; perhaps because Lottie was an inveterate bargain hunter, and propinquity is a powerful aid of Cupid.

It is a matter open to argument—and not worth the arguing. The main point at issue is the fact that Lottie was attracted and that Sidney Wisner repaid that regard with usurious interest.

Undervale had reached that stage of growth when the "general store" had commenced to resolve itself into its various component parts, not to be reunited until at some far distant day, when the department store repeated the original shop keeping on a larger scale and again one could purchase dress goods and salt fish, groceries and harness under one roof.

It was Wisner who had seen that the time was ripe, and the Boston store was the result. He rented one of the rooms in the new Benson block and with new stock and fixtures gave the place the aspect of a city establishment. Undervale was delighted with the change, none more so than Lottie.

She was a born bargain fiend, and as her parents were wealthy, she had the money to gratify her passion, with the result that from the first she had been Wisner's best customer.

Even after the business reached a point where he was able to put on two clerks, he made it a point to wait first have spoken to Lottie.

Lottie delighted in her personally conducted shopping tours, and from visiting in the store Wisner passed to visits to her home.

Wisner also began to watch his bank account grow. From the first his store had prospered and he determined that when his profit and loss account showed a fair balance on the proper side he would put his fate to the test.

Homer Vincent was president of the bank and trust company, and Wisner wanted to be able to make a good showing when he went to ask for Lottie's hand, tho he could not hope to equal the Vincent fortune.

He had not long to wait, for the new store prospered mightily, and the time soon came when Wisner began to rehearse the speech he should make to Lottie's father, when he should upon her himself.

It was a simple matter to prepare his speech for the elder Vincent. He said it over until he believed that he must repeat it in his sleep. The trouble now was to speak to Lottie.

He knew that Lottie would not be won by the simple suggestion that they get married. When the Clemmons Comedy company played their semi-annual engagement at the rink, Wisner shut up shop and took Lottie to the performance every evening for the week. Lottie's keen appreciation of the romantic leading man dashed his hopes.

He never could hope to make love like Ralph Rascover of the Clemmons company, and that was the model Lottie most admired. He had a vague idea of taking a course in a dramatic school, but he could not spare the time from his business, so he contented himself with studying the methods of the leading men of the tenth-rate companies that visited Undervale, and the more he studied the more hopeless he grew.

Leading men were tall and slender and had dark, romantic eyes. Wisner was short and inclined to plumpness and his eyes were shrewd and gray. He could not loiter over the back of a sofa and look into Lottie's eyes as she raised her timid orbs to his.

That was all right on the stage, but Lottie's gaze was disconcertingly frank at times, and anyhow he would have to stand on a footstool to gain the proper height, and he was positive that at the critical moment he would fall off and spoil it all.

Lottie herself was just a shade too rounded in her curves to be called willowy, and she, too, was below the medium height.

Taken by the large, it seemed an impossible task and the advent of each theatrical company seemed to set a higher standard by which his feeble efforts were to be judged.

Hubert Bonnington was the last straw. Lottie came away from the performance of "Won by a Vendetta" declaring that after having seen Bonnington, all other love-making would seem tame and flat by comparison.

Wisner went home to spend a sleepless night with Despair for company, and not until the dawn broke did there

come a ray of hope. The company was playing not forty miles away on Saturday.

He might get Bonnington to let him come over and take some lessons. He went to the store to see that it was opened, and then he hurried to the station to catch the company when they should come over from the hotel.

Bonnington was one of the first to arrive on the station platform and Wisner made an immediate attack. Around the corner of the depot he poured out the story of his troubles, and to his credit Bonnington did not laugh.

"My dear boy," he said kindly, "if you're the right man and she's the right girl you don't need to study love-making. It's never that way in real life. You watch a chance and take her off her guard. Then do and say whatever comes into your mind, and she's yours.

"You could study for years and you'd forget everything that you had learned when it came to a showdown. They wouldn't stand for real proposals on the stage, and the reason we make love so well is that we don't care for the girl. That's how we can give all our attention to the love making.

"When the right time comes you'll know it and you won't get down on your knees and say 'Be mine! Be mine!' You'll just gather her in and it's all over before you realize it."

Bonnington accepted the cigars that Wisner thrust upon him, and Wisner went back to the store happy in the possession of expert opinion. He puzzled over the comment, thru the day, and when Lottie came in to see about some dress lining he gazed hungrily at the flushed face and wondered when the right time would come.

Apparently it was not the right time yet, for Lottie left the store with a bundle under her arm, and his nearest approach to sentiment had been to cut the price of the lining 2 cents a yard.

He thought of a dozen clever speeches he might have made, but not until she had gone.

He was still thinking them over as he dressed the window that evening. Wisner made a point of frequent changes in the display, and every Friday evening he fastened a canvas screen outside the plate glass and changed the dressing, running out many times to observe the effect before he pulled down the inner curtains and took down the screen, content that the Saturday shoppers would be attracted by his display.

He had just commenced to dress the window after removing the old stock when one corner of the screen was lifted and Lottie's smiling face was seen thru the glass.

Wisner smiled and nodded in reply to her greeting, and he was about to beckon her to wait until he could join her on the sidewalk when his hand struck the stool on which rested the new price tags. He caught up the top one and pinned it on his coat, striking an attitude in imitation of the dummy foras.

Lottie laughed at the sign, which read: "A real bargain at the price," and the end of the screen dropped. For one awful moment Wisner thought that she had been disgusted by the clownish appeal.

He could not know that even eyes that are gray and unromantic can tell their story of love. Lottie had read their plea and a moment later Wisner heard the store door open and close again, and a moment later Lottie's face appeared at the door to the window.

"I think I'll take that bargain, Sidney," she said as her cheeks were dyed a deeper red. "You can wrap it up and I'll take it home with me—to talk to father."

The bargain sprang from the window, but it was half an hour before it wrapped itself up—in its overcoat—and was taken home to talk to Homer Vincent.

"I thought you couldn't resist a bargain," he jubilated as they hurried along the street.

Lottie gave the strong arm a little hug. "You'd be dear at any price," she cooed.

To Be Happy and Healthy..

If people laughed more they would all be happier and healthier.

Don't eat your meals quickly; this causes indigestion and a red nose.

Equal quantities of lemon juice, listerine and glycerin make an excellent mouth wash.

Don't expect physic and tonics to keep you well if you neglect the laws of health and hygiene.

A mixture of white of egg and red pepper is good for neuralgic headache. Apply it to the base of the

Doings of Women Home and Abroad

The club women of Chicago are puzzled over the question of a lawful costume for working women.

They point out that only a little while ago a woman in Chicago was arrested and fined for wearing trousers while earning an honest living as a hod carrier.

Now they are informed that there has been a ruling in the postoffice department holding that women employed as mail carriers must wear trousers.

There is a movement on foot to send a delegation to Washington for the purpose of consulting President Roosevelt on the subject.

Mme. Popova, a Russian woman, has invented a rudderless airship which she has named the annulated dragon because of the peculiar shape of its body.

This airship is said to adapt itself

naturally to every variety and strength of wind. Persons who have examined the airship declare that in spite of its peculiar appearance it is a practical sailer.

Miss S. Creary, a gifted and well-known southern literary woman who has been spending several months in Mexico, visited Oaxaca and the ruins of Matia and other places of historic interest.

She also made a study of sociological conditions and will embody the results of her investigations in a series of articles during the coming winter and spring.

Mrs. A. F. Goddard of Abington, Mass., has just resigned her place as church organist after a service of forty-four years, said to be the longest term of any woman in the church history of New England.

She has been a successful director of choruses and quartets and has produced several popular musical compositions.



MISSES' SEMI-PRINCESS DRESS.
Paris Pattern No. 2562.

All Seams Allowed.

Dead-leaf cashmere has been used for the development of this jaunty little frock, which will be found very becoming to the half-grown girl. The fullness at the sides of both the front and back of the waist is tucked to within a few inches of the bust-line and attached to a round yoke, trimmed with narrow satin ribbon the color of the gown. The removable chemisette and long shaped cuffs are of all-over lace in deep cream color. The seven-gored and severely tailored skirt is made without plaits or tucks, and is attached to the waist, under a belt of the material. The model is adaptable to any material, and makes a delightful little party frock, developed in soft, white challis or albatross, with the yoke and cuffs on the short sleeves in baby Irish or real Torchon lace, the belt made of similar lace. If worn as a party frock, the chemisette and long cuffs should be omitted. If further trimming is desired, an insertion of the lace may be set in above the hem. The pattern is in 4 sizes—4 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years the dress requires 9 3/4 yards of material 20 inches wide, 7 yards 27 inches wide, 5 yards 36 inches wide, or 4 1/2 yards 42 inches wide; as illustrated, 3/4 yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide for chemisette and cuffs and 4/4 yards of ribbon to trim.
Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Can you suggest an inexpensive and pretty material for afternoon dresses? My allowance is small, yet I naturally want to dress as well as I can.—Neighbor.

This is the problem with a great many of us, Neighbor, but I know several women who have found a satisfactory solution. They do their own dress-making and have used Simpson-Eddy-

stone Prints, which come in an infinite variety of beautiful designs and many colors. You'd be surprised to see the stylish effect, and you'd never guess how little the dresses cost. The materials are very durable. They have a good body and the colors stand repeated washing. I don't know of anything that would meet your requirements better.

The Secret of Castle Court

(Continued from Page 7.)

telegram, and the subsequent non-delivery of the promised communication by post? As yet he knew nothing of the way in which that official letter had been obtained. It seemed to him days, rather than hours, since he had been captured. He again crused his folly for having kept all the threads of the conspiracy in his own hands, instead of reporting to Lord Dunsallion from time to time; now the latter would have nothing to go upon, no reason for suspecting Castle Court and its master; no chance of unraveling the complicated web, spun by these clever brains, which had proved too much for his own vigilance. The bitterness of these very natural reflections no man can conceive.

As he lay, he heard a stealthy tread in the sitting room. It sounded like bare feet, and reminded him of what he had heard pattering behind him at Devonport. He wondered whether they were going to murder him! No weapon was near at hand, except the candlestick, a light tin affair, of the smallest possible service. Still, he sat up, and grasped it. The steps, however, did not come to the door of his sleeping apartment, but died away again; a faint sound of locking a door came to him, then silence reigned once more.

Fenner waited another half hour, then restlessness mastered him. He had blown out the candle when he first entered the bedroom; he did not relight it, but groped his way to the other room. The moonlight was shining thru the apertures high up in the wall. The room was full of strange contrasts, shafts of light with a background of cimmerian darkness. He then made his way to the small table he had utilized before as a means of scaling the balcony. The lamp had been removed from it—he discovered this by cautiously feeling over it with his hands. No doubt that explained the cause of those soft footsteps he had heard.

He shifted the table, and again scaled the balustrade. This time he felt his way in the opposite direction to the one taken before, until he came to the outer wall. He was just tall enough for his head to be on a level with the unglazed slit, thru which the telescope protruded. Shifting the latter, he faced the opening; he could see the moon sailing serenely among feathery clouds, now partially obscured, now riding once more in the open azure. The damp breath of the sea wind played upon his eyes, and penetrated his nostrils, refreshing him to an extent he could hardly have anticipated. He tried to look down, but all immediately beneath him was hidden by the thickness of the wall. Further away on what must be the open sea, beyond the small bay, a little red light, like a fiery eye, showed itself, dipping up and down, evidently that of some vessel on the water. That eye seemed to be looking straight into his. He could not account for it to himself, but a feeling of confidence, of hope, of the assurance of friendly help began to take the place of the dreadful despondency, which had overwhelmed him before.

Chapter XVII

Adrian Mellin laughed. In spite of his three decades, approximately, Mellin retained much of the freshness and exuberance of youth; it is one of the best gifts the gods have to bestow, the endowment of perpetual spring. Men have it more often than women, perhaps because, in nine cases out of ten, life is made easier for them. We all know men, with their hair powdered with snow, who nevertheless exhibit the charm and contagion almost of immaturity. Mellin's was one of these natures; he would, in all probability, carry the pure joy of life into advanced age.

Never had he appreciated the situation more than on that evening, at the beginning of November, when he and Desmond set out to track Drazov to his destination. The fun of the stalk appealed to Mellin irresistibly; he would have enjoyed it under any conditions, but the novelty which now obtains added to its piquancy. Certainly never before had motor hunted motor thru the broad shires of England, or, for that matter, any country of the world.

The two pursuers would have had no difficulty in overhauling the car in front of them. Drazov never put on a great pace from the beginning of the journey to the end. Either his chauffeur was a careful driver, or else the Russian had very special reasons for not wishing to be stopped by the police authorities en route. After they had left the environs of London, and

were traversing the more open parts of the country, thirty miles an hour was about the average pace the front car kept up.

On this rate of speed Mellin had to model his own. His chief object was to prevent the wily Drazov from guessing that someone was on his track. This was not difficult. The one thing of which the occupants of a car are unconscious is what lies behind them.

Before Mellin, as he steered, was the single red eye of the motor in front. His attention was divided between keeping it in sight and regulating the distance, so as not to approach too near.

In this way, hour after hour went by. When they started the sun had just sunk below the western sky. A ruddy glare overspread the western sky. Afterwards came the darkest hour which separates day from night; the disappearance of the after-glow, and the shining of the first star. There is a curious intoxication about the very act of motoring under these conditions; the rapid pace, the sense of isolation as houses are passed by, shadowy and indistinct; the sentinel trees, just apparent in outline against the murky atmosphere and the faint darkness of the sky; the open tracks of the great moors, the gleam of water; hills scaled, descended, left behind; over all this the glamour of swift passage thru the air, and the curious mystery with which night-endows even the commonest things, Adrian Mellin, and, to a certain extent, his companion, appreciated the experience as something totally fresh, because, of the stimulus which the object of their expedition conferred.

Desmond was little used to a motor, but Mellin was its master; he drove with the sureness of touch, the calm determination which inspires confidence.

Drazov, or his chauffeur by his direction, skirted the cities and great towns rather than pass thru them. It was event that the road was well known to them. The driving was kept up at an even pace, without faltering, questioning, or indecision. Salisbury was left behind at 8 o'clock; then they turned southwards. At Sturminster, Drazov's car came to a stop. The cause of the delay was not apparent, but Mellin had, of course, to do likewise. He pulled up between two high hedges.

"Better obscure our lights," Desmond suggested, with quick wit.

It was carried out immediately.

"Do you think Drazov suspects that anyone is following?" Mellin asked.

"He is the sort of man who would suspect the trees, the hedgerows, and the houses," Desmond answered. "He lives in an atmosphere in which people don't trust their own brothers, and on no account would tell their secrets to their wives. I am not sure, now, that we were not too late in hiding our lights. The very first thing Drazov would do, when he jumped out of his car, would be to look backwards. He is too much shut in to do that when actually traveling."

A quarter of an hour passed, during which time they attended to the machinery of the motor, and took a hasty meal from the basket Mellin had stowed under the seat. Then the red light in front moved on. Mellin followed, even more cautiously than he had done before.

Between Sherborne and Yeovil the front car struck into the high road, turning to the left at a sharp angle. Just after it passed the corner it slackened pace, almost to a walk. The hedges here were low. Mellin confounded the height of the Napier, which he felt bulked up largely, with its lamps only too visible.

"I believe they have spotted us! What has the bear slackened down at this rate for otherwise?"

"Perhaps something is wrong with the gear again," Desmond suggested.

"Much more likely the wily old fox has scented the hounds on his track, and is wondering how to circumvent us. Put your cap over that rear lamp; he can't see the other one from where he is."

"No good; it would only make him more suspicious than before if we suddenly hid the light now."

Whether they had been seen or not did not transpire. Drazov's car went on; the pace was rather accelerated than otherwise, something nearer forty miles an hour being attained, and at one steep gradient probably nearly fifty.

The excitement of the pace stirred Mellin's blood. Recklessness came over him. He almost forgot that his great object was to keep well in the background; he longed to come up level, and race with the Beaufort in front. Desmond understood, and laid his hand on his arm.

"Steady, sir," he said, "go cautiously. We shall be sure to lose the game if we lay our cards down on the table."

Mellin respected the advice, and followed it. In fact, just below any-

thing like a high rate of speed became impossible. They had sunk down into the valley, which was full of damp mist, obscuring the road itself and the fences on either hand. Twice they nearly ran into a corner and overturned. The track was quite unknown to them, whereas the driver of the front ground during the half mile that followed. When they emerged on the higher level, beyond the mist, the red light they had been following was only a dim speck, a long distance in front.

Mellin put on the pace, but apparently the chauffeur of the Beaufort was doing the same.

Desmond swore. "I believe they will give us the slip, after all."

They went thru several villages like the wind. The air began to smell salt. They had reached higher ground. At last the sea lay below them, with the moonlight making a path across the waters.

Involuntarily, they both turned to look; partly in surprise at finding that the road wound along the coast. It was a desolate spot, all human habitation seemed to be left behind. In the distance, across the waters, a revolving light blinked at them every few seconds.

Mellin had slackened pace when they turned into the coast road, his attention diverted for the moment. When he glanced in front again he uttered an exclamation:

"Great Scott! the light is gone. What has become of Drazov and the car?"

"Go on," Desmond cried, "they have hidden the lamp; they must be in front, we have not passed even a by-path down which they could have turned."

Directly after this they entered a gorge, between overhanging cliffs. It was almost pitch dark, and it would have been utter madness to try to rush thru it.

Mellin ground his teeth.

Ten minutes elapsed, during which time they seemed to crawl. They were as much alone as if in the middle of a desert. A steep gradient met them on the other side, but here it was lighter; Mellin put the car up it at a good speed. They crossed the top, and began to descend. The sea was on the left; on the right was a big house standing in its own grounds; lights were in several windows; here the road was somewhat narrow. Mellin began to swing the car down it at top speed. Not an indication of the motor they were pursuing was to be seen anywhere.

Suddenly Mellin cried out, and put on the brakes with an instantaneous movement; it was too late, however. In the middle of the track was a heap of stones, hastily thrown together from some material which had been collected at the roadside for repairs. The left wheels of the Napier were jerked up; the pace did the rest; the car turned right over; Mellin and Desmond were thrown into the road.

CHAPTER XVIII.

"Hurt?"

A long pause. Mellin had jumped and alighted on his feet, when the car struck the obstacle in the road, and turned over; he was on the right, the driving side of the motor. Desmond had been pitched on to the bank opposite. Mellin went round to him, as there was no answer, in some trepidation lest the accident should have been more serious than he had anticipated. However, a quavering voice reassured him, coming out of the mist.

"No, sir, not much, thank Heaven, only churned; it knocked the sense and the wind out of me for a minute or two."

Desmond came to meet him.

"So far so good," Mellin answered. "Now let us look at the car." The lamps had both gone out when the accident happened, and the light was not good enough to show any details. Passing their hands over the upturned carriage they found that one wheel was twisted out of shape. The hood at the back was broken sharp off; otherwise little damage seemed to be sustained.

By their united efforts they dragged the car into the dry ditch on the left-hand side of the track. Then they went back and cleared the road of the stones which had been carefully piled in the center.

"Good old Drazov! I give him credit for that," Mellin commented; "it was a happy idea. I wonder we never guessed he would be up to some game of that kind."

"He could not have done it, sir, if it had not been for the mist which delayed us half an hour ago," Desmond replied. "He would not have minded if we had both been killed."

"Not he," Mellin answered. "Well, we shall not get any further tonight; to go after him on foot would be of no use. By tomorrow we shall have lost the scent. If there had been some rain we might have traced the motor tracks. It's a confounded nuisance,

and I believe he wasn't going much further. Why is he hugging this coast road? He would not be likely to know it, unless his place is somewhere down this way."

"There is a house close to us," Desmond suggested. "They were awake when we passed just now, for some of the windows were lighted up."

"That's a good idea; we might go and inquire whether there is an inn anywhere handy. I wonder what time it is?"

"Between eleven and twelve, I fancy."

"Come along, then, there is no time to be lost; folks in the country go to bed so early. There is nothing else to be done, I suppose."

The two men walked back about thirty yards. They saw a break in the hedge and found a gate evidently opening upon a drive to a gentleman's house. A few fir trees lined the gravelled sweep on either hand. They advanced cautiously, even then getting off the track more than once. Rounding a corner, the lights of the house came into view. One window downstairs showed some illumination between the blinds and curtains. On the first floor the windows of two rooms were open. They could see through them to the landing beyond, where a large lamp was hanging. It was not visible, but its effect was apparent. The house was spacious. Wide steps led up to the front door. There were no trees here. The moonlight picked out the various objects with sufficient distinctness.

Mellin ran up the steps, followed by Desmond. He gave a pull at the bell which hung at the side. A hollow resonance came from somewhere in the house. Hardly had the sound died away than they heard footsteps. The door, which had been locked and barred, was opened, after an inappreciable delay, during which the obstacles had been removed.

A fine, soldierly-looking man filled the entrance. He gazed at the visitors evidently with some surprise.

"I beg your pardon, sir," Mellin said, removing his hat, "we ought to apologize for ringing your bell at so late an hour. The fact is, we have had a motor accident a few yards away down the road."

"My daughter fancied she heard something," the old gentleman responded. "We were just going to bed. Will you please come in."

Mellin and Desmond stepped into the hall, which was narrow and lofty. A standard lamp was on a carved oak side-table, over which was a fine head of a stag carrying all its rights. Toward the back of the hall was a wide staircase leading to the first floor, illuminated by the lamp already referred to, which was pendant from the ceiling of the floor above.

As they entered the door of the sitting room on the left hand opened, and a young woman of striking beauty and stately presence came out. She was dressed in out-of-door costume, a low-crowned hat of fur, and a cape of the same skin. The old man turned to the girl.

"You were right about the motor accident, Constance." Then, turning to the newcomers he said: "My daughter, gentlemen, Miss De Lamere; I am General De Lamere." He paused, evidently awaiting the announcement of the visitors' names.

Mellin had bowed at the introduction; Desmond stood in the background.

"Your name is familiar to me, General. I am Adrian Mellin."

"Oh! any relation to Lord Ardloch?"

"His second son."

"Glad to welcome you, sir." The general's attitude had lost its stiffness. "I met your father twenty years ago at Peebles; we were staying together at an hotel there. He was Sir Robert Mellin then."

"I have Mr. Desmond with me, of the Foreign Office Confidential Service," Mellin made the introduction so as to show the status of his companion.

"Had we not better go into the morning room, father?" Miss De Lamere suggested. She turned to Mellin. "I am afraid all the servants have gone to bed, except my father's man, for we told them not to sit up."

As soon as she had spoken a door at the end of the hall opened and a man-servant came out. He was just putting on his coat.

"Ah, there you are, Jennings. This gentleman, Mr. Mellin, Lord Ardloch's son, has met with a motor accident; lay some supper in the Den as quickly as possible."

"May I go and help, sir?" Desmond put in. "Mr. Jennings and I will get on very well together." He had been uncomfortable hitherto and was glad of an opportunity of escaping.

"Certainly, if you like," General De Lamere agreed.

"Mr. Desmond can turn his hand to anything," Mellin remarked.

(To be continued next week.)

HORSES

Stall Fed Horses

In the horse industry dealers are obliged to cater to the demand of consumers, who insist on high condition in their purchases. It is not for the dealer to protest that a horse in medium flesh is capable of greater performance and more immune to disease than a horse rounded and fattened by forced stall feeding. The trade demands high condition in commercial and industrial horses, and it is the province of the commission dealers to supply the public want.

The horse feeding industry has developed to large proportions and has proved very profitable when contrasted with the expense of feeding other classes of live stock. Illinois, Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania are the states most largely represented in this branch of animal husbandry.

Many of the horses are utilized for farm work during the feeding process and their services nearly pay for the feed, making the real profit of the farmer nominally the difference in the primary cost and the selling price. Good feeding prospects sell at the price of an average draft horse, as only such animals are purchased for stall feeding which promise to round out into an extra choice animal. Last year a load of finished drafters was negotiated at the Chicago market at \$330 to \$520 and made the market record of \$422.15. As feeders these offerings were purchased at \$250 to \$300, the advance representing the profit in the finishing operations.

Owing to the late industrial depression, the decline in prices for horses and the high cost of feed the profits in stall feeding horses are not large enough to encourage extensive fattening operations. The principal feeding stables are in the market purchasing a limited number of thin drafters to finish for the midwinter and early spring trade. It takes around 100 days to stall feed a horse for market.

Corn, oats, bran, linseed meal and clover hay are the principal rations relied on to fatten horses for market. The animals are fed in the ratio of one pound of grain and one pound of roughage per 100 pounds of live weight. While some horses have made gains of five pounds per day the average gain is around three pounds per day when on full feed. Horses that finish into 1,600-pound animals will return about 20 cents per pound of gains and more relatively when the drafter is of extreme weight. While fewer horses are going into feeding stables this fall than normal it is expected that the industry will increase to 1907 proportions with the restoration of industrial and commercial activities.—Ex.

Requirements for Draft Colts

If every draft stallion were not only well bred but had been reared in every respect in a way calculated to develop in him constitutional vigor, good lungs, sound heart, strong bones and hard muscles, and if the stallions were depended upon entirely to improve the draft horses of the country, disappointment, even failure, would result, says "Farm, Stock and Home." Poor work may come from the best of machines, and poor horses may come from the best of sires.

First, the mating must be right. For best results—for even good results—the conformation of the dam must harmonize with that of the sire, and the stronger and better the dam is the better horse her progeny will develop into. But after good parents have brought forth a worthy offspring it may be spoiled in its bringing up.

Too much reliance has been placed upon breeding, upon the male only, in fact, in this country; and to that misplaced confidence can be truthfully attributed the slow progress made in live stock improvement; especially in horses and cattle. Proper feed, care, training and exercise must supplement good breeding if the animal bred for is to materialize.

Trying to save by scantily feeding the colt during its first and second winter is a mistake. Wintering at the straw stack may be a life saver, but that is all. Horse, like man, should not be expected to "live by bread alone." While the animal is growing it needs muscle, bone and blood makers which the straw stack does not supply in sufficient quantity, nor anything like it; nor does hay supply enough; tho with good, clean clover but little grain will be needed. No great amount of grain is needed, anyway, but small regular rations of grain or mill stuffs should be given if the colt is to do credit to its ancestry and top the market when sold. On this subject Dr. Alexander writes, and he is excellent authority:

"It is a ruinous policy to rough colts thru the winter on coarse, innutritious straw and hay. They should be

generously fed at all times so that they may be kept steadily growing, for if they stop growing in winter or lose part of the gain made while suckling that loss never can wholly be regained. The bones, sinews and muscles have been stunted for all time and the dwarfed animal can be made only a make-believe drafter by the fattening process, which is detrimental to a work horse.

"In addition to hay, fodder and straw, oats and bran should be fed in winter along with a sufficient amount of corn to maintain heat and furnish some of the vim and vigor. Dried blood meal also is excellent as a small addition to the ration to bring up the percentage of digestible protein or flaxseed meal or cake may be used with the same object, while roots, such as carrots, are a fine adjunct as they regulate the bowels and act beneficially upon the skin."

Azoturia in Horses

This is a disease which comes on suddenly and is due to an acid in the blood. It sometimes affects the front parts as well as the hind parts, and the animal may come out of the barn feeling fine, ambitious, willing to go, and often goes faster than usual, but before it has gone very far it begins to lose its speed, hangs back, sweats profusely, breathes hard, and begins to knuckle over behind, gets lame in one or both hind limbs and in a short time is unable to go any further and often falls helpless on the road in a paralyzed condition.

The proper thing to do is to place him on a stone boat and haul him into the nearest barn, place him in a large, well bedded box stall or on a barn floor, where he can be turned over often until he is able to get up. Medicines should be given of a laxative nature and that will allay pain and counteract the acid condition of the blood. An injection of warm water should be given to unload the rectum of its faeces, so that the animal can if possible urinate. If unable to do so the urine should be drawn. A stimulating liniment or a mustard plaster should be placed over the hips and the body should be kept comfortably warm. The animal should be given plenty of drinking water with the chill taken from it; a very little, if any feed should be given before he gets up, and he should be fed on bran mashes and a very little hay after he is up until a full recovery has been brought about.—Dr. David Roberts, Veterinarian.

Talk to Your Horse

Some man, unknown to the writer hereof, has given to the world a saying that sticks: "Talk to your cow as you would to a lady." There is a world of common sense in it. There is more; there is good sound religion in it. What else is it but the language of the Bible applied to animals: "A soft answer turneth away wrath." A pleasant word to a horse in time of trouble has prevented many a disaster where the horse has learned that pleasant words mean a guaranty that danger from punishment is not imminent.

One morning a big muscular groom said to his employer: "I can't exercise that horse any more. He will bolt and run at anything he sees." The owner, that he horse be hooked up. Stepping into the carriage he drove a couple of miles, and then asked the groom to station along the road such objects as the horse was afraid of. This was done and the horse was driven by them quietly, back and forth, with loose lines slapping on his back. The whole secret was in a voice that inspired con-



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fidence. The man had been frightened at everything he saw that he supposed the horse would fear. The fear went to the horse like an electric message. Then came a punishing pull of the lines, with jerking and the whip. Talk to your horse as to your sweetheart.—Horse World.

NEW DISEASE IS FATAL TO HORSES

Veterinaries Discover Malady Affecting Stock

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 9.—According to Dr. W. G. Langley, the state veterinarian for the live stock sanitary commission, a new disease has been found among horses and mules, which is fatal in most cases. The disease, according to Dr. Langley, is an infectious fever and has been found among horses and mules of Fort Bend county. One horse afflicted with this disease was sent to College Station for further investigation. The work at the college has been in charge of Drs. Francis and Karstler.

"No micro-organism has been isolated," says Dr. Langley, "but blood inoculations have proved the disease infectious for horses and mules. It is probably the same disease that has been found in Minnesota and Nebraska, and called 'swamp fever' by the bureau of animal industry. I am of the opinion that it is not uncommon in the southern part of the state. Very likely the disease is due to an animal organism, and probably is transmitted by an insect."

Hog and Hominy in Panhandle

"Panhandle farmers are sure raising hog and hominy," said General Freight Agent W. F. Sterley of the Denver road yesterday upon his return from a trip over the line. "Not only are they raising hog and hominy, but they will make a good cotton crop. Much to my surprise, I found that the crop had not been injured by the early frost, as I had expected, but the plant had plenty

of life yet and in some places was blooming and forms showing up.

"While on this trip I took a drive of several miles off of the line into the country around Memphis, where I saw several corn fields that would average thirty-five bushels of corn to the acre, and right beside the corn field were hogs growing, good hogs. On that trip of thirteen miles I saw more hogs on farms than I ever saw riding 100 miles on the railroad. One farmer was feeding a batch of sixty steers, and in the same pen were about the same number of hogs eating the corn wasted by the cattle, and in a neighboring pen the same farmer was feeding about fifty hogs. This farmer was putting his corn into concrete form for the Fort Worth hog market. From what I could gather, other farmers all along the line were doing the same way. If this hog raising increases, it will be but a short time before you will see another packing house in Fort Worth."

King Cotton

Quoth a plump cotton boll, on a red clay knoll,

To its neighbors across the way: "Good morning, King Cotton; a nice growth you've gotten, And what are you worth today?"

Said the long white staple, as it bowed to the maple

On the hillside just over the road: "What I'm worth? Why, kind friend, I'll sort of unbend A secret to you I'll unload.

"I've grown right along, since the year number one,

And clother every people God's made, Have helped every nation to get civilization Because I'm the bulk of their trade.

"So I think you'll agree, when my record you see,

Which is A No. 1, and quite old, That the world here owes me, and over the sea, A pretty good share of its gold.

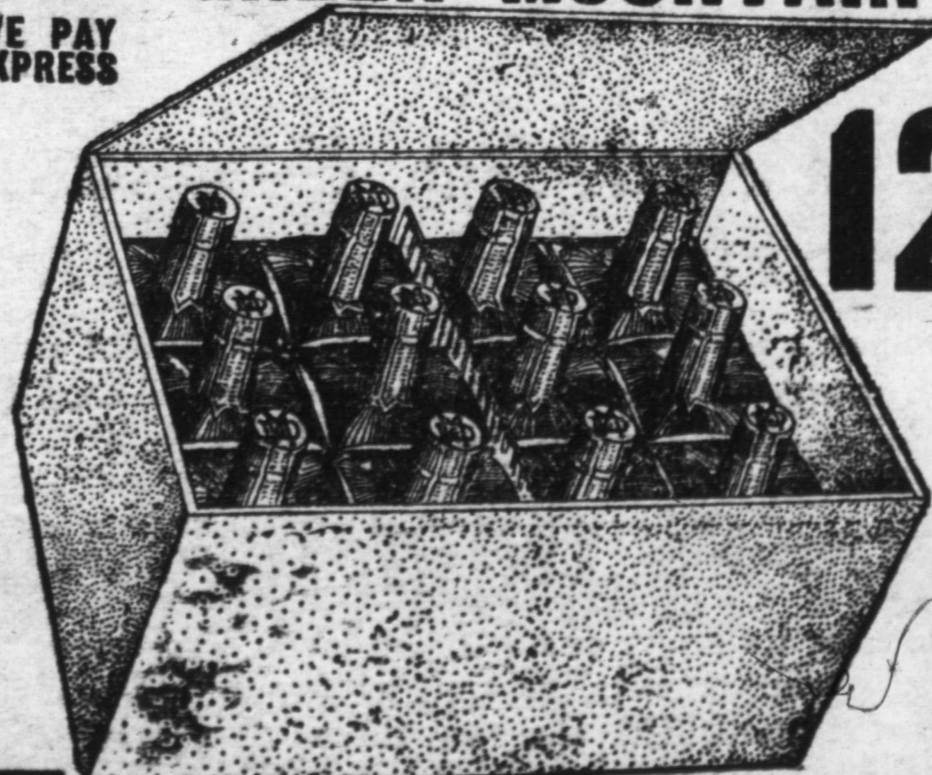
"But 'what am I worth?' that's a subject for mirth;

It's a problem I find hard to beat, For I never can say till I wake up each day What I'm bid for in dear old Wall street."

—G. H. E., in Cotton Journal.

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Notes of the Stock Yards

A scrub may be a pure bred, a grade or just common stock. Beware of the scrub.

The Chester Whites and Berkshires have long been popular on Eastern farms.

Many practical farmers are speaking favorably of the prospects for beef raising on Eastern farms.

A. Hearst of Rockwall county, sold 37 stockers of 542 pounds at \$2.55.

Lloyd & McCloskey, Wise county shippers, sold 102 feeder steers of 864 pounds average, at \$3.90.

Charles White was on the market with a load of 175-pound hogs from Edmond, Okla., that brought \$5.22½.

J. T. Day sent in 60 head of hogs from Denton county, average weight 175 pounds, that brought \$5.90.

S. A. Clements had a load of East Texas cows on the market from Cass county, averaging 628, that brought \$1.50.

On Wednesday's market Johnson Bros. of Ward county, sold 240 cows of 788 pounds at \$2.45, 48 heifers of 537 at \$3.10, 82 calves of 209 at \$4.35, and 68 of 291 at \$3.25.

Among the large shippers on yesterday's market was J. J. Williams of Midland county, who sold 261 cows of 776 pounds at \$2.35, 51 heifers of 864 at \$2.65 and 143 of 691 at the same price.

Wednesday

R. L. Macy sold a load of 1,009-pound feeder steers at \$3.85, from Scullin, Okla., with two of 800 at \$3.25.

H. S. Lewis made the top sale of hogs today, with a load from Snyder, Okla., at \$6. They averaged 210 pounds.

H. J. Hensley of Jack county sold fifty feeder steers of 949 pounds at \$3.75 and fifty cows of 862 at \$2.65.

J. D. Stein, from Clay county, sold nineteen cows of 909 pounds at \$3.35 and three of 956 at \$2.60. These \$3.35 cows were the day's tops.

Hayden & Rucker, Tom Green county shippers, sold 28 cows of 841 at \$2.65, 22 of 789 at \$2.35, 29 of 726 at \$2.30 and 95 calves of 172 at \$4.

Mark McLoughlin brought in a wagon load of hogs from the northern part of this county, light fellows that averaged 160 and brought \$5.75. "It was more than I expected," he said, "and of course I'm satisfied. These hogs were raised on melilotus and grass and skim milk from a few cows. Melilotus is fine for hogs, and our farmers ought to raise more of it."

Some of the Oklahoma hog sales on the market today: By O. Haynes, Norman, 84 of 214 at \$6.77½; J. S. Morgan, Antlers, 105 pigs of 116 at \$4.85; P. J. Meagher, Orlando, 104 of 167 at \$5.70; C. Wheeler, Norman, 90 of 197 at \$5.70; Eastern Elevator Company, Marshall, at 81 of 180 at \$5.80; Oscar Early, Pocasset, 104 of 159 at \$5.40 and 81 of 243 at \$5.85.

A special delivery letter received by the clerks from Postmaster W. B. Morgan today tells of his safe arrival at Eagle Flats and a two days' travel over the wild country along the Rio Grande river. The first day the party bagged a lot of small game, one antelope and a coyote. Mr. Morgan claimed the honor of slaying the coyote. He also states that one trout-line set the first night caught eight catfish that averaged eleven pounds each, and that he caught all the bull frogs with a red flannel fly in an hour that the party could eat for breakfast.

Friday

W. T. Wilson of Denton county sold a load of 157-pound Texas hogs at \$5.65.

W. F. Robinson, from Baylor county, sold 40 cows of 829 at \$2.60 and 5 of 796 at \$2.25.

B. B. Woodall sent in a load of Hill county hogs, averaging 191 pounds, that brought \$5.70.

G. W. Moss sold 160 calves of 208 pounds average at \$4.40. They came from Refugio county.

George and Ed Deupree sold 288 head of Mitchell county calves, average weight 365, at \$3.35.

H. M. Kidwell sent in a shipment of steers from Ryan, Okla., and sold 69 of 1,064 pounds average at \$4.15.

Fleming Brothers had a load of hogs in from Montague county, averaging 202 pounds and bringing \$5.75, with five pigs of seventy at \$4.25.

Hensley Brothers had a shipment of cattle on the market from Jack county and sold thirty-eight cows of 788 at \$2.45, 15 of 796 at \$2.10, and 1 steer of 870 at \$3.75.

Robert Driscoll, a Fayette county shipper, sold 25 cows of 972 pounds at \$2.75, 50 of 875 at \$2.65 and 28 of 786 at \$2.55.

Some Oklahoma hog sales today: By M. F. Petree, Union City, 82 of 200 at \$5.85; J. D. Wilson, Comanche, 94 of 196 at \$5.80; M. D. Halford, Madill, 97 of 179 at \$5.75; A. B. Robinson, Comanche, 94 of 198 at \$5.82½; John Grabow, Kingfisher, 72 of 249 at \$5.95; J. S. Seikel, McLoud, 76 of 224 at \$5.90.

Range News

Brewster County

Brewster county stockmen were especially active during the past week. Among the shipments from Alpine were the following: A. S. Gage, 12 cars steers to Fort Worth; John Rooney, 5 cars cows to Fort Worth and 1 car yearlings to New Orleans; Jim P. Wilson, 2 cars cows to Fort Worth; Jackson & Harmon bought 4 cars of cows and calves from Jim Walker, Ed Nevill and J. C. Bird and shipped them

to Fort Worth. The range continues good and cattle are in excellent condition.

Jackson & Harmon also bought 4 cars cows and calves from Messrs. Parr and Billingsley, and shipped them to market.

H. L. Kokernot is preparing to ship large numbers of cattle.

Measday Bros. shipped a car of beeves to the El Paso market—Alpine Avalanche.

Bexar County

Yoakum county is among the last counties in Texas to be invaded by the farmer on account of its inaccessibility, as it has no railroad as yet. It is not in a district described as being "forty miles from road and water," but W. J. Suna, of that county, who was in Kansas City the other day, said that it was 100 miles from there to coal. Mr. Suna said, however, in a talk with the Drivers' Journal that cow chips were still the popular fuel on the ranches. There is no timber up there. He says the farmers are headed that way, however, and that land which was a drug on the market at 25 cents an acre when he went there was now selling at \$20 an acre before a plow was stuck in it. He had foresight enough to get him a little truck patch of 12,000 acres before the boom came.

Tom Green County

J. D. O'Daniel has sold to A. E. Bailey, a Stiles sheepman, 750 ewes at \$3 around, making a total of \$2,250. The sheep are now en route to Mr. Bailey's Reagan county ranch.

John P. Kitchens of Menard county has purchased from Mrs. Johana Wilhelm of the same county 255 ewes at \$3, a total of \$765.

George Richardson Tuesday shipped, besides one car of Delaine ewes to San Antonio, three double-decked cars of 745 sheep to the market at St. Louis.

Other shipments Tuesday were: W. S. Thompson, a Coleman county ranchman, eight cars of feeders to Coleman, and Handley & James seven cars of fat steers to Fort Worth.—San Angelo Standard.

Dave Parker was busy at the ranch last week rounding up and selling. He sold to Sam Cutbirth of Stiles 175 ones and twos and cows. No amount of begging would induce Uncle Dave to tell the price paid for this herd.

Boon Killpatrick of Sheffield sold last week to S. E. Couch 400 muttons at \$3. He also sold to J. H. Wilson 400 one and two-year-old ewes at \$2.40 after shearing.

Pleas Childress is a late purchaser of an up-to-date Buick automobile. The Buick was driven to Ozona from Angelo Monday evening by Shorty Johnston. The machine is a beauty and Pleas is to be congratulated upon his selection.

Childress & Henderson were busy the greater part of last week moving 3,000 head of cattle from the Hume ranch to the Turkey Roost ranch. They

report their cattle to be in fine shape and range good.

Doc Ward, the Crockett county stockman, was in the city Thursday and ventured to inform a Press-News purveyor that he would be at the fair next week with two carloads of fine shorthorn Durhams. These cattle were bought by Mr. Ward at Itasca, Hill county, and at the close of the fair they will be taken to his Crockett county ranch.—San Angelo Press-News.

The N. H.'s started last week with a herd of 1,500 steers shipped from east Texas to their ranch in Crockett county. The steers, while being held at Knickerbocker, stampeded and fifteen head were killed. At the O 9's Friday night, while in a corral, they again stampeded, at this time killing twenty-four head and so badly crippling a few more of the herd that they died. We have not heard of any more stampedes. From the spirit shown by these cattle, it may yet come to pass that the order of things will be reversed and the portion of our state lying toward the Orient will be known as "the great and untamed east."—San Angelo Press-News.

Sutton County

J. N. Ross of Sonora sold seventy head of fat cows to Fred Millard at \$17.

Senator C. B. Hudspeth passed thru Sonora Sunday with 200 fat cows en route to Fort Worth.

Mrs. W. H. Anderson of Sonora sold one section of land eleven miles west of Sterling City to S. P. Bearce of Sterling City at \$9.15 per acre.

B. A. Dale of Sutton county has sold his entire stock of cattle to Russell & Hancock of Menard. There is about 700 head in the brand.—Devil's River News.

The printer inserted on correcting what he thought was a mistake yesterday in the account of the sale of the A. S. Gage steers in Fort Worth on Tuesday. The copy stated plainly that eight loads of them sold at \$4.10, but the printer thought that was too cheap, so he changed the figures to \$11.10. With this exception the report of the sale was correct. Mr. Gage has also received advices from 24 steers averaging 1,021 pounds which sold in New Orleans Tuesday and which netted him \$42.65 per head. New Orleans is not a place to ship cheap stuff, and the price they brought is considered evidence that Mr. Gage is aware of the fact that it is only the best that can be sold there to advantage.

R. L. Barnett of Helena spent the day here Wednesday. He had a little business to transact but he had to stay all day or walk back. "There is nothing going on in cattle now," said he. "The thing that is interesting us most now that the election is off our hands, is that receipts in the market are getting down to reasonable proportions, and which means that South Texas will get another show for some reasonable prices next spring."

40 Years of Success

For over 40 years Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines have kept the lead and still stand in the front rank as curative agents.

They are little advertised now, as compared with many others, resting, as they do for popularity upon their many years of marvelous cures and the grateful friends they have made.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBORS

They must know of many cures of bad cases of Female Weakness and Kindred Ailments of Women due to the use of

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG,

SICK WOMEN WELL.

It's the only advertised medicine for woman's ills which contains neither alcohol (which to most women is worse than rankest poison) nor habit-forming, or injurious drugs and the makers of which are not afraid to print all its ingredients on its outside wrapper. Is that not significant?

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

Is equally renowned for its many cures of Stomach Weakness, Indigestion, Torpid, or Lazy, Liver and kindred derangements, as well as for Blood and Skin affections. In many ailments of women the combined use of these two medicines is advised.

It's only a dishonest dealer, here and there, that will attempt to persuade you to accept a secret nostrum in place of these time-proven remedies of KNOWN COMPOSITION. Resent the insult to your intelligence and trade elsewhere.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

LIVESTOCK

J. R. Graves has returned from his old home in Mitchell county, where he has been for four months for his health and business combined. His postoffice out there is Colorado City. "The climate out in that portion of the state agrees with me much better than down here, but it has the opposite effect upon my wife. You can say that the Mitchell county section was never better off than it is now. There is a wonderful crop of feedstuffs on hand, grass is good and the corn crop was about the best ever made. Cattle are in good shape. The grain crops of the county were all good this year. Cotton has been cut short by the recent freeze and no more can be expected beyond what opened out on account of the cold. All the small bolls, of course, were done for."

S. M. Jones of Dalhart engaged in placing before investors Panhandle lands in their most attractive form, otherwise a real estate dealer, was in the city. "We have a genuine growth up our way now. Crops were good this year and cattle and grass the same for the coming cold weather. Fort Worth is a splendid city and has a wonderful future as the city of the southwest."

M. Keating, a farmer living near Dalhart, was another of the pilgrims from the Far North of Texas to the cattle center. "Yes, I am a farmer in a small way," said Mr. Keating, "and the only regret I have is that I have not title to more Panhandle soil. We have been very successful this year from an agricultural standpoint and have nothing but cheerful thoughts to go with us thru the winter months."

Captain Maje Small is one of the prosperous sheepland of Southwest Texas who votes in Del Rio but holds his flocks out in Brewster county. "I am a sort of speculator in sheep," said Captain Smith, "buying the left-overs, etc., and holding them to fatten. The sheep prospects are good down in our section, in fact all the cattle and stock interests are better than for years. Grass is good and everything looks as if the winter should be a good one. I came to Texas when I was 16 and walked almost all the way from Missouri. I brought a negro with me and he is still with me, herding sheep. The Orient railroad will pass thru Brewster county and that probably will increase the interests in our country. It is a very good grazing country for sheep, the only drawback being water. We use tanks mostly, which supply sufficient water. There is plenty of water around Alpine, the county seat, for two miles north and ten south, easily gotten from wells."

Colonel Burke Burnett came in to help elect his friend, Powell. He was feeling good and said all things up-country were as good as could be and that The Telegram could not begin to describe what a grand country West Texas and the Panhandle is."

Colonel A. G. Boyce of Amarillo is in the city taking in the sights and attending to some business. "Sure, you've got a good town here," he said this morning at the Worth. "One of the very best anywhere, and if you only keep things going as they have been and are now, you'll soon be able to class with Amarillo, in push, enterprise and gettheredness."

E. O. Dornblaser of Cleburne, and a farmer, came in on Tuesday. Mr. Dornblaser is an enthusiast on the subject of raising peanuts and can give interesting information as to the habits of this useful plant. He is an organizer and lecturer for the Farmers' union, and has just returned from Freestone county. "Matters are all right in that section," said Mr. Dornblaser. "Cotton picking is still in progress but is about over and cattle are being turned into the fields. People are plowing right along, getting things in shape for next season."

Col. A. G. Boyce of Amarillo was among the arrivals Wednesday. Col. Boyce is a banker, having his banking interests in the Midland Bank and Trust company at Dalhart. He was for years manager of the Syndicate Land and Cattle company. This company, he says, is still selling land and disposing of cattle of which latter they are still grazing some 30,000 head. "I was born in Travis county," said he, "sixty-six years ago, and am now among the old Texans. My sons now live out in Reeves county, where they are receiving 13,000 head of cattle, hav-

ing bought the Jim White ranch and cattle. What we need up in our section is more people to settle our lands, not in the cities so much as in the country. No section can expect to over amount to much which has its lands held by individuals in big tracts and by big corporations. What is needed is for the lands to be settled by small farmers, who add both to the products of the section and at the same time put the money in circulation that comes from these products.

"Oklahoma is an illustration. The lands were given to actual settlers by the United States government in 160-acre tracts, with a sixty-foot road round every section that cannot be closed. This compels small holdings and this has added to the great natural possibilities of the country and made it what it is. Texas has just as good lands, but the habit of having big holdings has set the State back and it will take some time to bring things to a point that will equal Oklahoma. It will come in time, sure. Stock farming on a large scale will come first, and then a gradual lessening of holdings."

"I was the first man to get an experiment station in the Panhandle. I got Mr. Wilson, secretary of agriculture, to come out, six years ago, and he rode over our land that we donated for the purpose at Channing, and then sent out a man and at once we took the matter up and had the station established.

"I am a firm believer in agricultural appropriations by the legislature, and not small ones at that. Agriculture and stock are the great foundations of all property in Texas and should receive ample assistance for the representatives of the people."

Dr. J. H. Wilson, chairman of the Texas live stock sanitary commission, is in the city, and as he is enthusiastic on the subject of tuberculosis, taking a decided stand upon the question of education among the people, so that preventive measures against the disease may be in the knowledge of all, Dr. Wilson declares that war on the dread disease will be waged as vigorously as it is possible to make it. He spoke as follows relative to the ignorance of the people:

"It is not surprising that people are ignorant of the dreaded disease, or plague, as it well may be called, for there has never been before sufficient interest taken in the education of the public as to its nature and the extent to which it holds sway. We are now preparing a cattle tuberculosis exhibit to be placed with the one now in Fort Worth, for the purpose of demonstrating how it can be transmitted from cattle to humans. Thousands of children die annually from the use of milk infected by a tuberculosis cow. In the eastern states, 40 to 60 per cent of the cattle have it. "That Texas will be the greatest dairying state in the union is conceded by those who are well informed on the subject, and now is the time to take the precautions necessary to safeguard the state against tuberculosis in dairy stock. Range cattle are not so susceptible to the disease as those stabled for dairy purposes, consequently, as yet tuberculosis is not as prevalent in Texas as in older states, where dairying is more developed, and for this reason we propose to use every precaution as fast as we can devise ways and means to protect the cattle of the state against infected stock from other states."

Dr. Wilson, in speaking of the dairy exhibit at the recent state fair, said: "To Dr. C. O. Moser is due much of the credit for the splendid exhibit."

Secretary Charles Smith of the Farmers' Union returned from a trip to Comanche county Friday, full of enthusiasm over the good condition of all industrial pursuits in his county. "Matters agricultural and otherwise are in excellent condition, and the people are all feeling very good, especially so since Ed Galnes, our representative in the legislature, was re-elected with a bigger majority than before—700," said Mr. Smith.

D. J. Neill, president of the Farmers' Union, left for Memphis Friday morning over the Texas and Pacific, to attend the cotton meeting to be held there on the 7th of this month. He will go from there to New Orleans to attend the meeting of the members of the Farmers' Union from all the cotton states on the 10th, returning home the latter part of next week."

L. M. Reed is in the city looking for a buyer of cotton seed. He is a resident of Fisher county and has his

mail directed to Roby, the county seat. "Our crop of cotton, while not so good as last year's, is still very good and turning out very well indeed. Our railroad, which is to connect us with the outside world, is progressing to a conclusion and rails are now being laid," he says.

Jinks McGee, the Abilene horse and mule man, was down on the yards Friday with a load of good animals—mules—and was in much of a hurry when met, but halted long enough to say that out in his section all was well and no fear of getting any change on account of the winter.

Colonel C. H. Bencini, the big cattle and oil mill man of Brownwood and other places came in Friday morning. The colonel is a big light in financial circles and heads the oil kings in Texas.

Captain Neely Tipton of Chicago was on the yards Friday from his ranch in Jack county. The captain reports cattle in good condition, grass good and prospects for winter never better.

H. M. Kidwell of Cornish, Okla., brought in three cars of fine cattle from that section of the youngest state, and said that every cattle interest was in shape to go thru the winter readily and without hurt.

Oscar Haynes, a big swine man from Norman, Okla., came on the yards Friday with some of his samples in the swine line. He was in good and cheerful temper, proving that what has been said of the industrial condition of Oklahoma is the truth, that everything is good.

J. B. Langham, a resident of Duncan, Okla., and a stockman of note in his section, was on the market Friday looking over matters. His reports is good for his particular section in all industrial lines, and prospects for a good winter ahead in which all stock will hold their own.

Captain F. H. Wright, the El Reno horse and mule man, does something else besides handling horse stock, and to prove this came down with a load of hogs. Of course, while in the city his expenses must be settled, so swine are good for they always bring cash or its equivalent.

C. Coffey has returned from a trip to Potter, Carson and Roberts counties, and reports that real estate in that section of the state is booming. "Values are as high if not higher than during that period preceding the panic," remarked Mr. Coffey, "and I am looking for a sharp rise in the next few months. Crops are fine. The corn crop especially is excellent, and hundreds of northern prospectors are being convinced that Texas has the

SPECIAL OFFER TO READERS OF THIS PAPER

The Fort Worth Telegram Company has fixed on December 1-15 as annual "Bargain Days" during which time any one may subscribe, renew or extend his subscription to The Fort Worth Telegram daily and Sunday by mail, one year for \$3.25, instead of regular rate of 75 cents a month.

This "Bargain Days" rate, \$3.25 as every one knows, will scarcely pay for postage and white paper, but in newspaper circulation, as in every other kind of business, cost must not be counted on the single article, but on volume of business done.

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

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

greatest opportunities of all Western states, and are buying lands not for speculation, but for homes."

Mr. J. A. Cottingham of Roswell, N. M., was in the city and paid his respects to the Cattle Raisers' Association of which he is a very active member. "Our Roswell section is going into the winter in great shape," said Mr. Cottingham, "better than for years. There is the finest grass that I ever remember to have seen in my life. We are simply optimistic from the feet up."

Mr. W. B. Nicholson came in from Kaufman county Thursday. Mr. Nicholson is an old Texan, having been here many of his seventy-five years. "I am under the weather just now, or rather am getting up from a spell of sickness, and am a little weak but still try to keep up with the times. I live out in the country and am a farmer. Scurry is out town and my rural route is No. 1. There is a good many holding cotton with us and some shipping to Galveston under the Farmers' Union plan. Our crops were fair this year."

\$3.25

DURING ANNUAL

Bargain Days

DEC. 1-15

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THE FORT WORTH TELEGRAM

You can get this big modern Daily and Sunday newspaper—Associated Press news, special wires for state and news markets; all the news all the time, from everywhere.

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A YEAR

DAILY AND SUNDAY

BY MAIL

Send in your subscription before Dec. 15. After this date the regular price—75 cents per month—will strictly prevail.

Monday Market Review

Cattle	4,000
Calves	2,800
Hogs	6,450
Sheep	763
Horses and mules	35

A liberal run of cattle marked the opening day of the week, receipts totaling 7,160 head. This includes 3,000 calves. This is the heaviest supply since the middle of October. A year ago we had in 5,543 cattle and 1,353 calves. Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis had a total of 65,500, showing that cattlemen are letting loose all over the west.

Beef Steers

The run was one of the largest of the year, steers were scant, not more than 600 head out of more than 7,000 cattle on the market, and of this 600, but two or three loads were fit for beef. Two loads from Oklahoma were corn-fed, and made a good top. Everything sold on an active movement, at prices steady with the close of last week. Packers were in want of supplies, and a stiff demand from the country helped along.

Stockers and Feeders

The light supply of stock and feeding steers found a good demand, and everything offered sold readily at full steady prices with last week's good close. More could have been sold to as good advantage, especially if of well-graded stock.

Butcher Stock

With nearly 4,000 cows on the market and lower quotations from the north in consequence of heavy receipts there, conditions favored a decline here, but sellers were happily disappointed in this expectation. Packers were aggressive buyers, and went out for what was in sight. An active trade ensued, with sales steady to strong with Saturday of last week. In addition to the packer demand, pasture men were in the trade, wanting cows in good canner condition, and this competition was much to the advantage of the selling side. The quality averaged well, with some good tops and a large proportion of medium stuff.

Bulls

Bulls were few on the market, making a very light proportion of the big run. Demand was active for such as could be used by the country trade, and prices showed no change.

Calves

Receipts of calves were 3,000 head, the largest for more than a week. Quality was above the average, with some vealers good enough to bring \$5.25, the best price since the middle of October. Demand was active, and the market was strong to a quarter higher than last Saturday, the best quality of all weights getting the better part of the advance.

Hogs

The a cut was made on prices of 10c to 20c on this market, sellers probably considered themselves as getting off lightly, considering the conditions. One of the biggest runs of the year was on the local market, and Chicago reported 57,000, with Kansas City and St. Louis bringing the total for those three markets up to 84,000. Nearly all of the Texas receipts were from the Panhandle, Hale county along contributing five loads, showing how that part of the state is turning to hog raising. Quality was fair but weights were not heavy. Sales were generally 10c to 15c lower than Saturday, and some showed a loss of 20c. On this basis a clearance was made in good time, with a top of \$5.75, and the bulk at \$5.50@5.65.

Sheep

Six deck loads of sheep, a total of 763 head, were yarded. They were generally grass ewes and wethers of fair to good quality. No sales were made on the morning market. Bidding was lower.

Sheep

The afternoon's market contained two loads of grassers which sold at steady prices.

MONDAY'S SALES

Hogs					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
52...	187	\$5.47 1/2	88...	184	\$5.45
18...	175	5.45	76...	198	4.60
73...	225	5.65	95...	184	5.55
69...	250	5.70	97...	181	5.50
97...	171	5.50	80...	220	5.65
83...	207	5.60	89...	167	5.45
39...	167	5.45	92...	172	5.55
85...	196	5.60	108...	202	5.40
84...	192	5.55	102...	171	5.50
85...	204	5.62 1/2	83...	219	5.65
96...	200	5.57 1/2	76...	203	5.60
94...	215	5.57 1/2	71...	160	5.40
85...	170	5.50	100...	189	5.60
5...	200	5.55	64...	217	5.60

89...	190	5.55	88...	187	5.55
74...	209	5.60	86...	217	5.70
87...	197	5.60	94...	178	5.60
86...	186	5.60	80...	220	5.65
88...	184	5.45	18...	175	5.45
9...	135	5.10	85...	208	5.75
94...	188	5.75	81...	188	5.50
88...	200	5.60	99...	180	5.45
88...	179	5.45	79...	226	5.70
80...	206	5.60	82...	210	5.75
81...	217	5.75	73...	230	5.75
73...	230	5.75	89...	202	5.60
86...	206	5.62 1/2	93...	185	5.55
93...	199	5.62 1/2	82...	200	5.55
88...	203	5.62 1/2	81...	209	5.65
61...	201	5.50	125...	152	5.30
79...	212	5.55	84...	192	5.50
85...	195	5.60	88...	204	5.60
80...	195	5.60	103...	165	5.50
73...	193	5.55	81...	187	5.50
81...	214	5.62 1/2	62...	132	5.00
78...	222	5.62 1/2	90...	221	5.60
79...	206	5.57 1/2	21...	289	5.75

No.	Ave.	Price.
14...	110	\$4.50

Sheep			
273 ewes	Ave. Wt.	89	\$3.65

Stockers					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
9...	973	\$3.00	7...	680	\$3.25
47...	950	3.80	48...	950	3.80
14...	735	3.10	12...	997	3.85

Cows					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
13...	779	\$2.75	30...	820	\$2.50
28...	896	2.70	29...	878	2.40
21...	858	2.45	30...	790	2.10
28...	858	2.55	87...	874	2.75
28...	791	2.40	28...	783	2.60
16...	853	2.65	7...	900	3.15
92...	1,037	3.40	60...	753	2.30
32...	725	2.50	26...	867	2.75
29...	702	1.65	22...	658	2.30
30...	730	2.80	40...	798	2.70
10...	888	2.50	58...	815	2.45
16...	760	2.55	7...	670	1.90
28...	790	2.60	35...	826	2.75
45...	854	2.75	25...	903	3.10
54...	841	3.00	27...	932	2.95
27...	822	2.70	28...	715	2.30
28...	715	2.30	23...	670	2.35

Calves					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
60...	207	\$4.10	25...	264	\$3.00
20...	286	2.75	28...	178	3.25
85...	174	3.75	74...	207	3.00
38...	225	4.75	153...	215	4.60
36...	218	3.35	54...	188	4.00
26...	265	2.75	80...	303	3.40
70...	170	3.75	13...	198	4.35
65...	276	3.25	148...	199	4.85
32...	208	4.85			

MARKETS ELSEWHERE

Chicago Live Stock
 CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 33,000 head; market 10c to 15c lower for steers; cows and feeders steady to 10c lower.
 Hogs—Receipts, 57,000 head; market 10c to 15c lower; top, \$6.20; bulk, \$5.60 @6.10.
 Sheep—Receipts, 40,000 head; market 15c to 25c lower.

Kansas City Live Stock
 KANSAS CITY, Nov. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 22,000 head, with 1,500 Texans; market steady.
 Hogs—Receipts, 16,000 head; market 10c to 20c lower; top, \$5.95; bulk, \$5.35 @5.85.
 Sheep—Receipts, 4,000 head; market strong.

St. Louis Live Stock
 ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head, including 3,000 Texans; market 10c to 15c lower.
 Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; market 10c to 15c lower; top, \$6.10; bulk, \$5.70 @5.90.
 Sheep—Receipts, 2,500 head; market 10c to 15c lower.

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

Wheat—					
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	
Dec.	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	
May	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	
July	100 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	
Corn—					
Dec.	62	62	60 1/2	61 1/2	
May	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	
July	61 1/2	62	60 1/2	61 1/2	
Oats—					
Dec.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	
May	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	
July	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	
Pork—					
Jan.	15.97	16.05	15.95	16.05	
May	15.87	16.00	15.87	15.97	
Lard—					
Jan.	9.27	9.32	9.25	9.30	
May	9.35	9.40	9.35	9.40	
Ribs—					
Jan.	8.45	8.47	8.42	8.45	
May	8.55	8.57	8.50	8.57	

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

REAL ESTATE

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 SUFFERERS— 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.

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INSTRUMENTS

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

LUMBER

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

Mary had a motor car,
 A very fine machine;
 And everywhere she went she spread
 The smell of gasoline.
 But when she reached the school
 house grounds
 She found, to her dismay,
 That naughty boys had scattered tacks
 Along the right of way.

How to Handle Sick Stock
 Place the sick animal in a well disinfect and dry box stall with plenty of bedding and sunlight (avoid drafts.) In cold weather place a blanket on the animal, feed sparingly with digestible food, such as bran mash made of linseed tea; keep manger sweet and clean. Water should be pure and clean, and warmed when necessary. It is always necessary for new milk cows to be given warm water.—Dr. David Roberts.

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.

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.

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

HOW TO GET RICH when your pockets are empty; \$3 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. Forshee 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 BULLS

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

GILTNER BROS.
 EMINENCE, KY.

Everybody reads The Telegram—makes money. Thousands of newspaper readers are now watching and waiting anxiously for our annual "Bargain Days" December 1-15, to subscribe, renew or extend their subscriptions to The Fort Worth Telegram at our great "Bargain Days" rate, \$3.25 for the daily and Sunday by mail one year. It gets the markets for the Southwestern 12 to 24 hours ahead of any other newspaper, with latest news and full market reports—spot cotton markets. Don't forget to send in your \$3.25.

Weekly Market Review

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

	Cat.	Cal. Hogs.	Shp. & M.
This week	15,700	6,400	11,550
Last week	17,547	5,953	14,400
Last year	7,066	2,002	3,884

The marketing of live stock at all points this week has shown decreases from the week previous, due largely to the influences of the national election held on Tuesday. Local receipts, however, show but moderate decreases and all classes excepting sheep have been in much larger receipt than for the corresponding period last year when the market was badly demoralized by the panic, then having its most serious effect on all lines of commercial business. General trade conditions have been favorable to shippers, and hogs have scored a good advance.

Beef Steers

Steers of beef classes sold here thruout the first half of the week at much the same prices as were current at last week's closing, the activity of feeder buyers injected strength into the market on some classes. Thursday and Friday the market strengthened and the close finds the more desirable kinds 10 to 15c higher and a strong demand for all grades. No thick, fat heavy beefs have been offered, but there have been a few good medium weight fed steers here that sold as high as \$4.50, and a very fair supply of pretty well conditioned 1000 to 1400-pound grassers that sold around \$4 to \$4.25, with feeder buyers strong contenders, even for a pretty well fleshed class suitable for a quick turn. A string of 1,120-pound grassers from Brewster county of a right good killing class sold Tuesday at \$4.10, and a string of 1,114-pound territory grassers of plainer quality but pretty good killers sold at \$4. A fair killing class of 900 to 1,000-pound steers sold around \$3.75 to \$3.85, but, barring highliners, nearly all the steers selling here below \$4 this week have gone to stocker and feeder buyers.

Stockers and Feeders

There is no fault to be found with the present market on stock and feeding cattle, the demand being very active and prices fully as high on all classes as at any time this fall. The week is closing on a strong to higher basis than last week, the most strength being shown on the good feeder grades. The more common and medium classes of stock and feeding steers have met with a ready outlet at prices fully as high and in some instances higher than last week. The week's top on feeder steers was \$4.15, with most of the good 900 to 1,025-pound feeders selling from \$3.85 to \$4.10. Dogie steer yearlings sold around \$2.50 to \$2.65 and a medium class of 700 to 900-pound stockers from \$3.25 to \$3.60.

Butcher Stock

Values on butcher and canning sheeps at the close of the week's trading show but very little strength over a week ago, an advance of a strong dime during the first two days of the week having been practically lost by the close Wednesday and steady to strong prices having since ruled. The week's receipts have included more good to choice fat cows, in proportion to the total run, than recently. On Monday some very choice heavy cows sold as high as \$3.65, and on Tuesday some very good spayed heifers brought \$3.40. A number of loads of strictly good fat cows and heifers reached \$3 to \$3.35, but the bulk of the fairly good butcher grades sold around \$2.60 to \$2.75, medium killers from \$2.35 to \$2.50, stock and feeding cows largely from \$2.10 to \$2.35, and canners mostly from \$1.75 to \$2.15, with some old shells at \$1.25 to \$1.50.

The market on bulls of a suitable class for stockers and feeders is closing strong with a week ago. Fat bulls are about steady and highliners show no change. Packers are not buying freely, and feeders are much the best bidders on the "safe" fleshy kinds suitable for the country outlet.

Calves

The calf trade was active and steady during the first half of the week, and showed a strong to higher tendency on Thursday and Friday, the close being generally 25 to 40c higher on light veals and 15 to 25c higher on desirable heavies than a week ago. A fair to good class of light veals now sell from \$4 to \$4.75, fair to good qualified strong weights from \$3.50 to \$4, and fair to good heavies from \$2.75 to \$3.35. Common calves of all weights are selling slowly and show no improvement over a week ago in prices.

Hogs

A sharp advance has been made in

hog values this week and prices on good hogs again reached the \$6 notch. The local market opened lower on Monday, but the loss was recovered before the close that day and since prices have been rapidly pushed up. Thursday's sales showing a full 35 to 40c advance over last Saturday. A big 10 to 15c of this advance has since been lost, leaving the market about 25c higher than Saturday of last week. Receipts North have been moderately liberal, and that the market has advanced in the face of runs that two or three weeks ago would have meant declines indicates a broader demand than has recently prevailed. Tops here today sold at \$5.90, with the bulk of the fair to good mixed hogs selling from \$5.65 to \$5.90.

Sheep

Receipts of sheep have been light and the market quiet, with little or no change in values. Northern markets have made a strong advance this week, and some good fat sheep would now doubtless sell here to better advantage.

Prices for the Week

	Steers—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$4.15	\$3.20@4.15
Tuesday	4.50	3.75@4.15
Wednesday	4.00	3.50@4.00
Thursday	4.10	3.40@4.10
Friday	4.25	3.65@4.15

	Cows and Heifers—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	3.65	2.20@2.75
Tuesday	3.40	2.25@2.85
Wednesday	3.35	2.15@2.65
Thursday	3.00	2.15@2.65
Friday	3.00	2.15@2.75

	Calves—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	4.75	2.75@4.50
Tuesday	4.50	2.75@3.50
Wednesday	4.35	3.00@4.50
Thursday	4.85	3.00@4.50
Friday	4.75	3.25@4.40

	Hogs—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	5.60	5.40@5.55
Tuesday	5.75	5.55@5.70
Wednesday	6.90	5.70@5.85
Thursday	6.00	5.85@5.95
Friday	6.00	5.72½@5.85
Saturday	5.90	5.65@5.80

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cat.	Cal. Hogs.	Shp. & M.
Monday	3,522	2,174	2,885
Tuesday	2,646	609	1,272
Wednesday	3,771	1,160	1,747
Thursday	2,710	1,337	925
Friday	2,455	1,107	2,372

Ruling Prices, Horses and Mules

	Mules—	Horses—
13½ to 14 hands.....	\$65@110	Heavy draft, 1,300 to 1,500... \$145@200
14 to 14½ hands.....	85@125	Heavy draft, fancy..... 185@225
14 to 14½ hands, extra.....	110@140	Medium draft, 1,150 to 1,300... 125@165
14½ to 15 hands.....	125@165	Medium..... 75@110
15 to 15.2 hands.....	120@175	Chunks, 1,000 to 1,150..... 115@150
15½ to 16.3 hands.....	175@215	
15½ to 16.3 hands, fancy.....	210@275	

Feeding Cattle for the Manure

Some farmers without intending to are feeding cattle for the manure; other farmers do so intentionally. The farmer who feeds cattle for the manure without knowing it; that is, who feeds a lot of cattle and his sole profit lies in the manure, it not very apt to haul out this manure.

The practice of intentionally feeding cattle for the manure is much more common than farmers in the west generally suppose. The British feeder is usually satisfied if he can finish his cattle for the market and have the manure as clear profit. Manure, however, is a very valuable thing with him; and in some sections of the British Islands the amount of cultivated crop that can be put in is measured by the acreage that can be covered with the manure.

There are sections in the South in which cattle and other kinds of live stock are fed simply for the manure. More of this will be done in the future than in the past. Farmers in the eastern states are beginning to discover that commercial fertilizers without manure are very apt to be a losing proposition; while if the fertilizer is judiciously selected and applied with the manure, it is a profitable investment. It sounds rather funny, but is none the less true, that some eastern buyers of feeding steers select them with a view to their manure-producing capacity. A "knot-head" that no western feeder would look at for a minute has as great manure-producing capacity as the best formed steer, and as it costs very little money, is actually preferred to the well formed steer. This is said to be particularly true of the tobacco growing sections of Pennsylvania. This furnishes a

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 1863. 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, Oplln, 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 farrowing.
MR. AND MRS. HENRY SHRADER, Wauneta, Kans.

RED POLLED

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

profitable outlet for a class of stock from the dairy sections and from the pine woods sections of Wisconsin and Minnesota. These cattle are hardy, in fact, inured to all kinds of hardships, and when bought at a very low price can be put in stables and fed for the manure by men who know the value of manure in making their investments in commercial fertilizers profitable.

The value of the manure will in the future be a much larger element in the problem of feeding steers than it has been in the past. Ten or twenty years ago the western feeder attached no value whatever to it. He now attaches sufficient value to it so that he hauls out the manure, but generally after he has wasted about half the value by allowing it to lie in the open yard all summer and fall. By and by he will begin to understand that a ton of manure hauled from the stable to the field is worth about two tons allowed to leach during the summer and fall. The time may come when western farmers, like those of Europe, will be satisfied to feed cattle for the manure; but when that time comes they will know how to take care of it.—Wallace Farmer.

EXHIBITS GO TO A. & M. COLLEGE

Some of Fine Grains at State Fair to Be Added to Collection There

Many of the agricultural exhibits at the State Fair were presented yesterday to charitable institutions about the city. Some of the highest class grains were presented to the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College and will become a part of the museum there and be used in regular agricultural work.

Mayor Lon D. Marrs sent a monster pumpkin, a lot of fine potatoes, yams and onions, a crooked neck pie melon and two big sacks of wheat from the Amarillo country section of the Panhandle display, to Captain R. M. Warden, deputy United States marshal and a personal friend for many years. Several others about the city were remembered.

R. L. McKnight of College Station, instructor in agriculture in the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, visited the grounds and obtained many lots of high-grade grains. These are to be placed in the museum as illustrating the productiveness of the several parts of the state, or will be used in the class work in the judging of seed and of grades of grains.

"The agricultural exhibit at the fair was great," Mr. McKnight said yesterday. "It showed decided progress in the producing of the best things all over Texas and portrays very striking-

B. C. RHOME, JR

Saginaw, Texas.
Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Herd headed by the Beau Brummel bull, Beau Bonnie, Reg. No. 184638. Choice bulls for sale.

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

Buy the Hereford Stock

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

BOOG-SCOTT BROTHERS COLEMAN, TEXAS

Breeders of registered and high-grade Hereford cattle.
BULLS

A BARGAIN

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

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

ly the possibilities of the great state. As a farming country there is hardly a part of the state not amenable to cultivation and the producing of high grade cereals and other staples on the farms. The greatest of the fairs in the greatest of the states has every reason to be proud of the showing this year. And the people are steadily growing in their appreciation of what it means to be represented here and to see the things on display.

"I am taking home with me for the use of the classes, and, by the way, the enrollment in agricultural classes is greater this year than ever, a splendid selection of the exhibits of farm products. Many of these we will place in permanent receptacles and thus enable the student to compare, contrast and judge the specimens while studying the different varieties described in textbooks.

"Our enrollment this year is considerably above 600 and everything is seemingly conducive to the best in the educational work. It requires a lot of grain and other products for use in the classes. The student in grading corn for seed or for commercial purposes must use the actual grain. First he must see it on the cob and study it that way. Then he must shell the grain and judge the grain itself. This makes it necessary to have considerable supplies of corn. We use in like manner wheat and other grains.

"I have been fortunate in securing a good lot of farm machinery for exhibition in the new machinery hall at the college. We are developing rapidly the agricultural feature of the college course and we expect to make it at no distant time second to none in the United States."

"Bargain Days," December 1-15, The Fort Worth Telegram daily and Sunday by mail one year \$3.25—before and after, the rate is regular 75 cents a month. The Telegram gives all news, full market reports with spot cotton markets 12 to 24 hours ahead of any other newspaper. It sets the pace everywhere. Think of it—\$3.25 during "Bargain Days."

NELSON-DRAUGHON College BUSINESS

Fort Worth and San Antonio, Texas, guarantees to teach you bookkeeping and banking in from eight to ten weeks, and shorthand in as short a time as any other first-class college. Position secured, or money refunded. Notes accepted for tuition. For catalogue address **J. W. Draughon**, president, Sixth and Main streets, Fort

Corn Industry in Texas

(Continued from page 1.)

stated, is a wonderful thing. Old Columbus imagined that there was a mighty country west of him; he was all on fire with that one idea; he talked to kings and he talked to others, and finally he talked a woman out of her jewels and brought this great continent of ours into existence; and just so we that have put our love as an association in this work, we can go on talking here and talking there, until we talk old nature out of the greatest bank interest that has been brought to light in this, the Twentieth century. My motto for this present year is "Longer corn, smaller cobs, deeper garins, more rows." All selections are on that line. Let us continue in that way, and we are standing as it were in the infancy of this industry. I believe the day is not far distant when we will pile up at our state fair corn from Texas that will even make Funk, with his years of labor back of him, ashamed of it.

Our corn interests in Texas are wonderful. We start in with corn and say we are floored. We get up and we come again, and when perhaps we are cut down, here is another variety of corn, and we put that in the ground and we come again, and if by some means we are cut off again, we have got the resources of the June corn, and there is no other commercial interest or opportunity that is equal to our opportunities in the growth and development of the great corn interests of our state. So then, fellow citizens, and members of this association, I stand out, as it were, on the hill of life, at the same time I expect to live to see Texas one of the greatest corn producing states in the union. I don't mean the greatest number of bushels, but that with our facilities for hand-

ling and utilizing it in the way of feeding stock, etc., I believe there is greater wealth in sight from the corn interests in Texas than any other that we can bring to bear. Let us push forward then, members of the association, until every hamlet will be blessed by the great results derived from the corn interests of our state.

RESOLUTION FROM EXHIBITORS

Those in Charge of County Displays
Thank Fair for Demonstrations
in Dairy Exhibit

The following is copy of resolutions passed by individual and associate county exhibitors at the State Fair:

"Whereas, Agriculture is the basis of all our wealth and prosperity, and

"Whereas, It is important to the prosperity of our state and nation that our agricultural people be educated to increase their earning capacity, and

"Whereas, Dairying is one of the most prosperity producing industries connected with agriculture, and destined to be of immeasurable value in bringing about the desired conditions among the masses of our agricultural people, and

"Whereas, Demonstrations are the most impressive means of conveying information of practical value to the masses, and

"Whereas, The charts, records forms and demonstrations in the dairy department of the State Fair of Texas have instructed hundreds of dairymen and prospective dairymen in the science of butter making and ice cream making, and the courtesy and earnestness of those in charge and in attendance on the department has otherwise directed the attention of thousands of Texas farmers to the possibilities of dairying in Texas, and

"Whereas, The advance publicity given to the dairy department of the State Fair of Texas by the press of the state has attracted countless numbers of people to the fair, whereby all of the undersigned have been greatly benefited; therefore be it

"Resolved, By those in charge of the individual county and associated county exhibits at this fair, speaking for ourselves and our constituents, that we extend an enthusiastic vote of thanks to the management of the state fair of Texas, for their commendable patriotism and foresight in the encouragement of one of the most important industries known to civilized man; be it further

"Resolved, That we very highly commend the officials of the dairy division of the federal government for the interest they have manifested in Texas dairying, and especially in the establishment of the annual dairy shows held in co-operation with State Fair; be it further

"Resolved, That we commend the state press for their liberal reference to the agricultural exhibits, and to their ever willingness to publish agricultural matter destined to be of great influence in bringing about the development of the unlimited resources of this great state of Texas; be it further

"Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the secretary of the State Fair, the chief of the federal dairy division at Washington, the Dallas News, the Times-Herald, The Fort Worth Telegram and to the agricultural press of the country."

The following names are signed to the resolutions: Lon D. Marrs, Amarillo; Sam Wilks, Plainview; W. E. Strickland, F. Pelfrey, Floyd county; F. L. Conorell, Dalhart, Texas; W. F. Thorp, Donley county; B. Gereers, Briscoe county; E. W. Jackson, Swisher county; Ike Smith, Wilbarger county; J. L. Gamble, Hall county; A. W. Collins, Beeville, Texas; Robert Caradine, Childress county; C. E. Rupe, Baylor county; E. H. Stockwell, Alvin; Sam J. Helm, Carl Ludy, Cooke county; A. M. Ferguson, Frank Holland, Sherman Business League; Weller Isbell, Jack, Texas; G. A. Dobbin, Santa Fe; E. A. (Pat) Paffrath, T. J. Woodley, Shamrock, Texas; T. G. Simpson, Knox county; G. T. Crowell, Foard county; R. B. Canon, Howard county; J. W. Davidson, Midland county; J. W. Miller, by A. R. Strickland, Gaines county; Will L. Sargent, secretary Toyah Valley Company; J. Buston, Shafton; R. C. Sedford, San Angelo; T. W. Larkin, Denison; H. R. Fory.

Best Feed for Brood Sow

During the first twenty-four hours after farrowing, while the sow is in a feverish condition, she will show little if any inclination for feed.

While she is in this condition a good supply of water, slightly warmed, should be given. As the sow has not yet regained her appetite for heavy feed, she will relish a thin mash made of bran and skim milk.

On the second day a slop of wheat shorts and bran will be found an excellent feed, but if these are not available four pounds of corn mixed with

DURING ANNUAL

Bargain Days

DEC. 1-15

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Do You Hear Well?

The Stolz Electrophone—A New, Scientific and Practical Invention for Those Who Are Deaf or Partially Deaf. May Now Be Treated in Your Own Home

Deaf or partially deaf people may now make a month's trial of the Stolz Electrophone at home. This is unusually important news for the deaf, for by this plan the final selection of the one completely satisfactory hearing aid is made easy and inexpensive for everyone. This new invention (U. S. Patent No. 763,575) renders unnecessary such clumsy, unsightly and frequently harmful devices as trumpets, horns, tubes, ear drums, fans, etc. It is a tiny electric telephone that fits on the ear, and which the instant it is applied, magnifies the sound waves in such manner as to cause an astonishing increase in the clearness of all sounds. It overcomes the buzzing and roaring ear noises, and also so constantly and electrically exercises the vital parts of the ear that, usually, the natural, unaided hearing itself is gradually restored.

Prominent Business Man's Opinion
STOLZ ELECTROPHONE CO., Chicago.—I am pleased to say that the Electrophone is very satisfactory. Being small in size and great in hearing qualities makes it **PREFERABLE TO ANY I HAVE TRIED**, and I believe I have tried all of them. I can recommend it to all persons who have defective hearing.—M. W. HOYT, Wholesale Grocer, Michigan Ave. and River St., Chicago.

Write or call at our Chicago office for particulars of our personal home test offer and list of prominent endorsers who will answer inquiries. Physicians cordially invited to investigate. Address or call (call if you can).

STOLZ ELECTROPHONE CO.,
1529 Stewart Building, Chicago.
Branch Offices: Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Seattle, Des Moines, Toronto. Foreign office: 82-85 Fleet St., London, Eng.

It is applied, magnifies the sound waves in such manner as to cause an astonishing increase in the clearness of all sounds. It overcomes the buzzing and roaring ear noises, and also so constantly and electrically exercises the vital parts of the ear that, usually, the natural, unaided hearing itself is gradually restored.

Write or call at our Chicago office for particulars of our personal home test offer and list of prominent endorsers who will answer inquiries. Physicians cordially invited to investigate. Address or call (call if you can).

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WHAT A BANK SHOULD GIVE

The greatest possible service to the greatest possible number of people in the greatest possible number of ways.

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THE

Farmers and Mechanics National Bank

Fort Worth, Texas

J. W. SPENCER, President.
J. T. PEMBERTON, Vice Pres.
H. W. WILLIAMS, Vice Pres.
GEO. E. COWDEN, Vice Pres.
BEN O. SMITH, Cashier.
B. H. MARTIN, Ass't. Cashier.

one pound of oilmeal will do well.

A mixture of two pounds of corn with one pound of shorts or bran should be fed in increasing amounts until the sow is taking a full feed.

A day's ration would then be about 4½ per cent of the live weight of the growing sow in pounds, and 4 per cent of the weight of a mature sow in average condition.

Such a heavy ration should consist of six pounds of corn to one pound of oilmeal and gluten meal. I have found that these foods are often cheaper than shorts or bran.

For the first five months I grow the pigs as rapidly as possible, and then put them on a more fattening ration. In this way they develop a good strong frame that enables them to carry a good amount of flesh for future market. A feed all corn and slop that they will eat up and keep them anxious for the feeding time to arrive each day is excellent. At six months old they will usually weigh around 200 pounds.

When a sow is suckling a good-sized litter of pigs, no matter how liberally she is fed, she is almost certain to shrink in weight. But this, however, may be recovered after the pigs are weaned.

I turn my dry sows from which the pigs have just been weaned in a pasture by themselves and give them very little grain. Those that show themselves to be prolific and good mothers I retain as breeders; those that are unsatisfactory in any way I fatten and sell as soon as possible.

It does not pay to keep a sow over a year that cannot raise a large litter of pigs, unless she is pure-bred and a very exceptional individual.

If I want a second litter during the year I put the sows to boars during the first heat after weaning. I do not like to pass many periods of heat, for fear the sows may become shy, and there is no reason why they should not have two litters a year.

The election being over, the domino game will perhaps be resumed by the local cattlemen as soon as they can collect wagers won and pay the penalties for being bum forecasters. Quite

a number of the local gang have arranged to secure the use of a dipping vat in which to disinfect a like number of patients who confess to scratching the ticket Tuesday. After all of this is done they figure that the packers will begin to grow restless under the steady call for good grass beef and that sunshine and money will prevail thruout the country even as it did a year ago.

First Editor—We haven't printed anything about Carnegie for several days. Second Editor—Is it necessary? First Editor—Not absolutely so. But what's the use of needlessly offending him?

GREAT LUMBER SALE!

Boxing\$1.00 per 100
Fencing and dimension.....\$1.35 per 100
Cypress Shingles\$2.00 per 1000
Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, etc., at WHOLESALE COST

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