

The Texas STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

VOL. 28.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 18, 1908

NO. 26

Dairy Show a Success

Exhibit at Dallas Shows Growing Activity in Dairying Thruout Texas

If the development of the dairy industry in Texas may be judged by the growth of the dairy shows in this state, Texas need no longer be classed as a state in which dairying is being carried on in a small way. The fact that the number of creameries in Texas has grown from twenty-five to forty in one year was amply evidenced by the great dairy show held in connection with the State Fair of Texas, Oct. 17 to Nov. 1, at which fair 900,000 people are said to have been present. The dairy department was one of the most interesting and instructive exhibits on the grounds. Here more than 1,400 pounds of butter and 500 gallons of ice cream were made for demonstration purposes. The program was so arranged that there was something of interest going on at all time, as follows:

9 a. m.—Milking machines in operation.
10 a. m. to 12 m.—Butter making.
2 to 4 p. m.—Ice cream making with continuous freezer.
3 to 5 p. m.—Butter making.
5 p. m.—Milking machine in operation.

All during the fair visitors called on the dairy department for information on dairy subjects. Accordingly, charts were arranged on the walls showing the relative value of different feeds common to this section; maps showing comparative development of the dairy industry in New York, Wisconsin and Texas, as indicated by location of creameries and cheese factories; also, charts showing desirable literature for Texas farmers. The dairy milk and feed record, milk scales and Babcock tester occupied a conspicuous place, where to each interested farmer could be explained the importance of a systematic herd record. Plans for dairy barns, dairy houses, silos, creameries, sanitary milk plants, etc., were similarly arranged, so that they could be observed by every one interested.

The walls and wood work in the exhibit were coated with white sanitary enamel, as well as was the large new plate glass refrigerator. Beautiful ferns decorated the refrigerator, and statues of Dutch dairy maids and typical dairy cows occupied commanding positions, all of which gave a finish and tone to the department which brought out favorable comment from the many thousands who paid the exhibit a visit.

Awards for Butter

For the machinery in the working exhibit, the management is indebted to the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company. The plant was equipped with starter can, cream ripener, combined churn and butter worker, butter printer, agitator for making ice cream and continuous freezer. All machinery in exhibit was white enameled and lettered in gold to correspond with color scheme thruout department. The entire plant was bought by the Temple Creamery Company, a newly organized creamery and sanitary milk plant of Temple, Texas. The principal cream separator manufacturers were at the show with attractive exhibits of their machines. In the educational butter scoring contest there were thirty-two entries divided into four classes, of which thirteen entries were cream-

ery butter and nineteen entries were dairy butter. Those receiving a score of 93, or over, for which they were awarded diplomas as follows:

R. L. Brown, Denton Creamery, Denton, Texas 94½
T. J. Leyshon, Springside Jersey Farm, Denton 93¾
T. J. Leyshon, Springside Jersey Farm, Denton 93½
Mrs. A. A. Low, Dallas 93¼
C. K. Paul, Yorktown Creamery, Yorktown, Texas 93

D. B. Lyon, president Texas Dairymen's Association, Sherman, Texas, won on herd showing the greatest average number of pounds of butter fat produced in one year.

Tennessee Dairy Farm, Dallas, won gold medal for most sanitary dairy farm in Texas.

The Students' Contest

Among the most interesting features of the show were the students' butter making and students' judging contests. This class was open to the students of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and tho it was the first contest of its kind ever held in the state, the students took a lively interest in the same. Six students entered the butter making contest and fifteen the judging contest.

A certain quantity of cream was allotted each contestant, who tested the same for butter fat and acidity and proceeded in his process according to his own idea. Each step was carefully superintended by the judge, and awards were made on the accuracy of methods, neatness, skill in doing the work and results; that is, overturn and score of butter. Gold medal for best butter maker was awarded to B. Gist. Silver medal for next best butter maker was awarded to L. Wade.

The students' judging contest was based on a possible 200 points, 100 points on dairy products and 100 points on dairy animals. The score of the five highest contestants are as follows:

K. M. Trigg—On products, 83; on animals, 96½; total, 179½; premium, \$21.25.

L. Wade—On products, 86; on animals, 93; total, 179½; premium, \$21.25.

R. E. Miller—On products, 90; on animals, 88; total, 178; premium, \$12.50.

J. J. Caldwell—On products, 82; on animals, 92½; total, 174½; premium, \$10.

M. M. Coleman—On products, 87; on animals, 86; total, 173; premium, \$5.

The Texas State Fair dairy show was a co-operative effort on the part of the federal dairy division, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, Texas Dairymen's Association and the Texas State Fair.

Joel G. Winkjer of the federal dairy division was the official judge of the show, having come in the place of Hon. Ed H. Webster, chief of the federal dairy division, who was unable to come in person. Mr. Winkjer expressed himself as being favorably surprised with the quality of Texas made butter, and in general, with the possibilities of dairying in this great state.

C. O. MOSER,
Superintendent.

FOR TEXAS DAIRYMEN

The Stockman-Journal is in receipt of a letter from C. O. Moser, of Denison, secretary of the Texas Dairymen's Association, containing much information to dairymen regarding demand for dairy cattle, dairymen seeking employment and other facts.

Such information is sent regularly to members of the Texas Dairymen's Association and is worth much more than the annual membership fee of the association, which is only \$1. Every Texas dairymen should be a member of the association, which is unselfishly working for the improvement of all dairy interests in Texas. Applications for membership should be made to the secretary at Denison.

Cowan On Rate Case

Cattle Raisers' Attorney Says Court Decision Establishes Precedent for Future Cases

"The refusal of the United States circuit court to grant an injunction against the interstate commerce commission, asked by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and other railway companies in the cattle rate question, is a great victory not only for cattle raisers, but for the commission as well, for it substantially means that the action of the commission will not be interfered with hereafter unless there should be some breach of the law, which is not likely to be."

This is the assertion of Judge Sam H. Cowan relative to the refusal to the injunction referred to. Judge Cowan said further:

"This means that the interstate commerce commission has been sustained by the circuit court in the case of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas against all the southwestern railroads reducing the cattle rates to the markets and to the northwestern ranges. While I have not seen the opinion, I assume that the court held contrary to the claims of the roads, wherein they sought to enjoin the order of the commission reducing the cattle rates about \$6 or \$7 per car from Texas, from the southern half of Oklahoma and from eastern New Mexico to all St. Louis and Chicago, an equal reduction of the rates from all Texas points to New Orleans, a reduction of rates from the northern half of Oklahoma, amounting to an average of probably \$3 or \$4 per car, and from the eastern half of Colorado, amounting to from \$4.50 to \$10 per car, and a reduction of the rates from the Panhandle of Texas and from New Orleans and western Oklahoma to the northwestern range states of about \$5 or \$6 per car. The railroads claimed that the reduction which the commission made would amount to about \$1,000,000 per year, whereas the commission claims that it would amount to probably \$500,000 per year. At all events, it is the greatest winning that has ever been made by any organization of shippers against the combined railroads of the southwest.

Series of Advances

"Beginning in 1899 the railroad leading from all the markets to the territory named began a series of advances in rates. Protests were made by the Cattle Raisers' Association, and they endeavored to get the railroads themselves to take off the advances. The last advance was made in March, 1903, and earnest insistence on the part of the Cattle Raisers' Association to the railroads against the advances resulted in nothing, and the association, in February, 1904, filed its proceedings before the interstate commerce commission, which resulted in a thorough investigation of the subject and a decision of the commission in August, 1905, that the rates were unjust and unreasonable, at least to the extent of the last advance. At the time the decision was promulgated congress was just about to meet at the memorable session which adopted the rate bill, so the decision of the commission was permitted to lie dormant until the rate bill became a law, which gave the power to the commission to fix the maximum rates, which it did not previously have. Thereupon the case was reopened and proceeded to a further investigation, which resulted in the de-

cision rendered in April, 1908, making the reduction which I have mentioned, and the railroads being given until July 1 to file their tariffs, having refused to do so, and having given it out that an injunction would be applied for, the commission, on July 6, made its order, which was promulgated about Sept. 1, reducing the cattle rates by the amounts which I have mentioned, and that order was to take effect Oct. 15. This injunction suit was filed before the United States circuit court at St. Louis Sept. 20 to enjoin the commission, on the ground that the order which it had made prescribed unreasonable rates and rates which were unremunerative and confiscatory. The petition in the injunction suit was supported by a large amount of documentary evidence and affidavits, being largely the same sort of testimony offered before the commission by the roads, and after a thorough argument of the case last week at St. Louis, which was noted in the Associated Press dispatches, the United States circuit court, Judges Van Davenport, Hook and Adams presiding, unanimously held that the railroad companies were not entitled to an injunction against the commission suspending its order.

Claims for Repayment

"The members of the Cattle Raisers' Association for the most part have lodged with the secretary their claims for repayment of this charge in the event the decision of the commission should be finally sustained, and those claims have been filed. The total amount which is in controversy for the past claims will probably amount to from \$300,000 to \$400,000, and a great many claims were not presented because they were too small, and this shows that the railroads may wrongfully take from the shipper and that his right to recover is a barren one because of the cost and the expense of doing it. I should say that the amount of saving to the cattle shippers from the territory I have named will amount to something near a half million per year, and practically it amounts to a great deal more than that, because it constitutes a precedent which would have a tendency at least to prevent further advances in the cattle rates.

"The earnings of the railroads are enormously greater than they previously were, and while the operating expenses have increased in the aggregate, and while the price of labor and materials has increased, the net earnings have also increased. The Texas roads have appropriated a great deal of their earnings to the making of improvements and betterments, which is a dividend in property, that is charged in the aggregate of operating expenses. They are earning as much money today on the average as the average railroad in the United States. As a general proposition the Texas lines are worth less and cost less outside of a few lines than the average of railroads in the United States. The operating expenses ought not to be materially different because the price of labor is practically uniform, and so it is with respect to nearly all sorts of material. Fuel costs more in some localities, but the cost in Texas is not greater than the average in the United States perhaps. All of these matters were presented before the court, and it was there contended on the part of the commission that when the interstate commerce commission, the tribunal established by the government, had heard the testimony and decided the case, that the courts have no power to set it aside, except where it is shown that they have prescribed rates so low as to be unremunerative, and that the burden is upon the railroads to show by clear and satisfactory evidence practically beyond a reasonable doubt that such is the case; otherwise the court should sustain the commission and allow thru a commission rather

MEN

Who are weak, diseased, despondent; who are discouraged, gloomy, nervous and unstrung, should consult!

**DR. J. H. TERRILL**

The South's Great Specialist

Who Cures

VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, SPECIFIC BLOOD POISON, LOST VITALITY, NERVOUS DEBILITY, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, UNNATURAL DRAINS, PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH AND ALL CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, AND PROSTATE GLAND.

DR. J. H. TERRILL

IF YOU DESIRE, YOU CAN PAY WHEN CURED

FREE Consultation, Examination and Advice, and you do not obligate yourself in any manner by asking for Dr. Terrill's Expert Opinion of your condition. If you cannot call, send TODAY for Dr. Terrill's latest and best book on the Diseases Peculiar to the Male Sex. This book will be sent **ABSOLUTELY FREE** to any address in a plain, sealed envelope if you mention this paper.

OFFICE HOURS: 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Daily, Sundays Included.

285 MAIN STREET **DR. J. H. TERRILL, Pres.** DALLAS
Terrill Medical Institute, Inc. TEXAS

than to undertake to do so thru the inadequate means of the court.

Says Sets Precedent

"This sets a precedent of great value to the public, and in the end of the railroads, because if the railroads will not submit to the impartial judgment of the commission, which body is entirely uninfluenced by any prejudices of local clamor, and for the most part preserves carefully all of the rights of the railroads, intending to do so in every particular, the propaganda for government ownership will follow; that is to say, the people will regulate the railroads reasonably, and should only do it reasonably, or they will own them, a condition which thoughtful men know is liable to happen, and, as generally believed, would be a misfortune to the country. The advances which have been made in rates during this year on other sorts of freight are being contested before the interstate commerce commission and this decision means that when the commission decides a case depending upon a question of fact and judgment that decision will stand. It is a mile post in the line of regulation, for the decision involves the administration of the law as a remedial one by the commission without interference of the courts, unless the commission should commit some error of law.

Basis of Action

"The primary fact upon which the commission acted was that the advanced rates were higher than they had ever been, and higher than the rates in other parts of the country

where the cattle business is carried on extensively to the same markets, and that the earnings per ton mile, per car mile and per train mile on cattle was equal to if it did not exceed the average earnings from all freight per ton mile, per car mile and per train mile for a given distance. The absurdity of the contention that such rates, which were rates previously charged by the railroads themselves, were confiscatory, undoubtedly must have led the court to refuse the injunction.

"The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas has performed in this a public service, not merely to its members, but to the country where it is engaged in business, and the courts have shown by fair and impartial decision that regulation by means of a commission will not be interfered with by the courts except in extreme cases.

"I do not know what steps the railroads may take with respect to an appeal, and of course they will have to say whether they expect, notwithstanding this decision, to proceed with further trial of the case. At all events the commission having postponed the date on which the reduced rates will go into effect to Nov. 2, is now left entirely free to enforce that order, but undoubtedly the railroads will publish the rates and after No. 2 cattlemen will ship their cattle from Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico to the markets at a rate generally running from \$6 to \$7 per car less than has existed for the last five years."

The injunction asked by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and fifty-six other railroads against the interstate commerce commission to prevent that body from putting into effect the schedule of live stock rates from Texas, Oklahoma and practically the entire west, was denied by United States Circuit Judges Vandevanter, Hook and Adams.

The railroads, in their arguments ten days ago, contended that the new rates established by the commission were not compensatory and were confiscatory, and that the enforcement of the thru rate schedule on live stock would give to the shippers of live stock an unjust and discriminating advantage over the roads. The lawyers also charged that the commission had failed to investigate the case thoroughly, and that evidence which would have established the railroads' claim that the old schedule should stand had been overlooked.

The judges, in their opinion, however, declared the railroads had failed to introduce evidence to establish their contentions. On the contrary, they held, testimony in their hands tended to show the commission had gone fully into the matter and allowed to every one concerned a chance to present arguments.

AN EXALL SALE

Forty Standard and Registered Stallions, Mares and Colts to Be Displayed

An Exall sale, which carries with it the guarantee of Exall quality, is announced for Tuesday, November 24, at the Exall stables on the Dallas fair grounds at 10 o'clock a. m.

A majority of the offering was shown and exhibited at the Dallas fair, just closed.

Stella—Has she a Southern accent?
Bella—Yes, she can't get enough of 'em in a month to eat oysters.

A New Record

Total Buying of Grown Cattle for Slaughter on Wednesday's Market Was 4,959 Head

A new record was made on the Fort Worth market Wednesday by the purchase here on that day by Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. of a total of 4,959 head of cattle, exclusive of 1,708 calves. This is the largest number of grown cattle ever bought here in one day by local packers. Of the total purchase, Armour & Co. secured 2,578 head and Swift & Co. 2,381 head, both breaking their former purchase records. Prior to Wednesday, the largest number of grown cattle ever bought here in one day by Swift & Co. was 2,146, on May 10 last, while Armour & Co.'s previous record purchase was 2,037, bought on Oct. 19 of this year. The total number of cattle sold on the Fort Worth market on Wednesday was 6,137. With calves included, the number is swelled to 8,459 head. This is but 329 head less than were received on that day, and of those not selling practically all got in too late to be sorted and sold before the close of the market, nothing going over for lack of a satisfactory demand.

The big purchase, which would have been still greater had a greater supply been available, consisted very largely of cow stuff. The strength of the demand was indicated by the activity of the market, as well as by the heavy buying. Cows sold generally on a full steady basis, beef steers on a strong to higher market, stockers and feeders at full steady figures and at the best prices of the season, and bulls and calves strong to higher. The run also followed liberal receipts on the two preceding days of the week, the three day supply, calves included, aggregating 21,378 head.

An interesting feature of the Wednesday receipts, indicating the origin of a large share of the offerings is that of a total of 246 carloads of cattle and calves yarded, nearly half, or 117 carloads, came in on the Texas and Pacific from the west.

Work of Farmers

Remarkable Attendance and Exceptional Program Marked Session

The session of the Farmers' National Congress held at Madison, Wis., broke all records in attendance and value of its program.

The people of Madison worked energetically and successfully to do their part most hospitably. Many and marked attentions were shown the congress.

The officers of the University of Wisconsin contributed most generously to the program and were indefatigable in their efforts to show and explain the workings of the agricultural college and to promote the comfort of the delegates and their ladies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

James J. Hill said the farm is the

only hope of national salvation. We shall have a population of 200 million to feed in 1950. Nothing but improved farming can avert a national crisis.

S. W. Cooley gave some practical hints in the construction and maintenance of good roads, saying that ruts—literally and metaphorically—are the greatest obstacle. Hon. Otto Dorner argued for State and national aid for good roads.

Professor R. A. Moore told how painstaking in breeding corn had raised the average corn product of Wisconsin from 27 bushels per acre in 1901 to 41.2 bushels per acre in 1907. Dr. C. S. Slichter described the wonderful work being done by the reclamation service of the national government in constructing irrigation works of enormous proportions to make arid lands immensely productive.

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

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

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

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

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

Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture sent his greetings and best wishes. The meetings were all well attended and all audiences were attentive and deeply interested. There was considerable general discussion.

RANCHMEN LOSE SUIT

Claim That Mine Dumpings Polluted Idaho River Not Upheld by Court

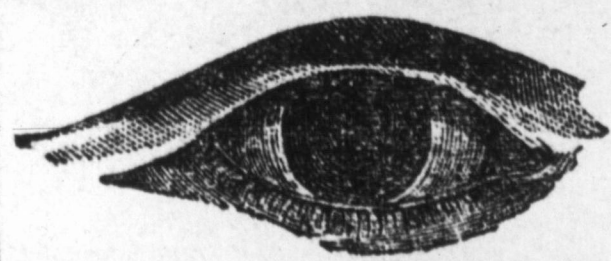
SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 16.—Ranchers operating in the valley along the Coeur d'Alene river in Northern Idaho, east of Spokane, who sought to enjoin the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining and Concentrating company and others from dumping ore tailings into the stream, lost their case in the United States circuit court of appeals at San Francisco. An opinion was handed down a few days ago by Circuit Judges Gilbert and Ross and District Judge Hunt in the appeal of the agricultural interests of the valley, affirming the decision of the circuit court of Idaho, which was adverse to the agriculturists, the trial court holding the showings were not sufficient to convince it that damage had resulted. The appellate court's opinion was accompanied by the modification that the complaint of Timothy McCarthy, William Raney and Elmer Doty, appellants, should have been dismissed without prejudice. This leaves the matter to further litigation open to the three men, who are complainants, and it is likely that another attempt will be made to obtain an injunction.

The suit involves large interests. On one side are arrayed the ranchmen, representing \$800,000 in property, and on the other Coeur d'Alene mines, representing \$12,000,000 of invested capital. It was claimed that the mills of the mining companies so polluted the waters of the river that they poisoned the live stock, rendered the crops unsalable and so filled the river with silt that it was no longer navigable.

In reply the operators thru the Mine Owners' association contended that no damage had been done since they had built expensive retaining dams; that the waters were navigable, and that the output of the mines of the disputed section produced more than \$2,550,000 in excess of the value of the entire agricultural products of the State and valley. They claimed that if the injunction was granted \$12,000,000 of capital would be tied up, that \$25,000,000 loss would be entailed on the owners, the inhabitants of that region would suffer a loss of \$50,000,000, and that the development of the resources of the State would be paralyzed and the mining industry ruined.

NELSON-DRAUGHON 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. Positions secured, or money refunded. Notes accepted for tuition. For catalogue address J. W. Draughon, president, Sixth and Main streets, Fort

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 Scums, 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. I ask no reference, no deposit, no security, no obligation of you except to take my treatment and use it on your eyes. I believe

I CAN RESTORE SIGHT

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

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

SULZBERGER SENDS AGENTS TO FT. WORTH THIS WEEK!

In reply to a wire sent by The Telegram Saturday, G. F. Sulzberger, of the great packing firm of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, replied as follows:

"Union Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 14.—Fort Worth Telegram, Fort Worth Texas: Impossible for me to leave here at present. Am arranging to send representatives next week.

"G. F. SULZBERGER."

"If the \$100,000 packing house bonus is not raised by the time I get into town Saturday morning, I will get out and raise it myself," Winfield Scott telephoned The Telegram Friday afternoon. "I could raise the needed \$5,000 in twenty-five minutes. I know several property owners who have not contributed and I know I can get them, too.

"And they needn't worry about the fourth packing house. I saw in The Telegram Thursday afternoon that someone proposed to raise \$25,000 as a bonus for a fourth packing house. I am ready to build it for them and will start to work on it tomorrow if they will raise the \$25,000 bonus.

"Of course, what we want is the third big packing house, and there is no reason why we shouldn't get it. I have had several communications from Schwarzschild & Sulzberger and believe they will come here.

No Small Potatoes for Him

"As for my packing house, I will not put up any Cheap John affair, but one that can kill 500 to 1,000 hogs a day and several hundred cattle. I know cattle and hogs and right here on my ranch I kill several hundred hogs every year. I have never been a packer, but I have made a success of everything I ever went into and I believe I could make a success of that."

Mr. Scott says there is no use of any speculation as to whether or not new packing houses would be allowed access to the stock yards in North Fort Worth. "Swift and Armour will be glad to have other packing houses come into the Fort Worth field," he said. "The more packing houses there are here, the bigger will be the live stock market and all the packers will have better facilities.

Will Compete with Big Firms

"If I go into the packing house business I will expect to compete with the other packers and go into the open market to buy cattle just as they do. I have made all of my money in competition and would expect to succeed in that way in the packing business."

Mr. Scott is not in favor of asking local merchants to subscribe to the bonus. "This fund ought to be raised by the property owners of Fort Worth," he said. "If they will do their part, it will be easy, but I don't think it is right to go about asking the merchants who do not own property here to subscribe to the bonus. If the committee raising the bonus insists on doing that, I will consider withdrawing my subscription of \$10,000."

Would Make Five Concerns

The erection of the two packing houses here by Schwarzschild & Sulzberger and by Mr. Scott will make five establishments of that kind for Fort Worth. The Austin Packing Company was recently reorganized and began the erection of a \$25,000 plant in North Fort Worth.

In connection with the other packing house developments here, it is announced that J. Ogden Armour, head of the big firm of Armour & Co., will special ca. Sunday. It is said that Mr. Armour comes here for a final inspection of the plant in connection with proposed improvements and extensions. The business of the packing house has increased to such an ex-

tent during the last year that it has been found that the present equipment is inadequate to take care of it and extensive plans for improvement were recently made.

STANDING OF "GREATER FORT WORTH'S" FUNDS	
New packing house.....	94,800
Polytechnic college.....	45,000
New interurban.....	89,000
Total	\$228,800

Fort Worth may get two new packing houses instead of one. All but \$5,200 of the \$100,000 bonus that Fort Worth is offering for its third big establishment is subscribed.

At a meeting of citizens in the Worth hotel Thursday morning a suggestion was made to raise another bonus of \$25,000 for still another smaller packing house. This was the suggestion of Charlie Dickinson.

A few moments later, when W. J. Bailey put his name down for \$750 on the bonus list, he announced that he stood ready to duplicate the amount for another packing house. A ringing round of applause greeted this statement.

The present bonus is for a big packing house. That was made apparent at the meeting. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Cudahy, and Nelson Morris were mentioned. Before the day is out the packing house committee of the Board of Trade will be in communication with them. It is understood one company is willing to locate in Fort Worth, asking treatment similar to that given the other packing houses and access to the stock yards.

Semi-official announcement was made that Swift and Armour stand ready to admit another large packing house, to full use of the stock yards.

Facilities Assured

Every assurance was expressed that the Armour and Swift interests, which control the stock yards with about two thirds of the stock, would give complete access to the new plant. Even should this not be done ground for an independent stock yards is available.

A smaller packing house is already in view. A Milwaukee proposition will be put before the packing house complete access to the new plant. Even ple will in no way interfere with the other proposition. A representative of this company is already in town. He will go before the committee with another man familiar with the operation of the plant, for a thoro discussion.

W. J. Bailey in making his subscription to the fund announced that he contributed half his taxes paid the city. This as a basis of contribution was applauded. If each citizen followed the same rule there would be a fund of over \$300,000 available in Fort Worth alone, without considering North Fort Worth and Rosen Heights. One subscription of the full amount of taxes given the city was reported.

George F. Reynolds, of the packing house committee of the Board of Trade, attended Thursday's meeting. He heard the discussion and the whole matter was left in the hands of the committee. The hundred thousand fund will be completed today. The packing house committee comprises Winfield Scott, George T. Reynolds, S. B. Burnett, W. T. Waggoner and Marion Sansom.

Thursday's meeting was a most representative one, prominent men from every line of activity being present. Leon Gross, president of Washer Bros., and president of the Board of Trade, presided.

The enthusiasm displayed was equal to that which marked the great commercial victory when Armour and Swift were brought to Fort Worth.

The bonus is now assured, a site for the new plant is offered, the S. & S. plant stands ready to come. Closing of negotiations alone remains. To close the negotiations the city has what Charlie Dickinson dubbed "The best committee on Texas," amid the applause of the gathered business men.

Of Benefit to All

It is not only Fort Worth that will be benefited by the new packing house. All the great territory tributary will share in the results. The farmer as well as the cattle raiser will get direct benefit.

Paul Morton in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post discussed the packing houses in their relation to the farming sections, saying:

"Few people realize the saving to the farmer by the condensation in freights done by the packing houses. It takes fully two carloads of corn to fatten one carload of steers. The carload of steers is hauled from the local station in Kansas or Nebraska to the Missouri river packing house for less than one carload of corn, and there two



Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Silver Greys

The famous old "Simpson" Prints made only in Eddystone.
Nothing more attractive than these stylish patterns. For 65 years the standard calicoes. Cloth that wears well. Color that won't fade.
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.



cars of cattle are condensed again into less than one carload of dressed beef, and this one carload is hauled to Chicago for less money than a carload of corn was formerly transported.

Full Producer's Profit and More

"This is giving to the farmer the full producer's profit on his cereals, and also a better profit on his live stock, and is a concentration of freight of at least four into one—probably five into one—and represents millions of dollars saved every year to the farmers of those states. This and cheap rates on export shipments to the Gulf of Mexico, lower rates of interest, a better knowledge of the chemistry of agriculture, whereby many new uses are made of our farm products, and the home market produced by the natural growth of the country, have created such a demand for grain that corn now is worth over 10 cents and wheat more than one dollar a bushel."

New Interurban Subscriptions

The time set for the completion of the subscriptions to the Mineral Wells interurban has been extended from November 10 to November 20. This was done not because the committees were having any trouble in collecting the necessary subscriptions but on account of the fact that the packing house project was on foot and the members of the committee did not care to do anything that would in any way divert interest from that project.

Conversing on the subject this morning Stuart Harrison said: "While for various reasons we have no figures to give the public the committee feels that it has been very successful, inasmuch as the Fort Worth public has of late been called upon for heavy subscriptions not only for the proposed new packing house, but also for the Polytechnic college endowment. This afternoon our committee, which is composed of Robert McCart, F. W. Axtell, Robert McNatt and myself, will resume the work of securing the subscriptions. We have purposely waited till the packing house project was out of the way for we realize to what extent the minds of the business men of Fort Worth are occupied with this great project."

The proposed interurban is by the way of Arlington Heights and Weatherford, and will be backed by Charles B. Duffy, of St. Louis, and his associates. The line will run in three different counties, and to each was allotted a certain sum to be subscribed by November 10. The sum first allotted to Fort Worth was \$100,000, and it is thought that there will be no difficulty in getting subscriptions to this amount.

Big Lighting Plans

The merchants of the city are very enthusiastic concerning the lighting scheme. It has been decided to install lights not only on Main street, but also on Houston. The city is to furnish the current and the property owners up and down the street will contribute for the cost of the lamps and the installation, as has been told before in The Telegram. It is thought now, however, that these subscriptions will be asked for on the basis of the number of front feet each property owner possesses.

The committee having the matter in charge is composed of H. T. Edgar, chairman; Leon Gross and W. G. Bur-

ton. W. G. Newby acts as treasurer of the movement.

The members of the committee are also among the most earnest workers for the packing house bonus, and for this reason have as yet not had much opportunity to obtain subscriptions for the lighting scheme. However, every property owner is enthusiastic over the project, and there probably will be no trouble in getting the required amount.

The county will see that the vicinity of the court house is properly lighted while the Texas & Pacific will install a sufficient number of lights about the Union station. When these are installed Fort Worth can boast of being the best lighted city in the South. The commission at its recent meetings also took steps to install several hundred Nernst lamps in the residential districts. This action, however, had nothing whatever to do with the lighting scheme of the Board of Trade, which was taken up with so much enthusiasm by the merchants and property owners, but was simply for the better lighting of streets in the residence districts.

CATTLE THIEF CAUGHT

Took Four Head From Las Vegas Yard, Arrested and Confesses

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Nov. 16.—Thomas Valdez of Upper Las Vegas is now in the county jail awaiting trial before the territorial district court on the charge of stealing cattle. His crime was a particularly original and daring one and he would have carried it thru successfully if rumors had not reached the sheriff of a number of stray cows being seen in the vicinity of Los Alamos. Several car loads of cattle passed thru Las Vegas Friday from the West on their way to Kansas City markets and in conformity to the United States interstate commerce law were unloaded at the stock yards just above town for feed and rest. That night Valdez made his way to the shipping pens and released four animals and drove them off. It is supposed that he was afraid to take them to his home and he drove them out toward Los Alamos. The Santa Fe employes apparently did not miss the beeves for the cattle in the pens were again loaded and started on their way. When the sheriff went out to look at the animals he learned that Thomas Valdez had been hanging around, keeping his eye on the stock, and arrested him on suspicion. The man confessed to the theft. Valdez was given a hearing before Justice of the Peace Felipe Baca of Garcia, but waived examination and was bound over to await the action of the grand jury in the sum of 2,000.

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 Southwest 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.

Inbreeding Hogs

There are differing opinions as to the advisability of this practice, as in some instances the results are all right, in others all wrong, but that there is reason for the varying results is admitted. N. H. Gentry, who is well known as a breeder of prize-winning Berkshires, gives his views of the subject thus:

"From father to son for generations has been handed down the common belief that in-breeding of animals produces offspring of less vigor, less vitality and less constitution in proportion to the extent to which it is carried on continuously, and this belief seems to have been accepted as true without any proving by the very great majority. My experience has led me to believe otherwise—or, rather, that such results need not necessarily follow.

"Some try in-breeding in a single instance or a few times, perhaps, and their minds are made up forever. If a success, they believe all in-breeding must be a success, or, if a failure, all must be a failure. You might as safely argue that if two animals not related were mated together and produced good results that all matings of unrelated animals will be successful, or, if a failure, that all such matings must fail.

"Neither in-breeding nor the reverse will be a success unless matings are made with animals suited to each other—that is, having no weakness in common if possible, and as much good in common as possible. This, in my opinion, is the key to success in all breeding operations, and success will come in no other way. In my opinion, in-breeding as a rule is very good or very bad. If you intensify the blood of animals that are good you do good, but if they are bad you go wrong as fast or faster than you go right in the other case. If it is true that in-breeding intensifies weakness of constitution, lack of vigor or too great fineness of bone, as we all believe, is it not as reasonable and as certain that you can intensify strength of constitution and heavy bone or vigor if you have those traits well developed in the blood of the animals you are in-breeding with? The latter is certainly my belief and my experience. Not only that, but I believe, as do most well-posted breeders, that the in-bred animal, if a good one by inheritance from ancestors of the same quality, will, as a rule, prove the more prepotent breeder—that is, he will show improvement to a greater degree when used on outside families. I believe there is little or nothing to fear from kinship of animals mated if they are suited to be mated together. I have watched results of in-breeding in my herd for years, and until I can discover some evil effects from it—and I have not yet—I shall continue to practice it. I think many mistakes have been made by the breeder studying pedigrees—that is, comparing pedigrees with each other—rather than studying the ani-

A FAT BABY

Usually Evidence of Proper Feeding

Babies grow very rapidly and if they do not get the right kind of food they grow backwards instead of forwards; that is, when their food is not nourishing they grow thin and cross and some of them die from the lack of the right kind of food. A girl writes:

"My aunt's baby was very delicate and was always ill. She was not able to nurse it and took it to one doctor after another, but none of them did the child any good.

"One day mother told my aunt to try Grape-Nuts for the baby, but she laughed and said if the doctors couldn't do the baby any good how could Grape-Nuts? But mother said 'try it anyway.'

"So my aunt put one tablespoonful of Grape-Nuts in a quarter cup of hot water and when the food was soft she added as much milk as water and gave that to the baby.

"In a month and a half you would hardly have known that baby, it was so fat and thrived so fast. A neighbor asked my aunt what made the baby so healthy and fat when only six weeks before it was so thin. She said 'Grape-Nuts.' The neighbor got Grape-Nuts for her baby and it was soon as fat as my aunt's child."

"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.

mals. Better by far to match the animals, better to spend time studying them, than to match pedigrees by the fireside, not knowing much of the fitness of the animals to be mated. There is no doubt that in-breeding can intensify a weakness, if in common, very rapidly. But, as I have said above, I have learned to fear bad results little in in-breeding when I have the good in common to a strong degree and a minimum of bad in common."

The Hog Situation

J. C. HANNA, one of Iowa's leading breeders, gives his views.

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

Good boars are about as scarce as good judges. The good judges, like the good boars, ought to be preserved, but for the benefit of the breeders it would be hard to tell what to do with the balance. In my opinion, when the brood sow sales come off this winter breeders are going to be more careful what the sows are bred to that they purchase. Another thing that is running to seed in the hog business is the mastodon type. I like a large, smooth, fancy hog, a 2-year-old boar of 700 to 800 pounds, a yearling 600 pounds and under a year 400 is big enough, in my opinion, for any purpose. I saw what they call the big type at Des Moines. They were tall, narrow, big eared, creased, coarse and everything that our agricultural colleges say is not wanted in economical feeding. As I read the papers I notice that the big type of hogs averaging 426 pounds sold for \$6.55 and loads of medium type averaging 240 to 289 pounds sold from \$7.45 to \$7.50, practically \$1 per hundred difference. I may be wrong, but I can't see where the money is in raising something that the market demands don't call for. One breeder says the mastodons grow lean meat instead of fat. I notice the big, coarse steer does the same thing, but who on earth wants a load of big, coarse mastodon steers to feed? The western cattle breeders ought to raise mastodons if mastodon hogs are such a good thing. I have found out this, that any animal, if over size or under size, is not what is wanted by the public. There will be crazes started and followers for anything and everything. The western men have gone to seed on mastodon hogs so much that the Duroc Jersey breeders have licked the mastodon in his camp by breeding quality with size. I have so much faith in the future of the hog that we have on our farms at present 360 head and expect 100 head of pigs in two weeks, all sired by Impudence, Meddler 2d, and Keepsake. This is what I think of the hog situation.

Corn Keeps Frame Small

Pigs that get nothing but corn remain small boned, and where there is a small frame you cannot expect a very large hog, no matter how much or how long a time you feed them, and every pound counts, either in the pork barrel or when sold to the butcher. If properly managed pigs may be weaned so gradually that there will be no break in their growth, and they will go right on to an early maturity.

Slop For the Pigs

Both for growing pigs and the brood sows good slop makes a good feed, says a successful hog raiser. The objection is that in too many cases the slop is neither a good nor healthy food, largely on account of the care given. A barrel is kept, into which all the refuse of the kitchen is poured, some bran or ship stuff added occasionally to thicken it up, and what is needed at feeding time is dipped out, and the balance is left to sour and rot, while more is added to make the slop for the next feed. Little or no attempt is made to have it clean and wholesome. It is for the pigs, and anything that they will eat is supposed to be good enough for them.

There is no objection to a good portion of the waste from the kitchen for slops, but everything should not be taken, as there will always be more or less that the proper place for is the manure pile. In nearly all cases the barrel, if only one is used, should be emptied at each feed, and twelve hours is as long as slop should stand. Some slop is unhealthful and because the hogs will eat it is no reason that it is either healthy or especially nutritious. Sourcing certainly adds nothing to its nutritive value, so that, while it may be somewhat easier to let it sour, the better plan, as regards health and thrift, is to feed it at least reasonably sweet.

Bran, shipstuff, oil, meal and ground oats can be added to make it a better feed. On the average farm, during the greater part of the year, skimmed milk can be secured, which will make a good addition, especially for the sows that are suckling young pigs, and for the young pigs themselves. On the average farm the skimmed milk and wastes from the kitchen, thickened with shipstuff and allowed to stand ten or twelve hours, or with bran and ground oats, will make all the slop needed for what pigs are being fed. And if they are given all of this kind of slop they will eat, and in addition, have the run of a good clover pasture, they will usually make a rapid growth, and that, too, at a comparatively low cost, and they will keep healthier and thriftier than to depend on corn and water, with grass.

Slop is better for growth than for fattening, and can nearly always be used to good advantage during the whole year, but in using it care should be taken to have it healthful and nutritious rather than filthy and rotten.

Duroc-Jerseys and Jersey Reds

The Duroc-Jersey is still frequently called Jersey Red by people not familiar with the breed, which was formed by a union of the blood of the Duroc and the Jersey Red. The Duroc-Jersey is the only red breed of lard hogs in existence. Among the strong points of the breed are their prolificacy, the ease with which they lay on fat and their quiet docile disposition. Sows of this breed almost invariably give large litters of pigs and are good, gentle mothers. With shoats of several breeds in a pen, the feeder will notice that he can handle and pet the Duroc-Jerseys more readily than the others. Such a quiet temperament is a great advantage in any animal which is to be fattened rapidly. The Duroc-Jerseys frequently have two prominent faults. There are weak pasterns which soon destroy the usefulness of the breeding animal and force the premature marketing of fat stuff; and the other is a strong tendency to coarseness of flesh as indicated by deep wrinkles and coarse hair.

Money for Stayers

There is a good profit in the swine breeding business for the man who stays with it year in and year out, thru high and low markets, studying its strong as well as weak features, building on to the first mentioned and eliminating the latter. Success in life isn't the result of hitting the high places, but by constant study and diligent application to one object. This method will build up a trade in any line of business, but in the swine breeding industry it will teach a breeder to build a hog whose individual excellence will create the demand. Buyers will then be looking for this produce, which eliminates the necessity of a constant search for trade.

Feed Boar Lightly

While it is not practical to keep the sows in a high condition, it is always best to keep the boar in as good condition as possible as long as it does not interfere with his usefulness as a breeder. More harm is done by feeding too much of a proper ration; feeding boars corn is very injurious in its effects, corn inducing too much fat about the internal organs and impairs

the health and constitution of the animal. In feeding the herd boar it is necessary to feed him food that can be depended upon to build up the muscles and lean meat and give vigor. Such a ration should be made up largely of foods rich in protein like alfalfa, clover bran, middlings, oil meal; roots make an excellent feed during the months when pasture is not available; cut alfalfa is an excellent feed when steamed and keeps the digestive organs in good condition.

Doubtful Breeders

It is a well-known fact among swine breeders in general that many tin-sows that have been fitted for show are shy breeders and many times will not breed at all, which is very discouraging to the man who has the specimens, especially to the man who buys such individuals with the idea of perpetuating their kind.

No Boar Perfect

No boar, however great, sires all good pigs. This is where the breeder's capability comes in—in making his selections from the produce of the herd. There are some culls in the product each year of every herd, and it is the business of the breeder to pick these out for the pork market. In no other way can there be any improvement in the breed.

Razorback's Day Passed

The long, lank, slow-maturing hog is a thing of the past and in its place we have the Poland-Chinas, Large English Berkshires, Duroc-Jerseys and the Improved Chester Whites, smooth, early maturing and of a type that meets the demands of the markets. What has brought about this change of type? The most important thing has been a better system of feeding. Environment has caused a variation of type and good feeding has induced a change for the better, making it possible to improve by judicious selection. It is upon judicious feeding that we must look for our great improvement in the future. When we look over our most prominent breeders of today, men who are producing the best type of hogs, we will find them good judges and good feeders.

Cheap Feed for Hogs

Those who have not tried wintering hogs on the cheaper feeds like alfalfa or clover can be assured it is not an unproved experiment, for it has been thoroly tested at experiment stations. At the Nebraska experiment station some years ago a lot of thirteen mature brood sows weighing 258 pounds each were placed on a ration of one-fourth corn and three-fourths alfalfa. They consumed two pounds of corn per day and six pounds of cut alfalfa. They continued on this ration thru-out the winter, during the first five weeks without the withdrawal of any animals. These sows commenced to drop litters after the fifth week, so that records could not be kept after that time. The ration fed was practically a maintenance ration. These sows kept in fine condition, farrowing during February and March, and saved large litters in every case.



Old Viceroy Whiskey

Bottled in Bond in Kentucky
4 FULL QUARTS \$5.00
8 FULL QUARTS \$8.50
12 Full Quarts \$12.00

Express Prepaid
Goods shipped in plain packages. Safe delivery guaranteed or money back. Make all remittances to
1719 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. Edmondson, auctioneer. For further information and catalogue address C. R. Thomas, Kansas City, Mo., 221 West Twelfth street.

DOCTORS MISTAKES

Are said often to be buried six feet under ground. But many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous prostration, another with pain here and there and in this way they present alike to themselves and their easy-going or over-busy doctor, separate diseases, for which he, assuming them to be such, prescribes his pills and potions. In reality, they are all only symptoms caused by some uterine disease. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, keeps up his treatment until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better in reason of the wrong treatment, but probably worse. Proper medicine like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, directed to the cause, would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery. It has been well said that "a disease known is half cured."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully devised by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate system. It is made of native American medicinal roots and is perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the female system.

As a powerful invigorating tonic "Favorite Prescription" imparts strength to the whole system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," run-down, debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nerve "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and soothing nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, St. Vitus dance, and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the uterus. It induces refreshing sleep, relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. One to three a dose. Easy to take as candy.

Chester White Sow's Record

Cyrus Andrews of Warren county, New York, gives in a local paper the following performance made by one of his sows:

We have a Chester White sow born in May, 1906. Farrowed in November of the same year. The following March she had a litter of eleven pigs and raised ten. She farrowed again in May. In September she had a litter of fifteen pigs, of which she raised twelve. Farrowed again in December and April 1 had another litter of thirteen pigs and raised twelve. This is all she can care for. We think for quite a record with her thirty-four pigs a 23-months old sow she has made raised out of thirty-nine born.

UPWARD START

After Changing from Coffee to Postum

Many a talented person is kept back because of the interference of coffee with the nourishment of the body.

This is especially so with those whose nerves are very sensitive, as is often the case with talented persons. There is a simple, easy way to get rid of coffee evils and a Tennessee lady's experience along these lines is worth considering. She says:

"Almost from the beginning of the use of coffee it hurt my stomach. By the time I was fifteen I was almost a nervous wreck, nerves all unstrung, no strength to endure the most trivial thing, either work or fun.

"There was scarcely anything I could eat that would agree with me. The little I did eat seemed to give me more trouble than it was worth. I finally quit coffee and drank hot water, but there was so little food I could digest, I was literally starving; was so weak I could not sit up long at a time.

"It was then a friend brought me a hot cup of Postum. I drank part of it and after an hour I felt as tho I had had something to eat—felt strengthened. That was about five years ago and, after continuing Postum in place of coffee and gradually getting stronger, today I can eat and digest anything I want, walk as much as I want. My nerves are steady.

"I believe the first thing that did me any good and gave me an upward start, was Postum, and I use it altogether now instead of coffee." "There's a Reason."

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

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

Texas 5th In Corn

Total Crop Passes 200,000,000 Bushels, and Is Worth Over \$121,000,000

The crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture makes the following report of its estimates of corn production in this country for the year 1908. The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre is 26.2 bushels, which compares with 25.9, the final estimate in 1907, and 25.6, the average of the past ten years. The indicated total production of corn is 2,642,687,000 bushels as compared with 2,592,320,000 the final estimate in 1907. The quality is 86.9, compared with 82.8 in 1907, and 84.3 the ten-year average. Comparisons for important corn states follow:

States	Yield Per acre.	Total Production
Illinois	31.6	294,860,000
Iowa	31.5	287,456,000
Missouri	27.0	203,634,000
Nebraska	27.0	205,767,000
Texas	25.7	201,848,000
Indiana	30.9	137,835,000
Kansas	22.0	152,900,000
Ohio	38.5	130,900,000
Oklahoma	24.8	122,239,000
Kentucky	25.2	84,823,000
Tennessee	24.8	74,747,000
Georgia	12.5	56,438,000
Michigan	31.8	60,420,000
South Dakota	29.7	57,677,000
Wisconsin	33.7	49,674,000
Virginia	26.0	48,828,000
Pennsylvania	39.5	55,814,000
Alabama	14.7	44,835,000
North Carolina	18.0	50,166,000
Minnesota	29.0	46,335,000
Arkansas	23.2	52,540,000
All others	21.8	222,451,000

In this comparison Texas has a good position, standing fifth, and having only Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska ahead of it. The two last named states are so little ahead of Texas that the three may be said to be neck-and-neck, and all three to be in third place. It will surprise a good many people to learn that as a corn growing state Texas ranks ahead of Kansas, Oklahoma, Ohio and Indiana. The yield in this state is only 25.7 bushels per acre, just 6 bushels less than in Iowa. If our yield per acre were as large as that of Iowa our production would be as good as that state's.

Notwithstanding the fact that Oklahoma raised its "bumper" corn crop this year the total was only 122,239,000 bushels, nearly 80,000,000 bushels less than the Texas yield.

Our corn crop appears to still better advantage when we consider what it will bring us in money. Corn in Texas is worth 60 cents a bushel on the farm. In Oklahoma it sells for 40 to 50 cents. At 60 cents, the Texas crop is worth \$121,108,000, and at 50 cents the Oklahoma crop is worth \$61,190,000.

For The Home

It is well to look over the shelves where the canned fruits and jellies are kept, to see that none of the contents of the jars have begun to work. One such jar will make the entire shelf sticky and the other jars unpleasant to handle.

Green is the artistic color for house decorations this year.

Celery rubbed on the hands will remove the odor of onions.

Iodine stains may be removed by wetting them with strong ammonia water.

If absorbent cotton is applied at once when milk is spilled on a woolen dress or coat, all traces of the stain will be removed.

An easy polish for the daily rubbing of the dining table is an emulsion made from two parts of table oil to one part of vinegar. This applied with a soft cloth or flannel and rubbed afterward with a dry one, will be found efficient in removing all ordinary stains.

Crepe can be restored by wrapping it at its full width around a roller and holding it over a steaming kettle. It should be turned constantly, to prevent being spotted with water, and must be dried on the roller. It is better unironed.

An old-fashioned idea in preserving fruit is to put three or four marbles in the kettle before putting in the fruit. When the boiling begins, the marbles roll, and so prevent the fruit from burning.

If people would do half the things they are going to do tomorrow, what a progressive old world this would be!

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

Encouraging Pure Breeds

Census reports of various breeds of stock, their pedigrees, etc., of all blooded stock in this country, together with what each state is doing to encourage the breeding and raising of fine stock with the names of each farmer or stock raiser who makes this business his constant aim, would be of the greatest benefit to the animal industry of our country and tend to encourage those who now give but a faint hearted effort to the business. France has long been taking such a census and Great Britain is now to take such a census of fine stock. The Scottish Farmer says:

Really, we are getting on, and it seems that at last we are to obtain some reliable statistics relating to the numbers of the various breeds of stock in this country, about which we have hitherto been absolutely in the dark. The board of agriculture is taking, in our opinion, one of the best possible steps in its way in the collection of information as to the pedigree stocks. This is a sign of the times, and shows that the country, in demanding this information, is waking up to the value of pure blood. No doubt there will be some grumbling on the part of some of our farmers at the additional trouble involved in the filing up of the returns next month, but then that is only to be expected. We are in hopes, however, that there will be no real difficulty in the matter, for we may be quite sure that every man who is the proud possessor of pedigree animals will take pleasure in stating the fact, while to those who have none the alteration will make little difference. There is another new departure, however, which will effect every occurr—viz., the counting of poultry. This was very badly wanted, and ought to have been done long ago. Of course, the returns will not be complete, because there are thousands of people who keep a small head of poultry who farm no land, and will not be asked to make a return, but that will be of little importance. The same people will report every year, and what we want to know is to what extent the industry is growing or declining from year to year. There is little doubt it will be found to be growing.

It has long been rather a puzzle to us how Holland could manage to send such a large supply of fresh mutton, seeing that the country is only supposed to possess about three-quarters of a million of sheep. Published official returns of exports from various countries to England are very misleading, often giving, as they do, large numbers of quantities of stock or provisions as coming from certain countries, when really they only pass thru them, and something of this sort seems to have been happening in connection with the "Dutch" mutton trade. It may not be so to many, nor even to the readers of these notes, but it was news to us that Argentina ships a very considerable number of live stock to the continental ports, which are then slaughtered and sent over here. Needless to say, these Dutch carcasses compete severely with English mutton, being nearly the only ones to come here without freezing; and so fetch double the money it would otherwise do. How little do the consumers know that they are eating meat which, altho

fresh killed, has been slaughtered immediately after the sheep have had a terrible three weeks' voyage!

PATTERSON MILITANT

Tennessee Governor Defies Night Riders in His Utterances

UNION CITY, Tenn., Nov. 13.—"As long as these midnight bands of marauders continue to operate in this county, threatening people by their vile letters and warnings, I'll keep every man in the state under arms for a year or more, and spend every dollar in the state treasury if necessary to put it down."

This is the keynote of the talk which was made to the citizens of Obion county in the court house this afternoon by Governor Patterson.

Forty men will be retained at Camp Nemo and fifty here, where the grand jury is investigating the situation. The forces will be under Captain C. B. Rogan, United States army, retired, on duty with the national guard, state of Tennessee.

Bitten by Mad Coyote

EL PASO, Nov. 13.—J. D. Wolf, a cowboy employed by the Diamond A ranch, located forty-three miles south of Hachita, N. M., was attacked by a rabid coyote Tuesday night while he slept. Before he could beat the animal off his right leg and left foot had been badly lacerated. Wolf drove from his shack at the ranch over the desert to Hachita that night. He arrived here last night, and after having his wounds dressed left immediately for Austin to enter the Pasteur institute.

Horse Falls, Boy Injured

MATADOR, Texas, Nov. 13.—While Walter Latham and another boy were running their horses Sunday evening, the former's horse ran into a gate and fell with him, his foot hanging in the stirrup.

A physician was immediately called and on examination the boy was found to have suffered concussion of the brain.

He is still in a comatose state. His condition is critical, altho hopes are retained of his recovery. He is the son of Mrs. A. K. Latham, who lives fourteen miles northwest of town.

Prince Henry isn't the only member of royalty who has been up in the air.

Tutt's Pills

After eating, persons of a bilious habit will derive great benefit by taking one of these pills. If you have been

DRINKING TOO MUCH, they will promptly relieve the nausea, SICK HEADACHE

and nervousness which follows, restore the appetite and remove gloomy feelings. Elegantly sugar coated.

Take No Substitute.

Prizes For Panhandle

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

From the Dallas News.

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

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

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

Rainfall in Panhandle

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

Brisco County Corn

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

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

Amarillo Country Celery

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

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

Floyd has a fine array of these several varieties of products and along with them some prize soft wheat. It boasts of the best of water, artesian in

kind, useful for all purposes, including the nourishing of vegetation and flowers.

PANHANDLE DISPLAY IS BEST

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

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

The official awards follow:

Winesap apple, first, E. Dowden, Plainview; second, W. Isbell, Jacksboro.

Arkansas Black apple, first, Al Morris, Atascosa; second, C. W. Griffin, Toyahville.

Missouri Pippin, first, M. De Fratus, Denison; second, C. W. Griffin, Toyahville.

Ben Davis, first, W. Isbell, Jacksboro; second, Bradford Cox, Plainview.

York Imperial, first, E. Dowden, Plainview; second, C. W. Griffin, Toyahville.

Best plate of pears, C. W. Griffin, Toyahville; second, J. F. Morris, Gainesville.

Best plate of oranges and lemons, Stockwell & Sons, Alvin.

Best plate of figs, Mrs. A. M. Rhoney, Denison.

Quinces, first, C. W. Griffin, Toyahville; second, Ed Cunningham, Gainesville.

Plums, F. T. McGinnis, Terrell.

Best Japanese persimmons, first, S. A. Bayless, Denton; second, F. W. McGinnis, Terrell.

Best native persimmons, first G. C. Kirby, Dallas; second, John McClure, Dallas.

Best grapes, C. W. Griffin, Toyahville.

Largest display of apples, F. K. McGinnis, Terrell.

Best native pecans, first, C. G. Kirby, Dallas; second, Jake Martin, Dallas.

Best display of five or more varieties of pecans, C. A. Yancy, Bunkie, La. Improved walnuts, Henderson Nurseries, Athens.

Best peck of Irish potatoes, first, G. G. Kirby, Dallas.

Best pumpkin yam, first, Judge Bradley, Memphis; second, J. R. Freeman, Denison.

Best white yam, first and second, Carl Dignonty.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Best cabbage, first, Mrs. A. J. Bivens, Tullia; second, J. W. Pitts, Silvertown.

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

Best Hubbard squash, first, F. S. Kennard, Dalhart; second, E. J. Poe, Tullia.

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

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

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

Best cantaloupe, James Bustin, Shafter Lake.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. Wright, Palestine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Best rye, J. W. McEachern, Eula.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Best hanks of tobacco, J. P. Hall.

Best and most complete exhibition of corn, cotton, small grain and other farm products of any county in Texas, first, Cooke county; second, Wilbarger.

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

Seventy Bushels of Oats to Acre

Swisher county has first in oats, 70 bushels to the acre and 42 pounds to the bushel. It has second in barley, first in cabbage, large and compact of head; second in milo maize, second in Hubbard squash, second in potatoes.

Along with these it seems to produce all that other places offer.

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

The tent is beribboned like a prize dog in a kennel show.

KENTUCKIANS DO WELL

First Visit of Giltner Bros. to Dallas Brings Many Prizes

The first visit made to the Dallas fair by Giltner Bros., Hereford breeders of Eminence, Ky., resulted in a gratifying list of premiums to the firm's showing, which was an exceptionally fine one. Following is a list of prizes awarded them:

Bull—2 years and under 3, Giltner Bros., first on Prime Lad XXXVI.

Bull—1 year and under 2, Giltner Bros., first on British Highball.

Bull—Under 1 year, Giltner Bros., first on Beau Columbus.

Cows—3 years and over, Giltner Bros., first on British Blossom.

Cows—2 years and over, Giltner Bros., first on British Marchioness.

Cow—1 year and under 2, Giltner Bros., first on British Dorothy.

Heifer calf—Under 1 year, Giltner Bros., first on Florence Acrobat; second on Regina; third on Water Cress; fourth on Maude Britisher.

Junior sweepstakes, bull, Giltner Bros., first on Beau Columbus.

Senior sweepstakes, cow, Giltner Bros., first on British Marchioness.

Junior sweepstakes, heifer, Giltner Bros., first on Florence Acrobat.

Grand champion female, Giltner Bros., first on British Marchioness.

Aged herd, Giltner Bros., first; calf herd, Giltner Bros., first.

Get of sire, Giltner Bros., first on get of Britisher.

Shorthorns at the State Fair

Four herds of Shorthorns were on exhibition at the New York state fair this year, and only one of these, that of H. W. Ayres, of Jamestown, was from the state. There are a number of good Shorthorn herds in New York. Why do not their owners exhibit them at the state fair? This is a question which demands consideration.

WHAT IS MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN MOTHER LOVE?

A mother's worries are many. She sometimes forgets her own bodily discomforts because of her overpowering love for the child. She becomes broken down, sleepless, nervous, irritable and feels tired from morning until night. Many mothers of experience can tell you that at such a time they have been relieved, benefited and strengthened and put into proper health by taking a prescription which their mothers had told them was the only woman's tonic to be taken at such times. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has enjoyed an enviable reputation for over a third of a century. In all that time it has sold more largely in the United States than any other tonic for woman's needs, and today its sales are greater than ever.

In favor of Dr. Pierce's medicines is the frank, confiding, open, honest statement of their full composition, giving every ingredient in plain English, without fear of successful criticism and with confidence that the good sense of the afflicted will lead them to appreciate this honorable manner of confiding to them what they are taking into their stomachs when making use of these medicines.

ALCOHOLIC TONICS.

A great many women feeling the need of a tonic take a cocktail, whisky, or what is just as bad, some widely advertised compound, containing a large percentage of alcohol. Doctor Pierce's medicines are guaranteed to be entirely free from alcohol or narcotics—made of roots which cannot harm the most delicate system but have a wholesome, life-giving, tonic effect upon the system. Tonics made largely of alcohol interfere with the digestion of certain foods, and as doses increase the alcohol absorbed gets into the blood and shrinks the red blood corpuscles. As the blood feeds the nerves the nerves get improper nourishment and the mother becomes nervous. As the nerves suffer so does the skin.

Better stick to a health-giving tonic that has in the past third of a century sold more widely than any other.

OPEN AS THE DAY.

What Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is made of. Its ingredients are: Golden Seal root, Lady's Slipper root, Black Cohosh root, Unicorn root, Blue Cohosh root, Chemically Pure Glycerine.

Hobart A. Hare, M. D., University of Pa., says of Golden Seal—"Good in all catarrhal conditions, as uterine catarrh, leucorrhoea, etc." Prof. John King in the American Dispensary says of Black Cohosh root—"another important ingredient in 'Favorite Prescription.'" "By its special affinity for the female organs, it is an efficient agent in suppression, in dysmenorrhoea it is surpassed by no other drug, being of greatest utility in irritative and congestive conditions of the appendages, characterized by dragging pains, etc."

Prof. King says of Unicorn root, "have found this plant to possess a decidedly beneficial influence in cases of lassitude with weakness or dull pain in the renal, or lumbo-sacral (small of the back) region. It is one of our most valuable agents, acting as a uterine tonic, and gradually removing abnormal conditions, while at the same time it imparts tone and vigor to the reproductive organs. Hence, it is much used in leucorrhoea, amenorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea."

A PARTICULAR PHASE

removed by it is the irritability and despondency that often attends these troubles. In those cases in which there is pelvic fullness, the aching, bearing-down organs feel as if they would fall out of the body. Its action here is very decided."

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

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

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

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent free, paper bound, for 21 one-cent stamps, or cloth-bound for 31 stamps. Over 1000 pages and illustrated. Address Dr. E. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Work of constructing sewers over business streets of Hereford soon begins.

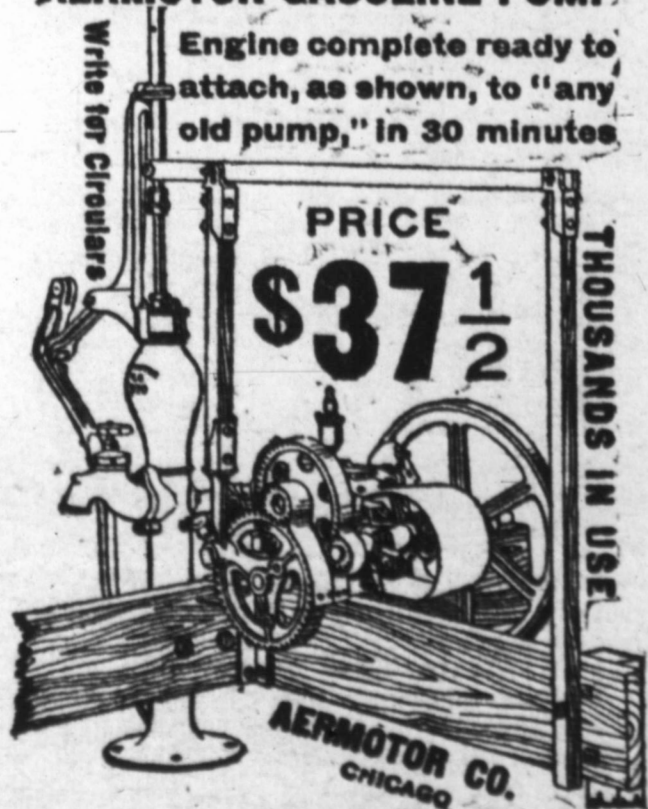
AERMOTOR GASOLINE PUMP

Write for Circulars

Engine complete ready to attach, as shown, to "any old pump," in 30 minutes

PRICE \$37¹/₂

THOUSANDS IN USE



AERMOTOR CO. CHICAGO

THE SECRET OF CASTLE COURT

(Continued from Last Week.)

"I am afraid we can only give you blankets to sleep in," Miss De Lamere apologized; "the beds may be damp; we have so few visitors at Skyrnes."

"Skyrnes is the name of this house," the General explained. Then he turned to Jennings: "You will do what you can?"

"Yes, sir; I thought I heard Mrs. Newcombe moving just now."

"Oh, well, she will see to things," the General answered, evidently much relieved.

Desmond went away with the valet. The General, Miss De Lamere and Mellin entered the morning-room. Mellin had been thinking "What a beautiful girl to be hidden away in this lonely house;" then he added to himself, with a twist of his mouth, "He would be a brave man who asked this lady to be his wife; something of the 'divinely tall, divinely fair' order, only more so." Mellin had a prepossession for petite women, an admiration, at a safe distance, for those belonging to the more stately among feminine humanity. His thoughts were interrupted by the master of the house:

"It is lucky that neither of you was hurt."

"That was not the fault of the gentleman who designed the accident for us—if you can call it an accident!"

"Do you mean that someone is to blame for what happened?" Miss De Lamere asked.

"Very much so, I think; we were foolish enough to fall into rather an obvious trap."

"You are making a serious accusation," General suggested. He had begun to wonder whether this young man's brain had not been slightly turned by the shock.

"Our motor was pursuing another," Mellin responded, quietly; "or, rather, we were tracking the owner of the other vehicle. For reasons of his own, he preferred that we should not succeed, and he therefore placed a heap of stones in the middle of the road."

"He could not do that alone, surely?" Miss De Lamere protested.

"No, he had two friends with him; we followed them all the way from London; they started about 5 o'clock."

General De Lamere glanced at a small clock on the mantelpiece; it recorded 11.45.

"You have had a good run," he said, "about 150 miles or thereabouts."

"We came at an even pace, and only stopped for a very few minutes by the way."

"It's an extraordinary story, Mr. Mellin," General De Lamere said. "Perhaps you are not at liberty to tell us any more?"

Mellin considered for a minute or two, and then he said:

"You can trust my daughter and me, absolutely."

"We were following a certain Colonel Drazov, who is under suspicion at the foreign office—" He stopped suddenly, for both his hearers had shown intense surprise and interest.

"You knew him?" he said.

"He is our nearest neighbor at Castle Court; the house overlooks the next bay."

"Do you know the names of the men who were with him in the car?" Miss De Lamere inquired. It was, of course, absurd, but for the moment she thought of Colonel Fenner; however, the idea was banished from her mind before the answer came.

"One was Count Vitali, from Ruabia; I don't know the name of the third."

"Vitali!" Miss De Lamere cried; she had turned pale, and rested her right hand on the table by her side, for support.

"Mr. Mellin," General De Lamere said, "it seems a wonderful coincidence; you are on the track of a conspiracy in which we are deeply interested. My daughter and I have just come from Gibraltar in the Carlisle. One of our fellow passengers was Colonel Fenner, whom, of course, you know by reputation."

"Why, he is the very man we are looking for," Mellin interrupted, surprised out of his good manners. "He disappeared from Plymouth, and the foreign office has commissioned me to find his whereabouts. Desmond was to help me. We felt sure that Drazov was in the matter, and, finding he was in London, set out to track him to his lair."

"We can supply, I expect, some of the missing links," the general put in. Constance was listening with wide-open eyes, but seemed incapable of taking part in the conversation. "Count

A REMARKABLE SERIAL STORY OF MYSTERY AND ADVENTURE

A FIGHT FOR A WOMAN'S LOVE BY MORICE GERARD

COPYRIGHT BY THE NATIONAL PRESS AGENCY

Vitali was also a passenger on board the Carlisle. Fenner, who had been on some political mission in Ruabia, hinted to my daughter that Castle Court was under suspicion in some way. When we learnt that he had disappeared, the idea came to both of us that Drazov had managed to get hold of him. We should have reported the matter to the police in the ordinary course, but we understood that the naval authorities at Plymouth did not wish this to be done for the present. I have a small turbine yacht, and the last two nights we have been out on the water; there is a light in the keep of the court after dark, where it has been never been seen before by any of our people. In the bay Colonel Drazov's steam yacht is lying. We have noticed that it is being placed in readiness for an extended voyage."

"Mellin rubbed his hands with satisfaction.

"Thank goodness!" he said. "I was afraid we had lost the trail when the motor overturned; instead of that, it's hotter than ever. Tomorrow I will wire for a destroyer from Plymouth, and if we don't smoke the old badger out of his hole, I'm a Dutchman. It will be more fun than hunting him thru the country in a motor."

"I am afraid Colonel Fenner has not had much amusement out of it," Miss De Lamere remarked, speaking for the first time.

Something in her tone, and in the intonation with which she said the name, struck Mellin's quick imagination. Afterward, when he had retired to a shake-down, which had been made ready for him, following upon supper, he said to himself: "Miss De Lamere takes a very special interest in Fenner, I am sure of that; well, she is a very beautiful girl, and he is a brave man; braver than I am. It is a good thing we don't all think alike." With these reflections, he turned over and went to sleep.

At Castle Court Drazov and Vitali sat discussing their preparations for departure. The former was particularly pleased with himself; he had sent back, and ascertained that the smashed motor lay at the side of the road. Somehow it had not crossed his mind that the pursuers, whoever they might be, might glean information and receive help from his neighbors at Skyrnes.

Fenner, in the meantime, had thought of something as he lay awake in the keep.

Chapter XIX

Colonel Fenner slept better the second night than he had done on the first. His mind was at rest, and consequently his body was able to share the blessedness of relaxation. Fenner was never happy when he was in a position of difficulty, and could see no way out of it. After a plan had occurred to him he could contentedly wait until he could carry it out. It was late before he arrived at that happy consummation, so that he slept well until the following morning, rising and breakfasting late.

In the keep the rays of the morning sun made no difference; it was like being in a well. Only in the afternoon did the shafts of the western sunlight reach the upper portions of the building.

An hour after breakfast Colonel Drazov made his appearance. Fenner took no notice of his salutation. The Russian did not seem disturbed by his reception; his eyes showed not a little satisfaction, as if the trend of affairs had fitted in exactly with his wishes; as indeed they had, so far.

"I should have waited upon you yesterday, Colonel Fenner, but a little business took me to London. With a good motor, on these excellent roads, the journey is a mere bagatelle."

"I suppose," Fenner responded, "you have hardly done me the honor to visit me in prison to discuss motoring in London. It is a subject which naturally here has little attraction."

"I had a little adventure," Drazov went on, quietly; "it is nice to have friends, or shall we say to arouse interest?" He opened his shoulders and

spread out his hands in characteristic fashion.

"I fall to follow you."

"So did someone else, or, at any rate, after a while," Drazov laughed at his own joke. "I suppose someone noted me in London, but of that I cannot be sure. We had got three parts of the way back before, on turning a corner, a friend who was with me, a mutual friend, shall I say, Count Vitali, noticed the lamps of a car behind us. It might have been a mere coincidence, altho the time of the year is not an attractive one for traveling by night, still we did pass others going in the opposite direction before we struck less frequented roads."

Fenner had become suddenly interested; he had been wondering what steps the foreign office would take, after receiving his telegram. Drazov was, of course, well known to the permanent officials. He would not have been flattered could he have read his dossier, stowed away in one of the drawers. Had Drazov's story anything to do with the speculations already floating in Fenner's mind?

Drazov went on: "A little observation convinced us that we were being followed. You English; you are so open; no wonder the world admires your honesty! Of course, a child could have seen thru the design. We set ourselves to take advantage of it," Drazov laughed. "We led them by the worst road, where the descent is the steepest, and the mist lies thick at that hour of the night. We knew the road, and were able to keep up a good pace, while they had to go slowly, or run the risk of being wrecked. It gave us the opportunity of making some slight preparations." He shrugged his shoulders. "A mere nothing; a few stones taken from the side of the road and placed in the middle; the darkness did the rest."

"What happened?" Colonel Fenner asked at last. Drazov had succeeded in arousing his curiosity, and irritating his temper. He longed to knock him down. The Russian stooped two or three yards away; and in the doorway were the two servants fully armed.

"They ran into the stones, and the car overturned."

"Were the occupants injured?"

"The car is still lying there. I was not informed that there was blood on the road; so we must hope for the best."

"You are a scoundrel!"

Drazov bowed. "Not at all; I fight for my own hand; those who fight against me must take the consequences. I am not easily defeated; you have found that out! I have come to see if you have changed your mind about the offer I made you?"

"No, certainly not."

"You like your present quarters?" Drazov spoke with an airy sarcasm, implying that Fenner was a voluntary guest.

Fenner did not reply.

"Very well, I will give you again till this evening to consider. After that it will be too late; you will then remain here for at least a fortnight, and gain nothing but ridicule from your friends."

"My answer will be just the same as it is now."

Drazov left with an ironical bow. Nevertheless, Fenner was convinced that he was disappointed; he had hoped for a different answer, which showed how little he understood the man he had to deal with.

In the afternoon Olga Vitali reappeared. This time she used the same means of entrance as the others, and did not resort to the gallery. A change seemed to have passed over her. She was less gay, less seductive, less the child, more the woman.

"I have come to say good-bye," she said. "We go back tonight. You are to be left behind."

"So Colonel Drazov told me this morning."

"Ah! he came? I hate him; I shall have to be on board the yacht with him; I would rather be with you. Yet he makes love to me, and you do not."

"I should not marry Drazov if I were

you, Olga," Fenner recommended, avoiding the more personal note.

"Marry him! I should think not; he is an old goat! He has eyes like saucers; I feel as if they were all round me, swallowing me up." Then she turned to Fenner pleadingly. "I came all the way to England in order to see you. I wanted to be your little Olga, as I used to be."

"So you are," Fenner laughed. "Oh, but I wanted to be different, too."

"You want too much."

"Are you quite sure?"

"Quite, I am afraid. You see, it is not your fault, but mine; I am too old. Look at my hair, it is getting quite thin at the top, while you are only a girl, a child; you will find someone younger and better-looking than I am, and will be only too thankful then that I would have nothing to do with your propositions."

She lifted her head and eyes him gravely, as if she would read the future as he described.

"I wonder if you are right?"

"I am a prophet," he answered.

"Would you like to kiss me?"

"Your fingers," he answered, and lifted them courteously to his lips.

Olga uttered a little sigh, and then ran out of the room.

"She is recovering," Fenner said to himself; "a cold douche is an excellent thing for love in the wrong place."

The day wore on toward night. Dinner was served at 7 o'clock. Fenner could hear the waves dropping against the wall of Castle Court, and thought it must be high tide, or nearly so. Some sounds of bustle had come to him from time to time, even within these thick walls. Now he could hear the throbbing of the engines from the bay below. The yacht was getting up steam, ready to leave the harbour when the tide served.

Fenner made a good meal, in spite of his excitement. It might be some time before he got one again. An hour later he heard sounds coming from below, which showed that the yacht was leaving the bay. There was some shouting, and the noise of the escape of steam from the throttle of the engine; afterward silence.

At 10 o'clock the candlestick was brought in, as on the previous night, and the pendant lamp extinguished. This time Mustafa did not appear. Only one other man accompanied Menelik; he stood in the doorway and covered Fenner with his carbine, without any pretense whatever.

Fenner came to the conclusion that these two were the only men left behind to guard their prisoner. It was all happening as he had anticipated. He went to his bedroom, put out his candle, and then stole back again into the sitting room. In three minutes he had placed the table under the balcony. He swung himself over the rail, and then made his way to the small door which opened out upon it.

Having reached it, he satisfied himself that it was locked, as before. Then he sat down on the balustrade and waited.

A quarter of an hour passed. Fenner listened intently for any sound that might come to him from the rest of the house. If the program of the previous night, when he had heard the stealthy footsteps in the outer room, was not carried out, his scheme would be frustrated.

What was that, a rat? No, a key was being turned in the heavy door below. Fenner poised himself for a spring. The door opened; himself in the darkness, he could see the turbaned heads of two Arabs in the entrance below. One of them advanced up the room with the noiseless tread of bare feet, the other stood with his head bent forward in the attitude of listening.

Without making any sound whatever, the colonel launched himself into the air, and sprang full upon the shoulders of the man beneath him, bearing him to the ground with some force. The carbine he was holding fell with a clatter on to the ground. Fenner seized it, and then dashed thru the doorway.

Chapter XX

Adrian Mellin came down the following morning breathing threats and slaughter. Instead of waking, after a good sleep, at peace with all mankind, his morning tub found him decidedly bloodthirsty, in a Pickwickian sense. In other words, he arose with the con-

(Continued on Page 10.)

The Texas Stockman-Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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

Subscription Price:

One year, in advance.....\$1.00

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

FORTY CARS OF PLOWS

FORTY carloads of plows were received by a Stamford firm last week for sale and distribution in Central West Texas. The arrival of the train was marked by a celebration, a brass band played and there was a banquet.

Not much better evidence is needed of the rapid manner in which the virgin mesquite lands of Jones and adjoining counties are being broken by the settler. The old Swenson pasture is fast becoming a memory.

There must be money, too, in the Stamford country to warrant such a heavy order of farming implements. Plows cost money but the Stamford country farmers have money and are making more every year.

The proof of Central West Texas' agricultural development is not the only thing the big shipment of plows suggests.

For instance, supposing that Texas had plow factories of its own to supply the growing demand for implements all over the state. Assuredly plows could be produced in Texas more cheaply than they can be made in Illinois and shipped 1,000 miles as the Stamford plows were. Texas needs more factories.

And again, how long will the forty carloads of plows last? Back in the old states a plow is supposed to last fifteen years or more. It doesn't in Texas because it seldom gets the care. Plows are left out in the fields or, if brought in after plowing, it is left in the open air exposed to the elements. Farm elements wear out in Texas faster than they do in most states because they are not protected when not in use.

Riding across the state one may see plows still in the fields tho oats and wheat harvests are long since past. One may see mowers, too, around which the Johnson grass has grown so high as to almost hide them.

These things ought not to be. The common excuse when care of farm tools is suggested is "Lumber is too high to justify building tool sheds." It isn't. Texas loses more annually thru careless handling of farm implements than it does thru high prices of the harvester trust or any other combination controlling prices of farm implements.

More plows in the Stamford country mean more horses and more people to

RAISE MORE HOGS

PROSPECTS of additional packing houses for Fort Worth are encouraging. Every new packing house means thousands of dollars weekly added to Fort Worth's payroll. It means thousands of dollars daily additional to live stock raisers of Texas. It means more shipments for the railroads, more competition among buyers, more commission houses, more business generally in every department of Fort Worth's big stock yards.

Yet the most complete packing house ever devised would be a failure in Fort Worth if it did not have a steady supply of hogs. There isn't a single successful packing house in the United States where cattle alone are slaughtered. Every packing house, from the smallest to the largest wants hogs. In fact they must have hogs in order to succeed.

More important to Fort Worth, more important to Texas, than the addition of any number of packing houses to Fort Worth, would be an increase in the hog supply of Texas until receipts of hogs at the Fort Worth market exceed 1,000,000 yearly. There are a dozen towns in the United States, none so ideally situated for a live stock center as Fort Worth, where the annual receipts exceed 1,000,000. But at Fort Worth this year total receipts do not promise over 500,000.

True, last year receipts were under 400,000, and a gain of 100,000 is encouraging, but too large a percentage of the gain this year has come from Oklahoma. Texas neither deserves the credit for it nor, what is more important, gets the money out of it.

Until the vast majority of Texas agricultural population realizes the importance and value of the hog there will always be a cry about the boll weevil, or the worm, or the spinners'

trust, or the cotton exchange speculators. And yet so few as 50 hogs on every farm in the state would make Texas independent of any combination which may exist to control the price of the state's leading staple.

The hog is cheap to raise. A cow, in a year, produces a calf which, after three years may fetch \$50. But a brood sow will raise two litters of a half dozen each in a year and these pigs at the end of one year will sell for \$100 on the farm where they are raised.

The mathematics of this is as old as the hog-raising business. It has been tested and proven a hundred times.

Less than twenty years ago the middle west found in the hog the greatest mortgage lifter ever discovered and since then the middle west has produced most of the pork, bacon and hams we eat.

Texas raises food for hogs more cheaply than it can be raised anywhere else in the United States. Alfalfa and forage crops will finish hogs as well as Iowa corn. Proof of this may be had from a hundred farms in Hale or Lubbock counties.

The hog business is not a sinecure. It has its good years and bad years. But year in and year out it is a steady, profitable business even for those who devote their time to nothing else. The farmer who uses hog-raising as only a side line avoids the risks of those who venture everything they have in one direction and at the same time shares the profits. He is an intelligent diversifier and he makes money.

And so long as Texas continues paying from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 annually for pork, hams, bacon and lard produced out of the state we have room for a great deal more such diversification.

RAISING THE COTTON PRICE

FROM all over the South delegates to the annual convention of the National Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union have met in New Orleans and are now in session. The burden of all their discussions, the one purpose set before them this year as for two years past, is "The price of cotton must go up."

There is something graphically interesting in the spectacle of this body of men devoting their energies to such a purpose. Cotton is the staple crop of the South. When the crop is poor or the price insufficient to pay the cost of raising and a reasonable profit every business in the South suffers. Banks are forced to call in loans; merchants cannot meet their obligations to wholesalers; wholesalers are pushed for credit and are forced to curtail orders to manufacturers. The whole industrial and commercial fabric of the South is swathed in cotton

drive them. Settlement follows the railroad, but it comes with the plow. The old time resident of the Stamford country put more money in his saddle than he does now in a couple of plows, but the plows are a far more profitable investment.

More plows mean more crops; more crops mean more money; and more money means more towns. The day will come with a forty-car shipment of plows to any section of Texas will be looked out as no more of an incident than the outgoing shipment of forty carloads of cattle. The state is changing fast.

and yet to the farmers alone is left the gigantic task of trying to raise the price.

Twice the Farmers' Union has signally failed in its efforts to advance the price of cotton or even maintain the price which ruled at the beginning of the season, but it is still undaunted. Experience has strengthened the organization; the membership has grown; new lines of credit have been secured.

There is no discredit in the past failures of the union, nor is there proof in its past failures that it will not succeed in the future. Nearly every great industrial success of today was a long time in building and was built up thru a succession of hardships and failures. It took the Standard Oil company thirty years to build to the point where it could defy competition. The powerful combination controlling the manufacture of harvesters has been built out of the wrecks of smaller firms, upon the dreams of inventors who died poor, and in spite of business rivalry which looked at first insurmountable to those who undertook the task of combining efforts of manufacture. The control of the dressed meat business in the United States was not acquired in a day and it grew up from the humble beginnings of a group of Chicago brokers who used to buy from the slaughter houses, store the meat in cellars and trust to demand to raise the price sufficiently to make a profit.

The Farmers' Union may fail a half dozen times and yet eventually suc-

ceed, but the chances, looking at it from our present point of view, seem to be against such an outcome.

For past experience has spelled failure for every attempt made to corner or control nearly every raw agricultural product that ever attracted the attention of speculators. Wheat and corn giants have arisen scores of times, only to be overwhelmingly crushed by some unexpected turn in weather, or credits, or failure of sources of aid depended upon. The government of Brazil has just lost millions of dollars after an attempt to control the coffee market of the world and it has left on its hands thousands of bags of coffee which must be sold at further loss.

Our experience to this date seems to show that manufactured products can be controlled and the prices can be regulated by the producer, but we do not seem to have developed the skill or the knowledge necessary to apply similar methods to raw products.

Perhaps in their own way and in their own time the farmers will work out a new achievement in the art of marketing, a plan of control whereby success will eventually come.

If they do succeed after the unbroken record of failures that has preceded them they will be entitled to all the rewards the accomplishment may bring.

Dr. B. M. Worsham, superintendent of the State asylum for the insane at Austin, has resigned that position, effective Jan. 1, 1909. This is almost a State calamity. Dr. Worsham, besides being skilled in his profession to the highest degree, also possesses a heart as big as his body and by nature he is as gentle as a woman and as tender as a flower. The unfortunate wards of the State will pay the penalty of his leaving the service of the State. Great pressure has heretofore been brought to bear upon various governors of Texas to retain Dr. Worsham in his present position. A greater pressure should be brought to bear upon Dr. Worsham to induce him to remain at his post. Texas needs such men as Dr. Worsham at the head of her institutions.

The German Reichstag has refused to censure Kaiser William for his indiscreet utterances. It is barely possible that the kaiser has been studying the methods of the Big Stick, for it is quite evident that it was thru no desire to avoid punishing the emperor for his expression of opinion, but solely thru fear of being whacked on soft places that caused a majority of the members of the German parliament to vote "nixie" when the roll call was demanded on the question. Great is the big stick and no man has this system of silencing reactionaries copyrighted.

President-elect Taft is now endeavoring to put the rubber ball in the golf holes. In just a little while President Taft will be trying to prevent the minority in congress from putting him in even deeper holes. By the way, from tennis to golf is no greater step than from golf to ping-pong, and there is a chance for the erstwhile craze yet getting a new lease on life.

What about that enormous thirty-day insurance policy that Miss Elkins took out on her trousseau? Isn't the ways of the worldly glorious something that the bum herd finds hard to understand?

An Anonymous Letter

DAILY SHORT STORY FOR YOU

"Jack Evans, as I live!" For a moment I tried in vain to place the man who stood before me with outstretched hand, but only for a moment, for the fact of Harry Franklin, "Handsome Harry," as his classmates at college used to call him, was not one to be easily forgotten.

Happy as two schoolchildren in this unexpected reunion after a separation of over ten years, we walked together to his apartments, where we talked, unmindful of the flight of time, of the good old days. Then conversation drifted into other channels as we exchanged experiences of the past ten years. It was then that I took occasion to congratulate him upon the success he had achieved as a novelist, telling him how much I had enjoyed his several stories. He seemed pleased at my praise, which he knew was sincerely given.

Casually he asked me what I thought of his last novel, which he said he considered his best. Having read it but a short time before, the plot was quite fresh in my memory. It told of a young man whose prospect of happiness with the lady of his choice was ruined by the evil effects of an anonymous letter received by the lady in question, with the result that their engagement was broken by her, and they both lived unhappily for the rest of their lives at opposite sides of the globe. While the several characters were well drawn and the whole cleverly written, with touches of humor here and there to add to the charm, I personally do not believe in the power of the anonymous letter in the case of true friendship, and I told him so.

The handsome face before me saddened, and for the first time I noticed how careworn and old he looked, so different from the gay and debonaire "Handsome Harry" I had known.

"Experience teaches us truths, Evans," he said. Then, in the spirit of the old-time Harry, he laid a wager with me. He would write an anonymous letter to Anna Fulton, to whom I was soon to be married, and together we would watch its result. I agreed, for I had infinite faith in Anna. He would send it by the next mail, he said.

It was a full week later before I mustered up the courage to call on Anna. Yes, I admit it, much as I despised myself for doing so, I feared the result of that letter which had reached her by now.

She received me coldly, and I felt at once that the letter had had its effect, even as Harry had said. Oh, why had I let him do it?

But no, her coldness was, she explained, to punish me for neglecting her so shamefully for a whole week? Oh, why had I doubted the dear girl's faith in me? She had, of course, received the letter and given it the consideration it deserved—none whatever—just as I had boasted she would.

We were married a month later, and she having made no mention of the letter I said nothing of it. I had not seen Franklin since the day of our chance encounter.

We had been living happily together for a week or more in our new home before I again met him. I told him of my happiness and called upon him to admit that his story had been far-fetched, that in real life, when true love exists, an anonymous letter has no effect.

He looked at me curiously. "She never mentioned it, you say?" he queried.

"No," I answered proudly. "Well, old man, she had the best of reasons for not doing so. She never received it! I lost courage at the last moment and didn't send it. An anonymous letter ruined my life and I'm too fond of you to risk one ruining your happiness, too. That story which you condemned as not being true to life, Jack, was the story of my own life!"

Divinity Fudge

Boil together two cupfuls of granulated sugar, one cupful of maple syrup, one cupful of water and a tablespoonful of vinegar until a little of it hardens when dropped in cold water and then add a teaspoonful of vanilla and take from the fire. While this mixture has been cooking, a cupful of granulated sugar should have been put over the fire in another saucepan, with a half-cupful of cold water, and boiled until the mixture spins a thread from the tip of a spoon. This should at this stage be beaten up with the stiffly-whipped whites of two eggs, and this

stirred into the first preparation, which should by now have cooled slightly. Beat the two hard until they begin to stiffen, when turn in two cupfuls of chopped nut kernels. Drop on paper or pour into pans and cut in shapes desired.—The December Delineator.

New Teapot Stands

Instead of using tiles for the teapot stand pierced silver plaques now figure on the well appointed tea table or tray. These odd little accessories are fashioned in circles, oblongs and squares, and they are found in several sizes. The patterns are quite elaborate, with considerable openwork to reduce the weight of the stand. They have a much daintier appearance with a silver tea set than any of the plain glazed or fancifully decorated Delft tiles, which were about the only thing that could be used for this purpose before the silver stand made its appearance.

MY KING

You are all I have to live for,
All that I want to love,
All that the whole world holds for me
Of faith in the world above.
You came, and it seemed too mighty
For human heart to hold,
It seemed in its sacred glory
Like a glimpse thru the gates of gold,
Like a life in its primal Eden,
Creater and formed anew—
This charm of a perfect manhood
That I realized in you.

God created me a woman
With a nature just and true
As the blue eternal ocean,
As the heavens over you;
And you are mine till your Maker calls
you,

Your soul and your body, Sweet!
Your breath and the whole of your
being
From your kingly head to your feet;
Your eyes and the light that is in them,
Your lips and their maddening wine,
Your arms with their passionate clasp,
my King,
Your body and soul are mine!

No power whatsoever,
No will but God's alone,
Can take you from my keeping.
You are His and mine alone.
I know not when, if ever,
I know not where, or how,
Death's hand may try the fetters
That bind me here and now;
But some day when God beckons
Where rise His fringed palms,
My soul shall cross the river
And lay you in his arms—
Forever and forever,
Beyond the silent sea,
You will rest in the Arms Eternal
And still belong to me!

THE EMPTY HOUSE

I seemed to see thy spirit leave the
clay
That was its mortal tenement of late;
I seemed to see it falter at the gate
Of the New Life, as seeking to obey
Some inner law, yet doubtful of the
way
Provided for its passage by that fate
Which makes birth pain, and gives
to death such state
And dignity, when soul withdraws its
sway.

A tremor of the pale and noble brow,
A tightening of the lips, and thou
waist gone—
Gone whither? Ah, the hush of death's
abyss!
All tenantless thy beautiful form lay
now
As the cicada's fragile shell out-
grown,
Or as the long forsaken, lonely
chrysalis.

—Florence Earle Coates in November Atlantic.

Two Recipes

Pepper Hash

Take two dozen and a half green peppers and remove the seeds from half of them. Chop fine and mix with two large heads of cabbage and two dozen onions, also chopped fine. Put into a large earthen or wooden vessel and scatter between the layers one cup of salt. Let it stand 24 hours, then drain and press out as much of the juice as possible. Stir thru the peppers one cup grated horseradish, then turn over them a scalding pickle consisting of one gallon cider vinegar, one cup brown sugar, one cup white mustard seed and

one tablespoonful celery seed. Keep in a cool place. It will be ready for use in a week.

Raisine

To make this famous French marmalade allow an equal weight of grapes and pears, cook in a little water until soft, then press thru a colander to remove the seeds. Add the pears, cored and sliced, and simmer until thick, stirring almost constantly. When thick sweeten to taste, scald, strain thru a colander and can.

The largest electric advertising sign in the world is at Jersey City, N. J. It is 200 by 50 feet, with letters twenty feet high, and uses 2,000 incandescent lights.

LATEST FASHIONS



2551-2557

DAINTY AFTERNOON GOWN.

Paris Patterns Nos. 2551-2557.

All Seams Allowed.

sort crepe de Paris has been used for this pretty, though simple, afternoon gown, which is good style for any of the new soft materials which are such a feature for both house and street gowns this winter. The waist (2551) is made with a plastron yoke, which may be cut on the bias of the material, if desired, or made of the same or a contrasting material, cut on the straight, according to taste. The band outlining the "V" shaped neck is trimmed with Persian embroidery, or wide soutache braid in black or self-color is used. The two-piece sleeve has the effect of being buttoned over the plaited section, and is trimmed with the embroidery or braid, matching that used in outlining the yoke. The chemisette or shield is of all-over lace or embroidered net, and the waist portion is tucked on the shoulders, which gives the required fullness, closing invisibly at the centre-back. The skirt (2557) is a six-gored model, closing with buttons down the centre-front and having an inverted box-pleat at the centre-back. The wide bias band, which is set on as a trimming above the hem, is of the material, or, if the plastron yoke is of a contrasting material, this band may be made to match. This would be a very suitable model for the morning costume, the shield, trimming band and cuffs being made of crepe. For 36 bust the waist requires $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material 20 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 35 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 42 inches wide. The pattern is in six sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

For 36 waist, the skirt, made of material with nap, requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 20 inches wide, 5 yards 25 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 42 inches wide, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 54 inches wide; without nap, it needs 8 yards 20 inches wide, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, 4 yards 42 inches wide, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 54 inches wide; $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 20 inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 35 inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 42 inches wide, or $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 54 inches wide, extra for bias band. Width of lower edge, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards. The pattern is in 7 sizes—22 to 34 inches, waist measure.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

The Secret of Castle Court

(Continued from Page 7.)

sciousness of defeat. His wits had been pitted against those of Drazov, and the latter had won the victory. The one consolation which offered itself to Mellin's mind was that it represented only the first round in the encounter. He looked forward eagerly to reversing the position of affairs.

Mellin's moods were always sufficiently apparent.

Breakfast had hardly commenced before Constance De Lamere, a any gate, read his mental attitude. She saw that the idea of freeing Colonel Fenner from his awkward predicament had been thrust altogether into the background. All Mellin's anxiety was to best Drazov, to frustrate his little scheme, to catch him redhanded in an act of international piracy. His object was not at all to punish Drazov, to haul him before the courts of an offended country, but simply to outmaneuver him, to humiliate him in the atmosphere of defeat.

Miss De Lamere kept her own counsel, but she made up her mind that Fenner's freedom should not be thus left as an entirely secondary consideration. When Constance made up her mind, she was in the habit of having a good try to carry out her purpose. She liked Mellin; no one could fail to do so; his brightness and wit, his refreshing openness, the readiness with which he made friends, endowed him with an attractiveness recognized by all sorts and conditions of men—and women.

True, Constance compared him with Fenner; very much to the former's advantage. Her lover's character she knew to be on a higher plane altogether than that of his present ally. It was like estimating the respective values of the finest Damascus steel and the serviceable sword of best Sheffield make; the one might be as good a fighting weapon as the other, but the extraordinary fashioning, the finely-tempered moulding of the eastern product would always express rare and inestimable qualities to the man who possessed it.

"How far off is the nearest telephone call office?" Mellin inquired, when breakfast was almost over.

"You cannot get on to it nearer than Lyme Regis," General De Lamere responded.

"How far is that?"

"A good ten miles."

"You can get a teletype office at Felstone, only five miles away," Constance suggested.

Mellin considered. "I can say so much more over the telephone," he remarked, after a pause. "What a nuisance it must be to be so far away from civilization, Miss De Lamere! A teletype office round the nearest corner, and a telephone in my study constitute together my idea of life made easy."

"We took Skyrnes of to get away from both," Constance laughed. "Life would be terribly drab if we all thought alike."

"If only my motor car wasn't lying smashed in the road!" Mellin exclaimed, irritably.

"It is not there now," General De Lamere responded. "Some of my men brought it in the first thing this morning. I had it placed under a lean-to roof in the stable yard."

"Thank you very much, General; most kind of you. Any way, it is of no use to me today; and I suppose I cannot very well send and borrow Drazov's?" Mellin ended, with a whimsical laugh.

"Hardly. I can provide you with a good horse," the general suggested.

"Thank you; that is the next best thing, certainly. I suppose I can find the road pretty easily?"

"I will go with you and pilot you," Miss De Lamere offered. "There are places where we can follow a riding track, which saves two or three miles; a stranger would have to keep to the high road."

"That will greatly add to the obligation, Miss De Lamere."

"There can be no obligation," she replied, quietly. "To rescue Colonel Fenner and to help him in defeating his enemies, is our interest quite as much as yours. We are working for the same object."

"Exactly," Mellin conceded. He looked Constance over for a moment with an intelligent glance; it was not with a view to noting her beauty, but with the object of seeing into her mind. The tone of her voice conveyed to him a note of warning; that she and he might look at coming events from different points of view, and that hers would have to be taken into consideration. Afterward he forgot it, in the

stress of making all the arrangements during that eventful day; but it returned to him later.

"What is the name of the nearest promontory?" Mellin inquired, as they rose from the breakfast table.

"I can show you a large map of the district, if you come to my study," the general replied.

"That will do capitally."

"How soon will you want me to start?" Miss De Lamere inquired.

"The horses can be ready in a quarter of an hour," the general put in.

"Thank you; that will do admirably," Mellin responded.

"That time will suit me, too," Miss De Lamere said.

"Thank you very much. I only want to give some instructions to Desmond before we start."

The two gentlemen adjourned to the study. A large-scale map of that part of the coast hung on the wall.

"I see," Mellin remarked, after studying it for a minute, "that the headland near here is called Skyrnes Point. Would that be marked on an admiralty chart?"

"Yes; it is a well-known landmark. My little turbine lies in the bay on one side, and Castle Court is in the center of the harbor on the other."

"I shall ask the commander-in-chief," Mellin said, "to let me have a destroyer opposite that point as soon as possible. It will have to be coaled up, in case the beggar gets off before the gunboat arrives. My impression is that Drazov will not let the grass grow under his feet after last night's affair; he will want to clear out as quickly as possible. I shall tell Desmond to keep an eye on the steamer while I am away."

"I can lend him a good glass," the general proffered; "lying down on the promontory, he can see Castle Court and the yacht without being seen. I will show him the place after you have started."

Punctually at the time appointed, Constance De Lamere and Adrian Mellin rode out of the big gate. They made a slight detour so as not to pass Castle Court, but afterward wasted no time in arriving at their destination. Both the riders were thankful for the exhilarating exercise; the rapid motion of the horses, both of them spirited animals, answered admirably to the fever of their minds. Something assured Constance that before many hours were over she would see Frank Fenner again. Mellin, on his part, recognized that the second great act in the drama was just beginning. He thirsted for action, for movement; even the pace of the horse under him was insufficient to express the impetuous rush of his mind. If only he had the motor, and could let it go at its utmost pace—that was what he so ardently longed for.

They had left Skyrnes at 9 o'clock; it was nearly 1 before they reached the house on the return journey. Mellin had had a satisfactory conversation over the wires with the commander-in-chief at Devonport. He returned with an easier mind. All things were in order to checkmate Drazov's plans. As to Fenner, he had practically forgotten him altogether.

Desmond met them at the top of the hill, near to the place where the motor came to grief the night before.

"Anything to report?" Mellin inquired.

"No, sir. Everything seems quite in the camp of the enemy."

"Drazov had better hurry up or it will be too late," Mellin laughed.

Chapter XXI

After lunch Mellin went with General De Lamere to inspect the turbine. They were received by the engineer, a Scotsman, named Donald Ilvain; he showed Mellin the points of the little vessel with considerable pride. The latter expressed himself delighted.

"You know this coast pretty well?" he inquired.

"Yes, I can find my way in and out on the darkest night of any harbor between Plymouth and Portsmouth."

"We may want you to start at any moment, Donald," General De Lamere said. "Put some food on board for the man and yourself."

"Aye, aye, sir."

The general walked with Ilvain to the bow end of the vessel.

"This gentleman," he said, in confidential tones, "has come on important business for the admiralty. I suppose you can trust Couchman not to talk about anything he sees if he is warned?"

"I'll attend to that, sir; as you know, he has neither wife nor children, and he lives with an aunt, who is as deaf as a post, when he's at home. No fear; neither he nor I will give anything away if 'mum' is the word."

"I'm sure of that."

Then the general turned back to his guest.

They left the vessel and returned by

the cliff road. Desmond was still watching, lying prone on the stubby grass of the promontory. He did not move when the steps came behind him; evidently his interest was excited by something he saw.

"What is it, Desmond?"

"Ants, sir," he replied laconically.

Mellin stretched himself by Desmond's side; the description struck him as appropriate. Several Arabs were going to and fro along a plank which connected the side of the bay with the deck of the steam yacht. On their shoulders they were carrying burdens, suggestive of personal luggage rather than cargo.

Seen from the considerable height, and foreshortened by the way they were walking, their heads bent, they certainly suggested ants rather than men.

Mellin described what was passing before their eyes to General De Lamere and his daughter, who were standing some paces back, so as not to be visible from below.

"They are evidently preparing to flit immediately," Mellin commented. "When will the tide serve, General De Lamere? It is low enough now."

"Not much before 8 o'clock, I should think," General De Lamere answered. "By that time we must be on the water too," Mellin remarked. "I wish I knew when the gunboat or destroyer was likely to turn up."

For the next half hour Mellin and Desmond watched side by side; the general stood near them. Constance walked away along the edge of the cliff; she was thinking things out. There is nothing in the world more wonderful than a woman's instinct. She often sees into the heart of things when a man merely perceives what lies on the surface; her premonitions are wonderfully correct, especially when every sense is quickened by her capacity for love. Constance saw Colonel Fenner a prisoner in the keep of Castle Court with her mental eye, almost as clearly as she would have done physically had she stood by his side. She realized what he must be enduring, the intense friction and irritation of enforced idleness, when so much was going on within a few yards. His was the project, his was the task, entrusted to him to defeat these men, to smash the conspiracy, to save the country and the world from complications which might have far reaching and even terrible results. Yet the lion was caged within bars, unable to move; all his designs frustrated; all his hopes flung to the four winds which blew round that solitary keep.

Constance read Mellin, too. She liked him, and at the same time disliked him—for Frank Fenner's sake. She understood at once his strength and his limitations. After all, Fenner was nothing to him, altho he had become all the world to her. Mellin was moved by the spirit of emulation; he and Drazov were playing a game of chess; the latter seemed to be in a better position, but the former intended to win, nevertheless. Fenner did not come into these calculations of his at all.

Constance De Lamere set her lips; she would have to be reckoned with; she represented the man she loved. General De Lamere, fine old man as he was, had lost something of the spring, the determination, the force of will which had characterized him during his years of action; he could be relied upon to second his daughter, but not to take the initiative.

An hour later the trio met for tea in the small drawing room. There was nothing further to be done; they could only wait. Dinner was arranged for 6:30. Mellin clearly displayed his eagerness and impatience by a certain fidgetiness of movement.

"May we ask your housekeeper for a basket of provisions, Miss De Lamere? It is probable that we shall be out all night. You will not be afraid for your turbine, General De Lamere, I hope?"

"My father and I are going with you," Constance answered, quietly.

Mellin had been admiring the quiet grace with which she played her part as hostess; now he looked at her with intense surprise.

"Surely you do not intend going, Miss De Lamere? There will be considerable risk in the work we have in hand. Drazov and his crew, when at bay, are desperate enough for anything. They will not fight in kid gloves, I assure you. I should be very sorry to take a lady with me under these conditions."

Constance measured him with her eyes. The look was very quiet; some people might have been deceived by it, not recognizing the will power behind the glance.

"I am not in the least afraid. My father is responsible if anything serious should happen; no blame could possibly attach to you, Mr. Mellin, as he will be with me."

"Don't you think, Constance, my dear—"

"I have thought, father, and made up my mind; I shall certainly not be left behind."

Mellin stood up, and walked about the room. The very idea of Miss De Lamere accompanying them, thus suddenly sprung upon him, annoyed him exceedingly. Yet he was their guest; he also had sufficient clearness of vision to perceive that this was no girl's freak, but the steady determination of a mature woman.

"I hope you will think better of it, Miss De Lamere, before we start."

Constance shook her head and rose. "You do not know me yet, Mr. Mellin, if you think that possible"; then she added more lightly, as she turned to leave the room: "I promise that you shall not be hampered by a woman's nerves; and I will give directions to the housekeeper to see to the commissariat department. You see, I am a soldier's daughter."

The man and the woman had had their difference of opinion; the latter had carried her point. Mellin recognized it, and was chagrined. Constance recognized it, and was confident. She knew it was only the preliminary encounter, but she had no doubt as to the final result; she held, at least, one very strong card.

After tea Mellin and Desmond went back to the cliff head. There they remained until the shadows of evening began to creep over the sea. Gradually the bay below was blotted out. Eagerly Mellin scanned the waters of the channel for some sign of the promised warship. In the distance he could see several wisps of smoke indicating steamers, some going up, and some down, the channel; they were probably passenger or cargo boats. When he could no longer see, he shut the glass with a snap.

Dinner was served punctually at 6:30. Constance appeared in a grey dress of some warm material. Mellin knew that it indicated the fixity of her determination to go with them; her face told the same tale. Under his breath he swore at feminine obstinacy; yet he could not help admiring it a little as well. Besides, Constance was a beautiful woman, and to a beautiful woman much is forgiven, almost everything—by mere man.

An hour later they started from the house. Two men-servants followed with baskets. Miss De Lamere had put on a thick water-proof cloak which almost entirely covered her dress. The General had a military coat over his shoulders; round his waist was a belt to which a small sword was attached. It clanked against his side as he walked. Mellin and Desmond had their revolvers.

The darkness by this time was intense; but the night was clear, and would be lighter later on. They went down the steep path to the landing-stage in single file, stepping cautiously. The General went first, his daughter followed; behind them Mellin and Desmond; the two servants brought up the rear. Not a word was spoken from the time they left the house to the time they reached the beach. The hour, the darkness, conveyed a sense of solemnity.

They boarded the turbine. "Better douse the lights, General," Mellin suggested. "We want to see, and not be seen."

"Quite right; I will tell Ilvain."

The General crossed over and gave the necessary instructions. One lamp was hanging at the masthead, two others fore and aft, at bow and stern. They were obscured, but not removed. Then the turbine, with as little noise as possible, crept out of the small harbor.

In the more open channel the speed was reduced to almost a minimum, only sufficient to keep her head straight.

"There she goes!" Mellin exclaimed, sotto voce.

The steam yacht, with only one light visible, was taking a circuit to get her course round to the west. The sound of the engines, in the comparative stillness of the night, made her seem closer than she really was. They waited while the maneuver was being executed.

"We must follow at the best speed we can," Mellin cried, speaking to himself quite as much as to the General and Constance, who were standing close to him by the bulwark.

"There is something to do first," Constance said, immediately.

"I don't understand you, Miss De Lamere," Mellin answered.

"Colonel Fenner is a prisoner in that house"—she indicated the direction of Castle Court with a gesture which Mellin felt rather than saw. "It is his business we are engaged upon. He is our leader; when we have freed him we can follow the yacht."

"I beg your pardon; that seems to me absolute nonsense," Mellin answered, annoyed. "Fenner will do very well for another twenty-four hours; by that time our hands will be free. If we go into the bay now we shall lose sight of the yacht, and Drazov will escape me once again."

(To be continued next week.)

DAIRYING

It is the inclination of the young man employed in feeding calves and dairy farming to follow in the footsteps of his father. The dairy farming of today, including the dairy itself, in order to satisfy the man who engages in it, must produce greater profits than twenty-five years ago. The use of more brains and less muscle will make both a better paying business. Manual labor costs more each year. In every walk of life it is brains that are needed. Milking cows and rearing calves on skim milk will pay abundantly for intelligent brain work. It is the experience of every reading, studying and thinking dairyman that it pays to be this kind of a dairyman.

The facts are that the oleomargarine producers will fight to the last ditch any attempt to brand the package which goes into the hands of the consumer. Such branding is so effective that deception in the sale would be practically impossible. At present the brand is placed on the box or tub and when these get into the hands of the retailer the buyer has no opportunity to observe the branding on the original package. Oleo is now frequently sold in pound prints wrapped in parchment and if this package is to be branded the chances for deception are very much lessened. The oleo manufacturer has an honest product if sold as oleomargarine and no one can offer objection to it then.

The farmer who tests his cows is in a position to know the physical condition of his stock as regards healthfulness than is the one who does not. The test is sensitive to very slight changes in the physical condition of stock. If a cow is feverish she will usually show an abnormally high test. If exposed to severe cold the test will be low. If roughly handled or unduly excited the unfavorable results will always be recorded by the test. So, if a cow that is receiving good care and regular and proper feed is wound to vary frequently in her test it is a pretty sure indication that something is wrong with her. It indicates that she is not in a healthy condition and needs the services of a competent veterinarian.

Each particle of dust and dirt that gets into the milk is liable to carry with it bacteria or germs, which multiply rapidly when they are in the warm, sweet milk, and their development causes the milk to deteriorate in food value. Some of these bacteria produce what is known as gassy milk. This produces gassy curd in cheese-making. Others produce bad flavors which are noticeable in the butter and also in the cheese. A barn in which the ceiling is covered with cobwebs, these being blown about by the wind or falling down whenever touched by

the attendant, is not the kind of a stable in which to produce clean, wholesome milk. A stable which contains bad stable odors is poorly ventilated and contains foul, bad smelling air, is not the place to produce good milk, because milk absorbs these bad odors and it is almost impossible to get rid of them. The cow stable should be clean and as free from dust as possible.

Feeding Milch Cows

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, seven pounds of clover hay, eight 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.—Dr. David Roberts, Veterinarian.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

Progressive Stockmen Are Lending Their Efforts to Stamp Out Disease

A radical change has been brought about concerning contagious abortion in cattle. The time has been when stock owners whose herds were afflicted with contagious abortion did everything in their power to keep the fact from becoming known to the public, and in order to be successful in doing so they would avoid conversing with other stock raisers on this subject, and I dare say in this way were handicapped in obtaining valuable information as to how to positively wipe contagious abortion out of their herds.

Their reasons for keeping this disease in their herd a secret was that they knew very well that no intelligent or well posted stockman would

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

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

We pay liberally for this work in cash.

We have a special, new plan.

Write a postal at once for particulars and state what territory you can cover. Address

Circulation Mgr., FARM NEWS, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

think of buying stock from a herd afflicted with contagious abortion, and I want to say that the stock raisers of this country are becoming so well posted and well educated along this line that they are protecting themselves with this knowledge and will not consider the purchase of animals from a diseased or afflicted herd.

The time has now come when bright, well posted and successful stock raisers discuss the subject of contagious abortion in cattle freely for the reason that most of them have already had experience with this dreadful disease and have obtained information and have learned that it can positively be wiped out, consequently they have no fear of the disease, nor have they any fear of telling their friends that they have had it in their herd but have wiped it out and are perfectly willing to advise those who desire to obtain information as to how this can be done.

The knowledge concerning contagious abortion in cattle has been spread thruout this country by the successful stock raisers. They have not only done this in the past, but are doing so at the present time, and by so doing they are building up the reputation of our live stock industry, thus increasing the value of each animal, as it is reasonable to expect that a strong, healthy, money-making cow ought to be worth more than two ordinary afflicted or suspicious ones. I am sure that if this offer were made to any well posted stockman that he would prefer the one cow with the clean bill of health attached to the two suspicious cows unaccompanied by

the bill of health.

I feel that it is a privilege and it should be the duty of every stock owner in this great progressive country to at least see that his animals are free from contagious or infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis and contagious abortion.

The moment that these two diseases are wiped out of our herds, the more valuable our stock will become, the more salable they will become. They will be sought for by other people who are less careful concerning the health of their stock. It matters not so much as to what breed of stock, but it matters much as to how free they are from disease, and as it has been said before, it is within the power of every stock owner in the world to own healthy stock. This being true, I will close by asking the question, which is the most profitable, healthy or diseased stock? Be fair with yourself and instead of answering me answer yourself.—Dr. David Roberts, Wisconsin State Veterinarian.

REPORTS DAIRIES

IN BETTER CONDITION

Dairies about the city recently examined by S. G. Bittick, city and county pure food inspector, scored from 83 to 91 out of a possible 100 as shown by the reports.

Dr. Bittick calls attention to the fact that the dairy percentage is improving. He suggests, however, that more tests for tuberculosis should be made.

Made of Forest Roots

Dr. Pierce believes that our American forests abound in most valuable medicinal roots for the cure of most obstinate and fatal diseases, if we would properly investigate them; and, in confirmation of this conviction, he points with pride to the almost marvelous cures effected by his

"Golden Medical Discovery"

which has proven itself to be the most efficient stomach tonic, liver invigorator and blood cleanser known to medical science. Dyspepsia, or indigestion and torpid liver yield to its curative action.

The reason *why* it cures these and many other affections, is clearly shown in a little book of extracts from the standard medical works which is mailed *free* to any address by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., to all sending request for the same.

Not less marvelous, in the unparalleled cures it is constantly making of woman's many peculiar affections, weaknesses and distressing derangements is

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription,

as is amply attested by thousands of unsolicited testimonials contributed by grateful patients who have been cured by it, often after many other advertised medicines, and physicians had failed.

Both the above mentioned medicines are wholly made up from the glyceric extracts of native, medicinal roots. The processes employed in their manufacture were original with Dr. Pierce, and they are carried on by skilled chemists and pharmacists with the aid of apparatus and appliances specially designed and built for this purpose. Both medicines are entirely free from alcohol and all other harmful, habit-forming drugs. A full list of their ingredients is printed on each bottle-wrapper. Don't accept secret nostrums as substitutes for these medicines OF KNOWN COMPOSITION.



SHEEP

How Sheep Can Help the Owner of a Poor Farm

Of the grain fed to the hog the fewest fertilizing elements remain in a form that may be returned to the soil from whence it came. With the living of the sheep it is different. While the living of the sheep costs the least of any of the other farm live stock may do the most toward keeping the farm clear of weeds, and the soil that feeds them the best and improves it the most. They are the least continuing to care for, cause the least trouble when confined within proper pounds with adequate fences, are the most quiet and contented and easily handled and the most desirable animals for providing a good quality of meat for the winter months, and the money that comes from their bodies the easiest of any that finds its way to the owner's pocket.

Sheep occupy the same position among the various kinds of animals that are kept on the farms that clover, alfalfa, cowpeas, beans and the other legumes occupy among the plants that

are grown on the farms. The renovate the soil and improve the exhausted fields, and while they may not be able to draw nitrogen from the air and deposit it in the soil for future crops, many of our best and most learned authorities claim that they will add to the soil more than they will remove from it, and very few will deny that they will do well in a pasture where a cow would actually fall away in flesh.

In most of our operations on the farm we think we do well if we get a little direct income. If thru the agency of our sheep, we can so improve our grain-impooverished lands and recuperate those lands in a few years so that they will produce nearly or quite as much again grain as formerly and at the same time harvest from the same land a remunerative crop of mutton and wool, we may look upon the renovating effects of the sheep on these soils as an indirect income and with us a very satisfactory one.

An emphatic evidence of successful farming is the perfect maintenance of soil fertility without impoverishing some other man's land or buying grain to feed out on the farm.

Compared with these lines how about sheep? It is said of them that they never die in debt and if such can be said of any animal no doubt it can of them. It is not many years before people will learn to appreciate sheep as soil improvers the same as they do clover, alfalfa and the other legumes at the present time.

Outlook for Sheep Feeding

The western feeding proposition this season is not on the aggressive basis of a year ago, but, nevertheless, holds forth more substantial promise for the winter than was noted at this time in 1907. A year ago, with corn around 60 cents, feeder buyers were skirmishing most actively, giving \$6 and better for lambs to take back to the country, and fat lambs then sold at \$7 and \$7.40.

At present, with corn ranging near 75 cents per bushel, feeding lambs are bringing \$4.50 to \$5.25, or thereabouts, and fat lambs \$6 to \$6.25. Thus it is apparent that lamb feeders are exhibiting relatively as much nerve as a year ago, all things considered, but at the same time they are sailing a little closer to the wind, and unless the unexpected happens they stand a better chance to make money than they did last season.

Sheep feeding is always attended with some risk, but no more so than any other line of business, and year in and year out it pays well. Unless feed soars to an unprecedented level the approaching winter the prospect for the Missouri and Illinois stockmen who take up with lamb feeding on a conservative basis is encouraging.

Thin lambs costing around \$4.50 to \$5, at this season can be landed profitably on an average midwinter market. The danger in plunging into this business arises more often from too high prices for thin stock than from any other cause. Costly corn can be offset to some extent by a judicious utilization of roughage and other feeds, but the \$6.50 to \$7 thin lamb is a proposition that the long-headed farmer and feeder are inclined to fight shy of. The Colorado feeders realize this fact most keenly and they don't have to go back into ancient history for actual experience along this line, either. So, all in all, the present outlook for the sheep operator, with thin lambs selling as they are now, is more hopeful than it was a year ago, despite the fact that corn is 15 cents per bushel higher than at this time in 1907.—Live Stock Reporter.

A Sheep Like a Centipede

She was a pretty little thing, and it was plain to be seen that she had not been married long. She tripped into a Chicago store and said to the butcher:

"My husband (with emphasis on the word 'husband') bought a leg of mutton here some time ago."

"Yes, ma'am," said the knight of the cleaver, emphasizing the "ma'am."

"It was very nice, very nice indeed."

"Yes, ma'am."

"Have you any more like it?"

"Yes, ma'am," said the storekeeper, pointing to a row of ten or a dozen hanging on the hooks.

"Are you sure they are from the same sheep?"

"Yes, ma'am," said the storekeeper, without a quiver.

"Then you may send me two more of them," and she tripped gayly out of the store and the butcher chuckled wickedly.

Care of the Ewes

Many sheepmen lose on their sheep because they allow their ewes to run down and become weak, with the result that their lambs are weak, puny things, which have a hard tussle to pull through. Some seem to think that the stalk field is an ideal place to winter ewes. It may be a fine place for them to run in for exercise,

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

HEREFORDS

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

V. WEISS

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

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

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

CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DURO-JERSEY RED HOGS

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

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

RED POLLED

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

B. C. RHOME, JR.

Saginaw, Texas. Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Herd headed by the Beau Brummel bull, Beau Bonnie, Reg. No. 134688. 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.

California Christmas Box

Something Worth While—Direct to you

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

Order Now

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

Merry Christmas

from (we insert your name).

This Box Costs \$7.50

We Pay the Freight

This is what it contains:

Dried Fruit

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

Canned Fruit

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

Nuts and Honey

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

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

OUR REFERENCE—First National Bank, Colton, Cal.

Two of Our Regular Assortments

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

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

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

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

CALIFORNIA FRUIT PRODUCTS CO.

Avenue, 63, Colton, California

but certainly it is not a fit place to make them gather a living. Ewes should now be fed liberally of both grain and forage. Oats with some corn, with plenty of clover or alfalfa hay, will bring them to lambing time in fit condition to bear strong lambs and take good care of them. An occasional allowance of bran and meal will also be good for them from the time they are taken off of pasture until they are turned out in the spring.

Goats Clearing Land

A news item from Lawrenceburg, Ind., says that the farmers in the vicinity are having their land cleared of brush by goats. Dr. Ralph Tilley has purchased a herd of forty goats and expects to have his farm in Harrison township entirely cleared of underbrush within a few months. The goats have been in the vicinity for the last five years and have changed owners ten times. As soon as their owner discovers that there is nothing left for the goats to feed on but tame grass they are lent or sold to another farmer for a similar purpose.

Buying Pure Bred Sheep

The buying of pure bred sheep, whether it be a ram to head a flock of grade ewes, to sell the wether lambs for mutton and retaining the best ewe lambs and selling the remainder, or a ram to head a high-class flock, or a bunch of ewes for the foundation of a new flock, always, if possible, go and see the flock from which you wish to make your purchase.

Any difference in the judgment of buyer and seller is more easily adjusted when the buyer, seller and animals to be sold get together.

But when this is not convenient very satisfactory results can be obtained by the use of the mails. Always state the kind desired, and, if a ram, give a very careful description of the ewes you wish to mate him with, which will enable the seller to make a good selection for you.

Be willing to pay a fair price for any animal. Do not expect more than your money's worth. But if you do not get what you expect for the price promptly inform the breeder of your disappointment, and if it is really a mistake he will be more than anxious to adjust the matter with you.

The Chicago Stock Show

The International Live Stock Exposition, held this year from Nov. 28 to Dec. 10, is the supreme court of the year's prize winners, justly styled the show of champions, the show within whose portals the bluest blood of the bovine, ovine and porcine families struggles for supremacy, the expo-

sition whose educational value cannot be overestimated.

Here the foremost breeders, who, by constant study, mutual contact, observation and comparison, have succeeded in producing the best, are giving the world the benefit of their labors. Here the breeder and feeder are shown by actual block demonstration by what methods their work can be made more profitable, and the kind of animals the butcher wishes them to supply. These and the many other object lessons that can only be earned by a visit to this great exposition make a visit to the "International" a payment investment and part of the training of every progressive farmer, feeder and breeder.

The fact of his having attended a previous show does not signify, for new problems are being solved here each year, each year sees the work and achievements of the previous shows surpassed and at each successive exposition new standards of excellence are brought to the attention of the public. Let the live stock interests get behind this triumphant success, let them center upon this leading live stock exposition as the pride of American enterprise and let their patriotism force them to offer encouragement by attending, thus making it possible to continue this splendid work and to make it the world's greatest live stock exposition in every sense of the word.

"John, you advocate the temperance movement, don't you." "Certainly I do." "Well, here's a bucket; go out and demonstrate your belief at the pump."



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.

Monday Market Review

Another big Monday run of cattle, comparing well in point of number with the big runs of any day on this market, was yarded today. The total was 8,400 head, including 1,900 calves. Heavy runs also were reported at northern market centers, Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis aggregating 72,500. Chicago broke all records, with 46,000.

Beef Steers

The big run did not, however, provide a liberal supply of beef material. Practically no good killing steers were in the yards. Packers were preparing to bid lower on such as were available, in line with declines elsewhere, but the demand of the stocker and feeder trade was strong enough to prevent any material decline, and such sales as were made appeared to be fairly steady.

Stockers and Feeders

Of the 450 steers on the morning market, nearly everything was of the stocker and feeder order. The good demand from the country that prevailed all last week was well maintained, and nearly everything found takers at steady prices with Saturday's close.

Butcher Stock

Nearly all of the grown cattle on the market were cows. About 5,000 of this class were on sale. A few loads of fat beefy cows were among them, and the supply as a whole was of fair quality. Last week the cow supply was probably the largest of any week in its history, and packers bought liberally. This and the big run today prepared sellers for a lower market, and they were not disappointed, unless they were disappointed that it was no worse. Early sales were 5c to 10c below Saturday, but the decline soon reached 10c to 15c on which basis the greater part of the morning's trade was done. A load of heavy grassers brought \$3.35.

Bulls

Bulls were scant for so big a general run. Notwithstanding the lightness of the supply, they shared the fate of other classes, and were sold on a basis weak to a dime below the close of last week.

Calves

Receipts of calves reached 2,000 head. This was a fairly liberal supply, and coming after the big run last week and a declining market on Friday and Saturday, reinforced by lower prices on everything else, it was natural to look for a drop. In this expectation the trade was agreeably disappointed. Many sales were steady, and only slight declines were noted in the others. Quality was fairly good, with strong weights predominating. Some good vealers, lacking top quality, sold at \$4.85.

Hogs

The supply of hogs today fell considerably short of the good Monday run last week, receipts reaching 3,500, compared with 6,439 then, and 1,529 a year ago. Big runs were reported north, Chicago having 65,000 and Kansas City 18,000. In spite of almost record-breaking receipts, Chicago lost only 10c, not so bad as the Fort Worth market, which opened 10c to 15c lower than Saturday. Most of the morning supply sold on this basis, with some good weights but not strictly finished hogs at \$5.70, and the bulk at \$5.50@5.60.

Sheep

The sheep market was hardly tested. Receipts were 14 driven-in wethers and yearlings that sold steady at \$4.

MONDAY'S SALES

Stockers					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
92...	916	\$3.80	16...	982	\$3.90
18...	810	3.80	7...	947	3.80
11...	605	3.00			
Cows					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
12...	801	\$2.75	54...	746	\$2.60
28...	785	2.60	54...	765	2.60
55...	785	2.60	28...	854	2.60
58...	822	2.75	57...	835	2.75
52...	821	2.75	27...	837	2.75
27...	836	2.75	59...	759	2.35
Heifers					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
12...	500	\$2.50	68...	665	\$2.70
10...	470	2.80	7...	437	2.80
Bulls					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
13...	1,000	\$2.15	1...	1,490	\$1.50
1...	870	2.25	1...	1,770	3.00
18...	1,210	3.80	3...	1,150	2.80
21...	1,079	2.50	5...	990	2.65
Hogs					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
92...	185	\$5.50	71...	183	\$5.60
77...	253	5.70	106...	190	5.50
81...	230	5.65	75...	219	5.60
90...	188	5.50	94...	205	5.55
83...	212	5.50	92...	206	5.55
67...	198	5.90	85...	206	5.50
85...	200	5.50	85...	195	5.60

87...	197	5.55	102...	178	5.30
90...	180	5.42½	77...	201	5.50
90...	178	5.42½	94...	207	5.50
82...	236	5.57½	73...	240	5.65
87...	214	5.52½	101...	200	5.50
83...	216	5.65	109...	185	5.35
85...	212	5.60	79...	202	5.55
54...	145	5.30	78...	214	5.60
75...	228	5.55	83...	164	5.40
87...	167	5.35	75...	244	5.55
85...	188	5.50	72...	227	5.55
82...	218	5.55			

Pigs

No.	Ave.	Price.
45...	86	\$4.50

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The entire grain list suffered a decline today, wheat closing with the most serious loss. The unusually heavy movement together with little support by the cash market and a very small export demand, caused prices to move downward almost from the opening. Corn and oats were steady after the weakness late in the session, and gained some of the early decline on the close.

Wheat opened very strong, but slowly eased off a quarter of a cent on an unusually heavy movement from the Northwest and rather weak cables. Minneapolis reports 436 cars today against 379 cars last year; Duluth received 671 cars, against 239 last year, and Winnipeg 1,205 cars, against 641 cars for the corresponding period a year ago. But these heavy receipts only succeeded in lowering the market slightly. Local receipts were 35 cars, against 28 cars a year ago. The export demand today was not so good, and while the market seemed to lack support, it is yet in a very strong position.

Corn opened up ¼c on the December option, but at the end of the first two hours trading was off ½ from the opening. Local receipts were 202 cars against 157 cars last year, while cables were unchanged to ¼ up.

Trade in oats today was light, but the price easily held its own. Pork products held fractionally lower.

Quotations

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

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec.	103½	103½	102½	102½
May	107½	107½	107	107
July	101½	102½	101	101½
Corn—				
Dec.	63¾	63¾	62½	62½
May	63¾	63¾	62½	62½
July	62½	62½	61½	61½
Oats—				
Dec.	58¾	49	48½	48¾
May	51	51¼	50¾	50¾
July	46½	46½	46¼	46¼
Pork—				
Jan.	15.90	16.10	15.90	16.02
May	16.10	16.20	16.05	16.12
Lard—				
Jan.	9.10	9.15	9.07	9.15
May	9.20	9.30	9.20	9.27
Ribs—				
Jan.	8.35	8.40	8.35	8.40
May	8.52	8.57	8.50	8.55

St. Louis Cash Grain

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—Cash grain on the Merchants' Exchange closed today as follows:

Wheat—		
No. 2 hard	.....	101
No. 3 hard	.....	100
No. 4 hard	.....	97
No. 2 red	.....	106
No. 3 red	.....	104½
No. 4 red	.....	101
Corn—		
No. 2 mixed	.....	63
No. 3 mixed	.....	61½
No. 2 yellow	.....	64½
No. 3 yellow	.....	63½
No. 2 white	.....	64
No. 3 white	.....	63
Oats—		
No. 2 mixed	.....	50
No. 3 mixed	.....	49½
No. 2 white	.....	51
No. 3 white	.....	49
No. 4 white	.....	48

Kansas City Movement

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 14.—The estimated car lot receipts of grain on the Kansas City Board of Trade for today:

	Receipts.	Shipm'ts
Wheat	.....291	67
Corn	.....31	6
Oats	.....39	7

Visible Grain Supply

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The changes in the visible supply of grain in the United States show an increase in all cereals but oats. The change in the visible is as follows:

Wheat, increase,	1,124,000 bushels.
Corn, increase,	257,000 bushels.
Oats, decrease	163,000 bushels.

Chicago Estimated Cars

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The estimated

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

REAL ESTATE

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

LIVE STOCK

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

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

PERSONAL

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

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

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

VEHICLES

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

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

ATTY'S DIRECTORY

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

JEWELRY

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

INSTRUMENTS

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

LUMBER

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

car lot receipts of grain on the Chicago Board of Trade for today: Wheat, 70 cars; corn, 271 cars and oats 265 cars.

Wheat Increase

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The visible supply of wheat with Fort Williams, Fort Arthur, lakes and canals to hear from, shows an increase of 1,044,000 bushels.

Kansas City Options

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 16.—Options on the Kansas City Board of Trade closed as follows:

	Wheat.	Corn.
December	.....96	56½
May	.....100½	57½
July	.....94½	57½

Kansas City Cash Grain

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 16.—Cash grain

MISCELLANEOUS

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

PONIES AND MULES FOR SALE—About 29 gelding ponies, 1 to 4 years old, mostly pony stock, few imported stock; unbroke. Balance of car load of 3 to 5-year-old mules from pony stock; mostly broke to harness. Apply to H. M. Mundy, P. O. Box 432, El Paso, Texas.

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 Oro Manufacturing Company, 79 South Jefferson street, Chicago.

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

HOW TO GET RICH when your pockets are empty; \$1 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.

Kentucky Hereford BULLS

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

GILTNER BROS.

EMINENCE, KY.

on the Kansas City Board of Trade closed here today as follows:

Wheat—		
No. 2 hard	.....	99
No. 3 hard	.....	95½
No. 4 hard	.....	93
No. 2 red	.....	104½
No. 3 red	.....	104
No. 4 red	.....	100

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.

Weekly Market Review

Cattle receipts last week were the second heaviest of the year. Hog receipts have been about double those of last week, and about six times heavier than the corresponding week last year. The market on all classes of cattle has shown good life, on a strong to higher price basis. The week opened with the hog market 15@20c lower, recovered the loss, as the week advanced, then closed about 10c under last week's close.

The sheep supply has been of fair proportions, with good qualities selling strong, while inferior grades were dull. Today's estimated receipts of live stock at this market as compared with receipts for the corresponding day last year:

	Today.	1907.
Cattle—On market	525	
Through	325	\$50 372
Calves	200	238
Hogs	2,300	244
Sheep	2	2
Horses and mules	30	4

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

	1908.	1907.
Cattle	722,874	648,001
Calves	207,243	273,512
Hogs	598,056	450,404
Sheep	114,910	107,433
Horses and mules	9,860	17,623

Cattle—Killing steers, prime corn, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, \$6@6.50; good to choice cornfed, 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, \$4.50@5.75; good to prime meal-fed, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, \$4.50@5.25; good to choice meal-fed, 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, 4.25@4.85; good to good grass, \$3.60@4.10; common to fair, \$2.85@3.60; stockers and feeders, fair to choice, 800 to 1,000 pounds, \$3.35@4.15; fair to medium, 700 to 850 pounds, \$3.25@3.50; medium to good light stockers, \$2.90@3.40. Cows, prime heavy, \$3.50@3.85; good to choice grass, \$2.70@3.40; good to choice fed, \$2.75@3.50; medium killers, \$2.40@2.65; good cutters, \$2.30@2.45; canners, \$1.25@2.20. Bulls, good to choice heavy, \$2.75@3.25; medium killers, \$2.50@2.65; stock and feeding bulls, \$2.15@2.70; stags and oxen, \$2.50@3.50. Calves, good to choice light, \$4.65@5.25; good to choice medium weight, \$4.25@4.75; fair to good heavy, \$3.30@3.60. Inferior to fair East Texas calves and yearlings, \$1.50@2.50.

Hogs—Corn-fed, good to choice heavy, \$5.75@5.85; good to choice butchers, \$5.65@5.75; good to choice mixed, \$5.60@5.70; good to choice lights, 5.65; pigs, \$4.25@4.50. Common and mast-fed, mixed, 165 to 180 pounds, \$5.25@5.40; lights, 140 to 160 pounds, \$5.10@5.25; pigs, \$4@4.25.

Sheep—Lambs, fair to choice, \$4.25@5.25; common to fair, \$3.25@4.25. Wethers, good heavy, woolled, \$3.90@4.35; good to choice clipped, \$3.85@4.25; good yearlings \$4@4.50; ewes, \$3.50@4; culls and stockers, \$1.25@3.25.

Representative sales:

Beef Steers			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No. Ave. Price.
10...	905	.....	5... 726 \$3.25

Stockers and Feeders			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No. Ave. Price.
15...	800	\$3.00	

Cows			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No. Ave. Price.
26...	895	\$2.85	8... 803 \$2.65
29...	802	2.60	6... 837 2.55
29...	717	2.40	11... 815 2.75
24...	784	2.65	28... 784 2.35
11...	892	2.55	10... 663 2.00
8...	700	1.95	22... 784 2.60
27...	759	2.55	16... 750 2.50
12...	614	1.90	

Heifers			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No. Ave. Price.
51...	190	\$3.25	10... 277 \$2.75

Bulls			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No. Ave. Price.
11...	1,111	\$2.65	2... 975 \$2.25
1...	850	2.65	8... 979 2.00
9...	1,090	2.25	

Calves			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No. Ave. Price.
51...	190	\$2.65	10... 277 \$2.75

Hogs			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No. Ave. Price.
43...	160	\$5.25	85... 178 \$5.40
78...	176	5.50	82... 182 5.55
74...	208	5.72½	85... 186 5.60
80...	212	5.77½	71... 236 5.80
12...	155	5.40	85... 175 5.40
90...	195	5.50	81... 184 5.60
85...	186	5.60	56... 209 5.75
67...	275	5.85	21... 209 5.40
96...	162	5.45	100... 173 5.55
91...	190	5.60	69... 223 5.70
70...	227	5.75	

Pigs			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No. Ave. Price.
64...	83	\$4.25	16... 106 \$4.15

Receipts at the yards:
Cattle—On market: Pancake & Crowley, San Angelo, 63; Felix Mann, San Angelo, 83; F. Rothman, Llano, 52; C. E. Branch, Louise, 28; Young & Rogers, Henderson, 30; Clay Reed,

Trent, 37; T. C. Keen, Stamford, 32; A. Nance, Bastrop, 33; J. H. Gage, Tyson, 31; L. H. Lytton, Caldwell, 65; L. O. Blanton, St. Jo, 37.

Cattle—Through: P. J. Williams, Midland, 322.

Calves—Boog-Scott Brothers, Coleman, 82; W. D. Wade, Cameron, 61.

Hogs—E. L. Meyers, North McAlester, Ok., 77; F. Rothman, Llano, Texas, 27; Hunter & Co., Okarche, Ok., 74; Maloy & Church, Mustang, Ok., 80; W. D. Williams, Lone Wolf, Ok., 69; J. H. Lambert, Rocky, Ok., 71; Thompson & Jones, Mountain View, Ok., 70; Brown Brothers, Granite, Ok., 166; W. A. Work, Earlboro, Ok., 182; C. Barfield, Edgewood, Texas, 170; M. F. Petree, Union City, Ok., 87; A. G. Pannil, Minco, Ok., 85; Johnson & Warren, Lookebo, Ok., 88; H. R. Paden, Calumet, Ok., 369; J. Gerlach, Bessie, Ok., 79; Spears & Freen-y, Lindsay, Ok., 94; C. Wheeler, Norman, Ok., 100; S. O. Williamson, Ripley, Ok., 90; L. E. Robertson, Fallis, Ok., 90; John Gilliland, Hinton, Ok., 150; J. M. Duncan, Walter, Ok., 96.

Horses and Mules—C. O. Rominger, Paul's Valley, Ok., 29; J. E. Childs, Celeste, 1.

Other Sales—E. T. Meyers, North McAlester, Ok., 43 hogs, averaging 169 pounds, \$5.25; 34 pigs, averaging 83, \$4.25. Johnson & Jones, Mountain View, Ok., sold a load of hogs, averaging 227, \$5.75. Boog-Scott Brothers, Coleman county, 82 calves, averaging 269, \$3.60. C. Barfield, Van Zandt county, 170 hogs averaging 176, \$5.40. W. A. Work, two loads of hogs, Earlboro, Ok., one averaging 209, \$5.75, the other averaging 162, \$5.45. S. F. Woodard, Texico, N. M., 73 hogs, averaging 218, \$5.85; 10 pigs, averaging 128, \$5.

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

	Cat.	Cal.	Hgs.	Shp.	H. & M.
This week	21,300	9,500	21,000	1,375	239
Last week	15,770	6,413	11,529	773	352
Year ago	12,875	3,886	3,473	240	73

Prices for the week:

	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$3.85	\$3.70@2.75
Tuesday	5.50	3.75@4.85
Wednesday	4.65	3.85@4.35
Thursday	4.75	3.85@4.25
Friday	4.25	3.40@4.10

Cows and Heifers		
	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	3.40	2.30@2.75
Tuesday	3.35	2.35@2.75
Wednesday	3.00	2.25@2.75
Thursday	2.90	2.30@2.75
Friday	3.50	2.30@2.80

Calves		
	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	5.25	3.00@4.85
Tuesday	5.00	3.25@4.85
Wednesday	5.50	3.40@4.75
Thursday	4.80	3.25@4.75
Friday	4.75	3.25@4.40

Hogs		
	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	5.75	5.45@5.65
Tuesday	5.75	5.40@5.65
Wednesday	5.85	5.40@5.67½
Thursday	5.95	5.60@5.85
Friday	5.97½	5.60@5.80
Saturday	5.85	5.50@5.75

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cat.	Cal.	Hgs.	Shp.	H. & M.
Monday	3,911	2,883	6,439	763	44
Tuesday	3,491	2,305	2,780	...	34
Wedday	6,631	2,157	3,755	367	21
Thursday	3,247	612	3,831	...	100
Friday	3,164	1,341	2,208	247	40
Saturday	3,164	200	2,300	...	30

Horse and Mule Trade—Cotton mules have been selling to a fairly good demand on the local market during the last two weeks, with but little change in prices noted. On other classes the market has been very quiet, a few loads of sugar mules selling for shipment to Louisiana early in the month, but this demand now apparently having been met and big mules having been neglected during the past week. Indications are for a right good Texas and klahoma trade in cotton mules, particularly after the holiday season, but very little business in Louisiana and Mississippi is expected, the cotton crop being very poor in lowland sections thruout that region. The following shipments out have been made during the last two weeks: One car horses and mules, R. A. Stewart, to Wacc, Texas; one car mules, Henry & West, to Jennings, La.; one car mules, J. S. Suttle, to New Iberia, La.; one car mules, Campbell, Reid & Western Sales Stables, National Stock Yards, Illinois; one car horses and mules, A. G. Caston, to Beaumont, Texas; one car horses and mules, A. M. Clifford, to Elgin, Texas; one car mules, Frank Betts, to Eagle Lake, Texas; one car mules, J. W. Wright, to Anchor, Texas;

one car mules, Moreland, Weaver & Shane, to Terrel Texas; one car mules, Blanks & Corder, to Lockhart, Texas; one car horses, Ed Dorsett, to Caldwell, Texas; one car mules, C. D. Whitely, to Mart, Texas; one car horses, J. R. Dengiger, to Dallas, Texas; one car mules, Holland, Gilroy & Conway, to National Stock Yards, Illinois; one car horses and mules, Frank Overly, to Bartlett, Texas; one car horses, Dan Laroe, to Palestine, Texas; one car horses and mules, C. V. Evans & Co., to Melissa, Texas. Single shipments: J. H. Vaughan, Forney, Texas, one mule; Henson Brothers, Humble, Texas, five mules; R. A. Stewart, Waco, Texas, one horse; John Mayo, Alford, Texas, pair mules; George F. Ramsey, Archer City, Texas, one horse; John Hill, McKinney, Texas, one mule; Billie Moore, Estelline, Texas, four mules; J. E. Murphy, Chickasha, Ok., one jack; Harp & Wilken, Longview, Texas, four horses.

Ruling prices, horses and mules:

Mules	
13½ to 14 hands	\$65@110
14 to 14½ hands	85@125
14 to 14½ hands (extra)	110@140
14½ to 15 hands	125@165
15 to 15.2 hands	120@175
15½ to 16.3 hands	175@215
15½ to 16.3 hands (fancy)	210@275

Horses	
Heavy draft, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs.	\$145@200
Heavy draft (fancy)	185@225
Medium draft, 1,150 to 1,300	125@165
Chunks, 1,000 to 1,150	115@150
Medium	75@110

Boston Wool Market

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The particular feature of the Boston wool market last week is the buying by the dealers. Sales during October were so large that selections in certain lines became somewhat poor, and the wants of a few large customers could not be satisfactorily supplied, and salesmen were hiked off to the west, where they have gathered up several million pounds of wool that was held either by the growers or by dealers in leading cities, such as Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis, says the American Wool and Cotton Reporter. Sales for the week were 12,375,000 pounds. As a matter of fact, this recently purchased wool will be of little benefit to the manufacturers in general, as most of it is practically sold to arrive to a few large consumers.

There is very little reason in starting up any blue talk for some months yet, and the least said about tariff, or any other depression possibility, the better for the trade, as the manufacturing end of the industry is not yet entirely out of the woods, and blue talk will not help to hurry the return to normal conditions.

Domestic Wool Plentiful

There is plenty of domestic wool in Boston, and more coming, and the present asking price is fair, and the dealer is likely to regret any large operations on a lower price basis. There is a good manufacturing profit at current prices and as soon as the goods market gets on its feet the manufacturers will find no fault with the price of wool if it is held at the present scale. The danger lies in going to extremes, and any drastic price advance is not warranted by general conditions, while the present level is a fair one and likely to hold.

The large sales of clothing wools during October relieved the staple wool situation, and today there is rather slow movement in staples as compared with the clothing lines. There is nothing discouraging in this state of affairs, and there is an even chance whether or not it will result in dealers getting a cent or two a pound advance on their staple lots a month or six weeks hence. Probably it will, and as we advised the purchase of all grades in anticipation of Taft's election, we now believe manufacturers will make no mistake in anticipating their wants two or three months ahead on staple wools. The selections are good now, and the price allows a reasonable manufacturing profit at the prevailing prices for worsted fabrics.

Fleeces in Active Demand

There is an active trade in everything offered in the fleece wool line, and prices are firmly higher, with Ohio quarters at 26 cents, half-blood at 27 cents. There has been free buying at the present scale of prices, and dealers seem to hesitate about offering their selections at the above price basis for fear the market will go higher. In the Ohio section the wools are practically cleaned up, and one well-posted dealer estimates less than 1,000,000 pounds in the state of Ohio. Stocks in warehouses are being heavily drawn upon, and among sales is a lot of some 300,000 unmerchantable Ohio that has been looked over by the buyers for some time.

Other sales include 100,000 three-eighths blood Michigan at 26 cents; 200,000 three-eighths blood Ohio at 27 cents; 100,000 burry and seedy; 25,000 cotts; 30,000 one-quarter blood Missouri

combing at 25 cents; 100,000 Ohio washed delaines; 50,000 Ohio unwashed; 70,000 Ohio unmerchantable; 20,000 Ohio XX washed; 20,000 Ohio fine unwashed; 100,000 Ohio quarters at 26 cents to 26½ cents; 250,000 Ohio half and three-eighths blood at 26 cents; 50,000 Ohio one-half blood at 27½ cents to 28 cents; 50,000 Ohio quarters at 26 cents; 50,000 Michigan quarters at 26 cents, and 200,000 Ohio half-blood at 28 cents.

Territory Wools Firm

Practically every grade of wool in territory lines is in demand at firm prices, and the best idea of the situation is gained by the reported sales for the week. Among sales were 125,000 fine and fine medium Utah at 16 cents; 350,000 Oregon; 250,000 half-blood Wyoming; 500,000 fine and fine medium Utah at 16 cents; 750,000 original Montana, 175,000 original Montana, 200,000 three-eighths blood Montana, 100,000 three-eighths blood Montana, 175,000 original Montana, 250,000 fine and fine medium Wyoming at about 55 cents clean; 500,000 Utah, Wyoming and other territory; 50,000 original Montana at 21 cents; 50,000 fine Nevada at 53@55 cents, clean; 500,000 original Montana at 20@21 cents; 300,000 fine and fine medium Wyoming; 100,000 three-eighths blood territory; 100,000 half-blood territory; 100,000 staple Oregon at 19 cents; 150,000 fine staple territory at 21 cents; 150,000 fine medium and half-blood clothing, at 16@20 cents, and about 600,000 New Mexico at 45@48c.

Better Tone in Horse Trade

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The market experienced a rally last week in the general demand for all business classes, which was of an urgent character to clear all the receipts without any concession on prices. Dealers do not look for the rally to hold permanent until after their holidays, as the bulk of the orders executed? the current week represented demand that had been held back until after the national election. With all excuses eliminated from the trade buyers look for gradual improvement in consumptive demand for all industrial classes. A firmer tone developed in the sale of several consignments of top drafters specially finished for the trade that cleared freely at \$225@365. Large corporations were in the market the current week and paid up to \$650 for fancy matched heavy pairs of drafters. Feeders ruled active at \$165@210, and loggers cleared freely at \$170@215. Heavy drafters were firmer at \$170@215 and upward for extra weight and finished classes. Light southern chunks met narrow demand at stationary prices, bulk of sales moving at \$60@115. Drivers hold steady under fair demand at \$150@350. While values are not notably advanced, trade generally for all classes is more satisfactory and there was a firmness to prices that presaged improvement with the expansion of business. Receipts of horses for the week total 1,211, against 587 last week and 702 the same period last year.

Texas Cotton Seed Oil

The Texas cotton seed oil market was steady today with prices unchanged at \$3.95 for November and \$4 for December and January.

Other products are unchanged. The entire market has held steady for the past week, and the ruling price has been about unchanged.

Coal is strong, with an active demand. McAlester fancy lump coal is quoted today at \$4 f. o. b. at the mines.

A. S. LOGSDON, Fort Worth.

Cotton Seed Oil

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Cotton seed oil opened and closed today as follows:

	Open.	Close.
November	38¼@38¾	38 @38½
December	38¼@38¾	38¼@38¾
January	38¼@38¾	38¼@39
March	39¼@40¼	39¼@40¼
March (new)	5.33@5.36	5.32@5.33
May (new)	5.43@5.46	5.42@5.43
July (new)	5.55@5.56	5.53@5.54

Spots 38@38¾; sales light.

COTTON REGION FORECAST

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16. —The official forecast for tonight and tomorrow for the principal cotton States is as follows: West Texas—Fair and cooler. East Texas—Fair. Louisiana—Fair, with frost to near the coast. Arkansas—Fair. Georgia—Fair, with little change in temperature. Oklahoma—Fair. East Florida—Fair, with small changes in temperature. Alabama and Mississippi—Fair, small change in temperatures.

LIVESTOCK

D. B. Clapp, of Wharton, Wharton county, registered at the Metropolitan Thursday morning. Matters and things industrially down that way are in fairly good condition, with an improving tendency.

Major Henry Lucas, the popular and capable auditor of the Rock Island, and who has been out of the city for some weeks paying a visit to St. Joseph, Mo., returned to Fort Worth, and has resumed his duties very much better in every way, and looking fresh and full of energy.

Captain J. E. Byrd, of Mount Olive, Miss., came across the eastern part of the state from his home and settled down for a time in Fort Worth at the Metropolitan. Like many others from east of the river Mr. Byrd is pleased with Texas, and no doubt believes that Fort Worth is the best city that he has come across in his travels within the borders of the Lone Star state.

J. D. Suford, of the Denver, came down ahead of the cold spell, but said that it was not as cold up on the plains as it was down here. "Stockmen are getting busy up that way," said Mr. Suford, "getting ready to feed large numbers of sheep and cattle and as the supply of feed stuffs in the section traversed by the Denver is practically unlimited there will undoubtedly be big feeding this winter."

Mark McLaughlin, who has farmed for many years successfully in the northern part of Tarrant county, and raised stock near Keller, has concluded to pull up stakes and move to the new state of Oklahoma. He has traded his place in this country for good farming property in Western Oklahoma, and will move to his new home in a very short time. "I am going to farm in fresh land," said Mr. McLaughlin, "that is all."

Carbon, Texas, is west of Fort Worth in the coal region, and often sends representatives to the cattle center, Fort Worth, to see a city grow. W. T. Curtis, from Carbon, was registered at one of the big hotels on Main street Wednesday morning. As everybody that comes in from that section says, things are in fairly good shape, it would not do to quote Mr. Curtis otherwise, but there would be no necessity for that for he agrees fully with his fellow citizens.

Captain John Lovelady, a west Texas cow man, well known and appreciated by his fellow stockmen, but especially so by his county people, came into Fort Worth Thursday from his home in Colorado City, Mitchell county, and was corraled in the office of the Cattle Raisers' association. "It is dry out with us," said the captain, "but cattle are in very good fix and there is not much prospect of damage from the cold. Farming gets the brunt of the hurt now from dry weather for the cow man has learned the necessity of provision for his stock during the winter."

Mr. Charles Mahoney of Tarrant county, who farms in a large way and breeds good horses and mules, near Haslett, came to town on his monthly jaunt to keep up with the growth of the center of railroad transportation in the Southwest. "We have about concluded," said he, "that we have been pretty successful in our efforts this year to keep the wolf from the door despite panics, elections and candidates. The winter work is progressing nicely and it looks as if we were going to have a continuance of good seasons. What is Mark McLaughlin going to leave Tarrant for? Well, I can't exactly say, but it is said that Johnson grass is running him out."

Mr. Lee Howell is a young farmer who has an interest in his father's large fruit and general farms in Parker county, out six miles from Weatherford, and has intelligence enough to use his brain in seeking out the best theoretical plans to apply in his work.

Last spring he requested Taylor McRae to send him the addresses of persons who could supply him with good seed corn and after doing so Mr. McRae sent several gallons of the seed of corn that had been raised in Gaines county, and which had been on exhibition for some time in offices of The Telegram.

The result from this seed is given by Mr. Howell: "The corn you sent us did extra fine for the way we were compelled to work the ground; we had hardly any help thru the season. We planted all but eight or ten acres with a walking planter, large shovel plow or

plow to run off the rows. The corn came up to a good stand; never stopped growing. Plowed the corn once or twice and made the best corn in this neighborhood, or about as good as I have seen this year."

"There is a good deal in selecting seed to plant, as I always knew, but am more convinced this year than ever for all of this corn turned out extra good. As to yield I will try to measure when gathered, but I think probably thirty bushels will be a conservative estimate to the acre."

Mr. Howell states that he is going to save the best ears of this corn and see what good he can do next year, as he thinks the seed will return very good corn if it is worked twice as much as this year. He will keep a few sample ears of each variety he says for exhibit.

J. A. Nelson is now a resident of Howard county, moving out there from Hood, where he still holds an attachment in the shape of a good farm. He also lives on a farm out in Howard, near Big Springs, on rural route No. 1. "Worm destroyed our earlier cotton so that we are very short of the staple as the recent cold weather hurt us. I have in 235 acres in cotton and with luck hope to get out in all from this 25 bales. Down in the Tohomo settlement, however, there is being made quite a good crop, probably an average of from a half to two-thirds of a bale to the acre. I am on my way down to my old home in Hood, near Granbury," said Mr. Nelson, "and look after my farming interests there. Yes, we have a good strong Farmers' Union local in our immediate neighborhood, and it is standing together well."

FARMERS' RESOLUTIONS

Synopsis of Work Done at Annual Congress Recently Held in Madison, Wis.

Following is the text of resolutions adopted by the farmers' national congress at its recent session, which was held in Madison, Wis.:

"That we hereby favor the movement for the better conservation of the natural resources of the country, especially the conserving of the soil. The movement to stop wanton waste has not commenced a moment too soon. We recommend the far sighted statesmanship of President Roosevelt in calling the conference of governors to consult on this important subject, and indorse the aims and purposes of the national conservation commission.

"That we positively reaffirm our previous indorsement of an extension of the parcels post, believing that it will benefit all the people, especially the farmers, without increasing the postal deficit. We further urge all farmers, both individually and in their organizations, to press their demands upon their congressmen by letters and petitions.

"That the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is detrimental to the prosperity and morals of the American people and that we favor the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of such liquors except for medicinal and scientific purposes and except denatured alcohol.

"That we urge upon the congress of the United States the passage, at its next session, of a law that will provide for the improvement and development of all worthy river and harbor projects and the practical completion of such improvements within the next ten years, and to this end we favor an appropriation of not less than \$50,000,000 at each session of congress until said improvements are completed.

"That we indorse the efforts of the national and state forestry bureaus in reforestation and work to conserve the forests of the nation. We urge all good citizens to help cultivate a more earnest public sentiment in favor of advancing this most important subject. We favor and indorse the Appalachian reservation project.

"That we commend the pioneer and highly effective work done by the colleges of agriculture, mechanical arts and domestic economy, and we view with pride their continued growth and expansion, and we call on thoughtful parents to freely patronize these institutions of higher learning, and we do urge upon the legislatures of the respective states the necessity and the wisdom of supplying these colleges with financial support in keeping with the liberal federal endowments already granted to these useful state institutions.

"That we again heartily approve the bill introduced in congress by Hon. C. R. Davis, of Minnesota, to inaugurate in secondary schools of the several states the industrial education grant

DURING ANNUAL

Bargain Days

DEC. 1-15

You can subscribe, renew or extend your subscription, Dec. 1 to 15 (this period only)

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.



\$3.25

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.

act of 1862, which resulted in the founding of our state colleges of agriculture, mechanic arts and domestic science.

"That the secretary of this congress be instructed to correspond with all other important farming and educational organizations and with associations concerned with home economics, urging such organizations to join with the farmers national congress in securing for this bill the friendly and active support of every member of congress in order that we may thus bring this much needed form of industrial education close to the homes of the farmers and other industrial classes in every state."

Other resolutions were adopted, including one commending the work of Legislative Agent John N. Stahl, of W. L. Ames, and resolutions of condolence in respect to departed members. Among them was a resolution in praise of Madison to the effect:

"That the most hearty and sincere thanks of the farmers' national congress are due to all who have in any way contributed to making its 1908 session, held at Madison, Wis., a record breaker in attendance an interest. We are under deep obligations to Mayor Schubert, ex-Mayor Groves and the people of Madison for their hospitable and courteous treatment. We are especially indebted to President C. R. Van Hise and the agricultural faculty of the University of Wisconsin, notably Dean Russell, Professors R. A. Moore, A. S. Alexander and A. R. Whitson, for their efforts to make our visit enjoyable and profitable, and for the places which they have taken on our program.

"Our thanks are also due to the speakers who have honored us with their words of instruction, to the newspapers who have so faithfully reported our meetings, to the woman's club for its social functions, to our wives and daughters."

Stockyards Notes—Wednesday

A. T. Taylor, a Wharton county shipper, sold 108 head of steers, average weight 819, at \$3.75.

O. Dunn of Midland sold a load of cows at \$2.65, average weight 873, with

WHAT A BANK SHOULD GIVE

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

THAT IS WHAT WE STRIVE TO DO AT ALL TIMES

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, Asst. Cashier.

4 of 817, at the same price.
 J. E. Burgess of the Northern end of this county, sent in 47 feeders that averaged 702 and brought \$3.65.
 The market closed slow and mostly a dime lower on several loads of late arrivals. The day's receipts totaled about 2,200 head.
 Bud Holloway had a top load of fat grass cows in from Midland county, that averaged 1040 and brought \$3.50, with 3 of 1033, at \$2.50.
 Among the Oklahoma hog sales were these: By J. J. Smith, Verden, 69 of 247 at \$5.90; Cumberland & Co., Wainwright, 85 of 186 at \$5.67½; Bank of Anadarko, 78 of 237 at \$5.85; Boyd & Reeding, Tecumseh, 87 of 157 at \$5.60.

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 WHOLESAL COST

The Menefee Lumber Co

Tenth and Main Sts. North Fort Worth, Tex.