

# The Texas STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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## Yardage Fees Are Cut One-Third

Reduction at Fort Worth, Effective  
Jan. 1, Secured by Cattle Raisers' Association

Yardage on calves and cattle will be reduced one-third by the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company Jan. 1. This will mean a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the cattlemen of the state. It is also expected to mean a further betterment of the Fort Worth market.

Announcement of this reduction was made Saturday, but did not reach the headquarters of the Cattle Raisers' Association until Monday, when it was received by Secretary Crowley.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the Texas cattlemen in Fort Worth, Tuesday, a committee was named to visit the officers of the Stock Yards Company and present the claims of the cattlemen for this reduction. This sub-committee from the executive committee is said to have threatened to place the matter before the next legislature if some change was not made in the yardage fees.

Since the opening of the yards here the customary price for calves per head has been fifteen cents and for cattle \$12 per car. After the first of the year the yardage for calves will be 10 cents per head and for cattle \$8 per car. The total reduction is 33 1-3 per cent.

The reduction, according to the members of the Cattle Raisers' executive committee, will be a benefit both to the cattlemen and to the Stock Yards Company, therefore to Fort Worth. The decrease will make the local market far more attractive and will bring many more cattle to the city. The stockman, who does not care to sell, can hold his cattle or calves overnight to await a better market without much additional expense.

The cattlemen have long insisted that the fees for holding cattle in the pens have been too high. For several months President Ike T. Pryor and Secretary H. E. Crowley, as well as individual members of the committee, have been preparing arguments and opinions to submit to the Stock Yards Company in behalf of the reduction. All of these were laid before the committee as a whole last Tuesday and unanimously indorsed. They were then forwarded to North Fort Worth for the consideration of the stock yards people.

The stockmen admit that their ultimate intention was to go before the legislature if the north side company turned them down.

### Land and Cattle Deal

J. W. Spencer has returned to Fort Worth from west Texas and reports the completion of a deal which has been pending several weeks on the sale of the Soper Cattle Company's property in Reagan county, near Stiles.

There are about 85,000 acres of land involved, mostly leased property. The cattle number approximately 4,000. The consideration is nearly \$100,000. The purchaser is the Ward Cattle Company of Blessing, Matagorda county. With an additional purchase made by that company in the vicinity of the Soper company's property it will have more than 5,000 head of cattle in west Texas, in addition to the cattle it holds in the southern part of the state.

### Range in New Mexico

PORTALES, N. M., Dec. 21.—The weather thus far this fall and winter has been very light on stock. Cattle are fat and in good shape to go thru the winter.

## The Dim, Narrow Trail

Last night as I lay on the prairie  
And looked up to the stars in the sky  
I wondered if ever a cowboy  
Would drift to that Sweet Bye and Bye.

They say there will be a great roundup  
And the cowboys like dogies will stand  
To be marked by the Riders of Judgment  
Who are posted and know every brand.

I wonder was there ever a cowboy  
All right for that great judgment day,  
Who could say to the Boss of the Riders,  
"I'm ready; come and ve me away."

For they're all like the cows that are locoed,  
That stampede at the sight of a hand,  
And are dragged with a rope to the roundup,  
Or get marked with some crooked man's brand.

And I'm scared I will be a stray yearling,  
A maverick, unbranded on high,  
And get cut in the bunch with the "rusties,"  
When the Boss of the Riders goes by.

For they tell of another big owner,  
Who is ne'er overstocked so they say,  
But who always makes room for the sinner  
Who drifts from that straight, narrow way.

And they say he will never forget you,  
That he knows every action and look;  
So for safety you'd better get branded—  
Have your name in the big Tally Book.

## Frontier Life In Early Days

(BY F. W. FLANAGAN.)

As I have recently met two of my old time frontier cowboy friends, Billie Smith and Sam Ford, and we were talking over the old times in the early days on the frontier of Texas, I thought I would venture to give the latter-day cowboys some idea of what the early-day cowboys had to undergo on the frontier. There is a vast difference in the cowboys of today and the early days of Texas. In those days the old cowboys had the red men to battle with as well as many other hardships. These two old-time comrades of mine whom I had not seen or had the pleasure of shaking hands with since 1873, which has been thirty-five years ago; look little the worse of the wear, but they still look good to me till this day and all of you who may chance to read these lines will realize at a glance that I was sure glad to meet my old-time cowboy friends, with whom I spent many a long day and night with on the lonely prairies of the frontier of the Lone Star state of Texas.

I believe that all of the old-time cowboys who punched cattle in the wilds of Texas when the redmen were in evidence, will agree with me at once, that the cowboys did more toward the civilization of the frontier was as white as cotton from old age.

in the way of keeping the Indians run out of the country than any other class of people that ever inhabited the frontier of this great and noble state.

I recollect very distinctly when the Comanche and Apache Indians used to come down in the settlements for the purpose of stealing horses and killing men, women and children, and always the noble cowpunchers were the first ones to find it out.

Friends, circumstances of this kind have happened more than once to my certain knowledge. There was a family by the name of Jackson, who lived in Brown county away back in the early days of its first settlement, and the Indians killed every one in the family. This happened on Pecan bayou and at the crossing where they were killed is known to this day, far and near, as the Jackson crossing. Who was it that first found out the Indians had killed the Jackson family? Why, it was the old frontier cowpunchers, and were the first on the trail of the blood-thirsty Jemons. And so it was in almost every instance of this kind. Another case that I can recall to mind very plainly, happened in San Saba county, and that was the killing of poor old Grandpa Gregg, who was 65 years old, and his head was as white as cotton from old age.

## Work Begun For Fat Stock Show

National Feeders and Breeders' Event  
Next March Will Be Largest  
in History

"The Feeders and Breeders' Show for 1909 will exceed anything of the kind ever held in the Southwest. In fact, it will be second to none in the United States," was the declaration of T. T. D. Andrews, secretary of the fat stock show, to be held in Fort Worth next March. Mr. Andrews stated contributions to the prize lists by the various large breeding associations of the continent represented at the show held recently in Chicago were greatly increased over last year, which would bring out a better representation of high-bred cattle than previously shown in the Southwest. The Hereford Association has agreed to give \$3,500 prizes in the breeder classes and \$1,000 in steer classes of the Hereford breed. The Shorthorn Association is contributing \$3,000 for breeder classes and \$1,600 in steer classes for their breed. There will be an increase in prizes for fat cattle, swine and sheep of \$1,700 over last year.

Much attention will be given the horse show, and it is being planned to make this one of the attractive features.

The Stock Yards Company has under headway extensive improvements to the grounds and buildings in connection with the Coliseum. To the north of the building is being erected a horse stable, 60x114 feet, with 128 stalls. To the north of this stable will be five cattle barns, two of which will be 50x144 feet and three 50x112 feet, with covered alleys 26 feet wide. Leading to the Coliseum is a roofed entrance way, 52x64 feet, trussed over to allow easy egress of tandems and four-in-hands. The new buildings cover an area of about 60,000 square feet. Between the barns will be paved areas for washing cattle. Directly north of the barns are situated the fat stock pens. The barns are only for tied stock in less than car lots. The arrangement is especially convenient for those shipping stock to the show. A spur track will be placed to accommodate cars of show stock.

In the Coliseum, where temporary seats were placed last year, will be permanent seats of uniform style with the other part of the building. There will be no cattle kept under the elevated seats, and instead booths will be arranged. The brick building now occupied by the postoffice at the south of the Coliseum will be torn away to give additional room in the front grounds, and additional fire protection will be provided.

They killed him and then beat his brains out with rocks and spattered them all around on the rocks, and on the side of a post oak tree that stood near. Then they took his clothes, gun, shoes, hat, socks and horse, and left him there in that horrible condition. I could recall many other similar cases, and who was the first to find out about this terrible bloody deed? It was some of the same noble old type of frontier cowpunchers, and so it goes on all along thru the early settlements of the state. I am ready to say without fear of contradiction that the cowboys of the old type have been worth more and have done more to run out the Indians than all the soldiers and rangers that the state has ever had on her frontier. And when it comes to generosity and horsemanship, they have the balance of the world beat two to one. Friends, one and all



I say with all due respect to the soldiers, rangers and everybody else that the old-time cowboys are the ones that redeemed the cattle ranges from the red men, as well as backed up and protected the early settler and the man with the hoe.

Perchance some of my old cowboy friends may see this in some paper, and it may recall to their minds some of the dangers and privations of the old-time cowpuncher.—Stanton Reporter.

**An Early Day Story**

Judge J. T. Keagy, one of the pioneers of Wabaunsee county, Kansas, tells a story of the early days. The incident occurred to an old friend of Keagy's, a farmer named Herman Meseke.

During the late autumn of the great drouth year of 1860, Meseke and his wife owned just two hens. They laid an occasional egg, and Meseke and his wife agreed to save these eggs, and store them away against the winter, when their needs would doubtless become greater. By the time the winter was fairly on, and the Christmas holidays were near, Mrs. Meseke thought that a real luxury would be a batch of biscuits. Bread and rye coffee had been their continuous diet during the hard times. To bake biscuits she needed saleratus, the name by which a certain soda was known. It preceded the baking powders and baking compounds which are now used.

Council Grove was the nearest trading place, about eighteen miles away, and Meseke resolved to go there if he could get enough eggs. They counted the products of their two hens, but there were only eleven. He hitched up his oxen and started out, and got to Council Grove at nightfall. Fearing that his eleven eggs would freeze, and that being the only purchasing medium in his possession, he awakened the storekeeper. Just then Carl Grunewald, a Wabaunsee county neighbor, hove in sight. Meseke told Grunewald the object of his trip, and his embarrassment over the fact that he had only eleven eggs.

"I had an extra one," said Grunewald, who had also been making eggs serve as coin of the realm. "The storekeeper gave it back to me. I'll give it to you."

Meseke in that way was able to make up enough to buy a can of saleratus. He slept in his wagon that night and drove home the next day. He spent two full days and one night going over rough prairie roads to the nearest trading post just to get saleratus so that his wife could bake biscuits for their Christmas dinner.—Kansas City Journal.

**A Remarkable Showing**

A little booklet recently issued by Giltner Bros. of Eminence, Ky., recounts the prizes won by representatives of that firm's herd during the past year. The showing is remarkable, especially that of Acrobat's Beau Donald, who got 24 firsts and one second out of twenty-five shows. It will be remembered that the Giltner herd took 17 prizes at the recent state fair in Dallas.

**A Profitable Opportunity**

Stockman-Journal readers should not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa, to get a free sample of Diamond Joe's Big White corn that made 153 bushels per acre. A sample of this corn, together with Ratekin's catalogue for 1909 will be mailed free to any Stockman-Journal reader on request. Mention this paper in writing.

When you are expecting an opportunity it usually misses the train.

**AN OLD ADAGE SAYS**

"A light purse is a heavy curse" Sickness makes a light purse.

The LIVER is the seat of nine tenths of all disease.

**Tutt's Pills**

go to the root of the whole matter, thoroughly, quickly safely and restore the action of the LIVER to normal condition.

Give tone to the system and solid flesh to the body.

Take No Substitute.

**Ask Shippers To Help Rate Fight**

**Cattle Raisers' Association Wants Aid of Members and Non-Members in Prosecuting Case**

Aid of live stock shippers, both members and non-members, is being asked by the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in its fight for lower rates to northern markets. Following a resolution passed at the last meeting of the executive committee, Secretary Crowley of the association mailed out the following letter to all association inspectors:

"As a result of the Cattle Raisers' Association rate case before the interstate commerce commission, all shippers of cattle to the northern markets and to New Orleans are now enjoying a reduction in freight rates of generally 3c per hundred weight, or \$6.00 per car. A great many shippers, both members and non-members, have suggested to Colonel Pryor that they would be willing to give \$1 per car from each shipment, to be placed in the rate case fund to help carry on this fight to the court of last resort.

"Following that suggestion the association has thru the executive committee decided to adopt said plan as a fair way in which to accumulate funds to defray the expense of this controversy with the railroads in the matter of these freight rates, wherein said roads are attempting to set aside the order of the commission. Shippers are now getting the benefit of the reduced rates and should be willing to pay into this fund of the association to aid in this work \$1 per car, when they are getting considerably more than that back on account of the reduced rate.

"You will therefore please request it from shippers from all points where those rates have been reduced, which includes practically all of Texas and points in New Mexico in the Pecos Valley and on the Rock Island railway and points in Colorado east of the mountains—that is to say, railroad shipping points between Trinidad and Denver and east thereof in the state of Colorado, also practically all points in Oklahoma—except in the extreme northern portion.

"These reduced rates apply on all cattle shipments to markets at Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago and from Texas points to New Orleans.

"Inclosed herewith you will find blank form which should be signed in duplicate by the shippers—one copy to be sent to this office by you, and the other copy to be forwarded by you to the inspector at the market patronized by the shipper signing. In case the shipper is shipping to more than one market, then one should be signed for each market—and in that case you will send duplicates to this office for each market. Also where the shipper is patronizing more than one commission house they should sign enough so there will be one for each house."

**Form of Blank**

"I, (or we)..... of (insert postoffice)..... hereby direct that my (or our) commission house selling cattle for us shipped from Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico, on reduced rates put in by the interstate commerce commission lower than rates were previous to Nov. 17, 1908, pay to the inspector for the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas at each market, to be remitted to the secretary of the association, the sum of \$1 per car out of our account sales and charge the same therein as contribution by me (or us) to the association for the expense connected with the proceedings and cost involving the reduction of the cattle rates.

"The inspector at each market is hereby authorized to collect the said sum of \$1 for the purpose above named, out of such shipments as I may make upon the reduced rates recently put into effect by order of the interstate commerce commission. If preferred, remittance may be made direct to H. E. Crowley, secretary, Fort Worth, Texas.

Date..... Signature..... P. O. Address.....

**Steers in Demand**

AMARILLO, Texas, Dec. 21.—Nearly every bunch of coming fours in this country has been contracted for spring delivery at fancy prices. Kansas buyers are particularly active.

**Lasater Calves Sell Well**

Ed Lasater of Fairfurlias sold his champion load of calves in Chicago during the International Live Stock Exposition at \$21.75 per head. The next best sale was a load of yearling steers by R. E. Hughes of Odessa at \$27.50 per head. They were also prize winners in their class.

**Packing Company Pays \$50.00 Fine**

**Pleads Guilty to Violation of Pure Food Law in Connection with Label of Lard**

In the county court at law Friday E. L. Flippen entered a plea of guilty to a docket charge of violation of the pure food law, and the minimum fine of \$50 was assessed by the court.

The plea was entered by Mr. Flippen following correspondence with Dr. J. S. Abbott, dairy and food commissioner of Texas, in which Mr. Flippen was advised, in substance, that "Oak Leaf" was not of itself a sufficient label for a brand of lard manufactured by a company of which Mr. Flippen is the president. The matter was brought about by a notice referred to in the following letter, under date of Dec. 17, addressed to Dr. Abbott by Mr. Flippen:

"Dr. J. S. Abbott, Commissioner, Denton, Texas—Dear Sir: We wrote one of our customers as follows: 'Dr. Abbott notified us, under date of Dec. 9, that, in his opinion and on his construction of the Texas pure food law, "Oak Leaf" was not properly branded. We have the matter up with Dr. Abbott now for definite decision, and will be pleased to do whatever he deems proper, as it is not the desire or intention of this company to dodge any legal issue by taking advantage of technicalities. "Oak Leaf" is made in an open kettle from prime steam hog lard, with the leaf fat left in, and, in addition, contains a small percentage of oleo stearine to give it body, and of cotton seed butter oil, the combination making the most delightful shortening for culinary purposes that it is possible to put out for domestic consumption or any other use.'

"The above explains our position in regard to 'Oak Leaf,' and, as per personal conversation with the writer, we are affixing to all 'Oak Leaf' containers stickers as per sample inclosed.

"We would, of course, have very much preferred, if it was possible to get your permission, to have left our 'Oak Leaf' label stand, not from any desire or intention to mislead in the slightest the consuming public, but in order to keep competitors' representatives from misrepresenting the quality of 'Oak Leaf' to the distributing trade. Yours very truly,

"ARMSTRONG PACKING COMPANY,

"E. L. Flippen President."

The sticker to which Mr. Flippen refers and which was attached to the correspondence handed the newspaper representative by Mr. Flippen, reads: "Pure lard, including the leaf fat, with prime oleo stearine and cotton seed oil added."

Bearing date of Dec. 16, Mr. Flippen received the following letter from Dr. Abbott:

"The Armstrong Packing Company, Dallas, Texas—Gentlemen: After considering all phases of the 'Oak Leaf' matter, we are of the opinion that you are in violation of the spirit and letter of the law, and suggest that the only thing I can do is to ask that you plead guilty and pay your fine. Otherwise, I shall have to make complaint against you as provided by law. Very truly yours, J. S. ABBOTT, "Dairy and Food Commissioner."

In addition to this correspondence, Mr. Flippen, when asked for a statement relative to the matter, submitted also a copy of the letter written by him to the customer mentioned, from which is quoted the following:

"We wish to thank you for your letter of Dec. 12, signed by your Mr. King, and in reply to same beg to advise that our product, 'Oak Leaf,' we fully guarantee.

"We are perfectly willing to put the complete formula on each package of 'Oak Leaf,' as we notified Dr. Abbott, and believe this will overcome any objection he has made in regard to the labeling. He has analyzed 'Oak Leaf' and knows himself that the ingredients are as pure and as fine as anything could be. The leaf fat of corn-fed hogs which we put into our 'Oak Leaf' is used by the larger packers in the manufacture of oleomargarine, hence you can readily understand why the product with the leaf fat in would be decidedly preferable."—Dallas News.

**Snow in New Mexico**

SPRINGER, N. M., Dec. 21.—It would be difficult to correctly estimate the amount of good done by the recent snowfall, but one thing is certain, that is the same amount of moisture next March or April would have been worth ten times more. At this season a heavy fall of snow is more damaging to the live stock industry than it is good for the farming interests.

**Roswell County Growing Fast**

**C. C. French of Stock Yards Company Found Many Fine Farms Raising Hogs and Alfalfa**

C. C. French of the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company has just returned from a trip to New Mexico. Mr. French said:

"I have been in the Roswell and Carlsbad country. A great deal has been said about the wonderful development along the line of the Belen cutoff, but I had no idea that so many people had moved into the country and begun development work.

"At Roswell and Carlsbad I met a number of old Texans, who asked me why Fort Worth don't quit talking about packing houses and interurbans and build a railroad into the Roswell country and on into the Capitan coal field. They want a direct line to Fort Worth, and when they get it Fort Worth will receive lots of hogs, fine apples and alfalfa from the Pecos valley.

"Two years ago the big dam on the Pecos above Carlsbad broke, and for two years the Carlsbad country had no water for irrigation and things went to the bad; but the government had put in a new dam and there is now plenty of water.

"I talked to a number of farmers in the Pecos valley, and they all told me that as soon as they could get a line direct into Fort Worth they would raise a great many hogs, as hog raising is very profitable to them, when they can get a direct run and a reasonable freight rate.

"From Roswell I went to the Plainview country. To understand that country one must see it. While New Mexico is settling up by the homesteader, who as a rule has but little money, and comes from all the walks of life, the Plainview country is being settled by men who are selling farms in the old states at from \$75 to \$150 per acre and are plowing with from four to eight big mules, or with a steam plow, and they are building big red barns.

"A. L. Knight took me to see his hog ranches. He has 750 acres in alfalfa and is now plowing a whole section more to put in alfalfa. I counted 450 hogs on one of his ranches.

"Kaffir corn and maize and speltz do fine and I saw thousands of tons of well cured feed. I look for this country to become a great hog growing country. It is developing along that line now faster than any other part of the state. The soil is very good, water shallow and many apple orchards are being planted.

"Last year there were 253 emigrant outfit cars unloaded at Plainview, and they are coming now at the rate of eight per day.

"It seems now that the Plains country is going to settle up in a few years, and become a great hog raising and cattle feeding country; it is settling faster than any part of the state, with experienced farmers, mostly from Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Indiana and Ohio, and some from Dakota and Pennsylvania."

**Sale of Land and Cattle**

J. B. Murrah of San Angelo has closed a deal in Val Verde county for a 40,000-acre pasture. He has just returned from a visit to the county, where he received 1,200 head of cattle, 5,000 goats and 3,000 sheep, bought from T. A. Wilson of Juno. The ranch and stock deal in the aggregate will amount to about \$80,000.

**Shipments from Mexico**

Fourteen carloads of imported Mexican steers and calves were sold at Fort Worth Friday. They were shipped by L. E. Booker of El Paso, and came from the district of Iturbide, in the state of Chihuahua. They sold 246 steers of 784 pounds at \$3.20 and 382 calves of 197 at \$4.40. The Fort Worth market has a place for everything from everywhere.



**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.



**A Most Valuable Agent.**

The glycerine employed in Dr. Pierce's medicines greatly enhances the medicinal properties which it extracts from native medicinal roots and holds in solution much better than alcohol would. It also possesses medicinal properties of its own being a valuable demulcent, nutritive, antiseptic and antiferment. It adds greatly to the efficacy of the Black Cherrybark, Bloodroot, Golden Seal root, Stone root and Queen's root, contained in "Golden Medical Discovery" in subduing chronic, or lingering coughs, bronchial, throat and lung affections, for all of which these agents are recommended by standard medical authorities.

In all cases where there is a wasting away of flesh, loss of appetite, with weak stomach, as in the early stages of consumption, there can be no doubt that glycerine acts as a valuable nutritive and aids the Golden Seal root, Stone root, Queen's root and Black Cherrybark in promoting digestion and building up the flesh and strength, controlling the cough and bringing about a healthy condition of the whole system. Of course, it must not be expected to work miracles. It will not cure consumption except in its earliest stages. It will cure very severe, obstinate, hang-on, chronic coughs, bronchitis and laryngeal troubles, and chronic sore throat with hoarseness. In acute cough it is not so effective. It is in the lingering hang-on coughs, or those of long standing even when accompanied by bleeding from lungs, that it has performed its most marvelous cures.

Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Med. College, Chicago, says of glycerine:

"In dyspepsia it serves an excellent purpose. Holding a fixed quantity of the peroxide of hydrogen in solution, it is one of the best manufactured products of the present time. Its action upon enfeebled, disordered stomachs, especially if there is ulceration or catarrhal gastritis (catarrhal inflammation of stomach), it is a most efficient preparation. Glycerine will relieve many cases of pyrosis (heartburn) and excessive gastric (stomach) acidity."

"Golden Medical Discovery" enriches and purifies the blood curing blotches, pimples, eruptions, scrofulous swellings and old sores or ulcers.

Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. for free booklet telling all about the native medicinal roots composing this wonderful medicine. There is no alcohol in it.

**Valuable Item For Men**

Let the following advice be heeded by all those who are afflicted with malaria and its attendant discomforts, and annoyances. A treatment designed to tone up the entire system and restore vitality to the nerves and blood should accomplish great results.

Health and strength hitherto unknown will be felt surging in rich red blood through the arteries and veins and life's greatest ambitions may be realized as never before, if the following special treatment is followed by those men and women, too, who are stricken with that most dreaded of all afflictions, nervous exhaustion, accompanied with such symptoms as extreme nervousness, insomnia, cold extremities, melancholia, headaches, constipation and dyspepsia, kidney trouble, dreadful dreams of jireful disasters, timidity in venturing and a general inability to act naturally at all times as other people do. Lack of poise and equilibrium in men is a constant source of embarrassment even when the public least suspects it. For the benefit of those who want a restoration to full bounding health and all the happiness accompanying it, the following home treatment is given. It contains no opiates or habit-forming drugs whatever. Mix it at home and no one will be the wiser as to your affliction.

The treatment is simple, thorough and correct. Leading druggists supply the main tinctures, extracts and essences in one-ounce bottles, ready to mix. Get three ounces syrup sarsaparilla compound, mix with one ounce compound fluid balmwort, and stand two hours. Add one ounce compound essence cardiol, and one ounce tincture cadomene compound. Shake well and take a teaspoonful after each meal and one at bedtime.

The ingredients are used for various prescriptions.

**Dairy**

**Organizing a Creamery**

Organizing a local creamery was the subject of an address by J. G. Winkjer, now with the dairy division, United States department of agriculture, at the convention of Nebraska Dairymen's Association.

Mr. Winkjer, when introducing his subject, said that the success of any system is measured by the net returns it gives the producer of the raw material. In any system, the cost of transforming the raw material into a product for consumption must be deducted from the proceeds. He then proceeded as follows:

In the case of a co-operative creamery when the cost of production is deducted, the remainder forms the net returns to the dairy man. In any other method he receives only part of this remainder, for the other part must go as a profit to the owners. In the case of the co-operative creamery, the dairyman gets the biggest stimulus for producing the raw material.

Furthermore, this stimulus is intensified by the fact that if he, with his fellow producers, increases the supply of raw material to the factory, by producing more himself and inducing his neighbors to produce more, or in any other way reduces the cost of transforming the raw material into butter, he knows that the net returns will be increased accordingly. Then, also, if by care and skillful management, he can improve the quality so as to get better returns for the butter, he knows too that the returns to him will be greater. Thus it is that he gets interested in his neighbor and his neighbor in him, and an interest and enthusiasm in the work is created that puts the co-operative creamery at the head of the list. The private local creamery, in order to make the best, must operate his creamery as near as possible to the plan of the co-operative creamery if he wants to make the greatest success.

In establishing a co-operative creamery, the above facts should be carefully taken into consideration. In order to get the interest of all the farmers in the community, the farmers themselves should be the ones to sell the shares and do any other work necessary for perfecting the organization. When a promoter organizes the creamery company, he usually gets a few farmers to go into the organization, just enough to raise sufficient money. He approaches each one separately and solicits shares and when the creamery starts only a few farmers have an actual interest in it, and they have not received the training of working together that is given them by their own efforts in organizing the company.

The advice of the one who is interested in furnishing you the outfit should be carefully sifted. Organize your company under the laws of the state, sell all the shares necessary, then with money in hand, go to work in a business way and buy whatever you need. It is a hard task sometimes to sell all the shares before commencing the work, but this part has to be done some time, and if it is done at the right time, it gives a vim to the business that is sure to give the results. It is generally charged up as the worst fault of the promoter that he takes too much for what he gives in return, but this is only a small matter compared with the set back if not entire failure given the dairy business in that and other localities that hear of the conditions. Get your information from a state creamery inspector, dairy professor or dairy commissioner, or from the national dairy division at Washington, or, if you have access to several real successful co-operative creameries, get information as to what course they have followed to attain their success. I would also be well to see conditions where a creamery has not been a success and avoid the things that have made it unsuccessful. The state and federal employes in the dairy work have seen all these conditions and are able to guide you to a successful way.

It is impossible to give information in a paper, short, or long, that will cover all conditions in organizing a local creamery. Each locality has its peculiarities. Take, for instance, the question of how many cows are necessary for starting a co-operative creamery. Suppose it takes 200 cows that have an average record of 300 pounds of butter fat per year; then it would take 600 cows if they averaged only 100 pounds butter fat per year, and the chances are they would not do as well with the 600 as the 200. It is quite safe, however, to start with 600 cows that belong to shareholders. Then again it depends on how persistent the farmers are that take part. There are cases where they have started with 100 cows and made a success, and on the other hand, have started with 600 cows and made a failure. There must be a suf-



**Children's School-dresses**

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ficient amount of persistency in every community where a co-operative creamery is started. I have not yet seen a co-operative creamery start that has not had a shorter or longer period of difficulty or operation in the beginning, and it is imperative for each community to have foresight enough to see the necessity of staying by the organization and make it a success and reap the benefits which are sure to come.

The selection of officers is an important part of the organization. They should be men who have the confidence of the community. Select a man for president who is a good presiding officer and has a keen sense of justice for all. Get a man for secretary who is straight in his dealing, can keep a correct account and is amiable and accommodating in giving information to patrons. The secretary is next in importance to the butter maker in making a creamery successful. The directors should be men who will meet at regular meetings and dutifully perform their work. Bond the secretary and treasurer, not as a mark of distrust, but as a piece of good business management that will give the patrons confidence in the business. Every substantial business concern, where there are several men interested, always have their officers bonded, and the creamery industry is too important to deviate from good business methods and take any chances on results. There are instances here creameries are standing vacant on account of a dishonest official and the loss is not only to that community alone but as far as the failure is heard of. Sometimes ignorantly and sometimes maliciously these failures are pointed out as an example that the farmers cannot agree well enough to run their own business. It is much easier to work up a successful co-operative creamery in a locality where nothing has been done than where there has been a failure; but even in a case where there has been a failure, the scattered forces can be gathered and a successful business built up.

There are no uncertainties with the organization of a local creamery; the same causes will always produce the same results. If poor methods are used, the results are poor or an entire failure, and if good, substantial, tried methods are used there can be no other than good substantial results that will build up a good dairy industry, the foundation for all agricultural pursuits.

**SWIFT'S SALESMEN ARE GIVEN BANQUET**

C. Heinlein, Manager of Car Sales Department, is Host—Talks Made at Annual Meeting

A banquet was given at the Delaware hotel Friday night by C. Heinlein, sales manager of the Swift car sales department, to the Swift salesmen. Those present were G. D. Broyles, W. O. Hickman, D. C. Tranter, J. L. Bazer, R. E. Barr, R. J. Beer, T. S. Williams, L. E. Stuck, P. J. King, A. B. Colwell, George Müller, G. C. Fewell, M. M. Garlington, F. W. Blanton, C. Nelson and J. W. Sandefur.

C. J. Houston, W. B. Wiley, W. H. Geulich, R. J. Young, J. E. Packard, L. E. Cunningham and C. H. Sager addressed the salesmen on various topics touching the betterment and added skill of the men in their various lines, at the annual meeting of the salesmen held at Swift offices Friday afternoon.

**Shorthorn Bull Brings \$5,000**

Fancy Price Reported for Whitehall King Sold to L. V. Harkness of Lexington, Ky.

It was reported after the Chicago show that Whitehall King, many times a champion this year, had been sold to L. V. Harkness of Lexington, Ky., for \$5,000. Whether the price was \$5,000 or something else, the bull undoubtedly sold high, for Frank Harding, who sold it, does not give his champions away.

There are several grains of comfort in the news for the big majority of Shorthorn breeders who do not believe in the price discrimination between all Scotch cattle and Scotch-topped cattle of equal individual merit—and probably equal excellence of pedigree if the question of Scotch fashion is ignored.

In the first place it is significant that among all the good Scotch cattle Mr. Harding owns, this Scotch-topped bull should be the one to head his show herd, and show an excellence which a good many believe has been shown by no other son of Whitehall Sultan. The bull has only one Scotch top cross, his dam being Queen of the Louans by Golden Victor 124164 and tracing to Imp. Rosemary by Flash.

About ten years ago Mr. Harding (or rather, his father) sold another just such a neat Scotch-topped bull to head the Grassland show herd, then just being formed. This was Viscount of Anoka, that traced to Imp. Zelta (the family being commonly known as "Fashions"). With Viscount of Anoka, "Tom" Wornall beat about all the aristocratic pure Scotch show bulls in the country until Lavender Viscount and Choice Goods appeared on the scene. But with all that greatness the dictum was that Mr. Wornall could not afford to use Viscount of Anoka on his Scotch cows. Let us hope that the purchase of Whitehall King marks a change for the more reasonable in Shorthorn opinion. It must change, if it hasn't, before anybody short of the more influential breeders (or some independent genius—a species rare) can pay a big price for a Scotch-topped bull, no matter how good, and make a business success using him on Scotch cows secured at the expense usually encountered in building a herd of this class.

The fashion is wrong. We know it will change. We hope it is changing now. In some sections, where a breeder's patronage brings him very close to the real "finale" of the whole business—beef—the question of whether the first ancestor to cross the Atlantic was reared on Scotch soil or English, cuts very little ice.—Breeders' Special.

**Threes and Fours at \$30**

Sol Mayer of the Val Verde Land and Cattle Company has sold to Sam Woodward and Wal Taylor of Coleman 630 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers at \$30 per head. The cattle were shipped to Coleman.—San Angelo Press-News.

**Edmonson in Oklahoma**

Ed Edmonson, the well-known Duroc-Jersey hog breeder who recently moved from this state to Clinton, Okla., is pleased with his new home. He writes as follows: "We landed in Oklahoma last Saturday and things look good here. The hogs and other stock came thru all right, and we are now in good shape."



**FAMOUS COLLINS' SADDLE**

Known wherever Cowboys ride. Beware of Cheap Imitations. None Genuine Without the COLLINS' Stamp. These are the Best Saddles ever made, and are made by the same men who have been making them for more than a quarter of a century. The same old Saddle at the same old price. Only sold by the makers direct to the users. Send for finely illustrated catalog free. ALFRED CORNISH & CO. (Suc. to Collins & Morrison) 1212 Farnam St., Box E., Omaha, Neb.



## Hogs

### Ready to Inoculate Hogs

Dr. M. Francis, the veterinarian of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, will be ready in a few days to immunize hogs against cholera. The immune hogs necessary for the work will be received at College Station shortly and the preparation of the serum will commence. It is proposed to make a quantity of this serum, which will remain active for three years, and have it ready for any emergency. It requires from one-half to three-fourths of an ounce for a hog, and it is Dr. Francis' purpose when an outbreak of cholera is reported to go or send someone from his department with sufficient serum to inoculate the hogs and prevent the spread of the disease.

### Swine Breeders at Sherman

Following is the program of the Texas State Swine Breeders' Association for the annual institute meeting to be held at Sherman, Texas, Jan. 12 and 13, 1909:

#### First Day, Jan. 12

Address of welcome, Hon. C. E. Craycroft, mayor of Sherman.

Response, Hon. Frank Holland Jr., Sherman.

"How to Entertain Swine Breeders," J. C. Hestand, Sherman, Texas.

"Why the Swine Breeder Should Smile at the Success of the Corn Grower," Colonel Aaron Coffee, McKinney, Texas.

Hog Raising vs. Cotton on Johnson Grass Land," J. J. McLain, Anna, Texas.

"Age at Which to Breed for Best Results," W. H. Day, Allen, Texas.

"How to Feed, Pasture and Treat a Bunch of Hogs to Prevent Disease," J. E. Salmon, Sherman, Texas.

"When Should the Old Brood Sows Be Discarded and Replaced with Younger Ones," Jim Davis, Sherman, Texas.

"The Farmer's Part in Governing the Price of Pork," Ed Edmonson, Newark, Texas.

"Why Every Farmer Should Raise Enough Meat for Home Use," George T. Smith, Pittsburg, Texas.

"Method of Treatment and Handling of young Boars," M. Hart, Grandview, Texas.

"How a New Breeders Should Market His Hogs," Ferd Hamilton, Cleburne, Texas.

"Profit in Forty Acres of \$50 Land Utilized for the Purpose of Raising Hogs and Such Crops as Hogs Will Consume," R. H. Crawford, Plano, Texas.

"Difference in Cost of Producing Pork with and without Pasture," J. C. Witcher, Bonham, Texas.

"Raising vs. Buying Meat with Corn at 50 Cents per Bushel," Jim Wells, Howe, Texas.

#### Second Day, Jan. 13

"The Advisability of Land Owner

Fencing Farm Hog Tight for His Renters," Nat Edmonson, Sherman, Texas.

"Hog Raising As an Education to the Diversificationist," Sam T. Little, Cameron, Texas.

"Hog Raising vs. the Common Way of Farming," J. D. Cotton, Van Alstyne, Texas.

"Ringing Hogs Proper Day, Advantages and Disadvantages," D. T. Varley, Whitesboro, Texas.

"Relation of the Breeders' Interest to That of the Packer," H. E. Singleton, McKinney, Texas.

"Strength of Bone, How Produced and Maintained," Roy L. Fry, Wills Point, Texas.

"Wintering Fall Pigs," G. A. Hughes, Sanger.

"Hog Raising As an Encouragement to General Diversification," Tom Frazier, Morgan, Texas.

"Effect of Care and Feed on Prolificness of Swine," George P. Lillard, Seguin.

"Improved Stock Necessary to Successful Farming," W. E. Davis, Sherman, Texas.

"Best Feed or Combination of Feeds for Patterning Hogs," L. C. Estes, Groesbeck, Texas.

"Benefits of the Breeder by His Ability to Judge Swine," G. F. McCracken, Decatur.

"Advantages of Maturity in Breeders," J. T. Bell, McKinney, Texas.

"Best Crops and Best System of Crop Rotation Adapted to Profitable Swine Growing in the South," M. M. Offutt, Cleburne, Texas.

"The Farmer's Profit by Grading Up His Herd When Raising for the Market," T. A. McGalliard, Garza, Texas.

"Economy in Feeding," W. A. Bralley, Celeste, Texas.

"A One-Man Cotton Crop vs. a One-Man Hog and Alfalfa Crop," Edwin Kid, Sherman, Texas.

"Is the Hog Properly Termed the Mortgage Lifter?" W. F. Pickens, Honey Grove, Texas.

A meeting of the Corn Growers' Association, which is closely identified with that of the Swine Breeders, will immediately follow, being held at the same place Jan. 14 and 15.

J. P. MOULDEN,

President, McKinney, Texas.

J. N. LAINHART,

Secretary, Bonham, Texas.

### Hog Cholera

The losses from hog cholera in the various states annually amount to many millions of dollars. The spread of contagious diseases thruout the central stock yards and by cars and boats not disinfected—a condition which existed prior to the establishment of inspection by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry—result in the contagious diseases existing in this country (among them hog cholera) becoming widespread.

By the establishment of federal inspection, in 1891, hogs were no longer allowed to be shipped back to the country after being unloaded in the central markets of Chicago, St. Louis,

Kansas City, Omaha, etc., but on the other hand, were required to be sold for slaughter. The reason for this was that the yards were infested with hog cholera.

All cars containing hogs, as well as other animals, are inspected as the trains arrive at these markets, and those cars which contain cholera hogs, or any other contagious disease, are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Thus, thru the careful, watchful eye of the government, hog cholera has ceased to spread so rapidly.

Other means of spread that affect the local places are as follows: A dog running thru a hog yard in which cholera hogs are kept will carry the germs on his feet. A neighbor, just to be neighborly, goes over to sympathize with a friend, and, tramping around on the infected ground, carries the germs home on his boots, and thus his hogs become infected.

In regard to treatment, the first measures should be a thoro cleaning up of the house and the yards. The hog troughs should be kept thoro clean and disinfected. The task of thoro disinfecting the hog houses, yards, troughs, and fences is not an easy one, but the free use of a spray-gun with 5 per cent carbolic acid will be effective. Bichloride of mercury, one dram to each gallon of water, or creolin, 1 per cent, will do much good in the way of disinfection.

Medicines which are given by the mouth or in the feed or slop, are of little or no value. Many so-called "hog cholera cures" are put on the market, but they are fakes, pure and simple. It is an easy matter to get testimonials. Passification of the mind may do as a "placebo" for the human mind; but if your hogs get cholera, they will need something other than medicine by the mouth.

There is one method of producing immunity against hog cholera, and that is by the serum injection. For many years after the discovery of the Bacillus Cholera Suis, the manufacture of hog cholera serum was attempted by the United States Department of Agriculture thru its bureau of animal industry.

### Hogs on Alfalfa

W. G. Mayfield was in Fort Worth Thursday from Wheeler county, accompanying a shipment of a load of good 287-pound hogs that topped the market at \$5.65. The hogs were raised and fattened by one of Mr. Mayfield's neighbors and well represented the possibilities of that county in the line of pork production. Mr. Mayfield is quite enthusiastic over the hog proposition in the upper Panhandle country and with his partner, J. T. Crine, has secured a section of Wheeler county land, near the town of Shamrock, which he intends to hog fence and plant in hogs, corn and alfalfa. These three crops, he says, do as well there as any place on earth and he believes there is no money making combination that will beat them. Settlers are coming in fast, Mr. Mayfield saying

that no less than an average of three immigrant cars a week for the last two or three months having been unloaded at Shamrock alone.

### As Chicago Sees It

The hog situation is problematical for the packer, says the Chicago Live Stock World. Should he stock up with 5-cent hogs, a decline in corn may follow. At present the stubborn strength displayed by corn is helping the hog market to some extent, as it forces the smaller packers to purchase, fearing that the run may break off and leave them with bare floors. So long as corn keeps up hogs will be marketed and every hog coming now means one less later on. Packers insist that the country is full of hogs, but they are merely making a guess. If they were certain they would not buy another drove until the common price was on a 5-cent basis.

### HOW TWO FARMERS CURE THEIR PORK

I have been living here on my farm thirty-four years, and put up from two to ten hogs annually. I have never lost a single joint. I will say first, that tight smoke houses and the lack of salt, or sense enough to put it on, is always responsible for the loss of meat. I salt down in a box, using 200 pounds of salt for 300 pounds of hog. I never kill more than one or two hogs at a time, and have fresh pork all winter. One can use the salt the second or third time.

Let the joints remain in salt four weeks in cold winter, but if the weather is mild, three weeks are sufficient. When I take up joints, I wash them off, pack them in big sacks and stuff hay all around them—prairie hay is best, newspapers will do. Hang with wire to keep the mice off.

Some leave the sides in the box till needed, but this is not the best way. Take them up, wash off, clean them, and when dry pack them in box in fresh dry salt and let them remain until wanted. If you like the taste of salt better than ham, let the hams remain in salt eight to ten weeks, if you use sugar, saltpetre and smoke, try my plan on one ham and decide for yourself.

The best way to cure and keep hog meat is to cut up and salt with Michigan salt, as soon as the hogs are killed. In two days take up and salt again. Salt in a box in a dry place. Let box lie sixty to ninety days, then take up and dip in boiling water. Pack in Michigan salt, keeping each piece separate, not letting the pieces touch the box anywhere. Meat should be kept in as dry and as cool a place as possible.

In Kentucky, with 119 counties, 93 are dry.

# Welcome Words To Women

If, you are an intelligent thinking woman, in need of relief from weakness, nervousness, pain and suffering, then it means much to you that there is *one* tried and true honest square-deal medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, sold by druggists for the cure of woman's ills. The makers of

## Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

for the cure of weak, nervous, run-down, over-worked, debilitated, pain-racked women, knowing this medicine to be made up of ingredients, every one of which has the strongest possible endorsement of the leading and standard authorities of the several schools of practice, are perfectly willing, and in fact, are only too glad to print, as they do, the formula, or list of ingredients, of which it is composed, in plain English, on every bottle-wrapper. Is this not a significant fact worthy of careful consideration?

Women use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in preference to all other advocated medicines sold by druggists for their peculiar weaknesses and ailments because it is

**THE ONE REMEDY** which contains no alcohol or habit-forming drugs, is not anything like advertised secret compounds or patent medicines.

**THE ONE REMEDY** for women devised by a regularly graduated physician of vast experience in woman's ailments and carefully adapted to her delicate organism.

**THE ONE REMEDY** good enough that its makers are not afraid to print its every ingredient on its outside bottle-wrapper.

It's foolish—often dangerous to be over-persuaded into accepting a secret nostrum in place of this time-proven medicine of KNOWN COMPOSITION. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.





## Sheep

### Call for Sheep Breeders

Johnston Robertson, president of the Southwest Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, has issued the following call: "The Southwest Texas Sheep and Goat Growers Association is hereby called to convene in regular session January 5, 1909, at 2 o'clock, in the court house at Del Rio, Texas. The following, among other important questions will be considered: The revision of the tariff on wool and mohair, and the placing of a tariff on hides by the coming congress. The passing of the Hudspeth wild animal bounty bill. The passage of a law by congress compelling the railroads to maintain an average speed of not less than sixteen miles an hour with live stock. The question of a central warehouse in Chicago for the concentration and sale of wool and mohair. The passage of an effective law on cheating by the state legislature that may apply to the question of advance to herders. Accurate statistics concerning the sheep and goat industry in Texas. The enforcement of the scab law. The prosecution of thieves by the association."

### ONLY ONE IN WEST

#### Wool Pullery of Swift & Co. Unique Institution

How many St. Joseph people ever heard of a wool pullery? Everyone knows that among the city's great industrial institutions, in fact the greatest, are the packing houses that prepare and ship out daily, the year round, an average of \$160,000 worth of packing house products per day.

But a wool pullery! What is that? There is only one wool pullery in this country west of Chicago. And this one is an adjunct of Swift & Co.'s packing plant in St. Joseph. It is a plant wherein are treated the pelts taken from sheep slaughtered in packing houses and both wool and skin prepared for market; the wool to go to the great woolen manufactories and the skin to the tanners to be turned out into various grades of leather. This plant has a capacity of treating 2,000 skins per day and running to capacity employes about sixty men who earn close to \$1,000 per week.

When the green pelt from the killing beds in the packing house reaches the wool pullery it enters upon four processes thru which it must go before the wool has been removed from the pelt and put in readiness for the bale and the market. First is the washing where great tanks and wringers are used for washing and partially drying. From the wash room the pelt goes to what is known as the paint room where a coat of paint is put on the inside of the pelt. This paint is a substance that, within twenty-four to forty-eight hours, loosens the wool root from the skin without any deleterious effect upon the fiber of the skin. Leaving the paint room the pelt goes to the pulling room where a force of men first sort the pelts for the different grades of wool. They are then turned over to the pullers who easily remove the wool and throw it into cans according to its grade. From the pulling room the wool is sent to a sorting from where it is given a close sorting by experts and is then put thru a drying process and in readiness for the baling machine. From the pulling room the pelt is sent to another department where it is put thru several processes of washing, trimming and pickling before it is in readiness for shipment to tanneries in the east.

Wool that has been thru a pullery

such as the one connected with the big packing plant in South St. Joseph, meets with high favor among wool buyers. The advantage lies in the fact that the buyer knows when he orders wool of a certain grade from a pullery he can rely upon getting that grade and knows what he will be able to do in the way of delivering manufacturer goods that he has contracted. With fleecy wools he has to do his own sorting before he knows how much wool he has of a certain grade. In the Swift pullery there are about ten grades of wool turned out and they are ready for the machines in the woolen mill when they leave the local plant.

Of the 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of wool turned out daily at this point about 2,000 pounds are taken every day by the local woolen mills.—St. Joseph Journal.

### TEXAN WANTS DUTY ON SKINS

#### Capt. Crouch of Corpus Christi Urges House Committee to Favor Higher Tariff on Mohair

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Captain B. L. Crouch of Corpus Christi appeared before the ways and means committee last week and briefly urged that a duty of 10c a pound be imposed on skins and that the duty of mohair be raised from 11c to 18c. Skins are now on the free list. Captain Crouch said that these changes in the law would result in bringing into use millions of acres of semi-arid land. The proposed duty on skins, he said, would yield a revenue of \$10,000,000 annually. Captain Crouch will file a brief with the committee in a few days.

### Feeding Alfalfa to Lambs

Things are changing out on the range, says the Chicago Live Stock World. Rapidly the big ranchers are giving place to the smaller ones and the character of the live stock marketed from the West is changing with the conditions. Small ranchmen have fewer stock and can therefore handle them better. The alfalfa hay fed steer has been a feature of the winter market for some years and now sheepmen are beginning to take to the winter feeding process. It is said that a good many lambs that were turned back in October and November because of the unfavorable prices at market, will be introduced to the haystack and made available for winter slaughter. If this experiment proves successful no doubt it will be generally adopted in the West and so lambs from the range may be expected the year round. If such a plan prevails it will have the effect of relieving some of the congestion late in the fall.

### Protect Angora Goats

Should there be a readjustment of tariff schedules, the Angora goat business is one of the infant industries that needs protection. If properly encouraged until a sufficient quantity of mohair is produced in this country the goods made from it would become staples on the dry goods market, and the price of this product will not fluctuate so badly with every change of business conditions. It will command a price in proper relation to that of wool, which it has never done yet, another valuable material for the fabrics will be amply provided and vast areas of hilly and mountain lands of little use for other purposes will become highly productive.—Uvalde Leader-News.

### BOSTON WOOL MARKET

BOSTON, Mass.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter says:

Sales of the week, 4,830,000 pounds. The penalty of the unprecedented activity covering the period of six weeks prior to election is now being paid and the market is very quiet, indeed, but prices are remarkably firm, and every indication points to further advances just as soon as the demand arises for sizable blocks of wool. It was five weeks ago when we predicted 24 cents for half-blood Montanas, then 22 to 22½ cents, and bids of 23½ cents have been flatly turned down this week, and 24 cents is the regular asking price, with considerable indifference on the part of the seller whether the wool is taken or left.

There are but a few million pounds of this wool in Boston, and very little of it in the West. Chicago has some, and there is some at St. Louis, and some of our large consumers are very much interested in this wool, and a big deal would not be surprising. There is no disguising the fact that the supply of all sorts of wool has not been so scarce at this time in the year for a long time, and the mills with good stocks in their storehouses, and on contract to be delivered as soon as graded are very fortunate, as they bought one to three cents a pound below present prices.

The large purchases of clothing wool

# 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

have practically cleaned up those grades, and herein lies the greatest danger to the quick recovery of the woolen manufacturing end of the industry. It is surely a matter of business with the dealers to get the highest price possible for their wool, but when the prices of worsted wools and clothing wools get close together then the woolen goods end has to suffer. This condition prevailed for two years, and it seriously hurt the woolen manufacturers. This year the difference between the two grades was wide apart enough to permit the woolen men to put up fabrics at a corresponding price difference, and their goods began to sell. In the meantime it was discovered that the best of this clothing wool would comb and the French spinners bought liberally, and the regular worsted spinners were not far behind, and now prices are working up to the danger point, with a possibility of doing injury to woolen production if the advance in staple wool is not proportionate. But late indications seem to assure us that the advance will be enough to prevent danger to the woolen manufacturers.

From the very fact that the larger percentage of our domestic wool runs to fine and fine medium grades, and as a general thing the woolen men are the most important consumers of these wools, the importance of price adjustments between them and staple wools must not be overlooked. For the moment it may be possible to put on the screws, but in the long run a fair adjustment is the most profitable.

With the exception of a line of unwashed clothing fleeces, the market was never so bare of fleece wools as at the present time. Sales of Ohio fleeces have narrowed down to lots of 5,000 pounds and 10,000 pounds, and the consumers are glad to get the wool even in such small lots. Prices are high, the nominal business being transacted at full quoted prices, and even higher in some instances. Michigan wools have sold well, with ¾ blood at 28 cents, Ohio ½ blood sold at 30 cents on small lots aggregating, perhaps, 25,000 pounds, and Ohio declines are strong at 37 cents for washed. Unwashed and unmerchantable brought 27 cents, 150,000 pounds being sold at that price; 30,000 pounds seedy and burry brought 22 cents.

The sales of territory wools for the week include 300,000 fine and fine medium territory, to cost 60 cents, clean; 500,000 original territory at 21½ cents; 60,000 original Nevada at 17 cents, to cost 58@59 cents, clean; 25,000 ¾ blood territory at 23 cents; 140,000 fine and fine medium at 18 cents, to cost 58 cents, clean; 75,000 ¾ blood territory at 24 cents; 10,000 fine Valley Oregon at 50 cents, clean; 100,000 fine staple Wyoming, at 63 cents, clean; 80,000 fine and fine medium at 58 cents, clean; 100,000 fine and fine medium at 17@19 cents; 200,000 ¾ blood Montana at 23½@24 cents; 50,000 ½ blood Montana at 24 cents, and 150,000 at 23½ cents. The best sections of these half-blood Montana wools, that will not shrink over

60 per cent, cannot be bought under 24 cents, and it will not be a long time before 25 cents will be the standard price. Fine staple Montana wools, shrinkage 65 per cent to 66 per cent, bring 23 cents easily, sales being reported of about 100,000 pounds. The supply is very limited at any price.

The local market has not been so bare of wool since 1904, and in view of the foreign situation prices cannot be held down. It is generally conceded that when the domestic market is within 10 cents a pound of the importing price on fine wools, the situation is sound. Yet there is 20 cents a scoured pound difference, with little if any indications of the foreign wools selling lower. The Australian season closes Dec. 18, and by that time probably two-thirds of the clip will be sold. There is a short season after the holidays, opening Jan. 4 at Sydney, and Jan. 11 at Geelong, and after those sales, probably 80 per cent of wool suitable for America will have been sold. This means limited supplies for London, and this condition reflects strength in the available domestic wools.


### Government Goes After Stockmen

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Dec. 21.—Colorado advices received by a number of stockmen in this territory report that government officials continue to fight against the cattlemen and ranchers of that state in spite of the fact that public opinion is overwhelmingly against it and more suits are being filed in the federal court. Andrew Norell is the latest man of wealth and prominence to be sued, an action having been commenced against him by United States Attorney Ward. Norell is asked to pay the government \$3,000 as damages for allowing his cattle to graze on the Routt national forest and in addition \$300 is demanded for the use of the reserves which it is claimed that he should have paid as rentals on 1,200 head of cattle which have roamed at will on the reserves.

### Co-Operative Fertilizer Experiments

The chemical division of the Texas experiment station expects to undertake experiments with fertilizers in co-operation with a limited number of farmers in various parts of the state. Fertilizers for this purpose will be furnished, but the party receiving them must agree to pay the freight, and follow the instructions given. As the funds which can be used for this purpose are limited, only a limited number of experiments will be made. Applications will be considered in the order of their receipt, so far as is consistent with distributing the experiments over the various parts of the state. Those who wish to co-operate in fertilizer experiments should address the undersigned at as early a date as possible, giving the kind of crop, and the character and productivity of the soil to be treated.

G. S. FRAPS, Chemist,  
Texas Experiment Station.



**Receipt That  
CURES  
Weak Men  
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## The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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### THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

### GUARANTEED DEPOSITS

**W**HETHER or not the experiment of guaranteed bank deposits in Oklahoma is a success, one fact is apparent, namely, that bank depositors of the new state have confidence in it. Published results of a call made by the state banking department show total deposits in Oklahoma's "guaranteed" banks amounting to nearly \$30,000,000, a gain of nearly \$4,500,000 since Sept. 23 when the last previous call was made. Since December, 1907, which was before the guaranty law went into effect the Oklahoma banks have gained over \$12,000,000 deposits.

There are now 546 state banks in Oklahoma and national banks are rapidly changing to state banks in order to take advantage of the state law. Prosperity thruout the whole southwest doubtless contributes to the increase of deposits which Oklahoma banks are showing, but a due degree of credit must be given the guaranty plan as an inspirer of trust on the part of depositors.

### GALVESTON'S PLEDGE

**G**ALVESTON, surrounded by water, has taken the pledge. Its local officers have agreed to enforce the Sunday closing law and to give the city a hard and fast lid. For a long time the Baskin-McGregor law has been a dead letter in the city by the bay. That it has not been observed is a reflection on every citizen of the town, because in any community one citizen with backbone and respect for the law can usually set out what he wishes to accomplish.

But Galveston's course has been further evidence of the fact that after all law is only a written statement of public sentiment, and that when the written word is at variance with the sentiment, it is usually the sentiment which rules.

Other cities of Texas, outside the free state of Bexar, have been observing the Baskin-McGregor law since it was enacted. Galveston and San Antonio have no rights to which other cities are not entitled. It is a better way toward bringing them into line, to secure the approval of local sentiment, rather than to try using force of arms or equally stringent measures. Galveston, apparently, has awakened to its responsibility and San Antonio is also yielding. The two cities should make a good beginning and on Jan. 1 turn over a new leaf.

## THE COMING FAT STOCK SHOW

**D**ATES for Fort Worth's next fat stock show, now known as the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show, have been announced. The event will begin March 16 next.

It is not too early to begin preparing for the event which will be the biggest Fort Worth has ever held. Breeders and feeders of both Oklahoma and Texas are doubtless already thinking about the show and it is to be hoped that the number of entries this year will exceed those of last year when all records were broken.

Fort Worth's big coliseum, the largest of its kind in the southwest, was found too small for last year's show. In consequence facilities have been greatly enlarged and by the time the show opens buildings with a floor area of 60,000 square feet will have been added to the coliseum. These will include five cattle barns and a horse stable.

The results of this work will give Fort Worth an equipment for holding a live stock show second to none outside of Chicago.

These Feeders' and Breeders' shows

are immensely valuable to the entire southwest. This is a natural live stock country and displays indicating development and improvement are not only educational but entertaining as well. Of course there will be a horse show, repeating last year's success which was phenomenal.

The average feeders' and breeders' show brings to Fort Worth several thousand of the best specimens of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry to be obtained within the whole southwest. Some of the exhibits last year surpassed in quality those to be found at any other live stock exposition in the country. Getting ready for the show involves an immense amount of work but the men in charge are both capable and experienced.

It is not too early for Fort Worth people to begin talking up the show and for those living outside the city to begin making plans for attending and, if they are in the live stock business, to start getting an exhibit ready.

Fort Worth is used to big shows but the one next March is going to open even Fort Worth's eyes.

## INCREASING POPULARITY OF GOTTON SEED

**I**T is of considerable interest to the southern planter that northern feeders of live stock are, each year, appreciating to an increasing degree the value of cotton seed in fattening beef.

Northern live stock papers are at present recording in nearly every issue the report of some feeder who topped the market with his calves, cows or steers, and in every instance the feeder is loud in his praise of cotton seed. Such reports this year are coming from Colorado to Ohio. Missouri and Kansas feeders especially seem partial to hulls, meal and cake.

It is not so long ago since the northern feeder would consider no articles of diet for his live stock except corn (maize) and hay. Then cotton seed cake began to be used in a limited quantity as a highly concentrated food and from that the use of cotton seed in its various forms has progressed rapidly.

The present development is doubly gratifying to the southern cotton raiser, not only because it means an increased market for his products, but also because it demonstrates that in the south there is the best kind of feed in the world for finishing cattle. There is no reason, in the face of such a condition, to prevent the south from becoming the great meat supplying section of the United States just as it has been the great center for range cattle and feeders in the past.

Experience has shown that no single feed is perfect for producing beef. Cattle fattened wholly on cotton seed products are somewhat at a disadvantage in the eyes of the packer when compared with those fed wholly on corn. But neither kind of cattle is either so salable or so profitable as those which were finished on a combination diet.

If the feeders in the northern corn belt can take cattle and, by the addition of cotton seed to their ration, produce fat beef that tops the market, what is there to prevent the southwestern beef producer from adding corn to the normal cotton seed ration and duplicating the northern feeders' success.

For too long a time the real profit

on southwestern cattle has been reaped by the northern and eastern feeders who bought yearlings in Texas and finished them nearer the big markets. Now Texas has, in Fort Worth, its own market and there seems no good reason to prevent this state from producing as fine beef as any sold in Kansas City or Chicago.

A difficulty standing in the way of using corn in Texas is its continual high price. This year's crop is over 200,000,000 bushels, yet the price is almost prohibitive for the southwestern live stock feeder. So big a crop indicates that corn can be successfully raised and the solution of the price difficulty is an increased corn crop.

Up in the Panhandle a number of feeders are now successfully using corn and are getting their share of top prices at Kansas City. From that nucleus the movement ought to spread over a much larger section of the state until Texas prime corn and cotton beef becomes as common a term as Texas cake-fed beef is now.

In his stand not to approve a lease of convicts should the state iron foundry at Rusk be let out to the highest bidder, The Telegram believes that Governor Campbell has taken the correct position. He is just as much right in this instance as he is wrong in his course to scourge county and district officers to bend unto him their pregnant knees and that is just about as strongly as he could be indorsed. The convict lease system is the blackest stain upon the escutcheon of this glorious state. It is the inheritance of the dark ages, the weight about the neck of a civilized people and it is the yeast that leavens downward, instead of upward. The Telegram is opposed to the iniquitous proposition of coining crime into wealth.

A suit is now in progress in this city wherein an effort is being made to hold a railroad responsible for weather changes in Texas. If declared guilty, then all the railroads will reap a harvest of suits the like of which has never been known in Texas. It may also be remarked that up to this

time the railroads have been charged with everything except the acts of the Thirtieth legislature. As long as they escape this drastic odium they still have something to be extremely thankful for.

The peace officers of Galveston have agreed to enforce the Baskin-McGregor liquor law. If they succeed it will be the first time in the history of that city that a lid of sufficient strength to be floated across the bay has ever been found. Galveston doesn't take kindly to this kind of getting the hook, but the fear of the big stick is great in the Oleander City.

A St. Louis judge has declared that ugliness in womankind is a sin. If ugliness constituted the only sin, then the women of Fort Worth would be able to prove their title clear to mansions in the skies before any court of competent jurisdiction in the wide, wide world.

### BEFORE THE WAR

Thomas Nelson Page recounts an instance showing that Southern hospitality was not always appreciated, says the Philadelphia Press.

A guest asked the loan of a horse to carry him to his next stopping place. The host accordingly lent him his horse, and sent along a negro boy—it was before the war—to bring the horse back.

After several days the boy was still missing, and some one was sent to hunt him up. The messenger found him at last, and demanded why he had not returned with the horse.

"Cause dat gent'man done sell de horse," was the reply.

"Well, why didn't you come back and say so?"

"Hi! He done sell me, too," said the boy.

### Old Songs Wanted

To the Editor Stockman-Journal:

For several years I have been endeavoring to make a complete collection of the native ballads and songs of the West, particularly those known as Cowboy Songs. It will hardly be possible to secure such a collection except thru the aid of the press, for many of these ballads have never been in print, but, like the Masonic Ritual, are transmitted from one generation to another by "word of mouth." They deal mainly with frontier episodes; the deeds of desperadoes like Jesse James and Sam Bass; the life of the ranger in pursuit of Indians or desperadoes; the experiences of the cowboy going up the trail; the trials of the Forty-niners, buffalo hunters, stage drivers, and freighters—in short, they are attempts, often crude and sometimes vulgar, to epitomize and particularize the life of the pioneers who peopled the vast region west of the Mississippi river.

Such early pioneer ballads do exist. Already I have collected nearly a hundred. I wish to solicit your aid in preserving from extinction this expression of American literature. Eventually it is expected that the ballads will be published in book form and made available for students of history or for those interested in the songs merely as an expression of romantic western life.

An editorial request from you to your readers for copies of frontier songs will doubtless result in valuable material. I shall greatly appreciate your help to this extent, and your further favor in forwarding to me whatever material may come into your hands.

May I add that ballads, and the like, which because of crudity, incompleteness, coarseness, or for any other reason are unavailable for publication will be as interesting and as useful for my purposes as others of more merit. It is my desire to collect the songs and ballads now or lately in actual existence and in the precise form which they have popularly assumed.

JOHN A. LOMAX,  
Associate Professor of English, A. & M. College, College Station, Tex.



## BOYS, MAKE CONFIDANTS OF YOUR FATHERS

BY CARA REESE.

**S**PEAK out and tell your father, boy. The possible punishment which he may mete shall be as nothing compared with your present mental torture. Make a clean breast to him, no matter what the trouble is. You need the advice of an experienced head.

You are facing the law, perhaps, for hot-tempered or thoughtless misdemeanor; you have taken the unlucky step, or spoken the unlucky word; you are in bonds and fetters. Or, you are ill thru disobedience, a chill from the forbidden river swim, or injured thru a fall from heights you were commanded to climb, or suffering from a wound from a weapon you should not have carried or handled. You have transgressed, been indiscreet and are facing a crisis of some kind.

Speak out and take your father into your confidence before you are worn out, weighed down, reduced to an extremity of depression beyond power of retrieving or recovering your former

elasticity and buoyancy. Consult your father, confide in him, and ask for his help in this hour of your extremity.

You have made a mistake somehow, or you are involved in a grievous wrong; you are frightened, bewildered, and are keeping the trouble to yourself until you start at the sound of your name or bide apart from the general run of friends and acquaintances. Tell your father right away. He will know exactly what is the very best to be done under the circumstances. He may thrash you soundly, or speak his mind in no uncertain tones, or even say, "Be gone."

But you will feel relieved, somehow; you know that in the end he will sustain you and counsel you wisely, and be the best friend you have in the whole wide world.

So, don't you make a mistake and go on carrying a burden which you cannot possibly slip from under unaided; and don't you go on the outside in search of wisdom and help when you have your father right at hand;

and don't you think for an instant that he does not care, or does not take an interest in your welfare; father is the best friend that bad boys have, for even when he chastises he is planning how to save them from the consequences of their various misdeeds, how to pull them safely thru serious scrapes, and if they are ill in body he strives to have them doctored into good shape; father knows what is the best treatment always for all the stone bruises, lumps, bumps, sore heads, sore throats, miserable feelings.

Don't carry your present burden until you are too far gone for treatment; father will not tell on you, but he will sidetrack the misery somehow, and then not only tell your troubles to father, but also tell your joys and note the light and sparkle in his eyes. Make a confidant of father when happiness is your portion, when success comes to the fullness of peace and satisfaction. Joy is doubled and misery is but half, when shared. Make a confidant of your father; speak out.

## When You Have Lost a Friend

BY JOHN A. JAYNE

There are no more delightful hours in life than the hours when friendship is forming, when one is learning of the goodness of heart the steadfastness of purpose, the sweetness of disposition resident in the person that soon, under the mystic sealing of the gods, will be known as your friend.

You recall with pleasure the rising of the sun over the summits of some far-distant mountain. You remember how the first streaks of gray were changed, silently and slowly into broad ribbons of red and white interlaced. You noted with joy the flush of the first beams of the opulent light coming to its flood as it fell on stream and tree and flower. There never was a morning like that. It lingers, even now after the lapse of the years in your mind with a radiance peculiarly its own. In some such way you recall the beginning of friendship. The friendship came to you slowly, not suddenly, not with compelling insistence, but with enticing allurements. It attracted your attention by its winsomeness and grace until at length you fell a willing slave chained and bound in the best of all bonds, the bonds of friendship.

Sweet as is formation and growth of a friendship, equally sad and bitter is the loss of friendship. There came a cloud out of a cloudless sky. It came upon a day when the south winds were blowing softly, when there was no sign of a storm. The cloud, from the size of a man's hand, grew until it blackened and darkened the face of everything. Out from its face came the sharp, stinging, blinding flash of the lightning; then the rolling of the thunder, vibrating and echoing all thru the hills, valleys and plains of life; then the quick, nervous, pitiless fall of the rain, growing in intensity, gathering in power, until the storm broke with relentless resistless fury, pelting into life and breaking down the buds, blossoms—yes, the harvests of the years.

Such is the loss of friendship. Since that day when you gave yourself in full bonds of friendship to your friend you have never had such a friend. Since the day when your friendship was so rudely shattered and broken you have never wanted another friend. Offerings of friendship are spurned. To him who comes to you with protestations of friendship and sympathy you extend the clenched hand. To him you give the frozen tongue. To him you give the hard eye. To him you turn the dull, unresponsive unsympathetic ear. In your haste to reject the profferings of a new friendship you declare that all friendships are like the ivy vine that, while clinging to the stone, decays it. And friendship being a mockery, a delusion and a despair, you'll have none of it.

It's a sad thing to lose faith in a friend. The loss of friendship embitters the life, robs the heart of its joy and causes the days of the years of one's life to be passed in gloom, sadness and sighing. It robs life of its zest and causes one to travel mournfully down

the aisle of the years weary, dreary, uncomfortable and alone. Then it is in truth of the thought wrapped up in the lines of Montgomery—

"Friend after friend departs. Who hath not lost a friend?  
There is no union here of hearts that hath not here its end."

But tonight, in the sacredness of the quiet week, you are longing—oh, how you are longing for another friend, or perhaps for an old friend, to come into your life. You are tired of, weary of walking alone. Life's twain-mile road needs companionship. It's dreary work trudging the way alone. And you want—aye, you need, the friend.

There is but one way in which a new friendship may be formed or the old one regained. A man to have friends must be friendly. You must send forth from your life radiations of friendship that perchance shall lodge somewhere, come sometime to a kindred spirit and then meet with their own response.

You who long have been embittered at the world must not expect that the world has not become embittered at you. You who have been glad so long to get along without friends must not expect that friends of others have not been able to get along without you. You must not expect that, when the face has been clothed in gloom and the heart in bitterness for years and smiles again, the world will throw down its guard at your first smile, your whim, your behest. To gain friends you must begin anew cultivate the growing germ of friendship in your own heart, letting its tendrils reach out waveringly, yet hopefully, to other hearts, and then some morning, when you are least expecting it, you will find again the rose of friendship blooming in your life and a great joy will be yours.

And when you do find another friend, or regain the old one, link him to "thy heart with hoops of steel," for the best gift of the Eternal to man is a man who is a friend—who is a friend in the highest and best sense of the term.

Bobby's mother declined to give him a third lot of plum pudding. So he yelled at the top of his voice for two hours and then stopped.

"Well," said his mother, "are you going to be good? Have you finished crying?"

"No," replied the boy. "I have not finished; I'm only resting."

Guest (dining at merry Christmas party)—Tommy, where do turkeys come from?

Tommy (pointing to one on the table)—Dunno, but ma got this one from a tramp for a quarter, 'cause he said he stole it. Didn't he, ma?

"I don't believe the approach of Christmas brings you a single joyous anticipation," said the sweet young thing.

"Don't, eh?" replied the savage bachelor. "Listen to my secret. That youngster on the third floor is sure to get a tin trumpet for a present."

"Yes."  
"Then he will get careless and leave it on the hall floor. And then I shall step on it with both feet. Don't you call that a joyous anticipation?"

## Sisters of Pain

BY STUART STONE.

Back in a hollow of the green hills, beside a gurgling brook which lower down became muddy and blood-clogged, the tents of the field hospital squatted. Hundreds of tortured men lay upon cots, with a handful of grim, smeary surgeons to cut and bandage, another handful of white-clad, gentle nurses to soothe the comfort, and scream of the distant shells for a lullaby. Man was demonstrating the brotherhood of man.

Of the flitting nurses, two bore a striking resemblance. These were the Lanyon sisters. If a wound gaped uglier than common, it was Kate, and eldest, whom the surgeons desired; and if a young zouave babbled too much of home and the twins and the span of gray mules, there was Irene, the younger Lanyon, to charm and lull him until merciful sleep came.

The battle seemed to shift, grow fiercer, then shift again, and finally stop—and then the harvest came, in long, long trains of horrors, pouring over the crimson-dyed hills, back to the rippling brook and the overworked nurses and surgeons.

In the front of the mile-long stream of disabled, came a young cavalryman, showing no yawning wound nor red-dyed uniform. The surgeon looked quickly up at the attendant, a question in his glance.

"He wasn't shot or cut," explained the assistant. "Just overcome—already half dead with malaria and camp fever."

The doctor hurried on to more urgent cases. The elder Lanyon stopped for a moment by the wan, worn figure.

Then the worn-out cavalryman spoke: "Kate—oh, Kate—Kate!"

With a little cry, the nurse stooped and stroked the fevered forehead. "Donald," she murmured, comfortingly. "It's good that you're not wounded, dear."

"Dear?" he repeated, rather puzzled, and she flushed. She had cared for this worn, tired dragoon thru the years, and at his calling of her name she had been glad, almost forgetting his pain.

"Kate," murmured the sick man, "where's Irene—is she here?"

Kate Lanyon nodded, a redder flush covering her cheeks.

"Irene—Irene," the sick man called, softly. "I must see her—I must, I tell you."

"You shall see her," the nurse promised and moved quietly away. It was Irene then—gay, thoughtless, uncaring Irene—whom her cavalryman loved. He had come to their home in the days of peace, for more than two years, showing no preference between the sisters, but accompanying each to the show places of the neighborhood and talking to both in his quiet, shy way. The elder girl had grown to care to care very much, indeed; but she knew that the heart of Irene, the younger, had not been touched—and it was Irene whose name the soldier boy babbled now in his fever. She found the younger girl just relieved from a task of bandaging.

"Irene," she instructed, "Donald Lowe is here and is calling your name in his delirium."

"My name?" asked the younger girl. "Then it is—"

"It is you, Irene," said the older girl, "and he must not know that you do not care."

"Must not know?" repeated Irene. "But you know?"

Kate nodded, and by the light in her gray eyes, the younger girl knew something, too.

"I am sorry, Kate," she comforted. "He shall not know."

As she came up, the sore-pressed cavalryman still murmured a flow of "Irenes." His fever ran high, his eyes were bright and there was need for rest.

"Donald," she called to him. "I am here, dear. What is it please?"

His eyes answered and she bent over him.

"You care?" he whispered, eagerly. "You care for me, don't you, Irene?"

The bright light subdued, becoming more natural. "It is good news," he cried. "Now I believe I can sleep."

He turned then and, as his dream fancies roamed once more back to the land of peace, the cruel fever died down until his breath came longer, as a man's breath should. The girl who had quieted him went then to her own white tent of suffering and thought of another man; but her sister Kate worked and toiled at the bringing to life of others, while within her own bosom she tried to kill her love.

## Select Recipes

### Chocolate Caramels

Boil slowly together one pound of brown sugar, one-half cupful of grated chocolate, one-half of a cupful of cream and one tablespoonful of butter until it is like very thick molasses. Take from the fire, add one teaspoonful of vanilla, and pour into straight sided buttered pans, marking in squares when partly cold.

### Dumplings

When making chicken and dumplings instead of the gravy put in a bake pan, then put in the dumplings, cover and bake in the oven until done. To make small dumplings for a small family take two teacups of flour, one spoonful of baking powder can be half teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful soda and three-fourths cup of buttermilk. Or sweet milk and one teaspoonful of baking powder can be used instead. These dumplings are also nice with any kind of roast.

### Pulled Peppermints

Boil together two cupfuls of granulated sugar, one and a half cupfuls of water and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of tartaric acid until on trying in cold water it will almost crack, but if held a moment can be rolled into a hard ball. Do not stir but pour into a buttered dish to cool. As soon as it can be handled add one teaspoonful of extract of peppermint and pull until it is white, then cut in sticks.

### Fruit Punch

Pour one cup fresh hot tea over one cup block sugar and let it dissolve and the syrup cold. Pour into a punch bowl, together with three-quarters of a cup orange juice, one-half cup lemon juice, one pint each ginger ale and apollinaris. Just before serving add slices of orange.

### A Popular Salad

A popular salad at one of the fashionable restaurants is of green peppers stuffed with cold slaw mixed with diced tart apples and fine-cut white celery. The chef sometimes varies the celery by using the celery root which has been boiled tender, cooled and then cut into dice. The peppers come in on small lettuce leaves.

### Omelet with Peas

Wash, drain, heat and season one can of peas. Make a plain omelet with six eggs. When the omelet is done put two tablespoonfuls of peas in the center, fold over one-half and turn the whole on to a heated platter. Pour the remaining quantity of peas around the edge. Cream sauce may be poured over the peas if desired.

Thirty-seven young ladies of the congregation had in mind thirty-seven pairs of slippers for the curate for Christmas.

But one young lady made known her intention. And when the day arrived the curate received one pair of slippers and thirty-six dressing gowns.



# Horses

## St. Louis Horse and Mule Market

St. Louis, Dec. 21.—Thursday's horse auction supply amounted to 200 head, which was fully equal to meet all demands of the trade. As has been the case for some time past, receipts have been large enough to afford some pressure to the market and in many instances this has resulted in weakening prices. The better grades of horses that were bought right in the county are making shippers a little money. But conditions necessitate caution on the part of shippers. A feature of the trade was some order buying on eastern account. Local dealers in draft horses say the market on this type of animals is off \$5 to \$10 per head. However, they believe this is only temporary and is mainly due to the near approach of the holidays and express the hope that conditions will prove more favorable after the turn of the year.

Offerings of horses on the local market last week have proved fairly liberal. It is too near the holidays to look for anything in the way of heavy business. However, considering this fact, trade has proved moderately satisfactory. The total supply for the four days' auction aggregates 800 head. This may be compared with 700 last week and 800 two weeks ago. One notable phase of the horse trade at this time is the increase over the volume of business transacted a year ago. This would indicate that trade today is on a more healthy, desirable basis than it was the corresponding time last year.

While the southern demand has proved the most generous there has been a more or less steady inquiry from the east during the last few days. Several Pennsylvania firms have secured supplies from local agents, and some order buying has also been noted

on New England account. The inquiry from Arkansas has fallen off slightly but the demand from the southeastern states, notably the Carolinas, seems to have picked up a little. The southern buyers are showing a preference for good young mares. These are selling at a premium over geldings.

Last week buyers were disposed to neglect all common trashy kinds of horses and to devote all their attention to superior animals. The better grades of southerners have sold around \$125, with occasional lots bringing more money. However, it takes something on the order of a fancy harness animal to attract the southern trade at anything above \$125. Even the last named price is regarded by southern buyers as a pretty stiff proposition under existing conditions.

Some choice hearse and fire department horses brought from \$175 to \$200, but they showed a world of quality and form. While these prices look attractive, shippers claim that the stock made no or little money owing to the high prices that were asked for the animals in the country. It cannot be denied that shippers are operating under disadvantageous circumstances this season. Market buyers everywhere are trying hard to get their horses cheaper while the farmers, on the other hand, are in a very independent position and refuse to sell at lower prices. This places the shipper between two millstones, as it were. It is inevitable that country prices will have to come down or the market strengthen.

### Horse Quotations

Heavy drafters, common to good ..... \$135@185  
Eastern chunks ..... 110@150  
Southern horses, good, extra.. 100@140  
Southern horses, plain to fair.. 40@ 65  
Drivers, choice to extra..... 165@200  
Plugs ..... 15@ 25

### Fat Mules Are Wanted

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—The mule trade is progressing along line similar to

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

those prevailing for the last few weeks. The inquiry proved perhaps a trifle broader than that of last week as far as cotton mules are concerned. Mine mules have not been sought after to such an extent as during the preceding seven days. Offerings of mules on commission have increased, the enlargement being fully 30 per cent.

The feeling as far as well conditioned mules are concerned is one of encouragement rather than otherwise. A majority of traders are of the opinion that receipts of desirable fat mules during the next ten to twelve weeks will be moderate to light and for that reason they do not anticipate any difficulty in selling the right kind of mules to good advantage once the new year arrives.

For the half-fat, common and rough mules the outlet is uncertain at least. Feed continues high and cotton shows no disposition to climb up. In fact the price of cotton always has a direct bearing on the demand from the south for mules. If cotton brings 10 cents or better the planter is willing to run plenty of mules on his farm, using a spare one or two. But when cotton drops under that figure the southern planter economizes and cuts down the number of mules that he is working. Again, the price of corn and other feed, this year is an item that is an all-important factor in the mule situation.

### Harness Horse Game O. K.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Purses aggregating \$480,000 were announced at the Great Western Circuit Harness Racing Association's meeting held at the Sherman House. Following the re-election of the present officers—President George Keller of Decatur and Secretary and Treasurer W. H. Smollinger of Galesburg—dates for meetings beginning July 5 were selected.

The following are the dates and the purses contributed for each meeting.

Peoria, Ill., July 5-9, \$36,000; Terre Haute, Ind., July 13-16, \$36,000; Springfield, Ill., July 20-23, \$15,000; Libertyville, Ill., July 23-30, \$25,000; Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 3-6, \$38,000; Galesburg, Ill., Aug. 10-13, \$20,000; Davenport, Iowa, Aug. 17-20, \$25,000; Dubuque, Iowa, Aug. 24-27, \$15,000; Hamline, Mo., Aug. 30-Sept. 4, \$30,000; Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 6-11, \$30,000; Peoria, Ill., Sept. 12-19, \$32,000; Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 20-Oct. 1, \$100,000; Springfield, Ill., Sept. 27-Oct. 1, \$20,000; Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 5-14, \$18,000; Dallas, Texas, Oct. 18-30, \$25,000; El Paso, Texas, Nov. 1-6, \$15,000.

### Horse Feeding Experiment

The feeding of heavy draft horses has recently been the subject of experiment in Germany, according to official authority the object being to ascertain how far it was possible to increase the amount of molasses in a stock food without limiting its albuminoid saving properties. Another object of the experiments was to determine the greatest possible amount of molasses which, in the feeding of heavy draft horses, could advantageously replace an ordinary concentrated stock food. The conclusions arrived at were that the albuminoid saving properties of molasses depend principally upon the proportion of carbo-hydrates present, altho the amides contained in the molasses possibly afford a certain amount of nitro-genous food. Horses fed on 2.3 pounds molasses, 3.2 bran, 3.2 maize per 1,000 pounds of live weight, with hay ad lib., were, in spite of hard work, in excellent condition at the end of several months. Four pounds of molasses per 1,000 pounds live weight were taken with ease, and an increase of 5.5 pound did not influence the condition and capacity of the animal for work.

### Horse and Mule Trade

The trade on horses and mules at Fort Worth was more quiet last week than the preceding week, the dealers report a very fair demand for mules. Receipts have been moderately liberal and there is a good supply of all classes on offer, particularly of good cotton mules, which are still finding a broader outlet than any other class.

One load of light cotton mules was bought on this market during the week for shipment to Tennessee.

Shipments out during the week were as follows:

One car horses and mules, W. J. Jarvis, to Hubbard City, Texas.

One car mules, A. H. Weller, to Harlingen, Texas.

One car mules, Galt & Galt, to Mount Vernon, Texas.

One car horses, McKnight Brothers, to Amarillo, Texas.

One car mules, E. M. Touse, to Taylor, Texas.

One car mules, J. B. Waters, to Temple, Texas.

One car mules, C. T. Rather, to Gonzales, Texas.

One car mules, O. F. Brown, to Hillsboro, Texas.

One car mules, R. A. Stewart, to Waco, Texas.

One car mules, T. P. and R. A. Pitts, to Fayetteville, Tenn.

Single shipments: Joe Schepps, Dallas, Texas, pair horses; T. S. Johnson, Mertens, Texas, pair mules; O. M. Eredin, Granger, Texas, pair mules; Weaver & Mooreland, Terrell, Texas, four horses; Texas Oil Co., Dallas, Texas, pair horses; C. D. Dickerson, Alvarado, Texas, five mules; R. D. Nicholson, Temple, Texas, six mules.

### Quotations

Mules—  
13½ to 14 hands ..... \$ 65@113  
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  
15 ½ to 16.3 hands ..... 175@215  
15½ to 16.3 hands, fancy ..... 210@275

Horses—  
Heavy draft, 1,300 to 1,500... \$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

### Stamping Out Foot and Mouth Disease

Good headway has been made by the bureau of animal industry and state authorities in eradicating foot and mouth disease. No outbreaks in new territory have been discovered in the past two weeks, altho the disease has been found on a few additional farms adjacent to those where it already existed. So far 152 herds or farms have been found affected as follows: In Michigan 8, in New York 44, in Pennsylvania 98 and in Maryland 2. All of the diseased and exposed animals in Michigan, New York and Maryland so far as known have been slaughtered, and the work of slaughtering and disinfection in Pennsylvania, where the disease has been most extensive, is well advanced and is being pushed as rapidly as possible. If no new infection is discovered, it is believed that the disease will be entirely eradicated within a very short time. As an extra precaution, however, a careful canvass of the infected territory will be made, inspecting the animals from farm to farm to make sure that no cases have been overlooked.

"What is the baby crying about?"  
"Oh, nothing much. He only wants to eat the Christmas tree."

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(LADIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S)

Brilliance equals genuine—detection baffles experts—fills every requirement of the most exacting—pleases the most fastidious—at only one-thirtieth the cost of the real diamond.

As a means of introducing this marvelous and wonderful, scintillating gem, and securing as many new friends as quickly as possible, we are making a special inducement for the new year.

We want you to wear this beautiful Ring, this masterpiece of man's handicraft, this simulation that sparkles with all the beauty, and flashes with all the fire of

### A GENUINE DIAMOND

We want you to show it to your friends and take orders for us, as it sells itself—sells at sight—and makes

### 100% PROFIT 100%

for you, absolutely without effort on your part.

We want good, honest representatives everywhere, in every locality, city or country, in fact, in every country throughout the world, both men and women, young or old, who will not sell or pawn the Barnatto Simulation Diamonds under the pretense that they are Genuine Gems, as such action with simulation diamonds sometimes leads to trouble or embarrassment, as shown by the following article from The Chicago Examiner, Nov. 15, 1908:

### "THE KING OF DIAMONDS HAS LICENSE TAKEN AWAY. Alleged Bogus Gem Man Ralls at Newspapers."

BURLINGTON, I.A., Nov. 14.—For some time past newspapers in Iowa cities have been reporting the operations of a man whom they called "The King of Diamonds." It appears that there was nothing criminal in his operations, which consisted in selling "phony" diamonds, but his methods of procedure were not exactly according to the rules. He usually drops into a jobbing house and tells of meeting such and such a representative of the house on the road and selling him a diamond, to be delivered at the store. He explains that the diamond is only an imitation, and offers to sell anybody else a copy of the place the same thing. Thus he works up an interest and usually succeeds in selling some of his glassware. Mr. Jack of Diamonds dropped into City Auditor Norton's office one morning and secured a license to sell his wares. He had only been out a short time, however, until Chief of Police Hiltz learned of him. Calling in the peddler, he relieved him of his license and gave him back the money he had paid for it. As the man had committed no crime he was released. He was bitter against the newspapers for injuring his business.

If you want a simulation diamond—a substitute for the genuine—don't wait—ACT TO-DAY, as this advertisement may not appear again. Fill out the coupon below and send at once—first come, first served.

The Barnatto Diamond Co.,  
Circuit Building, Chicago

Write here name of paper in which you saw this ad.

Sirs:—Please send Free Sample Offer, Ring, Earrings, Stud or Scarf (Stick) Pin, catalogue.

Name..... R. F. D. E. No.....  
Street, P. O. Box.....  
Town or City..... State.....



**Texas News Notes**

**GONZALES.**—A negro woman named Brown was shot and killed and her husband, Will Brown, seriously wounded on the Renfro farm ten miles west of Gonzales.

**AUSTIN.**—Wiley Mangum Imboden, for the last two years editor of the Statesman, has severed his connection with the publication and left today for Stamford, where he will practice law.

**BROWNWOOD.**—In a free-for-all fight at a negro skating rink, Louis House was perhaps fatally wounded by a razor cut across the back of the head. Nelson Hill, a Fort Worth negro, escaped after having several shots fired at him, and officers think he is now in Fort Worth.

**ENNIS.**—L. M. and J. C. McCord were notified that their little niece, Jewel Kilgore, who was burned two weeks ago by a coal oil explosion at Scurry, had died from her injuries.

**GREENVILLE.**—While George Mason was with a hunting party at Kuykendall lake his right hand was blown into pieces by a cannon cracker exploding, while he was attempting to fire it to give a signal to the other hunters who were in the woods.

**RICHMOND.**—Yesterday while hunting with a companion in the woods near Foster, Robert Brown, a negro, met instant death by falling head first from a tall tree which he had climbed to get a squirrel that his companion had shot. His head struck the ground with such force that his neck was broken.

**SHERMAN.**—Alex Mitchell, a negro living near Bells in this county, was brought in by Deputy Sheriff Marlon Kidd and placed in the county jail. At the last session of the grand jury Mitchell was indicted for the crime of arson, it being alleged that he set his own house on fire.

**DALLAS.**—W. L. Brown, a Katy brakeman in the local yards, was killed last night by fourteen cars passing over his body. Brown was employed in a switching crew and was walking across the top of a train setting the brakes when he made a misstep and fell between the cars with fatal results.

**KOSSE.**—C. H. Griffin, living three miles north of here, at an early hour yesterday arose from his bed and while his wife was preparing breakfast fired a .45-caliber pistol bullet into his brain and died at 3:30 p. m. There is no statement as to what prompted the deed.

**DENTON.**—Dr. J. S. Abbott, state health and pure food commissioner, will go to Austin in a few days to confer with the governor. Dr. Abbott has found a case of selling and manufacturing imitation cider, both barred by law, and also an imitation lard, containing beef fat and cotton seed oil, as well as hog fat and branded misleading. Prosecutions will follow.

**BEEVILLE.**—At Dinerio, eighteen miles west of here, the 4-year-old daughter of E. C. Goodwin was accidentally killed. The child was visiting at the home of D. Johnson, a neighbor. A son of the latter had returned from hunting, leaving his gun at the barn, near where the children were playing. One of them, a little girl 9 years of age, picked up the gun and attempted to unload it, the piece being discharged and the full load striking the little Goodwin girl in the face, killing her instantly.

**SNYDER.**—The 3½-year-old son of J. B. Buffalo, near Snyder, fell backward into a tub of boiling water Tuesday afternoon, and, from the effects of the burns, he died at an early hour yesterday morning.

**SAN ANTONIO.**—The home of Mrs. Della Smythe, which was burglarized last week and in which the robbers got jewelry amounting to \$700, was fired, evidently by three negroes. The dwelling and all contents were completely destroyed. The inmates say they saw the negroes leaving and fired nine shots at them, but they made their escape.

**BREMOND.**—Louis Bielamwiche, a Bohemian, aged 10, was drowned in Polish tank at 1 o'clock. The body was recovered.

**CLEBURNE.**—The Mart Black case was brought to a final close here yesterday afternoon. Mr. Black was charged with carrying a pistol. He pleaded guilty in the county court and was assessed a fine of \$100 and costs.

Mr. Black was recently acquitted of the charge of killing Justice Tul O. Durham. Then a charge was filed against him for carrying a pistol prior to the killing.

**SAN ANTONIO.**—Adolfo Marians, aged 23 years, was run down by an International and Great Northern train and fatally injured. His skull was fractured, his left shoulder broken and he also received internal injuries.

**LOVELADY.**—At a dance six miles from Lovelady last night Chester Thompson, son of F. M. Thompson, was cut to death and Mr. Odem seriously wounded. Ned and Alex McManners were arrested.

**SHERMAN.**—When Clarence Willson, a negro prisoner in the county jail, awoke from his afternoon nap he found his cellmate, Houston Pickett, dead. Pickett had not been in good health, but his death was not expected. He had recently been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment on a robbery charge.

**MEXIA.**—Relatives and neighbors saved Charles Alderman from burning to death when flames destroyed his residence here. Mr. Alderman was confined to his room by a broken limb. A cot was conveyed to his apartment, and he was safely carried out before the flames reached that portion of the house.

**Cheaper Feed Needed**

In the live stock industry intended for consumption the profit of production is measured by the cost of feed to mature the animals, says the Drovers' Journal.

It is difficult for the farmer with 60-cent corn to realize a profit when fed to fatten any class of live stock for market. The agriculturist is trying to discover cheaper feed to develop animal husbandry, as increased quantities of corn and oats enter into feed consumption, establishing prices too high for meat production at average current rates.

The average farmer is circumscribed in his experimentations by the lack of capital and room to work out the hard problems in animal husbandry. Even valuable knowledge acquired by individual experience benefits only local breeders for the lack of a medium of general communication. The farmer may discover more economic methods of feeding, but his experience will not carry the weight of results worked out scientifically at some agricultural college.

The agricultural colleges were endowed by the general government to evolve a system of scientific husbandry. The farmer looks to his state institution for recommendations of the best and most economic methods of feeding live stock. As long as animal husbandry is necessary for food consumption as well as essential for the maintenance of the fertility of the land any system of feeding live stock for market that presents features of economy will appeal to the intelligent farmer.

The experiment stations in particular, should be engaged in work to solve the cheaper production of live stock from the viewpoint of feed. The farmer now recognizes that there is a forcing process in the development of animals intended for the shambles as compared with a quarter of a century ago. Early maturity has been achieved by feeding liberal quantities of high-priced grains. What is most needed in animal husbandry is a cheap substitute for grain that contains the nutritive properties essential for the development of the live stock industry. With land more valuable, wages higher, the old regime of cheap meat is a thing of the past and what farmers, breeders and feeders want is a low cost substitute for high priced grain for feeding purposes.

**WILL DO LITTLE FEEDING**

**Operations Around Falls City, Neb., Greatly Restricted This Season**

Feeding operations in the vicinity of Falls City, Neb., will be on a limited scale this winter according to Mr. Thomas Davis of that point, who was in St. Joseph yesterday with a mixed load of stock, hogs and sheep. "We had a short crop of corn and it is too high priced to make the feeding game look alluring," said Mr. Davis. "Our section usually feeds a good man cattle but very few will be handled this season. A few sheep are on feed. More sheep have been handled there this fall than ever before. A good many farmers bought a bunch of sheep, because they were cheap, to clean up the weeds in their corn fields. When the sheep had accomplished this purpose most owners made no attempt to hold and fatten them but sent them back to market where they usually realized unsatisfactory prices. Now these men are sore at the sheep game. Nothing beats a bunch of sheep on the farm if given a fair show. Those who held their sheep and put them into marketable condition certainly have no cause for regret with values at their present level. The live mutton market was in the rut for a long time, but conditions look encouraging now."—St. Joseph Journal.

Singleton—How do you like the poodle I sent your wife?  
Wedderly—Very much. Never saw one I liked better.  
Singleton—I'm glad to hear it.  
Wedderly—Yes; you see, it died the day after you sent it.

Milly (in horrified whisper)—Mamma, Willie is an infidel.  
Mamma—Infidel?  
Milly—Yes; he said he don't believe there's any Santa Claus.

**TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS,  
ALWAYS BUY THE GENUINE,**



**IT CLEANSSES THE SYSTEM GENTLY YET PROMPTLY:  
ACTS NATURALLY AND BENEFICIALLY ON THE  
KIDNEYS. LIVER AND BOWELS:  
ASSISTS IN OVERCOMING  
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DISPELS COLDS AND HEADACHES:  
A REMEDY APPROVED BY PHYSICIANS BECAUSE  
OF KNOWN COMPONENT PARTS AND KNOWN BENEFICIAL  
EFFECTS.**

**FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS  
ONE SIZE ONLY, REGULAR PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE**



# Weekly Market Review

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

|           | Cattle | Calves | Hogs   | Sheep |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| This week | 20,400 | 3,050  | 16,475 | 1,793 |
| Last week | 21,070 | 2,954  | 20,971 | 833   |
| Year ago  | 8,408  | 5,098  | 9,195  | 1,195 |

Horses and Mules—This week 352, last week 600, year ago 206.

### General

Under liberal supplies at all markets and the adverse influence of the holiday season, the cattle market has been on the down grade this week, both beef and butcher cow stuff closing at a rather sharp decline from a week ago. The hog market has fluctuated widely, closing on a lower level than the close last Saturday. Traders see little chance for any improvement in cattle values during the next two weeks and unless supplies are very much lighter than they have been this week, further declines are considered probable, as the demand is always limited just before and after Christmas.

Christmas day will be observed as a holiday on this market and shippers would best serve their own interests by shipping no stock to sell later than Thursday on next week's market.

### Beef Steers

The week's receipts of fed steers have been much more liberal than any time this fall, while quite a few grassers from South and Southwest Texas have also been on offer. The market held close to a steady basis on the first two days of the week, but a liberal Wednesday supply sent values downward and this break was followed by a dull market and a further decline on Thursday, when sales made ruled fully 15c to 25c lower than last week's closing. Receipts of the week have included a good many medium to good heavy corn-fed cattle from Oklahoma and a few loads of a toppy, finished class, but the bulk has been short fed meal steers. For some time past steers of a useful beef class have been selling high here relative to the northern markets, owing to scarcity on this market, and the decline this week on the enlarged and sufficient marketing was therefore not surprising. Early in the week choice to prime heavy corn-fed steers sold at \$6 up to \$6.50, but on Thursday a good class of 1,200-pound corn cattle went at \$5.65. On the late market Monday some choice qualified 1,337-pound heaves, fed on meal and hulls, with a light corn ration, brought \$5.60, but the best of the 1,025 to 1,100-pound straight meal cat tie received sold prior to Thursday around \$4.50 to \$4.75, and such classes closed about 25c lower than these figures. Sales late in the week included a fair to fairly desirable class of 900 to 1,025-pound grass steers at \$3.70 to \$4, a good many unsafe for feeders going for slaughter at such prices.

### Stockers and Feeders

A fair supply of good weight feeder steers has been offered here this week and prices have been generally held to a steady level, tho the trade took a slower turn toward the week's close in sympathy with the declines on beef classes. On Wednesday some high grade white-face steers, averaging 1,068, sold to a feeder buyer at \$4.50, as high a figure as any steers have sold here this fall as feeders. A fair to pretty good class of feeding steers sold from \$3.60 to \$4. Stocker grades have sold with little change from last week, excepting the fair to good yearling stuff which shows strength, as do heavy calves suitable for stocker purposes. Thin dogie sorts do not share in the advance.

### Butcher Stock

The supply of cow stuff here this week, while moderately liberal, has fallen short of last week's marketing, yet the trade has shown a sluggish tone and the close is sharply lower on all classes, it taking 15c to 25c to cover the loss. Most of this decline was effected Wednesday and Thursday, the Thursday market being particularly slow and dull. Quite a few loads of good qualified light to fair fleshed cows have sold to stocker and feeder buyers and such grades show less loss than any other class, tho they look high relative to the prices ruling on the medium to good fat kinds. Strict canners held up well Monday and Tuesday, but showed about as much loss later in the week as the good killing grades. On Monday a load of prime corn-fed heifers of show quality and condition sold here at \$5.75, making a record price on that class. All light heifer stuff showing decent kill or quality has been selling well, due to the small receipts of calves and the added influence of a good demand from the country for the stocker grades.

Bulls are closing weak to 10c lower than last week, bologna grades and the good fat bulls showing the most

loss. Desirable stock and feeding bulls have held close to last week's prices. Receipts have been moderately liberal.

### Calves

A good market has been had this week on all calves showing any kill and the fair to good qualified heavy calves suitable for the stocker trade. Anything desirable in either class is closing fully 25c higher than a week ago. Light veals of choice quality have been selling up to \$5.50, and the medium to good lights from \$4.75 to \$5.25. A right good class of heavy weights sold around \$3.50 to \$3.65, but \$4 is quotable for strictly good fat heavies.

### Hogs

A see-saw hog market has been had again this week, prices being pushed down rapidly one day and up with equal nimbleness the next, and the close today finding the market 5c to 10c lower on good hogs and 10c to 20c lower on other grades than the close of last week. The market has been doing the unexpected at most all turns lately and no one seems willing to stake his reputation on a guess of the course of the trade for the immediate future. Sharp breaks in values either way until after the holidays are rather to be expected. The market today had a top of \$5.50, on good medium weight packers, but good heavy mixed packers sold at \$5.40 to \$5.45, and a desirable light and medium weight mixed class from \$5.20 to \$5.35. Fair lights tailing down to pigs sold around \$5 to \$5.15, and razorbacks from \$4.50 to \$4.75, with those of pig weights largely from \$4 to \$4.25. Best fat pigs are selling up to \$4.50.

### Sheep

There have been more sheep on the market than for some weeks past and the desirable grades have sold fully up to last week's quotations, mixed fed ewes and wethers of right good quality quoted at \$4.85 to \$5. Choice heavy fed wethers are quotable above \$5 and choice fed lambs would probably sell as high as \$6.50, tho the best offered, a pretty good class of woolled lambs, made \$5.50.

### Prices for the Week

| Steers—           | Top.   | Bulk.        |
|-------------------|--------|--------------|
| Monday            | 6.25   | \$3.85@5.60  |
| Tuesday           | 6.50   | 3.65@4.65    |
| Wednesday         | 6.00   | 3.90@5.00    |
| Thursday          | 5.65   | 3.75@4.25    |
| Friday            | 5.65   | .....        |
| Cows and Heifers— | Top.   | Bulk.        |
| Monday            | 5.75   | 2.45@2.75    |
| Tuesday           | 3.75   | 2.30@3.15    |
| Wednesday         | 3.65   | 2.25@2.65    |
| Thursday          | 3.25   | 2.25@2.60    |
| Friday            | 3.00   | 2.25@2.65    |
| Calves—           | Top.   | Bulk.        |
| Monday            | 5.50   | 3.30@5.50    |
| Tuesday           | 5.50   | 3.50@5.10    |
| Wednesday         | 5.25   | 3.35@4.90    |
| Thursday          | 5.10   | 3.65@5.10    |
| Friday            | 4.75   | 3.25@4.40    |
| Hogs—             | Top.   | Bulk.        |
| Monday            | \$5.70 | \$5.25 @5.55 |
| Tuesday           | 5.75   | 5.32½@5.65   |
| Wednesday         | 5.67½  | 5.30 @5.55   |
| Thursday          | 5.65   | 5.25 @5.50   |
| Friday            | 5.55   | 5.20 @5.40   |
| Saturday          | 5.50   | 5.15 @5.40   |

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

|           | Cattle | Clvs. | Hogs  | Sheep |
|-----------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Monday    | 5,465  | 1,378 | 3,790 | ...   |
| Tuesday   | 3,623  | 548   | 2,344 | 354   |
| Wednesday | 5,424  | 446   | 2,904 | 595   |
| Thursday  | 3,284  | 148   | 3,011 | 174   |
| Friday    | 2,203  | 380   | 1,729 | 91    |
| Saturday  | 400    | 150   | 2,700 | 579   |

Horses and Mules—Monday 38, Tuesday 102, Wednesday 47, Thursday 95, Friday 34, Saturday 36.

## Rangers Visit XIT Ranch

CHANNING, Texas, Dec. 19.—Oscar Rountree and Buster Jones of the state ranger force arrived here today and went at once to the headquarters of the XIT ranch. They are here to investigate trouble which is brewing between the ranch outfit and the friends and relatives of John Williams, who is held on a charge of killing John Armstrong, the late foreman of the ranch.

There has been trouble for some time between these two factions and several life threats have taken place. Williams was charged with stealing cattle and Armstrong had been instrumental in having charges brought against him. The trouble culminated at the railroad station in Bovina several weeks ago when Armstrong was shot to death.

The grand jury meets Monday at Farwell, the county seat of Palmer county, in which the homicide was committed, and will begin at once an

## DO YOU WANT MONEY?

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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

## 30 Nations Represented on Packinghouse Payrolls Here

Thirty different nations, all speaking entirely different languages, are known to be represented in North Fort Worth among the employes of the packing houses, and it is not improbable that there are others. Some of these people speak several different languages, while others do not speak a single word of English and cannot understand a word in other than their own language.

The known nationalities are Bulgarian, Slav, Polish, Russian, Bohemian, Austrian, German, French, Spanish, Indian, Hebrew, English, Roumanian, Swede, Norwegian, Hollander, Japanese, African, Greek, Irish, Scotch, Italian, Mexican, Danish, Hungarian, Scandinavian, Welsh and Egyptian.

It is often that these people become entangled in the webs of the courts, and in some cases it has been found necessary to employ as many as three interpreters to finally get the testimony of one witness.

There are people who are apparently of the same nationality, but cannot speak the same languages. They are employed in the various depart-

ments of the packing plants and when their pay checks are received have no idea whatever of the amount that they are to receive for their week's labors. After having been here a while, however, they soon learn the customs, and are able to comprehend some things that are said, but depend mainly upon the leadership of some one who has been in this country for some time, or the honesty of those under whom they are at work.

As a rule they are good workers and give little trouble to the heads of the departments, tho physically they are not robust and their power of endurance is not equal to that of the American. One negro who is on to the methods of handling dressed carcasses of beef can handle as much as three foreigners.

There are a large number of this class of people who are now employed by the packers. They will perform work which even many American negroes will not do. In fact from a standpoint of sanitation, they do not set a very desirable example, but the packers claim that they are almost indispensable.

investigation of the charges against Williams.

It is generally supposed that a change of venue will be taken in the case. Palmer county was recently organized in sparsely settled and it would probably be impossible to secure a jury there as every resident of the county is interested in the trouble between the two factions and many are active participants.

Little Elsie—Santa Claus doesn't go round in a motor car, does he, mamma?

Mamma—Why, certainly not; he still drives his reindeer, darling.

Little Elsie—Oh, I'm so glad! Tommy Rankin told me he used a motor car and I've been in a terrible state since, 'cause I know the repair shops aren't open at night.

A commercial traveler had taken a large order in the north for a consignment of hardware and endeavored to press upon the canny Scottish manager who had given the order a box of Havana cigars.

"Naw," he replied. "Don't try to bribe a man; I cudna tak them, and I am a member of the kirk."

"But will you not accept them as a present?"

"I cudna," said the Scot.

"Well, then," said the traveler, "suppose I sell you the cigars for a merely nominal sum—say, sixpence?"

"Weel, in that case," replied the Scot, "since you press me, and not liking tae refuse an offer weel meant, I think I'll be taking twa boxes."

It's awfully hard to find your confidence after it has been misplaced.



### When Your Tools Need Grinding

It is but the work of a minute to sharpen a chisel, a plane, a knife or any edged tool on a Keen Kutter Grindstone.

Made of very carefully selected Berea grit—mounted on an extra braced tubular frame that never sways or "wabbles." Ball bearings and double tread make it run as easy as a bicycle. With this grindstone and an outfit of

## KEEN KUTTER Tools and Cutlery

you are always ready for the finest or heaviest work. Keen Kutter Tools are tempered for lasting edges and once sharpened stay sharp indefinitely. For the home they are ideal, doing better work with less attention than the ordinary nameless kinds. Remember the name and look for the trademark next time you buy any tool, then you are sure of satisfaction; for all Keen Kutter Tools are guaranteed. If not at your dealer's, write us.

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY (Inc.), St. Louis and New York, U.S.A.



# Monday Market Review

**MONDAY'S RECEIPTS**

|                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| Cattle           | 2,700 |
| Calves           | 300   |
| Hogs             | 1,800 |
| Horses and mules | 189   |

The supply of cattle today was unusually light for Monday, receipts being only 2,900, inclusive of 400 calves. Large runs are not looked for this week or next, as it is always the case that Christmas week and the following week make a light demand for cattle, and shipments are in line with demand. Receipts last Monday were 6,843, including 1,378 calves, and a year ago they were 982 cattle and 227 calves.

Steers are 10c to 15s lower on everything of good beef quality and the market is now 25c to 35c lower on such than a week ago.

**Beef Steers**

The supply of 500 steers today was amply sufficient for the demand. Quality was of good average, offerings being mostly meal fed and grass cattle of good killing quality, but no choice beeves among them. Demand was very limited. Buyers were slow in making bids, which were lower, the uneven. Nothing was sold for the packing trade on the early market.

**Stockers and Feeders**

Some fair quality grass steers from south Texas, 250 head, made up the supply of stock and feeding cattle. They were in good enough flesh to make fair killing material, but the slack demand from packers left them to the country trade. Trading was slow, the demand was good, buyers holding off to see if the market was going to drop. Such sales as were made indicated a steady market.

**Butcher Cows**

Fortunately for shippers, a light supply of cows was in the pens, the more than the market called for. Close on to 2,000 head were in the pens, and the quality was only medium to common, with nothing choice. Buyers were slow in bidding, and it was late before anything was done. They let it be known that orders were light and they wanted but little, and that at prices that would make it worth their while to take the stuff of shippers' hands. Some of the early sales were about steady with last week's decline, but bids were uneven, and in some cases considerably lower.

**Bulls**

A comparatively good supply of bulls was in. The market was slow and weak to lower, with the less desirable kinds selling to the poorest advantage.

**Calves**

The one bright spot in the cattle market was found in the calf pens. The supply was very light, only three loads and enough in mixed lots to total 400 head. Demand was good, and the supply was taken readily at full steady prices with last week's close. Nothing choice was in.

**Hogs**

The opening day of the week brought in a light supply of hogs, receipts being about 1,900 head. This was half the number on the market last week, and the same number that was in a year ago. Quality was good on the greater part of the offerings, the there was a liberal sprinkling of light trashy stuff. With light receipts at northern centers and advances there, packers were willing to concede better ter prices, and everything of decent quality was taken on a basis 5c to 10c higher than Saturday. Pigs and light stuff were slow and lower, and the demand was light. Some light razors went at \$3.75. The top sale was at \$5.60, and the bulk of the good hogs made \$5.25@5.55.

**MONDAY'S SALES**

| Steers |       |        |       |       |        |
|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| No.    | Ave.  | Price. | No.   | Ave.  | Price. |
| 22...  | 1,118 | \$4.30 | 22... | 1,122 | \$4.30 |
| 6...   | 838   | 3.00   | 1...  | 900   | 3.25   |

| Stockers |      |        |       |      |        |
|----------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|
| No.      | Ave. | Price. | No.   | Ave. | Price. |
| 70...    | 873  | \$3.70 | 10... | 612  | \$3.10 |

| Cows  |      |        |       |      |        |
|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|
| No.   | Ave. | Price. | No.   | Ave. | Price. |
| 16... | 880  | \$3.10 | 19... | 786  | \$2.60 |
| 10... | 865  | 2.60   | 26... | 715  | 2.25   |
| 19... | 645  | 2.25   | 6...  | 671  | 2.25   |
| 7...  | 637  | 2.00   | 31... | 726  | 2.55   |
| 31... | 726  | 2.15   | 15... | 636  | 2.35   |
| 56... | 810  | 2.65   | 27... | 793  | 2.65   |
| 35... | 830  | 2.35   | 9...  | 740  | 2.00   |
| 6...  | 800  | 1.95   | 13... | 578  | 1.85   |
| 18... | 765  | 2.25   | 10... | 79   | 2.90   |
| 13... | 634  | 1.90   | 11... | 660  | 2.00   |
| 5...  | 862  | 3.10   | 19... | 786  | 2.35   |
| 35... | 815  | 2.35   | 18... | 843  | 2.35   |

|       |     |      |       |     |      |
|-------|-----|------|-------|-----|------|
| 11... | 779 | 2.30 | 14... | 779 | 2.45 |
| 69... | 822 | 2.75 | 20... | 781 | 2.55 |

**Heifers**

| No.   | Ave. | Price. | No.  | Ave. | Price. |
|-------|------|--------|------|------|--------|
| 24... | 556  | \$3.75 | 5... | 520  | \$3.25 |

**Bulls**

| No.   | Ave.  | Price. | No.  | Ave.  | Price. |
|-------|-------|--------|------|-------|--------|
| 1...  | 920   | \$2.35 | 1... | 1,309 | \$2.65 |
| 5...  | 712   | 2.05   | 1... | 870   | 2.50   |
| 1...  | 770   | 1.75   | 2... | 890   | 2.35   |
| 1...  | 850   | 2.15   | 1... | 910   | 2.59   |
| 15... | 1,136 | 2.65   | 2... | 785   | 2.00   |
| 2s... | 1,065 | 3.25   |      |       |        |

**Calves**

| No.   | Ave. | Price. | No.   | Ave. | Price. |
|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|
| 52... | 509  | \$3.40 | 5...  | 384  | \$2.50 |
| 13... | 405  | 3.40   | 3...  | 325  | 4.25   |
| 9...  | 384  | 2.75   | 56... | 315  | 3.75   |
| 47... | 286  | 3.40   | 54... | 160  | 4.50   |
| 26... | 249  | 3.00   | 6...  | 160  | 4.50   |
| 11... | 300  | 3.40   | 6...  | 386  | 1.50   |

**Hogs**

| No.   | Ave. | Price.     | No.    | Ave. | Price. |
|-------|------|------------|--------|------|--------|
| 80... | 232  | \$5.47 1/2 | 112... | 148  | \$5.00 |
| 80... | 216  | 5.55       | 81...  | 217  | 5.55   |
| 82... | 179  | 5.40       | 75...  | 209  | 5.50   |
| 1b... | 500  | 3.50       | 97...  | 173  | 5.40   |
| 79... | 227  | 5.55       | 39...  | 158  | 4.50   |
| 45... | 210  | 5.55       | 73...  | 224  | 5.60   |
| 87... | 187  | 5.37 1/2   | 88...  | 218  | 5.55   |
| 77... | 138  | 4.00       | 49...  | 166  | 5.15   |
| 29... | 195  | 5.15       | 86...  | 175  | 5.35   |
| 77... | 155  | 5.05       |        |      |        |

**Pigs**

| No.   | Ave. | Price. | No.   | Ave. | Price. |
|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|
| 94... | 95   | \$4.00 | 62... | 95   | \$4.00 |
| 57... | 101  | 4.50   | 98... | 120  | 3.75   |
| 28... | 111  | 4.25   | 23... | 27   | 4.40   |

**MARKETS ELSEWHERE**

**Chicago Live Stock**  
 CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 900 head; market steady for steers and feeders, strong for cows. Hogs—Receipts, 35,000 head; market 5c to 10c higher; top, \$5.85; bulk, \$5.35@5.75. Sheep—Receipts, 18,000 head; market 25c to 40c higher.

**Kansas City Live Stock**  
 KANSAS CITY, Dec. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,000 head, with 200 Texans; market steady to strong. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; market steady to a dime higher; top, \$5.75; bulk, \$5.20@5.70. Sheep—Receipts, 400 head; market 25c to 60c higher.

**St. Louis Live Stock**  
 ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head, including 1,500 Texans; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 9,500 head; market 5c higher; top, \$5.95; bulk, \$5.40@5.70. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; market strong.

**COTTON SEED OIL MARKET**

**Slight Improvement Follows Opening. Texas Market Steady**  
 NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—There is a slight improvement in the cotton seed oil market today following an easier opening. The demand is fair and close steady. The open and close is as follows:

|          | Open.           | Close.      |
|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| December | 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2 | 38 @ 38 1/2 |
| January  | 38 @ 38 1/4     | 38 @ 38 1/4 |
| February | 5.12 @ 5.20     | 5.14 @ 5.15 |
| March    | 5.23 @ 5.25     | 5.25 @ 5.26 |
| May      | 5.36 @ 5.38     | 5.37 @ 5.38 |
| July     | 5.46 @ 5.49     | 5.47 @ 5.48 |

**Texas Cotton Seed Oil Market**  
 The oil market is easy today, the sales were prompt at quotations. December opened at \$3.90 and later months were steady and unchanged. There is no particular change in other cotton seed products. Meal, either choice or prime, sold at \$24@24.50 per ton, and hulls at from \$3@3.50 per ton, f. o. b. mills.  
 A. S. LOGSDON, Fort Worth.

**SPOT COTTON MARKETS**

**LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.**—Spot cotton closed quiet and steady, 1 up; middling 4.88d or 9.76c in American values; sales, 5,000 bales.

**NEW YORK, Dec. 21.**—Spot cotton closed quiet, 5 lower; middling 9.15c.

**NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21.**—Spot cotton closed quiet and unchanged; middling 8 11-16c; sales, 625; to arrive, 1,300 bales.

**GALVESTON, Dec. 21.**—Spot cotton closed steady, unchanged; middling 8 1/2c; no sales; to arrive, 500 bales.

**CHICAGO, Dec. 21.**—There was little to stimulate trade in the grain markets today, altho there is a small net gain shown in the entire list. Trade was generally light, but offerings were also small. At the close December

## 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**

75,000-ACRE ranch in Old Mexico, on railroad, all fenced, watered by streams, wells and tanks, 1,000 acres cultivated, much tillable land, large residence and other buildings and all needed improvements. Title perfect. Price about \$1 an acre. Also all cattle on this ranch at cash market value. Cattle are high-grade Herefords. 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.

\$5,000 to \$5,000 made easy annually in veterinary practice. We teach by mail. Address Dallas Veterinary School, P. O. Box 733, Dallas, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Five head of registered HEREFORD cows, from 3 to 9 years old, due to calve soon; have all won in show ring. Tom Hoben, Nocona, Texas.

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

**JEWELRY**

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

**INSTRUMENTS**

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

wheat was 1/2 up, May wheat was 3/4 up and July 3/4 up.

Corn closed 1/4 up on December, 3/4 up on May and 1/2 up on July. Oats closed from 3/4 to 1/2 high, and pork 15 up.

Wheat opened easier and was still lower, being down to the lowest levels established Saturday. Cables were unchanged on the opening, but later in the session moved lower. There is a lack of demand in both divisions of the market and prices are easier under the lack of support. Local receipts are 26 cars of wheat as against 42 cars a year ago, while the Northwest receipts at three important centers aggregate 989 cars, as against 1,039 cars for the

**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.

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

**AGENTS**—\$75 monthly, Combination Rolling Ptn. Nine articles combined. Lightning seller. Sample free. Forshee Mfg. Co., Box 203, Dayton, O.

**HOW TO GET RICH** when your pockets are empty; 21 book for 25c. Catalogue free. Burke Supply Co., 2502 Lucas avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

**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 30c 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.

**VEHICLES**

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

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

corresponding period a year ago.

Corn receipts are 472 cars, as against 480 cars a year ago. Cables from Liverpool on the opening were 1/4 lower and the movement continued downward. The opening here this morning was lower, but made some recovery later.

Trade in oats continues light and the prices are steady. Pork products are advancing.

Walking in the sunshine will not always enable a man to escape the shadow of suspicion.

A man who never accomplishes anything always looks the part.

## 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.

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

**DURHAM PARK SHORTHORNS,**

headed by Imp. Marquis 266464, whose calves won Junior Championship calf herd and four get of sire, San Antonio and Dallas Fairs, this year.

DAVID HARRELL, LIBERTY HILL, TEXAS.

"REGISTERED BERKSHIRE" pigs of the best breeding for sale. W. F. Hartzog, Sadler, 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. 184638. Choice bulls for sale.

**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.

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

**RED POLLED**

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



## Col. Poole's Letter

In my last letter I did not get thru saying and telling you of old Fannin and her good people of 54 years ago. There are only a few left now of the grown people when I went there living in Fannin county, nine out of ten are dead years ago. Thomas Freeman, Frank Steward, Captain W. H. Cobb, Bill Clutter and Thorn Gates all a little older than I am, are still living in the county. However I have not had the pleasure of meeting them on this trip down here. They are all elegant, honorable gentlemen and as I said before have known them intimately nearly 54 years. What a change has come around in that time. Now every foot of land in the county is fenced and if you travel by land any you are in a lane.

From 1855 to 1860 the country commenced to fill up with people from Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Illinois and a few from Georgia. Land commenced to advance in price, and by 1860 some little farms sold or traded for as much as \$8 or \$10 per acre, but very little money changed hands, principally some kind of live stock or wagons were put in at high prices with balance of payments in notes payable in one, two or three years, until they could collect for property sold back in the old states, where these newcomers were from. A little incident occurred in those old days that amused me very much. My old-time friend, Thomas Gates, who still resides in Bonham was high sheriff of Fannin county and very dark complicated. Gates and a friend had started to ride out of the then little burg of Bonham and meeting one of these newcomers to the country in a wagon looking out for a home he halted and commenced putting questions to Gates and his friend about the land, water, climate, etc., where could he find some cheap, good land. Both Gates and his friend had land to sell or trade and puffed him full. Finally Gates said he was in a hurry, but would see him later. After Gates started on the immigrant asked of the other gentleman who that man was that had been doing most of the talking, the fellow replied: "That is Thomas Gates, sheriff of the county." The homeseeker looked bewildered, whipped up his team and said that settled it. "I would not live in any county where they have a nigger for sheriff and I want out of this county at once." The laugh was on Gates for several years. But if Thomas Gates is very dark skinned he is as white a man in and around the heart as ever trod Fannin county dirt. Those were good old days in Texas. People lived easy and loved their neighbors. I know I did, especially the good looking ladies, and they were all good looking to me. All the little boys and girls that I knew here then are now white-headed and with grandchildren, while this old county brings back many pleasant recollection of long ago. I remember how I used to attend old-fashioned dances. Old Strand Hawkins was our fiddler, who made the music for us all over the county, and it makes me feel sad to think of the many dear old friends of those days. Such as Buck Shortridge, Jim Arledge, John Joe Jackson, Bill Whitsett, John O. Austin, Brice Austin, Albert Austin, Capt. Bill Woods, Jim Christian, Dr. Clendenen, Joel Fuller, Calvin Fuller, Bob Burney, Col. A. J. Nicholson, Thomas Lotty, Porter Mooney, Bill Davis, Rube Weatherby, Uncle Joe and Ollie Jackson, Andrew Jackson, Jack and Thomas Coleman, Bob Henderson, Bart English, Bob Jones and Jason Pedgrew, have all answered the last roll call and are trying the realities of an unknown world.

I am somewhat like the Irishman was when the preacher asked him if he did not want to go to heaven. Pat replied: "No, sir." Then the preacher asked him why not, Pat quickly replied: "Because I had rather stay here."

A great many people have an awful fear of death. I do not see why, because we all know that is sure to come. It does not take any longer to die when a fellow gets good and ready than it does to be born. It is now a custom when a fellow dies for some skygraping orator to laud him and his good deeds here on earth to the skies after he is dead. If any of my friends have anything nice and commendable to say about me say it now, before I die, a word of encouragement often helps a fellow in this life, but not after he is dead.

Seeing this country as it is now and 54 years ago, I imagine that length of time will bring about greater changes in West Texas and especially the plains country, where land is yet comparatively cheap, and where they are now getting railroad facilities which will push the country to the

front. I have seen most all Texas and I am sure the plains country has more good, rich soil to the country that is suitable to till than Collin, Fannin, Grayson, Kaufman, Dallas, Hill, Jackson, Ellis or Parker counties. I imagine some fellow down in the black land country will yell out, "Poole is an old fool," but wait and see, time will demonstrate what I say about this to be true. It is very true that this black belt is a very rich, productive country, but I have seen it here long years ago when we would have 2 or 4 days' rain in this black land would almost bog a buzzard's shadow. But now old Fannin can well boast of her good roads, everywhere I have been in Fannin county this trip the roads are finely graded up, yet with all that when they have a few days' wet weather it is almost impossible to haul a decent load or an empty wagon over this black mud. But the towns and churches are thick now, and a fellow does not have to go so far to mill or town. In the old days that I am telling of we only had a weekly mail and often not more than once in two weeks when the creeks were up. They were very few bridges of any kind in this country. The newspapers were all weekly or monthly. It was no uncommon thing for a paper to be a month old when we received it, especially from any of the Northern states. All our mail to Bonham came then by way of Jefferson by water, then on to Clarksville and Paris, but now what a change. If a fellow does not get his daily paper the same day it is printed he kicks like a bay steer.

Old Bonham is now quite a nice little city of 12,000 inhabitants, a cotton factory, street car lines, ice factory, electric lights, two railroads and a laming good business town. Yes, the steam whistle can be heard in every direction, and in a few short years all West Texas will be on the same footing.

I remember well when Thomas Williams brought the first steam engine to his mill, two miles south of Bonham, and got it set up and ready for business. It was quite a show. Alf Pace, who lived in Bonham and had a farm out east of town a short distance and had his niggers go back and forth to work twice a day. The first time Williams got up steam, about the middle of the evening, his engineer blew the whistle about 5 minutes. Pace's niggers heard it and all stampeded for town, yelling for help. When Pace met them and wanted to know the cause of their fright they told him there was a panther big as elephant out there on Bois d' Arc squalling to beat the band and he was sure after nigger meat. At that day and time there was little or no cotton raised in this country. The first cotton gin I ever saw was during the war in Arkansas. It was believed then that this black belt was only fit to raise corn, wheat, oats and all kinds of stock. Now it is regarded as the cotton country of Texas. Them days oats and wheat were cut with old-fashioned scythe and cradle and bound up by hand with a wisp of the straw of either wheat or oats. It was a slow way of working, yet the people were all prosperous and happy. There were no sharp toe shoes or fine, costly hats to buy for the ladies. They most all

wore nice, white sunbonnets that they fashioned with their hands and I want to say that they all looked as pretty and sweet as the hats and big feathers they wear now, obstructing the view so a fellow can't see the preacher in church. Yet I am for the ladies. I do not care what kind of head gear it suits them to wear. I maintain this would be a poor old place to live if it were not for the women. If they were all gone from earth I would be ready to cash in and go, too.

Bonham supports two fine schools. I understand there are about 500 pupils. The Carleton college was founded soon after the war closed by Brother Charles Carleton, a Christian preacher, who was regarded all over North Texas as one of the purest Christian gentlemen in all Texas. He was honored by all denominations for his purity and Christian qualities. He too, passed away about two years ago. This college is patronized by a large number of the very best families in Texas, and ranks high as one among the best institutions of the kind in the South. I knew Brother Carleton intimately and always regarded him as one among the best men I ever knew. He was a profound scholar, but not a fluent speaker.

I am now stopping with my friends, Wiley Clutter, who married Miss Ollie Jackson, several years ago. They, too, are among the very best people in old Fannin county. I have known them from their childhood days up to the present time, and I want to tell you when you stop with any of the Jack-

## Niles, Stockyards Director, Here, But Not to Meet S. & S.

"I know absolutely nothing of the plans of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger or any other packers with reference to coming to Fort Worth, except what I have read in the papers, and I have given the matter no attention," was the substance of statements made by L. V. Niles, of Boston, a director of the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company, when asked Thursday morning regarding the report circulated that he is here for the purpose of meeting the S. & S. people.

Mr. Niles is in the habit of visiting this market twice a year, and states that he should have been here in November, but he was delayed. He is a director in the North Fort Worth Townsite Company, and also the Stock Yards national bank.

"What would be your attitude with reference to letting S. & S. have free access to the local stock yards?" was asked.

"Why, I have never considered the matter at all," replied Mr. Niles.

### Do Receipts Justify It?

"Do you think the heavy increase in receipts here would justify the establishment of a third packing house?"

To this Mr. Niles made no direct statement, only saying that Fort Worth is rapidly becoming a leader as a market center, and that he is pleased to note the heavy shipments that are being made.

He was asked whether he would rather see another plant located here, or see a new market opened in Oklahoma City. "I am not in a position, or at least I don't care to answer that

question," seriously replied the speaker.

### Talks of Improvements

Mr. Niles appeared anxious to change the subject to something else, and gladly told of the extensive improvements contemplated by Armour and Swift. "But, of course, you have already published that," said Mr. Niles. "However, I am very much pleased with the expenditures the two local plants are making, and I am sure that they will at all time be in a position to do Fort Worth full justice in the handling of live stock. You see they are adding to their plants, and have already planned to make additions that will place them in a position to handle with ease all the business that the market will bring for several years to come."

On entering the stock yards office and meeting Secretary O. W. Matthews, the first question Mr. Niles asked was: "What kind of runs have you been having this week, Mr. Matthews—what do the receipts total?"

Mr. Matthews supplied him with the information desired, and it seemed to please. It developed that Mr. Niles keeps in touch with the doings of the local market from week to week, and knows what is going on almost as well as if he were here in person all the time.

Mr. Sulzberger is expected to arrive in Fort Worth some time next week, and Mr. Niles says that he is to return to Boston Saturday night. So it seems that there is to be no meeting between Mr. Niles and the packer.

## Roosevelt Helps Bring Russian Sheep to Texas

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, Dec. 8.—President Roosevelt, Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, the United States ambassador at St. Petersburg and many high Russian officials have been working during the past week to clear up international complications which threatened to prevent the importation of a herd of caracul sheep from Russian Asia Minor to a Texas ranch. The many legal objections of the importation of the sheep have now been overcome and they are on their way from New York to the stock ranch of Dr. C. C. Young, at Holiday, Texas.

When Dr. Young, who is a native Russian, went to Russia a few months ago he carried with him a letter from President Roosevelt as the result of which he was allowed to purchase for exportation a herd of the famous sheep at Bessarabia, a province on the Black sea. These sheep are known the world over for the superior quality of fleece, from which expensive women's cloaks are made, and have never been raised in any other place. Dr. Young had to see a number of Russian officials before permission was granted, but when he left Russia it was with the understanding that a herd of the sheep would soon be shipped to him.

Stamutoff, a Tartar nobleman, accompanied the sheep to Libau, and intended to come with them to Texas, but for some reason turned them over to the Russian-American Steamship Company for transportation and returned to his home.

When the sheep arrived in New York a few days ago the customs officials entered an objection to allowing them to be brought into this country and threatened to return them to Russia on the next steamer.

In a few hours messages were pouring into Wichita Falls telling Dr. Young of the troubles which had been encountered. He at once wired his agents in New York, but it was not until he had secured the aid of President Roosevelt that this first herd of

son families you get something good for the inner man, when one sits down to their dining tables and I always did have a weakness for something good to eat and I believe I improve on that line as I grow older. Yes, these good people will always have my good wishes for all time to come for so many nice attentions.

C. C. POOLE.

It takes two to make a quarrel—but that is no reason why you should be one of them.

caracul sheep was allowed to be landed. They were sent to a quarantine station in New Jersey and held for a few days and will now be shipped at once to Texas.

Dr. Young believes these sheep can be successfully raised in Texas and he will endeavor to start a new industry of that sort here. The herd consists of seven rams and eight wethers. Some of the herd are almost black, altho the greater number are of a dingy brown, with long, curly wool.

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