

# The Stockman-Journal

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NO. 32

## Beef Dressed By Machinery

But Two Machines of the Kind in Operation—Third to Be Built at  
Sioux City, Iowa

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—To the visitors at the International Live Stock Exposition a decided innovation was Armour & Co.'s new movable bench, whereby cattle, after slaughter, are practically dressed and made ready for shipment without a carcass once touching any substance made of wood, says the Chicago Farmers and Drovers Journal, in a recent issue, and then continues: This end is accomplished by the invention of F. W. Bright, head mechanic of the company at Kansas City, and is, generally speaking, a movable platform composed of malleable iron. By means of this contrivance the butchers are enabled to work on the beef without walking from carcass to carcass, as was formerly the case, thereby saving them from five to six miles of walking every working day, and the company is benefited at least an hour on every man's work. The bench might be said to be the climax of sanitation in the dressing of cattle, for the reason that as the floor revolves at the end of the roll, the plates are subjected to a thorough cleansing by a powerful hot water spray. Thus each portion by the time it reaches the head of the bench again is cleansed and not a vestige of refuse of any kind remains.

### Preparing Carcasses

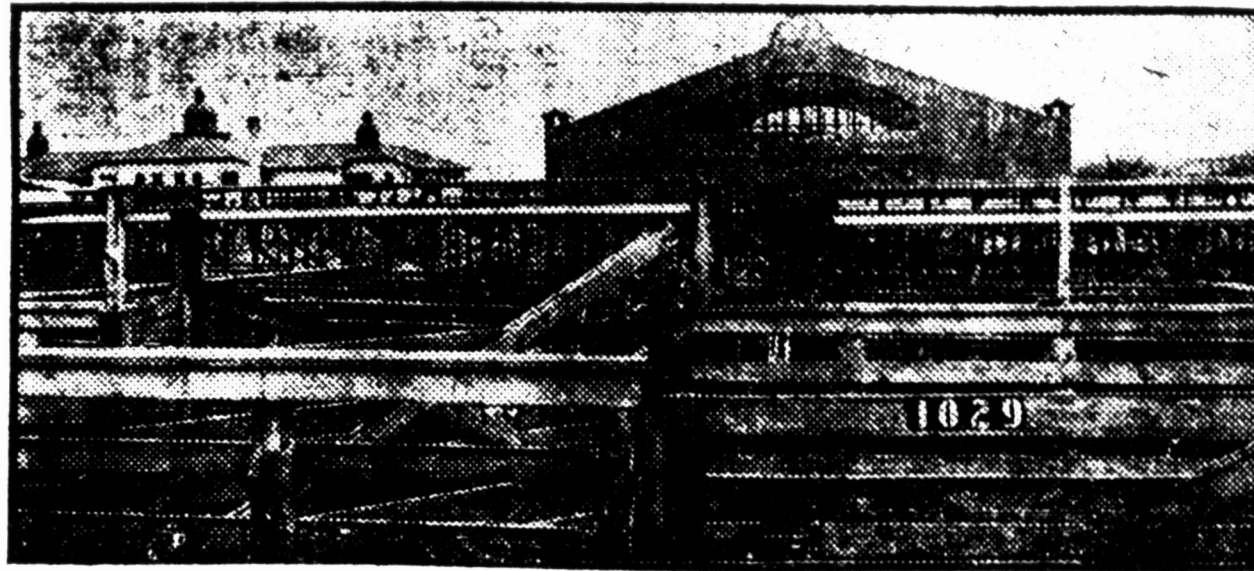
After the steer is driven into the slaughtering traps he is stunned by a butcher with an iron mallet, then thrown from the traps to the floor. At this point men employed for the purpose attach chains to the hind legs of the animal and the body is hoisted by pulley to the head rail; from this point it is then conveyed to the first butcher, who cuts the throat; from this man it travels to the next butcher, who decapitates the carcass; then, still traveling along the rail, the body finally reaches the movable bench. This bench in the Chicago plant of Armour & Co. is 260 feet long and moves at a rate that makes motion hardly perceptible, so that the most delicate cutting may be done without a jar, each man doing his allotted amount of work in a space that does not exceed five feet. By the time he finishes his work the next carcass is ready and he resumes his operations as before.

The first state of dressing is what is termed legging—namely, skinning the front and hind legs. This work was formerly done by dropping the carcass on the floor and expert butchers were not prone to accept the position, for the reason that it was impossible to tell at what moment a carcass weighing anywhere from 800 to 1,600 pounds might fall. In such a case death was a great probability. Then, again, men objected to walking around, because of the floor, which must necessarily be slippery, and a man might easily fall and inflict severe injuries upon himself with a knife sharp as a razor. The carcass passes from breast and crotch sawyers to the man who loosens the windpipe from the neck. While on the bench nothing is removed from the body except the caul, which is the fat that surrounds the paunch. This is done preparatory to final inspection by the government officials, tho the hide has been loosened and shank bones removed.

By the time that the end of the bench is reached the animal is ready for the final dressing. Skilled butchers split the carcass after the body has been sprayed to remove all accumulations from the blood. The fell, or hide, from the hind legs has been taken off by this time and entrails removed; then the carcass is inspected by government inspectors. Later the body is sent to the cooling rooms ready for shipment after being on the "operating table," as it were, for a period of perhaps half an hour.

There are at the present date but two of these benches in existence—one in the company's plant at Kansas City and one here, while one is to be constructed at Sioux City. There is every reason to believe that the pro-

## Enlarging Fort Worth's Big Show



This picture shows how work is advancing in enlarging the space for the National Feeders and Breeders' Show at Fort Worth next March. The sheds shown in the picture are immediately north of the Coliseum and are on the space occupied by the Bernhardt tent last year. These sheds will be walled in making storm-proof barns for blooded cattle and horses. The pens shown in the immediate foreground of the picture are for ear lot shipments entered in the show.

The National Feeders and Breeders' Show begins Saturday, March 13, at 9 o'clock a. m., and closes at midnight Saturday, March 20. The Cattle Raisers' association of Texas holds its annual convention in Fort Worth beginning March 16.

Breeders planning to send exhibits to the shows should correspond at once with T. T. D. Andrews, secretary and manager National Feeders and Breeders' Show, as the demand for space this year will be great.

## Sterling Cowmen In Peculiar Fix

Special Quarantine Makes It Difficult  
for Them to Either Ship Cattle  
In or Out to Market

"Ninety per cent of the land and cattle owners in Sterling county would sign a petition to have the county put below quarantine," said W. R. McEntire, who was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Sterling county is in special quarantine and is above the line, but many of its pastures, it is said, have ticks and cattlemen have difficulty in shipping out or in thru lard without dipping.

A number of ranchmen have put in dipping tanks and consider them of little value so long as they run the risk of infection from neighboring pastures or are likely to have their cattle pick up ticks on the way thru to shipment.

There is a likelihood that Sterling county cattlemen will present a protest to the next legislature and ask to have their county moved below quarantine.

Mr. McEntire has ranches in both Sterling and Mitchell counties and the purpose of his visit to Fort Worth Tuesday was to learn whether he might ship thirty bulls to his ranches after the coming Feeders and Breeders' Show here, without dipping. He expects to buy blooded Durhams, and does not want to run the risk of having to dip them.

cess will be adopted by many of the other large packing institutions throughout the country. There is no patent on the affair, and that will facilitate matters to a great extent.

By this method wood is eliminated as much as possible. Everything that comes in contact with the carcass is of metal construction. The men have plenty of opportunity to cleanse their hands, and there are special sterilizing tanks for the knives, saws, cleavers and all tools that come in contact with the beef.

On this bench 250 cattle an hour may be dressed with ease, where formerly such a case was an impossibility, and one of the principal advantages is the fact that it brings the work to the men instead of their having to go to it. More work may be done and in less space, more methodically with less danger to those employed, and under virtually ideal sanitary conditions. The whole scheme is a big step toward a furtherance of discipline and uniformity of work, and is worth while seeing for the many reasons stated.

## Denver Show to Open January 18

Big Amphitheater Completed and  
Everything Ready for the Event

DENVER, Dec. 28. With the opening of the fourth annual exhibition of the National Stock Show on January 18, Denver expects to take the front rank as one of the great live stock shows of the country. The new \$200,000 amphitheater is rapidly nearing completion and by the first of the year not only the amphitheater but the wings in which the stock are to be housed are expected to be completed. The seats are now being placed in the new building and the heating and lighting facilities are all completed. The new building has a seating capacity of 5,500 people with an arena 200 by 100 feet. The building has been made modern in every way, having first class wash room for the stock and rest rooms for visitors. This show is being given by an organization consisting of five hundred stockmen from all parts of the west, and it is expected that every section of the country will be represented both in the exhibits and in the attendance. One of the strong features of the show is a carlot exhibit of feeding cattle. It is promised that there will be on exhibition and sale fully five thousand head of the choicest feeding steers produced in the west. It will be interesting to producers of pure blood in the east to see this practical demonstration of the result of the infusion of this blood into the range herds of the west. The display of breeding stock will also be unusually large and of high quality, and the horse fair is expected to eclipse anything ever before attempted in the west.

At the evening exhibition a fine horse show program has been arranged and the people of the west are looking forward to the event with unusual interest. Western stockmen are accustomed to gather in Denver for the winter and while the national convention of stockmen is not to be held here this year all the stockmen are coming to give their attention to the big show and the big banquet that will be held during the week at which western live stock conditions will be discussed by prominent men. The railroads are making reduced rates, and Denver is looking forward to entertaining a large crowd of people.

Female Bulgarians bathe but once during their lifetime—on the day before the wedding.

## Foot and Mouth Disease Waning

Bureau of Animal Industry Continuing  
Work of Inspection in Order  
to Discover Cases

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—No new cases of foot and mouth disease have been discovered since Dec. 11, and all diseased and exposed animals, so far as known, have been slaughtered in Michigan, New York, Maryland and Pennsylvania. In the three states first named the work of disinfection is also practically completed.

The force of the bureau of animal industry is continuing its work of inspecting animals in the infected districts in order to discover any cases that may possibly have escaped detection. In the New England outbreak six years ago, cases of the disease were found in both New Hampshire and Massachusetts several weeks after it was supposed that every case had been located and the contagion completely eradicated. The department of agriculture, therefore, feels that a reasonable time should elapse in which any remaining contagion would be likely to develop before the quarantine should be removed.

### Maryland Quarantine Modified

Secretary Wilson has modified the Maryland quarantine so as to permit the shipment of live stock for immediate slaughter from all parts of the state, except parts of Carroll and Baltimore counties in the immediate vicinity of the two herds that were found affected in that state. Hay, straw and similar fodder, also hides, skins and hoofs may also be shipped without disinfection or certification from any portion of the state, except parts of Carroll and Baltimore counties. This action modifying the quarantine on Maryland has been taken because only two herds were found diseased in that state and there were just over the Pennsylvania line. No evidence has been found that the infection was spread to any other part of the state.

### Number of Animals Killed

The total number of animals slaughtered as diseased or exposed was 3,579 on 151 farms or premises. The total appraised value of these animals was \$87,597.58, of which two-thirds has been, or is to be, paid by the federal government and one-third by the states. The figures for the different states are as follows: Michigan, 9 premises, 242 cattle, 23 hogs, 9 sheep, 3 goats, value \$5,359; New York, 15 premises, 520 cattle, 246 hogs, 214 sheep, valued at \$24,378.13; Pennsylvania, 95 premises, 1,189 cattle, 986 hogs, 52 sheep, 4 goats, value \$56,251.62; Maryland, 2 premises, 31 cattle, 69 hogs, value \$1,628.83.

### CATTLE DISEASE EXPLAINED

Plague Said to Have Arisen from Inadvertent Inoculation in Serum

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 28.—The federal government's efforts to trace the origin of the present cattle plague of foot and mouth disease was declared to have been successful. The secretary of agriculture is advised that the disease in the United States is due to the desire of a Detroit druggist to manufacture a supply of serum, used in fighting the plague, and to the innocent infecting of a large number of cattle.

There were in Pittsburg last week a committee of Michigan grain men, en route home after a call on Secretary Wilson at Washington, to protest against the embargo on Michigan cattle and hay. To their stop here was due the letting out of the story.

The Detroit firm has been carrying a small supply of German antitoxin, and recently thought to replenish its dwindling supply with an antitoxin of its own manufacture. Cattle were rented and expert chemists placed on the job. A small supply of the serum from Germany was used for inoculation. The experiment seemed a success. Each animal inoculated gave off the expected amount of serum, and this was set aside to be treated and made into antitoxin.

The cattle were returned to their

owners, but began acting strangely. Then it was discovered that the cattle were infected with foot and mouth disease. Efforts were made to gather in all the animals, but many of them had been shipped. Within a short time the disease broke out in New York and Pennsylvania, whither cattle from the infected herd had been shipped.

## Cattle Trades

### 3's and 4's at \$25 Round

SAN ANGELO, Dec. 28.—Charles Broome of this city has bought of W. H. Montgomery of Crockett county a bunch of 800 coming 3 and 4-year-old steers at \$25 around. The steers are to be delivered in April of next year.

### Crockett County Sales

OZONA, Texas, Dec. 28.—Taylor and Woodard bought from the Val Verde Cattle Company 630 steers at \$30 each.

### Sales at San Angelo

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Dec. 28.—J. L. Noguera sold to W. L. Bannister, of Eldorado, 128 calves at \$7. There were several cows that went in the deal, but failed to learn the number. The price, however, was \$18.

Bennett & Teague, of Brady, are here buying fat cows and report the following purchases: From George Allison, 70 head; from J. R. Robins, 90 head, and from Sonora parties as follows: From Shirley, 45 head, and from Doc Simmons, 5 head. The price paid for these cows range from \$15 to \$17.

Sol Mayer, proprietor of the T Half Circle ranch, was in Sonora this week and reports having sold to J. E. Rucker of Irion county 100 Angus heifer yearlings at \$17 per head. Mr. Mayer believes the Angus cattle are the best and added to his fine herd by the purchase recently at Kansas City of some prize winners.

## ASSOCIATION NOTES

The inspector for the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas writes: "Everything looks good, grass has grown all winter and there is every prospect of early fat stuff next spring."

Secretary Crowley of the association is planning to leave for California in time to attend the meeting of the executive committee of the American National Live Stock association which takes place Jan. 25. The convention opens Jan. 26. Col. I. T. Pryor will also go and it is likely the Texas association will have a large representation. It goes without saying the Texas delegates will work for the national convention of the American stockmen in Fort Worth next year.

One of the most appreciated Christmas remembrances received at the headquarters of the association in Fort Worth was a letter of greeting from the daughters and sisters of the late Captain John T. Lytle, former secretary of the association. The Misses Lytle are now living in San Antonio.

The headquarters of the association in Fort Worth has received a copy of the proceedings in the hearing on tariff reduction before the congressional ways and means committee in no less than forty volumes, numbering over 5,000 pages. The hearing covered every conceivable subject from lead pencils to beeswax, and Secretary Crowley says that maybe he will read it over sometime when he has leisure. The reason for the associations receiving the report is because of the part taken by Judge S. H. Cowan opposing removal of the duty on hides.

# Tutt's Pills

## FOR TORPID LIVER.

A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces

## SICK HEADACHE,

Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.

There is no better remedy for these common diseases than DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS, as a trial will prove.

Take No Substitute.

## Tells Why Hides Should Be Free

### National Hide Association's Arguments a Thin Collection of Claims

Merely for the benefit of readers who like to hear both sides of a controversy, The Stockman-Journal prints the arguments of the National Hide association as to why hides should be on the free list. The Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, thru its attorney, S. H. Cowan, has shown that hides should be left alone as a reduction would benefit only the manufacturers of leather and that to a small extent, while it would mean considerable loss to the cattlemen. If, as the National Hide association declares, the government gets only \$2,000,000 a year from the hide tariff, what assurance does the association give that should the tariff be removed this \$2,000,000 would not go into the pockets of the leather manufacturers instead of the purchasers of leather goods, shoes and harness for whom they profess so much sympathy.

The National Hide association's statements follow:

"The tariff on hides differs so radically from all other duties levied upon imported merchandise that it should always be considered alone. A careful consideration of the subject will convince any fair-minded man that the tax on hides serves no useful purpose, but works serious injury to an important chain of industries that directly affect every citizen.

"Of all the many items on the free and dutiable lists of the revenue law the tariff on hides is perhaps the least understood. Senators and congressmen, newspaper editors and the general public have little conception of the justice and importance of the demand for free hides.

"For twenty-five years previous to its imposition hides had been free, and there was no agitation or demand from anybody for a tax on hides. The Dingley bill as reported to the house and passed by that body, retained hides on the free list. There was no protest from the farmers nor from anyone else. In the senate, however, the compromise hours just before final passage of the bill. The leather, shoe and other leather-consuming industries had little time or chance to present their side of the case. No hearings were had before the ways and means committee. Neither the Democrats nor Republicans of the national legislature favored the hide tax. It was admitted to be an economic blunder, but it was said the Republican majority were compelled to accept the hide tariff to save the bill.

A little over two million dollars a year is all the government derives from the hide tariff, while the cost of raw material to tanners and shoe manufacturers and the price of shoes and other leather goods consumed by the public is raised by reason of the tax.

"Tanning and the manufacture of leather goods such as shoes, harness, belting, etc., are carried on in almost every State of the union. The demand for free hides is not a sectional issue, but is voiced in the West and South, as well as in the East.

"Every inhabitant of the country is a consumer of leather, and twenty-four millions of horses and mules are of no use to the people until they are harnessed with leather. The hide tax touches every man's feet and every man's head. It increases the cost of his shoes and the sweat-band in his hat. It hits the pocketbook as well as its contents. Every traveling man feels the hide tax upon his suitcase and bag, and every mill owner pays more for belts to transmit his power.

"The domestic hide supply of every civilized country is much too small for its required quantities of leather. There is no possible way by which it can be made sufficient. Without imports of hides and skins there must be imports of leather, shoes and other leather goods. Little argument should be necessary to convince anyone that it would be better to import hides and skins in larger quantities than to be compelled to import finished leather merchandise upon which much foreign labor is expended.

"Cattle in the United States are decreasing while the population is increasing. The demand for leather has outstripped the demand for beef. The extension of our exports of shoes depends upon equality of opportunity in respect of raw material. All manufacturing nations, including Canada, admit hides free of duty. The tariff of 15 per cent imposed upon hides coming into the United States enables Europe to convert the surplus hides of South America into articles for the export trade of the world. The manufacturers of and dealers in leather

and leather goods of the United States are not soliciting a special privilege. They demand the righting of a wrong put upon them without sufficient hearing in 1897. There can be no justification for the hide tax. It is a tariff monstrosity inflicted upon one of the greatest and most important industries of the land. The burden of unjust taxation has been carried for twelve years only because it was not possible to force revision upon a single item without reopening the entire dutiable and free lists."

### DON'T WANT HIDE DUTY

#### Armour's Representatives Say It Is No Advantage to Packers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Declaring that it would make no difference to the concerns he represents if the tariff on hides was lowered, raised or taken off entirely, A. R. Urion of Armour & Co. said that the tariff had added from 90 cents to \$1.10 to the value of hides. He asserted that the farmer received the entire benefit of this increased value.

Mr. Urion said that the statement that the packers controlled the tanning as well as the packing business was inconsistent. "I think in that case we would want hides on the free list."

Mr. Urion admitted that the packers had interests in some tanneries and that Mr. Armour owned stock in the United States Leather company. The hide is 6 per cent of the value of an animal, said the witness. He said that hides brought years ago 8 cents a pound, whereas they now bring 12 cents to 14 cents a pound.

### LAND IN MONTANA

#### State Owns Over 3,000,000 Acres Adapted to Grazing and Agriculture

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 28.—The land holdings of the state of Montana are regal in extent and amounted Nov. 30, 1908, to the huge total of \$3,579,975.10 acres, according to the biennial report of the state board of land commissioners, which has been prepared for submission to the eleventh legislative assembly. The appraised value of this land and the timber thereon is \$5,405,499.98, the timber being appraised at \$2 per thousand. All of this land came to the state under the terms of the enabling act and is for the use of the educational institutions of the state and for public buildings.

The apportionment of the land among the several grants is as follows: School, 3,006,899 acres; normal school, 100,000 acres; public building, 182,000 acres; school of mines, 100,000 acres; agricultural college, 140,000 acres; reform school, 100,000 acres; deaf and dumb school, 50,000 acres; university, 46,500 acres.

There have been sold of the granted land 104,335.24 acres, and of the school lands 3,721.59 acres; a total of 204,912.45 acres. The aggregate of lands classified as grazing and agricultural amounts to 3,022,154.29, and the aggregate of those classified as timber land is 235,126.95 acres. The timber land is estimated to have 894,848,000 feet of lumber on it. There is under lease at present 2,183,489.04. During the period from December 1, 1906, to November 30, 1908, the board made selections of a total of 651,667.79 acres.

The report shows that the board has made bond investments of \$27,320 during the two years of school funds alone; \$144,000 of capitol funds; \$69,500 of deaf and dumb funds; \$134,700 of school of mines funds; \$101,800 of university funds; \$38,642 of reform school funds; \$126,800 of agricultural funds and \$177,450 of normal school funds; making a total of \$1,320,212.26.

### More Land in Oklahoma

HOBART, Okla., Dec. 28.—Thousands of acres of valuable, fertile land will probably be thrown open to settlement in the Cheyenne, Kiowa, Caddo, Arapahoe and Wichita country in the near future.

At a recent conference of the senators and representatives in congress from Oklahoma it was agreed that the best interests of the country would be advanced by giving authority to the Indians owning lands in Western Oklahoma to sell 80 acres of the 160 which has been allotted to them.

If such proposed legislation becomes a law much fine agricultural land will become available and which will attract thousands of homeseekers from the Northern and Eastern states. Thousands of dollars' worth of taxable property would be added to the wealth of the country and would especially benefit the territory adjacent to Hobart, much of the land being located close to this city.

The bill no doubt will be introduced quite soon and there is little question but what it will go thru without a dissenting vote.

It's always the open season for hunting trouble.

## Feeders Want Rates Lowered

### Iowa Men Push Petition to Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—A case of decided interest to feeders is about to be opened. Iowa live stock men are behind it. They ask two things: A reduction in the rates on live stock from Iowa points to Chicago and fattening in transit rates to Chicago.

The interstate commerce commission in their decision ordered the railroads to give us fattening in transit rates, and announced their opinion that the rates to Chicago from Iowa points more than 50 to 75 miles east of the Missouri river should be regrouped. The commission retained the case until that was done, with the privilege reserved to the petitioner of reopening the case if the railroads failed within a reasonable time to properly revise the Iowa-Chicago rates. We believe sufficient time has now elapsed. The railway companies have failed to regroup the Iowa-Chicago rates. That is why we are asking the commission to reopen the case.

We hope to secure a specific order from the commission definitely fixing the Iowa-Chicago rates.

The Iowa lines of railway extending into range territory have complied with the orders of the commission as to fattening in transit rates. Today the Iowa shipper can go to the western and southern ranges, buy his stock, ship them to his Iowa farm, fatten them for six months or a year, and then send the cattle or sheep on to Chicago by the payment of the thru rate plus 7 or 10 cents per 100 pounds. This means a saving thruout the state of Iowa of from \$20 to \$40 per car on every car of cattle or sheep handled in that way. As yet very few shippers have learned that they can do this, and do not understand how to get the rate. Iowa is the only state east of the Missouri which has fattening in transit rates. This is the first time Iowa has ever had fattening in transit rates on cattle.

The fattening in transit rates have not been applied by the railway companies to joint shipments over two or more lines. We hope to see them adopt such regulations, or else to secure an order from the commission specifically directing them to do so.

A third item covered in our petition is that sheep in double deck cars be given the same rate as cattle. Such a rule is widely followed in other parts of the country, but has never been applied to Iowa tariff.

### Cattle of Porto Rico

The cattle of Porto Rico, estimated to number about half a million a few years ago, are descended from old Spanish stock, with an infusion of African blood introduced during the last century. The ill effects of inbreeding are very manifest; that they are not more apparent is due to the splendid climate and excellent pasture of the island. Cattle in Porto Rico are universally employed for draught, the yoke being the same as that in Europe, lashed to the base of the horns. They are generally very tractable, and are accustomed to graze at the end of a rope held by an attendant. On the east coast, where the grass was as high as their backs, and so thick that saddle ponies could with difficulty make their way thru it, the cattle were tied each to a bunch of grass by a bark rope twenty-five feet long, and the area of grazing thus permitted sufficed for many days. The Porto Rico cattle are never housed, the equability of the climate rendering ever a shed unnecessary.

Big toe is placed on inside of the foot to act as a fulcrum in propelling the body.



## Old Viceroy Whiskey

EXPRESS PREPAID

4 FULL QUARTS \$3.00

8 FULL QUARTS \$5.00

FREE—Gold tipped gift sample bottles and cover. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Goods shipped in plain box. Make all remittances and orders to

1720 Main St. JOHN BRUGS, Kansas City, Mo.

**Bad Symptoms.**

The woman who has periodical headaches, backache, sees imaginary dark spots or specks floating or dancing before her eyes, has gnawing distress or heavy full feeling in stomach, faint spells, dragging-down feeling in lower abdominal or pelvic region, easily startled or excited, irregular or painful periods, with or without pelvic catarrh, is suffering from weaknesses and derangements that should have early attention. Not all of above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Neglected or badly treated and such cases often run into maladies which demand the surgeon's knife if they do not result fatally.

No medicine extant has such a long and numerous record of cures in such cases as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. No medicine has such a strong professional indorsement of each of its several ingredients—worth more than any number of ordinary non-professional testimonials. The very best ingredients known to medical science for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments enter into its composition. No alcohol, harmful, or habit-forming drug is to be found in the list of its ingredients printed on each bottle-wrapper and attested under oath.

In any condition of the female system, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can do only good—never harm. Its whole effect is to strengthen, invigorate and regulate the whole female system and especially the pelvic organs. When these are deranged in function or affected by disease, the stomach and other organs of digestion become sympathetically deranged, the nerves are weakened, and a long list of bad, unpleasant symptoms follow. To much must not be expected of this "Favorite Prescription." It will not perform miracles; will not cure tumors—no medicine will. It will often prevent them, taken in time, and thus the operating table and the surgeon's knife may be avoided.

Women suffering from diseases of long standing, are invited to consult Doctor Pierce by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser (1000 pages) is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound copy. Address as above.

**LOWER RATES ON CATTLE FEED**

**Nebraska Railway Commission to Encourage Feeding at Certain Points.**

LINCOLN, Neb. Dec. 28.—For the purpose of encouraging the cattle feeding business at Chapman, Thummell, Clarks, Belgrade and Schuyler, the State railway commission has given the Union Pacific authority to put in extremely low rates for the transportation of alfalfa to these points from Central City. At the request of the railroad it is stipulated that these new rates are not to be considered fair and reasonable as a basis for similar rates elsewhere in the State. The new rates range from 3 to 7½ cents a hundred.

Both the Union Pacific and the Burlington have been authorized to put in special low rates on rye, oats, barley, popcorn and seeds from nearby stations to Ord. A Chicago concern has established a cleaning plant at this place and the rates are for the purpose of stimulating shipments to this point for grains to be cleaned. The Burlington asked and received permission to amend its tariff sheets to include this new rate in the thru rates to Omaha, so that grain could be cleaned in transit.

**Woman Touches Cattleman**

A Colorado, Texas, cattleman, who refused to give his name, reported to the police station this morning that he had been robbed of \$250 in bills and a gold watch by a woman whom he had met in Juarez last night.

He stated that he had met the woman over there and that after they had "done" the fiesta, they came to this side. It was about 10 o'clock then, he said, and they parted. When he reached his room he found that his wallet containing \$250 had been taken from the inside pocket of his vest and that his watch and chain were also gone.

After thinking the matter over he decided that his newly-made friend had touched him, and he asked the police to help in the matter, altho it was small consolation they could offer him. He said he was surprised that she had not attempted to get his small change, as he had about \$10 in silver in his pockets.—El Paso Herald.

**Feeders Buy Corn**

A Litchfield, Ill., wire said: "Feeders are bidding 60 cents for corn all over southern Illinois, and are also buying in St. Louis and Chicago for shipment back to the country." An Omaha message was along the lines, saying they were shipping corn to local points around Galesburg, Ill., and around Manhattan, Kan.

**Old Sales Slip Tells Story of First Carload of Cattle From Ft. Worth**

HUNTER & EVANS, Live Stock Commission Merchants, OFFICE OF HUNTER, EVANS & CO. (No. 1905) Dec 26 1876

Account Sales of Cattle

Received Sept 29 1876 per J. A. Wilson for account of J. A. Wilson

23 cattle 1697½ @ \$15 344 25

23 cattle 1697½ @ \$15 344 25

CHARGES

Freight, 11000

Back Charges, 575

Yardage, 200

Ho. 200

Corn business, 450

Commission, 13025

Net Proceeds, \$20460

Advances, Church and Bates

Balance, \$

HUNTER, EVANS & CO. Per Louis

The foregoing is a fac-simile of the account sale of the first load of cattle ever shipped out of Fort Worth in a cattle car. The freight rate then, for a service that doesn't touch the service given today in any particular, was \$110. Today it would \$86.90. The

cattle netted a little over \$10 the head. Today it is a mighty "sorry" kind of a cow animal that won't average two or three times that amount net. Colonel Swayne gave this account sale to Colonel J. A. Wilson, who values it highly as a souvenir.

**The Oldtime Cowboy and Christmas**

All seasons except Christmas were signalized by a "blowout" by the cowboys on the Kansas plains in the days long since gone by; but that time, for them, was put on the map by a "blow-in." Christmas and liberality were rocked in the same cradle, and the cowboy took lessons. He practiced liberality all year; at Yuletide he became an extravagantly reckless prodigal, and these adjectives pale beside the real facts. For hundreds of miles around the punchers congregated at Dodge for their Christmases in the days of the unfenced plains. They came to buy, to give, to drink Tom and Jerry; to have a good time; to go home dead broke and happy. Some bon spirits think Christmas had New Year's days a time for explosive hilarity; the cowboy didn't. He was bound to "give" if the favored recipient was nothing more human than his faithful buck-kneed pony—and give he did.

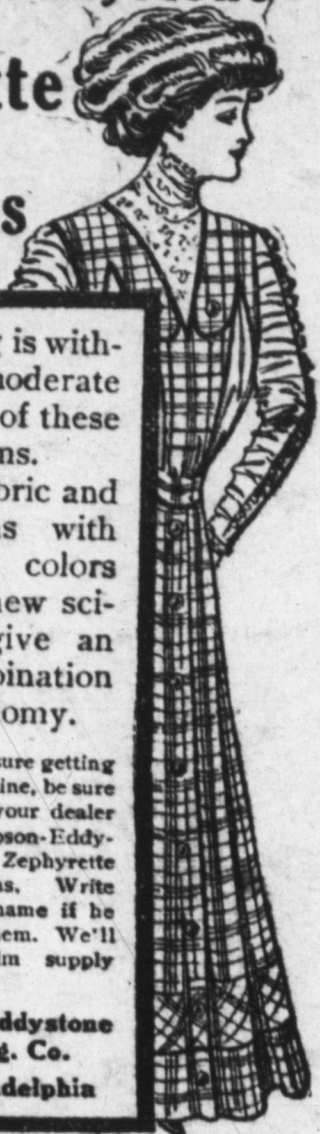
The Dodge stores were ready for him. Prices were about 100 per cent profit—regular drug store profits. Here was the standard for prices: Beer cost 15 cents a glass. Everything was in proportion. You couldn't buy a solitary thing on earth for a nickel. There were no pennies in that country, for they were never needed for change. To offer coppers was an insult. So with his quarter's savings tucked under his Colt's the cowboy loped into Dodge for his Christmas. The clink of a few glasses to wash the alkali down his throat was all the preparation necessary for him to go forth and do his shopping. He shopped like a true-blue sport. The price—no, he never asked it. Not one in fifty had a relative living within the state; not one in ten remembered that he had relatives. When he came into the land of brassy skies and juncos, and prairie dog holes, and cactus, and alkali, and red adobe, he dropped the veil behind him. But the spirit of giving he brought with him. A stingy, saving fellow, or as today's magd has it, "a tightwad," was not tolerated among them. He was a "polecat"—their very word. This was the lad that loped across many miles into Dodge to Christmas shop and Christmas "give." Perhaps it was a dozen bottles of the best obtainable whisky for his fellows; perhaps a set of toilet articles for his "best girl." They never forgot the tanned brother

of the lariat with whom they slept night after night on the prairie, whether summer or winter; with whom they sat in the saddle day after day under the tormenting skies or in the dire sweep of the norther. There was always something for "my pal." Virginian" and his "Steve." Just picture such a pair.

These boys bought until their money ran out. They practically bought every thing in Dodge that could some way or other be construed into a Christmas present. They gave to everyone they knew who would stand still long enough to take their profferings. And they did one "fine thing," did it annually. There was a certain little church in Dodge, and the preacher was liked—liked by these tough boys. That church had a Christmas tree that was worth seeing. Who paid for most of it? The cowboys, the gamblers, the saloons, the "places." Just before Yuletide someone got up a subscription. It was simply labeled "Church Christmas Tree." And these sources gave—gave in big, fat, lump sums. And, incidentally, they practically paid a big share of this preacher's salary. Their hats went off to the "sky pilot," and he's worth a separate story.

One fall the weather had been very dry. The prairie was covered with long, dry grass. A few days before Christmas the prairie was swept by fire, and the flames carried away the homes of a dozen farmers before them. About that time the cowboys rode into Dodge for their Christmas. Some crossed the blackened district, and they told the others. That was a real chance for those prodigals to spend Christmas. What did they give? They gave every farmer a new home as good as or better than the one the flames had destroyed. They tacked their own money on the subscription list and then made the "rounds," and

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every gambler, saloonkeeper and dance house manager chipped into the pot, and the sum was plenty big. The cowboys puts a chandelier limit on their ante, and the "places" promptly raised and called.

Psychologists may wipe their double plated glasses a half dozen times ruminating among the masters of their craft for an explanation of this reckless giving to good and worthy causes; they may argue that the gambler and his retinue were trying to salve a spurred conscience; that the cowboy was trying to trade his money for a moment of respite from his wildness. Whatever the deductions, the acts came from their hearts and bore all the earmarks. They asked for no thanks; gratitude almost raised a fight. They simply did it as one of the things of the day—as a routine matter. And when they rode out of Dodge the day after New Year, back to their long hours of cattle punching in the clouds of alkali, they rode with care-free hearts and empty money belts, thinking nothing of their little acts of kindness. About the only thing they thought of was "what a hell of a bust-lead Tom and Jerry does give a fellow when he drinks too much of it!"—Kansas City Journal.

**"Gyp Land" for Alfalfa**

In an already widely quoted interview concerning the Pecos valley country, Secretary F. D. Coburn of Kansas touches on a point that should be carefully kept in mind by a great many people outside the section discussed. It relates to the value of "gyp rock" (commercially known as land plaster) and also of plain limestone and air slaked lime in promoting the growth of alfalfa.

In Ohio and Kentucky and doubtless other places lime and land plaster have lately been used in large quantities on alfalfa fields with marked beneficial results. In Kansas some of the most successful alfalfa growing sections are notable for their large supply of limestone in surrounding hills, which is constantly leaching away to strengthen the soil of the valleys. In Oklahoma in sections a few years ago considered among the poorest, because the excess of "gyp" in the soil greatly interfered with the growth of wild grass, alfalfa is reported as doing famously.

Here is what Mr. Coburn says: "Much of this irrigable land has a large proportion of gypsum in it, which as everyone knows, is a great fertilizing element, and thousands of tons of it are bought and used elsewhere under the name of 'land plaster' to restore, at much expense, depleted soils and rundown farms. These gypsum deposits also afford an abundance of cheap building material, used as plaster, or molded into blocks of any size or form, with which houses or other buildings can be constructed. The structures of this material are of a dazzling whiteness."

A woman cares not who saves the money if she is allowed to spend it.



**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 century. The same old Saddle at the same old price. Only sold by the makers. Send for finely illustrated catalog free. ALFRED CORNISH & CO. (Simpson & Morrison) 1212 Farnam St., Box E., Omaha, Neb.

# Horses

## Fort Worth Horse and Mule Trade

Trade in mules on the local market last week was of good volume for Christmas week, and the receipts were moderately liberal, good clearances were made. Until the first of the year traders anticipate a quiet trade on account of the holiday season, but thereafter a good cotton mule trade is looked for. Prices are holding up well. Shipments out during the week were as follows:

- One car horses and mules, B. H. Hambrick, to San Angelo, Texas.
- Two cars mules, McDonald Brothers, to West Texas.
- One car mules, George Croughen, to Lockhart, Texas.
- One car horses and mules, S. T. Usery, to Shreveport, La.
- One car mules, Walter L. Jones & Co., to Mart, Texas.
- One car mules, J. T. Pipkin, to Beaumont, Texas.
- Two car mules, Joseph N. Sweeney, to El Paso, Texas.
- One car mules, Robert Caldwell, to Ennis, Texas.
- One car mules, H. F. Murray, to Austin, Texas.
- One car mules, N. K. Faris, to San Marcos, Texas.
- One car mules, Bowser & Towles, to Houston, Texas.
- One car mules, E. D. Pendleton & Son, to East St. Louis, Ill.
- One car mules, G. A. Harrison & Co., to Wharton, Texas.
- Single shipments: E. A. Kelley, Odessa, Texas, pair mules; J. L. Johnson, Moulton, Texas, pair mules; Wheeler & Burnett, Goldthwaite, Texas, pair horses; C. D. Dickinson, Grandview, Texas, three horses; J. W. Wright, Sartartia, Texas, one horse; Ed Riehn, Dallas, Texas, one mule.

### Prices on This Market

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

### Shires Sell High

Twenty-six head of Shire mares and fillies sold at Trumans' Pioneer Stud farm, Bushnell, Ill., on December 17 for \$22,725, an average of \$875 on the entire number sold. Iowa took 13 head for a total of \$11,915, an average of \$916.54. Illinois took 10 for \$7,785, an average of \$778.50. Ohio took two for \$1,245, an average of \$622.50. Indiana took one for \$700. Over a thousand people were in attendance at the sale, a tribute to the popularity of the Trumans and their manner of doing business. One purchaser at the sale had been a patron of this breeding establishment for 26 years. The Iowa Agricultural college, Ames, Ia., took the three highest priced mares in the sale, paying \$5,050 for three head. These animals were selected and purchased by Prof. W. J. Kennedy. Mr. Hans Hadenfeldt, Storm Lake, Ia., took five head for \$3,590. Mr. Hans Hadenfeldt owns two sections of good Iowa land and has eight sons. He bought the mares for the boys and the efficient auctioneer, Colonel Carey M. Jones of Chicago made the remark that if more fathers would make such investments for their sons, there would be less crap shooting boys. Mr. James McGowan, Washington, Ia., took two for \$1,800 and purchased a stallion besides. Mr. Robert Garman, Carlinville, Ill. took three for a total of \$1,880. Messrs. L. N. and O. B. Sizer, Fisher, Ill., took two at a cost of \$2,050. Of the families represented in the sale, the Wrydelands were the favorites—seven head led by Wrdeland's Starlight at \$2,000—sold for \$7,885, or an average of \$1,126.43. Five head of the Nottingham tribe, led by Nottingham Marrian at \$1,000, brought \$4,030, an average of \$86. We list the entire sale:

- Wrydeland's Starlight, gray mare, 8 years, winner of 46 first prizes, 11 championships and 13 society medals in England, first prize at Iowa and Indiana state fairs and championship at the 1908 International at Chicago; sold to Iowa Agricultural college, Ames, Iowa.....\$2,000
- Wrydeland's May, gray, 6 years; Iowa Agricultural college..... 1,500
- Mrydeland's Sunshine, brown, 7 years, only mare that ever beat Starlight in England; has never been beaten in England since Starlight was brought to America; L. N. and O. B. Sizer, Fisher, Ill. .... 1,225

- Wrydeland's Fan, brown, 12 years; Hans Hadenfeldt, Storm Lake, Iowa ..... 800
- Wrydeland's Rosebud, brown, 2 years; Hans Hadenfeldt ..... 800
- Wrydeland's Sunlight, bay, 1 year; Frank Updegraff New, Philadelphia, Ill. .... 800
- Wrydeland's Fancy, brown, 2 years; G. W. Darrin, Steward, Ill. .... 760
- Nottingham Marrian, bay, 3 years; James McGowan, Bloomfield, Iowa ..... 1,000
- Nottingham Prudence, bay, 3 years; George M. Wright, Danville, Ill. .... 860
- Nottingham Prudence, bay, 3 years; George Wendell, La Moille, Ill. .... 925
- Nottingham Madge, brown, 3 years; George M. Wright, Danville, Ill. .... 860
- Nottingham Bluebell, bay, 2 years; H. O. Bostwick, Mt. Sterling, Ohio ..... 735
- Slow Silver Streak, gray, 3 years, winner of first prize in England as a weanling, as a yearling and as a 2-year-old, reserve champion at 1908 International; Iowa Agricultural college ..... 1,550
- Rickford Pettitoes, bay, 2 years; Martin Swift, Jr., Washington, Iowa ..... 880
- Beechurst Flower, bay, 2 years, A. G. Truman, Blanchard, Iowa ..... 875
- Oratorio, bay, 2 years; L. N. and O. B. Sizer ..... 825
- Orange Blossom, gray, 2 years; A. G. Truman ..... 800
- Bury Bangle, bay, 4 years; James McGowan ..... 800
- Beatrice, bay, 2 years; Robert Garman, Carlinville, Ill. .... 770
- Boro Barbara, bay, 2 years; Hans Hadenfeldt ..... 710
- Bury Dolly, chestnut, 4 years; Charles Cheppel, Logansport, Ind ..... 700
- Boro Gilliver, roan, 3 years; Hans Hadenfeldt ..... 660
- Jasmine Daisy, bay, 2 years; Hans Hadenfeldt ..... 620
- Beechurst Primrose, black, 3 years; Robert Barman ..... 610
- Needham Primrose, black, 2 years; H. O. Bostwick ..... 510
- Opal, bay, 3 years; James McGowan ..... 500

### Chicago Horse Market

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Holiday week always finds the horse market dull. "I never saw it otherwise," said an old trader. "Buyers don't take hold in that period, but the shippers of the country seem to have an idea that it is a good time for trade and bring animals in. This may be due to the fact that they want to make a little holiday money. You can't account for it by saying that it is because the farmers are after a little money and so are easier to buy from, because with wheat over \$1 a bushel, corn around 60 cents, and oats around 50 cents, they have all the money they want without having to dispose of an equine to increase gift buying funds. If Christmas has anything to do with the shipper's increased activity I believe it is because they are trying to handle a few more horses or mules so that they may possibly eke out a few more dollars for Christmas shopping and I don't believe they are succeeding very well."

	Poor	Good
	to fair.	to choice.
Drafters .....	\$120@150	\$175@275
Loggers and feeders .....	70@125	135@200
Chunks .....	75@ 85	115@175
Farm mares and small chunks .....	35@77½	80@140
Light drivers .....	70@140	150@300
Actors and coaches .....	115@145	250@350
Carriage pairs .....	225@275	290@650
Western (branded) .....	15@ 45	60@100

### St. Louis Horse Market

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—The horse market was very quiet Saturday. Following on the heels of a holiday and being the tail-end of the week little or no interest was manifest in the trade. The first three days of the period enjoyed a demand fully in keeping with the supply and about all of the horses offered for sale were picked up by buyers. Receipts aggregating 500 head represent the week's arrivals.

### Horse Quotations

Heavy drafters, common to good .....	\$135@185
Eastern chunks .....	110@130
Southern horses, good, extra. ....	100@140
Southern horses, plain to fair .....	40@ 65
Drivers, choice to extra.....	165@200
Plugs .....	15@25

### The Mule Trade

A fresh consignment and a few odd head comprised the supply on sale Saturday in the commission department. Dealers bought everything in first hands last week at steady prices. While the coming period is not anticipated to bring forth much in the

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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.  
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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.

## Dr. Young Worries Over Fate of His Herd of Karakule Sheep

If fifteen sheep that have wool like hair cost \$7,000, how much will experience tax a man?

That is the question that is now confronting, staring at, perplexing, bothering and the godness only knows what else, Dr. C. C. Young, of Wichita Falls.

Dr. Young is a Russian by birth, an American by adoption, a physician by profession, and a capitalist thru sheer force of circumstances. He is also the owner of one bunch of fifteen sheep, of the tribe of Karakule from the domicile of Buchara, a place in Asia that still belongs to Russia, now in hock some place in New Jersey.

These sheep, with goat clothing, were obtained by Dr. Young after immense trouble, considerable expense that is still accumulating, and some diplomacy. But when he embarked in the sheep business, even on the modest scale of fifteen at a time, he never for one moment thought that he would purchase his conjurer of trouble as he ventured into the business.

Dr. Young didn't go up to the owner of the Karakule herd of lambskins and grown-ups and sneeze in Russian: "Here's the price of two gallons of vodka; I want those fifteen sheep." On the contrary he had to appeal to the Russian government for permission to buy, then to the sheep owner to induce him to sell and after he had bought the sheep and they had reached Ellis Island he had to appeal to the influence

of congressmen to get the sheep landed.

These sheep have now been landed some fifteen days and Dr. Young, who in Fort Worth Saturday, hasn't the remotest idea when he will be able to get them out of quarantine.

"They tell me that one of my pets has an affliction of a foot disease that defies the best sheep chiropodist and that one of them has an affliction of the mouth that defies the best dentist of sheep," bemoans Dr. Young. "In the meantime the sheep will be kept penned up until the government is satisfied there have been errors made in the diagnosis, when I shall receive a nice size bill from the man who has been valeting them. In the meantime the goodness only knows when my poor Karakules will be gotten to Texas. The next time I go to buy a Russian sheep I'll buy a stuffed one. This may not be the best manner of experimenting or raising Karakules in this country, but it is a sight cheaper. Up to this time the sheep have cost me nearly \$7,000, and I haven't gotten them to Texas at all. By the time I get them here there is no telling how much the animals will represent. But Karakule sheep are a wonderful sheep. I am sure if they will do well in this country that the sheep breeders will purchase them in wholesale lots for their fur is as soft as a baby's touch, and as delightful as a sweet debutante standing under a bunch of mistletoe."

way of supplies or demand, in all probability the inquiry from the exterior will eclipse this week's demand and give the trade a more active appearance.

### Mule Quotations

	Common	Medium
	to medium.	to good.
14 hands .....	\$ 60@ 75	\$ 80@110
14½ hands .....	80@110	110@125
15 hands .....	90@130	135@155
15½ hands .....	115@145	145@175
16 hands .....	130@150	155@225

### YOUNG MAN ARRESTED

Charged with Theft of Cattle from Coke County Ranchman—Released on \$500 Bond

Emmett Allison, a young man of this city living on the north side of town, was arrested at an early hour Thursday morning by Deputy Sheriff Walter Spears and Constable Hawley Allen, charged with the theft of five head of fat cows from the pasture of Sam Sayner.

It is alleged that Allison took these cattle with several other head which he had bought, to a place northeast of town, and left them there on Wednesday and that he then he came to town and offered to sell them to a butcher, who paid \$20 for their delivery Thursday. In the meantime Mr. Sayner had been informed that several head of his cattle had been taken from his pasture, and he at once came to town and notified the officers, who arrested Allison. The young man was locked in jail. Thursday afternoon he was released on a bond of \$500 for his appearance for an examining trial Saturday. Allison forfeited the bond Saturday but was later rearrested.—San Angelo Press-News.

Last of Big Ranch Gone  
TAYLOR, Texas, Dec. 28.—The fa-

mous John Sparks ranch is no more. The last survey and sale of its land, since the beginning of the chopping of it into farms for settlers, was completed last Saturday by County Surveyor Walter Rountree of Georgetown, and the last 1,600 acres sold to D. F. Smith of this city.

The ranch was originally taken up by the late John Sparks, governor of Nevada at the time of his death, but in other days a cattle puncher and ranchman of this section of Texas. The original survey was an inclosure of 12,000 acres and its boundaries extended into the counties of Williamson, Milam and Lee.

### MODIFY QUARANTINE

Foot and Mouth Disease Has Been Effectually Checked

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 28.—No case of foot and mouth disease has been found in New York state in the last nineteen days, and so confident are both state and federal authorities that they have the outbreak smothered that orders have been issued modifying the quarantine regulations. This step was decided upon at a conference in Washington between State Commissioner Pearson and Secretary Wilson and Chief Melvin of the federal department of agriculture. The changes go into effect today. They permit the interstate shipment of hay, straw and hides from any part of New York state except the counties of Erie, Hager, Orleans, Genesee and Monroe.

Shipments of feeders, both cattle and sheep, will be permitted from unquarantined states direct to any part of New York state.

SAN ANGELO—Nine buildings on Chadbourne street were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of approximately \$25,000 early Christmas day

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D... and Joe's Big White. Earliest Maturing Big Eared Corn in the world. Made 153 bushels per acre. It costs but 25 cents per acre for seed. Big illustrated catalog of seed corn and all kinds of Farm and Garden Seeds mailed FREE if you mention this paper.  
**RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Sheldahl, Iowa.**  
(LARGEST SEED CORN GROWERS IN THE WORLD.)

## Sheep

### WYOMING FLOCKS SCOURGED

#### Quarantine Lines Established to Check Leg and Hip Ulceration

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 28.—The flocks of Wyoming are threatened with a serious outbreak of leg and hip ulceration, and so grave is the situation that the state board of sheep commissioners has ordered Dr. S. W. Peck, a trained veterinarian of wide experience, to the scene of the trouble in Crook county to establish quarantine lines, isolate affected sheep, and spare no expense in taking every precaution against the spread of the disease.

Dr. Peck, who was given complete control by the board, is already on the ground. As soon as the necessary examinations can be made quarantine lines will be established, and every effort put forth to stamp out the dread contagion and the affected sheep will be isolated and treated.

At the shearing pen inspection conducted by the state board in the spring, only two cases of this disease was found, one in northern Laramie and southern Converse county, and the other in Crook. Measures were taken at the time to have these cases treated, and it was thought the disease would be stamped out in its incipency. Upon the discovery of these cases, Wyoming inspectors were instructed to keep a sharp lookout for additional cases in sheep shipped into the state, and the inspection has been rigid. The alarming outbreak in Crook county has determined the board to stamp the contagion out by the most vigorous and thoro means.

Leg and hip ulceration is regarded by many as much worse than scabbies, because it can not be cured by dipping. It is highly contagious and infectious, and each animal treated must be handled separately. The afflicted parts must be thoroughly scraped and treated by hand to eradicate the disease.

Secretary George Walker, by direction of the board, had taken the matter up with the department at Washington, looking to a more rigid inspection of sheep shipped into Wyoming from Montana, the leg and hip ulceration cases having undoubtedly come from that state.

### A GOOD FEEDING RECORD

#### Missouri Feeder Cashes Lambs at \$7.50 That Cost Him \$4.60 in September

Anyone having a kick to register against the sheep feeding game had better steer clear of Elmer Neal, of Fairfax, Mo., for Elmer is feeling particularly affectionate toward said game and is liable to resent any knocks or knockers. And Elmer has cause therefor.

Along in the latter part of September Mr. Neal decided to embark in the sheep feeding industry. Prices were low and altho he had never fed sheep before, the game looked attractive and he therefore came to St. Joseph and purchased 800 lambs. They averaged 62 lbs. and cost around \$4.60 per 100. Today Mr. Neal had in the first of these lambs. They sold at the highest point of the season, \$7.50 and weighed on an average of 87 lbs. This represented a gain of 25 lbs. per head in weight with a bargain of \$2.90 to feed on. This is a record that should put Mr. Neal in a mood for the proper observation of the joyous Christmas day. —St. Joseph Journal.

### West Texas Sheep Sales

SAN ANGELO, Dec. 28.—J. L. Davis of Sonora sold to Frank McGonagill and Ruby Davis 2,000 head of Angora stock goats at \$3.60 per head.

W. A. Holland of San Angelo bought from J. E. Mills of Schleicher county, 1,500 bred ewes at \$3, and 1,000 wethers at \$2.50.

James Patterson and Stanton Bundy, well known stockmen from the Roosevelt country, on the Llano, were in Sonora this week. They bought 1,200 tops from 1,500 bred ewes from W. A. Holland at \$3.40.

Tom Adams of Sonora bought from H. H. Diebitsch 800 bred ewes at \$3 per head.

### Flocks Are Increasing

While flocks and herds in New South Wales are increasing, as the result of a succession of seasons that are by no means bad, there is a steady decrease in the number of pigs. At the beginning of the year the sheep in the state numbered 44,531,439. The recovery made after the big drought of a few years ago is remarkable. In 1901 there were 41,857,000 in the state, but by 1902 the tally had fallen to 26,649,424. Since then the good seasons have resulted in a steady annual increase. The cattle

in the states at commencement of the year numbered 2,746,034, and included 753,016 dairy cattle. Horses showed an increase of 40,000 as compared with 1906, and at the beginning of this year numbered 578,325. Pigs numbered only 216,145, which is the lowest for ten years, with the exception of 1902. In 1898 the figures were 247,061; in 1902, 193,097; in 1904, 330,666; in 1905, 310,702 and in 1906, 243,370.

### Unsold Wool Decreases

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—The stock of unsold wool in the Boston market are much less than they were a year ago, according to statements compiled by Fiber and Fabric. In fact, it has been several years since supplies have been so well closed out, due to the large takings of the big consumers since last summer, and which is now making imperative larger importations of foreign wools. There are 21,400,000 pounds of domestic wool unsold as against 35,250,000 pounds in 1907.

The amount of foreign wools held here is 4,450,000 pounds, against 42,750,000 a year ago.

### Crockett County Sales

OZONA, Dec. 28.—Eloë and Earlie Baggett sold to Rob and Roy Miller 1,260 brew ewes at about \$4.

Jones Miller bought from Eloë and Earlie Baggett last week 1,000 yearling ewes and lambs at about \$3.

A. B. Dyer returned last Saturday evening from a week's business trip to Rock Springs. While gone Mr. Dyer bought 1,450 head of sheep.

Ben Ingham bought from Jones Miller last week 1,400 yearling ewes and lambs at about \$4 to be delivered on March 1.

### Sale of 1,500 Sheep

J. B. Blakeney bought from Bob Cauthorn 1,500 sheep at private terms. Joe says there are 600 ewes, 200 wethers and 500 lambs in the bunch. —Devil's River News.

### Western Lambs at Chicago

The first Colorado-Mexico lambs of the season reached Chicago last week and sold for \$7 per 100. They averaged 67 pounds and were shipped by B. Campbell of Pueblo.

### THEY'LL CASH ANY CHECK

#### Wyoming Sheepmen Are a Trusting Lot; Not Much Bad Paper

If you are in need of money, go to Wyoming and cash a bad check. But get away in a hurry, for if you are caught you'll be sent on a quick trip to the place where money cuts no ice, because there's no ice to cut.

"Wyoming is a cattle and sheep country," said G. A. Stack, a cattleman of No Wood, Wyo., who was accompanied by W. E. Severn, a friend, who is in the sheep business at the same place. "Up there the money transactions are large. It's a pretty wild country, and a man doesn't like to carry much money with him. Banks are few and far between too, so every man's check is good. Strangers can come in there and cash a check without being identified. However, if the check is bad and he is caught there's no telling what will happen to him. But there are very few bad checks found.

"The sheep and cattlemen don't receive their pay by the week or month. They draw their money when they take a layoff. They are out in the undeveloped country where there's nothing to buy, so they don't need money."

"But when they do get to a town, they spend their money in a hurry," explained Mr. Severn. "They go to a little town, where there's nothing but a general store, a saloon and a gambling house, and \$400 will last them about one night. They get good pay and spend it in a hurry. The sheep shearers make from \$10 to \$15 a day. "No, there aren't any outlaws or wild Indians there any more," he said in answer to a question. "But every one packs a gun. There's no law against carrying weapons. There aren't many fights. I saw one good one about six years ago. Two men got into a quarrel in a saloon and went out in the street to settle it. They stood only a little ways apart and each fired six times at the other.

"Both were hit, but they didn't flinch. They coolly reloaded their guns, took six more shots and both fell dead."

"I saw a game negro a couple of years ago," said Mr. Stock. "He had a quarrel with a gambler, who hit him over the head with a gun. The negro was knocked down. He rolled over, then swore at the gambler and called him a coward.

"You're afraid to shoot me. I dare you to," the negro said.

"The gambler emptied his gun into the negro and killed him." —Kansas City Journal.

# 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

## Poultry

### Traits of Chickens

There are some peculiar traits about chickens that people generally, and even those who raise and handle them, do not understand. For example, it is as impossible for a hen to double her legs up so as to have them close to her body and not draw her toes together, as it is for a person to sit on a chair without bending the thigh joint. By nature, the hen will roost in a tree. And when she goes to roost, as everybody knows, who has watched the performance, she will shift till she finds a limb of such shape and size that when she sits down her toes will clutch around it. When she gets settled, she is anchored, and cannot be blown from the limb. "And another fact," says the Tribune Farmer, "A hen always makes her nest hollowed out like a dish when she can, and thus when she sits in her nest her legs are not doubled up closely, but are down in the center of her nest and are usually found clutching around some of the nest. When she is hatching her eggs she spreads her wings, works her feet down beneath her eggs, and rests her body largely on her wings and on the eggs. She does not sit down as she does when she roosts on a perch. A hen cannot rest easily on a slab or any other perch that she cannot clutch her feet around, as she is then compelled to rest at a half sit-down, or else rest on her bent-up feet. To prove this, pass your hand under some gentle old hen when roosting, and again when she is sitting on her eggs."

### The Breed for Eggs

Whenever a poultryman gets up before a farmers' institute to tell how to make better profits from poultry he is asked, "What is the best breed for eggs?" If he is a practical poultryman and not a faddist, he replies that there is no best breed. There is more in strain than in breed when it comes to egg production.

As with cows in milk production, so with hens in egg production. It is not a question of breed that decides the profits. More depends upon the strains, the selection of egg-producing families, than upon the breed. A man may have any breed and get poor returns because he has neglected culling the flock. He may have any breed and get more eggs than any of his neighbors because he has trap-nested or culled his flock until he has built up an egg-laying strain. It is not breed, but brains that makes the eggs come in plentiful supply. A competent poultryman not only breeds for eggs, but feeds for eggs. The incompetent one does neither, and he falls with any breed.

### Balanced Ration for the Hens

Many poultry raisers, especially among farmers, scatter grain freely for their fowls and think by so doing they have done their part well. But not so. Animal and vegetable food must be supplied in addition to grain to secure eggs. Several barrels of clover should be provided for poultry use alone. When wanted for use, chop finely, pour on boiling water, cover closely and let steam for several hours,

Serve alone in long troughs or mix with the morning mash. The successful poultryman knows the value of the regular warm mash for his fowls on a cold morning, and utilizes all vegetables within reach. Small potatoes, turnips, the refuse left by the cook, table scraps, etc., all find a place in it. Farmers have enough second-class vegetables to furnish a supply for a flock of poultry, and to those who must purchase, inferior vegetables can be obtained at very modest prices in the fall.

Animal food should be given as often as possible. Fresh, lean meat preferable, and cut bone. The pressed scrap which can be had at rendering works or of butchers prove by experience to be of small value, owing to the process they undergo. Butchers' scraps, trimmed bones, etc., are much better, but the average farmer cannot avail himself of these. Every farmer's table furnishes enough bones in the course of a year to supply his poultry if utilized. Grain should be given at night.

During the warm months, if allowed to range, the hen will balance her food herself, but when confined or during the cold season, her owner must supply the balanced ration or take the consequences—an empty egg basket.

### Winter Poultry Notes

The hens ought to begin scratching first thing in the morning. A few handfuls of grain thrown in the litter after the birds have gone to roost will give them something to do that will warm up their blood as soon as they leave the roost.

Dressed fowls wrapped in clean, white paper and packed in new boxes will bring enough more to pay well for the trouble. It is not hard to get top prices for a little thought and work.

Throw some rusty nails in the drinking trough. The hens need the iron as a tonic. But do not let anything else besides clean water go in with the nails.

Green bone is the thing that brings the eggs in winter. You cannot afford to do without it. It contains all the food elements necessary to make eggs. As it is a highly concentrated food it should be fed without clover or bran.

Hens will not lay well or thrive unless they have plenty of sunlight. Keep the windows clean.

The idea of perfect comfort should predominate in every building that is constructed for the chickens.

It is a sad mistake to feed laying hens or any other kind red pepper or any sort of stimulating food. That is one of the old-fashioned theories that do more harm than good. Do not do it, because it acts like whisky on a man. The reaction is sure to come and leave the birds in worse condition than before.

When your hens sing know then that they are feeling good and will lay.

Get rid of the useless cockerels and old hens this month. Stuff them and they will grow fat and tender—not too tender, but enough to grace a boarding house table.

Take the chill off the water. Hens will not lay many eggs if they are compelled to drink ice water and eat corn mixed with snow.

Don't fuss around your hens too much. Like some people, they want to be let alone at times.

## Hogs

### Western Pork Packing

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 28.—The Price Current, in its weekly review of western pork packing operations and the provision trade, says:

There is something of a tendency to smaller movement of hogs to market, and a lessening of the disparity in comparison with a year ago. Total western slaughtering 690,000 hogs, compared with 780,000 the preceding week, and 815,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 6100,00, and two years ago 665,000. From Nov. 1 the total is 5,380,000, against 3,380,000 a year ago—a decrease of 2,000,000. This is probably close to the full extent of difference to be shown this season in the comparison of numbers, and after another week there will likely be a shaping indicating a decreasing tendency in such difference. Prices of hogs have moved upward, indicating a general average for prominent markets at the close of about \$6.45 per 100 pounds, compared with \$5.30 a week ago, \$5.45 two weeks ago, \$4.50 a year ago, \$6.35 two years ago, \$5.10 three years ago, \$4.55 four years ago. The quality to some extent shows tendency to betterment, and is fair to good.

Toward the close of the week the speculative provision market was firmer and slightly more active. The trend of quotations has been upward during the week for forward deliveries, and closing quotations for leading articles at Chicago are higher than at the close of the preceding week. There was some falling off in the receipts of hogs, and prices for hogs in the leading packing centers were firmer. The influence on prices appears to be largely speculative market operations, as the surroundings of the market were rather in favor of quietness. Foreign markets were inactive and easy. Domestic trade was light and domestic markets were just steady. Exporters were not inclined to purchase, and merchants in the consuming centers took only moderate quantities. The export clearances of product were fair, but show a decrease as compared with the preceding week, altho there is shown an increase compared with the corresponding week last year.

The following shows the lowest, highest and closing prices of leading articles at Chicago for the week, for deliveries indicated, and also the closing a week ago and a year ago:

	January	January	January
	lard,	ribs,	sides
Lowest .....	\$15.62½	\$9.10	\$8.12½
Highest .....	16.22½	9.55	8.40
Closing .....	16.22½	9.55	8.40
Week ago .....	15.65	9.12½	8.12½
Year ago .....	12.65	7.72½	6.72½

For current delivery, green hams, 16 pounds, selling at \$8.37½ to \$8.50, green shoulders at \$6.50 to \$6.75 per 100 pounds. Sweet pickled hams, 16 pounds, \$8.12½ to \$8.25, shoulders \$6.37½ to \$6.50 at Chicago.

### To Cure Canker in Pigs

Canker sore mouth always appears in young pigs under 6 weeks old and frequently with fatal results. The symptoms are as follows: Large water blisters appear about the lips and snout, rapidly succeeded by much heat and swelling of the parts, and later thick brown scabs appear, which open into deep cracks.

These scabs extend over the face, head and even to the body and limbs, the joints of the latter becoming much swollen and inflamed.

Ulcers frequently form about the snout and jaws, eating the flesh from the bones. The pigs show dullness, a disinclination to move, often refuse to suckle, or do so in a very half-hearted manner.

To be effective the treatment should be prompt and thoro. Prepare a solution of permanganate of potash, which can be had at any drug store, using one ounce of the crystals dissolved in one gallon of water in a common pail.

The youngest pigs should be dipped head foremost into the solution and kept there for a brief time.

Repeat this two or three times, giving the pig time to catch its breath in the intermission. This treatment given every day for three or four days will usually effect a cure if the trouble is not of long standing.

In extreme cases where ulcers and heavy scabs have formed use two ounces of the permanganate to one gallon of water and before dipping remove all the dead and loose tissues that have been eaten away. The sow's udder should be bathed freely with the solution each day.

Remove the sow and pigs to fresh quarters if possible, and see to it that other successive litters are not farrowed in the pen where the affected pigs were housed until it has been thoroly disinfected. Benefit will also

be derived from a laxative given the sow; a pint of raw linseed oil in her elop or in milk will be suitable.

### Shortage in Product

In pounds of product the December hog run promises to exhibit a deficiency compared with the same period of 1906. The average weight of Chicago receipts for the month will be the lightest since 1901, when the corn crop was a failure and the weight but 202 pounds. Last week the Chicago average was but 210 pounds, which is 7 pounds less than a year ago. That the country is short of big hogs is an ill-disguised fact, but if it is worrying packers they are not exhibiting concern. Even yesterday, when Chicago's hog run comes from west of the Mississippi river, few big barrows were to be detected, while light and trashy grades were superabundant. Current receipts carry a liberal showing of what the trade knows as "little butchers," barrows weighing 200 to 225 pounds, but the average grower, having nursed his stock to those weights, displays haste in cashing in. It is a foregone conclusion that the grower will make few big hogs this season unless corn breaks sufficiently to justify cattle feeding on a large scale, which is improbable during the winter months. When the country does not need hogs to follow cattle in the feed lot it always sells them at light or medium weights. Packers may know where their supply of lard and heavy meats for the merchandizing season of 1909 is coming from, but if the crop is being marketed at present weights closely the majority of traders are sadly at sea.—Chicago Live Stock World.

### GOING INTO CATTLE

#### Former Sheriff of Sterling County Again Longs for Life on Range

SAN ANGELO, Dec. 28.—Tom Woods and family of Sterling county, are in the city to spend a few days with Mrs. Woods' parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Doran. Mr. Woods is a man among men. For eight years he has been the sheriff of Sterling county, and in that time there has never been an official act of the officer questioned. Mr. Woods has made an officer whom the people of the neighboring county are all proud of, and they have certainly shown this, because he could have had the office again and without opposition, but he thought four terms about enough, so he quit.

Mr. Woods is a pleasing chap to meet. Just a plain sort of a man with an eye which penetrates thru a fellow before he gets done saying "howdy." He is said to be as fearless a man as ever lived. His friends say that Tom would just as soon tackle a bunch of caged wildcats as anything else, if he had a warrant for them. Mr. Woods says he has about hit on the idea of going in the cattle business again, which he was engaged in before he was elected sheriff of Sterling county for the first time.

### STOCKMAN CONVICTED

#### Wealthy Californian Sentenced to Term in Jail

FRESNO, Cal., Dec. 28.—S. C. Lillis, a wealthy banker and stockman of Le-more, Cal., was sentenced by Judge Wellborn at a special session of the federal court to six months in jail and fined \$1,000. Lillis was convicted at the last session of the federal court on a charge of illegally enclosing large areas of government land in the Cantua district, where he has immense holdings.

### Appreciate Feeding Industry

That the Fort Collins public appreciates what the cattle feeding industry is doing for the northern part of the state is indicated by the following from the Express: The feeders at the local factory are paying out in wages for pulp hauling and other labor between \$1,800 and \$2,000 per day. If it was not for the beet pulp and the cattle feeders many poor children would have empty stockings Christmas morning. We believe every feeder that has put his money into cattle feeding this winter, under the adverse circumstances, deserves good prices in the spring.—Denver Record-Stockman.

### Stockmen to Tour the World

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Dec. 28.—Thos. Carson, who rode the range in Lincoln county, New Mexico, years ago, and who recently struck it rich in real estate investments at Amarillo, Texas, was in Las Vegas a few days ago and gave it out that he would take a trip around the world, returning to New York in January, 1910. Mr. Carson sold his cattle when they topped the market and invested in property in Amarillo, the income from which now amounts to \$1,000 a month.

## Col. Poole's Letter

Editor Stockman-Journal:

The year of 1908 is almost at a close and I want to have a little chat with my many friends who are readers of the Journal. I certainly esteem my friends very highly, especially the ladies. I maintain all men should love the women, for our mothers, wives, sisters, daughters and sweethearts are women. Yes, I like the word woman as the Bible calls them. There is something about the word that is sublime to my ears. I would not live or board where there is none of the fair sex present at meal times to grace the occasion. I like to be waited on at the table by them, for they always look clean and nice. I, for one, will be glad when the hotels and eating houses discard these black buck negroes and replace them with nice clean girls and women. Now, some old fogey is liable to rise up and say I would not like for my wife, daughter or sister to do such work as that, when at the same time they had used the hoe and picked cotton in the hot boiling sun all summer and fall. Now I am not disposed to boycott any class of people on earth, yet I maintain that a big strong buck negro is better fitted for the heavy outdoor work than the dining room. I contend that it is commendable for any one man, woman, boy or girl to work. It certainly is no disgrace to any human being to try to make an honest living by the sweat of their brow. Christ, while here on earth, set the example by toiling at the work bench as a carpenter. I honor any woman or girl who is not afraid of any kind of work, in the dining room, newspaper office, typewriter, dry goods clerk or the telephone office. If I was a young man, looking out for a wife I had much rather get one of the working girls than to take one that did not know how to cook water or a skillet of cornbread. It is the working people that makes the world go. Take, for instance, the railroads, farms, the great daily and weekly newspapers, the great manufacturing establishments, the mercantile business, the ranchmen and cow punchers. It is the working people that make them move every day. The preacher, the lawyer, the teachers, have all got to work if they expect to reach the top round in the ladder. Even the politicians have to pull wires, scheme and work to pull the wool over the voters' eyes to get themselves into fat offices. Yes, we have a lot of these slick ducks in Texas, too, who are all smiles when in the race, yet after they are elected do not know you at all. If it costs some of our governors \$16,000 to get elected governor, how will he ever get his money back out of his salary and live as he goes along. But I presume he has his eye on the green and is not out for his health. I would like to know how a poor man can ever expect to be governor of Texas. I imagine a poor devil would have to hold the office about twenty years to get his \$16,000 back out of his salary and eat at a 15-cent restaurant.

The holidays here in Aledo have passed off quiet and smoothly; no fights or weddings have occurred so far. A revival meeting is in progress, which beats taking on too much stump water all holler. Aledo is near the county line, eighteen miles from Fort Worth and thirteen miles from Weatherford; a nice, quiet place to live. We have four passenger trains a day each way, so a fellow can get out of here eight times a day if he likes, four west and four east. We have a splendid school here, 199 pupils enrolled, and a superb corps of teachers, Prof. W. E. O'Neal, principal; Miss Sallie Roy, Miss Emma Adams and Miss Alma Hood, assistants, all of whom rank high as teachers and all Aledo is proud of our teachers and school. We have three churches, the Christian, Methodist and Baptist. All have nice houses to worship in.

The farmers are thru gathering crops and are pushing the winter plowing. Wheat and fall oats are in prime condition and growing rapidly this beautiful weather. While on this line, one of my friends said to me about a year ago: "Why is it that in some of your communications to a stock paper which is principally read by stockmen, got off in the farming interests?" I replied that the farmer furnished the most of the grub for the entire human family and hence everyone liked to hear and know of the farmers' crops. Let the farmers all have short crops and everybody feels the effects of it, the merchants, lawyers, doctors, preachers, teachers and all townfolks have to pay high prices for all kinds of farm products. Yes, the whole human family is interested on that line.

The feeders of pork, mutton and beef cattle are as anxious for the farmers to raise big crops as the farmers

themselves. The feedstuffs can be bought reasonable.

This has been an ideal fall and winter so far for the feeder; no cold rains or snows, but warm, pleasant, dry weather. The feeders in and around Aledo report their stock doing fine, and we have some good ones to-wit: E. D. Farmer and W. B. Hood are feeding about 1,200 3 and 4-year-old steers four miles north of Aledo, on the Farmer ranch. Capt. V. O. Hildreth is feeding between ten and eleven hundred first-class 3 and 4-year-old steers at his ranch and farm, three miles east of town. Bob and John Farmer are feeding about 400 top steers five miles northeast of town. Frank Corn is also in the ring with something over 1,000 3 and 4-year-olds and they are said to be an extra string of cattle. Then comes Judge Charles McFarland, four miles south of town, at his ranch; he is also in the ring, as usual, with a string of about 1,200 3 and 4-year-olds; most all of these cattle are loaded and unloaded here as they are all brought out of Parker county and shipped in here and then shipped out of here to market when fat. M. W. Reynolds is also preparing to feed a small bunch of about 100 head in his lots here in town and yet we get very little beef to eat here. Now and then some fellow kills one and then there is always a rush for his wagon when he drives into town. It reminds me of the tenderfoot from some of the old States who stayed all night at a big ranch out West. At the supper table one of the boys asked him if he wished sugar in his coffee. He replied "No coffee for me; give me milk." When told they did not milk a cow at all on the ranch he looked astonished and asked: "What in thunder are you raising all these cattle for?" The cowboy informed him to sell, not milk. That is the way with these feeders here. They are not making any fat beef for any of us poor devils in Aledo to eat, but to ship back North and East for the Yankees and tenderfeet.

Now, in conclusion, I wish all you readers of the Journal a merry and happy New Year. May you all receive many blessings and prosperity during the year 1909. Now I ring off.

C. C. POOLE.

### Cattle Thief Convicted

ASPEN, Colo., Dec. 28.—The case of the people against John L. Thomas, charged with cattle stealing, was given to the jury at 6:30 p. m. and at 9 p. m. a verdict of guilty was returned.

Thomas had been suspected of being a cattle rustler for some time and last June two neighbors, Bennett and Huff, kept watch of him when he went out on the range. They heard a rifle shot and a short time afterward met him on the trail with a calf not branded. They held him up and took him back where he had shot the calf. They then had him arrested. Next day they found a cow belonging to Mr. Huff bellowing about the head of the calf.

Later a lake was dragged and between twenty and thirty hides were taken out, showing brands of nearly every cattleman in the neighborhood.

### 75,000 Cattle from Mexico to U. S.

This is proving to be a banner year for shipments of beef cattle to the United States. It is safe to say that these shipments will total 75,000 for the year.

Colonel Charles F. Hunt, of El Paso has been the heaviest buyer every year for the United States. This year he has already shipped 42,000 head, and expects to run this number up to 49,000 or 50,000 by the end of the year. W. H. Patterson of Los Angeles has just bought from the Corralitos Land and Cattle Company and Wood-Hagenbarth ranch 14,000 head for the states. It is safe to say that other shipments will bring the grand total up to 70,000 head.—Chihuahua Enterprise.

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### CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, - - - Texas

## Range News

### Sanderson Notes

Marshall Lea has finished fencing his eight sections and has leased same to Hock & Livingston.

Charlie Rollins has just returned from Monahans, where he delivered a bunch of fat cows to Fort Worth buyers.

The Scharbauer thorobred Hereford bull yearlings sold last summer to Will Rooney and Oscar Roberts passed thru town yesterday. They were beauties.

Jim Smith, the Pecos county stockman, shipped two cars of cows from here to the eastern markets last Sunday. Mr. Forshey accompanied him in with the cattle.—Sanderson Times.

### Branded 1,700 Calves

Wilber Wadley was in yesterday from the ranch for the first time in several weeks. He has been awful busy the past two months and reports that he has branded out something over 1,700 head of calves this fall.—Alpine Avalanche.

### Snow Near Fort Stockton

J. C. Mauk and his son-in-law, Harry Rockhold, came up from the ranch Saturday. Mr. Mauk has just received the sheep he recently bought from Charles Downie and says they are in fine shape. He reports a heavy snow at his place about two weeks ago but says it was not general thruout his section.—Fort Stockton Pioneer.

### Terrell and Pecos Dry

Theo. Corder of Sanderson writes The Stockman-Journal:

Range conditions are fairly good in most of Terrell and Pecos counties but very dry, no rain to make winter weeds yet. Very little trading going on. The Big Canon Ranch company

bought of Charles Downie 1,300 1, 2, 3-year-old steers at P. T. The only trade made of any consequence in this county. Some trading is going on around Fort Stockton, but I know none of the parties interested.

### Cold at Alpine

John W. Kokernot returned Sunday night from Alpine, where he made another delivery of the Kokernot & Kokernot steers to John R. Holland for shipment to Los Angeles. He weighed an average load in Alpine and they registered 1,198 pounds heavier than the former delivery, and shows that the cooler weather is not causing any shrinkage. "A right cold snap was on when I left there," said he yesterday, "and I saw some ice for the first time this winter. Well, yes, I was rather glad that my hard work was over, so I could come back. I don't mind work, and if I can manage to rest about fifty-two weeks between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31 every year, I don't mind how arduous my duties are the balance of the time. Cattle are looking good out in Brewster and the cattlemen generally are well satisfied with the outlook for next year."—San Antonio Express.

### Sutton County

Clyde Mills bought a half interest in the land and live stock business of J. A. Cope this week.

Joe Blakeney of Sonora sold to E. F. Silliman of Fort Worth 65 head of yearling mules at private terms.

J. B. Blakeney bought from Bob Cauthorn 1,500 sheep at private terms. Joe says there are 600 ewes, 200 wethers and 50 lambs in the bunch.

J. L. Norquess sold to N. H. Corder of the Big Canyon Ranch company a jack for \$400.

The Sonora country again sets the price. W. C. Bryson of Sonora bought from Joe Turney of the Beaver Lake country 100 head of coming 2-year-old steers at \$21, April delivery. Joe says they are good ones, and they

must be, at that price.—Devil's River News.

### Sterling County

Since our commissioners' court placed the bounty back on the wolf scalps there has been a dozen coyotes trapped within a mile of town.

Prairie chickens, in considerable numbers, have migrated to this part of the country this fall. It is against the law to kill these birds at any time of the year, and we hope the people will observe this law, so that in a few years they will become plentiful.—Sterling City News-Record.

### Dimmitt Range Good

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Green came up from Encinal last week and left for their home in Gregory later. They had been down on a deer hunt, and Mr. Green said that he killed a deer the first day they reached J. F. Green & Co's ranch in Dimmitt county, and that hunting was fine, range good and the cattle doing nicely. He says that the firm will soon receive a string of very fine shorthorn bulls from the herd of Senator Warner of Missouri, which means that south Texas is not relaxing her effort to be first in the production of prize-winning cattle in the quarantine era of the United States.

### San Angelo Shipping Season Over

Cattle shipments from this point to the markets are about over for the present winter. During the past year more than two thousand cars of cattle have been shipped from San Angelo, making a showing in shipments that few towns in the United States can compare with.—San Angelo Press News.

### New Mexico Range

Tane Luckie, boss of the "Turkey Track" ranch near Artesia, New Mexico, owned by the Hansford Land and Cattle company, a Kansas City concern, is in the city today en route to

Sutton county to visit his mother, Mrs. W. P. Luckie, and two brothers, W. T. and S. E. Luckie. He is the guest of Sanford J. Truman, who spent about three months on the "Turkey Ranch" ranch in 1906. This is about forty miles square, furnishing range for fifty thousand head of cattle. Mr. Luckie states that the range in New Mexico is better than it has been for years and that the country is settling up fast, especially in the eastern part of the State. He believes that the Pecos Valley will be the garden spot of the world in a very short time. This is Mr. Luckie's first visit to this part of the state, and he has not seen his brothers and mother for several years.—San Angelo Standard.

### HORSE STOLEN AT ROBERT LEE

Local Officers Notified to Be on Lookout for Stolen Animal, Which Belonged to Harris Bros.

Someone stole a horse which a cowboy from the Harris Bros. ranch in Coke county had ridden into Robert Lee Friday night. The horse was an iron gray and valued at a considerable sum. Sheriff J. S. McConnell was notified of the theft and has notified the sheriffs of nearby counties to be on the lookout for the stolen animal.

Within the last week the reported stealing of horses and cattle in this part of the state seems to have been on the increase. Cattlemen are determined to stamp out this practice. Ralph Harris of Harris Bros. has offered a reward of \$25 for the capture of the horse and the party who took it.—San Angelo Press-News.

### Working for Chicago Market

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Dec. 28.—Robert V. Carr, chief booster of the Chicago Live Stock Association, is in this section of the Southwest to boom the Chicago market.

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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 it champions, and reposing confidence in its management to in future wisely and discreetly champion the interests of the Cattle Raisers' Associations of Texas, do hereby, in executive meeting assembled, endorse the policies of said paper, adopt it as the official organ of this association, and commend it to the membership as such. Done by order of the executive committee, in the city of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

### ACTIVITY IN TEXAS LAND AND CATTLE

NOT since 1906 has there been such activity in Texas land and cattle as has been shown during the past few weeks. From the Rio Grande border to the upper tier of Panhandle counties ranches are changing hands. A 17,000-acre tract in Bailey county is one of the latest sales, but within two weeks there have been big sales near El Paso, Alpine and Marfa, to say nothing of minor ranch changes in nearly every county of west Texas.

Cattle has also been selling freely, an especially active demand being reported from the Panhandle, where coming 4-year-old steers have sold for \$38 to \$40 around. This is an unusually high price. Further south the prices being paid for range cattle are not so high but they are still far above normal figures.

There are many reasons for the activity in both land and cattle. Texas people are waking up more and more to the knowledge that the day of cheap land in Texas has passed. Less than five years ago agricultural land could be bought in some sections for \$5 an acre. No such land is left now.

The high prices of cattle are due to a scarcity which has prevailed all over the southwest ever since cowmen began cleaning up their ranches in order to sell the land to settlers. Reports from Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, leading feeding states, tell of limited operations this winter on account of high prices for corn. If these stories be true the prospects for high priced beef in the spring are good and those who are buying now are making no mistake.

The general prosperity of Texas cattlemen is being reflected in other lines of business and the new year will open with bright prospects.

### TARIFF AND THE COST OF SHOES

MUCH stress has been laid by manufacturers of leather in the United States, seeking to have the tariff removed from hides upon the increased cost of shoes and other manufactured leather articles for which they say the tariff is responsible.

How little the tariff has to do with the cost of leather is strikingly illustrated in a letter just received by S. H. Cowan, attorney for the Cattle

Raisers' Association of Texas, from Stone & Downer Co., custom house brokers of Boston. Mr. Cowan, it will be recalled, has recently returned from Washington where he appeared before the ways and means committee of congress opposing the removal of the 15 per cent duty on hides now existing, the contention being that such removal would be a loss to the cattlemen and other hide producers and no distinct gain to the consumers of leather.

The letter from the Boston firm says:

"In reading the testimony before the ways and means committee by the leather and shoe men, the question came up very often as to how much increased cost went into a pair of shoes because of duty.

"We also see that testimony was given that it varied from eight and one-half to thirteen cents per pair.

"For some years we have acted as customs' agents for many leather and shoe people, among which has been the Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Company, of which Mr. C. H. Jones, who appeared before you, is president.

"We have gone thru our records very carefully, and find that in three years' business these records show that in no case did the amount per pair exceed three cents and the average per pair was less than two and one-half cents.

"This concern shipped their shoes abroad, and claimed drawback and we made the entries which are on file at the Boston custom house, sworn to by the Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Company.

"The law is that any manufacturer using any imported article can receive a rebate or drawback of the duty paid on that article when he ships abroad and, as before stated, during three years this concern made these claims and received from the government the amount of duty they themselves swore was paid per pair of shoes and this amount was less than two and one-half cents per pair.

"Other concerns we do business for average from one cent to two cents per pair.

"An examination of the United States treasury records shows that, during the years 1905, 1906, 1907 there were exported 1,673,426 pairs of shoes on which the various shoe manufacturers claimed dutiable material entered and according to their own sworn statements the amount of duty paid was \$38,549.38, which was refunded them or an average of two and three-tenths cents per pair.

"If then duty on hides and leather has raised the cost of a pair of shoes from eight to thirteen cents it is strange that when these shoes are exported the manufacturers can prove only an amount less than three cents and make claim that the average duty paid on all the shoes exported averages but two and three-tenths cents per pair."

Roughly speaking, the removal of the present duty on hides would mean a loss of \$1 on every steer sold by the cattle producers of the country. The saving to the leather men would be \$.023 cents on every pair of shoes.

Four dollar shoes are more common than \$40 steers, but taking these two figures as basis for comparison the removal of the duty on hides would mean that to the farmer or cowman the \$40 steer would be worth only \$39. On the other hand it might mean that the \$4 shoes could be sold for \$3.95. It would take the saving on 50 pairs

of shoes to compensate for the loss on a single steer and it is an open question whether the shoe manufacturers, with duty off, really would make this fractional reduction.

### STAMPING OUT GAMBLING

THE government, thru the department of the interior, has undertaken to stamp out gambling at Hot Springs, Ark., part of which is a government reservation.

The efforts of the department are being seconded by a citizens' "improvement" league which has declared itself in favor of developing Hot Springs' attractions as a health resort to the fullest extent, but is opposed to the city's also acquiring fame as a mecca for lovers of chance.

America has no Monte Carlo, tho it has a number of resorts which are imitators of that notorious principality. The sooner the country is rid of even the imitators the better. Texas tolerated gambling many years. The outspoken opponent of gambling in this state ten years ago would, in many cities, have found himself tremendously unpopular, but along came a day when the decree was issued that gambling must stop and stop it did.

Some time, too, we will reach the stage when betting on racing will end in Texas. We have not reached that time yet, but it is coming. No sane man can advance any good grounds for defending the enriching of bookmakers at the expense of deluded persons who imagine that as much of the world as is represented by the betting ring owes them a living in return for their superior "judgment."

Some day we will reach the stage when at our various fairs the producing live stock of the farms, the cows, hogs, draft horses, sheep and poultry will get the money prizes instead of blue ribbons, while the ribbons will be left merely for the horses which excel in speed.

Fort Worth's annual feeders' and breeders' show furnishes a striking example that just as many thousand people will gather to see useful live stock as will congregate to watch racing stock which must be produced by specialists.

The horse show in connection with the feeders' and breeders' event furnishes ample opportunity for a display of fancy horse flesh of the kind which is of some use outside a rubber tired sulkey or under a pig skin racing saddle. And the display is quite as interesting as any racing event.

Gambling in any form is wrong, either from the standpoint of the moralist, or that of the cold logician. There is neither religious nor philosophical defense for it.

Recently Fort Worth's county attorney has taken a decided stand on the question of raffles in which he is right and he deserves the moral support of every thoughtful citizen.

Gambling is wrong and right-thinking people approve of it in no form whatsoever.

### CHRISTMAS TRAGEDIES

CHRISTMAS witnessed the usual number of tragedies, including shooting affrays, suicides and murders in different parts of the United States. The day's crime is not chargeable to Christmas itself, but rather to the exuberance which attends our American ways of celebrating the festival. Periods of great excitement are times when minds become unbalanced. There is little difference between Christmas tragedies and those which happen at election

times or on other holidays generally observed.

The recurrence of Christmas tragedies serve as reminders that a considerable portion of the population always travels close to the brink of sanity and balance. People who are repressed normally become unduly excited when the repression for any cause is removed. The stimulus of holiday excitement is a species of intoxication.

Those least affected at such times are those who at normal times live normal lives. The old biblical injunction "Laugh with those that laugh and mourn with those that weep" was not merely an Oriental injunction as to good policy. It was designed to help preserve balance. We cannot all the time be happy and no more should we continually give over to depression. A little laughter mixed in with soberness is not only healthful, but it is a safe mixture.

### GROWTH OF THE PEANUT INDUSTRY

A YEAR ago The Telegram expressed the fear that as a result of glowing pictures of profit in peanuts, published all over Texas, many sections not adapted to the humble goober might risk considerable effort and court failure.

It seems, however, that Texas during 1908 has been letting the peanut industry develop slowly and naturally as should be the course with any new product.

In Jones county, of course, the peanut is a proven success. Farmers there, on the limited area of sandy land especially adapted to peanut raising, have made approximately \$35 an acre gross from this year's crop. From Denison last week the first car of peanuts ever produced in that section was shipped to eastern markets.

Peanuts, in small quantities, have been raised in numbers of Texas counties, but success has not attended the effort where a pure sandy soil has been lacking. The crop is one that seems specially designed for land which will raise little else, aside from fruit, and forms a profitable income while new orchards are maturing and reaching the bearing stage. Excellent peanuts have been produced as far west as Brewster county and there is no doubt of their success in DeWitt county. The bulk of the Texas crop is not of a variety which competes with imported nuts, but is valuable for oil mills and such establishments as use peanut by-products.

Even where the crop of nuts is small, if good growth of vines can be secured, the resulting hay is nutritious and fattening stock feed. As a general proposition the peanut in Texas seems to appeal to the farmer more as an opportunity for diversification than as a staple, excepting of course those sections in which peanut growing has been a pronounced success because of local conditions.

President Roosevelt is said to favor an enormous increase in the salary this country pays its chief executive. If President Roosevelt will guarantee that whoever sits in the presidential chair will earn the amount paid him in salary there would be a much more favorable spirit to this proposition than has been cultivated during the last few years. Big salaries do not always attract big brains. The crafty and cunning frequently triumph when merit and brains get left at the post.



## THE BIRTH OF CHRIST—By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

The tenement house seemed quite deserted, and, in truth, there was no one left at home save an old, bed-ridden man and a little Hebrew maiden.

It was a gala day, and all the world had gone a-Maying. The old man's daughter and three grand-children had gone, because they longed to go, and were weary with drudgery and needed the change. And so this little Hebrew maiden had urged them out, and had hidden behind the smile of her young eyes and the great longing in her breast to be one of the pleasure-seekers.

"It was better for mother and my sisters and my brother to go," she mused, as she went about her homely tasks and soothed with kind words the preulous tones of the old man's voice. And finally the long day passed. And, tho she was an orthodox Hebrew maiden, who believed no Messiah has yet come to earth, still Christ was born in her heart that day.

A man deemed unregenerate by the church lay dying in his home. He had not been able to accept the story of the Immaculate Conception and Salvation by Blood, and so he had gone on living his own faith in his own way.

And now he was dying.

His wife, who was a devout church woman, grieved over his unconverted state; yet she loved him very much, in her fashion, and believed God would save him, because he had been such a very good husband and father.

She did not know that for twenty years Christ had lived in her husband's heart.

Twenty years ago the man had faced a great tragedy. The woman he had chosen for his wife had failed to keep the flame of love burning in his bosom.

Where love once dwelt there was empty desolation. And one day he looked in the eyes of another woman, and something beautiful and terrible stirred within him.

But he turned his eyes away.

"I chose this woman for my wife, the mother of my children," he said to himself. "She does the best she knows how. She loves me as well as she can love. I have made a mistake, but that is not her fault. She shall never know that I have made a mistake. My children shall never suffer because there is a shadow over the home of their parents. I will make them all contented with their environment and proud of me."

"There must be a higher happiness in life than that which comes from gratified desires."

And Christ was born in his heart that hour.

A pagan woman, suffering for food in the famine-stricken land of her birth, gazed greedily upon a crust of bread which was all that remained of her repast.

A low moan reached her ears and, turning, she saw the emaciated form of a tramp dog lying by the roadside.

He looked at her with appealing eyes, and again she heard the moan, which seemed to take the form of a passionate prayer for human help in this hour of need.

"As I cry to my Creator to give me sustenance, so cries this poor beast to me," the woman said, and straightway she gave him all but a few crumbs of her hoarded bread.

And tho she had never heard of Christianity, that moment Christ was born in her heart.

A man strong with the passion of youth looked in the eyes of a woman beautiful and weak.

And as he looked his flesh cried out for her.

But suddenly the thought came to him: "What if this woman were my sister, and some other man stood in my place, lusting for her?"

And then he said to the woman: "Child, go home to the bosom of virtue—your true mother."

"If ever you need a friend or brother call on me; but cease to tempt men with the beauty of your eyes. You are meant for better things! The pure joys of wifehood, motherhood, sisterhood—these are the riches which belong to you."

And he turned and left her.

And tho he was a worldly man, who gave not much thought to the life

after death, yet Christ was born in his heart that hour.

He

Whose heart is full of tenderness and truth,

Who loves mankind more than he loves himself,

And cannot find room in his heart for hate,

May be another Christ. We all may be The saviours of the world, if we believe

In the divinity which dwells in us, And worship it, and nail our grosser selves,

Our tempters, greeds and our unworthy aims,

Upon the cross. Who giveth love to all, Pays kindness for unkindness, smiles for frowns,

And lends new courage to each fainting heart,

And strengthens hope and scatters joy abroad—

He, too, is a Redeemer—Son of God.

## Choosing a Husband

Weekly Short Story

BY J. LOMA ENGDALH.

Emily Cameron drew back quietly into the shadows of the woodbines as two young men came out on to the piazza.

She waited anxiously for an instant, but the moment for retreat passed as one of the men dropped lazily into the hammock, while the other sat down in a large wicker chair facing the illuminated window.

"This is princely," murmured the man in the hammock, as he drew deeply at his cigar.

"It is satisfying for the time being," admitted the other, "but even house parties in the summer and at a beautiful lake grow monotonous."

"Never!" came the stout denial. "Me for the cottage and the little garden with the flowers all about and peace and quiet everywhere."

"But that would bring the world nothing," came the objection. "It is not what one has a right to expect from men like you."

"The world has a right to expect nothing. What has it ever done for any one? Who are we?"

"And after four years you are ready to quit," came from the man in the wicker chair, as he bent forward slightly. "You are so soon ready to give life the slip and relapse into a state of inertia?"

"Not to quit—only to take things easy. Sweat never earned anything for any man except perhaps a bare right to keep alive. Oh, I'll write stuff when the inspiration calls."

"But there is a future," came the persistent argument.

"It isn't worth troubling one's self about. It is liable to play you false at the last moment."

"I hope that such an outlook on life may never take possession of me," continued the other. "I can at least try to win success in my chosen profession, and I am going to do it."

"It's foolish—there is nothing like the real simple life," said the other, getting up out of the hammock rather leisurely and patting his companion on the shoulder as he went into the house.

"Oh, Bob!" came softly upon the night air to the one who lingered.

"I've been eavesdropping," confessed Emily.

"Oh, you are forgiven," he said. "It was nothing."

"Oh, yes, it was something," she replied. "I learned a lot."

"What could you learn from what we were saying?" he questioned, innocently.

"I've decided that the fascination which has always seemed to surround Walt—Mr. Hamilton's presence is a rather poor sort of an article after all. In fact—well—I don't like him any more," and there was a sort of petulance in her voice that seemed very natural.

"But I thought that it was almost all arranged, that it was coming off soon, and all that."

"And all what? You didn't have any right to think anything or to say that, either," and she seemed piqued and hurt.

"But was it then only a sort of a fascination?"

"Hardly that, even. But it is all gone. I didn't like the things that he said just now."

"Then—" but she interrupted him.

"Bob," she said, quietly, "you will at least try to do big things some day, won't you?"

"Then," he began again, "there really is some chance for me?"

She looked up at him and in a moment he was answered as her arms twined about his neck. Somehow his arms were about her, too, and they minded not the light that glared thru the window.

## The Bravest Battle

The bravest battle that ever was fought,

Shall I tell you where and when? On the map of the world you'll find it not;

'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot, From mouth of wonderful men.

Nay, not with elegant word or thought, With sword, or nobler men;

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—

Of woman that would not yield— But bravely, silently, bore her part— So! there is the battlefield.

No marshaling troupe, no bivouac song, No banner to gleam and wave!

But oh, these battles! they last so long— From babyhood to the grave!

—Joaquin Miller.

### Escaloped Peas

A layer of crackers broken up fine, one layer of peas; season with pepper, salt and a little butter; then layer of crackers, cheese grated on top; just cover with milk, bake one-half hour.

### Washing of Vegetables

An easy way to wash small vegetables and fruits, such as beans, peas, rice, cranberries, is to place them in a fine colander, place this in a large basin, pour plenty of water over them. By moving the colander back and forth in the water they become perfectly clean. Let the water drain off and they are ready for use. This is especially handy in winter when the water is so cold.

### To Cool Butter Without Ice

Have two pans, one smaller than the other. Into the smaller pan put your butter and place it in the larger pan, which must contain water enough to reach the top of smaller one, and to the water add two tablespoonfuls of salt. Soak thoroly a flower pot and cover butter with this. Occasionally resoak the pot. The butter will be as firm as it is in winter, without ice.

### Kitchen Economics

When baking potatoes, if after scrubbing them with a brush you will wipe them dry and rum them over with lard they will cook in less time and have a thin, brittle skin.

When cooking cranberries if a pinch of soda to each pint of berries is added and as soon as they come to

a boil pour that water off, then put on fresh water, they will not require nearly so much sugar.

If dried fruits are cleaned and covered with water the night before they are to be cooked, they will cook in much less time, be larger and more like fresh fruit.

If one-half a cup of fine dried bread crumbs are added to a pound of pork sausage it improves it and also makes it go farther.

When you have part of an egg or some yolks left from baking if they are carefully covered with a little water they will save several days and be as good as freshly broken.

### Brief Household Notes

Cake that is a little stale may be crumbled, broken into saucers and covered with fruit, topped with whipped cream. It forms a most appetizing dessert.

Usually a silk or satin waist wears out in just one or two places, the rest being as good as new. The woman who has a baby to dress knows how expensive all dainty garments for the little one are. If she is inclined toward economy and is handy with her needle she can make an old white silk or satin waist over into a most charming little bonnet for the baby. First the material should be thoroly cleaned. Then it should be cut by a pattern. The pattern, of course, would have to be such a one as the amount of material would allow for. Shirred bonnets are going to be good this winter, and the introduction of a cluster of rosebuds or forget-me-nots or a tiny ruching of lace serve to make quite as charming a little headpiece as could be gotten at any store.

That old brass kettle that you have been going to throw away really has a better vocation than the ash pit or the garbage can. Polish it, or take it to a burnisher, who for scarcely anything at all, will make it look like new. Then get a nice, bright chain and fasten it to a hook in the ceiling. Attach the kettle to it and fill it with ferns or any appropriate plant. Try this and see what an effective thing it makes. It is the idea of a woman who herself has tried it.

### What It Costs to Live

Mrs. Howard Gould said that it took \$76,000 a year for a woman to live decently, and the proposition, being put to Mrs. Franklin McVeigh of Chicago, she declared that in her opinion a woman could live most decently, with no necessity of economizing, upon the small sum of \$30,000 annually. Some of us manager to exist quite comfortably on less than that.



2542

CHILD'S BOX-PLAITED DRESS.

Paris Pattern No. 2542

ALL SEAMS ALLOWED.

Made up in plain or figured challis, cashmere, mohair, flannel, or any of the fancy worsted materials, this is an excellent model for every-day wear during the autumn and coming winter days. Wide box-plaits at the front and back stitched to the waist-line give the required fullness to the skirt extension, which is finished with a simple hem. The full sleeves are gathered into narrow wrist-bands of the material, and the dress fastens from neck to hem at the centre-back, with small cloth-covered buttons. The pattern is in 5 sizes—1 to 9 years. For a child of 5 years the dress requires 2 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 3/4 yards 26 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 19 cents.

Address Pattern Department of Texas Stockman-Journal

## Paffrath Suggests Amarillo Jubilee

Would Celebrate Laying Cornerstone  
of New Packing House with  
Big Demonstration

AMARILLO, Texas, Dec. 28.—The beginning of the work upon the new packing house at Amarillo has become a matter of general interest throughout all west Texas.

E. A. (Pat) Paffrath of Fort Worth and Amarillo, who has been a potent factor in the development of the west and whose voice is always for progress, expressed his sentiments to The Stockman Journal correspondent.

"I am indeed glad to rejoice with all of the people of this entire country to know that the construction of the new packing house has begun at Amarillo, the beautiful Queen City of the new southwest, for this marks the beginning of a great packing center in Amarillo, which means much to everybody who either lives or has any kind of interest in this section of the country, because it will develop and stimulate all kinds of farming, stockbreeding and roughing and full feeding of all kinds of live stock. It also means the rapid development of dairying, hog raising and poultry production, three of the most profitable industries in the world, which are kindred industries and work together well and are highly adapted to this section of the country.

"Therefore I suggest that the Chamber of Commerce give a jubilee celebrating the laying of the cornerstone of Amarillo's first packing house, and also have a meeting of the Farmers' Congress of the Panhandle during this same celebration, to last, say, three days, and I hereby subscribe \$50 toward assisting to defray expenses for said jubilee, and I would suggest that the Chamber of Commerce invite all of the state officials, including all those officials who have to do with the development of agriculture and the animal industry of the state; also the president of the Dairymen's Association of Texas, and invite the officials in charge of the United States dairying demonstration farm at Denton, also the officials of the Cattle Raisers' Association and the officials of all other associations that have to do with the development of the agricultural and live stock industries of the state, including the officials of the Farmers' Union and Farmers' Congress of Texas; also invite the officials of the Texas State Fair and the officials of the San Antonio International Fair Association, also the officials of the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show at Fort Worth, and the officials of the Fort Worth packing houses and stock yards companies, and the officials of all the railroads going thru this section of Texas, and especially extend their cordial invitation to James J. Hill, empire builder, the one railroad man above all others now living whom the American people love to honor, because he has made their prosperity his prosperity. He has a warm heart and lives close to the pulsating heart of humanity.

"He has interested himself in helping the people to help themselves, showing them the things that are the most profitable and best adapted to the soil and climate thru which his railroads pass, and by showing the people the best way to take care of their products after they have produced them, and by assisting the people to ship the things after they have produced them, in the most profitable way. He has made it clear to the people that he understands that his interests are best advanced by assisting the people to reach a high individual earning capacity and by developing the high earning capacity of each individual acre of land; that in this way the people are enabled to enjoy comfort, joy and happiness in bright and contented homes, and by reason of such a highly developed condition the people along his railroads have a great consuming power which enables him to do a remunerative business with the people in the country thru which his roads pass; in other words, by assisting to bring prosperity to the homes of the people, he has made a prosperous and successful railroad business for himself. I go hope that all of the people might profit by studying the life-work of James J. Hill, who has honored the great state of Texas, and especially the great Panhandle country, by his purchase of the Colorado and Southern and the Fort Worth and Denver railroads, running thru the great Panhandle country and Amarillo.

"Therefore I believe it would be a great benefit to all our people to have a jubilee meeting as aforesaid and a heart-to-heart talk, with the best interests of each individual citizen of this entire country uppermost in our minds."

## Panhandle Steers Are Selling Well

Pat Paffrath Says Coming Fours Are  
in Good Demand at \$38 to \$40

E. A. (Pat) Paffrath has just returned to Fort Worth from Amarillo, where he spent a few weeks. He says:

"Everything is in fine condition in the Amarillo country, and the people are in fine spirits. An immense wheat and speltz crop has been planted and is reported as looking fine generally, tho late. Big crops of all kinds have been made. All kinds of live stock are doing fine and at very satisfactory prices. A lot of steers from the Canadian river country, north of Amarillo, were lately sold and weighed at 4c a pound at Amarillo, weighing about 1,050 pounds. A great many coming 4-year-old steers have been sold for spring delivery at from \$38 to \$40 per head. A. P. Mitchell sold his coming 4-year-old steers, for spring delivery, from the Canadian river country, at \$40 per head. All kinds of cattle are being sold for present and spring delivery at what is considered very satisfactory prices to the seller, and there seems to be an unprecedented demand for all kinds of cattle at what are considered high prices. In several instances people have refused to contract to sell their steers for spring delivery at 5c a pound.

"It is rumored H. P. Canode is to build a four-story brick hotel building on the site where the Amarillo hotel now stands. That makes two new fine hotels in prospect there.

**New Packing House Begun**  
"Construction has begun on the new packing house in Amarillo. I am also informed construction has begun on the new Fort Worth and Denver railway depot. The people expect the state will establish an experimental station, a feeding station and dairying demonstration farm combined at Amarillo. They also expect to get a normal school and an industrial school built by the state. The people of the entire Panhandle country appreciate very highly that the officials of the Fort Worth and Denver railway have agreed to become a country life commission to advise with the people in the development of the country tributary to their road.

"There are many rumors of new railroads that are to be built, two of them running east and west thru the upper Panhandle country, each of which would penetrate the coal fields of New Mexico on the west. There is a movement on foot to build a railroad running north from Amarillo, which would run across both of these new projected lines to a north connection with the Burlington; also a movement on foot to build a railroad running east from Amarillo on the north side of the Red river to a place near Gainesville, from there to Fort Worth, Dallas and Galveston. There is a movement to build a road southwest until it gets west of the Palo Duro canyon, thence to Houston and Galveston.

"Satisfaction is being expressed that James J. Hill has acquired the Colorado Southern and the Fort Worth and Denver railroads.

"I am glad to see the various conventions and congresses, including the congress on conservation of our natural resources, getting down to business and demanding constructive statesmanship of our legislative bodies in the interest of the people. It looks like the masses are coming into their own and that a new day has dawned for them thruout the civilized and semi-civilized world, and especially in the United States, and particularly in the state of Texas: the new idea that is being advanced and put into effect for the various states, thru their governments, to co-operate with each other and with the national government in the internal improvements of our country thru the various departments of agriculture, A. and M. colleges and sanitary boards and by reclaiming our lands from overflows by canalizing our country, by cheap water transportation and by passing and enforcing proper sanitary laws and familiarizing our people with how best to protect their health and the health of their domestic animals against disease and waste, which will brighten our homes with health, comfort, joy and happiness and make our country one of beautiful homes, in fact as well as in name. In this way we will preserve our state rights with retarding our national progress.

"Judge Lon D. Marrs, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Amarillo, said to me they are receiving an enormous lot of inquiries as the result of the sweepstake prize won by them at the recent state fair in Dallas.

"This being tree planting time, it would seem to me the better policy would be to plant fruit and nut trees in the plains country; probably cher-

ries and apples would do best; and in the country east and south of the plains, and on streams, it would probably be best to plant pecan and walnut trees. These trees would be ornamental and would beautify the homes, would bear fruit annually, which would be a source of income, and in the end the timber would become valuable to the producer, making a double source of revenue in addition to beautifying the homes of the country."

## Profit in Turkeys

BY A. B. FITTS.

BROWNWOOD, Texas, Dec. 26.—One of the largest little industries in West Texas today is the turkey industry. The express cars for the last two weeks have been crowded with coops of turkey bound for Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston or Galveston and in many cases they were marked for St. Louis and New York. In many cases they were shipped to the larger Texas cities and there dressed for northern and eastern markets. Turkeys are not only being shipped by express, but nearly every city and town in this whole section are shipped birds by the car loads every week.

Goldthwaite, county seat of Mills county, shipped 2,800 turkeys at one time this week.

Reports from San Angelo are that from one to five car loads leave that station each week, besides what goes away in smaller lots than car loads. Farmers drive into San Angelo from points 100 miles distant with loads of turkeys, while many drive them into the city as they would hogs or cattle. As mentioned above, Goldthwaite shipped 2,800 turkeys in one day, which means from \$3,000 to \$4,000. The prices paid the farmers in this section have been from 8 to 11 cents a pound

Now and then a gobbler weighing from thirty-five to fifty pounds is reported. The shipment of this famous national fowl began about the 1st of November and has continued ever since, and the value in dollars will reach into many thousands from this section.

Talpo, a small town on the Santa Fe, near Ballinger, is said to have shipped \$10,000 worth of turkeys since November 1, and the supply, judging from the numerous farm wagons to be seen in the little town every day loaded with fowls, is not yet exhausted.

One woman living near Bangs has sold \$500 worth of turkeys since the middle of October.

In speaking of turkeys, one old-time lady said: "I have been in this country thirty-seven years and I have always supplied my table from the sale of butter, eggs, chickens, turkeys and such things, and what the old man made was saved after he bought the clothing. I have sold a big, fat turkey for 25 to 30 cents many times in my life, but now I get from \$1.50 to \$3.50 for my big ones and hardly ever sell one for less than \$1. I have some interest in raising such things now. I sell my eggs for 15 to 30 cents and always get a good price for my chickens. I could have saved thousands of dollars if I could have gotten such prices all of these thirty-seven years that I have been in living in this country."

## Moves to San Antonio

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 28.—John Jackson of Marfa, who has recently sold his ranch and cattle out there will, according to the Marfa New Era, locate with his family in San Antonio. Mr. Jackson was formerly located at Memphis, up in the Panhandle, and went to the Marfa country something over a year ago. San Antonio will give him a cordial welcome if the report is true that he really intends to locate.

# FREE SAMPLE OFFER 15 Days Only Beautiful Bright Sparkling Famous \$5 Barnatto Diamond Ring

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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.

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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, IA., 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 around 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.

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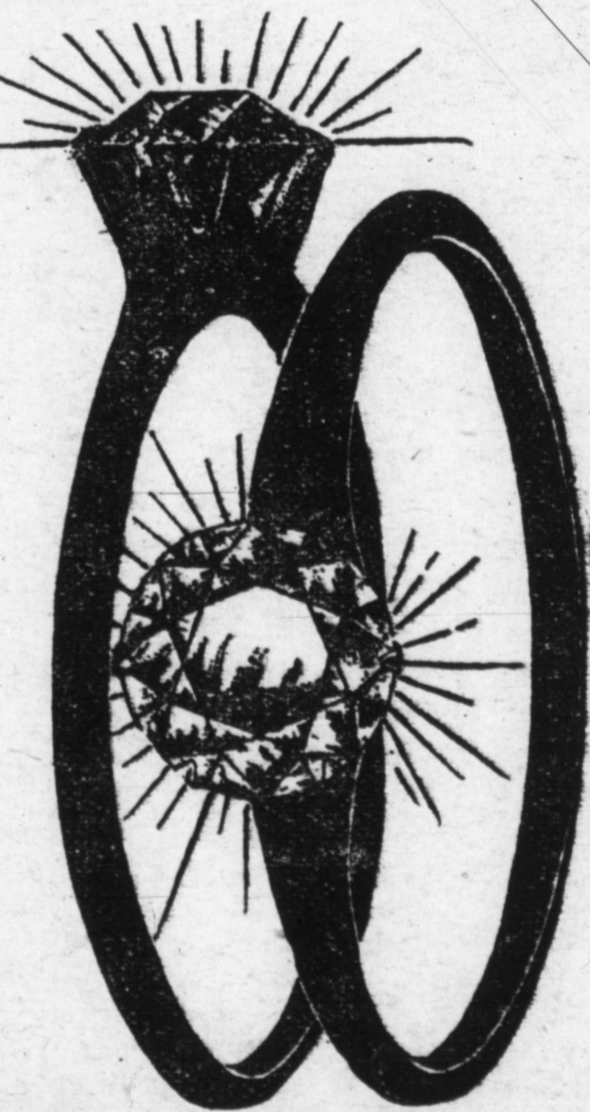
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# The Twin of Lord Ardsleigh's Bride

A Short Serial Story by Charles Herbert Gressey

## CHAPTER I.

"Jane," he said, "let's bury our newspaper careers alive right here, and start for ourselves in something in which lack of education seems to guarantee waxing wealthy and becoming 'solid Muldoons!'"

"You'd fail—because you're educated," she said.

"That word 'educated' makes me sicker than my first smoke did! A letter from my almost forgotten old Iowa home town the other day told me that a blockhead of a boy with whom I used to go to school and who started to learn the baker's trade at the same time I left for college now owns a wholesale baking establishment that nets him a hundred dollars a day, and is a director in a bank. I wish I had fifteen sons and twenty-two daughters just to stand over 'em with a club and keep 'em from going to college. I'd make them all learn trades—farmer, butcher, baker, plumber, high-class milliner, expert stenographer—then make 'em start in business for themselves, no matter in how small a way, the next day after they finished their trades. That's how solid Muldoons are made!—the people that you and I, with our college educations, give some publisher most of the profit on ourselves for the sacred privilege of writing up as the main poles and high jumpers in the commercial and social circus of our day!"

As her little laugh bubbled and bubbled, she said: "There's a wide range of remedies, Jimsey, for that sore feeling."

Jimmy Cook and Jane Clay, New York newspaper people, were young for the years they'd been writing, she being 24 and he 23. He was a big, dependable, good-natured fellow, with a strong, frank face.

She was a little body whose fresh, clover sweetness, wise head and lullaby voice made her the wonder of the newspaper "gang." "A thoroughbred newspaper girl," as they put it, "who doesn't look the part. How she keeps her dewy-rose nature in the slaughter pens known, as New York daily newspaper offices, God alone knows!"

She and Jimmy had crossed paths five years before, while at the national capital as correspondents for their home papers, she from Kentucky and he from Iowa. Afterward they found each other working on the same staff in New York city. Chance in assignments had now put them in St. Louis, during October, doing some World's Fair features.

Rooming near each other—in prim old mansion-like houses on Locust street, each of Eighteenth—they occasionally about sundown got away from

the crowds of fair visitors for a few minutes by climbing up back in the shadow of the high-perched closed portal of the Museum of Fine Arts, near where they roomed. It was up in this shadow they were talking now. They had just received letters from their paper saying that a sudden change of editors had caused a re-organization of the staff, and that their services could not be used regularly beyond the present week.

"What's the follow-up, Jimmy, to your bury-'em-alive story?"

"It is an idea I have for our going into business for ourselves, at once, and making a fairly good thing of it from the start—twenty to thirty dollars a day between us, with a good show of increasing it right along. I'll put up the little capital required, and you have a half interest for the sure good you would be to the business. I am afraid, tho, you'll shy at it, even at that. It is settled you'll call me worse than silly for having the least thought of our tackling a thing so different from what we've been doing all our lives. So, I guess you better do the idiotic thing of promising me before I name it that, if I will provide the wherewithal, you'll try it, no matter what it is."

"Instead, kind sir, I will promise to go into no business into which I do not put my share of the money. I have pledged myself never to put a penny into anything that I couldn't own 51 per cent of—control. But I might make an exception in this case. I'm weary enough myself of thinks like this of today. Both of us have over-earned not only exemption from being thrown down like this, but we've fully entitled ourselves to chances to make good—as heads of departments. A match, please, Jimmy."

"There are better ways," said he, making no move to comply with her request.

"Better ways to do what?"

"Go the Dutch route—than by taking a sulphur lunch. Besides, suicide is so low-down cowardly! Fight life's battle to an honorable finish, Janie—instead of sneaking out like a traitor, weakening the lines and leaving your comrades to bear not only their own, but your part of the brunt of the battle."

"Say, teacher—what time does school let you out, anyhow? Do hand me a match, Jimmy, to light a few stabs and see what time it is!"

She struck the match and glanced at her watch. "I ought to be pounding on my stuff this minute! Like a good boy, Jimmy, give me just the 'flash' on the rest of your story!"

In a whisper he slowly spelled "c-a-f-e"—then eyed her as tho his life depended on what he might see.

Her face was non-committal; her elbows went to her knees, and her

chin lowered thoughtfully into her hands. After several moments she said:

"You must do as you think best."

"Well, just tell me what you think of it at first blush?" he urged.

In her honest, quiet way she replied, "I don't know anything about it, Jimmy. You've probably considered the matter carefully. You must do as you think best."

"I've been talking with various restaurant owners, chefs, etc., and really, Janie, it's the very simplest kind of a 'business to learn and run. I have found that every restaurant in all this important uptown business neighborhood will close as soon as the fair is over, and some of them before. So there will be a fine opening for a permanent one. What is more, I have stumbled upon a great bargain right near here—the prettiest kind of a little cafe. It is a five-hundred-dollar outfit, that was all new when the fair opened, and is in first-class shape now. The man has the Portland, Ore., fever, and will sell for only a hundred and fifty dollars. I ought to have told you there's a fright of a profit in the cafe business. For instance, the pies cost seven cents apiece, and cut into five pieces that sell for five cents each. The equivalent of a washboiler half full of rich, good soup costs about twenty-five cents, and you get something like six dollars for it."

"A cup of good coffee, including cream and sugar, costs about half a cent, and we would get five cents for it. And that is the way with about everything in the business. Now, as we are total strangers here in St. Louis, we'll feel more free to start—"

"Starving!" And, the bubbling laugh.

"Providing they all take soup that day!" she suggested.

"Than if we knew people. Nobody will know but we have been running a cafe all our lives."

"I thought we had—several of them!" she emphasized.

"And, Janie, we'll be our own boss. No getting fired. I'll look after the buying and cookery end and you tend the cash desk and run the waitresses. Now, understand, I'm not even intimating that you risk a penny of your money in it. I'll buy the place and you have a half interest, as I said. This mighty nice little five-hundred-dollar outfit I speak of at only one fifty seems to offer the chance for us. Now please, Janie, give me just a word of what you think of the idea."

"In her little whisper, again, she said: "It's as I told you, Jimmy—I just don't know. You must do as you think best." Then, "We must go back to our writing."

He arose, wishing that one Jane Clay would be a "little more satisfactory in answering a fellow's plain, simple question."

The next moment she was at his side putting something into his hand, saying:

"Here are two twenties and a ten.

Tomorrow go 'round and shake a hundred under your man's nose, and if you pay a penny more than a hundred for this outfit why—it's my bills back tomorrow night and I out of it. Not that I can't draw a bit of paper on my little horde in New York, but it is this, Jimmy: Never in the world buy anything like that at the other fellow's figures! If you are not 'right' enough to make such a deal at your own numerals, I incline to the 'think' that you better remain in the hired-help class—and never go out nights without a lantern."

Big Jimmy Cook was speechless at this so unexpected revelation of little Jane in a business way.

Seeing his predicament she shot out her hand and exclaimed:

"Why!—If this hain't my uncle's old neighbor! How's everything down on the farm? Say, let me sell you this handsome building, here, for forty dollars and then I'll show you a fine bridge that a Mr. Eads built for me across the Mississippi river that I'll sell you for only seventy-five dollars—all because you're my uncle's old neighbor!"

The "goods" certainly were: "on" James. She thought he never would "come to." When he did she dashed down the steps, and flying up the street, led him a race that was worth box seats to see.

"The filly has you done!" a jovial policeman sang out to him as Jane passed under a trolley wire some yards in the lead.

Wanting to even it up with her before saying goodnight, he pulled himself together and hit upon the following, which he delivered with increased depth of chest.

"You are a splendid girl, Janie! You do things instead of talking about doing them. Now—"

"Ta rah rah, boom de aye!" she gurgled.

"Now, in return," he continued, "let me try to be good to you by saying that you never should turn money over to anyone—no matter how good a friend—as suddenly as you did the fifty just now. And—"

"Police!"

"And no one—a woman least of all, Janie—should go into anything on the advice of even their best—"

"Or worst!"

"— friend without first personally investigating the proposed investment. And, too—"

"Make # three—for luck."

"You should think over whether you'll be stified in business so entirely foreign—"

"Yet at the same time so domestic in its nature."

"So entirely foreign to anything you've done before. Now you—"

"Heavens! How the villain doth pursue her!"

"Now, you take back the fifty and meet me on the next corner at 9 in the morning and we will drop around and see this place I've mentioned." Then by a quick move he put the

# Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Health Talks

No man is stronger than his stomach. Make your stomach strong and you thereby fortify your system against the attacks of a long list of diseases which originate in the stomach and must be reached, if at all through the stomach. Thus torpid, or lazy liver, biliousness, dyspepsia, impure blood and various skin affections originate in weak stomach and consequent poor nutrition. The same is true of certain bronchial, throat and lung affections.

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**Strengthens the stomach, invigorates the liver, purifies the blood making it rich, red and vitalizing and thereby curing the above and kindred affections.**



It's foolish and often dangerous to experiment with new or but slightly tested medicines—sometimes urged upon the afflicted as "just as good" or better than "Golden Medical Discovery." The dishonest dealer sometimes insist that he knows what the proffered substitute is made of, but you don't and it is decidedly for your interest that you should know what you are taking into your stomach and system expecting it to act as a curative. To him its only a difference of profit. Therefore, insist on having Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If not promptly supplied trade elsewhere.

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

Send 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only on a free copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, cloth-bound. Address: World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Pres., Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and strengthen Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

money into her hand and fled.

The next morning they met promptly. As they neared a small one-story flat-roofed building that Jimmy said was "the place," little Jane read in white letters on the windows, "Home Cafe."

"A little one—Jimmy!"

"It's about as big as I thought we would care to risk taking hold of, seeing we are new to the business. Anyhow, the location is always the thing. Notice this is one of the very busiest uptown corners, the intersection of double track east-west and north-south car lines. And right across from it, see, are two colleges and a big private hotel for business women. And it is right next to a high-class manufacturing district where three or four thousand skilled, well-paid men and women are employed. I admit that the place is small and not exactly the 'consomme forty cents' kind, yet isn't the location feature promising?"

"Surely is!" said she.

"And the rent is very low," he continued, "only seventeen dollars a month. In all seriousness, Janie—if we get the outfit for only a hundred and fifty dollars we are playing in top luck! Now, we'll go in and I'll introduce you to the fellow as my partner and have him show and tell you all that is to be seen and said."

Jane saw all there was to it in about three minutes. It was simply a pretty little restaurant, the equipment doubtless having cost indeed about five hundred dollars new, nearly a year before. Having sized it up with a show of the wise air of a person who had been in the restaurant business a lifetime, Jane turned to the owner and said:

"Let me see—what is it you want for it?"

"The simply give-it-away figure of one hundred and fifty dollars," said he, "and it cost me over five hundred dollars to fix up, less than a year ago; here, look over these receipted bills for everything."

"No time to wade thru a lot of bills!" scolded she in a quick, coldly business way. "When you bought this bit of an outfit everything was World's Fair prices. The closing of the fair, now at hand, will, as you perfectly well know, throw train loads of this sort of stuff on the market at take-it-away-at-anything-you'll-give-for-it prices! In fact, the break to get rid of tons upon tons of so truly common secondhand trash as you have here has already started! You have made your pile out of it! And, say!—you mustn't talk to me anything like you did a moment ago, that your trade is to be reckoned as any asset! You know well enough it is World's Fair trade and not worth a cent to anyone buying for a permanency."

She had taken a roll of bills from her purse and now slowly and very impressively counted and spread them out before him.

"There!" she finally exclaimed. "There is the simply awful amount that we'll give you for your handful of trash—sixty-five dollars in spot cash! Sixty-five dollars for everything in the place—every, speck of everything—no inventory asked!—you step right out, your troubles all over! If you want it, make out the receipt! If not—we'll go straight out of here and within thirty minutes buy one of the ten or fifteen other restaurants right near you that are now seeking buyers night and day!"

Big Jimmy stood as the petrified. The restaurateur ditto. Finally, finding his tongue, the latter stammered:

"Why, you don't really mean to offer me only—"

"Good morning!" and sweeping up the money, she swept herself and Jimmy out of the door. Up the street about thirty feet they went when they heard a voice from the rear:

"Hey! Just a minute!"

Glancing around they saw the restaurateur man beckoning them back. Jimmy started to return, but Janie whispered, "No!" and to the restaurateur called:

"Not a second to talk!"

"Well—take it!" said he.

As they re-entered, Jane said: "Make the receipt to James Cook & company."

He did so, and emptying the cash register picked up his hat just as James Cook & Co. were hanging up their hats. Then, introducing the new proprietors to the help, the ex-owner wished the firm good luck and went his way.

"Great guns!" Jimmy whispered, "you are the most stupendous ever! Your whirlwind bluff saved us eighty-five dollars cold, at one dash!—but only a woman could ever have done it!"

"Never mind," she whispered back. "It was just plain business. It was distasteful to me, but it paid for the bad taste, I guess. Anyhow it put me even with you for that dumpy lecture you gave me last night. Jump out

there and pull in that crowd of Fair visitors just coming up from the depot! If you let them get away, I'll quit the firm tonight!"

Jimmy grabbed his hat and rushed out the door.

"You waitress, there!" spoke out Jane Clay in quiet voice—"you've forgotten to give that gentleman at the table to the right of you a fork and glass of water."

"You large girl! Hand these morning papers to the lady and gentleman back of you, who are waiting for their orders."

Then it occurred to Jane there was not a cent of money in the cash register.

"Door boy! Here!" as she took two bills from a roll that Jimmy had slipped to her. "Rush out and get small silver and ones for these two tens, keep going till you find it—watch sharp they make no mistake; count it slow and look out for bad money! Fly now!—and keep it in your pocket going and coming!"

Jimmy had saved the partnership, and his voice now sounded at the door as he guided in a party of seven hungry looking travelers and brought up the rear with a baby on one arm while the other hand grappled two big cilcloth satchels, a roll of shawls and several umbrellas. Jane wanted to scream with laughter at the "papa and family" picture he made, but instead she surprised the waitresses by darting about seating the crowd, hanging up hats and bringing a high chair for the baby.

"Say, little woman!" sang out one of the six-footers in the party, addressing Jane—"we're from Texas and as hungry as coyotes! Never mind about bills of fare! Bring each of us a great big square breakfast of the best you got! We want things that will stay by us as we canter down the Pike! Give us all beefsteak and ham and eggs and buckwheat cakes—and if you've got some pork and beans and chunks of pie and cake toss them in, with plenty of toast and coffee! And when you get done, throw me the bill for the whole business!"

Jane noticed that this wholesale ordering spokesman was dressed in fine broadcloth—long frock coat and low cut vest showing much of snowy shirt front on which was a huge diamond. From about his neck hung a massive old-fashioned gold chain falling like cables down his front. All this while the others of his party were strikingly of the poorer farmer type. Jane imagined him to be a typical Texan of the cattle range owning order. He seemed about fifty years old. She also told herself that he stared at her very queerly.

When they had the party seated, Jimmy whispered to her:

"Say—what shall I do next?"

Laughing in his face she caught him by the arm, spun him around facing the door and said:

"Hike back and get another crowd!"

He hiked, and Jane dashed to the cash register to receive pay from several customers. At the same moment the door boy returned with the change, and Jane Clay thought what a deal better it was to be born lucky than rich. And she thought it again a minute later when Mr. James Cook came pushing in with another party, this time of eleven. And when still later he came in tenderly escorting a silvery-haired down-east looking old lady who leaned heavily on his arm and thanked him profoundly for his "goodness" as he escorted her to a seat, Jane told herself he was "indeed a lovely great fellow." But when he came in jolly with a pair of pretty young women, and she saw him smile on them "lots more ardently than he needed to," as she assured herself, little Jane experienced a twinge of—she "didn't hardly know what."

"Say," said he, rushing up to her, "we're shy two chairs! What in the world shall we do?"

"You'll find two empty egg cases back in the 'summer kitchen,' as you call it," said she. "Bring them in and stand them on end under your people. Plain enough you've broken the record of the house in overflowing it with business!"

"Well you made me break it!" he grumbled, as he hurried away to obey orders.

A few minutes later, Jimmy caught the first ugly scowl on his partner's face that he ever had seen there, and he asked her what was the matter.

"The eyes of that well-dressed Texan—head of the party of seven," she said, "have been following me like a hawk ever since he came in. I don't like such things!"

"Fighting, Jimmy said, 'I'll go over and either I throw him out or he throws me, and I never put myself into company I can't take care of myself in!' As he turned to make his word good, Jane caught him by the arm, whispering:

"What! and get us all run in? Never! You just march yourself like the good boy and gentleman that you are

on out after more people, and when he pays his bill if he makes any break I'll cut him to pieces with a few choice words, and we'll let it go at that."

Jimmy saw she meant it, and he obeyed.

When the Texan-in-chief, stepping up to the cash desk, had paid the bill for his party, he told his country friends to go on and that he would be along in a minute. Then, with an air of almost solemnity, he said to Jane in a low, pleasant voice:

"Pardon me, didn't you have a sister who was stolen by gypsies when she was very young?"

The little color in Jane's cheeks disappeared and she scanned the face of the stranger in a startled way.

"I indeed did!" said she, evincing profound astonishment. "Can it be possible that you can tell me anything of her?"

"Forgive me," he said, "for having caused you what I fear is too great a surprise. I am no part of a story a central figure in which I am strongly impressed was your sister—a story of sunshine and," his head lowering, "deepest shadow. But your crush of business at this time makes my saying more just now entirely out of the question. Permit me to hand you my card, altho my name Alexander Hazzard, 'Colonel,' they call me, is of no consequence whatever to you. I will tell you all that I can at any hour you may be pleased to indicate."

"Three to four this afternoon," said she, with greatest eagerness, "that being our least busy time. Do not, I beg of you, let anything in the world keep you from calling on me. I regret to say that I must receive you here at the cafe."

"You can count on me!" he said, and passed out.

It was a blessing to little Jane Clay that several patrons who had been kept waiting to pay their checks now grumbled so seriously over the delay, occasioned by the Texan, as to shift her thoughts almost entirely from the overpowering drift started by the stranger.

The Texan was prompt, and found the cafe almost clear of patrons. Jane led him to a little table at the rear, and ordering coffee and cake for him, she directed her floor girl not to disturb her, then awaited his story in a fever of anxiety.

"Until a year ago," said he, "I was heavily interested in oil properties in my state, Texas. But a year ago I disposed of my holdings to a syndicate of English gentlemen. One of them, a Lord Ardsleigh, accompanied the syndicate's agent to my city when he came to close the matter. Lord Ardsleigh had just been married and had his bride with him. My wife and I entertained them at our home for several days. Now you, Miss Clay—you are, in every feature of your face, in your build, your manner, your voice, in every way—you are a simply astounding likeness of Lord Ardsleigh's bride! So amazingly are you like her that I drew back frightened when I saw you this morning. It was all so wonderful that I could scarcely look away from you. Of course Lady Ardsleigh spoke with the accent of mannerism of voice that most all Britishers have, but outside of that, your voice is the very same as hers."

"One night, while Lord Ardsleigh and I sat smoking quite late in my library, he told me a remarkable story regarding his bride. In a word, he said he had rescued her when she was a little tot from a band of gypsies found camping on his country seat in England. He said that as near as could be told, she was between two and three years old. He was only seventeen at the time. Having rescued the child, her uncommonly bright personality, he said, attracted him exceedingly, and he placed her amid carefully selected home surroundings, gave her a finished education and finally won her heart and married her. After taking her away from the Romanys he said he made every sort of effort to locate her relatives, all without success. I rather inferred that he confined his search to England, for he said that the moment he saw the child—much galled and in gypsy dress she was—her face convinced him she was of pure English birth. He said that of course he could get no satisfaction from the gypsies as to where they got the child."

Jane Clay listened as one scarcely knowing what to think. She had spent much of her life and hard-earned money in seeking a twin sister who had been stolen by gypsies in her second year, from her Kentucky mountain home. During the last year or two an utter hopelessness of ever hearing anything of the sister had settled down upon her. Now, at so unexpected a moment and from so totally unanticipated a source, to hear such a story as this, sufficed to fill her with a conflict of thoughts, emotions,

conclusions beyond description.

Continuing, the Texan said: "And now I remind you of my warning that my story has a very dark side. The morning of the day that the Englishman and his bride were to leave my home, Lady Ardsleigh and the rest of us were out looking at the shooting of an oil well. A heavy piece of iron casting was blown off, and by dire chance it struck Lady Ardsleigh, causing a fracture of the skull, from which she passed away the following noon."

"On my sister's body," said Miss Clay, "was an artificial mark, that, assuming her to be alive, made my failure thru all these years to get the first real trace of her a mystery as profound as perhaps could possibly be imagined, and yet a mystery, a partial or entire solution of which is suggested in something of what you have said. I—"

"Forgive my interrupting you!" exclaimed the Texan, with enthusiasm so intense as to cause his words to be scarcely intelligible. "And all the more do forgive my omitting of Lord Ardsleigh's story that which this you have just said recalls to me. Lord Ardsleigh said that low on the throat of his wife was a small Greek cross very delicately done in India ink, and below the cross was the Greek letter Alpha. He—"

A moan came from little Jane Clay's lips as she fell in a swoon.

The Colonel was assisted in reviving her by Jimmy, who entered just as she fainted.

Regaining her consciousness and briefly telling Jimmy of Colonel Hazzard's remarkable story, Jane, addressing the Colonel, said:

"My father—who with my mother died just before sister and I became separated—early in life shipped as a sailor from the New England coast down around Cape Horn and up to San Francisco. On that long voyage he became a believer in the Greek religion. From San Francisco, he came east and settled amid the beautiful hills of Kentucky. There he married, and twin daughters were born. While the daughters—sister and I—were yet scarcely out of long dresses, father did the very singular thing of tattooing, as he had learned to do from the sailors, a small Greek cross low on the throat of each of us. Below the cross on one he put the first letter of the Greek alphabet, and under the cross on the other the last letter of that alphabet. The little daughters were the first and last of my parents' children. When my father and mother died, sister and I passed into the keeping of those whose carelessness resulted in my sister, when two years old, being stolen by gypsies. If Lady Ardsleigh was indeed my sister—as now seems an absolute fact—it is plain that the wholly unthought-of thing occurred—the cruelly thieving Romanys almost directly took her to England."

As Miss Clay said this she released a pearl brooch that fastened a film of lace at her throat. Then she turned slightly, back a finger's depth of the lace saying:

"Here are my cross and letter—Omega."

They were in faint, but easily traceable minute points of India ink upon the full, richly white lower portion of her throat.

As she replaced the lace and brooch she added:

"I have a well preserved photo of sister and myself that was taken at the providentially, the very day before she was stolen by the gypsies. So clear and striking is the photograph that Lord Ardsleigh could perhaps tell whether it is of the face of the little girl whom he rescued."

"What I have scarcely had time to say—you will pardon me," said the Colonel, "is that just before leaving Texas on this trip, I had a telegram from Ardsleigh from New York saying



Receipt That  
CURES  
Weak Men  
FREE.

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

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

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

MR. A. E. ROBINSON,  
3518 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich.

he had just reached there en route from London to see the Fair, and that he would be here on the eleventh, which is day after tomorrow. He wanted, if I should be doing the Fair at the same time he was, that I be his guest. I answered that I was just leaving for here and would certainly call on him. I tell you!—he little dreams of the tremendous surprise that awaits him in seeing you, Miss Clay, for there is now no shadow of a doubt that Lady Ardsleigh was your twin sister! Lord Ardsleigh seemed completely devoted to his wife. In fact, he appeared to worship her. When you come to see him, you will be surprised—or at least I was—to find what a democratic, unaffected, downright enjoyable fellow he is, for an English lord."

As the Colonel said this last, a little cloud came into Jimmy's face.

Jane said: "I will await a talk with Lord Ardsleigh with the utmost impatience."

The cloud in Jimmy's face became darker. Then, recalling himself, he put it to route.

They had urged the Colonel to remain and take supper with them, but he had an engagement. They did, however, prevail on him to promise to come for a 6 o'clock "family" dinner with them the next evening.

As Jimmy walked up the street with him to his car, the Colonel remarked:

"Say, boy, why ain't you and the girl married? She's an all-fired sweet and brainy little creature."

"Oh, we're just good friends, Colonel."

"Go 'long! You can't tell me that! 'Just good friends!' Guess I was blind when I saw your face get black-sober when I was telling her what a nice fellow this Englishman is!"

"Nothing to it, Colonel!"  
(To be continued.)

## Dairying Grows In Colorado

State Annually Produces 10,000,000 Pounds of Butter, But Not Enough For Its Own Needs

DENVER, Dec. 28.—Colorado annually produces 10,000,000 pounds of butter.

Colorado consumes nearly double that amount per year, writes Louis Meyer in Denver Times.

Take those two statements together and put them before the eyes of the dairymen of some of the Eastern states and Colorado should see an influx of settlers in the next few years which would put to shame all our past years of growth.

The butter produced in the state every year is worth approximately \$2,500,000, which, I believe, puts Colorado well up among the dairy states of the Union. In these figures I do not include the milk and cream produced here and which are consumed in their raw state. As an offhand guess I would say that the product of the Colorado cow consumed in its natural state would amount to at least \$2,000 during the course of the year. Probably the total value of the dairy products of the state might be placed very close to \$5,000,000. The figures are not official, but they are the result of conservative estimates made by some of the big dairymen of the state. Kansas produces only \$10,000,000 worth of Dairy products in the course of a year until the Sunflower state is credited as being one of the biggest dairy states in the union. Of course Colorado consumes a big part of that \$10,000,000 output annually, but still we are not far behind Kansas. And if we could only produce all the butter and cream and milk that we require every year, Colorado's population would soon take a rapid shoot upward.

Strange as it may seem, Colorado does not produce as much butter now as it did fifteen years ago. I have this on the authority of Irving S. Morse, the manager of the Littleton Creamery Company, which makes the bulk of the butter used in the state.

Three or four creameries, which were operating to their full capacity fifteen years ago in Northern Colorado, he told me, had been closed down for some time. They could not get sufficient cream to keep their plants running and so had been forced to close down. It did not pay them to have cream shipped in from Eastern Kansas and Nebraska as is necessary to keep up the big creameries in Denver.

And what do you think was the cause of the failure of these Northern Colorado creameries?

Farmers Getting Rich in State  
The farmers of the state are becoming too wealthy to engage in the plebian but somewhat necessary occupation of milking. And what is worse, they also have found it practically impossible to keep hired help for milk-

ing purpose. Queer, isn't it, when farm hands in the East are crying for more work?

"The ordinary farmer doesn't like to milk," Mr. Morse told me. "And when he isn't forced by necessity, he very soon drops that part of the farming industry for something more lucrative and less confining."

"Milking is a job which lasts seven days a week, and fifty-two weeks in a year and it keeps up year after year. The farmer would rather put his time into some crop which doesn't require such close confinement—a crop which requires his attention but a few months of the year and which yet makes him a good living. That, in my opinion, is why the dairying industry has been neglected so much of late."

### Dairying Most Remunerative

"The farmer has turned from it to something which he considers more profitable. I do not believe there is a branch of farming which can be made so remunerative as that of dairying. There are tremendous opportunities for dairymen in this state. A man who will make a business of it can make more money than in any other branch of farming. Eventually I believe he will come to a realization of this and then will come a rapid growth of the industry in the state."

"The butter made on some of the smaller ranches of the state is shipped to Denver, where it is renovated and again put on the market. But there is a vast field of opportunity in Colorado for the dairyman. The arid sections will likely furnish the backbone of the dairy industry of the future. Dairying thrives in the semi-dry districts where alfalfa is produced in quantities and where the farmer needs the returns from his cows to help out his other sources of income. But many believe also that there will be a return to dairying in the irrigated districts of the state and that Colorado at some future day may take its place as the leading dairy state in the

Union."

Fifteen years ago, when dairying was at its height, the entire northern Colorado district was given over to that industry. This was due largely to the fact that alfalfa was one of the principal crops grown and the irrigation systems had not been developed. But with irrigation came the sugar beet, and the grazing lands were confined to a smaller and smaller area. Finally dairying as an industry was given up almost entirely and the northern Colorado farmers now buy more butter than they ship cream.

### Dairying in the Arid Sections

"Colorado depends now for its butter and cream and milk upon the non-irrigated lands of the eastern part of the state and upon the divide country. There are creameries scattered here and there all over the state, but the big plants are in Denver. Daily shipments of cream are received from the eastern part of the state and western Nebraska and Kansas. As I said before, Colorado makes annually about 10,000,000 pounds of butter. But not all of it is made from cream produced within the borders of the state. One of the reasons for this are the enormous quantities of milk and cream in the fresh state which are consumed in Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo. In fact, all the larger cities of the state demand more milk and cream than produced within their own limits. Denver uses all the milk and cream within a radius of thirty miles. Even now there is said to be shortage of both those articles. Colorado Springs and Pueblo are supplied from the mountain towns. So it can be readily seen that the creameries cannot depend upon a local supply to satisfy the butter demands of the state."

### Buy Cream in Western Kansas

"It is in this emergency that Kansas and Nebraska come to our relief. Cream is purchased by the Denver creameries in competition with Omaha and Kansas City. The cream is

shipped in by express in carefully sealed cans, arriving fresh in the morning. The greatest care is taken in the preparation for market. I visited the Littleton plant recently. It is a fair sample of the creameries of the state in cleanliness and approved sanitary methods. The cream is weighed as it arrives, tested for butter fat and purity and then begins its journey toward the master churns.

### Pay Higher Prices for Butter Fat

"Butter fat prices in Denver range from 3 to 4 cents higher per pound in Denver than in the Eastern markets. It will average, Manager Morse told me, 25 cents per pound. The bars of butter are carefully wrapped in paraffin paper and packed in airtight cartons. Then they are ready for shipment. At certain seasons of the year Colorado supplies New Mexico, Wyoming and sometimes California with the Denver made butter. Kansas and Nebraska supply the local demand for butter which is not satisfied by the state creameries. And sometimes, I am compelled to say, the consumer does not always give a preference to the home product.

"Aside from the big Denver creameries, Littleton, Franktown, Boulder and others, smaller plants are located in Monte Vista, Del Norte, Collbran, Rifle, Monument, Boulder, Sagua, Pueblo and Colorado Springs. Hardly one city of the state but which would support a creamery if dairymen could be induced to locate within close proximity. Of course, there are dairymen all over the state who produce a small amount of butter. One of the largest of the individual dairymen is C. E. Parfet, whose herd of Jerseys at Golden is the pride of the state. One of his famous Jerseys has the world's record for the amount of butter fat produced in a year.

The sweet music children make in a home has nothing in common with piano lessons.

*To Dispel*  
**Colds and Headaches;**  
*To Cleanse the*  
**System Effectually;**  
*To assist in Overcoming*  
**Habitual Constipation**  
**Permanently;**  
*Use the*  
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# Weekly Market Review

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

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
This week	6,400	650	6,725	917
Last week	20,545	3,117	16,560	2,123
Year ago	2,192	302	2,813	634

Receipts of Horses and Mules—This week 410, last week 428, year ago 29.

### General

Christmas week is invariably the most quiet one of the year in the cattle trade on the local market and last week proved no exception to the rule. Receipts in all departments were very light, but the week's totals show increases in all classes over the corresponding week one year ago. Throughout the remainder of the year it is expected that receipts will be light, but traders are generally looking for good January runs of both cattle and hogs.

### Beef Steers

The beef steer trade opened the week in a very unsatisfactory condition. There were only about a dozen loads of steers of useful beef quality here last Monday, but packers were apparently in need of nothing, being well stocked with beef from last week's good run, and the market on the dressed product being dull, as is usual after Christmas orders have been filled. Feeder buyers provided an outlet for a good portion of the steers that would ordinarily have sold for slaughter, but the few loads that had to go to killers looked 10c to 15c lower, or 25c to 35c below the opening basis of last week. Tuesday's supply was again light and the market had a better tone at steady prices, while on Wednesday, under another meager run, the market advanced 10c to 20c, which with slight strength since leaves a strong to higher level than the close last week. Wednesday's sales included 1,111-pound meal-fed cattle at \$4.50, against \$4.30 for steers of like quality and weight and of the same feeding on Monday, and \$4.60 for some of the same cattle on Thursday of the previous week. Some good meal-fed heaves of strong weight sold Wednesday at \$4.75, the same figure paid prior to last week's break for steers of the same feeding, but they were ordered to meet a special demand and the price was no criterion by which to judge the general market. A quite useful killing class of grassers averaging around 950 to 975 pounds sold during the week at \$3.75 to \$4.

### Stockers and Feeders

There was very little doing in stock and feeding cattle circles here last week since Monday, by reason of lack of supplies. There have not been as many country buyers in as the previous week, owing to the holiday season, but there has been demand for all and more of desirable quality stock and feeding steers at the previous week's prices that have been available, the only weak spot shown being on some fed cattle selling as feeders on Monday. From a feeder's standpoint such grades were no lower, the some fed steers, averaging 1,050 to 1,075 pounds, and already in good killing condition, sold at \$4.20 to \$4.35, that packers would have bought at better figures almost any time last week. A medium to good feeder class of southern grass steers, averaging 875 to 975, sold at \$3.70 to \$4.05. Relative to current prices on fat cattle, stock and feeding stuff is selling high and cut of proportion, but thus far there has not been enough of the stocker and feeder kinds to go around, showing that there has been no lack of confidence that fat cattle will sell quite a little higher later on, as they must do to permit the majority of feeders to break even on the season's operations.

### Butcher Stock

Following more or less slow and decidedly uneven markets on Monday and Tuesday, during which days packers showed a desire to pursue hand-to-mouth tactics in regard to their purchases, but with prices holding close to steady with the aid of a pretty good speculative and outside butcher demand, came a very meager Wednesday supply and a considerably improved trade. Thursday's light supply sold on a basis generally quoted strong to 10c higher on everything above the canner class than at the close last week. Canner cows were of hard sale early in the week, but closed about steady. Receipts have been light, but the demand limited, as usual during the holidays.

Fat bulls have sold generally at a slight decline from the previous week's closing basis. On other grades prices have ruled about steady.

### Calves

Calf receipts have been very light, daily runs having been limited to two

or three car loads and such as came in jack-pot shipments. The market has had good life and closed the week on a strong to 25c higher level than at last week's closing. No choice vealers have been received, but a good fat class has sold at \$5.50, and desirable heavies around \$3.65 to \$3.75.

### Hogs

Hog receipts have been light on the local market, and northern centers have had smaller aggregate supplies than recently, due in part no doubt to holiday influences and partly to the downward break of last week. The market closed the week a strong 15c higher than the previous Saturday on desirable corn-fed hogs, with a top of \$5.67½ on mixed packers of strong weight, and the bulk of the fair to good corn-fed mixed selling from \$5.30 to \$5.60. On the common light and oily-looking light mixed stock which has been relatively plentiful, the trade was slow and uneven, most sales showing declines from the previous week's closing, and East Texas mixed hogs, averaging around 175 to 180, selling Wednesday at \$4.65. Most of the razor-back stock of pig weights sold around \$4.00 to \$4.25, with some of an inferior class down to \$3.50 to \$3.75.

### Sheep

The sheep market is higher on all decent killing grades than a week ago and on the best level of the season. Nothing of good killing quality was received until Wednesday, when a load of very good fed lambs, yearlings and sheep (mostly lambs), averaging 62 pounds, sold straight at \$5.50. Some mixed sheep of quite ordinary killing quality sold Tuesday at \$4.

Receipts for last week by days were as follows:

	Cattle	Clvs.	Hogs	Sheep
Monday	2,641	271	1,750	...
Tuesday	2,136	149	2,490	764
Wednesday	852	141	1,201	153
Thursday	381	81	887	...
Friday	...	...	...	...
Saturday	375	...	375	...

### Prices for the Week

	Steers—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	...	\$4.40	\$3.70@4.30
Tuesday	...	3.75	3.65@3.75
Wednesday	...	4.75	4.00@4.75
Thursday	...	4.75	4.50@4.75
*Friday	...	...	...
Saturday	...	6.00	...
	Cows and Heifers—		
Monday	...	3.10	2.15@2.65
Tuesday	...	3.15	2.25@2.75
Wednesday	...	3.75	2.15@2.75
Thursday	...	3.50	2.40@2.90
*Friday	...	...	...
Saturday	...	2.55	2.45@2.55
	Calves—		
Monday	...	4.50	3.40@4.50
Tuesday	...	5.00	3.25@5.00
Wednesday	...	5.00	3.25@5.00
Thursday	...	4.75	...
*Friday	...	...	...
	Hogs—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	...	\$5.60	\$5.15@5.55
Tuesday	...	5.57½	5.15@5.47½
Wednesday	...	5.60	5.25@5.55
Thursday	...	5.67½	5.55@5.62½
*Friday	...	...	...
Saturday	...	5.67½	5.55

\*Holiday.

## Stock Yards Notes

### Saturday

T. O. Bevans sold a load of 184-pound hogs from Watonga, Okla., at \$5.55.

F. D. Boyle sold 116 hogs of 147 pounds at \$5.30. They were from Lookaba, Okla.

Ed Foster, a shipper from Fort Cobb, Okla., sold seventy-five hogs of 243 pounds average, at \$5.67½.

James Crawford sent in a load of hogs from Purcell, Okla., of 218 pounds average, that brought \$5.55.

H. B. Johnson of Chickasha, Okla., sent in two loads of corn-fed steers that averaged 1,916 and sold at \$6.

J. D. Jackson consigned from Brewster county and sold twenty cows of 709 pounds at \$1.90; 27 of 703 at \$2.45; 22 bulls of 1,120 at \$2.35, and 8 bulls of 1,062 at \$2.05.

S. D. Harmon, a Brewster county shipper, sold eighty-four cows of 711 pounds at \$3.45, and three steers of 603 at \$3.75. Luther Yarbrough, from the same county, sold sixty cows of 733 at \$2.55.

### Wednesday

The First National Bank of Jacksboro had fifty-one cows on the market, of 930 pounds average, that brought \$2.75.

C. T. Herring of Palmer county sent in a load of heavy Panhandle hogs, averaging 252 pounds, that brought \$5.57½.

E. Ellrod marketed a load of east

Texas pigs from Anderson county, of 105 pounds average, at \$4.25.

J. F. Newman & Sons of Nolan county sold a load of 939-pound cows at \$3.25, with one of 970 at \$2.50.

A load of hogs came in from Tampa, N. M., shipped by R. L. Gibbs. They averaged 195 pounds and brought \$5.50.

Charles Weil, a Duval county shipper, sold twenty-nine cows of 788 pounds at \$2.75; thirty-five of 786 at \$2.60; seventy-one calves of 214 at \$5, the top price, and ninety-one of 243 at \$3.70.

Jackson & Harmon, regular shippers from Brewster county, sold a load of choice spayed heifers, of 859 pounds average, at \$3.75, and a load of steers of 956 at \$4.

Oklahoma hog sales Wednesday: By National Bank of Anadarko, seventy-nine of 248 pounds at \$5.60; Charles White, Edmond, ninety-six of 192 at \$5.50; W. J. Robinson, Howe, 110 of 135 at \$4.

T. B. Sanders drove in a bunch of seventy-seven steers from a local feed lot, that averaged 1,152 pounds and topped the market at \$4.75, with a stag of 1,500 at \$4.

Montague county was represented on the market with some good meal steers. J. R. Whitley sent in two loads that averaged 1,155 and sold at \$4.50, and L. N. Webb sold two loads of 1,070 at the same price.

F. T. Blair sold 153 head of mixed lambs, yearlings and sheep of sixty-one pounds average, at the good price of \$6.50. They were shipped from Lawton, Okla. They had been fed on a ration of corn and cotton seed meal. Mr. Blair is feeding 1,200 more, which he will put in good market condition.

### SHOW CATTLE DRESSED WELL

#### Figures on Yields of Car Lot Exhibits at the International Live Stock Exposition

Cattle shown in the car lot display at the 1908 International and slaughtered in the East dressed high, as the following figures indicate:

No. in lot	Live weight average, lbs.	Live Cost average, 100 lbs.	Cold Dressed weight, per cent.
15.....	1406	\$11.00	66.48
15.....	1118	9.10	63.80
15.....	1166	10.00	62.50
15.....	1537	8.65	67.02
15.....	1233	8.90	64.20
15.....	1610	8.15	65.19
15.....	1333	10.30	67.00
15.....	1437	8.90	63.00
15.....	1185	9.90	64.19
15.....	1158	8.70	64.00
15.....	1297	9.20	63.80
15.....	1144	9.90	66.00
15.....	1536	7.90	61.80
15.....	1105	8.80	61.18
15.....	1134	9.60	65.00
15.....	1206	9.20	62½
14.....	1300	9.10	62½
15.....	1400	9.00	62
15.....	1520	9.50	62½
15.....	1540	9.75	62¾

### FYVIE KNIGHT DRESSED HIGH

#### Grand Champion Single Steer Yielded 69.2 Per Cent of Beef

The grand champion steer, Fyvie Knight, shown by Purdue university and slaughtered December 16 by Armour & Company for the fair, weighed 1,575 pounds just before slaughtering and dressed 1,112 pounds (warm weight) and the carcass weighed 1,090 pounds after being chilled twenty-four hours. The weight of hide was 98

pounds. Fyvie Knight therefore dressed 69.2 per cent, taking the chilled weight. The carcass was very smooth and of beautiful appearance. The steer passed the government inspection without question. This is one of the best dressing steers that has ever gone thru the International show and undoubtedly presents the best carcass of any previous grand champion, as there is very little waste fat about it.

### Stocker and Feeder Demand

Demand for stockers and feeders recently has been quite satisfactory where quality was good. Buyers have put a good deal of force on the quality, realizing that good steers were a better investment at relatively high prices than common ones at low rates. The price of beef is a strong factor at this time in determining feeder selections. The higher the price of corn the more careful the feeder is to what kind of animals he gives it to. Realizing that it does not take any more corn to feed a good steer than a scrub results from the high class animal are so much more satisfactory that at this time buyers do not want to fool away their time nor put their corn into an uncertain proposition. A very large percentage of the feeding steers bought lately have gone East. Most of the good feeders have landed in Ohio, and it is claimed that feeding in that state will be about up to the normal in volume compared with other years. There were a good many lighter steers sent to Pennsylvania before the foot and mouth scare, but since then shipments have been modified.—Chicago Live Stock World.

### MOLASSES GOOD FOR COWS

#### It's a Good Thing for Them, Wisconsin Dairyman Says

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—In an address before the National Dairy Show at the coliseum, W. H. Hoard of Fort Atkinson, Wis., advocated the feeding of classes to cows.

"Cows like sweets," he said. "I feed my herd a regular ration of molasses every day, and I find that they thrive on it. It makes their flesh fat and their skins glossy. It gives zest to their appetite and helps their digestion. It increases the quantity and improves the quality of their milk."

"Of course, the thing can be overdone. Too much molasses is bad for the cow, but a steady diet of a small quantity is a great thing for a dairy herd. My cows have got into the habit of looking for it. I feed it to them all the year round except in the breeding season. The carbons in it are dangerous then."

### Married at San Angelo

Miss Eula May, daughter of Mrs. Mary Etta Childress, 78 David street, was united in marriage at 11 o'clock last Tuesday morning at the residence of the bride's mother, to Beecher Montgomery of Comanche county. Following the ceremony came the reception to nearly a hundred and fifty invited guests. This was followed by a wedding breakfast at 1. Following this the bride and groom left in an automobile for Ozona. From there they will go to the Montgomery ranch in Crockett county, where the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Montgomery, reside. There a part of the honeymoon will be spent. On the first of the new year the happy young couple will take up their residence at Comanche, where the groom has extensive business interests.—San Angelo Press-News.

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# Monday Market Review

## MONDAY'S RECEIPTS

Cattle	2,100
Hogs	1,775
Sheep	28
Horses and mults	23

Receipts of 2,100 cattle today made a light supply, and were considerably below what was looked for. It was probably the lightest Monday run of the season, except when railroads were put out of business by the floods last spring. But light as it was, it was better than for the corresponding day in 1907, when receipts were 1,220 head.

### Beef Steers

About 125 steers of beef quality came in by railroad. The supply was so light that local feed lots were called upon and 100 more were driven in. Most of the supply were meal-fed, of good quality and weight. Demand was good and considerably in excess of the supply, and everything sold steady to strong with the advance of last week.

### Stockers and Feeders

Only a few head of stocker and feeder cattle, coming in mixed loads, were received. These sold at prices that looked steady with last week, tho not enough were in to make a basis of comparison.

### Butcher Stock

About 1,500 cows were on the market, including drive-ins. No choice fat cows were among the offerings, but some good butchers made a fair end to the supply. Demand was strong and in excess of the supply, and everything was quickly taken at prices strong with the close last week.

### Bulls

Bulls were in fair comparative supply, and sold readily at steady prices, except three loads in feeder flesh, that came from north of the line and were unavailable for the feeder trade. They had not changed hands up to 1 o'clock.

### Calves

No full loads of calves were yarded, and the few in mixed loads had nothing attractive to buyers. Sales looked strong to the extent of the limited supply.

### Hogs

Trains brought in 1,775 hogs for the market today, all but two loads from Oklahoma. It was one of the lightest Monday runs since last summer. The quality was fair to good, with nothing topy and very little trashy. Demand was good, and buyers were not slow in making concessions. The supply quickly sold out at an advance of a dime over Saturday. The top price was \$5.80, on medium weights and quality. A load of top heavies would bring \$5.90. The bulk sold at \$5.50@5.65.

### Sheep

Receipts of sheep were only twenty-eight head, and of these but two were sold. No market report can be based on so small a transaction.

## MONDAY'S SALES

Steers					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
24...	1,028	\$4.25	23...	1,037	\$4.25
22...	1,043	4.25	24...	1,101	4.76
65...	1,126	4.50	8...	1,048	3.75
21...	1,163	4.75	17...	1,255	4.80
Stockers					
No.	Ave.	Price.			
16...	767	\$3.00			
Cows					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
13...	628	\$2.05	30...	808	\$2.90
19...	795	2.25	11...	790	3.00
12...	940	3.35	58...	946	3.10
31...	760	2.40	29...	755	2.40
10...	660	2.10	33...	776	3.00
50...	875	3.15	13...	835	2.40
38...	785	2.90	140...	790	2.90
25...	737	2.40	8...	757	2.25
9...	749	2.25	12...	782	2.90
93...	658	2.20	233...	761	2.65
Heifers					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
21...	535	\$2.85	10...	497	\$3.60
9...	575	3.25	2...	460	3.25
Bulls					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1...	880	\$2.25	1...	951	\$2.65
20...	1,030	2.60	2...	705	2.25
1...	920	2.65	6...	1,145	2.75
1...	1,650	3.60	1...	1,550	3.60
2...	1,420	2.35	15...	1,123	2.80
Calves					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1...	150	\$5.00	8...	370	\$3.60
5...	250	4.00	3...	166	2.25
4...	195	4.00	17...	426	3.25
Hogs					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
84...	187	\$5.65	42...	194	\$5.70
25...	242	5.70	20...	206	5.70
31...	225	5.50	103...	163	5.50
1...	270	5.35	98...	185	5.70

86...	202	5.65	97...	158	5.65
97...	187	5.65	79...	177	5.45
88...	178	5.60	11...	205	5.25
92...	199	5.72½	86...	185	5.70
84...	195	5.70	90...	197	5.70
92...	182	5.60	73...	194	5.75
78...	215	5.80	91...	194	5.70
82...	199	5.65			

Pigs					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
40...	82	\$4.00	15...	103	\$4.00
10...	93	4.25	20...	99	4.25

Sheep					
No.	Ave.	Price.			
2...	100	\$5.00			

## MARKETS ELSEWHERE

### Chicago Live Stock

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 19,000 head; market 10c to 15c higher on steers, 10c to 20c higher for cows.

Hogs—Receipts, 30,000 head; market 10c to 15c higher; top, \$6.15; bulk, \$5.60@6.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 25,000 head; market steady.

### Kansas City Live Stock

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000 head, including 200 Texans; market steady to 10c higher.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; market 5c to 10c higher, closing weak; top, \$6; bulk, \$5.40@5.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,000 head; market steady to 20c higher.

### St. Louis Live Stock

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head, including 800 Texans; market steady to strong.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; market 5c to 10c higher; top, \$6.15; bulk, \$5.60@5.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,500 head; market steady.

## COTTON SEED OIL MARKET

Market Rules Steady—Sales Are Light with a Fair Demand

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Cotton seed oil ruled steady today with light sales. The open and close is as follows:

Open					Close						
December	January	February	March	May	July	December	January	February	March	May	July
.....38	@38½	38	@39½	38½	@39½	.....38	@38½	38	@39½	38½	@39½
.....38½	@39	38½	@39½	5.20	@5.23	.....38½	@39	38½	@39½	5.20	@5.23
.....5.30	@5.32	5.30	@5.32	5.30	@5.32	.....5.30	@5.32	5.30	@5.32	5.30	@5.32
.....5.45	@5.47	5.45	@5.47	5.45	@5.47	.....5.45	@5.47	5.45	@5.47	5.45	@5.47
.....5.55	@5.56	5.55	@5.56	5.55	@5.56	.....5.55	@5.56	5.55	@5.56	5.55	@5.56

### Texas Cotton Seed Oil Market

The Texas cotton seed oil market opened easy today, December \$3.95 and later months \$4 per hundred pounds. The market ruled generally steady and closed unchanged.

Other cotton seed products are unchanged.

A. S. LOGSDON, Fort Worth.

### St. Louis Cash Grain

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—Cash grain on the Merchants' Exchange closed today as follows:

Wheat		
No.	Price.	No.
No. 2 mixed	.....103	106
No. 3 mixed	.....101	104½
No. 4 mixed	.....92	98
No. 2 red	.....108½	109½
No. 3 red	.....106	107½
No. 4 red	.....100	104
Corn		
No. 2 mixed	.....59½	59
No. 3 mixed	.....58½	59
No. 2 yellow	.....59	59½
No. 3 yellow	.....58	59
No. 2 white	.....61½	62
No. 3 white	.....60½	61
Oats		
No. 2 mixed	.....49½	50
No. 3 mixed	.....48½	49½
No. 3 white	.....51½	51
No. 3 white	.....49	50½
No. 4 white	.....47½	49½

### Kansas City Cash Grain

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 28.—Cash grain on the Kansas City Board of Trade closed here today as follows:

Wheat		
No.	Price.	No.
No. 2 hard	.....99½	104
No. 3 hard	.....97	102½
No. 4 hard	.....93	99
No. 2 red	.....105	106
No. 3 red	.....102	104
No. 4 red	.....97	101
Corn		
No. 2 mixed	.....56½	56½
No. 3 mixed	.....56½	56½
No. 2 white	.....57½	57½
No. 3 white	.....57½	57½
Oats		
No. 2 mixed	.....48½	49½
No. 3 mixed	.....47½	48½
No. 2 white	.....48	51
No. 3 white	.....48	48½

### Visible Changes

The visible changes in grain show a decrease of 385,000 in wheat, an increase of 1,424,000 in corn and an increase of 694,000 in oats.

## 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.

\$3,000 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., 706 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

## SPOT COTTON MARKETS

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28.—Spot cotton closed quiet, 4 up; middling 4.96d, or 9.92c in American values; sales, 8,000 bales.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Spot cotton closed quiet and unchanged; middling 9.20c.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—Spot cotton closed steady and unchanged; middling 8 13/16c; sales, 1,150 bales; to arrive, 1,050.

GALVESTON, Dec. 28.—Spot cotton closed steady, unchanged; middling 8 13/16c.

## 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.  
B. 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.

## MISCELLANEOUS

CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES are paid well for easy work; examinations of all kinds soon; expert advice, sample questions and Booklet #94 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 Pin. Nine articles combined. Lightning seller. Sample free. Forshee Mfg. Co., Box 263, Dayton, O.

HOW TO GET RICH when your pockets are empty; \$2 book for 25c. Catalogue free. Burke Supply Co., 2802 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 20c a head per month. J. H. Speights, Gall, 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 BUGGHES and CARRIAGES. Send for catalogue and prices. HYNES BUGGY CO., QUINCY, ILL.

AN EXPERIENCED Hereford breeder wants partner with money to put into the business; or trade good property for half interest in Hereford stock farm. Address Box 202, Midland, Tex.

### THE BIGGEST RANCH SNAP IN TEXAS

20,000 acres, lying on line of new Orient railway, in southwest Texas. Townsite will be established in center. An abundance of water the year round. Will at least treble in value on completion of railway. You will be dealing with owners. A SNAP! Price \$2.50 per acre; very liberal terms. F. A. HORNBECK, KANSAS CITY, MO.

### 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. 184688. 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.

## With the Breeders

### Omaha Shorthorn Sale

The Shorthorn combination sale held at South Omaha under the management of C. A. Saunders was well attended. The prices generally were very good on the good cattle. Occasionally, however, a good one was let pass at a bargain price. This is inevitable, however, and at all auction sales or it would be impossible to get the new beginners out. They would always prefer to buy at private sale. On the other hand, if breeders did not contend and vie with each other at public sale for the best ones and pay extra good prices for them, the man who has the good ones would in that event prefer to sell at private sale. The top price of the sale was \$375, paid by G. H. White, of Emerson, Ia., for C. A. Saunders' real yearling, 80th Duchess of Gloster 43289, by King Champion. William Torneton of Council Bluffs, a comparatively new man in the business, paid \$335 for Lady Marengo 4th 40317, a roan yearling. J. E. Mann of Woodbine, Iowa, paid \$300 for McDermott's three-year-old cow, Beauty's Pride 9597, by Crabstone 150955. Besser Brothers of Harper, Iowa, paid \$305 for White's seven-year-old roan cow, Soneilla 12th, by Baron Keepsake 124527. She is in calf to King Cumberland, the grand champion. Casey Brothers of Albo, Neb., were extensive buyers. Their highest price was \$220 for Duchess Velvet Eyes 17th and heifer calf. She is a very excellent cow of mixed breeding.

The top price on bulls was \$290, paid by C. J. Hixson of Meadow Grove, Neb., for Saunders' bull, Red Knight 5th 294536, a red September yearling by Red Knight 174212. Col. Woods did the selling. He was assisted in the ring by Cols. Callahan and Frazier. The consignors were C. A. Saunders, manager, Manilla, Iowa; C. W. McDermott, Wiota, Iowa; G. W. White, Emerson, Iowa; J. G. Westrope, Harlan, Iowa; P. H. Ruffcorn, Defiance, Iowa; O. L. Leckliter, Prescott, Iowa; G. T. Haggard, Helvey, Neb.; W. F. Fitzpatrick, Harlan, Iowa; F. C. Hardman & Son, Brayton, Iowa; G. H. Osborn, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

### Sale of Angus Cattle

The following is a report of the dispersion sale of Joseph I. Myerly at Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 17. A good crowd of breeders was present and dipped in conservatively on the better bred ones, the Blackbird family selling the best. White Brothers of Perry, Iowa, secured the top price on Blackbird Josephine, calved January, 1906, at \$350. The average was a little over \$75 on the entire thirty-six head sold. The cattle were too thin in flesh to bring their real worth.

### Devon Cattle

A Rural Life correspondent asks: How about the Devons as the best breed for developing a beef raising industry in the East?

The Devons are not as popular as the dual purpose Shorthorns, nevertheless they are an excellent breed for the two-fold purpose of producing milk of good quality and a carcass that meets the requirements of the market.

The Devons are beautiful cattle. In our boyhood those old time deep red Devon steers equally matched in size were the pride of the farmer and lumberman.

In the last year book of the American Devon Cattle club J. Buckingham writes as follows concerning the breed: "When quite a small boy (about 1838), I often heard my mother (whose home was on a farm at Glastonbury, five miles south of Hartford, Conn.) speak of her father's pretty red cows, and when I got my first Devon cows, in 1854, she remarked: 'They are just like the cows I used to milk when I was a little girl (about 1810), and most of our neighbors had the same kind, and surely they must have been Devons.'

"During all these years, while I have always bred the Devons, I have also tried the Shorthorns and Jerseys, and some of the best, but for a dual purpose cow (that is for milk, butter and beef) I shall stick to the Devons. I have bred bulls that weighed up to 1800 lbs., and one to 2250 lbs. Cows from 1200 lbs. to 1400 lbs. Had oxen from 3600 to 3800 lbs. per yoke, and one yoke 4300 lbs.

"For many years I always worked my bulls as oxen. I have bred many cows that made 14 to 16 1/2 lbs. of butter per week. Any of Duke of Beaufort heifers were good for 15 lbs. per week. If you wish to breed for milk and butter, get a bull whose dam is great for milk and butter.

"In England, the Devons bring 2 pence pound more than other cattle,

### The Tariff in Cactus Center

We've observed, down here in Cactus, all this tariff fixin' talk— How some fellers want it lowered on steel rails and hides and' chalk; And we had, the other evenin', a debate hard to beat, Deuce Biddle havin' challenged the views of Standpat Pete.

They talked till well toward mornin' about the tariff rates— Of tacks and soap and frogs' legs, of pups and chicken crates, Of Swiss cheese, tin and leather, of canned goods, glass and furs, Of saddles, shops and headgear, of horseshoes, nails and spurs.

There wasn't harsh words spoken until the Standpat gent Remarked Deuce didn't savy what "ad-valorem" meant; And Deuce said "ad valorem" was the Indian name for horse, And Standpat gives a hee-haw, and the shootin' starts, of course.

They shot holes in each other, and they won't be out for weeks; They wounded Bill, the barkeep, and his barroom's full of leaks; And we feel right now in Cactus that the tariff's mostly right. But the rates on shootin' irons should be raised clean out of sight! —Denver Republican.

because the meat is so well marbled, and so little waste. In a lot of steers of the same weight, the Devons had 60 lbs. of waste, Shorthorns 80 lbs., Holsteins 370 lbs. and Jerseys 375 lbs. "At the great cattle centers the Holstein, Jersey and Ayrshire steers sell at 1c per pound less than the Devons, Shorthorn and Angus cattle of the same weight.

"The Devons can not be properly classed with either the beef or dairy breeds. Altho many of the cows are fine milkers, and their milk of excellent quality; and altho their flesh is tender and of fine fiber, and the fat well marbled with the lean, they are especially adapted to the requirements of either the grazer or the dairyman. About a year ago, James Wood of Westchester county, N. Y., and Dr. J. Chetson Morris of Westchester, Pa., after making careful tests of the milk of the dairy breeds selected the Devons for their dairies. They found the Devon milk superior to all other for the production of a perfectly balanced milk for city consumption, and obtained the highest prices. The Devons are pre-eminently the working breed, and without doubt, for most purposes of labor on the farm or in the lumber woods, are superior to all others. Their celerity and superiority in the yoke has been maintained against all rivals for hundreds of years.

"Some years ago a celebrated chemist after examining the milk of different cows, made the following report, as to which was the best milk to raise babies on. The Jersey had too much oil in it, the Holstein too much cheese, and the milk from the Devons was the best, as it had more sugar in it, and nearer the milk of the baby's mother. Just then a young mother died leaving a babe 12 days old, and it so happened that the father read this report, so he rented a fresh Devon milk cow and fed the babe on the milk of that cow for more than two years. She grew up to be a fine, large, healthy young lady, and at fifteen years of age was four inches taller than her mother, and two inches taller than her father, and in her class at school with girls much older than she was."

The Devons are slower in reaching maturity than some of the other breeds but maintain their health from five to eight years longer. Like the Ayrshire they are very hardy and easy keepers. The steers are good feeders and even in quality, easily fattened at any age, and sell well in market.

### South Omaha Hereford Sale

W. N. Rogers' combination sale of Herefords at South Omaha on Thursday last was well attended and good prices were paid. The top price was \$400 for one of Mr. Rogers' good yearling bulls by Monarch of Shadeland 3d. The prices ranged at \$70 to \$400 on 34 head. The average was about \$107. Col. Tom Callahan cried the sale.

### Begin Shipping in February

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Dec. 28.—J. D. O'Daniel, who is feeding 1,400 head of cattle on the products of the San Angelo oil mill, states that he will begin shipping the stock to market in February. The cattle are being fed on the Main Concho river just below the forks.

### To Feed at Hearne

J. H. Gage will feed about 1,000 head of steers bought from D. & A. Oppenheimer at Hearne.

## Recent Land Sales

### Ranch Brings \$51,200

ALPINE, Texas, Dec. 28.—The John Young Land Company sold the J. G. Rheiniger ranch and cattle last week to J. C. Forbis of Pecos county. The consideration was \$51,200. This is the ranch purchased from Mr. Rheiniger by Jackson & Harmon.

### \$47,500 Deal

FORT STOCKTON, Texas, Dec. 28.—The final papers have just passed closing the sale of the old Rooney farm three miles north of here. The consideration was \$47,500, and the purchaser is Benjamin E. Busch of Jackson county, Mo.

The deal was made thru Mr. Hornbeck, the land commissioner who is connected with the Orient railway people.

The property sold is known as the Rooney farm and is the old home of the Rooney family of this place, having been acquired by Francis Rooney in the sixties and been held by the family to the present time.

This is one of the best properties in the west and will probably be thrice improved by the purchaser.

### West Texas Land Deal

Another big west Texas land deal is reported in Fort Worth, by which the Kimberlan & Peniston ranch is transferred to persons at Amarillo. The property consists of 17,712 acres of land with good improvements, located thirty-five miles southeast of Texico. The consideration was \$7.50 per acre, a total of \$132,840. The deal was consummated thru the Fort Worth firm of J. B. Daniel Realty Company, the purchasers being Judge J. C. Paul, W. M. Lay, John W. Puckett, Lewis Anthony and Neeley & Wells.

### Buys Tom Green County Land

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Dec. 28.—E. Waddell of McLennan county has purchased 320 acres of land on Lipan Flat, Tom Green county, and will put 100 in cultivation next year. He will also build a home on the land and move to the county some time next year.

### Buys Near El Paso

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 28.—J. A. Coggin, a banker of Brownwood, Texas, has bought from a group of local men a tract of land between 800 and 900 acres below Fabens, paying therefore \$30,000. J. R. Bond closed the deal, as he represented the owners of

the land. Matthews & Dyer were also instrumental in the closing of the deal.

Mr. Coggins has not decided just what he will do with the tract as yet, but expects to make plans regarding it in a short time. The tract was owned jointly by R. F. Burges, Felix Martinez and B. F. Hammett.

### Irion County Sale

SHERWOOD, Texas, Dec. 28.—The Smith boys have sold their ranch consisting of some thirty-five sections, part being deeded land and part university land, together with their cattle, to a party in Colorado. The Messrs. Smiths had owned this ranch but a short time.

### Cochran Land Deal

J. D. Hanby closed a deal this week by which one of the largest and most desirable tracts of lands on the plains changed hands. In fact, experts say it is one of the best large tracts on the market in the entire plains country. The tract is located in Cochran county, southwest of Hale county, two counties west of Lubbock.

The Simmons-Reed Company of Hillsboro made this big purchase and it is their plan to cut the tract up into labors or tracts of 177 acres each and put on the market for actual settlers. The deal was made thru O. Holland and it is highly probable that Holland & Hanby will handle this property for Simmons-Reed.

Jack Robinson of Lubbock had a list on this land and only last Monday on account of the fraternal spirit that exists between the Hanby Realty Company and Mr. Robinson it was listed with the former and nothing but the push and energy of Mr. Hanby could possibly have perfected this big land deal. A few more big deals like this will place many of our broad acres now unimproved accessible to quarter section farmers.—Plainview News.

### Ranch Is Sold

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 28.—At Alpine Jackson & Harmon sold thru the John Young Land Company a thirty-one section ranch near Haymond, Brewster county, to J. C. Torbit for \$51,200.

### Buys Near Marfa

LUBBOCK, Texas, Dec. 28.—L. W. Roberts returned last week from a trip to Marfa. He has purchased nine sections of land down there joining the town of Marfa. He reports conditions very favorable in that section.

### Movement of Quarantine Cattle

Southern cattle receipts at three markets this year by weeks are as follows:

Week end.	St. Louis	Kansas City	Chi-cago	Last Tot'l year.
Jan. 4.	70	15	...	85 185
Jan. 11.	70	49	...	119 280
Jan. 18.	161	77	...	238 344
Jan. 25.	157	132	...	289 370
Feb. 1.	102	109	...	211 438
Feb. 8.	128	141	...	269 396
Feb. 15.	175	47	...	222 393
Feb. 22.	116	27	25	168 391
Feb. 29.	143	57	27	227 418
Mar. 7.	107	86	...	193 492
Mar. 14.	91	50	...	141 381
Mar. 21.	43	105	...	148 422
Mar. 28.	42	112	...	154 435
April 11	144	97	...	241 261
April 18	169	116	...	285 132
April 25	112	101	...	213 210
May 2.	57	112	...	169 250
May 9.	113	125	...	238 389
May 16.	441	244	...	685 239
May 23.	417	269	...	686 350
May 30.	211	67	...	278 387
June 6.	344	261	...	595 734
June 13.	675	...	22	697 1,137
June 20.	1,231	...	400	1,631 1,364
June 27.	647	207	348	1,172 1,112
July 3.	400	602	225	1,227 875
July 11.	669	400	250	1,319 1,421
July 18.	658	633	250	1,591 1,804
July 25.	650	651	200	1,501 1,776
Aug. 1.	491	428	130	1,049 1,065
Aug. 8.	703	473	200	1,376 1,221
Aug. 15.	723	639	75	1,437 1,364
Aug. 22.	583	397	10	990 928
Aug. 29.	586	407	...	993 1,030
Sept. 5.	608	405	...	1,013 1,008
Sept. 12	474	308	...	782 1,032
Sept. 19	789	216	...	1,005 939
Sept. 26	453	330	...	783 680
Oct. 3.	413	287	...	700 704
Oct. 10.	398	282	...	680 603
Oct. 17.	432	240	...	672 734
Oct. 24.	382	143	...	525 553
Oct. 31.	203	189	...	392 248
Nov. 7.	315	112	...	427 220
Nov. 14.	234	213	...	357 295
Nov. 21.	339	62	...	461 251
Nov. 28.	338	44	...	382 175
Dec. 5.	174	46	...	220 186
Dec. 12.	149	69	...	218 211
Dec. 19.	138	53	...	191 189
Total	17,409	10,360	2,162	29,931 31,370
Total 1907	17,542	12,426	1,492	

### Feeding Steers at Cuero

CUERO, Texas, Dec. 28.—E. A. Tully is feeding 450 head of steers here. They will not be put on the market for several weeks yet.

## FREE TO FARMERS

By special arrangement Ratekin's big 1909 seed catalogue, with a sample of "Diamond Joe's Big White" seed corn that made 153 bushels per acre, will be mailed free to every reader of this paper who is interested in the crops they grow. This big book tells how to make the farm and garden pay. It's worth dollars to all who plant or sow. Write for it and mention this paper. The address is Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa.

## SMALL ACCOUNTS

as well as large ones are welcome here. You need not wait until your business has assumed great proportions before opening an account.

### DO SO TODAY.

Our patrons, regardless of the amount of business done, receive every courtesy in all matters of business entrusted to us, and there is nothing in safe banking we cannot perform.

### The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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