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Cotton Seed More Popular

Northern Feeders Learning Value of
Southern Feed in Finishing Cattle.

"It has been only the matter of a few years back that the corn belt feeders used very little cotton seed products in fattening their cattle. In fact they were afraid to use it, believing their cattle would go blind if they did," said John W. Stevens of Audrain county, Mo., to the National Live Stock Reporter.

"Believing that there were excellent qualities in the cotton seed feeds led some of the energetic farmers to experiment. The result was that they found it an ideal article and filled a long felt want by giving them a fattener and finisher that, when used in connection with corn and other grains, greatly lessened the cost in producing their fat stock.

"Other farmers naturally fell in line and began using it in a small way, and have gradually extended its use until at present there is hardly a regular feeder that does not use it. From comparatively limited quantities, its use among the corn belt feeders the last few years has been phenomenal.

Old Way Expensive.

"However, there are cattlemen today who still insist on using the old methods of fattening their cattle on straight corn. After the good results of cotton seed meal has been emphasized so much in the various live stock papers, weekly and monthly farm journals, I am surprised that they would stick to the old expensive ways. I believe in experimenting and see what good there is to be obtained in anything, and my suggestion would be to try it.

"Results are what count and the cheaper you produce the cattle the more money you make. Topping the market with fat cattle is all right, but what is there to it when you have given them nothing but high-priced corn and after selling them find you have just come out about even? Now I can take two bunches of cattle of the same quality and weights, rough them under the same conditions and feed one lot all the corn they will eat and the other just half as much with the addition of five pounds of meal and the latter ones, at the end of the time, will be fatter, sleeker and in better condition generally than the others, will outsell the others on the market, and then the cost of conditioning them is less.

A Scientific Proposition.

"The feeders of today must get down to a scientific basis to get the results and the successful ones are those that follow along these lines. Balanced rations some time ago were not thought of, but today they are in the prime factors. With the rough feeds for growth, corn for fat and the cotton seed meal for a muscle builder this ration is a well balanced one.

"Another feed which I use with good results is alfalfa meal that has a certain amount of molasses in it and the stock like it very much.

"Close to 30 years ago we had very ordinary cattle in the State, but the idea of improving the cattle took hold of the farmer and marked improvement, which you can see at the yards any day, has taken place. Right in my county at the time you could find thoroughbred animals of the different breeds which were experimented with for their use and good points. Today the principal kinds we use are the Blacks and the Durhams.

"Since 1882 I have been a breeder of Galloway cattle and started out with an imported bull that I paid \$500 for. To my liking, they are excellent cattle for beef, being low down, blocky and good sellers on the open market. I have been selling breeding stock all the time and have been conditioning others for the market continuously since I began to breed them.

"The only objection that I have heard of with these cattle is their inclination to be wild, but this has and can be overcome by judicious breeding of the more gentle animals, and I have followed out these lines and can handle my cattle the same as the other more gentle breeds.

"My fancy, however, in fat cattle centers more to baby beef than the matured kinds, and I am figuring on making a specialty of these in the fu-

ture. Only a week or two ago I sold here two heifers, one 750 and the other 970 pounds, at \$6.75, neither of which were a year old. They had been running with their mothers when I started them on feed."

HAY FEEDING MANY CATTLE.

Close to Twenty Thousand Fattening
for Winter and Spring Markets.

Dillon, Mont., Jan. 4.—B. F. White, president of the First National Bank of Dillon, has just completed a canvass of the cattle and sheep feeding situation in this vicinity and concludes that there are nearly twenty thousand cattle on hay feed now which will be marketed in late winter and early spring weeks. A big number of

these cattle when fat will find outlet on the Pacific coast, although there promise to be liberal shipments of them to the Chicago market.

In the same territory there are also on feed 25,000 sheep and lambs.

Noted Horseman Is Slain

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 4.—Charles Tapp, aged 48 years, a famous breeder, driver and trainer of harness race horses, was shot and killed last Saturday at the King Hill stock farm, near this city, by Edward Fairhurst, an employe. Tapp was attempting to eject Fairhurst from the ranch house following the latter's quarrel with a fellow employe, when Fairhurst drew a revolver and fired the fatal shot.

Tapp was well known throuout the entire country.

How David Rankin Has Won Success As a Cattle Feeder

David Rankin of Tarkio, Missouri, is probably the most extensive and successful corn grower in the world, and one of the most extensive cattle feeders as well. From a short talk he made at the National Corn Show we take the following interesting extracts:

"The various changes that have taken place during my own experience in corn growing and stock feeding would take hours to tell; hence, I will only touch on some of the important features of this great industry as I recall the events of my experience.

"In the first place, along in 1847 I drove what fat stock I had to Chicago. There were no railroads. I was about 200 miles from Chicago—not a railroad in Chicago at that time. In those days we bought cattle and had to have the cash with us to pay for them right on the spot, or something to trade, as a great many transactions were barter, and swap and trade. You will remember our banking system at that time was a very poor means for handling the funds of the country.

"Feeders were bought around through the country, little regard being paid to the age and color, and we sold only as we got a chance, there being no regular market. At times I bought 3-year-old steers for \$8 and \$10 apiece that would weigh about 1,000 pounds. I followed this business in Illinois for thirty-nine years, and after the railroads got to running trains to Biggsville, where I lived, several times the Burlington road hauled my stock cars along in their passenger trains because they did not have enough business to afford to run a freight train from their western terminus, Burlington. I shipped the first cattle the Burlington railroad ever hauled out of Henderson county, Illinois.

"I bought stock and fed them as well as the ones I raised, all the while raising corn, and each year more of it. Along the last of the seventies I began buying land in northwestern Missouri and southwestern Iowa, and afterwards began selling off my holdings in Illinois.

"I brought quite a bunch of money with me to the West as I had accumulated about \$200,000, beside my land, when I began buying land in Missouri. I have been buying land ever since.

"My corn growing and stock feeding have grown to much larger proportions than when in Illinois. My business now is handled in an entirely different way. We go to the stock markets and buy our feeders—have been buying some while in Omaha this trip, and was in Kansas City a day or two before I came here. Feeders are an important factor in the stock market, especially in the fall of the year. There we buy in large quantities and winter them on part feed, letting them run in our stalk fields, utilizing the roughness. Then in the spring we put them on full feed, about March 1, and it takes until June to September to fatten them.

"It has always been my plan to feed what corn I raise and most every year

buy about all the corn I can get, grown on the land adjoining my farms.

"There is no question but what corn growing and stock feeding is the greatest enterprise we have in this country and in this Middle West where corn can be grown land is sure of commanding the highest price of any place in the United States.

"My corn growing operations have improved equally, if not in excess of feeding, until it is now possible for me to grow corn cheaper per bushel than I ever could before, regardless of the fact that labor is much higher, by the use of two-row cultivators and hundreds of labor-saving machines, which enable one man to do the work that two formerly did.

"No young man appreciates the saving made by such machinery as the McCormick harvester, the John Deere plow, the J. I. Case threshing machine, and the riding two-row corn planter and improved seeding machinery. There is no better medium for measuring the prosperity of the country.

"It might possibly interest some here to know something about what one man can do starting with nothing and following farm life continually, and I will impose upon your time long enough to give you just a little data.

"When of age I had less than \$50. Now I am 83 years old. I began to work for other people, breaking prairie, trading and working all the time with a view of getting a piece of land of my own, and the first piece of land I ever had in my own name was an 80-acre tract in Henderson county, Illinois, for which I paid the full price, \$1.25 an acre, and an uncle bought a quarter section, 160 acres, a while before that for \$30 for the entire piece of land. From that time I have been adding to my acres, and now have more than 25,000 acres of land in Missouri and Iowa, as good as there is in either state.

"The first bunch of cattle I fed was in 1848. In years past I have fed from 10,000 to 12,000 head of cattle and 20,000 head of hogs each year. This stock consumes nearly a million bushels of corn which I grow on my own land, and about half as much more which I buy from my neighbors.

"As I said before, I am still feeding and I am still growing corn, about 17,000 acres each year. Am delighted with this kind of work, and I certainly endorse the 'simple life' recommended by President Roosevelt, and give as an example my experience of that kind of life. Instead of trying to get away from the farm, as so many of our young men do, they ought to have a desire to locate on the farm, and it should be our duty to encourage the young men to become farmers, at least that is the way I raised my two sons.

"The farmers should feed all they raise and thus get the most out of their product. I recommend stock feeding and corn growing as a combination farming system that will prove profitable to anyone who will adapt himself to it and stay with it. They should make it their chief occupation.

"I do not think we will ever again see cheap corn."

Cattleman Shot at Las Vegas, N. M.

Lee Nutter Found Dead in Room at
Hotel—Evidently an
Accident.

East Las Vegas, N. M., Jan. 4.—Lee Nutter, one of the best known ranchmen and cattlemen in this section, was found on the floor of room 23 in the Castaneda hotel, shot through the heart. He had been dead many hours. Nutter was last seen around the hotel at 4:30 o'clock the preceding afternoon. At that time he had come to the hotel desk and asked for some oil and a cloth, stating he wished to clean a revolver. Previous to this he had been with Superintendent J. M. Kurn of the Santa Fe railroad on a visit to the stock yards. Deceased was foreman of the J. D. Hand ranch near this city and had virtually closed a big stock deal which would have netted him a considerable sum had he lived but a few days longer. His death was unquestionably accidental, as all evidence given before the coroner's jury tended to show that his revolver must have been discharged while he was in the act of cleaning it. The body has been shipped to Chandler, Okla., at which place his father, a wealthy ranch owner, resides.

Colorado Stockman Hurt.

A special dispatch received in this city from Trinidad, Col., says that William H. Bartlett, a wealthy rancher, is lying seriously injured at his ranch at Vermijo Park, N. M. While out riding his horse stumbled, throwing him to the ground. His left arm and shoulder were broken and he was otherwise injured. Surgeons were hurriedly summoned to attend the injured man.

Going to Los Angeles.

H. A. Jastro of Bakersfield, Cal., spent Christmas in New Mexico. Mr. Jastro is president of the National Live Stock Association, which will hold its annual meeting at Los Angeles in January. A large number of New Mexico cattlemen are arranging to attend the convention.

Inspector Promoted.

Word has reached this city from Denver, Col., that Charles F. Hartman, who for over twenty-five years has been a state live stock inspector, has been appointed chief inspector. The promotion is said to have been made at the regular monthly meeting of the state stock inspection board, held in that city. On Dec. 12 Mr. Hartman completed his twenty-fifth year of continuous service as inspector. His new office will bring him an increased salary, dating from Jan. 1, 1909.

Broker Goes to Mexico.

Thomas Richmond, a live stock broker of Trinidad, Col., passed through Los Vegas this evening for the City of Mexico, being met at the depot here by Captain E. Godwin-Austin, secretary of the New Mexico cattle sanitary board. Mr. Richmond goes to Mexico City to visit his son, J. S. Richmond. The latter is a cattle buyer for the Mexican National Packing Company, a large London corporation. Thomas Richmond had been confined to his home at Trinidad the greater part of his time for the past few months on account of poor health, and hopes to be benefited by the change of climate.

Breeding Ewes Purchased.

Simon Bitterman, representing the Floersheim Mercantile Company of Clayton, has just closed a deal with Bacharach Brothers of this city for the purchase of their entire flock of breeding ewes, at present held on their ranch twelve miles southwest of Las Vegas.

Cattle Reported Starving.

According to reports from the Antelope valley, thousands of cattle are roaming the government ranges in that section with nothing to eat, and hundreds are said to be dying of starvation. Scores already have died, it is said, and conditions are becoming worse.

Live Stock Rates Reduced.

As a result of the protest made recently by New Mexico shippers to the

(Continued on Page 4.)

TOPERA JAK

Stock Yards Notes

Thursday.

P. C. Gibson had in a string of short fed Robertson county steers, selling 110 of 878 at \$4.10.

Bud Moore shipped in from Collin county and sold forty-one heifers of 471 pounds at \$3, and one cow of 820 pounds at \$2.75.

W. D. Reynolds had on the market sixty-six Shackelford county steers of 1,055 pounds average, that sold at \$4.70.

Wood & Baker of Brown county had on the market a car of cows of 849 pounds at \$3.25 and one bull of 1,141 pounds at \$3.25.

Reynolds Cattle Company shipped and sold from Shackelford county twenty-one cows of 838 pounds average, at \$2.90 and six of 978 pounds at \$2.25.

Burns & King of Kaufman county had two loads of fed steers on the market. One load of 908 pounds sold at \$4.10 and one of 685 made \$3.35.

Jackson & Harmon of Marathon continue their cattle shipments to this market. They sold four calves of 230 pounds at \$5, twenty cows of 709 at \$2.65 and eight cows of 680 at \$2.

T. C. Booker had another string of heifers imported from Mexico, on the market Thursday. He sold 164 heifers of 417 pounds at \$2.50, eighty-three of 413 pounds at the same price, and 147 of 555 pounds at \$2.80.

Robertson county made a contribution through G. H. Paulk of two carloads of steers and stags, the former of 1,055 pounds, selling at \$4.40 and the latter of 1,054 pounds at \$3.50. Two bulls of 1,200 pounds were also sold at \$3.

Sales of Oklahoma hogs Friday: By John S. Seikel, McLoud, eighty-four of 192 at \$5.70; W. Bivins, Lindsay, 120 of 160 at \$5.25; J. O. Alstott, Maysville, eighty of 157 at \$5.50 and thirty-five pigs of eighty-five pounds at \$4; National Bank of Verden, ninety of 201 at \$5.80, and A. Meeks, Binger, 100 of 165 at \$5.80.

The top of the hog market Thursday was made by P. D. Boyce of Lookaba, Okla., on a load of sixty-one hogs averaging 276, selling at \$5.90, the highest price on this market since Dec. 3. Mr. Boyce also sold a load of ninety-five, averaging 173, at \$5.40.

W. D. Davidson, one of the most popular horse salesmen on the market, has found it necessary to spend a few days at Marlin for his health. His friends are all who know him here, and all wish him a speedy recovery and return.

Friday.

W. D. Reynolds, from Eastland county, sold forty-three steers of 1,177 at \$4.60.

Ed Lasater sold fifty head of steers from Duval county at \$4, that averaged 847.

Marsh & Co. drove in sixty-two head of mixed sheep, of seventy pounds average, that brought \$3.50. Honea & Pace, the Cleburne feeders, sold forty steers of 1,176 pounds average at \$4.75.

Woodall & Co. of Hill county sent in seventy head of steers, averaging 1,041, that brought \$4.35.

H. Boddy sent down a load of cows from Clay county, of 887 pounds average, that brought \$3.25.

Scroggins & Davis sent in a load of hogs from Henderson county, of 196 pounds average, that brought \$5.72½.

H. B. Johnson sent in three loads of his choice corn-fed steers from Chickasha, Okla., that averaged 1,244 and sold at the contract price of \$6.

R. J. Reynolds of Albuquerque, N. M., has arrived in Fort Worth to take charge of the hog sales department of the National Live Stock Commission

Company. Mr. Reynolds was for fifteen years on the hog buying force of Morris & Co. at Chicago, resigning that position about a year ago on account of ill health.

Effective Friday, F. E. Hurley, for the past year hog salesman for the National Live Stock Commission Company, becomes a full fledged commission man as a member of the firm of Grant-Crenshaw Commission Company. The name of the firm will be the Grant, Crenshaw & Hurley Commission Company.

Sales of Oklahoma hogs on Friday's market: By C. H. Murdock of Cordell, seventy of 226 at \$5.90; Charles Cotter, Ames, seventy-five of 239 at \$5.82½; Grimmer Bros., Fort Cobb, eighty-two of 192 at \$5.80; M. F. Petree, Union City, ninety-eight of 168 at \$5.60; Lawton M. & C. Co., Gracemont, ninety-two of 186 at \$5.10; E. R. Hert & Co., Perkins, seventy-one of 278, at \$5.90, 101 of 194 at \$5.75, and 101 of 167 at \$5.65; Evans & Willis, Rocky, sixty-one of 20 at \$5.82½, and twenty-one pigs at eighty-three at \$4.40.

Crockett English, for the past thirteen months assistant hog buyer for Armour & Co. has resigned his position and accepted one as assistant hog salesman for the Cassidy-Southwestern Commission Company. "Ren" Williams, formerly weighmaster at the hog scales for the Stock Yards Company, but lately in the employ of the Frisco at Sedalia, Mo., returns to Fort Worth to take the position with Armour & Co. made vacant by Mr. English.

Saturday.

Roberts & Co. drove in from nearby feed pens ninety-three cows of 875 pounds that sold at \$3.

J. A. Godwin, a Grayson county shipper, sold sixty-eight hogs of 263 pounds average at \$5.85.

Tom Saunders drove in and sold thirty-nine steers, averaging 1,144, at \$4.50, and eleven stags of 1,129 pounds at \$3.65.

J. C. Street had cows on the market from Mills county, selling twenty-five of 850 pounds at \$3.30, and two of 985 at \$2.65.

J. A. Bringar, a McLennan county shipper, sold twenty-four cows of 921 pounds at \$3.50, and a 580-pound heifer at \$3.

L. L. Clark, a frequent shipper from Durant, Okla., sold twenty-seven cows, averaging 821, at \$3.40, and one cow weighing 880, at \$2.

Fields & McMorris of Navarro county sold seventeen steers of 1,013 pounds at \$4.40, eleven of 952 at \$4, seventeen cows of 887 at \$3.35, and three cows of 870 at \$2.50.

Royal & Henry sent in a load of hogs and pigs from Henderson county. They sold sixty-three hogs of 167 pounds at \$5.35 and forty-seven pigs of seventy-nine pounds at \$4.

Some of the few hog sales from Oklahoma Saturday: Cornett & Co., Verden, seventy-four of 242 at \$5.90; S. M. Gry, Mustang, 101 of 194 at \$5.80; J. H. Woolsey, Garvin, eighty-five of 152 at \$4.75; R. L. Teasley, Homestead, 101 of 165 at \$5.65; L. L. Clark, Durant, ninety of 164 at \$5.45.

H. A. Nelson was on the late market Friday with a load of Bosque county steers that averaged 1,261 pounds and sold at \$4.75. The steers had been fed sixty days on cottonseed and a like period on meal and hulls. The shipment also included a 980-pound cow good enough to bring \$4.50, and an ox broke to drive single and to ride.

Calf Market Inflated.

The year is closing with calf prices at the very top notch. For the past month they have been sailing high, but are now at the summit of the year and for that matter are the highest on record. This abnormal advance in the market has been due partly to the light receipts, but mainly to the unusual demand for veal. Lamb chops have been selling uniformly high regardless of the condition of the market for the live animals. The public has balked at paying what was considered extravagant rates for both steaks and chops and went after veal till it is now as high as the moon. The year's receipts of calves were practically the same as last year, but most of the time the market was pretty high, though quality was poorer than usual. Buyers say that the inferior quality of the offering now and throughout the year was largely due to the high price of milk which induced the dairyman to sell that product rather than give it to the calf. A large percentage of the good vealers sold yesterday at \$9, which is exceptionally high. Buyers predict that the market will subside after the first of the year.—Chicago Live Stock World.

Wallace Good Buys 1,200 Cows. The Kansas City Drivers' Telegram notes the arrival there of Wallace Good from the Washburn-Armstrong Company, where he closed a deal for 1,200 cows and calves and dry cows off the Adair ranch. This deal is of par-

Victory In Sight for Texas Cattle

The winning over of enemies by Republicans to keep a protective tariff on hides and the perfecting of a plan to open a permanent cattlemen's headquarters in Washington, D. C., are announcements by Judge Sam H. Cowan of Fort Worth.

Judge Cowan is sure that enough support has been gained from the conversion of several Republican members of the ways and means committee to maintain a high tariff on hides and possible to increase the present tariff.

"I have received personal assurance from almost all of the Democrats and reliable information from all the others that they will stand together in keeping the tariff on the hides," said Judge Cowan Friday morning, while preparing to leave for Washington, where he will represent the cattlemen before congressional committees.

Congressmen Pledged.

"Bourke Cochran himself told me that he would vote to keep the hides off the free list. So also did Mr. Randall of Texas. I have information, too, that Champ Clark will vote with us. Furthermore, some of the Republican members of the committee will assist the cattlemen."

Judge Cowan intimates that there may be a compromise between the two interests, by which the hides will remain on the tariff list, but that leather goods will be placed on the free list. It is a fight between the East and the West, and he thinks that the West is bound to win if the senators and representatives vote the will of their constituents.

The permanent Washington office will be established by Texas and western stockmen to fight the legislative battles of the cattlemen.

Need of Bureau.

Attaches of this office will be expected to pay particular attention to tariff matters.

That the Argentine Republic is tak-

reasons. One is that the price, which was \$57.50 for cows and calves and \$40 for the dry cows, shows that range cattle have reached a high standard of values, and the other is that John Molesworth, who is now in the city, but whose firm, Lewis & Molesworth of Donley county, sold the cattle to Mr. Good, having bought them some time ago from Mrs. Adair. The calves will be delivered shortly, but the cows will remain on the Armstrong ranch until May, the date on which they were to be received by the sellers. They will be taken to Mr. Good's ranch near Bovinia and used for breeding purposes.

Order to Inspectors.

The following letter of instructions has been sent to all the state live stock inspectors over the signature of J. H. Wilson, chairman.

"Regarding the matter of inspecting cattle you are instructed to give no permits for the movement of cattle, except those located on ranches which you have every reason to believe are free from ticks. This belief must be well grounded. Owners of known infested ranches who have not consistently practiced for a sufficient period of time such methods of treatment as will give you every reason to believe have resulted in the complete eradication of the ticks, cannot claim any consideration. This applies to counties and parties of counties, Childress, Hardeman, Cottle and Foard, west of the Orient railroad; King and Knox, west of the Orient railroad; Kent, Stonewall, Borden, Scurry, Howard, Glasscock, Pecos, Ward and Terrel counties.

"This instruction to be in full force and effect on and after February 1, 1909.

"You will kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter, so that I may know you have received it."

FARMERS ATTENDING SCHOOL.

Manhattan, Kan., Jan. 4.—Six hundred Kansas farmers have taken possession of the big agricultural college here and are studying and discussing the problems and methods of farming at their annual institute, held here under the auspices of the extension department of the college.

Every phase of farming has a place on the program, and the visitors are enthusiastic students. The women as well as the men are afforded an opportunity to study their part of the great agricultural industry of the State.

This year's institute is the largest ever held here, the registration being nearly 600, and many more are arriv-

ing away from the Texas cattlemen. Much of their former lucrative foreign business in dressed beef and beef on the hoof, is the special reason advanced for the establishment of this national office. With men in Washington all the time, the interests of the cattlemen would be safeguarded and the tariffs regulated in such a manner as to enable the ranchmen to hold their foreign trade.

The final decision as to the establishment of this office will rest with the Los Angeles convention of the American National Live Stock association. The Texans have already decided that this is an absolute necessity and must be opened if possible during the present session of congress.

One of the first steps would be to secure reciprocal trade relations between the United States and Germany, France, Spain and Italy, so that Texas beef could be imported into those countries. Not a pound of dressed beef, not a single hoof of American cattle, goes into any foreign country now, with the exception of England, declares the attorney for the stockmen. Furthermore, a sliding tariff scale will be proposed to congress by the stockmen.

Judge Cowan will return from Washington about Jan. 15 and will accompany the Texas delegation to the Pacific coast to attend the national live stock convention.

Alice, Texas, is the first city to contribute to the general fund which the cattlemen of Texas are amassing to fight for a change in terminal charges, new rates and a tariff on hides.

Money has already begun to pour into the headquarters of the Cattle Raisers' association in Fort Worth. This consists of one dollar on every car of cattle sent to St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Joseph. No charges are levied on cattle shipped to this city. The whole will be thrown into one fund and from it will come attorney fees, costs in suits, filing charges, etc.

Teddy Bear Craze Makes Money for Texas Goat Raisers

San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 4.—(Special.)—Increase in the price of mohair, the wool of the angora goat, of nearly 100 per cent in the past twelve months is due, according to experts, to the Teddy Bear craze that has swept over the country. Mohair thus employed to gratify the love of the American children for a new toy has meant thousands of dollars to the goat raisers of this section, where over 60 per cent of the goats raised in the United States are raised. Still, with the phenomenal growth of this industry, not only here but in other parts of the country, the American raisers of angora goats have not been able to supply the home demand. According to the statistics of the department of agriculture this country last year imported 101,201,596 pounds of mohair, at a cost of \$31,715,298.

The Texas Goat and Sheep Raisers' association sent one of its members, Captain B. L. Crouch, to urge the committee on ways and means of congress to impose a 10 per cent duty on this class of importation in order to foster the industry. Such duty would last year have yielded the government \$15,000,000.

Palestine, Texas, Jan. 2.—(Special.)—Mrs. Julia Shamblin, wife of the late Dr. Shamblin, dropped dead at her home on South Sycamore street today. She leaves two grown children. She was apparently in good health up to the time of her death.



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

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Goods shipped in plain packages. Safe delivery guaranteed or money back. Make all remittances to JOHN BRUCE
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Tutt's Pills
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Pigs' Tails To Cure Cholera

Missouri Agricultural College Claims New Serum Treatment Infallible for Cholera.

Columbia, Mo., Jan. 4.—As a result of perfecting a serum that is an antitoxin against hog cholera, the Missouri Agricultural College guarantees the state legislature that with the appropriation of \$10,000 for the biennial period it will save the farmers of Missouri from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 annually. The ravages from this disease amounts in no year to less than the first figure and frequently reaches the latter.

The hog cholera serum was discovered by Dr. M. Dorsett of the United States department of agriculture, but it was perfected and made practical by Dr. J. W. Connaway of the Missouri Agricultural College. He has been working for months on the problem, and now has the proportion exactly. The agricultural college announces unequivocally that it is prepared to vanish that bane of the farmer, hog cholera.

The agricultural college here is receiving letters from agricultural institutions and experiment stations all over the country inquiring after the results obtained at the college and asking for samples of the serum and instructions in its application.

Saves Unexposed Hogs.

By the improved method hogs are immune against hog cholera and outbreaks of the disease are stopped with only the loss of those that died or became seriously affected before the identity of the disease was discovered, and thus the spread of the disease from one herd to a whole neighborhood, and from neighborhood to sections of the state is stopped and the immense amount of money that is lost annually by the farmers is thus changed into profits.

The serum, or blood, is drawn from what is known as hyperimmunized hogs, the fibrin being removed so as to prevent clotting. The serum is treated with small quantities of carbolic acid, and when kept in a cool place can be kept from six to twelve months. When hogs are to be inoculated, an assistant from the agricultural college injects from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful into the ham of the animal.

Tainted Blood Injected.

A hyperimmunized hog is produced by first giving the cholera to a well hog, and at the same time injecting into him a small amount of the serum. In about ten days after he has recovered from the effects of the treatment a larger quantity of the blood from hogs suffering with cholera is injected, and this is repeated at intervals of ten days or two weeks, each time increasing the dose of infected blood, until as much as a quart or a quart and a half is injected without affecting the health of the animal.

This amount of infection injected

INTERESTING FACTS

Food Knowledge on the Farm.

With the Rural Free Delivery of mails, the farmer is as closely in touch with what is going on in the world, as his city brother.

What to eat in order to get the best out of one's brain and body, is as important for the modern farmer as the manufacturer, business man or professional worker. An Ills. farmer writes:

"I am a farmer and was troubled with chronic indigestion for two years—suffered great agony and could find no permanent relief from medicines.

"A friend suggested that I quit using so much starchy foods, which are the principal cause of intestinal indigestion. I began to use Grape-Nuts and have continued with most gratifying results.

"Grape-Nuts food has built me up wonderfully. I gained 6 lbs. the first four weeks that I used it. My general health is better than before, my brain is clear, my nerves strong.

"For breakfast and dinner I have Grape-Nuts with cream, a slice of crisp toast, a soft boiled egg and a cup of Postum. My evening meal is made of Grape-Nuts and cream, alone.

"This diet gives me good rest every night and I am now well again."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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

into the hog at one time is sufficient to kill fifty or more unimmunized animals. By this means the immunity of the subject is raised to a very high degree and is known as a hyperimmunized hog. The blood is then drawn as already described. In the absence of serum, hyperimmunized hogs may be made by beginning with hogs that have recovered in the natural way from attacks of cholera, as nearly always occurs in any herd attacked, the blood being injected into a hog that is normally healthy. The same process follows.

The blood serum is drawn from the tail of the hog. The hair is shaved off the posterior part of the animal and the surface is thoroughly disinfected, after giving the subject a bath. Great care is taken against germs of blood poisoning.

Takes Whole Tail Off.

An ordinary hog will produce from a quart to a quart and a half of serum at a bleeding. The bleeding can be repeated at intervals of ten days or two weeks, depending upon the thrift of the hog.

The operation can be repeated until the tail of the animal is entirely gone, each bleeding taking a thin portion of the caudal appendage. When the tail, by repeated bleeding, is removed to the hams, the hog is killed and all the serum in his body is drawn off.

In selecting animals to hyperimmunize, Dr. Connaway looks for pigs with long, thick tails and carefully avoids the short, spindling, curly tailed kind.

Dean H. J. Waters of the Agricultural College, and Dr. Connaway estimate that with an appropriation from the state legislature of \$10,000 for the next biennial period they can produce enough of the cholera antitoxin to absolutely hold the disease in check for that period, guarantee the saving of millions of dollars to the farmers of Missouri, and make the fear in the agricultural interests of ruin from hog cholera only a remembrance.

A Record Breaking Year in Hogs

As a hog market St. Joseph has made an enviable showing during the past year. The number of hogs marketed here will reach 2,350,000. Compared with 1907 this shows an increase of almost a half million head. Not only are receipts larger than the previous year, but all previous records have been broken, the total standing around a quarter of a million in excess of 1901, the previous banner year.—St. Joseph Journal.

In Place of Paul

A SHORT STORY

BY E. W. SARGENT.

"That revolver again?" asked Musgrave with a laugh that did not cover the irritation that it was intended to conceal. "It seems to me, Jeanne, that you are always fooling with that murderous-looking thing."

"Not always," was the grave response. "For whole weeks it lies in the top drawer, Frank, but once a month I take it out and clean it that it may always be ready—and that I may not forget—as tho I ever could," she added, wildly.

Musgrave shuddered. He disliked the sight of weapons, and there was something sinister in the care with which the girl kept the revolver always in good condition.

It was no pearl-handled toy such as a woman might be supposed to carry, but a blue barreled .45 that would "stop" a man with a single shot—the sort of weapon that was meant for men.

It struck a jarring note in the femininity of Jeanne Barthons's personality. It was absurd and yet repelling that the dainty little artist should devote so much time to the care of the black-muzzled threat. All about were half-finished sketches, bits of French sea coast, ideal heads and fashion drawings in odd confusion, with a handsome toilet over a dressmaker's form in one corner.

Jeanne herself was essentially feminine; a tiny mite of a woman with a coronet of golden hair surmounting a fragile face. She was scarcely five feet tall, and the gun was oddly out of proportion.

Musgrave sank into a chair from which he swept the fashion magazines to the floor and watched the girl with gloomy face.

"Perhaps it will be as well to tell you my secret, Frank," she said at length when the weapon had been oiled and reassembled. "Then you will understand my care—and also why I cannot promise to marry you, dear. It is best that you should understand."

"I have no wish to pry into your se-

crets," he demurred. "They cannot be very important—except your reason for not wanting to marry me. You admit that you are unmarried and free and that you love me. Those are the essentials."

"Unmarried? Yes," the girl breathed tensely, "but free? No. It is that I would tell you, dear, so sit that I may not see the horror in your face, and do not speak until I have finished. Sit so," she added, as she placed a chair so that it stood directly before her own.

"It is the gun with which some day I am to kill a man," she began, plunging into the middle of her story. "Do not stir until I say that you may. I cannot talk if you interrupt. It is hard enough to tell you even so."

"Then don't tell," urged the man. "You never will kill a man. You are afraid even of the dark."

"Of the dark, yes," she admitted, softly "but when the moment of revenge comes I shall shoot to kill, with never a thought of what will follow. They may not kill me, but I will spend years in prison, and all because I have done the justice that men would not do. That is why I may not marry."

"I had a brother once. He was all that I had. Not even cousins had I, and when my Paul went to your Klondike, I grieved and grieved, even tho he had promised that in one year he would return with millions of francs and I should enter the atelier of the great artist with whom I would study and become famous.

"For a year I had his letters, then none came. I said that mails were not regular in that far-off land, and so I waited almost another year. Then with the little money that I had I sought him, for I knew that evil must have befallen."

"I journeyed across this great land to the frozen North, and there I learned the worst. Paul was dead—killed by his friend, they said—his friend who could shoot him down for the little gold that he had."

"They said it was all an accident. Bah! Men who handle guns do not have accidents. It is reasonable to tell that one is killed by another by accident. This man said that he was cleaning his revolver and that it went off by itself. They had let him go. He had fled the scene. He came to New York, they said, and he was a lawyer."

"There was a little photograph of him. That I brought with me. Of course, he would shave his beard, but I have made other sketches—you have seen them—with the face clean shaven and with the mustache. One mark he had, a great scar across the cheek. It is his brain of Cain. By it I shall know him."

"Now I study art no more. I draw fashions because it pays, and when I am idle I haunt the courts. I look for a lawyer with a great scar, and when I find him this gun shall speak."

Musgrave had risen from the chair, and as she spoke she raised the revolver and pointed it at an imaginary foe. His turning disconcerted her, the gun wavered, there was a report and the bullet seared Musgrave's arm.

With a cry of horror the girl sprang to his side.

"I have killed you!" she gasped. "You, my dearest friend, I have shot! It was not for you that the revolver was meant. You were right. I was wrong to keep it. Oh, my dear!"

She sank sobbing beside him, endeavoring to roll up the sleeve and stanch the blood that now trickled in a tiny stream down his arm. Musgrave pushed her from him.

"It was right," he cried, hoarsely. "The shot hit the man for whom it was intended but you did not aim at the heart. Was your brother Paul Desplaines?"

"That was my mother's name," she explained. "Paul took it so that when he should return, Desplaines the miner and Barthons the millionaire would be the same. It was childish—but he was but a boy."

"It was common to use other names," said Musgrave harshly. "I was Jack Joyce up there."

"You!" the girl recoiled and half turned to where the revolver lay upon the floor. The studio building was almost deserted and the sound of the report had brought no inquiry.

"I am the man who shot your brother," continued Musgrave. "It was an accident. I was cleaning my gun while Paul lay in his bunk. I did not see that one cartridge was left in the chamber. I snapped the ham-

COMMON SENSE

Leads most intelligent people to use only medicines of known composition. Therefore (it is that Dr. Pierce's medicines, the makers of which print every ingredient entering into them upon the bottle wrappers and attest its correctness under oath, are daily growing in favor. The composition of Dr. Pierce's medicines is open to everybody. Dr. Pierce being desirous of having the search light of investigation turned fully upon his formula, being confident that the better the composition of these medicines is known the more will their great curative merits be recognized. Being wholly made of the active medicinal principles extracted from native forest roots, by exact processes original with Dr. Pierce, and without the use of a drop of alcohol, triple-refined and chemically pure glycerine being used instead in extracting and preserving the curative virtues residing in the roots employed, these medicines are entirely free from the objection of doing harm by creating an appetite for either alcoholic beverages or habit-forming drugs. Examine the formula on their bottle wrappers—the same as sworn to by Dr. Pierce, and you will find that his "Golden Medical Discovery" the great blood-purifier, stomach tonic and bowel regulator—the medicine which, while not recommended to cure consumption in its advanced stages (no medicine will do that), yet does cure all those catarrhal conditions of head and throat, weak stomach, torpid liver and bronchial troubles, weak lungs and hang-on-coughs, which, if neglected or badly treated lead up to and finally terminate in consumption.

Take the "Golden Medical Discovery" in time and it is not likely to disappoint you if only you give it a thorough and fair trial. Don't expect miracles. It won't do supernatural things. You must exercise your patience and persevere in its use for a reasonable length of time to get its full benefits. The ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's medicines are composed have the unqualified endorsement of scores of medical leaders—better than any amount of lay, or non-professional, testimonials. They are not given away to be experimented with but are sold by all dealers in medicines at reasonable prices.

mer to see if it was limbered up, and—it happened."

Overcome by the horror of the recollection, Musgrave buried his face in his arms for a moment while the girl stood silently by. Her face was ghastly white, the lines drawn and tense and in the blue eyes was horror unspeakable.

"It was an accident," went on Musgrave after a moment. "The boys understood and let me go. I left the country and came back to New York. I had never liked the law; to escape that profession I went to Alaska. I could draw rather well, and I came back at a time when the Northern novels were first coming out and men who could draw Alaskan scenes were in demand.

"I made a success and spent my money looking for Jeanne Desplaines. There is money in the bank that I have kept until I could find her—the money that Paul had helped me earn. I never dreamed that you were she—you are so unlike Paul."

"That picture you have with the scar is misleading. The scar is the result of a photographic error—a defect in the glass. I had some made because the effect was so odd. That is why you did not know me. You looked for the scar. You will not believe that it was an accident; you just said so. Shoot if you will. Take a life for the life I robbed you of."

He rose unsteady to his feet, stooped and raised the revolver from the floor, handling it to the silent girl.

"Perhaps it would be better if I did it myself," he said bitterly, as she made no move to take the proffered weapon. "It will relieve you of all consequences. I will welcome death since now that I know my love is hopeless. I will go to my own studio."

Unsteadily he staggered toward the door. The girl watched until his hand groped for the knob then with a sudden revulsion of feeling she rushed toward him.

"You shall not! You shall not!" she cried, passionately. "It was a mistake, Frank. I know it now, for I did not shoot you by accident? It was only the good God who turned the bullet aside, because he had sent you to make me happy. It was a lesson to



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me—who had disputed the wisdom of God. It was an accident, dearest, and now that I know that the thought of vengeance and—and prison no longer stands between—

"You will marry me after what I have told you?" he cried in wonder. "God is good," she said, reverently. "He has taken my brother from me, but He has sent you—in place of Paul," and she suffered him to draw her within the circle of his arms.

CATTLEMAN SHOT AT LAS VEGAS, N. M.
(Continued from page 1.)

head officials of the Santa Fe traffic department, the railroad has made what is believed to be the first of several important rate concessions on live stock which may be made in the near future.

It is learned that the representations made to the railroad officials by the Commercial club of Albuquerque have been carefully considered and that other reductions may follow the one indicated in the following letter to E. L. Medler, president of the club, from H. S. Van Slyck, the railroad's live stock agent in New Mexico.

"Dear Sir: Referring to your request for restoration of rates to Albuquerque on hogs and beef cattle from various points where advances resulted from the publication of a new mileage scale for New Mexico, it has been decided to extend the application of the new mileage scale to Kansas, New Mexico, which will result in not only reducing the present rate on hogs and cattle to Albuquerque from western Kansas points, but will make the rates on hogs \$22.60 to \$23.70 per 36-foot car lower than you have been paying for so many years. The new rates will be 43 cents per 100 pounds on hogs. Sylvia and Part-ridge, Kansas, to Albuquerque, 44 cents from Hutchinson. The rates on cattle will be published in cents per 100 pounds, exterminating the former per car rates, namely: From El Paso, 23 1/2 cents per 100 pounds; Deming, 22 1/2 cents; Magdalena, 1 1/2 cents less than formerly, or 14 cents; Watrous, 13 1/2 cents; Rocky Ford, 29 cents; Garden City, Kan., 35 cents. Instructions have been given to publish these rates, effective the earliest date. Yours truly, H. S. VAN SLYCK."

Charged With Theft.

Jose Maria Martinez y Garcia has just been arrested at Pajarito by Sheriff Cleopes Romero of this county, charged with the larceny of 100 ewes belonging to Bacharach Brothers of Las Vegas. He was brought to Las Vegas and placed in the county jail to await a hearing.

WHY PENS ARE DELAYED.

Stockman-Journal's Supply Exhausted by Number of Annual Renewals by Subscribers.

During the past week the Stockman-Journal has received several letters from old subscribers asking why they did not receive their premium Parker fountain pens, for which they remitted, together with payment of their subscription fees.

The reason for this has been an unprecedented number of prompt renewals, which exhausted the Stockman-Journal's supply of pens. More pens were immediately ordered, but owing to the rush of holiday business the shipment has not yet been received. All subscribers entitled to pens have been listed and the pens will be mailed promptly to them as fast as received. And, incidentally, those pens are worth waiting for.

THEN AND NOW

Complete Recovery from Coffee Ills.

"About nine years ago my daughter, from coffee drinking, was on the verge of nervous prostration," writes a Louisville lady. "She was confined for the most part to her home.

"When she attempted a trip down town she was often brought home in a cab and would be prostrated for days afterwards.

"On the advice of her physician she gave up coffee and tea, drank Postum, and ate Grape-Nuts for breakfast.

"She liked Postum from the very beginning and we soon saw improvement. Today she is in perfect health, the mother of five children, all of whom are fond of Postum.

"She has recovered is a member of three charity organizations and a club, holding an office in each. We give Postum and Grape-Nuts the credit for her recovery."

"There's a Reason."

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

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

Getting Ready For Los Angeles

Texas Cattle Raisers' Association Will Send Large Delegation to American National.

Plans are being made at headquarters of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas to send a large delegation from this State to the convention of the American National Live Stock Association, which meets in Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 26. At least one special car will be used and probably two.

The route has not yet been announced.

Following is a list of delegates named from the Texas association:

- I. T. Pryor, San Antonio, president; Richard Walsh, Palo Duro; J. H. P. Davis, Richmond; S. B. Burnett, Fort Worth; J. D. Jackson, Alpine; D. B. Gardner, Fort Worth; Murdo Mackenzie, Trinidad, Colo.; George T. Reynolds, Fort Worth; C. A. Broome, San Angelo; C. B. Lucas, Berclair; H. S. Boice, Channing; Oliver Loving, Jacksboro; Sol Mayer, Sonora; George M. Slaughter, Roswell, N. M.; J. H. Parramore, Abilene; Sam Davidson, Fort Worth; W. J. Moore, San Antonio; Joseph F. Green, Gregory; R. R. Russell, San Antonio; Martin O'Connor, Victoria; T. S. Bugbee, Clarendon; H. M. Stonebraker, Cedarvale, Kan.; T. A. Parkinson, Wagoner, Ok.; W. D. Reynolds, Fort Worth; E. W. Clark, Snyder; A. J. Long, R. D. Gage, W. D. Davis, Fort Worth; L. F. Wilson, Holliday; W. B. Worsham, Henrietta; M. P. Buel, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Featherstone, Henrietta; G. W. Littlefield, Austin; H. E. Crowley, O. W. Matthews, J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth; W. M. Lennox, Colorado Springs, Colo.; H. G. Adams, Miles, Kan.; W. J. Tod, Maple Hill, Kan.; H. Glazbrook, Higbee, Colo.; A. B. Robertson, Colorado, Texas; W. M. Atkinson, J. P. White, Zenos Leonard, James H. Collet, Roswell, N. M.; Frank G. Bloom, Trinidad, Colo.; T. A. Ezell, J. J. Draper, Morgan Livingston, W. P. Mudgett, W. J. Barber, E. P. Bujak, Dan Lucas, Carlsbad, N. M.; J. H. Graham, Monument, N. M.; W. W. Turney, El Paso; John Z. Means, G. W. Evans, Valentine; A. C. Heard, Carlsbad, N. M.; R. W. Johnston, Roswell, N. M.; Sam Smith, S. T. Biting, Carlsbad, N. M.; J. H. Wilson, Quanah; R. E. Word, Blessing; Asher Richardson, Carrizo Springs.

WILL ADMIT TEXAS CATTLE.

Only One Dipping Demanded by Oklahoma Agriculture Board.

PAWHUSKA, Okla., Jan. 4.—Texas cattle are to be admitted into Osage county this winter, after having been dipped once. This is a regulation of the state board of agriculture, promulgated after a visit here of G. T. Bryant, B. W. Lindsey and M. F. Ikard, members of the board.

It is believed that the Texas fever tick soon will be eradicated, and the people generally are not in favor of a quarantine regulation that would practically bar the shipping of Texas cattle into the county.

With the Breeders

A NEW BREED OF BEEF CATTLE.

Polled Herefords in the United States Now Number 150.

Hartford City, Ind., Jan. 4.—It is not generally known that a new breed of cattle is getting its best start here, and that the largest herd of the new breed in the country is in Blackford county.

Benjamin Johnson of Richmond, owner of the big Renner stock farm just west of this city, has thirty head of hornless Herefords known as Polled Herefords.

There are said to be only about 150 Polled Herefords in the United States. The breed was started by Warren Gammon in 1900 on Marshall Field's stock farm near Des Moines, Iowa. Gammon obtained a freaky muley bull through breeding horned Herefords. He, with Green, of this city, wrote to various parts of the country to find more muley Hereford heifers and bulls and thus obtained all there are in existence. Gammon bred the horned Hereford cows to his Polled Hereford bull and obtained about 50 per cent of polled cattle as a result. Though these are not pure Polled Herefords, they are at least polled. Green adhered to the pure Polled Herefords, and from the muley heifer and muley bull he

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has a pure breed of polled cattle that is destined to take rank as one of the finest as well as the prettiest breed of stock in the world. The striking characteristic of the Polled Herefords are the deep red body and the pure snowy white head and face. They are known as the "white face" cattle. Besides the advantage of beauty, the Polled Hereford is valuable for beef, and for shipping, the absence of horns is almost invaluable.

Hogs

The Practical Hog.

All admire a good looking hog, and there is no reason why good looks should not go with the highest usefulness, but neither good looks nor fancy breeding should stand for a moment in the way of the hog that combines vigor of constitution, growthiness and reasonably early maturity with a form pleasing to the eye. When we come to the final type of beauty, "pretty is as pretty does." The prettiest hog, after all, is the one that is most profitable, the one that makes the most and best pounds of grain from a hundred pounds of the most inexpensive dry matter; the one that makes the largest contribution toward providing for the family necessities; toward meeting the interest on the mortgage, and to paying the house, the new carpet, the piano or organ, the new dresses for the girls, or their education at school.

If the breeders of any breed depart from the practical hog they make a mistake, for sooner or later the common sense farmer will demand the common sense hog, and will waive any preference he may have for particular color of hair, curl of tail or droop of ear. If breeders of any breed depart from this for any considerable length of time, farmers may say little about it, but they will buy some other breeds that more nearly meet their requirements.

F. D. COBURN.

December Hog Run Light.

Much lighter than expected. This will throw a lot of hogs into the January market that were expected to arrive this month and the marketward movement during the first few weeks of 1909 will afford an index as to the number of hogs available for the winter crop still in growers' hands. A fact not to be ignored is that while supply has been numerically heavy the ruff is deficient in pounds of product and as no contention is made that more than the usual number of hogs are back packers are justified in feeling concern regarding summer stocks. If so, they are successfully concealing it. Lard stocks have not increased in proportion to the hog run and packers admit that they are not accumulating regular stuff in seasonable quantities while they are piling up English cuts owing to the profusion of light hogs reaching market. Scarcity of lard will necessitate increased consumption of lard compounds. The argument has been advanced right along that as the season advanced hogs would come heavier, but this seems to have been a fallacy.—Chicago Live Stock World.

The Champion Hog.

Mr. B. I. Currey, a prominent citizen of Daingerfield, has one of the largest hogs that the editor ever chanced to see. Mr. Currey raised this hog on his bottom farm, four miles west of town, and it is well worth the ride to go and see him. The hog is 103 inches long, which is equal to 8½ feet; he is 86 inches around the body, which is equal to 7 feet and 2 inches; and is 44 inches in height, which is equal to 3 feet and 8 inches. The smallest part of the hog's front leg measures 11 inches around, and that is at the ankle.

Mr. Currey is a farmer who has learned to diversify and raises everything to eat at home.

Besides this monster hog, Mr. Currey has several hogs that will weigh from 200 to 500 each, and this large hog is estimated to weigh about 1,000 pounds.

There is more money in raising hogs in one year than there is in raising cotton five years. Better raise you a few hogs next year. And then you will be the boll weevil that will get the crop.—Morris County (Texas) News.

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EAST TO ENTER PACKING FIELD

New York, Jan. 4.—(By Associated Press.)—According to plans which have been announced here immense stock yards rivaling in capacity those of the west are to be constructed on the Hackensack Meadows in New Jersey. In connection with the yards there will be modern slaughter houses designed to supply cheaper and fresher meat for Greater New York and vicinity as well as to compete with the world's trade. The organization, it is said, will be capitalized for \$10,000,000. Plans for the proposed packery have progressed so far that surveys for the yards are now being made by engineers. Fifteen hundred acres will be used.

Not a dollar of Chicago or other western capital is to be used in the project, it is said, but is to be backed by English and Canadian capitalists. Work on the buildings will begin this spring and it is expected that some of the plants will be in operation by the fall of 1909.

The new plant is to be situated between Secaucus and West Newark, N. J., in direct line with the New York Central tunnel connection with New York city, and connection with the Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, Jersey Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Reading, Erie and other railroads. It will be comparatively an easy task to construct a belt line to the yards. Further transportation facilities will be afforded by dredging the Hackensack river and Newark Bay to connect with the channel now under construction.

Late News From All Over Texas

DALLAS—The managers and several assistants in three of the theaters in Dallas were arrested by the police yesterday afternoon for violation of Sunday laws. Curiosity is felt to see the outcome of Prosecutor O'Donnell's plan to fine those who have been guilty four times of the same offense, the sum of four times the maximum penalty, as provided in an old statute.

DALLAS—Barney Wells, a negro, was shot four times last night on Central avenue, near Ross, and will probably die from his wounds. A negress has been arrested in connection with the shooting, but the negro who did the shooting is still at large.

TIMPSON—Fire discovered in the Masonic lodge hall spread quickly and the building with its contents was destroyed. Three other buildings were also burned. The principal loss was the Masonic lodge building, insured for \$1,000, and the printing plant of the Shelby County Enterprise.

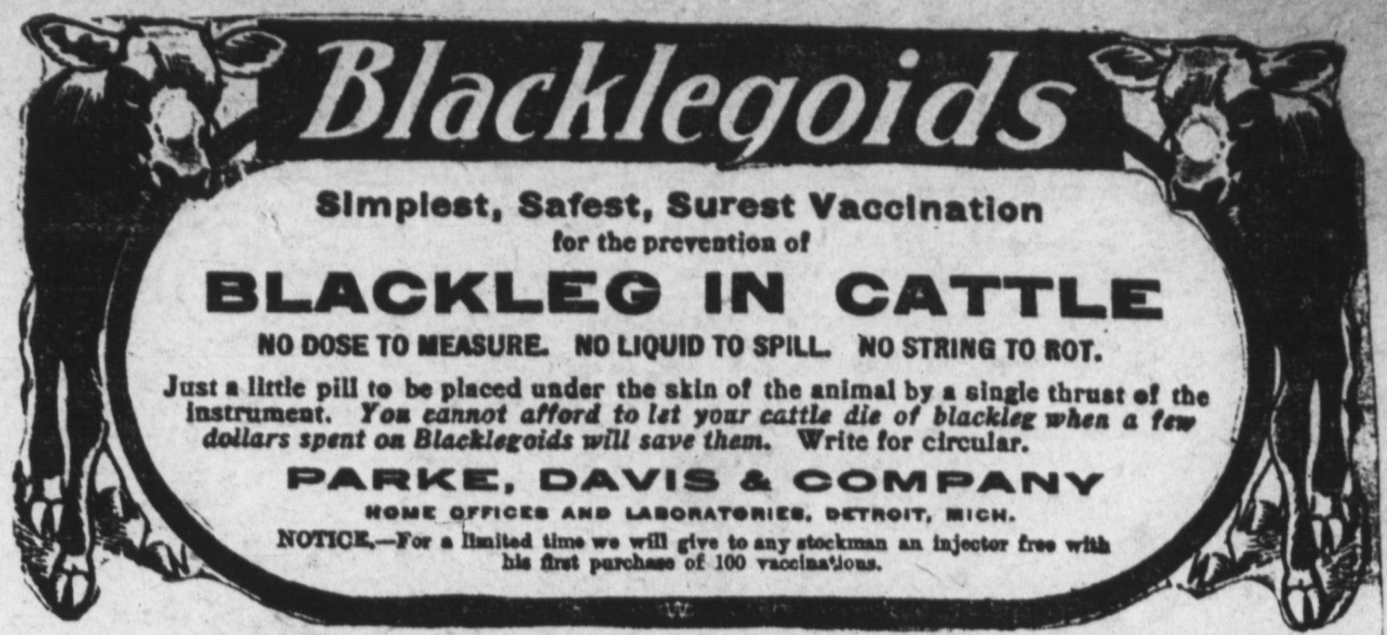
VAN HORN—The legislature will be petitioned to divide El Paso county, the dividing line to run north and south and to cross at Lasca, eighty-three miles east of El Paso. The new county is to be named Culberson county and it is to be seventy miles wide east and west. El Paso county is large and many people are remote from the county seat—for instance, it is 170 miles from the eastern boundary of the county to the county seat.

CORSICANA—James Jack, the 14-year-old son of Attorney W. H. Jack of this city was accidentally shot by his cousin, Elwood Jack. The two boys were hunting and Elwood Jack was walking just behind his cousin. In going through some brush the gun was discharged, the whole load of small shot taking effect, inflicting a very dangerous wound.

HEREFORD—Fire originating in a restaurant here yesterday afternoon caused a loss of \$75,000, and but for the prompt work of the citizens would have entailed a much larger loss. The blaze quickly spread to adjoining buildings, and at one time it looked as if the entire business section of the city was doomed.

CANNOT IDENTIFY EARTHQUAKE'S DEAD

Reggio, Jan. 4.—(By Associated Press.)—In addition to the ordinary cemetery, the prefect has requested two nearby fields for the burial of bodies of persons killed by the earthquake. Grave diggers tried to identify two thousand dead but were successful with only about 3 per cent. Up to the present time 800 bodies have been found in villages surrounding Reggio.



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Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination
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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.

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

Hints Exclusively For Women

Red Worn in the Hair

It is particular temptation for wear at holiday parties—

Which should not be indulged by black-haired brunettes unless their hair is very brilliant, because it makes the locks much duller by comparison.

It may be attempted very successfully, however, by women with golden hair who have good color.

It should never be attempted with mouse-colored hair, or that which has the slightest hint of auburn.

As to Decoration

The newest thing from Paris is the ribbon bow, lined with ribbon of some contrasting shade. If the colors are well chosen the effect is very chic and becoming.

One variation of this, coming from abroad, is a black velvet bow lined with bright green liberty satin.

Pretty ornaments are made from marabout tips and from little soft ostrich feathers, which may be delicately spangled.

Tiny flower wreaths, particularly of roses, are popular.

Dame Fashion

It has become quite a fad to tie around the center and even the ends of the muff the same color ribbon velvet which is used on the hat.

Black continues to flourish in both afternoon and evening costumes; lace, net, chiffon and velvet are all much seen in this color.

For Afternoon Tea

For a very easily prepared sweet sandwich for afternoon tea spread a couple of slightly sweet crackers with chocolate frosting and put them together.

Girls' Superiority

At an early age the boy begins to practice on the outside world with his hand and eye, and while he is throwing, cutting, hammering, calculating distance and playing competitive games the girl is sitting at home in a pretty frock. But in activities not requiring great strength and speed the

boy is not superior. The fastest typist in the world is today a woman; the record for roping steers (a feat where the horse does the heavy work, is held by a woman; and any one who will watch girls making change before the pneumatic tubes in the great department stores about Christmas time will experience the same wonder one feels on first seeing a professional gambler shuffling cards.—American Magazine.

New Table Novelty

A welcome new tea table novelty has been found in Egyptian lemons. Their serviceable attractiveness consists mainly in their smallness. The lemon is so tiny that its perfumed juice is just enough for one cup of tea. Hence one is served with each individual cup. It is served on its stem with a single leaf, one slice cut off the top of the fruit.—What-to-Eat.

A debutante has hit on a plan that prevents her pumps and slippers from falling off. Just before going to a dance she puts photographers' paste around the heel of her stocking just where the top of her shoe comes. The slipper or pump is then pressed firmly into the paste and never stirs, no matter how vigorous is the dancing or walking. The paste does not seem to hurt the stockings and is easily washed off.

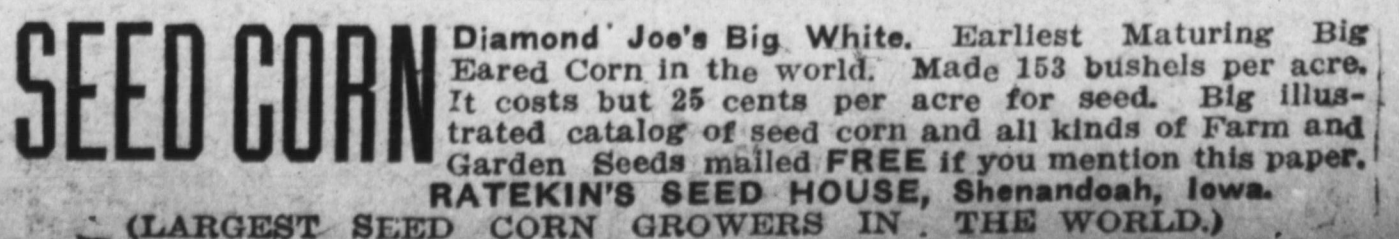
Dresses for School Girls.

I want to make a number of plain school dresses for my girls, ages 5 to 12. The calicos I buy all fade and have such very large designs. Is there any other sort? If so, where can I get them?
MRS. MERIDETH.

Simpson-Eddystone prints are particularly adapted for the use you speak of. You needn't be afraid of fading. They stand repeated washing and hold their bright colors as long as the dress lasts.

They are of fine quality and the neat and artistic designs will suit the most exacting taste.

If your dealer hasn't them insist on his getting them and you will be amply repaid for your trouble.



SEED CORN
Diamond 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, Shenandoah, Iowa.
(LARGEST SEED CORN GROWERS IN THE WORLD.)

Sheep

As I have traveled over West Virginia from year to year, two things have made striking impressions upon me; i. e., the system of handling sheep that is almost universal, and the great, undeveloped possibilities of the industry, says H. P. Miller in the Chicago Live Stock World.

West Virginia should have been called the blue grass state. It has such a luxurious growth as I have seen in few other places. Timothy, red top and the clovers also grow where given proper encouragement, in a way that delights the heart of the farmer; and weeds and shrubs skirt the ravines and crown the hills in such profusion as to tax the botanist for names. There are some poor hill sides where not enough soil can be gotten together to cover a timothy seed, but in a state that is practically all hills there is surprisingly little of such barren surface. On what there is they have found that they can ram a crowbar into the hill side, stick in a peach tree and make more money than does a California orange grove. The cool, moist climate, I am persuaded, is an important factor in the situation.

While I was there the first half of September, people were talking about dry weather, and I noticed by the field notes from the various parts of the state that there had been a light rainfall, but a West Virginian does not know the meaning of the word drouth unless he has been away from his native hills. While the cattle and sheep in Ohio and further west were taking tucks in their bellies to adapt their stomachs to the size of their rations, the cattle and sheep on the hills of West Virginia were expanding with fatness.

The last week in August I crossed the parched fields of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio in sweltering heat and dust and after a thirty-minute stop at home I went on over into the mountains of southeastern West Virginia, not thinking about winter clothing. I arrived at a little town in the Greenbrier valley about daylight the morning of August 31. From there I was to make a two-hour drive up into the country, though it seemed to me we were going down half the time. (There is nothing on the level in West Virginia, except its people, even water does not find a level.) The fog hung everywhere. I buttoned my coat, tied a handkerchief about my neck and wrapped the robe about my knees. When I arrived at my first appointment I asked the hackman to let his team rest while I wrote home to have vest and overcoat expressed to me by first train.

I asked whether the fog went up or down in that country and was told that it did not go, that it stayed. I found, however, that it was not easy to distinguish between fogs and clouds. Their name depends upon the elevation from which you view them. But under whatever name, they, together with the high elevation of much of the state, give it a climate similar to that of England. On the mountain sides sheep never suffer from heat or flies. The grass never stops growing, the sheep graze throughout the day and the lambs grow both day and night. Nowhere else have I seen lambs make such rapid growth upon grass alone. The English breeds, especially the Shropshire, predominate, and they seem to find the environment as congenial as their native heath. Lambs born in March make 75 to 100 pounds in five months, and the higher upon the mountains they graze the more rapidly they grow. Nearly all the lambs that are grown for mutton are sold in July and August direct from the ewes. They never taste grain of any kind, yet when well managed they go to market in as fine conditions as corn and clover would make them. The ewe flock has grain for not more than a month, at weaning time of each year, and many flocks do not even have it at that time, nor do they have hay except when the snow is so deep that they cannot get to the ground. This system to be successful, of course, prevents heavy stocking of pastures and the saving of some boundaries for winter grazing. The lambs are weaned in March somewhat generally under the belief that the earlier they can be marketed the better the price, which is usually true, as in July and August they find a market not crowded from other sources.

A very prevalent belief, however, for which I can find no explanation, is that sheep will become diseased if they are housed. My own belief is that the flocks would largely escape the catarrhal troubles called "sniffles" if they were sheltered from the cold

fall rains and had a dry spot upon which to lie when the ground is covered with snow. Heavy-fleeced Merinos do not suffer from such exposure, but the bare-bellied Downs do. But I know of no state where sheep are making more money for the labor expended upon them than in West Virginia, and there is room for four times as many of them, and more room being made as the timber and tan bark that have afforded the principal sources of farm incomes are fast disappearing. Henceforth live stock and fruit must be the main reliance of West Virginia farmers. Beef cattle are now the large factors in the live stock industry, but if I can interpret conditions the future glory and gold for West Virginia are to be found in its sheep farms.

Wool in Texas.

This year's wool clip of Texas will fall several hundred thousand pounds below the average for the simple reason that the sheep men have not been able this fall to secure adequate help. This remarkable declaration is made by C. D. Stokes of Lampasas, representative of a large Boston wool house. Laborers of the state find ready employment in the fields and have done so throughout the year. Because of their bountiful crops the farmers are willing to pay more for help than are the sheepmen. Mr. Stokes says his house last year purchased 4,000,000 pounds of wool in Texas, while this year they will not be able to secure 2,500,000 from the same source.

The Tariff on Wool.

That there is going to be a big tariff fight on the wool proposition is evident. The manufacturers of the East are lining up their forces and getting the best talkers they can find to hand out bunk to the ways and means committee. Naturally it is to their advantage to have the tariff removed, but it is more to the advantage of the wool growers and the American public to have it retained. The argument that clothing will be cheaper because the tariff is removed is all tommyrot. The retailer of the finished garment soaks the consumer for all he will possibly stand anyway, and competition is the only check to higher prices. Removing the tariff would only give the manufacturers and the clothing dealers a chance to make a little more profit—the profit that the sheep grower is losing. Some of the pollywogs around Washington who are there lobbying in the interests of the wool manufacturers think—the sheepmen have been too prosperous, having observed that some of them own automobiles. They fail to remember the time during Cleveland's regime that sheep raisers were not even on speaking terms with prosperity. In fact it took them ten years to recover from the blight of the free wool incubus, and while it was operative clothing was not materially cheapened and there was more difficulty in getting the money to buy it. The prosperity of the sheepmen in recent years has meant the investment of much money in better blood and consequently the public is getting better mutton than ever before. The elimination of the tariff will effectually check the advancement of the sheep business and destroy much of the good that has been accomplished in the past five years. Sheepmen in the West are well organized and they will give the tariff tinkers a hard fight.—Shepherd's Criterion.

Sheep Raising in Japan.

The government of Japan on account of the increased importations of wool has decided to encourage sheep farming, and measures for that purpose have been announced. A longhaired variety of sheep will be imported from England for breeding purposes. The sheep that were imported to Japan from China have progressed very satisfactorily, although a poor supply of grass suitable for sheep raising leaves sheep farming still in a most primitive condition. The consumption of wool in Japan will no doubt continue to increase yearly.

The climate is very moist, owing to the constant rainfall during the greater part of the year. The sheep that will be most adapted for Japan are those with long fleeces that will most readily shed the rain. The breed of sheep that proves best adapted to the moist climate of the Willamette valley in Oregon should be especially fitted to conditions here, as there is very little difference in the climate of the two regions.

Coyote Bounty in Oregon.

When the legislature of Oregon meets next January, a coyote bounty law of \$1.50 for each scalp is one of the measures it will be requested to enact. The request will come primarily from the sheepmen of eastern Oregon, but for the first time in years they will also be backed up in their demands by the Willamette and Umpqua valleys



Good Natured Tools

It is not necessary to force Keen Kutter Tools. Keen Kutter bits, for example, work quickly and easily in any kind of wood. Lips are long, strong and perfectly tempered, adding years to the life of the tool.

Keen Kutter Tools like hard work. The edged tools never lose their temper—handled tools never work loose or fly off—hammering tools keep their faces straight.

KEEN KUTTER Quality Tools

include tools of all kinds—Saws, Chisels, Bits, Drills, Gimlets, Awls, Planes, Hammers, Hatchets, Axes, Drawing-knives, Pocket-knives, Screwdrivers, Files, Pliers, Glass-cutters, Ice-picks, and a full line of Farm and Garden Tools, Scissors, Shears, and Cutlery.

If not at your dealer's, write us.

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

Heretofore, the coyotes have confined their depredations to eastern Oregon, but within the last few years they have been crossing over the Cascades into the Willamette and Umpqua valleys and the now harassing the flocks on that side of the mountain. It is estimated that during the last year the damage sustained by the flocks of the State from coyotes will reach near the \$1,000,000 mark, and it is urged by the wool-growers that the State should be willing to help protect the industry from such great damage. The sheepmen are willing to pay half the bounty, providing the State will pay the other half. There was a bounty law years ago, when \$2 was paid for each coyote scalp. This was repealed just as the coyotes were nearly exterminated. Since then, however, they have increased rapidly.

SHEEP INDUSTRY PROSPERS.

Tex E. Bord Says Season Just Ended Has Been Good One.

With an average wool clip and somewhat reduced losses from "scabs," the year just closed has seen a good season for Texas sheep and goat raisers. This is the observation of Tex E. Bord, a sheep dip man of Chicago, widely acquainted with the sheep industry of the country, who is a guest of the Menger hotel.

"The Texas herds of sheep aggregate enormously less than ten years ago," explained Mr. Bord, "although within the last few years the strength has remained about the same, with no perceptible falling off. Formerly there were about 5,000,000 head in Texas; now less than 1,500,000. For those who stick to the business good success is realized, however. The losses from scabs are generally measured by the activity of the raisers in combating this disease. The dip, systematically used, accomplishes effective results, but some of the smaller raisers cannot be persuaded that it is to their interest to take these measures. Those who dip wisely are not suffering any noteworthy losses.

"Mexico is more afflicted with scabbies than Texas. The producers there are not as wont to protect their herds as the more progressive Texans are. It seems there always will be some scabbies, however, so the only thing to do is to combat the disease and keep it as nearly eradicated as possible."

MERGER OF RANGES

James J. Hill Reported Behind Deal Involving Millions

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 4.—The Post says:

"According to private dispatches received in this city this morning, a merger of Texas ranches in the territory penetrated by the Colorado & Southern, is being formed and will comprise seven million acres of land worth \$75,000,000. James J. Hill, who secured control of the Colorado & Southern, is named as the interest behind the move."

G. W. Holdredge, general manager of the Burlington road, accompanied by Mr. Maders, an eastern attorney, arrived in Denver yesterday to inspect the terminals of the Colorado & Southern and investigate operating conditions of the road.

Conditions in Sutton County

SONORA, Texas, Jan. 4.—Ed Fowler came in from the ranch Wednesday on a visit to his family. He reports that everything is in fine shape down in his part of the country. No "blackleg" this year and that cattle are doing better than ever before, at this time of the year.

GATEWOOD USES ALFALFA.

Randall County Products Are in Demand for Feeding Stock for Show and for Heavy Weight.

Last year, R. E. Gatewood, a feeder of Cleburne, Texas, decided to try some of the products of Randall county for the purpose of ascertaining just what they would do with reference to preparing his cattle for exhibition purposes at the Live Stock Show at Fort Worth last spring, says the Randall County News. He shipped down a car load of Randall county alfalfa and fed for a while on that alone and later shipped down a car load of Kaffir corn chops from this county also with which to top off the animals. He took the cattle to the exhibit and carried off five premiums.

Mr. Gatewood is very enthusiastic about the results of his experiment and has arranged for more of the alfalfa and kaffir corn chops for use among his cattle for exhibition at the next exhibit. He has already shipped down a car of alfalfa and one of chops for that purpose. He thinks that they prepare the animals for show purposes and for killing better than anything that he can get. He claims that they produce a fine, healthy and solid fresh with plenty of fat and in addition the food seems to produce a finer looking appearance to the animal, thereby creating just the kind of animal most desired—good looking with fine flesh. He expects to continue to use the feed as long as he handles the stock business.

Receipt That Cures Weak Men--Free

Send Name and Address Today —You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility lack of vigor, weakened manhood, falling memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So, I have determined to send a copy of the prescription, free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope, to any man who will write me for it.

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.

I think I owe it to my fellow man to send them a copy in confidence, so that any man, anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines secure what I believe, is the quickest-acting, restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so, cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Mr. A. E. Robinson, 3818 Luck Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid receipt, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope, free of charge.

The Twin of Lord Ardsleigh's Bride

A Short Serial Story by Charles Herbert Cressey

(Continued from Last Week.)

"That blush on your face looks as if there wasn't!" and the big Texan released a laugh that turned every head within a block, on the busy street. "I roped you at first throw!" Then, putting his arm around the "boy," the Colonel added:

"There was a pair of little words in that telegram, from the Britisher, that I didn't mention back in there to her. The little pair was, 'still single.' Don't take too many chances, boy, on this Britisher not falling in love at first sight with the simply amazing counterpart of his wife, and laying his millions at Miss Clay's toes! Here's my car—bye-bye, dear boy, till tomorrow evening."

Getting back to the restaurant with a good drove of "game," as he called them, Jimmy found the place rapidly filling with weary and hungry looking people, and he took hold helping to handle things, Jane looking tired and faint.

It was only a few minutes later that everybody at the then filled and crowded tables were startled by crashes of thunder that made the place rattle. In almost a twinkling it became dark as night, and flashes of lightning like great gleaming bayonets stabbed down from the black, mad hosts of the sky as tho they would murder and wreck the whole city. Then came mighty and sweeping sheets of water that gleamed in the lightning's play like mammoth broad axes. In less than a minute, as it seemed, the street became a roaring torrent.

"Nuf ter make a feller think up and see if his church dues is all squar"—eh, landlord?" sang out a ruralist to Jimmy.

"I wish all our Kansas grasshops had their noses tied down to that thar street out thar, now!" remarked another.

"You hain't got no wash hangin' out, have you?" said a motherly looking soul to Jane.

These and other outspoken comments had everybody in a smiling mood when suddenly, from various parts of the room women and men were heard to exclaim:

"Scandalous! Outrageous!"

Water was coming thru the ceiling in a dozen different places, first in great drops, then in constantly increasing streams.

Jimmy and Jane viewed it all with helpless amazement.

Patrons were being driven from the tables and forced to play a fast game of dodge, in efforts to escape the truly scandalous catastrophe. Quick of mind as the proprietors were, they realized that forty Solomons could not remedy the dire damage until the storm had passed.

The sieve-like defects of the roof seemed to increase with every second. Jimmy and Jane talked to the thoroly angry crowd bravely and well, telling them how the place had been bought in a great hurry that very morning, the new owners knowing nothing of the shocking condition of the roof. They added it was plain that the former proprietor had very cunningly repapered the ceiling after the last big rain previous to their seeing and buying the establishment. This explanation was met with sneers and even hisses.

As the storm roared on, the leakage now frightfully general, made the nastiest kind of a wreck, not only of the place, but of everyone's clothing, particularly as the water, in coming thru the roof, became dirty black. The havoc it wrought with ladies' dresses and hats started numerous ghosts of damage suits prancing within the fancy of innocent James and Jane.

Men began crowding toward Jimmy shaking their fists, and several women stretched forth their fingers as claws toward Jane, poor little Jane! who stood guard at the cash register—with most of the goodly sum of money it had just contained stuffed down in her pocket, and who, try as she would, could not dodge sundry streams of the villainously intruding black liquid.

Suddenly from the rear of the room a massive, tawny old farmer, with great, red, bushy beard and hair that suggested the name of a lion, pushed his way roughly thru the threatening crowd to the cash desk. Slamming down a silver dollar and a twenty-five cent check he exclaimed in a loud voice to Jane:

"Bully good meal! Keep the change to help fix the roof!"

Then he pushed right back again, thru the battery of fists and claws, to a place beside Jimmy, and stepped up on a chair full before the faces of the wild crowd. Leisurely taking a mon-

strous jack knife out of his pocket, he opened a long, ugly looking blade and began picking his teeth with it. As he did so, he exclaimed, in tones calculated to make the storm ashamed of itself:

"Say! everyone of youse in this room! When you beller about harm er violence to this young man and woman, I want ter tell yer, by gum, you've got t' least three instead of tew ter tackle!"

"Excuse me fer bein' personal, but I came from out in the country—whar people air civilized, instead of from any derned city, whar they cut each other's throats and build big meetin' houses to show fine close in thet they've got with money they've skinned somebody out of!"

"I'm up on this cheer to say jus' this: Now's the first time I was ever in St. Looose in my life."

"This boy, the proprietor as I take it, don't remember me, I guess, but I recognized him first bat of my eye. He was down in my country, Oklehomee two years ago, an' writ the homee two years ago, an' writ the only honest, truthfu' pieces on our country bein' entitled to Statehood thet seed daylight, at thet time, in eastern papers. The" was in some big New York paper. They was the plain, squar' truth, by gum! So let me tell youse, I'll bank tew er three good Oklehomee farms thet I own thet whar he says about not knowin' the roof leaked is the truth! This same thing might happen ter the smartest person—any one of youse—if you'll stop an' think about it a minute, as you'd want other people ter do if you stood in his boots."

"The rains easin' up a bit now, an' instead of youse talkin' ugliness and violence let's be men and women—not act like rats knawin' at the flanks of a critter whar'ts in trouble!"

"Now, I've paid my meal score, notwithstanding this little douse of rain, an' every one of youse who's got a right heart in you will do the same thing, whether you finished yer victuals er not—and be human bein's, and wish these young people Godspeed!"

"An' now I'll tell you what I'll do," added the grante farmer above his bushes of red whiskers, as he smiled and broke into a laugh. "Youse all look ter be perty good sort of people, after all, an' I'm goni' ter ask you to let me stand up wonder near that sweet little girl woman thet's tendin' the cash mushsheen, an' as you pay her yer little scores, thet you won't miss anyhow, I want ter shake hands with yer and invite you to come down into God's best country—the real land of cream an' honey—Oklehomee—an' spend a week visitin' me! My old woman's the darnedest best cook thet ever kicked a cat out of the kitchen, an' she'll treat you lie lords an' lordesses!"

"Come on, now! Be brothers an' sisters to these young people!"

Then, bubbling over with good humor, he slipped down from the chair, and, catching two of the foremost, worst kickers by the arms, he walked them up to the cash register, where they actually paid for their meals, notwithstanding the damage they had suffered to their clothes. And the old giant kept right after the others, in one jollying way or another, until nearly all had paid their checks.

The storm being over and the crowd gone, the old agriculturist merrily took his leave—loaded with thanks and black rain-water.

"It's all too plain," said Jimmy. "The landlord had refused to fix the roof, and our predecessor was too wise to spend omney on what he was going to leave right away." Turning to the cook he remarked:

"How did you ever do business with the roof in such shape?"

The cook said the roof "never had leaked anything like as badly, before," probably because St. Louis had not had such a storm before during the year. The cook said, too, that the deal had been closed so quick that he "had no show at telling them anything, of which they appreciated the truth."

"At that and all that," whispered Jane, "we've taken in more money today than we paid for the thing—thanks to you grabbing it in off the street."

"Which shows," said Jimmy, "that the nice, large eight-five dollar feather you so jauntily stuck in your hair this morning, by making the redhot deal that you did, remains unruffled by the storm's revelation! Five or ten dollars will fix the roof."

Water continuing to drip from numerous parts of the ceiling, they decided to close for the night and all hands get down extra early next morning.

Alone in his room, this night, leaning back in easy chair, pipe in hand

and the evening papers in his lap, Jimmy Cook made a picture of solid comfort. But the evening papers were unopened. He never had sat with an unopened evening paper in his lap before in his life. Such a thing was unusual for the born newspaper man that he was.

Jimmy Cook was under the spell of the greatest thought of his life. As it bore down upon him he mechanically put aside pipe and papers, his slippers feet lifted from the chair opposite him, and leaning forward he became a picture of serious meditation.

Thru many minutes the study continued.

Rising, and as tho looking Fate unwillingly in the face, the innermost soul of Jimmy Cook spoke out:

"She deserves the best that good fortune can give her!"

"If I am a man—a MAN—I will wait until she finds out what there may be in the Englishman's coning. His great love for the sister may indeed lead him to lay his millions at the feet of that sister's image."

"Jane is ambitious for wealth and position. So am I. If I had a chance to gain these at a bound, and Jane Clay could help me, there is nothing she would not do—nothing in all this world, honorably or right—to help me to gain them. With due notice that this shadow of a chance for her to gain them is at hand, how miserable of me were I in the meantime to tell her of my love! Better and greater men than ever I'll be have given up women they've loved simply to forward the happiness of those women."

He paced the floor. As he did so he noticed a photo.

"Jane Clay, you have worked like a slave all your life! You've been big-hearted, good as an angel to everyone about you! Jane—" his voice trembling with emotion as he pressed the photo to his lips—"Jane, darling, I—I will keep my love for you to myself until after this chance has passed you by—if pass you b it does. If nothing comes of it, then, God willing, I'll offer ou a pauper's love, a pauper's devotion."

Altho it didn't rain the next day, Cook & Co. had but a light trade. The crowds of Fair visitors that had been coming up from the depot were lessened as if by world-wide under- standing.

"Oh, well," said Jane, when Jimmy commented on it, "you must not forget that the Fair is almost over, and that we bought this place for permanency. I'd suggest, Mr. Big Boy, that in a few days you stuff your pockets with cards of the business and make a systematic canvass of all the permanent lunchers and diners-out around here. Introducing yourself, give them the sunny face and a melody soft and pulling regarding our line of picnics for the inside man—prices fetching and fastening. And Jimmy!—don't linger too fondly or longly 'fer'nist' the busy women's hote de el across the lane! nor offer 'em life-sized portraits with every doughnuts and coffee!"

"No," said Jim, "I thought of making it a solid silver stuffin' or chaffin' dish—whatever you call it—with every 'sunny side up!'"

"Shame on you to pollute the air of our pretty 'feed store' with one of those miserable terms!" said she. "Now, in addition to you going around leaving cards and becoming acquainted with the permanent people, don't you think it might pay to put some swell pastry and a little of the finer fruits in the window and a small, glass front white porcelain ice box with choice cuts of meat showing? And wouldn't it be well to put a bulletin board out front, and get up some commutation tickets giving perhaps three dollars and a quarter or half's worth of trade for three dollars? And as soon as the Fair crowds quit, I'll be in favor—if the permanent trade doesn't come right in—of our cutting off this meat cook a teighteen dollars a week, and you and I taking turns doing his work, seeing to it that we begin right away to learn how to do it. And—"

"Say, Jane—really, were you ever in the restaurant business before?"

"Never, Jimmy, never!—but you know you said you learned it all, before we started." And the way little Jane laughed at him made him feel desperately foolish.

In the midst of the "family" dinner, for which Colonel Hazzard was on time, Jane handed the guest two sin is reflected in the articles and small engraved cards and said:

"We'll let you nto a little secret, Colonel, that we're keeping from everyone here in St. Louis."

The bits of past-board were the New York newspaper cards of Jimmy and herself.

Then they briefly told him the story of their years of writing, and how, because no future had developed in it for them, they had made the radical move shown by their being in the res-

taurant business.

It was plain their story interested the Texan profoundly, a fact that surprised them.

The Colonel further surprised them by proceeding to carefully draw Jimmy out as to how a big metropolitan daily is started and built up into a paying property and power; the expense, etc. And the young man never felt more at home in his life than in telling exactly how the trick was done, for he had spent several years at the elbows of at least two of the greatest of makers of metropolitan dailies.

The colonel wondered aloud that they had not got hold of a little paper, instead of a restaurant, and added this bit of reasoning:

"While the rural free delivery system is offering the great city dailies to small towns' people and farmers, morning and evening, yet the great city dailies never can give the ruralists and country town people the pages of local occurrences and home business announcements that their home paper can, and therefore the country papers will always have the same good patronage and be the same great local powers as ever."

"You children are not at all suited to the restaurant business! My, no! The experiment may amuse you for a while—but it's sure to pall on you mighty soon, seems to me."

When he had gone, Jane remarked: "Did you notice the queer expression on colonel's face as he said this business would pall on us mighty soon? And such a half chuckle of mysterious satisfaction as he gave, too!"

"Yes, I couldn't read it to save me," said Jimmy.

The Texan went direct from the restaurant to a telegraph office, and sent a message to each of three eastern and two western newspapers that Jimmy had mentioned he had been connected with. All five of the telegrams read:

"Please immediately wire me, collect, regarding newspaper ability James Cook, formerly of your staff, and of his reliability."

Before retiring, that night, Colonel Hazzard had his answers. All of them told him, in effect, that James Cook was an "A 1" newspaper man and perfectly trustworthy.

As he read the last reply, alone in his room, Alexander Hazzard brought his fist down on his knee in a manner suggesting pile-driver force, and exclaimed:

"Now, my fine Johnny Bull fox!—I hardly think you'll rob the American chicken roost of another dandy pullet!"

The first customer at the "open-at-5-o'clock" restaurant of James Cook & Co. next morning was Alexander Hazzard. He found Jimmy alone and much surprised to see him, for the latter knew that the colonel was rooming a mile from the restaurant. Having Jimmy bring him "just a cup of coffee and some rolls," as he said he "must hustle back and write a lot of letters before breakfast," he told Jimmy to sit down at the table with him.

"I've taken a liking to you and Miss Clay," said he, "and since you and she let me into a secret of yours about your being newspaper folks—I'm going to tell you a little secret about myself. I'm laying my wires down in Texas to go to the United States senate, and I find I need a newspaper to help me make the raffle. For one reason or another, I don't care to invest in any of the papers established down there. So I want to have made for me, within just the very least time possible, a big, strong, daily newspaper. I want it bigger, better and stronger than any paper now in Texas. By touching wires last evening, after that splendid dinner and visit we three had, I learned a thing or two about you, and I've just this more to say: The mercantile agencies will show you, I guess, that I'm good for a few million dollars. As I've said, the United States senate is my goal. I'll spend whatever's necessary to get there."

"Now, I make you this offer: I'll put a million dollars in banks down home for you to make me the very best, greatest, most powerful newspaper in Texas with. I'll want it done in the very shortest space of time. I made most of my money quick in oil—and I'm going to spend part of it quick for glory! You will be supreme as to the paper. I won't interfere with you a particle! Build it right and solid! The public's not to know that I have anything to do with it until it's all done, and even then, not until I say the word. To spur you to do your very best and insure your acting right with me, I'll give you a one-third interest in the paper, and a salary of \$10,000 a year—the salary for three years, say, as a starter. I'll give you a contract covering both items. As I imagine you'll need a slashing good

(Continued Page 10.)

The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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

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

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

PAPER FROM COTTON.

Texas has heard a great deal lately about the possibilities of paper-making from cotton stalks. So far the process is at the stage where the inventor has announced his success. If his announcement is correct and if his plans are practical, the discovery means the manufacture of print and other kinds of paper from the entire cotton stalk, roots, unopened bolls and leaves.

The United States annually uses about 4,000,000 tons of paper of all kinds. The South raises enough cotton to produce 8,000,000 tons.

By the new process it is declared a ton of paper can be made from a ton and a half of stalks.

The government, through its chemists, is working on the new process and it is to be hoped that they will find all of its claims true. Its practical adoption would mean a new and valuable industry for the South and a greatly increased yield from the fields.

Furthermore, it would mean a cheapening of the price of paper, a limitless supply of material, and a preservation of thousands of forest trees annually.

THE SAME OLD KIND OF BOYS.

Sixty students at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college gave up their holiday vacation this year so that they might work and earn money to help pay for their education.

Evidently conditions at A. and M. have improved decidedly over last year, when a large number of boys displayed hardly the same degree of desire to keep on studying all through the year.

But that is not the real point of the incident. The sixty boys at the A. and M. who have given up the opportunity for a holiday frolic are the same kind of boys who, in the sixties, left home, and comforts, and friends to fight for a cause. The boys to whom today the need of an education is the great motive are descendants of those other boys of a generation gone by.

Texas has never commenced the production of mollicoddles. Its young men are the kind who will fight for what they know to be right. It re-

OVER 700,000 HOGS

The most encouraging item in the news for the last day of 1908, judging it from the standpoint of agricultural prosperity in Texas, was the announcement that hog receipts at the Fort Worth market had passed the 700,000 mark, a gain of nearly 300,000 over 1907.

There was a good deal of celebration Jan. 1, 1907, over reaching the 1,000,000 mark in receipts of cattle for 1906. The same mark was attained during last year. That it was not greatly surpassed is owing to the decrease in calves, a result that was predicted over a year ago and fully expected.

A million cattle a year is a big record for a young market like Fort Worth to set and maintain. The record from now on will continue to grow as it has in the past because Texas is producing more cattle annually instead of less as many might imagine. While many big ranches have been cut up, they have been replaced by stock farms and on these the number of cattle raised is much higher in proportion to acreage than used to be the rule under the old open-range days. Texas will continue to be the leading cattle-producing State of America and not only that but the quality of beef will continue to improve.

These things are assured. They are

quires some will power to work for an education. According to biographies of famous men it is essential to work for an education in order to become a captain of industry, but whether essential or not, working for an education is hard. The boy who must pay his own way through college is not necessarily a drudge. He can enjoy moments of leisure perhaps more heartily than those to whom leisure is common. But the boy who earns his way through school is a boy who, when school is over, has acquired several things besides an education. He has gained self-reliance, a knowledge of money and its purchasing power, and a wholesome respect for hard work because he knows hard work brings reward.

Such a boy, whether he turn out a captain of industry or not, invariably turns out a useful citizen. At the various schools and colleges of Texas today are scores of such manly young fellows who will be heard from later.

And yet there are always croakers to shake their heads and remark, "The boys of today aren't what they were in my young days."

INADEQUATE FIRE PROTECTION

The town of Hereford in Deaf Smith county has just suffered a \$25,000 fire loss because it had no water works system to give fire protection. Scores of towns in west Texas and the Panhandle are similar sufferers from a lack of foresight. Only a few days ago Roby, in Fisher county, lost \$10,000 because it had no means to fight flames which broke out in a wooden store building.

While it is a matter of common American history that no new town ever starts with adequate fire protection, and that the acquirement of such protection is always delayed until after a serious fire loss has made its need apparent, it is time for a change. The annual fire loss in the United States reaches a staggering total of approximately \$2,000,000,000, a sum too large for the mind to grasp. A large

percentage of this loss falls in the smaller towns where fire fighting is difficult.

the result of normal growth and development in a line for which Texas was long ago.

But the great increase in hog production marks something new. It is an added source of prosperity. Ever since the stock yards opened at Fort Worth the management of them, together with the Swift and Armour packing companies have been urging Texas to raise more hogs.

The figures for 1908 show that this missionary work has not been wholly wasted and is in fact beginning to bear fruit. They encourage the hope that 1909 will see the 1,000,000 mark reached in hog receipts at Fort Worth and when that day comes another new packing house will not be far behind it.

Texas will never get more acres than it now has within its broad borders. But it will continue to get a little more production every year from those acres it has until the agricultural richness of the State will be the marvel of America.

More hogs is a step in that direction; more dairy cattle, more poultry, more sheep, more blooded horses and sleek mules; more alfalfa; more sugar beets; more diversified agriculture generally in every section where it is possible to diversify—these are but added steps to the stairway of progress and prosperity.

The number of fires in Fort Worth annually is very large, but owing to the excellent system which prevails here, the total annual loss is much smaller than that in cities not one-half Fort Worth's size. It may be recalled that one year when the present chief of police was head of the fire department, the total annual fire loss amounted to less than the wages of the firemen and the cost of buying feed for the horses, something like \$35,000 for twelve months.

Texas cities which are growing rapidly should bear in mind that money invested in fire fighting apparatus is a form of insurance which is vastly more profitable than rebuilding after the flames have finished their work. It goes without saying that a water works system is part of the outlay.

Up Chicago way the produce and fruit exchanges and selling agents are making great preparations for 1909 business and already a large number of traveling men are headed for Texas truck patches in the interest of their firms. This from Chicago to one of the big trade journals: "Texas is expected to send an increased supply of all kinds of fruit and vegetables here this season and the fact that Chicago has always been one of the best markets for growers and shippers in the Lone Star State forms a basis for an increase this year with the enormous acreage of berries and vegetables reported from that State." Fine. Let Texas grow.

Pioneers in the truck industry down Southwest Texas way should do some experiment for the production of a weevil-proof bean. The climate is similar to that of California which State has just harvested 2,425,000 bags of beans with a market value of \$6,500,000. And the bulk of the California bean industry is developed on land

properly termed as "worn-out." The California crop is made up of fifteen varieties of commercial beans, ranging from limas with a total of 1,100,000 bags to reds harvesting a crop of 2,500 bags. There is something worth thinking about and experimenting with in this bean business and The Star and Telegram believes that, by and by, Texas will produce its beans at home and have a surplus for outside shipment. Let Texas grow.

James J. Hill, the man who spread the dollar-mark of progress and prosperity over the great Northwest, is tipped to give Texas a matinee performance of economic evolution. With Citizen Gates making 'em sit up in the Sabine country and Mr. Hill rolling the development dollar in the Rio Grande country, the resources of our coastwise territory will be in tolerably fair hands. Folks, suppose we let grand old Texas grow.

Try this one on your little farm: Put in the rainy days promoting a prosperous barnyard—the sort of quartermaster's department that keeps the pantry stocked and leaves a surplus for the home market. Small stock and fowls well cared for and well sheltered earn dividends for the farmer man who has a knack of keeping busy at something. Stick to the barnyard as well as the farm—it's a double-header that will stick to you.

G. B. Nixon is the champion hog grower that we have heard of so far this season. Mr. Nixon butchered two pigs Monday that were 6 months and 15 days old and netted him 511 pounds of pork, one weighing 257 and the other 254. — Ballinger Banner Leader.

Mr. Nixon's pigs would be hard to beat anywhere. The man who begins the new year with his smoke house and barn well filled is surely in fine shape for the battle that he must fight for continued prosperity, while his example will stimulate others to pitch their crops along lines that will insure plenty for the home and a surplus for the market. Something to eat always finds a live demand, and here in Fort Worth the 7-cent hog is a winner all the time.

CHEER UP!!!

What if you should break your leg,
Cheer up!
You can get a wooden peg,
Cheer up!
Don't be doleful if you're broke,
Treat the matter as a joke—
You can put your watch in soak—
Cheer up!!!
Should you get into a fight,
Cheer up!
Perhaps the licking served you right
Cheer up!!
Use your heart and use your head;
What's a week or two in bed,
When you'd have to work instead—
Cheer up!!!
Should an auto knock you far,
Cheer up!
It might have been a trolley car,
Cheer up!!
If a fire destroys your flat,
Please consider where you're at,
Paying rent is worse than that—
Cheer up!!!
If you're married to a wife,
Cheer up!
Remember, there's another life—
Cheer up!!
If you find yourself in jail,
And the judge refuses bail;
Don't look dismal, don't look pale—
Cheer up!!!
—New York American

Value of Self-Control

It Is the Chief Element in Character Building, and Necessary to Any Worthy Success

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

Much is said of self-control by preachers and teachers the world over, but to how many human beings can we point as illustrating the beauty of that virtue? In truth, what is self-control?

Were your child to ask you what you meant by the word, could you explain?

Are you exercising this admirable quality in your daily life, and, if so, in what direction?

Perhaps you have an inborn taste for strong drink, and you control it and "touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing."

That is well and good. Yet are you bringing on disease and early death by indulging a gross appetite for hearty foods?

Possibly you are indolent by inclination, and you compel yourself to work.

That, too, is well and good. The human drone, who does no labor, mental or physical, for the good of the human hive, should be driven from among his kind.

More Than Sobriety Demanded

Yet he who would be worthy of the appellation of "a self-controlled man" must do more than to labor in sobriety.

If you are possessed with an inordinate love of wealth, your very labor may be a dissipation and call for the use of self-control.

Next to the sin of idleness comes the sin of intemperance in work. To work day and night, to the injury of your health and to the neglect of your family, means the destruction of the temple of your soul and the foundation of happiness on earth—the home.

If you are mad for great wealth, it will be an easy matter for you to make a necessity of a desire, and to commit domestic and hygienic suicide by a lack of self-control.

An hour or two a day, an extra evening or two in the week, might be given to recreation and home life, were you to realize how small an object in the general result of happiness wealth proves when placed beside the things you are sacrificing to obtain it.

First Element in Character

Perhaps you are a literary man, or a clergyman, or an artist, engaged in creative work. Upon the success of your work depends the comfort of your family, and your reputation as a man of talent. Therefore you feel justified in being somewhat "difficult" in your home and social relations.

You are nervous and irritable, and you have no excuse to make. Talent is expected to cover a multitude of such sins.

Talent excuses nothing which weakens character, and the first element in character development is self-control. Control your belittling nervousness and your childish irritability, if you want to rank among the worth-while souls of earth.

Again, you may be a good husband, a good father, a generous provider for your family and an honest, earnest business man, but your weakness lies where the fair sex is concerned.

So long as you keep from scandal, and so long as you blacken no woman's reputation, you feel you are excusable for an occasional lapse from what you term the "goody-goody path of recitude."

Will Must Reign Over Impulse

Yet there is nothing which so weakens the whole moral nature, nothing which so destroys the fiber of character, as a loose rein given the passionate nature.

It is the most persistent, familiar and fascinating temptation encountered by men and women on this journey thru earth.

Because of the all-powerful underlying creative impulse thruout the entire universe, this temptation lurks in every byway and on every highway as we pass along life's pilgrimage. Only the half-born or the half-dead are immune from it.

Do not think you are exceptionally tempted, and therefore excusable for yielding to your tendencies.

Where there is passion, there, too, is will.

Exercise your self-control, and your will is sure to assert itself. If you are a beautiful or a fascinating woman, you are no doubt tempted to forget your dignity and lower your ideals for the love of power or the pleasure of conquest. If you break no commandment, you feel you are doing all that

could be demanded of one so peculiarly tempted.

But only as you develop your power of self-control, and satisfy your highest ideal of womanhood, are you doing what life demands of you.

Learn Patience from Nature

It may be you are a paragon of the virtues, but your weakness lies in the direction of extravagance. Money slips thru your hands and you are not able to account for its disappearance. That means a weakness of character. Use your self-control and acquire a reasonable habit of economy.

Have you never learned how to wait? Impatience is not an attribute of Mother Nature—behold with what quiet industry she goes along the year, waiting for seed to sprout, for sprout to blossom, for blossom to ripen into fruit. Behold the patience of the stars within their orbits.

Even so, learn to control yourself and wait the coming of events. There is nothing the self-controlled human being may not accomplish. But the word must be understood in its fullest sense, and applied in its broadest application.

He who would conquer heredity, and overcome temptation, and create opportunity and build character, must know the whole definition of self-control, and, knowing it, live it!

By a Woman Hater

What's the matter with a wedding ring as an exclusive circle?

Marrying a girl with money is the surest get-rich-quick scheme.

It's always safe to ask a girl for a kiss after you have taken it.

On the ocean of life many a woman sails under false colors.

All women would want religion if it were good for the complexion.

One woman can be awfully fond of another—if they are a hundred miles apart.

If a woman nags her husband, it's up to him to supply her with plenty of cause.

Introduce your enemies to your wife's relations and then forgive them.

When a woman meets a man after her own heart the chances are that he isn't.

And if the average woman gave voice only to her thoughts she would talk less.

Some married men are diplomatic enough to hide the fact that they are henpecked.

A bachelor says a mule is the most obstinate thing on earth, but married men know better.

It sometimes happens that a young man puts his foot in it when he asks a girl for her hand.

If a girl is pretty she doesn't think it worth while to waste her time by learning to do housework.

Nothing tires a man like being married to a woman who considers herself in the wingless angel class.

There is something wrong with the backbone of a young man who can be bluffed by a kissable girl's "don't."

Some people marry for love and some for money, but in after years most people wonder what they married for.

When a man flatters a woman she should search him, for the purpose of discovering what he has up his sleeve.

How Do You Treat Your Wife?

Men get so used to woman's selfishness that they take it as their just due. Every time a husband does an unselfish act you may be quite sure the entire household will be aware of the fact; but every wife performs dozens of unselfish acts every day of her life that no one but herself is ever aware of.

There are some households that change like magic the moment the head of the house puts his key in the latch. The children grow subdued, the wife looks anxious and worried lest something should disturb the autocrat, and only relaxes when he is pleased to intimate that he is in a good humor. Don't speak to your wife as tho she were a child. She knows quite as

Select Recipes

Chocolate Caramels

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

Dumplings

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

Pulled Peppermints

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

Fruit Punch

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

A Popular Salad

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

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

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

Taking a Chance

A Scotchman stood beside the bed of his dying wife, and in tearful accents asked was there anything he could do for her.

"Yes, Sandie," she said, "I am hoping you'll bury me in Craeburn kirkyard."

"But, my lass," he cried, "only think of the awful expense! Would ye no be comfortable here in Aberdeen?"

"No, Sandie, I'd no rest in my grave unless I were buried in Craeburn."

"It's too much you're askin'," said the loving husband, "and I cannot promise you ony such thing."

"Then, Sandie, I'll no give you ony peace until my bones are at rest in my native parish."

"Ah, weel, Maggie," said he, "I'll just gie ye a three months' trial in Aberdeen an' see how ye get along."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Causes of Headaches

Too late going to bed, too early rising or anything that promotes want of sleep are fertile causes of headache. Long walks before breakfast are very bad for delicate people, and often bring on headaches.

Brain repair goes on during sleep. People often don't know, or forget, this. If you are thinking, or working hard all day, then go to bed late and get up early, you are very likely to be a "martyr to headache." More sleep is what you need to cure you.

For all nervous headaches hot fomentations are most comforting and curative. They are far better than cold applications.

Want of exercise, living in badly ventilated rooms, indigestion or anything that lowers the health, predisposes to headache.

When headaches are not cured by simple means, a doctor should be consulted. They mean something.

When hot fomentations are used, the application of them to the nape of the neck, as well as to the forehead, will give more relief than if used to the forehead only. The heat to the spinal cord soothes the brain.

For the Housewife

Charcoal absorbs all dampness, for which reason it should be kept in boxes with silverware to prevent rust.

One housekeeper even uses a big piece of old velvet to rub her stoves to a high polish after it has been blackened.

If you scorch a garment when ironing it rub a lump of dry starch on the mark, then sponge it off. Repeat till the yellow disappears.

The oven door should be shut as gently as possible. Much of the heavy cake and bread is the result of its being banged in closing.

For dusting a felt hat there is nothing better than a piece of chiffon velvet. It is also good to keep the bottom of a silk skirt free from dust.



1624

LADIES' SACK APRON.
Paris Pattern No. 1624

ALL SEAMS ALLOWED.

Striped gingham or percale, has been used for this serviceable garment, which is equally adaptable to gingham, either plain or figured, chambray, linen, duck or denim. It may be developed with high neck and turn-down collar, as illustrated, or with Dutch, round or square neck. The full sleeves are gathered into narrow cuffs of the material and the apron fastens down the centre back with small pearl buttons. Two square pockets ornament the front. The pattern is in 4 sizes—32, 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the apron requires 7½ yards of material 27 inches wide, or 5½ yards 36 inches wide; 1½ yard of edging.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Twin of Lord Ardsleigh's Bride

(Continued from Page 7.)

woman's, or society page, or whatever you call it, I'll give Miss Clay a three years' contract at \$75 a week to boss the outlining of such a page or department, or whatever you call it, and you let her hire what help she needs to do the slaving. What's your answer?"

Jimmy stared at him.
"Colonel Hazzard—why—pardon me!—do you mean this?"

Reaching into the inside pocket of his vest, the Texan drew forth a long envelope, from which he counted seven \$100 bills. Handing them to Jimmy, he said:

"Put those in your pocket. Five of 'em are for you and two for Miss Clay—providing you and she sign contracts within twenty-four hours to do just what I've said. I give you that long to see the mercantile agencies here, wire some Texas banks I'll name to you, and to get rid of this hashery. As further evidence that I mean what I say, Jimmy—I want to call you you Jimmy hereafter—I have put my offer to you and the girl in writing, just as I've told it to you; here 'tis. I'm ready to sign the contracts as soon as you two people put 'em before me—and I guess we won't need any fine print in 'em, either."

Extending his hand, Jimmy said: "As thy faith, so be it unto thee!"

"Well put, boy!—where'd you get it?" and the Colonel broke into a hearty laugh.

"That, Colonel, is from what my old father used to describe as 'the greatest guide book to success, spiritual or financial, that the world has ever known—the Bible.'"

"I never used it in my game of life," said the Colonel, tho with a note of apology in his tone.

"Well," said Jimmy, smiling, "I'll have to ring in another old one on you, that 'a game's never out till it's played out.' And, Colonel, I sometimes think that we won't know just how our game has gone until all the players have quit, gone home—and we read the score beyond the stars."

"Mebbe so," said the Colonel. Then "Say—here's a bunch of telegrams that may interest you, if you care to glance at 'em when you get time. Hand 'em back when I come in again, which will probably be for lunch. I put the names of those Texas banks you can wire to about me on the back of that envelope containing my proposition in writing. Good morning!" And away he hurried.

Jimmy Cook then did this: He walked over to the gas cooking range and deliberately stuck one of his fingers into the blaze. Jerking it out full of pain, he said:

"No-o! I am not asleep—or that would wake me up! Providing," as another thought came to him, "providing I'm not dreaming I burnt my finger! What a fool-child a grown-up is, sometimes."

Alone in the little restaurant he paced the floor in ecstasy.

Suddenly his face became grave. He seemed to see something looming big as a mountain above him. Gradually, as it seemed to him, the indefinable mass slowly settled—settled as if ton by ton upon him.

"What an awful weight!" he exclaimed. His whole stalwart body seemed to tremble in the post of Atlas.

"The greatest, most powerful paper in Texas! A million dollars! God!" he exclaimed, "what a lot of responsibility! hell! and gray hairs!—that means!"

"And this is what I've been praying for—actually praying for—years! The fool and his prayer—fool and his prayer!"

"God! How the weight staggers me! Stand to the rack, Cook—stand to it! Make good! Make good! or you're gone! You're out of it and disgraced forever!"

As he hurled these words at himself the faithful little Jane Clay entered.

He cleared the length of the room at almost a bound and did two things he never had done before. He grabbed her in his arms and kissed her—he stormed her with kisses.

She burst into laughter and in half-suffocated fashion, gasped:

"Jimmy! Why, Jimmy! What has broken loose?"

"My heart's best, truest love—all for you, Janie, darling! And at last something's happened to justify me in telling you so! I love you beyond human power to express; and tell me, will you be my wife?"

Gently freeing herself from his embrace, her face became very sober, and her eyes met his.

"I love you as much as human heart can love, and I will be your wife."

He drew her to him again and kiss-

ed her.
"Janie," he said, "you'd scarcely think it, but last night I decided, because of your frequently spoken desire for wealth and position, that I would not say a word of my love for you until you had a chance to see whether the wealthy and titled Englishman who comes today might offer you opportunity to realize your ambition. I—"

"Why, Jimmy, I never meant a lip of that nonsense you quote of me!"

"Well, even if you had meant it, that would not make any difference about this moment, because with a sweeping change in my prospects not thirty minutes ago, I became warrant-ed in making the dash against all comers."

Then, quickly as words could do it, he told her of the Texan's sensational call, showed her the written offer to both of them, and handed her her two \$100 bills.

The story and evidence proved to be all too much for Jane. It fastened her lips with astonishment. She could only put her arms around Jimmy's neck and let a mist of joy do all her talking.

A few minutes later the restaurant help arrived and Jimmy whispered to Jane:

"Let's take an engagement tour—start right now—go to the woodland end of the Western car line, that runs thru valleys and over hills away out past the Endeavor hotel! The morning's so beauty bright it will be a love of a ride, and we've such a deal to talk about and arrange, all in a terrible hurry, the Colonel wanting us to break right away from here; and our salaries begin the moment the contracts are signed."

Five minutes later they were away on one of the most romantic street car trips that any American city can boast.

Sweeping thru tree bowered roadways, over hilltops and down amid shy little valleys, Jimmie and Jane completely failed when they tried to fully express to each other how happy they were.

Out in the woodland they left the car, wandered away beneath the trees, and had "a good talk." It was so very good a talk that the fact that they hadn't had a bite of breakfast was entirely overlooked.

On their taking the car in, Jimmy asked for transfers.

"And why?" said she.
"For an engagement breakfast at the Washington hotel," he replied.

She clapped her hands like the happiest child, and whispered:

"You're the most splendid dear in all this world."

Before entering the hotel he guided her into a florist's shop and she came out carrying a full armload of roses.

None of the several princes of earth or greatest diplomats thereof who had stopped at the Washington ever sat down to a more charmingly appointed private breakfast than did Jimmy and Jane. They spent a rapidly passing hour at its board, and over the memories of the fleeting years they had known each other.

And the wisest thing was not forgotten, for they spoke of each other's weak points and pledged there would now be two instead of one to ceaselessly warn and guard against these. Plans for a hurried wedding were also completed, ere the engagement breakfast was over.

As they stepped into the street he hailed a coupe.

"Now, see here, Jimmy," said the little bride-elect, "I want we should begin this very minute saving money to buy a controlling interest in that greatest paper, that is to be, in Texas. It may take us some years to do it, but if we begin right now we'll be ready when the chance comes. You are lovely to want the coupe for us, but, dearest boy, it's truly a nonsensical waste of a large \$5 bill, when a dime will serve the purpose."

The coupe was drawing up.

"You're a cherub on looking ahead, Jane, darling, but the cars have become crowded now, and I'm not going to have you jammed around going way down town!"

"That's surely good!" she laughed. "I don't suppose I've been 'jammed around' in street cars all my life, have I?" Then, like a flash, she turned to the driver and said:

"It was a mistake, we don't need it." As she caught Jimmy's arm he responded to a little pinch, and smiling indulgently on her they took a car.

On their way down, they settled on certain points to go in the contracts with Colonel Hazzard, and decided that as Jimmy's in particular was so important, he better leave her at the cafe and go have a lawyer shape up both of them, and same time take a peep at the mercantile reports—and wire the Texas banks regarding the Colonel, altho both of them felt this to be a needless waste of time and dimes

In view of the \$100 bills with which the Colonel had bound the bargain. And in this it was later shown that their feelings accorded with fact. He was solidly a multi-millionaire.

So certain was Jane that all was well regarding the matter, while Jimmy was down town she sold the restaurant to the cook for a "song," and thereby surprised the prospective groom on his return.

When the latter had shown her the contracts ready for signing in duplicate, he tossed a very small package into her lap, saying that while passing a 10-cent store he recalled hearing her say that she needed a thimble, and wanting to prove to her that he really intended to be economical, he stepped in and bought her one.

By this time she had the paper off and a little box lay in her hand. She touched its spring. A noble gem of bride-white lay before her, crowning its modest circlet of gold.

The dew of a new, ecstatic joy glistened in little Jane Clay's eyes, and she pressed the ring to her lips.

As he placed it upon her finger, he whispered: "God keep us loving and true."

The little scene, so full of emotion and sense of triumph, was scarcely over when Colonel Hazzard entered. A singular look on his face escaped the notice of his wards, suffused as they were with their bliss.

"Colonel," Jane merrily exclaimed as she and Jimmy grasped his hands. "I've caught this boy here in a fib as big as he is. He's just from down town and he told me he'd bought me a thimble. Instead of his having done any such a thing, he brought me this!" and she held up her newly-ringed finger.

Viewing it admiringly, the Colonel put out his hand to Jimmy, and with great enthusiasm, said:

"Put her there, boy! You're making good in my esteem right at the start! My heartiest congratulations to you both! All blessings and very long lives to you!"

Another moment or two and that singular look that was on the Colonel's face when he came in was back again.

"Have either of you seen the noon papers?" he asked with much seriousness.

"No," said they, explaining that they had been so busy arranging to accept his offer.

Taking a copy of one from his pocket, the Colonel added very impressively: "How unlooked for, and at what strange times some things do happen! The train bearing Lord Ardsleigh to the city was wrecked a few hours ago just outside of town here, and he is stated to be among the fatally injured. As soon as I read it I ascertained by telephone that he was about to be taken to the hospital. They may have reached there with him by this time. I see you have a phone, and I'll call up the hospital."

Having done so, he said: "Yes, he has reached there and is indeed fatally injured, tho his mind is perfectly clear. His secretary—the same who accompanied him to Texas a year ago and whom I met—is with him, and altho in the wreck, he sustained only trifling bruises. They say that Ardsleigh may survive the day thru or pass away at any time. We may be able to see him, if Miss Clay desires."

And Jimmy spoke up: "By all means, Janie; hurry with Colonel, and if possible, establish the fact of the case as to your sister."

"Assuredly," said she, and hastily putting on her hat wrap, she and the Colonel took a car at the door for the hospital.

Reaching there, it was ascertained that they would be permitted to see the fated man.

With the latter's secretary, Colonel Hazzard first entered the presence of his stricken friend and acquainted him with the facts of his discovery of Jane.

"Bring her quickly," said the dying man, "quickly, for my own loved wife's sake."

Leaning on Colonel Hazzard's arm, and with just a trace of her wondrous smile, Jane Clay came into the gaze of the man whose look and word would mean "whatever melancholy satisfaction of a lifetime they might," she told herself.

"God!" exclaimed Ardsleigh. "Am I in Time or Eternity?"

"I have brought you a rose—and a picture," said she, very softly.

"My wife's own voice!" said he.

Then she carefully held the photograph of the two little girls—her sister and herself—before him.

Studying the picture intently, he said: "Exactly the face of the child—my wife—I rescued from the Romanys!"

Looking at Jane as tho feasting his heart upon what he saw, he slowly declared:

"You are my wife's own sister; it was so good—so very good of you to come to me!"

Scarcely able to restrain the emotions of her now first real morning for her sister dead, she most briefly told him of the parentage and birthplace of his wife.

"Why," said he, "the song of your sister's heart and whole life was 'Old Kentucky Home.' How she loved and sang it! Do sing it to me! It will be my gypsy girl singing to me once more."

Lovingly summoning all her power of self-control, and with voice trembling with emotion, the soft contralto of sweet Jane Clay rose, as sacred incense, in the melody so beloved.

As tho her voice had called its mate from off the other shore, his eyes turned upward, brightened in a joyous smile, and thus the kindly stranger left the little sister of his gypsy love.

All Texas was talking about the new paper.

It compelled attention.

Every day for thirty days a free copy of the superb production, a thoroughly metropolitan daily newspaper, having its own wires to New York, Chicago and New Orleans, had been placed in half the homes, stores, offices and shops in all the mighty state of Texas.

Every day for thirty days passenger trains, street cars, express wagons and other kind of vehicles, including farmers' wagons, had borne great banners worded: "Read the Texas Daily State Sentinel, 1 Cent."

Every day for thirty days miles upon miles of bulletin boards in cities, towns and rural districts of the state said: "Read the Texas Daily State Sentinel, 1 Cent."

Every night for thirty nights the people of every city in the state read in letters of brilliant light against the sky, "Texas Daily State Sentinel, 1 Cent."

Nearly every day for thirty days monster captive balloons floated over the play grounds of many a city, town and country school thruout Texas, and or these balloons the school children read, "Fine Stories and Pictures in the Texas Daily State Sentinel, 1 Cent."

And, lastly, every issue of most of the already established newspapers in the state had fort thirty days contained page advertisements of the new paper.

Toward the end of this thirty days of broadcast, ceaseless publicity, a force of hundreds of carefully trained subscription solicitors began a systematic, whirlwind canvass of homes, stores, offices and shops over Texas. Thirty days later—sixty days from the printing of the first number—the paper had a bona fide circulation of 100,000, and, in addition, street, train and news stand sales of 5,000 more copies daily, with the regular paid subscriptions increasing at the rate of hundreds every day.

With these figures fully attested by committees of men prominent in the various lines of trade and sections of the state, who, at the paper's expense, investigated its books, a great corps of expert newspaper advertising solicitors was thrown out, not only over Texas, but into various other southern states and some of the greater northern cities—and in about thirty days had secured gilt-edged contracts for enough advertising to guarantee the operating expenses of the paper during the next twelve months, with other contracts coming in daily—all this, to say nothing of transcendent business.

Of the \$1,000,000 that Colonel Hazzard had set aside with which to do the trick, Jimmy had \$350,000 left.

The job had been done in four months. One of these months was consumed in remodeling a building, getting a press franchise, leasing wires, buying a battery of printing machines and other equipment and getting it to Texas on time; selecting the various forces in New York and Chicago, getting a first main army of correspondents in line, preliminary advertising, etc.

All in all, it had been a job that put gray hairs in a young man's head—for little Jane Clay Cook to cry over, and then get joked for crying. But how she did glory in the strong, systematic manner in which her big husband had called the great enterprise into being—how that his was the mind, the will, that controlled this mighty power, capable of swaying the opinions of tens of thousands of people! And how thankful she was that she knew him to be a fair, a just, an honorable man.

And thruout the whole heavy strain upon him, Jimmy Cook thanked his stars for a wife that could see sent the canceled mortgages. By things and do things without talking about them.

(To Be Continued.)

Half a life is no better than a whole one.

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

December Market Review

The closing month of the year 1908 brought a record breaking December supply of grown cattle and hogs to the Fort Worth market. Calf receipts were very light and short of the December runs for the three preceding years. Receipts of sheep, while light, were larger than in December, 1907 or 1906. Horse and mule receipts were short of the receipts for December two and three years ago, but more than three times as large as the closing month of 1907, and larger than any month of 1908.

Compared with the December movement 1907, receipts for the past month of all live stock excepting calves show a very marked increase, but in December, 1907, supplies were being held back by reason of the demoralization of the market brought about by the panic at that time.

The year's figures show Fort Worth to be the only big market in the country, barring St. Louis, to exceed or even approach the preceding year's receipts of cattle. All other markets showed sharp decreases, Kansas City showing the greatest per cent of loss. All markets had largely increased hog runs, Fort Worth leading with a 44 per cent gain. Grown cattle receipts on this market for the year increased 18 per cent over 1907, but a decrease of 84,842 head of calves cut the net gain down to slightly less than 5 per cent. Sheep receipts increased 7,636 head, and horse and mule receipts decreased 6,072 head. A grand total of 1,905,099 head of live stock was received here during 1908, as compared with 1,641,133 for 1907, the increase being 263,983 head.

Course of the Market.

Cattle—Receipts of steers were light throughout the month, and the supply composed largely of short-fed meal and bull cattle. The market gained in strength during the first half of the month, advancing fully 15c to 25c. This advance was all lost on the dull markets just before Christmas, but thereafter prices reacted on light runs and to month closed with the trade showing a good undertone and prices at the high point of the month, or about 15c to 25c higher on good strong weight beeves and from 25c to 35c higher on the fair to good light and medium weights, the scarcity of butcher cow stuff causing the cheaper grades of steers to sell to relatively the best advantage.

Stock and feeding cattle was very active up to the holiday season, during which supplies were hardly sufficient to test trade conditions, although demand held up well. During the first three weeks prices were on as high a level as any time during the season, fleshy feeders of good weight and good to choice quality selling as high as \$4.15 to \$4.50, and the best

stock steer yearlings reaching \$3.10 to \$3.25.

The cow market showed little change during the first five or six days of the month's trade; but beginning with the second full week prices were pushed up from 10c to 25c, an advance which was lost during the ten days immediately preceding Christmas. On the small supplies received after that date the market again shot upward and the close of the month and year was the high spot, a big 15c to 25c higher on medium and common kinds, and a quarter and more above November's closing on other classes. Hefter stuff, particularly if of medium to choice killing quality, sold well all the month, and on the closing day a \$3.85 top was registered on heavy meal-fed cows mostly of plain quality but strictly fat. Prime odd cows sold as high as \$5, and at close anything selling under \$2.50 was on the canner order.

Fat bulls sold on an up and down market, closing higher. Other grades also strengthened in value.

The calf market was a series of advances, prices going higher every week on light runs. The close was the high time of the month and year with prices fully \$1 to \$1.25 higher on desirable fat calves of all weights than at November's closing. At the windup the best light veals were commanding \$6 and good fat heavies were selling up to \$4.15.

Hogs Remain Steady

Hogs—Values on good hogs showed slight fluctuations throughout the month, but although northern markets were liberally supplied, packers were unable to hold the market on a much lower level and big runs and consequent slumps in prices were invariably followed by lighter supplies and a reaction in values. Local receipts included a large quota of half-fat light stock and pigs from good corn producing sections, as well as quite a sprinkling of mast-fed and common thin light stuff from southeast and east Texas. This class sold mean most of the month, particularly around Christmas, when fair but doubtful looking eastern stock of around 180 pounds average sold down to \$4.65 and razorbacks, thin mast stuff of pig weights at a range of from \$3.50 to \$4. During the last week the market on all grades advanced and fair to good corn hogs closed a little higher than at the close of November, with top heavies making \$5.90, good mixed of 175 to 220 pounds from \$5 to \$5.80, and fairish light mixed around \$5.40. Common, oily looking hogs closed lower though above the low time around the 22nd to 24th. Pigs also closed lower, with the bulk going at \$4.

Sheep.

Trade in sheep for December was on



Intense Fadeless Black

You are always sure of absolutely fast color in Simpson-Eddystone Solid Black cotton dress-goods—sure of high quality too. This combination has made and kept them the standard calicoes for over 65 years.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints. If he hasn't them write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Don't accept substitutes and imitations.

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

Three generations of Simpsons have made



a higher level and at the best prices of the season. Sales were made of good to choice fed lambs at \$6.50, and one bunch of mixed corn-fed lambs and sheep reached this figure. Good wethers sold up to \$5.

Receipts of the year 1908 by months are as follows:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	H.&M.
Jan.	41,932	15,856	55,204	5,047	1,196
Feb.	35,693	2,869	46,760	4,689	1,432
Mar.	52,299	3,502	74,647	7,142	1,331
April	99,434	5,827	72,416	29,306	903
May	95,271	9,034	49,144	24,074	684
June	79,930	21,224	43,323	13,977	499
July	66,507	28,765	36,945	8,814	367
August	67,160	36,809	20,953	4,684	691
Sept.	66,260	33,145	84,418	7,082	893
Oct.	75,129	34,491	83,703	7,037	1,266
Nov.	75,575	27,863	69,949	3,132	1,455
Dec.	69,434	10,205	65,388	4,600	1,711

Receipts for the month compared with the corresponding months in 1907, 1906 and 1905:

	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
Cattle	69,434	33,640	54,299	63,513
Calves	10,205	22,696	13,766	16,411
Hogs	65,388	26,354	48,971	41,032
Sheep	4,600	3,214	2,926	4,976
H. & M.	1,711	515	2,410	2,112

Receipts for the year compared with 1907, 1906 and 1905:

	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
Cattle	838,727	707,632	603,615	665,065
Calves	229,600	314,442	234,269	148,427
Hogs	702,848	487,679	550,661	462,712
Sheep	120,489	112,853	97,614	125,357
H. & M.	12,435	18,507	21,303	17,879

\$28,000 CATTLE SALE

Jas. A. Cope & Co. Make Large Live Stock Deal

SONORA, Jan. 4.—One of the largest live stock trades ever made in Sutton county was closed by Jas. A. Cope & Co. of Sonora last week, when they sold to T. J. Stuart & Son of Sutton county 1,800 head of high grade Hereford stock cattle at \$16 per head. This is one of the best herds of cattle in west Texas.

An India rubber hot water bottle is easily cleaned. Wash it well with lukewarm water and soap, rubbing on the soap with a piece of flannel.

Foot and Mouth Disease Checked

Epidemic Which Spread to Many States Is Now Considered to Be Under Control

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—"I believe we've about gotten the foot and mouth disease corralled," declared Secretary of Agriculture Wilson today. "No new outbreaks of the disease have been found since that which occurred in Snyder county, Pennsylvania, on Dec. 18," continued the secretary. "I want to emphasize, however, that we are letting up in our investigations very slowly, because if we did not foreign countries might quarantine against the whole United States, as they are very suspicious of getting the infection."

Since Nov. 10, when the foot and mouth disease in cattle first made its appearance in the vicinity of Danville and Watsontown, Pa., the epidemic has spread to Maryland, New York and Michigan. Vigorous work on the part of the federal government practically has resulted in the extermination of the disease in all of these states, and the federal quarantine has thus far been modified in Maryland, New York and Michigan. The lifting of the quarantine now permits the shipment out of New York of hay and hides, in Maryland excepting in two counties of hay and hides, and cattle for immediate slaughter, and the same is true in Michigan excepting in five counties. The department is considering the advisability of modifying the quarantine in Pennsylvania.

The department has had a force of 150 veterinarians and as many more non-professional men engaged in the work of eradicating the disease, the cost of which, it is estimated, will be fully half a million dollars in the four states. The total number of animals slaughtered was 3,605, valued at \$88,269, of which the federal government will pay two-thirds and the states affected one-third.

Dr. Pierce's Health Talks

The miracle of motherhood is often overshadowed by the misery of motherhood. The great functional changes which are incident to child bearing leave their mark for life on many a mother. Some women offer up their lives as a sacrifice on the altar of motherhood. A far greater number live on in ceaseless misery. Their strength fails, their beauty fades, they have no ambition and no enjoyment in life. To every woman

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Offers escape from the pains and perils of motherhood. Taken during the period of waiting and anticipation this medicine strengthens the body, nourishes the nerves, and prepares the whole womanly system for the coming of baby. It also insures an abundant supply of nourishment for the child.

The mind feels bright and buoyant. There is no anxiety, no dread, but in its place a happy anticipation of the baby's coming, which counts for the future happiness of the child unborn. The use of "Favorite Prescription" makes the baby's advent easy, and gives abundant vitality to nursing mothers.

There is no alcohol or habit-forming drugs in "Favorite Prescription." It is a purely vegetable medicine.

Accept no substitute for "Favorite Prescription." There is nothing "just as good" for weak and sickly women. All its ingredients printed on its bottle-wrapper.

The larger success of doctor or druggist is never won by putting love for the dollar above duty to the sick. Protecting the sick, giving them what they ask for when Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is called for, will enrich him in respect, if it does not swell to the utmost his profits.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL.



INVALIDS' HOTEL and SURGICAL INSTITUTE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

A model Sanitarium with every equipment and appliance and a complete staff of experienced and skilled Specialists for the treatment of the most difficult cases of Chronic ailments whether requiring Medical or Surgical treatment for their cure. Send two stamps to above address for THE INVALIDS' GUIDE BOOK.



Livestock Receipts and Bank Clearings Break Records!

Live stock receipts for the year have almost reached the 2,000,000 mark. The figures to the close of Thursday's market were 1,902,893 against 1,635,975 for the preceding year.

Comparative receipts up to the opening of Thursday's market were as follows:

	1908.	1907.
Cattle	836,413	705,851
Calves	229,591	314,292

Hogs	700,227	484,611
Sheep	120,278	112,853
Horses and mules	12,311	18,368

The weekly clearings by local banks, for the five days ending with the close of business Thursday, show an increase of a little over 50 per cent. Total clearings aggregated \$10,265,118.54, as against the corresponding five days last year of \$6,422,411.40, leaving an increase in the clearings of \$3,842,707.14.

Horses

St. Louis Horse Market.

St. Louis, Jan. 4.—The auction last Thursday wound up the wholesale period with as much activity manifested on the part of buyers as any time since the inception of the week. Shippers should bear in mind that while the demand will be much broader during the next three months, receipts will also show a corresponding expansion and consequently there is little or no reason to warrant a higher range of country prices.

The main feature of the horse trade last week was the keen demand from all sections of the country. Local dealers had looked for trade to pick up after the Christmas holidays but they did not anticipate the strenuous revival of the past few days and on this account supplies were hardly as liberal as could have been handled to best advantage.

Both the South and East were well represented at the auction ringside. Buyers from the latter section want good general purpose horses, suitable for city team work, expressers, drafts, loggers and the like. Southern buyers continue to manifest a preference for nicely formed mares. These outsell geldings of the same weight and condition by 7.50 to \$10 per head. Mares are in exceptionally good request and this would indicate that southern planters are confident that the horse business is here to stay or else they would not be so anxious to purchase breeding stock so freely.

Dealers at this market are of the opinion that the turn in the horse market has come to pass and the year for the most part taking a hopeful view of the outlook for the next two or three months. One thing is certain, the market is exhibiting more buoyancy than it has for some time and conditions now are in marked contrast to those existent during the autumn months.

HORSE QUOTATIONS.

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

THE MULE TRADE.

Liberal Supply Has Sold at a Steady Range of Prices.

St. Louis, Jan. 4.—Receipts of approximately 2,000 head have had no material effect in weakening the demand last week. The liberal supplies consigned to the commission interests have moved into dealers hands actively.

Unless all signs fail, the mule trade should pick up materially from now on. If southern planters are going to buy cotton stock they will have to do so within the coming week and have the animals ready for the opening of the new cotton season. There is now every reason to believe that strong, well finished cotton mules will sell readily for the next two or three months. The outlook for the commoner half-fat stock is not clearly defined. The high price of corn has greatly curtailed mule feeding operations throughout the Mississippi valley this season and as a result the prospective supply of fat animals is moderate to light. Small, thin unattractive mules are not selling readily at the prices.

CHICAGO HORSE MARKET

Holiday Conditions Still Exist and Not Much Stuff Is Wanted

CHICAGO (Jan. 4.—Horse trade at Dexter Park is still suffering from holiday inactivity, coupled with the reflex action of last week's congestion. Anything of desirable quality is holding about steady, but there is little if any demand for common horses and all classes find a slow clearance.

There is an outlet for feeders to the east, Ohio and Pennsylvania being free buyers.

A livelier market is expected this

positions at the ringside. Loggers, drafters, expressers and feeders have a good future prospect.

	Poor to fair.	Good 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@77.50	80@140
Light drivers	70@140	150@300
Actors and coachers	115@145	250@350
Carriage pairs	225@275	290@650
Western (branded)	15@45	60@100

ARE IMPORTING GOOD CATTLE.

Breedy Is Being Rapidly Improved in Mexico.

Tampico, Mexico, Jan. 1.—A large shipment of Swiss cattle was brought to this port by the Hamburg-American line steamer Bavaria, which sailed yesterday. They are destined to interior points and are fine cattle for either beef or dairy purposes. The steady importation of graded cattle into this

country, many portions of which cannot be excelled for stock raising purposes, will soon mean the disappearance of the long-horned varieties which predominate now.

During the last two years many importations of graded stock from the United States have been scattered over the haciendas in this vicinity, and even the native people are learning that it does not take any more to keep good cattle than the poor varieties, while the result at selling time is quite to the advantage of the latter.

THE SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Senator Harris' Tribute to This Well Known Breed.

Paraphrasing what Tennyson said of the brook, breeds may come and breeds may go, but Shorthorns go on forever. There is a universality about Shorthorns that puts them in the class that wheat is to grains, apples are to fruits and music is to all nations. A good Shorthorn matron needs no nurse cow for her babies. Shorthorns are easy keepers. They are the best beef cattle and among the best dairy cattle. They are favorites among most of the people of the earth who pay any attention to high-class cattle growing. Shorthorn cattle hold the record for high prices. They are bred and shown with profit by all classes, from peasant to crowned heads in Europe, and in the esteem of our American noblemen who aspire only to the nobility that comes of character an earnest, honest industry. There are no animals that stand higher than a good old roan matron.

Rain in LaSalle County.

J. M. Dobie says he got a light rain the first of the week on his LaSalle county ranch, but that previous rains had put the range in very fair shape. He is getting a line on market conditions and intimates that he might take on a few steers if he could convince the sellers that the market is not go-

ing to be as good as the outlook indicates. In other words, it is a hard matter for a man to be a full and a bear at the same time. He said he came very near buying a bunch the other day, and got so far along as to ask the man to let him go and look at them, but he was refused.—San Antonio Express.

FLATONIA—An eastbound Southern Pacific freight train which passed here at 1:30 o'clock this morning was almost totally demolished one mile east of town when a trestle collapsed as the train was passing over it. Fifteen loaded freight cars were smashed to pieces and the freight scattered around. The cars were loaded with wine, copper ore and groceries.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 37,000 head; market 10c to 20c lower; cows 10c to 15c lower; feeders 10c lower.

Hogs—Receipts, 46,000 head; market strong to 5c higher; top, \$6.25; bulk, \$5.75@6.15.

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

Kansas City Live Stock

Kansas City, Jan. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,000 head, including 1,000 Texans; market 10c lower for steers, with a top of \$4.65.

Hogs—Receipts, 16,000 head; market 5c to 10c lower; top, \$6; bulk, \$5.45@5.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000 head; market steady to strong; lambs, \$7.40.

St. Louis Live Stock

St. Louis, Jan. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,500 head, including 1,500 Texans; market steady to shade lower.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,500 head; market steady; top, \$6.25; bulk, \$5.75@6.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,500 head; market slow to steady.

THE APPROVAL
of the most
EMINENT PHYSICIANS
and its
WORLD-WIDE ACCEPTANCE
by the
WELL-INFORMED,

BECAUSE ITS COMPONENT
PARTS ARE KNOWN TO BE
MOST WHOLESOME AND
TRULY BENEFICIAL IN EFFECT,
HAVE GIVEN TO

Syrup of Figs
and
ELIXIR OF SENNA

THE FIRST POSITION AMONG
FAMILY LAXATIVES AND HAVE
LED TO ITS GENERAL USAGE
WITH THE MOST UNIVERSAL
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TO GET ITS
BENEFICIAL EFFECTS,
ALWAYS BUY THE GENUINE,

MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS
ONE SIZE ONLY, REGULAR PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE

Syrup of Figs
and
ELIXIR OF SENNA

THE ORIGINAL
AND ONLY GENUINE
IS MANUFACTURED
BY THE

California
Fig Syrup
Co.

The Man Who Thought He Was In Love : : A SHORT STORY

BY LULA JOHNSON

The worst of it all was that Alice was happy. "That," Buick told himself, "was the cap to the climax."

Had she been decently miserable, as he had been ever since they had had their quarrel, the misery that loves company would have drawn them together, and once more the superb solitaire which Teddy Buick had bought with a glad heart and a half of his savings would have gleamed on Alice Ryder's finger.

By all precedent, that very thing should have happened, instead of which Alice presently became engaged to Harvey Post and the expression of gloom which had become habitual to Ted's face deepened to a scowl. He took to reading poetry in the long hours of the night, and even in his dreams he lamented his lost love.

Reproachfully he gazed upon Alice's radiant face when he could not avoid meeting her in Harvey's society. At such times the sky seemed overcast, no matter how brightly the sun shone and Teddy hurried home to brood over his great grief, made the sharper by the very apparent happiness that had come to Alice.

The day that the wedding invitations were issued was Teddy's field day, and the sun was stealing thru the half-closed curtains when at last he threw off his clothes and flung himself upon his bed to gain a brief transition from wakeful to dreamy grief.

He did not go near his office, but late in the afternoon his mother persuaded him to take a walk, and he made for the fields, where he was least likely to be observed.

He plunged into the woods, which in that happy summer had been the favorite objective point of their walks together.

Now the foliage was sere and withered, flung to the ground as his own heart had been, and the giant trees lifted their naked arms to the autumnal winds in dumb supplication.

The place was thoroly in harmony with his mood, and Ted flung himself upon a bank of moss to commune with his unhappy thoughts.

The woods represented his own life. Springtime with its bursting buds and tender foliage had marked the birth of love, then had come the summer of courtship; the rich fruition of promise under the ardent glow of the sun of love.

Ted skipped the harvest time, but now the woods were, like love, dead. The chill of winter was in the air and in the dull November clouds.

The fancy pleased him, and so occupied was he with his thoughts that he failed to hear the footfalls on the rustling leaves until the newcomer hailed him with cheery cry.

"Mooning again, Ted?" cried Alice brightly. "Forget your troubles for a while and help me gather some hickory nuts."

Ted rose slowly to his feet, and as he did so he glanced about and made certain that Harvey was not to make a third. He felt that he could not stand by and see the loving glances which the two would exchange.

Slowly he followed Alice along the path. Most of the nuts had been gathered, but some few remained, and presently Ted forgot his great grief in Alice's merry chat.

It was not until the nuts had been gathered and they sat down to rest on a fallen trunk that remembrance came again.

Alice saw the cloud that settled down upon his face and she turned abruptly.

"Ted," she asked, "do you want to make me very happy?"

"You're about as happy now as one girl deserves to be," was the ungracious response. "What do you want?"

"I want you to get married," was the surprising reply.

"That's what I wanted to do," reminded Teddy, "but you wouldn't have it. Has Harvey jilted you?"

"Mercy! I don't want you to marry me," was the hurried reply. "I want you to marry some other girl!"

"Rather hard on the other girl," commented Ted, "considering that I could only offer an empty heart."

"And an empty head," was the caustic interruption. "That's just the trouble, Ted. You are having a lovely time with your heartache and you don't want to give it up yet, but I can't be really happy with Harvey with the thought of your accusing eyes following me."

"Then forget it," advised Ted inelegantly.

"That's what I want you to do," ex-

plained Alice. "You never were really in love with me. I know it, and you know it. That is why we were always quarreling. We used to get along beautifully before we became engaged. Then when you realized the mistake you had made you became ill-natured."

"All on my side?" asked Ted.

"I suppose that I was just as mean," admitted Alice, "but it was because we both realized that we had made a mistake. I want you to forget all about it. Marry Beth Agnus or Letty Fredericks or Nancy Bellman."

"What's the matter with Audrey Dunbar?" demanded Ted. "She is the only eligible you have left out."

"You wouldn't like her," protested Alice hastily. "I should hate to see you married to her. You would never get along with her."

"She's a nice girl," growled Ted, "but I'm not going to marry anyone."

He rose to his feet again and shouldered his bag as an intimation that he was ready to depart, and Alice meekly followed.

Ted carried the bag to Alice's home, and it was fate that on the way they should pass the disputed Miss Dunbar and that Ted should be unusually effusive, while Alice was barely civil.

He did not know that Alice could be so petty, and he was glad when he could leave the burden on her porch and hurry away before her little speech of thanks was half completed. She came flying after him and reached him before he had opened the gate.

"You won't marry Audrey, will you?" she asked pleadingly.

"I told you that I was not going to marry anyone," was the impatient response as Ted shut the gate with a vicious bang and started for home.

He was not yet ready to abandon his grief, but one ray of comfort pierced his once pervading gloom. Ted disliked girls who decried others. He had never known Alice to do it before.

Just to show Alice what he thought of her conduct, he escorted Audrey to the wedding, and smiled sardonically when she caught the bridal bouquet, unfailing sign that she was to be the next bride.

However, Alice kissed her in congratulation with a warmth that little suggested the jealousy she felt.

There was three weeks of the honeymoon, and Harvey was giving the news to the new Mrs. Post after his first trip down town.

"Ted's going to marry Audrey Dunbar," he announced as the choicest morsel.

"So mother was telling me," was the reply. "I expected it, but not so soon."

"I don't suppose that you would relish such a quick desertion," said Harvey with a laugh, but Alice only smiled.

She smiled still more broadly when Ted proudly escorted Audrey to call and welcome them home. There was an air of defiance in his manner that was amusing to the girl who knew him better than he knew himself, and Ted did not realize how truthful was Alice's declaration Audrey was the very girl she would have picked out.

He could not tell that Alice was counting upon his stubbornness to make her happy by removing his reproachful gaze. He only thought that he had shown her that he was a man of his own action, and therein he found great content.

PECOS TO HAVE NEW RAILROAD

PECOS, Texas, Dec. 26.—There have been several railroad meetings here of late and plans are now on foot and if the people of Reeves county will but do their part a railroad is an assured fact. M. L. Swinehart, who has been in this part of the country for several months working on the railroad project, submitted to the people of Reeves county the following proposition: That he will build from Pecos via Saragosa and Balmorhea to the Reeves and Jeff Davis county line at some practicable point south of the headspring of Toyah creek a standard gauge railroad equipped with new rails and ties, new engines and rolling stock, proper depots and shipping facilities and have same in operation by Jan. 1, 1910, for the following donations: \$70,000 cash upon the completion and operation of said railroad; free right of way, one section of land

for townsite between Pecos and Saragosa, one-half interest in the Saragosa and Balmorhea townsites and ten acres at a suitable place at Pecos for terminals and shops.

At a meeting of the citizens of Pecos, at which Messrs. Balcom, Robbins, Hoban and Carpenter from Toyah creek were present, the above proposition was accepted, conditioned that the people would come forward and make proper donations and subscriptions, with proper guarantee of the payment of said donations and subscriptions by Jan. 15, 1909, at which time Mr. Swinehart promises to be ready to enter into proper contract guaranteeing the building of the road. Upon the promises made at the meetings Mr. Swinehart has commenced his work of making the profiles of the proposed road.

CATTLEMEN MAKE MARCH PROGRAM

Col. Ike T. Pryor, president of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, will be in Fort Worth Wednesday from San Antonio to confer with the members of the State convention program committee. These members are all Fort Worth men, as follows: I. H. Burney, S. B. Burnett, Sam Davidson, H. E. Crowley and W. D. Reynolds.

At this meeting the preliminary arrangements and plans for the 1909 convention, to be held in Fort Worth, will be mapped out. A list of available speakers will be made out and invitations framed to each. One of these invitations will go to President Theodore Roosevelt and another possibly to President-elect William Howard Taft.

The convention will be held March 16, 17 and 18.

Texas News Notes

BURNET.—Basil Baker sent his 12-year-old son to the cedar brakes yesterday evening, a few miles north of town, to bring in the sheep, and the boy became lost and wandered all night before he was found, several miles from where he started. About fifty of the neighbors went in search of him, and when he was found he was almost crazed with fright and had to be caught like a wild animal.

JUSTIN.—The 4-year-old daughter of Jack Dotson, a farmer living about five miles from this place, was kicked to death by a mule early yesterday morning.

LUFKIN.—Porter Martin, a log-tripper at the mill of the Jack Creek Lumber Company, was caught and thrown onto the log carriage yesterday by a log which he was attempting to handle. The log caught him and his life was crushed out before his fellow workmen could assist him.

ELGIN.—Drinking milk from a cow that had been bitten by a mad dog is the cause assigned for the death from hydrophobia of Albert Harrison, son of A. Harrison of the Gray Hill community, near here.

LULING.—A sensational tragedy occurred several miles from Luling, in Guadalupe county yesterday. J. N. Goates was shot and killed by Ed Boothe, his son-in-law, who shot one of Goates' sons in the arm during the difficulty. Another son of Goates, after his father had been shot, picked up the gun and shot and killed Boothe.

STAMFORD.—B. F. Young, a farmer, 35 years old, who lived four miles east of the city, was found dead in his field yesterday with his head shattered as the result of a gun-shot wound. He had tied a string to the trigger of a shotgun and tripped it by pulling the string with his foot.

Great Fences

AMERICAN FENCE

Made of wire that is all life and strength—wire that stretches true and tight and yields just enough under impact to give back every jolt and jam it receives.

Made of materials selected and tested in all the stages from our own mines, through our own blast furnaces and rolling and wire mills, to the finished product. Our employment of specially adapted metals is of great importance in fence wire; a wire that must be hard yet not brittle; stiff and springy yet flexible enough for splicing—best and most durable fence material on earth.

To obtain these and in addition apply a quality of galvanizing that will effectually protect against weather conditions, is a triumph of the wiremaker's art.

These are combined in the American and Ellwood fences—the product of the greatest mines, steel producing plants and wire mills in the world. And with these good facilities and the old and skilled employees back of them, we maintain the highest standard of excellence possible for human skill and ingenuity to produce:

Dealers everywhere, carrying styles adapted to every purpose. See them:

American Steel & Wire Co.
Chicago
New York
Denver
San Francisco

ELLWOOD FENCE

Monday Market Review

Receipts early totaled: Cattle 3,200; calves, 500; hogs, 3,500; sheep, 74, and horses and mules, 84 head.

Steers

Forty loads of steers constituted the supply for the opening market. Receipts were about evenly divided between fed steers and thin Mexican steers. Demand was good for steers selling from \$3.50 down and those here sold on the early rounds, while steers above this figure were slow and draggy. Eight pens of Mexican steers sold early for slaughter at \$3.30, while seven loads went for stickmen at \$3.40. Two loads of meal steers sold at \$4.60, the same cattle sold here last week at \$4.75. The bulk of receipts remained unsold early. Thin to medium steers quoted steady while good to choice ruled slow to 10c lower than last week's close.

Cows and Heifers

Monday's supply of cows and heifers was made up of thirty-five full loads besides a large supply of jackpot loads. Offerings were of decent killing cows on the big end with a good portion of receipts of good to choice quality fed cows. Demand early was good from several outside sources as well as from local packers and a good portion of the receipts sold early but as the day advanced trading eased off. Odd head reached 4 cents while earlot top ruled at \$3.50.

Calves

Calf receipts were larger than all of last week's receipts combined, the early run was made up of fine straight loads. Offerings were of fair to medium quality on the majority, with several pens of choice vealers. Call was good from several outside traders as well as local packers and an early clearance was inaugurated. Top early ruled at 6 cents. Trade quoted active and strong.

Bulls

Two cars of bulls came to the yards besides odd head from mixed loads. Receipts were of fair to medium kind on the bulk with one load of good fed bulls. Call was good on the opening market and the supply sold early. Bulk from \$2 to \$3. Market firm.

Hogs

The hog supply was the largest

penne here in some weeks past, there being a run of 3,500 head, being made up of thirty-three loads of Oklahoma hogs besides five cars from Texas. Demand was good on the opening market from all sources. One load of 243-pound hogs from Oklahoma topped the early market at \$5.92½ to an outside trader. The lot ranged from \$5.40 to \$5.87½. Pigs were scarce, selling in with mixed loads. General trade opened steady, but eased off as the day advanced and closed fully a nickel lower.

Sheep.

One deck of good quality mixed sheep arrived. A good demand prevailed and the run sold early at steady prices.

MONDAY'S SALES.

Cows					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
54...	667	\$2.70	4...	1,052	\$4.00
5...	1,014	3.40	17...	890	3.20
15...	900	3.05	31...	810	2.60
22...	700	2.50	5...	710	2.40
4...	820	2.30	17...	599	1.95
6...	651	1.75	16...	677	1.75
Calves					
70...	165	6.00	13...	364	3.75
5...	386	3.50	5...	2006	5.00
10...	308	3.60	14...	340	3.60
24...	305	3.50	33...	303	2.90
Steers					
41...	1,104	4.60	215...	810	3.30
Heifers					
10...	767	3.75	21...	500	3.50
9...	300	3.40	6...	600	3.00
Bulls					
1...	730	2.75	1...	1,070	2.75
2...	545	2.75	13...	1,095	2.60
2...	850	2.60			
Stockers					
17...	760	3.40			
Hogs					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
76...	243	5.92½	88...	198	5.85
61...	281	5.87½	80...	214	5.85
65...	258	5.82½	88...	200	5.80
79...	211	5.80	82...	196	5.75
80...	200	5.77½	76...	185	5.75
20...	168	5.75	72...	223	5.75
97...	177	5.72½	85...	217	5.70
88...	173	5.65	69...	179	5.60
84...	165	5.10			
Sheep					
73...	74	5.00	1...	150	3.50

Weekly Market Review

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

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Shp.	H&M.
Last week	10,275	315	9,000	790	288
Week before	6,562	643	6,720	917	410
Last year	4,667	520	6,640	407	228

General.

Holiday conditions have cut the marketing of live stock again the past week below the normal proportions, although receipts of both cattle and hogs have shown good increases over the corresponding week a year ago. Under the light receipts the market for both cattle and hogs has advanced.

Beef Steers.

Beef cattle trade showed good form throughout the week. Demand as usual during the holidays has not been particularly broad, but receipts have been held down to such small proportions that an active outlet has been found for the offerings and the market closed the week showing some strength on the more desirable beef grades and with light to medium weight killers selling 10c to 15c higher than at the close of last week, while the general market was on a strong to higher level than before the downward break a few days prior to Christmas. The more desirable grades of strong weight meal-fed steers received have sold largely from \$3.60 to \$4.75, with one load of heavy weight and fat but of plain quality at \$4.80. Some good corn-fed yearlings sold at \$5, and thick-fat heavy corn cattle on contract at \$6. A medium to pretty good class of meal-fed steers, averaging around 1,000 to 1,100 pounds, sold from \$4.25 to \$4.60, and light short-fed butcher steers closed higher, a fair killing kind selling to good advantage to take the place of cow stuff and making around \$4 to \$4.20. On Tuesday of last week a string of sixteen carloads of imported Mexican steers in canner flesh and averaging 788 pounds sold at \$3.20 for slaughter.

Stockers and Feeders.

Stock and feeding cattle trade has continued very quiet the past week, not enough stock of these classes having been offered to fairly test the condition of the market or to bring out the full strength of the demand, which showed a sharp contraction from the

continues good. Packers have run prices on most anything showing any kill beyond the limit of most prospective country buyers and this, with the meagerness of the supply, has cut the output to the country down to a very small volume.

Butcher Stock.

The cow and heifer market was in fine fettle throughout the past week, prices having made a good advance under the light supplies coming and closing the week on a good 10c to 20c higher basis than at the close or best time of the week before. Killing quality is improving under the increasing proportion of fed cows coming, and though a large per cent of these consists of a warmed-up class, quite a few very good fat cows and heifers are being received. Sales of odd head of a choice to prime heavy class have been made as high as \$4 to \$5, and the best fat fed heifers are equaling such prices. Most of the cows that are generally classed here as of good butcher quality are now selling around \$3.10 to \$3.35, but some heavy meal-fed cows, strictly fat but of plain quality, sold Thursday up to \$3.85. Fair to pretty desirable butcher cows sold late in the week from around \$2.65 to \$3, while anything going below \$2.50 was on the canner order.

Bulls.

Bulls have shared in the general strength of the market, fat kinds selling some higher and all other classes moving freely on a firm to stronger price basis.

Calves.

Hardly enough calves were received here the past week to make a market quotable, but higher prices have been paid for such as have been offered, sales since last Tuesday looking a big quarter higher on most grades and spots in the trade having shown more advance. Light veals in odd lots have sold up to \$6, and that price is easily quotable on straight loads of good light vealers. Fat heavy calves, averaging 335, sold as high as \$4.15 and the general market closed the year 1908 and opened 1909 fully as high as any time during the last twelve months.

Hogs.

Local hogs receipts for the past week showed a sharp contraction from the

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Beautiful Bright Sparkling Famous

\$5 Barnatto Diamond Ring

(LADIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S)

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

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

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

A GENUINE DIAMOND

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

100% PROFIT 100%
for you, absolutely without effort on your part.

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



"THE KING OF DIAMONDS HAS LICENSE TAKEN AWAY."

Alleged Bogus Gem Man Ralls at Newspapers.

BURLINGTON, I.A., Nov. 14.—For some time past newspapers in Iowa cities have been reporting the operations of a man whom they called "The King of Diamonds." It appears that there was nothing criminal in his operations, which consisted in selling "phony" diamonds, but his methods of procedure were not exactly according to the rules. He usually drops into a jobbing house and tells of meeting such and such a representative of the house on the road and selling him a diamond, to be delivered at the store. He explains that the diamond is only an imitation, and offers to sell anybody else 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.

The Barnatto Diamond Co.,
Circuit Building, Chicago

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

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

Name..... R. F. D. R. No.....

Street, P. O. Box.....

Town or City..... State.....

movement prior to the holiday season, a condition credited to holiday influences rather than to any present marked shortage in supplies in Fort Worth territory, although there is not thought to be any large number of hogs now in good marketable condition. A good many lights and pigs have been coming, relative to total marketings, and shippers from some sections report farmers anxious to unload such stock, due to the high price of corn, although the fact that there is nothing to indicate anything but a gradually improving hog market for the near future and a high level spring trade should discourage this desire to unload young shoats and immature, half-fat light stuff. Receipts north last week were short of recent marketings and prices close higher at all points. The local trade closed the week at a 20c to 25c advance in all grades over the week before, with good heavy packers quotable up to \$5.95, the high point since Nov. 13, and the bulk of the fair to good light to heavy mixed on a \$5.50 to \$5.85 basis. Pigs are selling largely from \$4 to \$4.25.

Sheep.

The supply of sheep on the market has been very light the past week, and prices have been about steady. A fairly good class of 76-pound grass wethers sold at \$4.50, and short-fed mixed sheep and lambs at \$4.75. A local packer received during the past week a double-deck of fed Colorado lambs, direct.

Prices for the Week.

	Top.	Bulk.
Steers—		
Monday	\$4.80	\$4.25@4.75
Tuesday	4.75	3.20@4.75
Wednesday	5.00	4.25@4.75
Thursday	4.70	4.10@4.70
Friday	6.00	4.20@4.75
Saturday	4.50	4.30@4.50
Cows and Heifers—		
Monday	3.60	2.44@3.00
Tuesday	3.60	2.40@3.15
Wednesday	4.00	2.60@3.25

Thursday	3.85	2.50@3.25
Friday	3.55	2.45@3.25
Saturday	3.50	2.40@3.30
Calves—		
Monday	5.00	@5.00
Tuesday	5.75	3.75@4.00
Wednesday	6.00	3.40@5.00
Thursday	6.00	3.35@5.25
Friday	6.00	3.25@5.25
Saturday	5.75	@5.00
Hogs—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$5.80	\$5.50 @5.70
Tuesday	5.72½	5.30 @5.60
Wednesday	5.70	5.50 @5.67½
Thursday	5.90	5.40 @5.80
Friday	5.90	5.60 @5.85
Saturday	5.96	5.45 @5.85

Receipts for the past week by days were as follows:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Shp.	H&M.
Monday	2,020	1,769	2	26	
Tuesday	2,559	217	1,509	698	33
Wednesday	1,505	1,404		10	
Thursday	1,802	1,370	7	37	
Friday	593	1,755	83	91	
Saturday	800	100	1,200		91

Year's Receipts at Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The total receipts at Chicago Stock Yards for 1908 to Jan. 1, as compared with corresponding period of 1907, are as follows:

	1908.	1907.	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	3,038,994	3,305,314	266,320	
Calves	421,422	421,934	512	
Hogs	8,129,991	1,201,061	928,930	
Sheep	4,356,137	4,218,115	138,022	
Horses	91,973	102,055	10,082	
Cars	278,619	287,981	10,082	

NEGROES FRIGHTENED

BY WHITE CAPPERS

Paris, Texas, Jan. 2.—(Special).—The negro timber cutters employed in Sulphur bottom received notice from whitecappers to quit work. Also a night rider notice was found in the same section. All negroes have abandoned their jobs and are afraid to return.

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, stock breeding 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 the 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 Denison, 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 do 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

Here's a Hint For Hog Raisers

Illinois Breeder Makes Suggestion for
Starting Pure Bred Herd of
Uniform Type.

Tuscola, Ill., Jan. 4.—The Illinois State Swine Breeders' Association met at Tuscola, Ill., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 22 and 23, 1908. The meeting was as well attended as usual and one of the best meetings that the association ever held was enjoyed. John S. Kulp of Bethalto, Ill., the superintendent of swine at the Illinois State Fair, and Prof. William Dietrich of the University of Illinois were elected honorary members of the association.

How to Start a Herd.

Among the interesting subjects discussed were the following: "Present Opportunities for New Breeders," by Mr. Harry Spurling, Taylorville, Ill. Mr. Spurling made a point of the exceptional chance offered this season to get into the business right at a small cost, because prices are and have been ruling low this season. Prices are sure to advance before another crop of pigs can be raised. Mr. Spurling suggested that a good way to get into the business would be to buy ten sows of ten different breeders—one sow from each breeder—this in order to get a great range of popular breeding to supply the demand for different families. Mr. A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill., suggested that if he was going to start a herd of ten sows he would buy the ten sows from one breeder—have them sired by the same boar and all bred to the same boar. He said that he would then head his herd with a boar that was by the same sire as the ten sows, and breed all the sows and their daughters to the same boar. His idea was to establish a more uniform type in a herd than could possibly be done by getting the foundation stock from so many different families.

"Footnotes in Public Sale Catalogues" was the subject discussed by Mr. M. A. Kraschel, Macon, Ill. Mr. Kraschel did not favor long footnotes, but the majority of those present favored a long footnote wherever the animal under consideration was of sufficient merit to deserve it. The point, in all descriptions, should be to make them exactly accurate, so that the absent buyer could order with confidence and get exactly what he wanted—the same as the buyer who was there in person.

Favors State Serum Farm.

"Hog Cholera and Swine Plague" was the subject led by Dr. J. M. Wright, 1827 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill. Dr. Wright is State veterinarian. The serum put up by the United States government was thoroughly described by Dr. Wright. The doctor's idea is to establish a laboratory farm in the State and equip it for the purpose of furnishing the serum and administering it to the farmers of Illinois at State expense. The doctor says that the taxes which the State loses by having cholera kill a large number of hogs every year would maintain such a farm. Resolutions were passed by the association urging the Illinois legislature to pass a bill which is to be introduced at the next assembly and make an appropriation sufficient to establish and maintain such a laboratory. It is urged that each swine breeder in the State see and urge upon his members of the legislature the necessity of such legislation.

"The Most Approved Present Day Type" was the subject assigned to Mr. A. G. Woodbury, Danville, Ill. Mr. Woodbury is one of our closest students of the entire subject of breeding. His ideas always have something valuable in them to study out and note results of so doing. The subject of "breeding" is next to feeding, considered the most important of all lines in the rearing of pure bred live stock of all varieties.

"The Bacon Hog" was Mr. E. C. Stone's subject. Mr. Stone is the secretary of the Hampshire Record Association. He resides at Armstrong, Ill. Mr. Stone stated that he did not know why this subject had been assigned to him. He stated that the Hampshire was not a "bacon" type, though generally erroneously considered so by those who had not studied very far into the subject. Mr. Stone stated that the Hampshire hog occupied the middle ground—in type, the happy medium between the lard and bacon types.

"Feeding and Raising a Show Litter" was the subject ably handled by Mr. C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill., who is a regular exhibitor in Texas. Mr. Doty raised a sensational litter this year which were unusually successful in the show rings. He dwelt on the details. Emphasized the importance of

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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., 700 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

disturb the pig's mental or physical makeup. He says that whenever a pig's habits of eating at a certain time have been formed that it always hurts him to have those habits upset. He says that in order to get the best results you should handle them always kindly and avoid changing their feed or their environment.

Voluntary Petition.

Texarkana, Jan. 2.—(Special.)—Charles W. Hill of Nashville, Ark., a merchant, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy here this afternoon. Assets \$5,000, liabilities \$8,000.

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.

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

DURHAM PARK 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.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

AGENTS—\$75 monthly. Combination Rolling 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, Gail, Tex.

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

VEHICLES

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

GENUINE RANCH and other style BUGGIES and 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.

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.

GO AND SEE IT With Your Own Eyes

**We Now Offer the L. X. Land, of Which
There Is 140,000 Acres, FOR SALE TO STOCK FARMERS**

in tracts to suit the purchaser on good terms worth the money. We expect as soon as reasonably possible to put a stock farming colony on these lands demonstrating what combined stock farming by combining dairying, hog growing, poultry producing, sheep feeding, horse breeding, sugar beet culture and fruit growing can do in the Amarillo country, demonstrating the wonderful possibilities along these lines in the Amarillo country, which we think is the best adapted to that climate, soil, altitude and latitude and because the country is above the Texas fever line, also above malaria, and an abundance of good water can be obtained any and everywhere in the Amarillo country. We would advise home seekers to come to the Amarillo country and look over our land and investigate what we say and inquire of stock people who have been in that country a long time and have made a success of it, what they think of our proposition before investing their money elsewhere.

These lands are near Amarillo, a city of 12,000 people, and will have 50,000 in less time than any town in the Southwest ever went from 12,000 to 50,000. Amarillo now has three trunk lines of railroads and two short lines and is the wonder of the new Southwest and the coming packing center of that country. Remember these lands are within a day's drive with a wagon to the Amarillo packing house, where a farmer can haul his hogs, his poultry, his eggs and his butter fat and sell it at a good price. There also will be creameries established at Amarillo soon. Kindly take all these advantages into consideration. Besides Amarillo is recognized as one of the best live stock markets in the United States. More purchasers come to Amarillo to buy live stock to ship north than to any other point that I know of of like size in the United States.

For further information address E. A. (Pat) Paffrath, Lock Box No. 62, Fort Worth, Texas. If you want to buy or sell either land or cattle on either side of the quarantine line, you will find it to your interest to see E. A. (Pat) Paffrath before doing so. No trouble to answer questions either in person or by letter.

Cut this out and file for future reference.

Wilson Praises The Dairy Cow

**Secretary of Agriculture Says Products
Are Worth Even More to United
States Than Cotton, Wheat
or Hay.**

The dairy cow maintains an industry whose products are worth more than the wheat crop or the hay crop or "King Cotton," says Secretary Wilson of the United States department of agriculture in his annual report just issued. They go to almost every one of the 19,000,000 families of the country as milk or butter or cheese, but more especially as milk. It is a matter of greater concern to the public than ever before that milk and butter should be wholesome and unadulterated. The quality and healthfulness of these products largely depend on bacteria. It has been necessary to educate the dairyman and the public in the exclusion of injurious bacteria and in the use of beneficial bacteria of such kinds as impart the desired flavors to butter and cheese. Such education has been immensely promoted by the work of the department and of the experiment stations during the period under review.

This department has organized and perfected a system of inspection of dairies and milk-distributing plants which within two years has been adopted by over 140 of the larger cities. It has great value in giving to dairies a definite rating on the basis of a score card in which 100 points are perfect, and the application of this inspection is distinctly educational. Definite things are pointed out where improvement can be made, and the system has been received with great favor by the authorities in charge of dairy inspection.

Dairying in the South.

Under a special appropriation by congress a systematic effort, in co-operation with State authorities, has been to introduce dairying into the South where it has not existed before. It has been demonstrated beyond doubt that dairying can be carried on profitably in the South, and not only have southern farmers been enthusiastically engaged in the work, but some of the States have made appropriations for its extension.

Supplementary to the inspection of creameries performed by State dairy officers, this department has initiated a system of market inspection of butter followed by reports back to the creameries in which it is made, the object being to provide the butter mak-

er with information concerning defects. Through the efforts of the department there has been a general awakening on the part of creamery owners and managers to the immense loss annually sustained by reason of incompetent business management, and the publicity given to this work has caused three great dairy schools to offer this winter for the first time special courses in creamery management.

The educational work of the past twelve years in behalf of improved dairy conditions has caused, through private means, the organization of a national dairy show association, which holds an annual show at Chicago. It brings together everything in dairying from the breeding and feeding of dairy stock to the finished dairy products in the form of butter, cheese and milk. It is the center of a great annual gathering of dairymen in the broadest sense of that term and is becoming a great factor in dairy education and advancement.

Improved Butter.

Experiments by this department within a few years have practically demonstrated that butter manufactured from sweet pasteurized cream without fermentation of any kind has keeping qualities greatly superior to butter made from ripened cream, as in the prevalent practice. The introduction of this system will mean the saving of cost in manufacture. Distinct progress has been made in determining the causes of the undesirable flavors in butter and in suggesting means for preventing their development.

The percentage of moisture in butter has become of some importance for the reason that it is possible to load butter with water without detection by the consumer. Various devices have been contrived for determining the percentage of moisture, and some of these enable butter makers to prevent the percentage of water from exceeding the limit prescribed by law.

Butter making in the home dairy and creamery has been almost revolutionized by the introduction of the farm separator, which separates cream from milk by a centrifugal process. The shallow pan of crock system and the deep-setting system have been largely eliminated, and with delivery by creamery patrons saves them labor and millions of dollars yearly in expense.

Early education at our agricultural colleges has proved most effective. Short "trade dairy school" courses have been provided for those already experienced in the work of co-operative and proprietary creameries and cheese factories. By such means American butter and cheese have been revolutionized in quality and uniformity and greatly increased in quantity and at the same time in the prices they command. Home dairying, as taught

in agricultural schools, is also having a marked influence on the amount and quality of dairy products produced and on the profits from dairy farming.

Panhandle Steers Are Selling Well

E. A. Pat Paffrath said, when seen: "Yes, 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 in the entire Amarillo country and is reported as looking fine generally, though late. Big crops of all kinds have been made throughout the Amarillo country. All kinds of live stock are doing fine in the Amarillo and Panhandle country generally and are selling at very satisfactory prices. A lot of steers from the Canadian river country, north of Amarillo, were lately sold and weighed at 4 cents a pound at Amarillo, weighing about 1,050 pounds. A great many coming 4-year-old steers throughout the Panhandle country have been sold for spring delivery at from \$38 to \$40 per head. Mr. A. P. Mitchell sold his coming 4-year-old steers, for spring delivery, from the Canadian river country, about fifteen miles northwest of Amarillo, 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 5 cents a pound. Wonderful developments are going on in the way of improvements in the Amarillo country, and the Panhandle generally, including the cities, and especially Amarillo. It is rumored that Mr. H. P. Canode is going 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 to be built in Amarillo.

"Construction has begun on the new packing house in Amarillo. I am also informed that construction has begun on the new Fort Worth & Denver railway depot in Amarillo. The people of Amarillo expect that the state will build an experimental station, a feeding station and dairying demonstration farm combined at Amarillo. The people of Amarillo also expect to get a normal school and an industrial school built by the state of Texas at Amarillo. The people of the entire Panhandle country appreciate very highly that the officials of the Fort Worth & 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 throughout the Panhandle country, two of them running east and west through the upper Panhandle country north of Amarillo, 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 also a movement on foot to build a railroad running southwest of Amarillo until it gets west of the Palo Duro canon; thence to Houston and Galveston. The people of Amarillo mean to be up and doing things, with a pay car move on them, and "do it now."

Great satisfaction is being expressed by the people of Amarillo, the Queen City of the Southwest, that the Hon. James J. Hill has acquired the Colorado & Southern and the Fort Worth & Denver railroads. There is no doubt but that Mr. Hill has made for himself a warm spot in the hearts of the American people, and built for himself a monument in the eternal sands of time that will last as long as the light of civilization shines on the face of God's green earth.

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 would look like the masses were coming into their own and that a new day has dawned for them throughout 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

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put into effect for the various State, through their governments to co-operate with each other and with the national government in the internal improvements of our country through 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 without retarding our national progress.

Judge Lon D. Marrs, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Amarillo, enthusiastically said to me that they were receiving an enormous loss of inquiries as the result of the sweepstake prize that the Amarillo country won at the late State fair at Dallas, Texas.

This being tree planting time, it would seem to me that the better policy would be to plant fruit and nut trees in the plains country; probably cherries 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 very valuable to the producer, making a double source of revenue in addition to beautifying the homes of the country."

Sale of 1,100 Steers.

SAN ANGELO, Jan. 4.—George B. Hendricks last week purchased from R. T. Baker of Cotton county, 800 head of coming 3-year-old steers at private terms. The deal was made through W. H. Collyns. Mr. Hendricks will ship the steers to his Oklahoma pastures in the spring.

Tol Cawley has bought 300 2-year-old steers from Albert Riley and W. S. Dean of Coke county.

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.