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THE STRIKE IS OVER BUT EFFECT IS YET TO COME

Has Cost the Packing Houses and the Employes Millions of Dollars, and the Producers Far More Than Any Other Interest Involved.

The big strike that has been prevailing at the packing centers for the past two months has been finally called off the strikers abandoning the fight. The packers are said to have lost \$8,000,000 by the conflict, and the strikers about \$5,000,000 in wages.

In summing up the disastrous effects of the great conflict, it is apparent that the live stock producers of the country are the chief sufferers, and will continue to feel the evil effects of the situation for some time after the adjustment has occurred. Cattle have been held back from market all over the country, as is attested by the tremendous falling off in the receipts at all the leading markets, especially reflected during the month of July of this year with July of last year, there has been a decrease of over St. Louis and St. Joseph. Comparing July of this year with July of last over 1,000,000 head of live stock handled at those markets. The exact figures are 2,620,046 head received during July last year as against 1,554,451 in July, 1904. The cattle receipts show a falling off of 42 per cent, calves 51, hogs 39, sheep 40, horses and mules 9 per cent. There has been a decrease of 41 per cent in the number of cars of live stock handled by the railways. The decrease in Chicago has been 37.3 per cent, Kansas City 45.4 per cent, Omaha 52.4, St. Louis 30.9 per cent, St. Joseph 41 per cent. There has been a similar decrease in the percentage of cars. Comparing July of this year with June, there has been a decrease of 42 per cent in the number of head, or an average loss of 1,338 cars per working day from the beginning of the strike to the end of the month.

While the receipts of live stock were thus reduced during the prevalence of the strike, the consumption of meat has also showed a remarkable falling off. In Chicago it is stated that the city use and local consumption was only half of that for July of last year; in Kansas City less than half; Omaha, 60 per cent less, and St. Joseph 59 per cent less. That all this is due to the strike is evident from the fact that more cattle were received at these market centers in the first seven months of either 1903 or 1902. The number received at these five markets during the first seven months of this year was 18,210,346; in 1903 it was 17,742,707; in 1902 it was 17,232,114.

Another feature of importance in the study of the situation is the reported state of the cut meat stocks at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and other centers. There has been a shrinkage of only 4.5 per cent from the average of the first half of the year. The shrinkage in the consumption of cattle, hogs and sheep at these packing points has been just simply awful. At Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City and St. Joseph it has only been 56.3 per cent of that of corresponding periods in other months and years. In these four markets the consumption of hogs alone has fallen off 55.2 per cent. This fact would seem to indicate that the consumer has been finding something else to use as a substitute for meat, and suggests the query if it is not possible that such a state of affairs may continue for some time in the future. If so, it is clear that a falling off in the demand for dressed meat will have a decided tendency to hold prices down for meat on the hoof.

Cattlemen generally are expressing a most lively appreciation of the fact that the strike is over, but they clearly do not expect any great improvement in prices during the remainder of this season. They say that there are too many cattle to go to market during the remainder of the season for the market to recover much tone, and bitterly complain that they are innocent sufferers as a result of the big fight. And it may be stated in this connection that the cattlemen are apparently pleased with the fact that the strike ended in the manner it did. This is but natural under the circumstances, feeling as they do that they are the people who have held the bag. They say the union people have gained nothing, but through their inconsiderate action have cost the producers of the country millions of dollars. It is hoped that the passing of the strike marks the last of the adverse conditions that the stock interests of the country will have to contend with until they have had sufficient time to at least partially recuperate

from some of those that have come so thick and fast in the past.

It is no doubt true that the Fort Worth market has been less affected by the strike than any other in the country. The packing houses here have been able to keep things going in good shape during all the trouble, and it is said the output of the plants here was of material assistance to the packers in meeting the exigencies of the general situation. In speaking of the local situation, one of the former strikers remarked that there were too many scabs in Texas, and the people had not been sufficiently educated on the principles of the union. He thought this fact was accountable for the ease with which the Fort Worth packing houses were able to continue without interruption when so much trouble was being experienced at other packing centers.

It is generally expected that the great rush to market from the range country will begin now in a few days, as each ranchman will consider that it is the other fellow who is going to hold his stuff back, and will try to get his to market before all are ready to come. Those who have been keeping a close tab on the situation predict that the railways are going to be taxed to their full capacity to furnish cars for the movement now in progress, and the markets are just simply not going to be able to take care of the shipments. It is freely predicted that the glut and demoralization of last fall and winter will be discounted in that impending unless the cattlemen of the country exercise some discretion in shipping out their stuff.

Kansas is said to be full of fat stuff now ready to go to market, and the northwestern range country has cattle that have already been held back, it is claimed, for two years. Eastern corn belt feed lots also contain a lot of stuff that could not be marketed without a heavy loss, and it has been held back and will be thrown in with the range cattle. If the fat stuff in the country could have been marketed under normal conditions prices would have been good this fall. But that is now impossible, and there seems nothing in prospect that is at all promising.

CATTLE RAISERS ARE SOLICITING MEMBERS

Circular Is Being Sent Out to Every One Eligible to Vote Urging Him to Join the Association.

The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas is making strenuous efforts to build up its membership and is meeting with very gratifying success. Secretary Lytle is today sending out the following letter to the executive committee and inspectors of the association for general distribution:

The Cattle Raisers' Association has for years by organized effort done splendid work for the public good. It has borne the burden of every effort to benefit the industry in the great southwest, primarily in order to benefit its members, but in actual results, every one engaged in the business has received the benefit of our organized efforts. It is true our organization was originally intended for the protection of our members against deprivation of those who coveted the property of others, and that is still the most important work of our organization. We congratulate ourselves and the country at large that great good has been accomplished in this line. Our work of protection has been of the greatest good to the public and still more to our members. It has been and is very largely preventive.

It must be and will be kept up and in this you will receive as you have received much of the benefits. But in other lines our association has been watchful of the interest of its members and of your interest and much remains to be done and to accomplish it constant effort is necessary. We are fighting the battle of the public against unreasonable exactions of the railroads in the matter of freight rates and we expect to succeed. Do you know that it costs you probably 75 cents per head more to ship your cattle to northern ranges and markets than it did six years ago and that amount more than the average for ten years previously? It is only by organized efforts that we can combat these exactions. We believe you are willing to bear your share in making the fight. Already you have received some material benefit in that we are getting better service this year. The first of the year return transportation was taken off. We believe our efforts had much to do in getting it restored, and we believe that our urgent demands and organized effort has brought relief on these lines. The benefit is to you as well as to our members. We have brought about a joint effort of cattle organizations of eleven states to take up the fight on the matter of transportation, rates and service and others matters and as a result the Cattle Growers' Interstate Executive Committee has been organized and is doing good work along these lines. To this all pay and do our share. A supreme effort is being made to obtain such amendments to the interstate commerce law as will give every one a speedy, inexpensive and adequate remedy against any unreasonable freight rate or practice in interstate traffic. Our own live stock laws need amending in many particulars. None of these things can be done except by organized effort. In union there is strength. We need your assistance. Will you not give it? By joining the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas you will contribute your dues, which are very small, and your power and influence to this united effort. The stronger our association in numbers as well as in funds the more we can accomplish.

Remember, the executive committee has given its service and will continue to do so without compensation, and to the best of its ability for the good of all. Come with us, don't let any little personal matter or the small cost it is to you keep you out. In these times when the packers, the railroads and every other industry is organized so that they can act as a unit, it behooves us to present a united strong front. The first and all important fact is to have our organization so strong as to command the situation and then to act, and act intelligently with the least expense to each and the greatest good to all.

We inclose you blank application and urge you to fill it out and sign it and return to John T. Lytle, secretary, Fort Worth, W. W. TURNEY, President.

JNO. T. LYTLE, Secretary.

MUST DIP SHEEP

W. S. Prager, member of the territorial sheep sanitary board, was a northbound passenger yesterday, en route to his home in Roswell from Santa Fe, where he attended a special meeting of the board called for the one purpose of considering the scab question and taking determined action for its eradication.

When seen here by a Carlisle Argus representative, Mr. Prager said that a new district had been created by the government which included New Mexico and Arizona. That the office in charge of the district had been created by the government which included New Mexico and Arizona. That the officer of this district would reside in Albuquerque, that he would be furnished with a sufficient number of inspectors and that immediate and vigorous work would be commenced to fight the scab plague. The order has already been made that all sheep in New Mexico must be dipped between now and October 20. If this is not done voluntarily, the sheep will be dipped by the authorities and charged to the owner, and in addition a fine assessed. A sufficient number of inspectors are to be provided to cover all the counties, and there will be no favoritism shown. Eddy county will have an inspector, and it behooves the sheep owners to make their preparations to dip effectively. Very likely to convince sheep owners that this crusade is to be a serious and determined one, some owners who are found at fault will be dealt with severely as an example, and it will be well, therefore, for every owner to see to it that he is not the one who will be held up as the awful example to the others.

BIG CALF SHORTAGE

"What has had a good deal to do with the shortage of cattle this year was the poor calf crop this spring," said T. M. Pyle, a cowman of Clarendon, Texas, yesterday. "The cattlemen all over the Clarendon district are in good shape this season, as the grass is very plentiful, but there are fewer cattle than usual in that district. The drought of last spring was what caused the shortage in the calf crop and this will affect the cowmen generally, as it cuts down the supply. After the calving season was over we had rains and since then the grass has come on in abundance, so that we are well fixed on range feed at the present time."—Drovers Telegram.

LAND TROUBLE

Present System Is Likely to Involve People of Western Texas in Differences Which Will Not Be Settled in Pears

LETTERS TELL OF IT

Commissioner Terrell Has Information That Men Stand in Narrow Chutes for Months File Application for Land

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 7.—Judge J. J. Terrell, commissioner of the general land office, has just received some letters from the west which reveal the fact that a most desperate condition of affairs prevails among the purchasers of the public lands.

Under the present law it is a question of who files his application to purchase with the county clerk first, this priority settling all applications, and these applications must be filed after the lease contract expires or the land placed on the market for sale. In order to avoid the rush as much as possible the county clerks in counties where there is desirable land, before they come on the market, build a chute from the window or door of his office, in which all prospective purchasers must take position.

Judge Terrell is informed that some men have occupied positions in these chutes since last April, and in some counties for more than a year, waiting for land to be placed on the market. Position in these chutes is the one desirable thing, as the man nearest the window or door files first and here is where the trouble arises.

W. T. Childress of Batesville, county clerk of Zavalla county, writes that on last sales day the whole community came very near being involved in serious trouble, in which many lives would have been sacrificed but for the interposition of cooler heads.

A letter from Odessa, Ector county, states that on last sale day in that county the scenes were savage and the most exciting ever witnessed in the county over any question. One man had his arm fractured in the fierce scramble for the most advantageous position in the chute, one his knee dislocated, another several ribs broken, and scores sustained other personal injuries. A clash of arms was most narrowly averted, in which a dozen men might have lost their lives.

This is bad enough, but by no means the worst view of the situation. This fierce contest engenders furious personal antagonisms, divides the people in parties and will bring about feuds among the people that will last for fifty years, as they have in Kentucky and Tennessee, unless the participants are killed sooner; and even then it may be, as has been the case in other states, taken up by the sons and families of those among whom it originated, and prolonged indefinitely.

The same desperate state of affairs that prevails in Ector and Zavalla prevails in other counties, where there is public land, and so a state of turbulence and danger may be said to cover a good part of the west, brought about by the present land policy of the state.

Judge Terrell has very little power to remedy the evil under the present law. He can, however, fix the price on the land as the leases expire, and he is seriously considering the wisdom of fixing it at \$5 or \$7 per acre. This course would be almost prohibitive, and would therefore stop the present disgraceful scramble. The purpose he has in view in considering this plan is to practically withdraw the land from the market until the Twenty-ninth legislature convenes, and make an effort to induce that body to pass a concurrent resolution, suspending sales entirely for sixty or ninety days until proper remedial legislation can be formulated and passed.

Certainly something must be done, for the state can not afford to be the cause of the party to the scenes now being enacted every time a tract of public land is placed on the market for sale.

The best and most conservative statesmanship in Texas is demanded in the settlement of its land policy. For ten years, and even longer, every time a measure has been proposed in the legislature a fiery debate has been precipitated, culminating in acrimony and intense personal feeling. Disinterested and conservative statesmanship is needed in the next legislature to settle this vexatious question for all time, or until the state goes out of the land business.

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I cure stricture without the use of the knife or other instrument, but by an application on the parts affected, dissolving the stricture completely by my galvanic electric medical treatment, which in nowise interferes with your business duties.

In justice to my treatment, which has never yet met with failure, I will ask you to investigate it thoroughly and I am sure that you will become one of the many who are endorsing my methods of treating this disease.

—LOSS OF MANLY VIGOR—

You may be lacking in the power of manhood. If so, I will restore to you the snap, vim and vigor of robust manhood, the loss of which may be the result of indiscretions, excesses or natural weakness.

I HAVE A COPYRIGHT GIVEN ME BY THE GOVERNMENT ON A REMEDY FOR LOST MANHOOD AND SEMINAL EMISSIONS WHICH NEVER FAILS TO CURE. I WILL GIVE A THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR ANY CASE I TAKE AND FAIL TO CURE, IF THE PATIENT WILL FOLLOW MY INSTRUCTIONS.

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.....ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

Little Mavericks

SOME TEXAS CALVES

The sale this morning before 9 o'clock of a string of seventy-nine head of Texas veal calves at \$6 was a feature of today's market. Texas calves have been topping the market all week, both on the native and quarantine divisions, but the extreme high price was reached in the sale referred to. This shipment of calves was made from the big herd of cows belonging to W. D. Johnson near Eskridge, Kan., where he has 3,000 cattle on pasture. Mr. Johnson owns several large ranches in Texas from which these cattle were brought to the Kansas pasture fields this spring, and he is now beginning to bring them to this market. They were high grade Herefords, averaging 162 pounds, and sold as soon as they were yarded to Swift.—Drovers' Telegram.

HOGS IN NEBRASKA

C. A. Mallory of Omaha made a trip through Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska last week and found plenty of immature hogs and every indication that there will be plenty of corn to finish them. The packing house strike has, he says, created an old-fashioned fresh meat market and put the price of both hogs and sheep higher than would otherwise have been the case. After January 1 next he predicts heavy runs of hogs. In Nebraska preparations are being made for mutton finishing on a large scale next winter. The western country is full of roughage and with a good corn crop feed lots will be filled, provided the cattle are available around 3 cents.

FIVE DAYS' MARKET

Packers are making strenuous efforts to establish the proposed five-day cattle market. Buyers this week received orders to ride the alleys as industriously on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday as on Monday and Thursday in the hope of making the off-day markets popular with shippers. "If we could get 20,000 cattle on Monday, 10,000 on Tuesday, 15,000 on Wednesday, 10,000 on Thursday and the balance on Friday present aggravating conditions would be greatly relieved," said a representative of the National Packing Company.

CATTLEMEN MEAN BUSINESS

On September 12 the interstate commerce commission will hold a special session in this city to hear the complaints of the cattlemen who urge, in a general way, that there has been an unreasonable increase in rates, and, especially, that there is discrimination against Denver. These points will be fully brought out, and the session should result in benefit to the cattle interests and to Denver as a stock and packing center.

The cattle growers of the country are a powerful interest and they are practically united in the demand that congress shall enlarge the powers of the interstate commerce commission so as to make that body an effective instrument to achieve the results it was intended to gain when it was established. The commission now has power to declare that any rate is unfair, but it has not the power to fix a fair rate nor can its findings be enforced unless the complainant carries them into court and secures an order requiring that they shall be obeyed. Even then it would be a compliance with the order if a challenged rate of, say \$1, were reduced by the railway to 99 cents. Such a condition of affairs is unsatisfactory and shears the commission of the authority it ought to have and was intended to have. The cattlemen will ask congress to enlarge the power of the commission by authorizing it to fix rates.—Denver News.

BUYING CATTLE CHEAP

Nelson Morris has been among those who have embraced the opportunity and a dozen speculating stock yard concerns have accumulated lines of cattle at absurd prices. These low priced, fair quality westerns costing around \$3 on the bargain counter—and many have been bought for less—can not possibly lose money to the buyer. Of course resumption of canning operations would create an outlet for this class of stock it now lacks and as packers' cellars are believed to be bare of mess beef and large canning orders have been tied up by the strike they will be good buyers of low grade beef as soon as they can handle it.

HOG VALUES ADVANCING

Hog values have evidently appreciated under strike influence, that is everything except extreme heavy weights and they are no longer as hard to move as a few weeks back. The country is confident that hogs will sell higher before they go lower, as they eventually will when new corn is available for finishing purposes. Light receipts recently are not in any sense attributable to reluctance on the part of growers to unload on a strike market, as prices have invited shipping. The midsummer run was preordained to meagerness by the heavy marketing of unfinished stock last winter and scarcity of old corn. Plenty of hogs but few ready is the unanimous verdict of the country.

GETTING INTO POLITICS

While there is very little doing here as yet in a political way, cattlemen are looking with very friendly eyes at the clause in the trust plank of the democratic platform that pledges the democracy to fight for a law increasing the powers of the interstate commerce commission. That plank is to be brought to the front this campaign and there is some curiosity to know where the re-

publicans will stand in regard to it. They can hardly afford to oppose it, and it is hoped that they will line up and go the democrats one better by proposing to put the bill now pending in the house through without waiting for a change in administration.—Denver Record-Stockman.

NEW MEXICO CONDITIONS

C. F. Dunnegan, member of the firm of the Hachita Mercantile Company, and also operating a large general merchandise store at Lordsburg, was in the city Saturday in connection with the estate of the late W. U. Walter, who recently died at Lordsburg. Mr. Walter was an expert accountant and had been connected with Mr. Dunnegan in a business way for the last fifteen years, being formerly bookkeeper for Dunnegan & Co. at Magdalena. Mr. Dunnegan brings the usual good report from his part of the country of plenty of grass on the range and fattening cattle.—Silver City Enterprise.

HARDEMAN COUNTY CATTLE

"There are not more than half the usual number of cattle in Hardeman county this fall," said W. A. Ritter of Chillicothe, Texas, yesterday after selling out a string of cattle here. "But what we have are in the very best of shape, and will come to market fat this fall. There are a great many of the cowmen who have been cutting down the number of their cattle and now there are a great many pastures that have but few cattle in them. This gives a great deal more feed to the number on hand, will make them fat before winter comes on, and those that are held over will be in the very best of shape."—Drovers' Telegram.

IOWA NEEDS RAIN

Iowa corn experts insist that it is too early yet to say what the corn crop will be. It is the critical point. Rains are needed at least once a week now for the next two or three weeks. If they fail to come it will make all the difference in the world in the crop.

SPARKS FOR SENATOR

John Sparks, about the biggest cattleman in Nevada, and governor of his state, has been endorsed by his democratic constituents for United States senator.

WILL JUDGE GALLOWAYS

Professor John A. Craig of the Texas experiment station has been selected by the World's Fair management at St. Louis to tie the ribbons on Galloway cattle at their exhibition in September.

TAYLOR COUNTY STOCK

One suggestive feature of the rendition of cattle in this county is that more are given in now than in the palmy cattle days of the county, at least as far back as 1886.

Whether the high grass hid them so that the owners could not properly enumerate them in the "cattle days" or whether we really have more in the county now than at any time before, we leave our readers to guess.

It is a fact, however, that the rolls for 1904 show more cattle than in the 80s when there was comparatively little else in this country but cattle.

Goats are showing up better too, 935 in 1904 against 719 in 1903, but the number is still entirely too small for 3,400 families—they could eat up all the goats in three days and a half, the hogs in the county thrown in. Get more goats and sheep and hogs. There are only 340 sheep in the county now.

If our people had to live on their own sheep, goats and hogs five days there would be none left.

This supply should be multiplied by at least twenty as quickly as can be done.—Abilene Reporter.

WANT PANHANDLE CALVES

William Penn Anderson, live stock agent of the Pecos Valley lines, returned this morning from a scouting tour of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other central and Mississippi valley states. He says there is more inquiry than he ever before knew for calves and young feeding cattle, especially for Panhandle stock. The corn crop in the Mississippi valley is good, he says. Recent rains have helped out the corn in Ohio. The farmers there are figuring on feeding 35 per cent corn this fall and winter, and at this price they expect to feed a great many cattle. On both the Illinois and the Iowa side of the Mississippi river, Mr. Anderson says, the corn is looking fine.—Drovers' Telegram.

BUMPER CORN CROP

Reports from the corn country continue good. Local rains for the past week have kept the crop in good shape and the only danger now is from an early frost. The crop is late, but if frost can be held off this month it will be a bumper crop.

THE WYOMING RANGE

The range county of Wyoming is full of cattle that are in good condition and ready for market," said Leo Hemsteger of Moorecroft, Wyo., yesterday. Mr. Hemsteger accompanied a shipment of four car loads of steers from that place to this market that were shipped by Kendrick & Burrens, owners of several large cattle ranches in that state. It was the first time this firm had shipped to this market, as most of their cattle go direct to

Chicago or Omaha. On their various ranches this firm runs in the neighborhood of 50,000 head of cattle every year.

"The calf crop last spring," continued Mr. Hemsteger, "was an unusually good one, owing to the fact that the winter was mild, and there were no bad storms in the spring to interfere with the calves, and the summer has been one of the most favorable that could be wished for. Cattle have been doing well, as the range grass has been good all summer. A few weeks ago we had several rains, which are uncommon in that country at this season of the year, which filled up all the water holes and fixed the ranges so that they will be all right from now on until winter. In that country the ranchmen cut considerable wild hay and raise a good deal of alfalfa for winter feeding, and the crop of these rough feeds has been good."

"Up to the present time the shipments of steers to market has been light, which leaves the range country pretty well filled with cattle. This is our third shipment, and we have several train loads now that are ready for market. A great many of these steers came originally from Texas, as do most of the cattle in the Wyoming ranges. They are bought up by the ranchmen in the northwest when they are yearlings and kept on the ranges two and sometimes three years. They develop well on these ranges, and make fine cattle. At the present time there are no thin cattle in that country, and everything that will be marketed will be good stock."—Drovers' Telegram.

HALE COUNTY HOGS

P. A. Rosser of Cale Center, Texas, was in the native division yesterday with two car loads of calves. Mr. Rosser is the owner of a twelve-section ranch in Hale county, and he has been a patron of these yards for several years. "We have commenced to raise hogs in Hale county," said Mr. Rosser, "and we are also engaged in farming and diversified stock raising, and find it better than the old way of raising cattle only. The great trouble about raising cattle only is that if there is a big crop of cattle then the cattleman is poor, and when there are few cattle no one has enough to bring in very much money. Texas is a great state, and its soil is capable of producing almost any kind of grain and all kinds of vegetables, and it is the greatest live stock country in the world. And when we get these matters of diversified farming and stock raising adjusted we are going to be in the lead."—Drovers' Telegram.

PASTURES ARE EMPTY

C. C. Bird of Canyon City, Texas, who owns a twenty-two section ranch in Randall county, was at the yards yesterday with two car loads of cows and three car loads of heifers. "A great many of the pastures all over the Panhandle district," said Mr. Bird, "are empty of cattle this year, and the run from that country this fall will be lighter than it has been for years. There are very few 1 and 2-year-old steers in that country, and the bulk of the cattle there at the present time are cows. But the cowmen are all very well fixed for handling their cattle, as there is plenty of grass on all the ranges for the cattle that are there."—Drovers' Telegram.

GRASS GETTING GOOD

Trainmen coming in on the Southern Pacific state that the country along the line between El Paso and Tucson is now as pretty as it ever was and the prospects seem to be good for the cattlemen to have plenty of grass for this year. The grass in many places, which were first visited by rains, is now up over a foot high, while in less fortunate places it has taken a good start and in no place is the grass dead.—El Paso Herald.

PREDICTS HEAVY DEMAND

O. H. Nelson, general manager of the Western Stock Yards at Fort Madison, Ia., who is placing Panhandle calves and yearlings in corn belt feed lots has just made a trip through Iowa and predicts a heavy demand for light cattle if a corn crop is matured. In any case, he says, thousands must be bought for roughing over purposes as the state is full of hay and other roughage and feeding is the only means of disposing of it.

THE DENVER MEETING

There is much interest in the coming hearing before the interstate commerce commission in Denver on the 12th. The commission will investigate live stock rates in the west and there will be witnesses here from all parts of the west to show the commission not only what the rates are but how the service has been.

WANTS MORE CATTLE

Omaha is making a plea for more cattle. It is reported that that market has not been getting enough to supply demands. The buyers there were too confident a few weeks ago and held prices down to a point where shipments went to Chicago.

OIL FOR MANGE

An effort is being made to have the bureau of animal industry conduct some experiments this fall with crude oil for mange. It is believed by many that this will prove the best treatment for mange and should quickly clean up the disease.

CATTLE INTERESTS SUFFERING

Cattle interests are still suffering acutely from strike effects. Instances of ruinous losses are innumerable. An Iowa shipper reached Chicago a few days since with five carloads of fed cattle worth close around \$8 before the strike. They begged bids unsuccessfully for forty-eight hours, subsequent to their arrival.

An exporter looking for bargains offered \$4.75 at that juncture and discovered a second later that they were his property. They were good enough for London, always an exacting market. When the net proceeds had been counted the shipper found the sum realized was not enough by \$800 to meet the draft he had made before loading and he was forced to give a mortgage on a drove of cattle in his feed-lot to meet the deficiency. This experience could be multiplied many times and then the sum total of strike disaster would not be reached.—Breeders' Gazette.

SHIPPERS ARE CAUTIONED

That the backbone of the strike is broken is a statement not open to dispute, but strike leaders still cling to the hope that union recognition may be made the price of returning to work. Packers, however, are obdurate. They have broken in a new force of butchers and while still badly crippled are in better shape for carrying on the fight than the unions. In strikers circles desperation has become acute. Packers are merely awaiting the rush back to work. When it occurs killing will be resumed on a normal basis, but if that event is made the signal to rush held-back cattle to market demoralization will continue. Several weeks of caution will be required before this danger will have passed.

EXPORT TRADE STIMULATED

Export trade has been greatly stimulated by the decline of 50 cents to \$1.25 per cwt on live beef values. Exporters are buying in Chicago with assurance of a profit on the other side. Canadian exporters have been attracted to this side and shipments from Chicago to the seaboard have been correspondingly heavy. American cattle broke 1/2 cent in London this week, but Liverpool prices were reported steady at 12 1/2 cents for average cargoes. Even should export cattle values here advance 25 cents per cwt, the movement across the Atlantic is expected to continue heavy, as British markets have been temporarily deprived of the supply of American chilled meats.

THE LOCO PROBLEM

"Experiments which are now being conducted by the government on the so-called loco weed poisoning of live stock, look to an early solution of this problem, which has puzzled stockmen and government officials for the past twenty years," said Frederick V. Coville of Washington, who is stopping at the Park hotel.

Mr. Coville arrived in this city this morning from Bozeman, where he has been for several days past, watching the experiments that are being conducted by the agricultural experiment station in loco poisoning. He is connected with the United States department of agriculture and his particular work is a thorough investigation of the loco problem.

"At Bozeman and Big Timber, the experiment station officials have been conducting a series of feeding experiments for the past year," said Mr. Coville, "which I am satisfied will result in a solution of this loco weed question. The loco weed is being fed to stock and later the animals will be killed and dissected in order to determine what the effect has been. The loco problem is a complex one. There are many separate and distinct diseases that are classed as loco diseases and that must be treated in a different way.

"Whether these diseases are caused, as popularly supposed, by the eating of the loco weed by stock, yet remains to be determined, but so far as the experiments have been carried on, the weed has not been found to injure the animals to which it has been fed.

"The government has already successfully combated the poisonous weeds, larkspur and death camas. Their effects were discovered by feeding them first to rabbits and other small animals and later to sheep and other stock. In the first place, these weeds were found to be poisonous only in the spring of the year. They grow only in places, not being scattered generally over the range in any locality. If, then, the stockman is careful to keep his animals from grazing where the weed is found a few weeks in the spring he need not fear any ill effects from their eating them during the remaining months of the year. Then antidotes were discovered that will eradicate the effects of eating larkspur and death camas when it is poisonous; medicines that will save both sheep and cattle after they have partaken of it.

The loco problem is a more difficult one, but, as I said, I think that the department will get at a proper solution of it in the near future. Whether that solution will be the same as in the case of the other weeds mentioned I can not say, as it yet remains to be demonstrated whether or not the loco weed is really poisonous and responsible for the effect on stock which it has been supposed to produce."

Owners of all kinds of stock are very much interested in the government experiments regarding the loco weed. For many years it has bothered the western stockman over the entire Rocky mountain region. In portions of this region, Mr. Coville is authority for the statement that the annual losses to stock that are attributed to the so-called loco diseases, amounted to 5 per cent.—Great Falls Leader.

MILKERS IN DEMAND

A strong demand for good milkers and springers is coming from Philadelphia, Buffalo, the environs of New York and other eastern cities at present and \$40 to \$50 is freely paid for good stock. Western dairymen on the other hand buy but few and even then are satisfied with medium grades. A vast number of common cows are going to the canneries this year, indicative of a

Texas Presbyterian College

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grading up of dairy herds or decline in the business, probably the former.

THE MONTANA RANGE

A. E. DeRieques says the range up in Montana is in excellent shape and is cured nicely, assuring good winter feed. The stockmen are afraid of prairie fires and are constantly on the qui vive. Unless prices are greatly improved the Montana cattlemen will not ship anything but good steers this fall, as they are in good shape to hold the younger stuff over.

SHIPMENTS FROM ARIZONA

C. Greene is shipping 7,000 cattle from Arizona to Wyoming and 3,000 to Kansas. Those going to Wyoming are young feeders, which he is sending north for their greater growth. Those going to Kansas are ready for the market and he wishes to finish them off there.

BLACK HILLS RANGE

A Belle Fourche, S. D., dispatch says: The ranges of the Black Hills have had two days of rain, which has filled up the water holes for the winter.

Every cattleman on the range is keeping his eye on the meat strike. There is practically no cattle shipping going on at this time, although it ought to be the busiest part of the shipping season.

The cattlemen are in a quandary what to do. Last year they held over many of their 3-year-olds until this season, hoping for a better price. Now if they hold them over another year it will make them 5-year-olds, and next year they would have to take a back place over the younger stock.

On the other hand, the banks which have been carrying many of the cattlemen are wanting their money, which will make a forced sale for some of the cattle owners.

THE MUTTON TRADE

Live mutton trade has also been benefited by the strike. A rattling good mid-summer market has been the rule and few sessions have provoked audible complaint. As few shippers of native sheep and lambs have been seen on the market since the strike began, however, it is believed they will be numerous on the ground when the present era of disruption ends.

FEEDERS GO BEGGING

But while the country is popularizing mutton finishing feeding cattle go begging even as bargains. It has been a bargain period and sloop feeders have taken full advantage of the opportunity. They have bought train loads of western steers at \$3 and under, sorted off the killing end and sent the rest to the distillery. When stock bought under these propitious conditions fails to pay out any "sure thing" will go wrong.—Breeders' Gazette.

RANGE MEN SUFFER

Range cattlemen have suffered even more severely than shippers of native beef. Sales have been made within the past week at such absurdly low prices that salesmen have been ashamed to show the tickets. Receipts of 20,000 range cattle in a single week have had a ruinous effect on all natives with which they compete and this strike experience will be a cattleman's nightmare for many years. Range cattle from the dry districts not in dressed beef condition have been a drug.

A ROPING CONTEST IS HELD AT WAXAHACHIE

WAXAHACHIE, Texas, Sept. 12.—The roping contest which took place here Saturday afternoon was attended by a large crowd. Expert ropers and riders from different parts of the state took part in the contest. In addition to the regular features Thee. Dunman of Coleman and S. Y. Fossett of Blum each roped and tied three steers for a wager of \$300. The wager was won by Fossett. During the contest one steer was thrown with such force that its neck was broken.

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Echoes of the Range

IN HARDEMAN COUNTY

Quannah Tribune-Chief.
F. D. Hendrix, Clisbee Brothers and W. H. Hunt shipped seven cars of cows and calves to Kansas City and St. Louis Saturday. With them went Messrs. Hendrix, Hunt and Deats Griffith.

Twenty-five years ago cowmen proclaimed this an ideal cattle country, but not fit for anything else. Ten years later the newcomers thought they had discovered an Eldorado here in wheat raising, and wheat was sown to the exclusion of everything else. As an exclusive wheat country the Panhandle did not prove a huge success; however, and five years ago the planting of cotton, which had been followed in a desultory fashion for years, became more general.

At present there is hardly a farmer or cowman who has not a cotton patch, for not only is the fleecy staple raised here with a certainty almost every year, but the seeds make the best cow feed in the world.

Cotton has come to stay in the Panhandle! Next year hundreds of gins will be started up in out-of-the-way places, where formerly nothing grew but beef. The big cowman who once fought the encroachments of the nester, is now trying to get him located on the choicest sections of his ranch, and with cowman and farmer pulling together the upbuilding of the Panhandle will be rapid henceforth.

IN LIPSCOMB COUNTY

Higgins News.
E. Harlan sold his gray team to C. Conidine this week for \$90.

W. C. Rynearson shipped a car of calves to Kansas City Sunday.

Hiram Black sold seventy-head of fine yearlings to J. Z. Hartzler of East Lynne, Mo., for \$18 this week.

Eleven cars of good cattle went from here to St. Joe Saturday night, consigned to the Lee Company. Those who shipped were Hopkins, Cann, Nay, Young, Grace and Hudson.

The following shipped to Kansas City Sunday night: O. Young, one car mixed

stuff; H. Frass, two cars of fat cows; F. Strauss, one car of fat cows; E. B. Roberts, three cars of fat steers; George Kemp, one car of fat cows; J. R. McQuigg, one car of mixed-stuff.

E. B. Aurand of Newton, Kan., prepared to ship a car of cattle from here to Kansas City on Monday and had his cattle in the pens ready when a message came from the dispatcher to load no cattle without government inspection. The inspector wasn't within 300 miles and the cattle were taken back to the ranch. Mr. Aurand is out just \$25 by the deal and with no chance of getting to ship. This is a late development, as twenty-five cars were shipped from here Sunday night and nothing was said of inspection. Our cattlemen should be certain as to the whereabouts of the inspector before bringing their cattle in.

IN VAL VERDE COUNTY

Del Rio Record-News.
N. G. King, a prominent stockman living near Sanderson, was found dead near his ranch Wednesday. The deceased was well known in Del Rio.

For some time the stockmen have been complaining that water is getting scarce and the pastures dry; but this week the drouth was broken. Excellent rains fell all over Southwest Texas, from San Antonio to El Paso. Glorious soaking rains they were, rains that will put the fall pastures in splendid condition. West Texas is all right, but these rains have made it better.

IN TAYLOR COUNTY

Abilene Reporter.
Morgan Weaver found good grass and cattle doing well on his ranch sixty miles south of Midland. He got home Sunday.

C. P. Warren had an offer Tuesday of \$6 per head for a car load of calves and, if able, will go out and deliver the calves in Merkel at that price Thursday.

R. P. Hall of Deadman has been up to Aspermont on a grass hunting trip, but found none. He met our friend, John T. Woodson, who sent word to his Abilene

friends to come after him if they think anything of him.

Some one told us this morning that C. B. Scarborough, coming in from his plains ranch, reported the biggest rain about Aspermont that has fallen in a hundred years. Water stood on the level several inches deep.

J. W. Childers, Jr., was in from the ranch today for new household goods to start over in a small house on Colonel Childers' ranch twelve miles west of Abilene. The big ranch house, a good building, burned at noon Friday from a defective flue, entailing a considerable loss. Mr. Childers did not know whether his father had any insurance or not. The colonel is at Floydada.

IN BEXAR COUNTY

San Antonio Express.

B. B. McCutcheon came in from the Jeff Davis county ranch Wednesday night and reports some glorious rains all over that county, which began last Friday. The country north of there to the New Mexico line was similarly blessed and the Pecos Valley road from Pecos to Carlsbad was washed away in several places. "The Pecos Valley people are no doubt better pleased than we are over this dispensation of providence," said he. "Not that we are not duly appreciative, but the Pecos Valley folks were in exceedingly hard lines and have been for some time."

G. W. Neville passed through the city Wednesday on his way to El Paso and New Mexico, where he is to purchase horses and mules for the British army. Mr. Neville represents the contractor who purchased three trainloads of horses, mules, sheep and cattle that were recently shipped through San Antonio to New Orleans, and from there to South Africa. The present shipment will consist of 300 head of army horses. Part of the animals desired have already been purchased in Eastern Texas, and the remainder will be purchased in El Paso and New Mexico.

John W. Kokernot is in receipt of a letter from his partner Herbert Kokernot, advising him that it had rained for four days in the Brewster county ranch, up to the time the letter was written. The senior member of the firm carries that radiant smile peculiar to all cattlemen when the market is high and indeed plenty of grass and water is a very strong factor in making good

prices. Mr. Kokernot with the characteristic predilection of the cowman for water, said that he hoped the rain didn't stop just because Herbert wrote, but if it did they could worry along without any more for a while.

By the way, while those Fort Worth men headed by Colonel S. B. Burnett are devising some means of holding the meetings of the Cattle Raisers' Association at different places without incurring the displeasure of the cities that didn't get there, how would it do for each city making an application to send a guarantee as to the number of tickets of admission it will sell to the show. The successful city will then be able to reimburse itself out of funds contributed by tourists, drummers and other curious people who never watched the cowman do business.

Live stock owners have doubtless observed that no account of shipments to market from South Texas have been chronicled in these columns for some time. Any one desiring to know the reason can get the straight facts by accompanying a request to this office with a 2-cent stamp. For the benefit of those who haven't a stamp handy it may be stated that the principal reason for this particular dearth of news is that the cattlemen don't like the price and are simply holding the steers on good grass and branding the increase from the female portion of the herd.

Sol West, who returned from the ranch Wednesday night, put in something over a month branding this year's calf crop and receiving branding and locating something over 700 cows contracted by the firm some time ago. Four new artesian wells were brought in while he was there, making a total of eight spouters now in operation. The shallowest well is fifty feet and the deepest 511. He reports plenty of rain and he and Mrs. West boarded the train at Inez in heavy downpour Tuesday afternoon.

M. H. Burris is back from a trip to his ranch in Zavala county. He left there the first of the week and says that while no rain had fallen up to that time he feels reasonably sure that he will get some before the signs disappear. "We have plenty of grass yet," said he, "but we will need some more rain to insure us against having some very thin cattle next spring. The boys on the ranch," said he, "have a curiosity or rather a couple of them on the shape of two rattlesnakes that have been shut up in a box since last October. They haven't had a bite to eat for the reason that they have refused all tenders of food, yet they are as fat and sleek as beef steer that has just received his diploma from the feed lot. It would be dangerous to turn them loose and a sin to kill them after having them cut off from kindred and friends so long. I don't know what will be done with them. They are not fit for children and visitors to play with and they are not good to eat and I have never heard of any big money being made by going into snake farming. A meat famine has no terrors for them."

The George W. Saunders Live Stock Commission Company, which filed articles of incorporation at Austin yesterday succeeds to the live stock commission business of George W. Saunders, which has been so successfully operated by that gentleman for the past fifteen years or more. The stockholders are George W. Saunders, W. H. Jennings, T. A. Coleman, W. E. Jary and W. B. Kerr. All residents of San Antonio. Mr. Jary has been with Mr. Saunders since the opening of the Fort Worth packing houses and has been located at that point. Messrs. Coleman, Jennings and Kerr are prominent cattlemen of South Texas and enjoy wide popularity. It seems to be a happy combination and starts out with the grit, the brains, the money, the qualifications and the experience to accomplish its every purpose. Its slogan will be no doubt: "Ship us your cattle."

IN HALE COUNTY

Hale Center Messenger.

A. J. Hicks, the superintendent of motive power on the Yellow House ranch, spent last night in town, the guest of the Hotel Center. He reports everything lovely on the Yellow House, plenty of grass and stock fat.

Colonel Lemond went to the ranch Tuesday and returned yesterday. He says that grass and crops are finer down there than he ever saw before. He says his cotton is nearly waist high, and if it were a good stand there would be enough bolls on it to make a half bale to the acre.

IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY

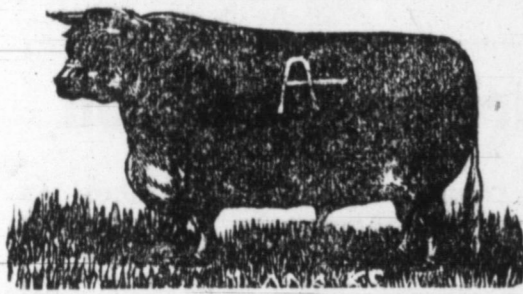
Hereford Brand.

The many local readers of the Brand will regret to learn that Ira Aten has given up his work with the XIT ranch and will leave for California as soon as he can arrange his business affairs. Mr. Aten does not leave Hereford through choice, but has been advised to take Mrs. Aten to the California climate for the benefit of her health. While Hereford will feel keenly the loss of this estimable family, we can console ourselves with the fact that Mr. Aten will not sell his interests here, but will move back as soon as Mrs. Aten regains her health.

Perhaps the Panhandle at large has not been so thoroughly wet before this year as it was last Friday night. In fact, all Texas seems to have had the benefit of refreshing rains. Soon after midnight a broad and angry cloud made its appearance in the west and came slowly but surely, sending its refreshing waters to those parts where moisture was most needed. Those small areas in Deaf Smith and Castro counties, which had been drouth stricken so long received their

Stock Brands

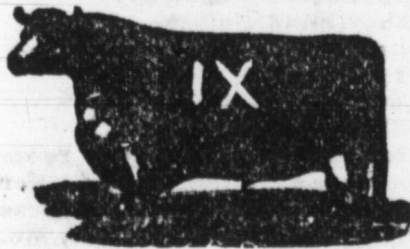
W. C. BISHOP



Chicago, Dawson Co., Texas.
C. D. Crowley, Ranch Manager.

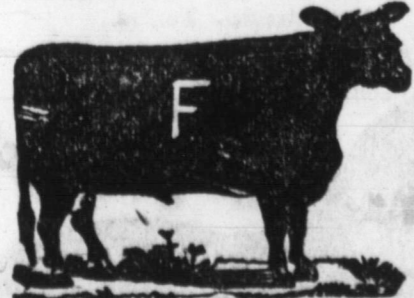
VAN TUYL BROS.

Postoffice, Colorado, Texas.
Ranch in Mitchell County.



J. M. & W. L. FOSTER.

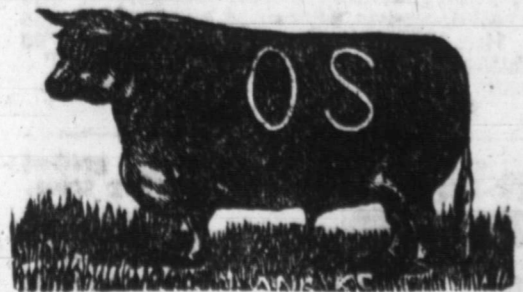
Postoffice, Shreveport, La. Ranch in Howard and Mitchell counties, Texas.



Our brands are F, Fo, or Fos on right side or double pothook on left side.

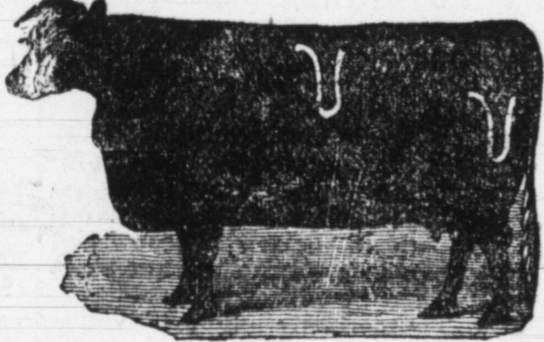
CONNELL, CLARK & SCHARBAUER

Ranch in Garza county. E. W. Clark, Manager. Postoffice address, Leforest, Texas.



Left side.

ROBERTSON & SCOTT.



Ranch in Crosby County, Texas. Ear mark under slope in each ear. Other brands: Hat left side, — left thigh. Under slope each ear.

Postoffice address: Colorado, Texas.

JOHN W. GLOVER.

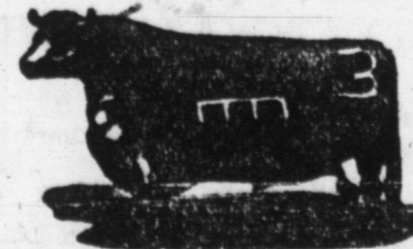
Postoffice, Colorado, Texas.
Ranch in Mitchell county.



Also 44G on left side.

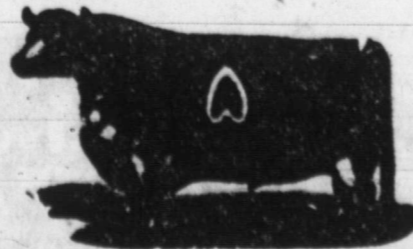
JOHN CARLISLE.

Postoffice, Colorado, Texas.
Ranch between Champion and Silver Creeks, Nolan county, Texas.



Rake on left shoulder. B on left hip. Horse brand, rake on left fore shoulder.

BEN VAN TUYL.



Postoffice, Colorado, Texas.
Ranch in Mitchell county.

I. L. ELLWOOD, DeKalb, Ill.



Steers generally carry same brand on loin. Mark, under half crop each ear.

Ranches in Mitchell, Coke, Sterling, Borden, Lamb and Hockley counties. D. N. ARNETT, General Manager; Postoffice address Colorado, Texas.

J. W. RUSSELL.



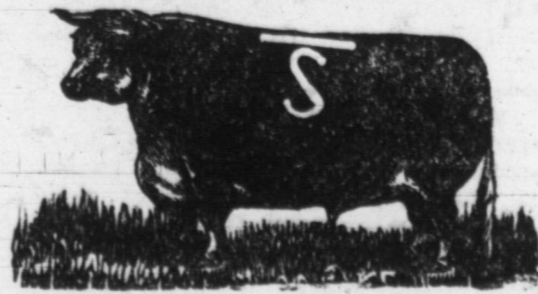
Ranch in Scurry County, Texas. Steer brand, — on left thigh.
Postoffice address: Snyder, Texas.

S. A. PURINTON



Ranch located in Pecos county, Texas. Garter above knee and left foreleg. Ear mark, split each ear.
Postoffice address: Longfellow, Texas.

SAWYER CATTLE CO.



Ranch located in Reagan and Irion Counties, Texas.
Postoffice address: Sawyer, Texas, and Oshkosh, Wis.

share of the downpour, so that the entire Panhandle can now boast of having absolutely all the rain it needs. From reports which came in, it would appear that this and adjoining counties were in the center of the greatest fall, it being estimated in Hereford at two inches. Be that as it may, we have plenty of moisture to not only insure excellent crops, but to make fine grass for winter. Also those wishing to sow wheat can now go ahead and break their lands with the assurance that the grain will find sufficient moisture to bring it up and give it a good start to growing.

IN HOWARD COUNTY

Big Springs Enterprise.

A. J. Wolcott shipped 150 calves from Midland to market this week.

T. J. Martin shipped 220 calves from Odessa to market this week.

Rube Reid will ship cows and calves from Odessa to market tomorrow.

E. D. Harrington shipped one car of cattle from Odessa to Fort Worth market Tuesday.

Stokes and Lovelady will ship six cars of fat cows, heifers and calves from Colorado today.

Bert Simpson, Hunter Halley and Joe Green will ship fat cows, yearlings and calves to market from Monahans tomorrow.

IN KERR COUNTY

Kerrville Sun.

Robert Saner, a prominent ranchman, was in our city for a day or two this week. Mr. Saner reports fine rains, which will insure grass for winter range.

Kerrville had a five-inch rain on Saturday night of last week. A five-inch rain in Kerr county in September means good winter range, wheat planting in good condition and a promise of a big grain crop next year.

A. K. Auld, a well known Edwards county ranchman, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Auld just passed through Kerrville from the lower country to his ranch. He says that it was reported that his ranch had a fine rain during his absence.

IN SUTTON COUNTY

Sonora Sun.

Max Mayer bought from Bob Peacock about sixty head of 1 and 2-year-old steers at \$10 and \$15 per head.

Wesley Bryson sold 150 3-year-old steers to his father, Newt Bryson of Brady at \$18 per head.

The smile that won't come off is on the faces of the ranchmen of the Sonora country—but it would stand enlarging if the strike was settled and election over.

Jib Landers, who is running 5,000 sheep for J. R. Hamilton, was in Sonora Wednesday on his way to the McLymont ranch on Devill's river.

Bob Maudsley, the well known sheepman, was in from John Ray's ranch Tuesday and reports having bought 3,000 muttuns from Arthur Evans at \$2.40 per head.

Max Mayer of Sonora brought from the Val Verde Lead and Cattle Company for their Howard Wells ranch the following Sutton county steers: From A. F. Clarkson, 600 1, 2 and 3-year-old steers at \$10, \$15 and \$18; G. W. Stephenson, 125 1s at \$10; R. F. Halbert, 200 2s at \$15; J. E. Mills, 375 2s and 3s at \$15 and \$18; A. J. Swearingen, 150 1s, 2s and 3s at \$10, \$15 and \$18; R. G. Peacock, 100 1s and 2s at \$10 and \$15; J. F. Collins & Son, 300 2s and 3s at \$15 and \$18; B. D. Cusenberry, 200 1s and 2s at \$10 and \$15; Charles Caruthers, 20 1s at \$10. Delivery to be made at Sol Mayer & Brother's ranch.

IN TOM GREEN COUNTY

San Angelo Standard.

J. S. Todd arrived Wednesday from Kansas City on a visit to his ranch in Crockett county. Mr. Todd is in the market for 1,200 three and four-year-old steers, which he will winter on his Crockett county ranch.

Jake French of Temple bought in Coleman last Wednesday, 600 three, four and five-year-old steers from Joe Morris. Mr. French arrived in San Angelo Wednesday on the lookout for another string of old steers.

J. W. Montague, who has been spending a week on the O9 ranch, left Saturday for Fort Worth. Mr. Montague has abandoned the idea of shipping 1,000 head of cattle to Montana, on account of the

THE EDITOR'S BRAIN

Did Not Work Well Under Coffee

A brain worker's health is often injured by coffee, badly selected food and sedentary habits. The experience of the Managing Editor of one of the most prosperous newspapers in the middle west, with Postum Food Coffee, illustrates the necessity of proper feeding for the man who depends on his brain for a living.

"Up to three years ago," writes this gentleman, "I was a heavy coffee drinker. I knew it was injuring me. It directly affected my stomach and I was threatened with chronic dyspepsia. It was then that my wife persuaded me to try Postum Food Coffee. The good results were so marked that I can not say too much for it. When first prepared I did not fancy it, but inquiry developed the fact that cook had not boiled it long enough, so next time I had it properly made and was charmed with it. Since that time coffee has had no place on my table save for guests. Both myself and wife are fond of this new cup, which 'cheers but does not inebriate' in a much truer and fitter sense than coffee. My stomach has resumed its normal functions and I am now well and strong again mentally and physically.

"I am confident that coffee is a poison to many stomachs, and I have recommended Postum with great success to a number of my friends who were suffering from the use of coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

excessive freight charges, \$6 per head, demanded by the railroads.

Oscar Cain bought from Willis Johnson forty calves; from Kearney Mayer, thirty-five; from Will Mayes thirty; and a carload of mixed cattle from J. G. Cooper.

Charlie Broome sold to Broome & Farr twenty-six mules.

R. L. Carrothers bought at Carlsbad, N. M., 3,800 muttuns at \$2.50 per head. The sheep are now en route to the ranch in Crain and Upton counties, where they are expected to arrive October 1. Mr. Carrothers intends that they shall weigh 100 pounds each on next spring's market.

IN STERLING COUNTY

Sterling News-Record.

Z. Davis sold about 200 steer yearlings to Mr. Stubblefield this week. We learn that \$10 was the price paid.

In riding over the ranges, one sees better grass than has ever been before. The only thing needed to make us happy is a stiff market for our cattle.

Our cattlemen stand in their own light when they refuse to sell a single beef on the range. There are thousands of people in west Texas who scarcely ever taste beef, when, if they could buy it in quantities to suit the consumer, quite a market would be opened right here at home.

If sold at the price that is had at Kansas City nearly every body would eat beef instead of so much bacon.

IN NOLAN COUNTY

Sweetwater Reporter.

Jim Hayter and J. F. Skinner from Fisher county shipped two cars of two-year-old steers to market Wednesday.

Boatwright & Brisco, two of the leading cattlemen of the Silver Creek country, shipped three cars of cattle to market this week.

IN HARTLEY COUNTY

Channing Courier.

Al Boyce, now on his Dakota ranch, is suffering with a broken leg, the effects of a horse falling with him. We learn that two or three days elapsed before the wounded member received setting and proper surgical attention, such is the remoteness of the ranch from settlements. At last accounts he was doing well.

Charles N. Thompson, formerly of Channing, now of Moore county, is trying an experiment of fattening cattle for market, the first effort of the kind ever made in this immediate section of the country. The experiment is being made with three-year-olds, and the bulk of feed employed is oil cake. Those who have seen the cattle say they are, as fine a bunch as can be produced by the best feeders of Kansas or elsewhere. Nor is there any reason why feeding for market should not be made profitable here. It is likely, in the meantime, that Mr. Thompson will soon have imitators, especially so when it is known that he has already been offered \$32 around for the bunch.

IN CROCKETT COUNTY

Ozona Texan.

Dr. C. W. Crawford sold his steer yearlings to Jim Laney last week at \$10 per head.

C. E. Donaldson sold his steer yearlings to C. L. Broome for McKenzie & Ferguson, about 75 head, at \$9.75 per head, to be delivered at the latter gentleman's ranch on the Pecos. Will Augustine and Baggett Brothers sold to same party.

IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos Times.

Eight head more of the J. K. Bruce horses, three geldons and five young mares, yearlings past, were sold by Sheriff Leavell this forenoon for \$7 around, J. N. Heard being the purchaser.

Ben Randall arrived Wednesday morning from Colorado City and transacted business here for a few days. He said the rain east was very light, virtually none at all up to the time he came in.

Lee Windham came in from the Toyah creek country after the heavy rain Wednesday afternoon and says Toyah creek was then at least a foot higher than he ever saw it.

Wat Reynolds came in Wednesday afternoon from the Lake House and says the X's have had splendid rains on that portion of the ranch. A good rain fell there Monday afternoon and another big one Wednesday afternoon, the water being five or six inches deep on the flats.

George M. and James Otis of Grand Falls were here yesterday on business. They report splendid rains in the Grand Falls country—better than fell in this immediate vicinity. They also report that the crop prospects are greatly improved.

The rain, which began here Friday night, was not a general rain up to Tuesday morning, according to F. W. Johnson, who was up at the W ranch until Tuesday morning. He said while there was some rain on the ranch it was light and not sufficient to be of any material benefit to their ranch interests.

IN BRISCO COUNTY

Silverton Enterprise.

Bain, Sweeney, Morris and several other cowmen have built a dipping vat about five miles north of town and are dipping their cattle.

T. J. Morris sold four hundred steer yearlings to a Kansas buyer at \$14 per head. We understand that D. H. Sweeney was offered \$15 per head for his and refused it.

M. W. Shelly of Hereford passed through Silverton en route to his Motley county ranch Tuesday. He says crops and grass around Silverton are the best he has seen this year.

IN CARSON COUNTY

Panhandle Herald.

L. J. Gillespie shipped out all of his fine thoroughbred horses Thursday to Kansas City. Mr. Gillespie had started in to make this his headquarters for the

breeding of fine horses. A diseased horse being brought into the neighborhood, Mr. Gillespie deemed the above move necessary to safety. He will probably return in a year if he can do so with safety.

A Panhandle cattelman asserts that for every calf raised in his vicinity this year three have been shipped out. On this basis the country has been heavily drained of its cattle and it will take some time to restore herds to old time numbers, if, indeed, this is desired. Diversified farming is cutting an important figure in some sections in Texas, and it is believed that cattlemen who are reducing their herds will not try to increase them to former proportions.

IN NEW MEXICO

Roswell Record.

The order issued by the territorial sheep sanitary board is of much interest to Roswell sheepmen. It means that all the sheep in the county must be dipped under the supervision of a government inspector.

M. W. Stone, the sheep inspector, has sent notices to all the sheepmen in his section of the territory to be prepared to dip before October 20. He is the inspector for Chaves, Eddy, Lincoln, Otero and Roosevelt counties.

Mrs. J. C. Lea is spending the summer on her ranch in Coleman county, Texas. She is superintending the sale of it to farmers. Has cut it up into small tracts and has located nearly one hundred families on her ranch, which has been leased for twenty years to cow men for grazing purposes only.

Mrs. Lea has sold about fifteen thousand acres already at an average of \$5 per acre. Her ranch is perhaps the best watered in the state, having a frontage on the Colorado river of 29 miles with three large creeks running through it. The immigration is so great to the southwest that all the large cattle ranches are opened up for settlement. Mrs. Lea will return to Roswell in a few weeks.

IN POTTER COUNTY

Amarillo Herald.

H. C. Harding, manager of the LX ranch, left Wednesday night for Kansas, where he will market 3,500 steers which has been on his Kansas pasture.

R. D. Doak last week purchased 22 fat cows and 19 yearling steers from W. H. Avery of Washburn, shipment being made from that point to the market last Monday.

E. M. Fuqua of Armstrong county sold 27 fat cows to R. D. Doak at \$15 around. Mr. Fuqua also sold to F. W. Zimmerman of this city 30 yearling heifers at \$10.50 around. The latter stuff was shipped to St. Joe Monday.

IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos News.

W. L. Ross came in from his ranch up the river and reports great rains up there.

Bud Tucker came down from W. D. Hudson's range Saturday and reports very fine rains up there, with a general tapering off coming toward Pecos.

A gentle rain began falling in Pecos last Saturday. It continued at intervals during the night and increased on Sunday. Old Sol didn't show his face during the Sabbath, a very rare occurrence for this section. We understand one of the most terrific hail storms ever known in this valley fell up about State Line Saturday. The Pecos Valley train was delayed many hours, the track for miles was submerged, though not much damage resulted to it. But the hail beat the window panes out of the passenger coaches. Up near Kent of the Texas and Pacific track was overflowed. From the general appearance it has been the general rain everybody has been praying for.

Later—Wednesday, the rain has continued to fall all over this section and the country is drenched as it has not been before for many years.

IN FISHER COUNTY

Roby Banner.

Good rains are reported to have fallen over most parts of Taylor, Nolan and Jones counties the last week and also the south and west parts of Fisher county got nice rains the first part of this week.

Clouds have been hovering over us for several days, but this immediate part of the county is still dry, though we are still hoping for our share.

The horse theft cases of Bert Hall and Ed Selph were continued until the next term of court. Their bonds were set at \$750 each. Hall made bond Tuesday.

Selph is still in jail. There was a hung jury in the John Short burglary case. The case was continued until next term and his bond was set at \$500, which has not been given. He is still in jail.

IN HALL COUNTY

Memphis Herald.

A splendid rain fell all over this section last Friday night and Saturday morning. It was beginning to be reseeded and it placed the late crops in fine shape.

Tom Jaycox of Childress passed up the road Saturday night en route to Claude. He said they had no rain at Childress Saturday morning, except a sprinkle.

A. G. Moores has sold his cattle to Browder Brothers and now owns only a milch cow. The price was not learned.

Mr. Moores will perhaps buy some steers this fall to eat his feed this winter.

IN BRISCO COUNTY

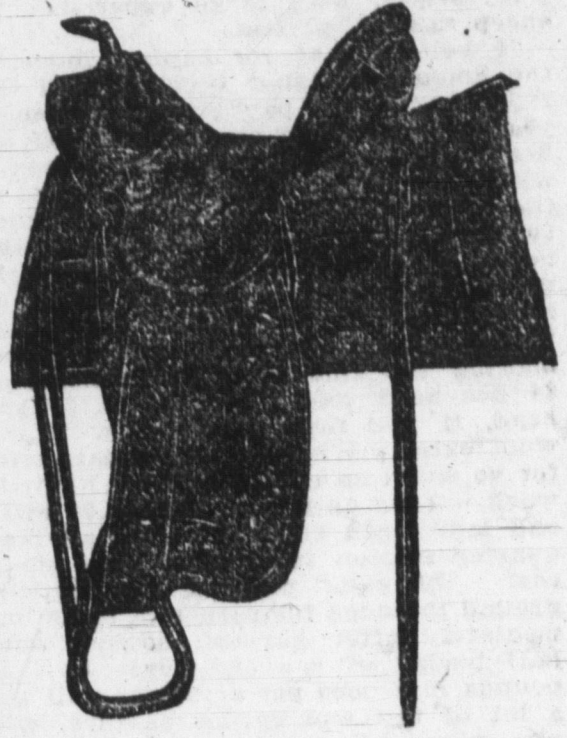
Silverton Enterprise.

A good rain fell here last Thursday night, which seemed to satisfy the farmers very well, but on Friday night the best rain that has fallen here in more than a year came down just right. The ground is thoroughly wet and the feed crop is assured. The farmers will sow lots of wheat and the old cows will put on the tallow for the winter. In fact,

Good Saddles

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

The Famous Pueblo Saddles



Our double strength trees are fully guaranteed.

—Made by—

R. T. Frazier,

PUEBLO, COLORADO.

SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE NO. 6

\$25,000.00

Will sell or trade valuable zinc property in the great Joplin, Mo., district.

Unless you have \$25,000 or its equivalent don't write. Ground is tested. Mill on property. A fortune for someone situated so as to personally handle property.

Will sell part interest to proper party who could give personal attention to development of mine.

Should this interest you write L. H. PYLE, Cashier, Bank of Conway, Conway, Ark., for full particulars.

everybody is in a good humor and the goose hangs high.

The Panhandle was never in better condition than at the present time, as far as fat stuff is concerned. Grass, in most places, is excellent. Those who have winter pastures in the brakes, say they have as good grass as they have had in years.

Prices are not anything like they should be, but higher prices will prevail, without a doubt, this fall.

IN DONLEY COUNTY

Clarendon Banner-Stockman.

Williams & Culwell bought thirty-seven fat cows from A. L. Collins at p. t.

J. C. Phillips sold to Will Lewis one car fat cows at \$16.50 and 150 calves at \$8.

T. S. Bugbee shipped from Southard to Kansas City Saturday two cars fat cows of the T5 brand. There were also several cars of the T6 cattle in the train.

Frank Collinson bought seventy-seven heifers from McClellan Bros. at \$15. He has been holding them almost a week awaiting a federal inspector that he might ship to St. Joseph.

F. N. Page, having disposed of his ranch and cattle, is advertising an auction sale of his ranch and farm tools and implements. The sale will be held on the 17th instant.

The Denver road announces that the special stock train service to Fort Worth will be resumed Sunday. And still the Fort Worth commission men say they do not want Panhandle cattle on that market and would fain discourage all shipments.

G. W. Morris of Memphis was here Wednesday and made us a very pleasant call. He was on his way up to his ranch near Jericho to take a look at his cattle, and will perhaps move 200 steers back to Memphis to be placed on feed. Mr. Morris has one of the best little ranches in the Panhandle (the old Fritz ranch), and says he is well pleased with Donley county, having found it the best part of the whole western country. He is an old-time Panhandle cowman and knows a good thing when he sees it.

IN RANDALL COUNTY

Canyon City News.

John Hutson this week purchased 515 acres of land from C. M. Houser, near Umbarger, at \$5 per acre.

J. I. Campbell last week purchased about 75 head of cattle from L. N. Lochridge of Happy, most of the stuff being yearlings. Mr. Campbell says he will experiment with his yearlings again this winter in the manner of preparing them for an early spring market, but will commence feeding at once. He will use the native feed crops and will begin feeding forage crops before they have reached the perfection of maturity. He will thus bring his cattle into the winter months in prime condition and by crowding the stuff will have it ready for the early spring market. Mr. Campbell believes this will enable the producer in the Panhandle to realize a better price for his product and even though the price is not satisfactory at the desired time of marketing it will be nothing lost, especially with such an enormous feed crop in prospect.

Sheep Department

LARGE PROFITS FROM SHEEP

A farmer, with large experience in sheep raising, writes:

"I believe that for capital invested the amount of labor involved and the risk, that sheep pay larger dividends, year by year, than any other stock we keep. For example, take \$100 which will buy twenty good breedings ewes in the late summer; they should produce twenty-five lambs at least, and the lambs ought to, and will, if properly managed, bring \$4 a head off grass, or if kept for winter feeding until they will be worth \$5 per head or more, making the amount of investment, at \$4 per head, and \$25 more at \$5 per head, if you feed them on, with the wool extra. What other animals will, for so small an outlay and for so little work, return as much?—These 20 ewes and lambs can be kept on an average quarter section farm at a very small cost. By gang plowing the stubble ground intended for corn and roots immediately after harvest, sowing one-half bushel of rye and three to four pounds rape seed per acre, one will get a lot of fall and spring pasture, will also germinate weed seeds which will be destroyed by the winter and spring plowing, and land will be in better shape for next crop.

"I am firmly of the opinion that the sooner farmers take hold of this rape question the sooner it will revolutionize the sheep industry for us. Sow two or three pounds per acre along with clover seed, when seeding barley or oats; sow it in the corn at the last cultivation. If you have any trouble getting a catch of clover, try gang plowing the wheat stubble immediately after harvest, sowing three pounds rape with clover seed, and unless the season be too dry, you will get a stand of clover that will come through the winter all right. This is no untried theory, as we have had several heavy crops of hay seeded in this way."

HOUSING OF SHEEP

Management as regards feeding and housing needs prompt and continued attention. Sheep require to be properly provided for in fall and winter months and at all times when the weather is unsuitable for them remaining in the fields. Hence the necessity of providing good places of shelter. Good comfortable, roomy sheds or stabling must be provided. These need not be expensive, but should be neat and tidy. The place where they stand should, if possible, be somewhat elevated, and be made dry by good drainage. A commodious open yard should be attached to their houses in every case to allow exercise. Exercise as opposed to over much confinement is indispensable in the successful carrying on of the sheep industry. It is not necessary, nor is it wise, that their houses should be over-warm. Frame buildings made close so as to exclude all draughts, is about all that is necessary. Have plenty of windows for sunlight and good ventilation over head. Feeding racks are to be placed in the inside department and may be so arranged as to suit the pen.—W. W. Cooper.

HINTS IN FATTENING SHEEP

In fattening sheep the character of the fodder fed exercises an important influence. When corn or even barley is the important grain factor in the food, clover hay, fed as the fodder, will fatten the sheep more quickly and more satisfactorily than corn fodder or timothy hay, says the Farmer. The reason is found in the fact that the clover is palatable, even more so than the other fodders named, and it also balances the ration better than these. Some seasons clover is scarce and therefore cannot be much used for such a purpose. That is not true of it the present year. The clover crop was unusually plentiful. Not a little of it, however, was spoiled or injured by rain. Much of it is also coarse and such clover is not relished by sheep. They will reject the coarser portions. Where the second crop was well saved it answers well for such feeding. But the past season in this northwest much of the second crop also was spoiled by rain. Notwithstanding the amount much good clover is available for feeding. It cannot be devoted to a better use than to feed it to sheep that are being fattened as described above. It is also excellent for breeding ewes, particularly in the lambing season. It is good for producing milk, and sheep are very fond of it when the clover is properly saved.

FOREIGN SHEEP SKINS

A very useful and interesting story is told of the different breeds of sheep and the different kinds of fur obtained therefrom. The Persian lamb is one of the most ancient of all breeds, being closely allied to the primeval stock. Its color is black, brown and sometimes white, and the skin of the lamb is very beautiful, being closely curled. As used, all these skins are dyed a brilliant black, and this can only be properly done in Germany. The siken Persian is probably the very young of the same species, while those called Preitschwanze, or moire, are supposed to be prematurely born, the parent animal's life being sacrificed for this purpose. The moire antique, or watered silk, is said to have been copied from

this beautiful and rare skin. All of these furs, the Persian, silken Persian and moire Persian, are extensively used for ladies' goods, such as jackets, muffs and collars; while the black Persian is also much in demand for gentlemen's furs. In Russia, Hungary and Austria these skins are also largely used for military purposes.

The gray or pin-head Persian lamb is another variety of the Ovis family. Its use is limited, being principally in demand for children's goods. The Krimmer or Crimean lamb, deriving its name from the Crimea, is gray or slate colored, heavily furred, with a more or less tight curl; is much used for such articles as muffs and collars. The astrachan lamb is found in Southern Russia and Central Asia. This celebrated breed is found over a large expanse of country, is noted for its fine, spirally curled wool, of a gray or mixed black and white color. The skins are colored black and are largely used for coats.

They are much less expensive than the Persian lamb, abound in far greater numbers and are, many of them, of poor quality and inferior in appearance. The natural color of these species of Ruminantia is a dirty white, with a fine gray wool underneath. The sheep are under the ordinary size. The horns of the ram are picturesque, being curved backward and spread at the tips. There is another Russian breed of the same genus which is without horns.

MISSOURI WOOL CROP

From the sale of wool, hides and furs the Missouri farmers receive annually more than six million dollars. One-third of this amount comes from the sale of furs. Missouri ranks with the most northern states as a fur producer. More than one million dollars comes from the sale of wool, while nearly three million dollars comes from the sale of beef hides. This is the estimate made by I. Weisberg, who has studied the question many years.

"In the wool season just closed," said Mr. Weisberg, "six million pounds of wool were sold in Missouri. The wool crop was lighter than usual this year, owing to the heavy spring rains, and the wool averaged only six pounds to the fleece. The price paid, however, was 20 cents a pound so the wool grower received as much for this year's crop as when it was much heavier. When there is much rain in the spring the fleeces are kept well washed out, free from dirt and dust, and, as a result, the wool is cleaner and lighter. Because of this the dealers pay a higher price, so the farmer generally makes the same amount from his wool crop, whether the yield is heavy or light.

"An enormous amount of dirt collects in wool, and sometimes the

I. Mayer's Private Stock



Four full quarts guaranteed best on earth for the money\$3.00
HILL & HILL, 8 years old, per gallon\$3.50
BROOK HILL, 10 years old, per gallon.....\$3.75
Bottled\$4.00

Mayer's "81"

Four full quarts, best made at any price\$4.00
All other leading brands of Kentucky Bourbons and Eastern Ryes. Most complete stock of high grade standard brands of liquors in the Southwest. Largest mail order house in Texas. Price list upon request. Express PREPAID to any point in Texas on all orders of \$3.00 or more. A trial will convince you.

I. MAYER LIQUOR HOUSE

1210 MAIN STREET. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
THE GREAT MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

RANCHES FOR SALE!

I invite cash bids upon the following lands till Oct. 1, 1904:

1. Ranch near Eagle Pass, Maverick and adjoining counties, containing 78,394.61 acres of titled lands, and 162,267.59 acres of leased lands. 240,664.20-100 total. Well watered, well sub-divided and a fine beef ranch.

2. Ranch in Duval county, containing 26,117.36 acres of titled land, and 160 acres of leased land. 26,279.36-100 total. Large house and a well improved stock ranch, 300 acres in cultivation. Address, FLOYD MCGOWN,

Receiver for the Estate of J. M. Chittim, 215 West Commerce Street, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

weight of wool decreases as much as 75 per cent in washing. The wool season opens in Missouri May 1 and continues all summer, although the greater part of the clipping is completed before July 1. Wool grown in Missouri contains less dirt and sand than that grown in the western states, and so commands a higher market price."

SHEEP NOTES

At Boston last week 100,000 pounds of Texas wool sold at 18 cents per pound.

Tom Adams of Edwards county sold last week 2,025 stock sheep at \$2.25 per head.

F. O. Landrum of Uvalde county shipped to Arizona last week thirteen pure bred Angora bucks.

One authority in Montana estimates that the wool clip in that state will not exceed 29,000,000 pounds, which would indicate a reduction of 5 per cent. In the state of Texas the falling off will probably exceed that sum. In the bright wool growing states it will probably be found that there will be no radical changes in the size of the yield.

Concerning the wool trade last

Don't fail to attend the Big Horse and Mule Sale, Fort Worth Sept. 19-24. Consignments of good stock solicited.

week's American Wool and Cotton Reporter said: While on the surface the market has shown but little activity a large business has been quietly put through during the past week. The tone of the market continues strong on everything, with no concessions and no likelihood of any concessions being made in prices. Abroad the wool markets are all firm, and it is difficult to fill orders for American account on the other side.

Don't fail to attend the Big Horse and Mule Sale, Fort Worth Sept. 19-24. Consignments of good stock solicited.

Advices received from the western part of the state tell of good rains on all the range country extending from San Antonio to El Paso.

Don't fail to attend the Big Horse and Mule Sale, Fort Worth Sept. 19-24. Consignments of good stock solicited.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

Horse Sale, Fort Worth

Sept. 19th-24th

THE FORT WORTH HORSE & MULE CO.

AT THE SPECIAL REQUEST OF MR. BRUCE AND ON ACCOUNT OF THE SUPERIOR FACILITIES THEY POSSESS FOR HANDLING LARGE NUMBERS OF HORSES AND MULES

HAVE TAKEN ENTIRE CONTROL OF THIS SALE

WE HAVE THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED MR. BRUCE'S METHOD OF ADVERTISING AND WE ARE SATISFIED THAT THIS IS THE BEST ADVERTISED SALE THAT HAS EVER BEEN HELD IN THE SOUTH.

THERE WILL BE BUYERS

FOR A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF ALL CLASSES OF HORSES AND MULES, AND THE PRICES WILL JUSTIFY ANYONE WITH STOCK IN GOOD CONDITION TO MAKE CONSIGNMENTS. TERMS AS ADVERTISED BY MR. BRUCE.

CHAS. E. HICKS WM. ANSON
MANAGERS

Household Department

VERNIE LAWSON, Editor

A LITTLE THING

'Twas such a little thing,
 Ah, me!
 So very little that,
 It did not speak such deadly sting,
 And we,
 Well fooled thereat,
 Allowed it slip in between,
 Our lives and there,
 To scoop and broaden a ravine
 That drained their highlands bare.

We can not call it back,
 Ah, no!
 Its slender wings were strong,
 And though our prayers stray in its
 track,
 For lo,
 A thousand years and long,
 It will not give one backward glance,
 But on and on,
 To wait and welcome us perchance,
 Some day where it has gone.

It followed in the wake,
 Of one,
 Misspent, lost yesterday,
 And although countless hearts should
 break,
 The sun
 Will still bear on its way,
 And that so fruitful of our tears,
 Flies fast and far;
 In swift pursuance of the years,
 Its bitter blossoms mar.

Today is all too late,
 To call,
 The fretful, wayward child,
 Which vanished outward through the
 gate,
 And pall,
 Of yesterday and smiled,
 Back as it went glad to be free,
 From aching breast,
 Where sudden grief swelled like a sea
 That travailing mocks at rest.

Tomorrow we may know,
 But Ah!
 Tomorrow may not come
 To you and I. 'Tis often so,
 The law,
 Of death is blind and dumb,
 And knows no caste or high estate,
 And at its time,
 Approaches one and all to mate,
 The soul to distant clime.

If we could but forget,
 And go,
 The same old ways again,
 Without the measure of regret,
 We know
 Today, and now as then,
 Walk heart to heart and soul to soul,
 Out on God's way,
 We would be glad of love's control--
 But Ah, that Yesterday!
 —Vernie Lawson.

SCHOOL TIME.

Monday is school time again and we mothers must reluctantly yield our treasures to the big house that has stood silent and empty for a little while that we might enjoy the company of our little ones. No doubt many mothers of extensive families will receive the event with a small unowned feeling of relief and welcome the strange, peaceful quiet attendant upon the arrival of childless hours in her home with a sensation of delight, because her darlings are noisy and rob her of all thoughtful moments and keep her busy ministering to their never-ending wants.

Yet, if she does send them away with a sigh of gratitude for the little time that will be hers to spend alone, she will miss them, for the multitude of them and their noise does not make her love them less, and her heart is with them as wholly as is the heart of her who relinquishes her one little chick to the demands of knowledge. But a dozen children are more nerve-trying than one, and I am inclined to find complete extenuation for the mother who hovers a flourishing brood if she is just a little glad. She is only a woman after all, not a machine to go tirelessly on for ages. Besides, there are frocks and aprons to be fashioned and the boys must be cared for and with mending and modeling the new garments to be made, she will have her hands full to overflowing. The sensible mother, if indeed there are any of us sensible, will not try to attire her children in extravagant clothes for school, either in the form of work or finance.

Dress them so they will be able to work and play. No child can accomplish much when prisoned in impossible clothes. Let all wearing apparel be roomy and comfortable, plain and durable, and both yourself and child will be benefitted by the strict adherence to these principles. You have no doubt experienced the discomfort arising from over-dress and too tightly fitting garments, to say nothing of the fussy, temper-wearing creations that make the wearer envy the woman of darkest Africa because of her freedom from this tortuous attribute of civilization. Let the memory of these times in your life be your teacher when preparing the wardrobe of your little school girl, or big one

too, for that matter. Make her plenty of aprons, they may be dainty and yet measure up to the requirements of wear and tear. And nothing can excel the white aproned-lassie on the school grounds. These articles of dress are not expensive and are easily and quickly made than dresses and will tide a sober color through the week.

The apron is a favorite with the mothers, for it at once combines daintiness and usefulness and during the winter season may be purchased as low as 5 cents per yard and with trimmings at the remarkably reasonable price they are today there is no rational reason why the aprons and dresses of a school girl should not be inexpensive and at the same time pretty. It is far more advisable to have enough of the ordinary aprons to send the little lady freshly attired each morning than to permit her to wear a befrilled, beribboned frock that openly proclaims its worthiness of the laundry suds. Cleanliness and comfort are larger in the scales of reason and result than showiness and disregard for the immaculate. Clothe your daughter sensibly and reap the benefit of such procedure in her health in womanhood and your own health and comfort today.

You are kind in writing to us and we appreciate it fully. Am sorry that you have suffered, but most of us have had our tears. There is much common sense in your words and perhaps they will guard some heart from the after-regret of which you speak, and nothing is sadder than remorse for something that has passed beyond our lives and can not be recalled or remedied. I like you, think that there are some who could love more if they would stop and think of the possibilities of loss that walk beside them day by day.

Yet sorrow chastens us and God has said chastisement was good for the erring ones, and no doubt he sees plainly the reason for what seems harsh to us. You will never forget, but time will soften the wound and you may yet see many peaceful days if not quite happy ones.

I have sent you the photo requested and you are at liberty to retain it if you care to. Why do you think I have a sad face? I am not sad by nature, just a little inclined to melancholy.

Thanks for the recipes, please write again at your earliest convenience.

Old Cake

When dry and stale, cake can be crumbled and used in making cake timbales. Butter half a dozen timbale moulds and line them with the cake crumbs, adding candied or preserved fruits. Mix together one cupful of hot milk, two beaten eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and pour into the moulds. Set a pan of hot water and bake fully fifteen minutes. Turn out on individual plates and serve with a good hard sauce. A more elaborate combination may be wrought by making a boiled custard, adding to it two teaspoonfuls of gelatine, dissolved, one tablespoonful of brandy, and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Put a layer of candied fruits, peel and shredded almonds in the bottom of the mould, following with some of the custard, then with slices of stale sponge cake macaroons and more custard. This must be very cold when served and whipped cream should accompany it.

Mousse

One pint of rich cream, one ounce of grated bitter chocolate, two-third cup of granulated sugar, one-half cup of seeded raisins, two-third pound package of shredded cocoanut and one teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Reserve one teaspoonful of chocolate and one-fourth cup of cocoanut for garnishing. Barely cover the raisins with boiling water to plump them, drain after fifteen minutes, dry well and dust with powdered sugar to prevent them sinking to the bottom. Chop the cocoanut fine and dust also with the sugar, a heaping teaspoon for each. Have ready a chilled mould: a small lard pail will do, or the freezer can is still better. Whip the cream, drain well and put a layer in the can, sprinkle with the chocolate, then another layer of cream, using the raisins, now more cream, strewing thickly with the cocoanut, and continue until all is used up. Pack in ice and salt five hours, no less. Then unmold and garnish with one cup of whipped cream sweetened with one-fourth cup of powdered sugar and flavored with one teaspoonful of vanilla. Strew with the chocolate and cocoanut.

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WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1904.

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WEST TEXAS LAND RUSHES

The land rush is an innovation in Texas institutions that has come into existence since the last state legislature and its predecessor amended the land laws of the state in such a manner as to make the thing possible. These land rushes have been pulled off in every portion of the west where school land that has been under lease to the cattlemen has come on the market through the expiration of the leases, and they have become noted throughout the state for their briskness and other peculiarities. There is nothing in the state law to prevent a man who is land hungry from camping at the door of the county clerk where the land is to be placed on sale, and remaining there until the land is on the market. If it takes all summer, and that is what many of them do.

In some places the county officials, build chutes and run the applicants through like cattle being loaded into the cars, or being jumped into a dipping vat, and where this is the rule, the applicant picks out his section of land, takes his place in the chute and begins his long and weary vigil. He remains right there until that land comes on the market, leaving only when absolutely necessary, and always having a substitute to hold down his claim in the chute during his enforced absence. The chute gradually fills up if there is a considerable number of sections to come on the market, and thus the matter stands until the all-important day arrives when the filing is to be made. Then rivals are privileged to get to the clerk's office first if possible, and the free for all fight results. Officers always search all the participants, and remove even their pocket knives. They are privileged to knock down and drag out, but no arms must be used, and the contest simply resolves itself into one of brute force. The strong man wins, and it is an ex-

hibition of brute force that is a disgrace to the state of Texas.

Under the law, the county officials are powerless to remedy the situation, for the state law permits it, and there is nothing the officers can do but try to hold the situation as well in hand as possible and prevent any possibility of bloodshed. While they have been successful in that respect in the past, they have not been so fortunate in preventing bad feeling, the effect of which will be felt for years yet to come. There has been much bad blood engendered over this matter already in the west, and this will increase as more of this kind of proceedings is indulged in. It was thought the last legislature would so amend the law as to put a stop to the land rushes, but it failed to do so, and now the land commissioner threatens to withdraw the land from the market until such time as legislation is enacted that will prevent these disgraceful occurrences. Only recently in a rush for land out at Odessa, limbs were broken and men beat and battered up until they were hardly recognizable. And this is but a repetition of the same scenes that have been enacted elsewhere and will be enacted at other points as long as the present system is in vogue.

The constitution of this state is often invoked in aid of what has been termed the actual settler, and quoted as guaranteeing him the right to use and occupy this land. But the constitution does not provide that in the acquirement of this land the actual settler must submit to a bombardment as bad as that the Japs are giving Port Arthur. It does not contemplate that he shall risk life itself for the doubtful privilege of becoming indebted to the state school fund and for a piece of land of questionable value and utility. That the best land has passed out of the hands of the state is known by all men who are conversant with the actual conditions as they exist in the west, and the scramble that is taking place over the remaining lands should not be accepted as indicative of their great value. For years West Texas has been afflicted with the curse of a speculative craze, growing out of the passing of the lease law, and the expectation that the demand for the remaining lands by ranchmen would add largely to the value placed upon them by the state. The idea actuating many of the purchasers has been that after obtaining control of the land they could sell to some ranchman for a considerable bonus, and some of them have succeeded in doing so.

The Stockman does not mean by this to imply that all the men who are rushing for land in West Texas are what is known as bonus-hunters out in that section. Many of the men who are going into the west today and filing upon this land are inspired by a genuine desire to make for themselves a permanent home, and by adapting themselves to the natural conditions prevailing in that section, they are succeeding in the undertaking. Such men as these are a genuine benefit and a real inspiration to the west. They are the men who hold the destiny of that section of the state in the hollow of their hand, and who are working out the salvation of that country. Is it right, then, that they should be compelled to do battle for every piece of land they desire to purchase from the state? Is not the state doing them as well as herself a gross injustice in permitting the continued existence of such a state of affairs?

There has been much trouble in West Texas over land matters. Good men have lost their lives over land claims, and as long as present conditions continue such things may be confidently anticipated. Thinking men have long ago come to the conclusion that there has been a sufficiency of this kind of thing. They believe the time has come that the state of Texas can no longer afford to be a party to it, and there must be some legislation speedily enacted that will open up a new land policy, or else retire the state from the land business. There is unquestionably a method by which the rights of the state and the school children of Texas can be protected, and at the same time a plan evolved for the relief of the purchaser.

As matters now stand the situation is a shame and a disgrace upon the intelligence and good name of the state, and a situation that is not only intolerable, but wholly unnecessary. The next state legislature must pass a measure to bring order out of the

state of chaos that is now in existence and it is to be hoped that it will be attended to speedily. It is a sad reflection upon the lawmakers of the state that a state officer is compelled under the stress of circumstances to do intending purchasers the injustice of declining to sell them land in order to prevent these scenes of wild disorder. It is time to call a halt in these disgraceful proceedings by the enactment of some sane legislation.

There may be talk of a raid on the school land, but that should not deter the legislature from its plain duty.

John K. Rosson, the well known commission man of this city, has returned from a trip through the Panhandle the Indian Territory. He reports the range generally in fine shape and cattle never in better condition at this season of the year.

Texas ranchmen are sacrificing their calf crop in large numbers again this fall, when in many instances a clean sweep was made. Perhaps a declining calf market may have a tendency to stop some of the rush of the youngsters to market.

Texas cattlemen are all coming very readily to the conclusion that it pays to have fewer cattle and better cattle, and they are shaping their affairs in that direction. The big ranches in this state are yearly growing fewer in number.

John Clay, Sr., died in Edinburgh, Scotland, a few years ago. The deceased was at one time greatly interested in the cattle business in this state, and was the father of Mrs. John Tod, of Nueces county. Mr. Clay was in the eightieth year of his age when the death summons came.

Texas cattlemen are very much pleased with the winter outlook at this time. Fine rains have come over a great deal of the range country, and the prospect for winter grass is now considered good. Cattle will generally go into winter in much better condition than was the case last year.

Reports from the Osage nation are to the effect that 10,000 head of steers that have been grazed there this season are now in fine shape and ready to go to market. They will not doubt be held back, however, until the market outlook is more flattering.

The Fort Worth & Denver railway is preparing to resume the running of special stock trains on that line, between Amarillo and this city. While other lines have been fighting a little shy of the stock business, the Denver has been making special efforts to please its patrons in that respect.

Reports from the corn belt states indicate that there has been considerable improvement in the condition of the crop, and a much better yield than has been generally expected is now in sight. This is expected to have the effect of considerably improving the demand for feeding cattle.

I. H. Nelson, who makes a specialty of shipping young Panhandle cattle to eastern feed lots for sale in the corn belt, says there will be a demand for thousands of light feeding cattle this fall. All the feeders who have tried the young Texas range stuff are more than pleased with the result and are coming after more.

Thomas B. Tomb, of the Lake-Tomb Cattle company, says that a large number of cattle that would have been marketed this fall but for the big strike, will have to be re-wintered. He says that southern stockers bought by the northern rangemen one and two years ago would not now bring first cost if shipped out to market.

The World's Fair cattle show opens Monday, and will be the greatest event of its kind in the history of the world. The range feature of the show will not open until November, and a number of Texans will be represented there. John R. Lewis, the well known Hereford breeder of Sweetwater, will have a portion of his herd on exhibition at St. Louis.

Henry Frass, of Lipscomb county, says there are fewer cattle in that section now than ever before, and will consequently be fewer to go to market. The same report comes from practically every portion of the range country in this state. Mr. Frass says cattle in his section are in good condition, and the country is fast developing into a stockfarming country.

R. B. Masterson of this city, has purchased the Ratliff ranch, embracing about 16,000 acres, in King county, at private terms. This land adjoins the 130,000 acres of fine ranch land Mr. Masterson already owned in that section, and evinces the fact that Texas ranchmen are still of the opinion that if they are to continue in the cattle business they must own the land used for the purpose.

One exchange doubts the existence of the mule-footed breed of hogs, and the Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter also expresses its belief that no such animal is in existence. When it is taken into consideration that these animals

are not very rare, it is surprising that there should be so much doubt concerning them. Perhaps the gentlemen will also doubt the fact that there is a hot-footed hog in the south, evolved from the problem of getting away from the sons of Ham.

Conditions in the northwestern range country are much more serious than in this section. The ranchmen of that section have already been holding a large amount of their fat stuff back for the past two years, and the time has come when it must be moved or there will be material loss. They are still holding back as best they can, hoping for improvement in the markets, but there is general realization that the stuff must go out before snow falls this winter.

Kansas is said to have more cattle to market this season than for a number of years past, and the same report comes from every section of the country. The strike that has just ended was the cause of the holding back of hundreds of thousands of cattle that would have already been marketed under normal conditions. The fact that these cattle are yet to go forward is a pretty good indication of demoralized conditions for some time yet to come.

THE TEXAS RANGE

According to the weekly report from inspectors now being received by Secretary John T. Lytle of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, good rains have fallen over the major portion of the Texas range country during the last few days. Some of these reports speak of rains of twelve hours' duration, and in the majority of instances they seem to have fallen slow and just right to soak into the earth, affording the necessary moisture to insure winter grass. These rains have not been confined to the Texas range country exclusively, but seem to have also covered Eastern New Mexico in a very satisfactory manner. The Texas Panhandle seems to have been the most favored section, as in that country the largest scope of territory was covered.

The effect of this September precipitation will be almost immediate, for grass will grow with astonishing rapidity wherever the rain has fallen. The uneasiness that has prevailed concerning the winter outlook has now been very largely overcome and there is a feeling of confidence that the cattle will go through the approaching winter in good shape, for there will be plenty of grass to afford the necessary grazing. With the supply of grass insured and the late feed crops that will now be added to this made earlier in the season, the cattle country is unquestionably in good shape. The early feed crops yielded abundantly and well, providing a great deal of roughness for the winter. But in many instances late crops were planted, the issue of which depended on late rains. These late forage crops have not been regarded as very promising for the reason that dry weather caught them and they have been standing still, faring pretty badly in some instances, but they will now take on new life and make a large yield.

Every year the stock growers in Western Texas are turning more and more to the production of forage crops. They have found from practical and costly experience that it does not pay to let cattle half starve during the winter months, the old rule of depending wholly on the natural range is rapidly becoming obsolete and there is a decided disposition to feed more or less during the winter months. Of course there are some winter seasons so mild that it is unnecessary to feed the great bulk of the stock. This is especially true if the range is good and the cattle enter the winter season in good condition. Under such conditions it is only the old and weak cattle that are fed and some of the blooded stock used for improving and developing the herd. But the great majority of the ranchmen are learning that the range cannot be depended upon, and provide large quantities of feed every winter in anticipation of its necessity. For several years it was the custom on nearly all the large ranches to purchase what feed it was considered necessary to carry the cattle through, but there has been a marked change in that respect. Ranchmen have learned that the same soil that produces the grass can be depended upon to also produce forage crops, and that it is no disgrace for a cattleman to grow the feed he thinks his cattle will require during the winter. And it is thus that the idea of stock farming is being encouraged and developed.

In that section of the Texas range country lying north of the Texas and Pacific railway, extending to and including all of the Panhandle country, a disturbing element in the stock farming business has been eliminated through the settling of the land question. Practically all the school land

in that territory has been sold and the ranches that exist in that country today are permanent so far as occupancy of the land is concerned. The day where there was a continual clash between the stock and farming interests in that section has passed never to return and its passing is one of the greatest blessings that could have been vouchsafed to the country. Peace has come to the two discordant elements, and with peace there is also prosperity. That prosperity has not come to the cowman nor to the nester. It has come to the man who was shrewd enough to recognize the fact that West Texas was to be a stock farming country—that there must be a combination between stock raising and agriculture instead of eternal warfare, and that discovery resulted in the solution of a very vexatious problem.

The settling of the land question has been quite fortunate for every interest in West Texas, for it has been such a bone of contention in the past as to be an almost insurmountable barrier to the material progress and development of the country. All interests are happy that the end has come.



Hog Department

THE FARMER'S HOG.

The farmer's hog is the common sense hog. It is the hog that will give the largest return for ordinary care and feed under ordinary conditions on the ordinary farm. The hog must adapt himself to conditions as they exist on the farm; the farmer will not change his conditions to suit the requirements of any particular hog. If the hog must have a fine house with glass windows and modern ventilators, and a balanced ration figured with mathematic accuracy, the farmer will refuse to recognize it as his hog. It is the duty of the hog to take what he can get and make the best of it. The hog that performs his duty faithfully will win the reward. The reward of merit is given for economy and equality in production. Let it be understood, then, that the farmer's hog must be able to conform to conditions as they exist on our farms.

Any fancy point that does not carry with it market value counts for nothing. The farmer does not care whether his hog dresses in a coat of red, white, or black, or in one of many colors, but he demands that the coat be fine and show quality. It makes no difference to him whether his hog carries its ears erect or allows them to lop down over its broad forehead, but they must be small or medium in size, and thin, showing no indication of coarseness. A few black hairs or a few white hairs cause him no worry. A swirl or cow-lick detract nothing. Form and quality are all that he sees. The hog that possesses these two requirements may wear its hair curled if it desires. The farmer does not care. The type that suits one locality may not suit another. The Canadian farmer breeds the bacon type. He is producing hogs that fulfill the requirements of the English market.

However, there is one quality that applies to all conditions alike, that is fecundity. The sow that produces eight pigs and raises them well is worth much more than twice the value of the sow that produces but four. One of the chief difficulties confronting the farmer is that of getting a sufficient number of hogs. There are but few farmers who could not feed more pigs if they had them. It is very little more work to feed a car load than a small lot. Much of the profit comes in feeding large numbers. Fecundity, then, is one of the chief requirements of the farmer's hog.

When the farmer has the pigs in his possession he wants them to grow rapidly and to carry a fair amount of flesh. But to increase in size requires food of a nitrogenous nature. Our one grain product for stock food is corn. It is not suited to the needs of the growing animal. Protein is required for the production of muscle and bone. If the Nebraska farmer supplies this in grain he must buy mill products. These are expensive and require cash at the time when money on the farm is scarce. If the pork is to be produced economically much of the growth must be made on forage crops. The best known of these is alfalfa. The farmer's pig must be able and willing to go out into the pasture and hustle for much of its food. The exercise that it gets while doing this increases its appetite and vitality. A pig may be so compact, chubby, and lazy that it will not leave the pen in search of food. It may not know how to forage. Its ancestors may not have been accustomed to foraging. Such a pig does not suit the Nebraska farmer. Anything, man or beast, that lives in the west must hustle. Hustling seems to be a law of our state from which nothing is exempt.

The pig must be able to make good gains on alfalfa or other forage crops, with a medium grain ration, and when put into the feed lot, lay on flesh with amazing rapidity. Then, it is the pig that will consume and assimilate the largest amount of grain that will meet the farmer's approval. Vitality, the result of exercise and proper feed, count in the fattening pen. The pig whose digestive system has not been injured with carbonaceous feed will eat more corn and get more nutriment out of that

eaten than the pig that has been fed to the limit for sometime on concentrated food. The chief value of judicious foraging is reaped after the pig is put on a full grain ration.

When the hog is ready for the market it must show quality. The pig that will dress out the largest percentage of the most profitable meat will command the highest price. Quality is even becoming a more important factor in meat production. The hog that is largely lard does not command the prices that it did some years ago. Few people relish fat as a food. Most people prefer a mixture of fat and lean in all kinds of meat. The American consumer is demanding leaner meat and smaller hams and shoulders. Breakfast bacon is in greater favor among the American people than ever before. The higher prices are paid for the smaller hogs. The average weight of the hogs sold in the Omaha market in the year 1902 was 220 pounds. That is six pounds less than in the year previous and thirteen pounds less than in the year 1900. The farmer's hog at the present time must be able to attain the weight of 200 or 225 pounds at the age of six to nine months. It must do this largely on forage crops and corn after the first ten weeks, and in the end it must not be a lump of fat.

The hog must accomplish a great amount of work in a very short time. This requires a vast store of innate

energy and vitality. No hog suffering from any inherited weakness can stand the strain. This constant crowding taxes the endurance of the most vigorous and healthy. Vitality counts, and it is dependent upon breeding as well as upon care and feed.

Summing up what has been said we find that the farmer's hog should possess certain qualifications. These are suitability to conditions as they exist on the average farm, prolificacy, early maturity, quality in production, the habit of foraging, the power to stand forced feeding, and a great store of inherited vitality, with no constitutional weakness.

Utility must ever be the ideal. The farmer and butcher will be the farmer's delicate, lazy, too fine in bone, too short in the body or too long in the legs.

The common sense hog that combines fecundity, vigor of constitution, a wonderful appetite, and early maturity, with a form that is pleasing to the eye of the farmer and butcher will be the farmer's hog, regardless of color or name.—W. P. Snyder, before Nebraska Swine Breeders.

LARGER HOG PASTURES.

Why is not the hog entitled to just as good a pasture as the cattle or the horses? asks the Northwestern Agriculturist. On how many farms do you find that they have it? On visiting the farm the farmer will take you with pride to his pasture to see his sleek cattle and horses wading up to their eyes in the sweet, juicy grasses; but when you ask to see the pigs, he will, in a half-hearted sheepish way, lead you around to the mud hole where they are confined, saying as he goes that some way his pigs have not done as they should this year. What chance have they had to thrive? They were born from mothers whose constitutions had been impaired by close confinement and improper feeding. They nursed mothers that were kept in a feverish condition by being shut in a hot pen and fed on an exclusive corn diet, and now the pigs themselves are denied the most natural things on earth for a healthy hog, viz., pure air, plenty of exercise and sweet, fresh grass, all of which they could get in a good roomy hog pasture. Do not be contented with simply fencing in a small lot which is only a pen and not a pasture. The pigs are not, and no one blames them for rooting it up. I believe on many farms it would be advisable to fence the whole cattle pasture pig tight. The larger the range the less disposition pigs have to root and the healthier they will keep. The secret of success in organizing is mature brood stock, variety of feeds and plenty of exercise in a good large pasture.

HOG DEPARTMENT

Young sows should not be selected as fall and winter breeders. They can not stand the winter as well as older ones, while carrying and suckling pigs.

The pig crop has rounded up well. While there will not be a surprisingly large supply of hogs, the indications are that there will be a bigger supply to come than now exists, if one may judge by the present run of hogs. Hogs will improve in quality and should be coming in both better quality and quantity in the fall. This indicates that the fall and winter pack will be laid down on as cheap if not cheaper basis than that of last year. Pork should also drop in the market. Certain kinds of provisions will be comparatively short demand and prices for them may be expected to hold well, especially if the foreign demand makes up at all, and there are signs of increased activity in the fall. The summer has been favorable for the healthful and rapid development of the young hogs, which will grow off well. Unless some unfavorable thing overtakes the growing pig crop the herd of swine should be amply for a reasonable demand and for a well sustained normal run to market.

PASTURAGE FOR HOGS.

The following paper by Aaron Coffee

ers' association at the recent meeting of the Texas Farmers Congress at College Station:

In endeavoring to show what we shall grow for pasture on the black land, I shall confine myself to a condensation of certain facts which I gained from observation and practical tests made since I became a feeder and latterly a breeder of swine. It is true that as a frequent reader of such weekly paper as the American Swine Herd, besides being a regular member of the State Swine Breeders' association, I have become better posted as to the improved methods of raising hogs profitably. I am aware that there is a diversity of opinion among swine breeders and feeders as to what kind of pasturage is best. I think we should be guided mainly by the character of the soil in concluding what is best adapted to our section, and as I am to give what is preferable for the black lands, after mature consideration, I have put alfalfa pasturage at the top of the list, but I must admit that the hog does best on a variety of pasturage.

In a discussion of this subject at a swine breeders meeting, George P. Lillard said he preferred an oat pasturage to any other, but admitted that wheat pasturage was excellent and a Bermuda grass plot an essential requisite. H. E. Singleton, the Lone Star expert swine breeder, agreed that oats, wheat and Bermuda pasturage was ordinarily sufficient in the production of cheap pork, illustrating the truth of the assertion by asserting that W. A. Smith of Collin county, when corn was 25c per bushel raised pork at 13c. I consider such a thing possible, but rather think it an exceptional case. It is true that the chances to raise pork at 2c per pound are greatly increased by adding alfalfa, especially where it grows so well as on our North Texas fertile black lands. It cannot be grown where cotton dies, nor on black land with an understratum of white rock or gravel.

Perhaps I may be excused for giving my experience with alfalfa, wheat, oats, sorghum, peas and rape on my deep, rich, black uplands in Collin county. I find that on land that will grow four tons of alfalfa I can graze twenty head of hogs per acre for six months in the year, wheat for five months for fifteen hogs per acre, oats four months for twelve hogs per acre, sorghum two months for seventeen hogs per acre and rape, it being my first crop, I can't tell what is approximately correct. Notwithstanding I class alfalfa as a perfect pasture for hogs, yet I would and could not dispense with wheat, oat, sorghum and pea pasturage. The farmer who expects to raise pork at 2c to 2½c, which is the minimum cost according to my estimate, will find that best results are gotten by the greater variety of pasturage and by growing such valuable auxiliaries as rape, mangel beets, artichokes of the white kind and kershaws and pumpkins.

To keep the pigs growing, especially your spring litters, there is nothing better than grazing them, first on green oats and ripe pea patch. I sow my wheat early in the fall and after grazing all

winter in our mild climate and all spring until June, I plant one field in whippoorwill peas and another in sorghum; the former I graze and the latter I cut and feed when seeding. To boil down the whole of the cream in the matter and get the gist of the argument, with ample pasturage, using corn as the main ration in the fattening prices, there is a margin of profit, even at present low prices for hogs, to be realized.

Don't fail to attend the Big Horse and Mule Sale, Fort Worth Sept. 19-24. Consignments of good stock solicited.

DO NOT CLIP FORETOPS

Often we see the foretops of horses clipped off. Did the one who clipped this appendage ever stop to think of the cruelty he was inflicting on his horse, or how it will injure the sale of the horse when he is put upon the market? When at the international show, a horse dealer remarked as a clipped horse was led into the ring:

"Horses that are offered in the wholesale market with foretops trimmed short, clipped, and otherwise disfigured, are looked upon by buyers with disfavor, and usually sell at low prices. Foreign buyers will not purchase a horse with its foretop cut off, as they can not handle such animals to advantage, and home dealers always discriminate against such offerings."

When asked for the reason for this, he said: "In the summer time when flies are numerous, horses whose foretops have been clipped often get sore eyes, because they can not keep the flies away from their heads and out of their eyes. If the foretop be permitted to grow, the hair will chase away the flies every time the horse shakes his head, and you often see teamsters whose horses have been clipped tie rags to the tops of their bridle to take the place of the foretop."

Thoughtless men often clip their horses' foretops, not realizing the cruelty they are inflicting upon their faithful friends. The check rein and the clipped foretop should never be seen on a horse, and the time will soon come when they will not be.—New York Farmer.

Don't fail to attend the Big Horse and Mule Sale, Fort Worth Sept. 19-24. Consignments of good stock solicited.

That there is confidence in the early return of prosperity to the cattle industry of the country is evidenced by the voluntary action of leading banks in many instances offering to extend cattle paper that they have been carrying for some time. When the banks have confidence such as this in the situation, it would certainly seem that there is occasion for no one to become seriously alarmed. The general impression among those who are well posted is that the coming spring will mark the beginning of a new era in the cattle business of the entire country.

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PURE BRED Hereford cattle, Shropshire sheep. Nice lot of bulls and heifers for sale. Yearling Shropshire bucks and ewes and this spring's lambs for sale. Prices right. Come and see, or write your wants. **B. C. Rhome,** Fort Worth, Tex.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS—Patrolman 3d, 133914. Lord Wilton, Grove 3d, Garfield, Anxiety, Sir Richard 2d, and Success Strains, both sexes for sale. **W. S. Ikard, Mgr.,** Henrietta, Texas.

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Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grades of both sexes on hand at all times. Ranch south of quarantine line and stock can go safely to any part of the state.

HEREFORD HOME BRED, Channing, Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Powell, proprietor. Herd established in 1868. My herd consists of 160 head of the best strains, 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. I have some 100 bulls for sale and 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by carloads a specialty.

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Send two 1-cent stamps and I will tell you how I increased my salary from \$300 per year to \$300 per month. You can increase yours.

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I have responsible parties who will winter from 2,000 to 10,000 cattle, putting them on grass during August, September and October, rough feed them through the winter, finish them on grass for June and July markets, in Oklahoma, north or south of line, for \$8 per head, payment to be made when cattle go to market in June or July. For particulars, write **J. L. PENNINGTON,** Live Stock Agent Frisco, Fort Worth, Texas.

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I have over 2,000,000 acres land, pine, cypress and hard wood, in large bodies. **Capt. J. A. H. Hosack,** Cleburne, Texas.

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150 head in registered herd.
Young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale.
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A sure and quick cure. Sample free. **G. B. BOTHWELL,** Breckenridge, Mo.

\$25,000 CASH IN 500 PRIZES
First prize \$10,000. To those making nearest correct guesses of the total popular vote to be cast November 8, 1904, for president of U. S. There are 8 special prizes of \$500 each for early estimates.
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FOR TORPID LIVER.
A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces
SICK HEADACHE, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.
There is no better remedy for these common diseases than **DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS,** as a trial will prove.
Take No Substitute.

WHEAT GOES TO RECORD PRICE

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 13.—The wheat market was nervously bullish today, opening with prices higher than yesterday's close and maintaining the advance. Heavy rains in Canadian northwest followed by freezing temperature last night gave the trade a bad scare. Spot touched 12.7, almost nine cents above the close of yesterday. On this high record for September, December went to \$1.19 1/2, and May to \$1.20 1/2. Traders freely predicting \$2 wheat if the promised frosts strike the fields tonight.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Blighting frosts over the Canadian northwest today added fresh zest to the bull crowd in wheat, forcing prices up to a new high record mark. Following so closely upon the government crop report showing the smallest yield in a decade for the United States, the announcement today of untold damage has been inflicted during the night upon Canadian wheat fields, necessarily awakened gravest fears among the traders. The wildest excitement prevailed on the board from the time trading began. May opened at \$1.14 1/2 to \$1.16 1/2, and December at \$1.14 to \$1.14 1/2. As trading progressed May soared to \$1.18, which was one cent higher than the record price made Aug. 29. In the meantime December had advanced to \$1.16.

STRIKERS GO TO WORK.
CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—More than 7,000 strikers at the Union Stock yards gathered in Packingtown today looking for work. About 1,100 were given employment and the rest went away to try again tomorrow.

B. F. White is a prominent cattle operator who makes his headquarters in Colorado City, and is among the number of Texas cattlemen who shipped big strings of stuff to Kansas for grass this last spring. In discussing the situation these shippers are now in, Mr. White says: "I have a string of about 1,500 steers on pasture near Bazaar, Kan., that are in fine condition and where the pasture is very plentiful. The steers are in good shape to market at the present time, but as to what time to begin to market them, that is a question that is hard to settle. I find a good many Texas cattlemen who are in the same fix. In all my experience I do not know a time when cattle were in as good condition on the Kansas pastures as they are now. And they will continue to put on fat and make some gains right along, but whether this gain will justify the owners in holding them in the hope of getting a better price, is the problem before us."

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We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

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Horse Department

CAVALRY HORSES IN DEMAND
The wars of the past five years have made vast requisitions on the supply of American-bred horses suitable for cavalry service. The supply is very limited of the kind that come up to the standard of government specifications, and contractors are timid about entering into indentures to furnish any given number at a stated price.

Recently a contract was let on the Chicago market for three hundred cavalry horses, and the successful bidder is a Philadelphia dealer, and the price is reported to be \$150 per head. Chicago operators who have had large experience in filling government contracts, knowing the many difficulties which environ the commission, insisted on a stronger price. A cavalry horse that fills the specifications makes the animal worth all the government allows, and in many instances more, for a driver or a commercial saddler. The immense requisition on the supply of cavalry mounts for the Spanish-American and British-Boer wars has nearly exhausted the supply, and government officials and breeders are agitating the feasibility of breeding horses specially for army use.

It was demonstrated in the South African campaign that American horses excelled all competitors in hardiness, endurance and efficient service. The horses of Montana, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska especially excelled in efficiency. These states are represented to be almost ideal in environment and natural adaption to raising fine horses, more especially Montana. The high altitude, pure water and succulent natural grasses, are unsurpassed in the development of wind, limbs and feet.

Much probably is due to the habit of horses in their long marches to feeding grounds and the hardy foundation stock of the broncho, from which the bulk of range horses descended. The western horses have been raised for several generations under conditions which emphasized the survival of the fittest, and if horses are to be bred specifically for army service, no better stock could be selected than the enduring western mares crossed with a thoroughbred sire, or a trotting-bred stallion, representing a strong infusion of the blood of the Morgan horse. The latter strain for substance, high style, intelligence, docility, action and endurance would be a paramount cross for cavalry mounts.

If horses are to be raised especially for cavalry service, it would appear that the stronger the combination of Morgan blood the larger will be the percentage of horses suitable for army use, as contrasted with the adoption of other strains of blood. With the best climate, natural environments and superior blood, breeders of America should excel in raising cavalry mounts.

THE PASTURE FOR THE HORSE
The grass which rushes up quickly under the pressure of much rain and growing heat has little nutriment in it, and colts and brood mares which have been adequately fed during winter and early spring in the stalls will lose flesh quickly if forced to depend for sustenance on the grass alone.

We believe, says one writer, in the saying that a horse needs grain every day of his life. We believe this to be especially applicable to young and growing animals and mares charged with the bringing into the world and nourishment of foals.

The few minutes that it takes each day to get some grain to young horses and brood mares in pasture are well paid for in extra growth and finish. It is always poor policy to let slip off horses the flesh which has cost money to put on them. Flesh will surely slip away on rank, washy grass forced along under conditions of weather and temperature such as we have described.

Another point should not be forgotten. Those beating rains are very hard on colts and brood mares. Fields in which horses are pastured should always have in them shelters of some sort, into which they may run at the advent of a storm.

The rapidity and regularity with which horses will seek the protection of such shelters at the approach of storms prove how much they appreciate them. Horses may not be able literally to speak, but they can and do tell us at times what they want, and these things we must do for them to secure the greatest profit.

DEMAND FOR DRAFTERS
One question that comes to every lover of pure bred stock—and especially to the breeder—is: Will the demand continue for the particular breed in which he is interested?

The draft horse is not an experiment. For years he has been in good demand, and he has brought prices that compare favorably with the prices paid for other breeds of stock. The draft horse can meet all competition in an open market.

But is there any special demand in sight for the breeder of heavy horses? We think there is. Everywhere he is the farmers' horse, is the horse of weight, and he has brought prices that compare favorably with the prices paid for other breeds of stock. The draft horse can meet all competition in an open market.

But is there any special demand in sight for the breeder of heavy horses? We think there is. Everywhere he is the farmers' horse, is the horse of weight, and he has brought prices that compare favorably with the prices paid for other breeds of stock. The draft horse can meet all competition in an open market.

fullest capacity. Heavy teams are in demand in both industries. In the cities, too, improved streets allow an unlimited load, and the demand is for the best draft horses that can be obtained. Everywhere the draft horse is helping to solve the labor problems. More horses and heavier draft horses are becoming a necessity. The business horse of the near future, at least, will be a horse of strength. This outlook is encouraging to lovers and breeders of the draft horse.

Professor John A. Craig of the Texas experiment station says the fleeces of sheep get "ripe" in that climate as soon as hot weather sets in. If it is not removed in shearing time it will fall off. "There are places," says Prof. Craig, "where the fleece will remain on for several years, but they are usually high altitudes where the climate is exceedingly uniform throughout the year. I believe in parts of the Andes the fleece may be left on for several years in this way. I had a sample of very fine Merino wool which was given me by my friend, Richard Gibson, that was kept on a Merino sheep for seven years. It was something over fifteen inches long. The owner had this sheep kept under cover all the time and in a building so that the atmospheric conditions might be completely uniform. In this way the fleece was kept on until shorn at the end of seven years. It was a wonderful sample of wool, but, of course, would not yield a profit because of the extra care that had to be taken in growing it."

HORSE NOTES

Feed for growing colts is an important consideration at this time of the year. They should be watched to see if they take hold of the pasture freely. It sometimes happens that the mare has insufficient milk for their proper development; in such cases additional attention is often necessary. The value of the horse is usually established during the first six months of its existence. A colt may be carefully bred, but if it is improperly fed the developed animal is seldom satisfactory.

The training and development of trotting and pacing horses is a business

which requires skill and good sense. Nine times out of ten the horses which make a good showing and win races have been trained and developed by trainers who are men of brains and ability. I never knew a good race horse whose trainer was not a man of brains. A trainer with brains is always able to distinguish a good horse from a bad one, and a good horse always knows when a bad trainer is behind him. Brains win more horse races than speed without brains.

The stomach of a horse is a single bag and a very small one. It is too little to contain even an ordinary feed of oats. By the time that two-thirds of it has been swallowed, as much is passing out of the stomach as is being eaten. In consequence of this a very large proportion of a horse's food is not digested in the stomach, but is shoved along into the bowels. The horse in a state of nature is an animal that is almost always feeding. He can not, like the cow or ox, pack away a large quantity of food and then lie down and chew it thoroughly, nor indeed at all.

SUPERVISE BREEDING

Attempts have been made from time to time to secure some kind of national legislation that would put a premium on good, sound stallions of the different breeds and by inference at least act against the poor scrubs that are used because they are cheap and for no other purpose. This has not as yet resulted in law relating to the service of stallions. The bills that have been introduced from time to time provided for the examination of stallions as to soundness and to some extent as to conformation. Just what the government can do in the matter it is difficult to say. We know what other governments have done and what they are doing, especially the government of France, where public studs are in common use. All Americans doubtless believe that it would be a good thing to prevent the use of poor stallions, but the way to do this is not plain. The radical bills fail because they are radical, and the conservative bills fail because they do not promise to accomplish much and hence do not get the support of the breeders.

The Turkey Track Cattle Company has just been incorporated under the laws of Arizona, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. W. C. Greene, the noted copper operator, is the head of the new company.

Don't fail to attend the Big Horse and Mule Sale, Fort Worth Sept. 19-24. Consignments of good stock solicited.

Don't fail to attend the Big Horse and Mule Sale, Fort Worth Sept. 19-24. Consignments of good stock solicited.



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For thirty-five years we have been making the best saddles for stock purposes to be had in the world, and the Gallup Saddle is favorably known through the entire west. The government buys only the best goods to be had, and as the fame of these saddles reached Washington, the department decided they wanted some of them, and we were awarded a nice contract for supplying the engineering corps throughout the country. If YOU want the best saddle made send for Saddle Catalogue No. 10, or Harness Catalogue No. 13, which will be sent free if you mention this paper.

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POMEROY & HANDLEY, National Stock Yards, Illinois.

If you come with your stock you can visit the Great World's Fair and Exposition at very little cost.

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BEST THING YET
IT GETS THE HORN OUT CLEAN



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Dehorned cattle are worth from \$10 to \$15 a head more in market than those with horns. This method beats throwing and sawing them off when animal is grown. Remit by check, postal or express order.

In use by the "S. N. S." ranch at Stamford, Texas, and on several other large outfits.

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Full of Texas Facts.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

FLOORS OF POULTRY HOUSES

The floor of the poultry house is a matter of considerable importance for a good many reasons. The health and safety of the fowls are directly affected. Some poultrymen prefer earth floors, some board floors, and some floors of cement. The latter are very uncommon, but are being put in by some poultrymen that are raising poultry on a large scale. The main controversy is between the advocates of wooden and of earth floors.

Some years ago the Farmers' Review sent out inquiries to a large number of poultry raisers asking what kind of a floor they preferred. The answers were overwhelmingly in favor of board floors, and it is evident that board floors are far more common than the other kind. In the main they are the safest kind of floors to construct and have hitherto cost less than would a cement floor. There are numerous things to be said in favor of board floors. They are suitable for any kind of location, be it dry or damp. They can be built of any thickness, single or double or hollow with tarred paper between to keep out the cold. They may be placed near the ground or put far away from it. They may be even raised so high that there will be room for scratching sheds under them or for big boxes into which the manure can be scraped at cleaning time. They dry out readily if wet, and in fact have few objectionable features. They may, however, if hollow, become the breeding places of rats and mice, and this is one of the great objections to them. Lice and mites find a hiding place in the cracks between the boards. If kept too wet the boards swell and sometimes bulge up. In case of fire they make good food for the conflagration. They rot in the course of time and from the beginning of that process it is impossible to keep them clean. If allowed to absorb droppings they become thoroughly scented, and this odor can never be taken from them. These objections are, however, quite theoretical, as the careful poultry raiser can readily prevent most of them. First, if the floor is kept covered with sand, dust or other absorbent material, the lice will not be likely to get into the cracks, as lice do not like dust. If often cleaned out the house should not become so filthy as to lead to the rotting of the boards.

The dirt floor has proved very objectionable in some cases, especially where natural soil was used as a floor. In the case of chicks such a floor has not infrequently proved a source of gape worms, and such chicks have been killed by gape, when other chicks kept on board floors, but in the same poultry house, have not been affected. Where the dirt floor is used the natural dirt should not be allowed to come to the top, but it should be overlaid with something else, perhaps coal ashes or cinders or even sand. The dirt floor is always hard to clean, except where much straw is used. The cement floor will doubtless be more extensively used in the future than it has been in the past, as we are evidently entering on a cement age. It is clean, durable, rat proof, lice proof, easily cleaned, non-permeable by droppings and odors.

LET THE OLD ROOSTER GO

As we children used to say, when we wanted to stop swinging in the old rope swing, "Let the old cat die." So we say, "Let the old rooster go." Reason first, as we ministers say, "because his usefulness is gone and he is better off out of commission." An old rooster if allowed to run with the chicks, and he generally does, does much harm to the small fry, says a reverend gentleman in an exchange. Should choice morsels of feed be thrown to the chicks the greedy old father will trample a dozen chicks and a few old hens in the vain attempt to get at it. He is an old tyrant at this time of the year and all his gallantry is gone till next spring. He is a big eater, and will bring no more at the close of the season than now. If he is worthy of a place in the next year pens he should be separated from the rest of the flock and fed and cared for by himself, if not useful any longer he should be sold or made into pony horse or pressed chicken. For those who like such a dis, he is excellent. For our part, we have always preferred fried chicken or females roasted. Get all the good you can out of him, for his usefulness as a breeder has gone and the money might as well be gotten out as well as his room. Reason second, if there are hens allowed with the gentleman bird they will be sure to steal their nests away

IN PRAISE OF CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY

"Allow me to give you a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mr. John Hamlett, of Eagle Pass, Texas. "I suffered one week with bowel trouble and took all kinds of medicine without getting any relief, when my friend, Mr. C. Johnson, a merchant here, advised me to take this remedy. After taking one dose I felt greatly relieved and when I had taken the third dose was entirely cured. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for putting this great remedy in the hands of mankind." For sale by all druggists.

somewhere and bring out a brood of late chicks that will go mostly to long wing feathers and loud chirps till frost and winter takes them away, unless the humane poultryman prepares a place for them. Better not have any late chirping, long feathered chicks around and the best way to avoid having them is to dispose of all the old roosters or separate them from the flock of laying hens.

Reason third, then hens are much better off without the male birds and will lay as many, if not more eggs, as the attention of a too gallant cock bird becomes a burden to the females and in some cases injures them. An old, long spurred, tall, moulting rooster certainly is no ornament and with decreased vitality, is not fit for a breeder until separate from the hens for a season at least. So we say in all honesty, "let the old rooster go."

THE BLUE ANDALUSIAN

This interesting bird is one that is little known to the general run of poultry, although one of the oldest of our standard breeds, especially in this line in the middle west, though it is fairly well known in the east, in Canada and on the Pacific coast. It is a very handsome, stylish bird, gentle, hardy and a layer of wonderfully large eggs. A customer of mine in Nebraska claims she has a pullet which laid 286 eggs in one year; another customer declares she exhibited eggs at a show in Colorado where the dozens of eggs she showed weighed thirty-six ounces. I can not vouch for these stories, yet I have no reason to doubt their truth. I exhibited eggs one year at an egg contest at Chicago where my dozen weighed thirty-two ounces in the presence of the show officers and were so accredited. Out of the dozens there exhibited they easily took first prize over Minorcas, Brahmas and what not. I state these facts simply to illustrate my contention that the bird lays large eggs and a great number of such eggs—of course if properly fed. I do not claim that the Blue Andalusian will lay 286 eggs, averaging thirty-six ounces per dozen, if fed on sawdust. But, fed decently, housed decently and handled decently, they will respond in a way that few domestic fowls will. So much for the utility side of the question.

Their chief attraction from the point of view of beauty is their color which is a leaden blue—about the color of smoke from tobacco. However, simply blue color does not make an Andalusian. You will often run across blue hens in a nondescript flock—but they are not Andalusians. The true Andalusian is distinguished by the lacings, which means that each feather has a blue background and on the edge of each feather there must be an edge of darker hue. Without this edging (lacing) the bird, however blue is absolutely "no good."—Inland Poultry Journal.

GAPES

We have been asked for a cure for gapes. Gape worms are expelled by having the fowl breathe the fumes of carbolic acid dropped on a hot brick or the fine dust of slacked lime. For the latter method the chicks are placed in a box covered with burlap or cheesecloth, and air slacked lime is sprinkled upon the cloth. A feather stripped, except a tuft at the end, or a twisted horse hair is sometimes dipped in turpentine, and gently inserted and pushed down the chicken's windpipe. It is turned about several times and then withdrawn. Some people are so skilled in the use of the feather as to bring up the worm every time. Others choke the chicken in the process. Any worms that are dislodged should be burned. The chicks that die, and the droppings of affected chicks should be burned. Infection of the gape worm (Syngamus Trachealis) occurs by the swallowing of the worms or their eggs in food or water. They have been found in earth worms.

POULTRY NOTES

The pullet must be matured before she can lay.

Keeping hens confined and unoccupied causes laziness.

Wholesome feed makes handsome, thrifty pullets—then feed it.

At all times the fowls should be kept as free from excitement as possible.

Exercise promotes digestion in both old and young fowls.

Diarrhoea in fowls is often caused by improper food, filthy quarters, damp, cold temperature, etc.

Never trust to luck in your poultry yard. Have a system and live up to it at all seasons of the year.

The lice and mite problem is one that bothers southern poultry raisers more at this time of the year than any other. The setting hens, the growing chicks and the laying flocks all need the war waged against lice. For the setters, they should be dusted after night gently but thoroughly with a good strong tobacco dust lice powder. This will kill ever louse and all the mites which are about the nest. We take it, however, that the majority of poultry raisers in this country are through with their hatching.

When answering advertisements, please mention Stockman-Journal.



Going for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Don't put yourself in this man's place, but keep a bottle of this remedy in your home. There is nothing so good for Colic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhoea. It is equally valuable for Summer Complaint and Cholera Infantum and has saved the lives of more children than any other medicine in use.

When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

You or some one of your family are sure to need this remedy sooner or later and when that time comes you will need it badly; you will need it quickly. Why not buy it now and be prepared for such an emergency. Price, 25c; large size, 50c.

Those acquainted with the popular range methods know that each summer during the breeding season the bulls are brought and turned out with the herd, making an allowance of one bull to thirty or forty females, says the Denver Field and Farm. Those bulls as a rule come from pure bred herds in the corn belt and are in high condition. They have been put in this condition on the right kind of food for use in the corn belt where herds are smaller and where they are properly used and cared for, but not for the rough usage to which they are subjected here in the range country. Thus, when they are turned with the herd the conditions are entirely at variance, the climate is different and the ration is radically changed so that the results at best cannot be very satisfactory.

The general result is that but fifty to sixty per cent of the cows raise calves, the calves are weak, the bulls lose their vitality and at the end of the breeding season a number of them have died and the remaining ones are too weak and poor to be mentioned. In this lies the secret to a great deal of the loss on the range. The idea is to avoid these things and we know one man at least who proposes to buy two-year-old bulls only—the best to be had, both individually and in breeding. These he will put in a pasture by themselves and keep them there the entire year, giving them ration similar to that on which they were raised.

Then he will bring each cow to the bull pen for a single service to whatever sire he wishes to breed her. The average ranchman will say this cannot be done—that the cows cannot be gotten into these lots. It can be done by the way he proposes to do it. He will have the bull pen by the watering place during the breeding season, which lasts for about two months during the warmer part of the year, when they will come in every day for water. Then it will be no trouble to drive each cow into the corral and here are some of the advantages and results sure to accrue:

Ninety to ninety-five per cent of the cows will raise calves, these calves will be strong and vigorous and can withstand the hardships of the range; half the number of bulls will be necessary for the same number of females and by expending the same amount of money in buying them as was formerly expended the very best of bulls can be had from the finest pure bred herds. The idea is feasible and practical and should command attention. Range conditions on the average are too slack and if the larger cattlemen will take the same amount of time in figuring how to improve his cattle that he does in how much of the government range he can acquire for nothing, he will make more money and will make it easier, with fewer grievances. It is the same old story—less quantity and more quality.

Don't fail to attend the Big Horse and Mule Sale, Fort Worth Sept. 19-24. Consignments of good stock solicited.

The Frisco System Land and Immigration Association is already turning its share of the southwestern tide of immigration to Texas.

Three hundred and fifty agents of this association from the East and North have just completed a tour of Texas and viewed its resources and interviewed its landowners and local association agents, for the sole purpose of better presenting Texas opportunities to the homeseeker and investor in older states.

This association is the most efficient of its kind in existence, and has agents everywhere in the United States. If you wish to sell your farm, town or other property, or if you desire capital for factories, mercantile establishments, or any of the industries, please address R. S. Lemon, Secretary Immigration Bureau, Dept. A, Frisco Building, Saint Louis, Mo. S. A. HUGHES, General Immigration Agent.

Don't fail to attend the Big Horse and Mule Sale, Fort Worth Sept. 19-24. Consignments of good stock solicited.

When answering advertisements, please mention Stockman-Journal.

GET RID OF LICE

This is the time of year when lice raise havoc. You can clean them out quickly and cheaply. We have a formula for making a louse powder which is absolutely certain in results and costs less than 8 cents per pound to make, or three-fourths less than the cost of regular lice powders on the markets. Fowls apply their own remedy. Has been successfully used for years. Send 25 cents for the formula. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

THE T. T. POULTRY CO., Dept. 96, Springfield, Ohio.

Don't fail to attend the Big Horse and Mule Sale, Fort Worth Sept. 19-24. Consignments of good stock solicited.

Extraordinary Arrangements for Travelers to California

By reason of special arrangements which have been perfected it is practically conceded in many quarters that to and from California either one or both ways via "The Denver Road" will be the choice of those attending the Triennial Conclave of the Knights Templars and the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., to be held in San Francisco during September and on account of which round trip tickets will be on sale August 15 to September 10, inclusive, at rate of \$45.00 from nearly all points in Texas and the southwest.

The choice of the route mentioned for these trips is largely attributable to the fact that it is the only line reaching that territory from Texas directly through the panoramic New Mexico and "Cool Colorado," passing en route and allowing stopovers at any of the numerous magnificent and popular priced resorts of the northwest, including those of California as well as Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah, in addition to such points as Denver (for Boulder), Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Trinidad, Colorado. It is understood that tickets for this occasion may be secured to go via one route and return another, and in view of the superior attractiveness of the routes via the several Colorado tourist gateways, it may be fair to presume that approximately ninety per cent of those living in the southwest will traverse the rails of "The Denver Road" through the great and fast developing "Panhandle of Texas" in at least one direction.

Don't fail to attend the Big Horse and Mule Sale, Fort Worth Sept. 19-24. Consignments of good stock solicited.

THE HORSE AND HIS HAY

Horses of different sizes require different amounts of hay. As a general rule most men feed too much hay to their horses.

A horse weighing 1,200 pounds should not have over twelve or thirteen pounds of hay per day, and one ton would feed such an animal about 160 to 165 days. A horse weighing 1,500 to 1,600 pounds should not have over fifteen or sixteen pounds per day, and it is very easy to figure out the length of time a ton would feed animal of this size.

Mixed hay, such as timothy and clover, providing it was cut at the proper season and thoroughly cured, should give very good results.

Timothy is preferred to clover for feeding to driving horses, as it is considered to be more substantial. On the other hand, clover hay is preferable for fattening horses.—Professor Kennedy.

POULTRY SUCCESS

The Twentieth Century Poultry Magazine 15th year, 32 to 64 pages, beautifully illustrated, up-to-date and helpful. Best known writers Shows readers how to succeed with poultry. 50c per year SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFERS: 1 year, 25c, including large practical poultry book free; 4 months' trial 10c. Stamps taken. Sample copy free. Poultry Success Co., Dept 96, Springfield, Ohio.

REGISTERED ANGUS

Largest herd in Central Texas. Market toppers. Try the Doddies—the best beef breed in the world. Both sexes for sale. J. N. RUSHING, Weatherford, Texas.

OSTEOPATHS

DR. M. B. HARRIS, OSTEOPATH.

Fourth floor Fort Worth National Bank Building.

FROM MAKER TO USER

BUY DIRECT FROM MAKER SAVE DEALER'S PROFITS
Finest Line and Highest Grade of Goods in U. S. at no greater cost than ordinary kind. We make these goods ourselves. Money can buy no better. Our 20 years reputation stands back of every purchase made.
100 Styles Hand Made STOCK SADDLES. 25 Styles Best SHOP MADE BOOTS. 35 Styles Built-to-Wear HIGH GRADE HARNESSES. Buy nothing in our line until you get our New CATALOG. Sent free.
STOCK YARDS HARNESSES CO.,
Chas. P. Shipley, Proprietor, KANSAS CITY, MO.
1535 GENESEE ST.

MARKET REVIEW

LIVE STOCK REVIEW FOR WEEK NORTH FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 10.—Receipts of cattle for the past week showed a liberal increase, which was evidently owing to reports of a settlement of the packing house butchers' strike, and as it is now a decided fact that the strike is declared off, traders as a rule are expecting a world of cattle that have been held during this trouble, to be dumped on the market.

On the opening day of the weeks offerings of cattle were moderate, but on Tuesday the supply was quite liberal and has continued to be so each day since, containing a fair representation of the different grades of cows, quite a few fair to medium steers and a heavy supply of calves. For the first week in a long time receipts at the northern markets have been moderate enough to allow of an advance in prices at those points.

Steers—Good fat heavy steers have been in light supply and are selling at satisfactory prices, compared with other markets, prices ranging from \$3.35 to \$3.75 per hundred for good to choice kinds. The fair to medium fat class of steers have sold a little better this week than at the close of last week, with prices ranging from \$3 to \$3.25, while good quality, 900 to 1,000-pound steers are in good demand for feeders at \$2.65 to \$3. Steers weighing 750 to 850 pounds, unless very fat or of good quality, are in poor demand and range in prices from \$2 to \$2.50.

Cows—The week opened with a strong demand prevailing for all classes of cows, but Tuesday's heavy run caused a decline of from 10c to 15c on medium to good cows. Wednesday's market was steady and on Thursday prices were strong to 10c higher. Friday some early sales were made at steady prices, but the market closed 10c lower on all classes. Saturday found a slow, dull, draggy market, leaving sales a shade lower for the week.

Bulls have been in fair demand all week, mostly young to feeder at a range of from \$1.50 to \$2. Receipts of calves for the past week have been the heaviest since the history of the Fort Worth yards. The demand ruled strong enough to absorb all offerings on a strong basis when prices reached the high point of the season on Wednesday. Thursday advices were received of a sharp break at other points and prices here declined accordingly, closing close around \$1 per hundred lower than the opening of the week.

Hogs—Receipts for the past week show a slight decrease and the market with a good demand for killing hogs has ruled steady to strong. Tops sold at \$5.60 for hogs averaging 225 to 300 pounds, the bulk going at \$5.40 to \$5.50 for hogs averaging 175 to 200 pounds. Pigs have been more plentiful than usual and prices have declined 15c to 25c, bulk going at from \$4 to \$4.50. The demand for stock hogs is slow and it takes a choice class to bring \$4.50.

Razorbacks are hard to sell and what few are selling go at a range of from \$3 to \$3.50.

Sheep—The sheep market has been slightly supplied this week and the demand ruled strong for all good killing sheep and lambs.

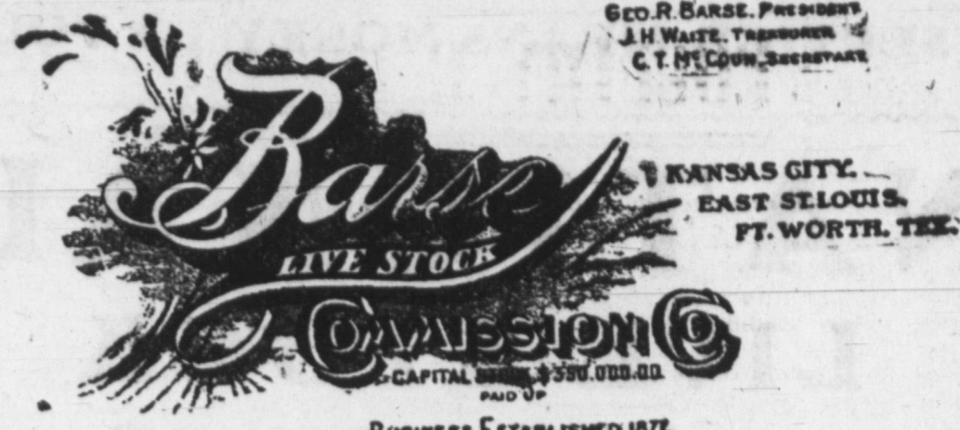
Fat wethers bring from \$3.75 to \$4, fat ewes \$3.50 to \$3.75, lambs \$4.50 to \$5, stockers \$2 to \$2.50.

Wednesday's Shippers

CATTLE	
Smith & McCaughey, Lindsay	27
J. W. Scott, Rhome	70
O. E. McBeth, Petty	61
C. R. Connor, Jacksboro	61
J. D. R. Denton	36
L. H. Clannish, San Antonio	195
W. J. Slaughter, Pearsall	69
D. B. Little, Pearsall	23
M. Taylor, Pearsall	23
J. W. Freeland, Godley	28
Maston & McD., Penelope	68
M. Lewis, Novina	33
J. M. Lewis, St. Joe	26
—Huggins, Ringold	66
W. L. Wray, Terrell	27
W. C. Barlow, Addington	24
R. Morton, Ryan	37
F. Lindsay, Addington	49
J. T. Chelp, Comanche	32
O. Calvert, Duncan	4
Chism & Graham, Marlow	34
Greenland Bros., Clifton	36
A. Moorehouse, Kaufman	28
J. M. Pollard, Ardmore	32
W. L. Clark, Gainesville	40
J. R. Crouch, Granite	67
C. Hart, Granite	23

HOGS	
W. Moore, Money Grove	79
Robb & Ford, Ennis	28
H. A. Langdon, Leonard	61
W. C. Pool, Blum	74
W. J. Ward, Richland	57
C. Akers, Dawson	71
J. J. Beckham, Mexia	84
O. Colbert, Duncan, I. T.	70

REPRESENTATIVE SALES			
STEERS		COWS	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
22.....1,165	\$3.50	23.....1,165	\$3.50
22.....1,165	3.50	1.....620	1.50
49.....1,066	3.00	23.....1,003	2.65
23.....1,003	2.65	23.....1,003	2.65
23.....1,003	2.65	23.....930	2.40
30.....879	2.85	31.....861	2.65
27.....981	2.90		
30.....778	\$1.90	2.....875	\$2.05
5.....745	2.00	1.....950	1.50
9.....691	1.65	7.....807	1.90
27.....840	1.65	24.....807	1.95
7.....861	1.75	1.....1,100	2.50
28.....706	2.00	13.....778	1.50
3.....776	1.00	28.....746	1.65



OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

WE QUOTE THE MARKET AS IT IS.

FORT WORTH, TEX., SEPT. 13, 1904.

The cattle market remains unchanged from last week except on calves, which, as we predicted in our last letter, have declined \$1.00 to \$1.25 per 100 lbs., and if you have good fat calves that can stand the trip we advise shipping them to St. Louis for the present. Fat heavy steers are in demand. The best heavy cake or grass steers are selling around \$3.50. We sold some straight grass steers of good quality, weighing 1020 lbs., at \$3.25 today. Good heavy fat cows are selling from \$2.15 to \$2.35, with choice ones occasionally bringing \$3.00. The ordinary medium weight cows are bringing \$1.90 to \$2.10. Bulls are selling around \$1.60 to \$1.80. Choice, light weight veals, \$3.00. Heavy fat veals, \$2.50. Medium calves \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Very few sheep have sold here this week, and there is a good demand for fat muttons at Kansas City and St. Louis prices. Good muttons bring around 4c.

Top hogs are selling today at about \$5.65. The run has been light for a week. This is the best hog market on earth.

No commission firm is better equipped for handling consignments of live stock than we are, and no commission firm can realize more money for your stock than we can. A trial shipment to us will convince you of this fact. We invite a comparison of sales with the sales of any commission firm on any market.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE—RELIABLE SERVICE THE FULL MARKET PRICE PROMPT RETURNS

Consign your stock to us at Fort Worth, Kansas City, or St. Louis, and same shall have our very best and prompt attention. Correspondence solicited. Market reports furnished free on application.

DESCRIBE YOUR STOCK AND WE WILL TELL YOU ITS VALUE. SHIP US YOUR STOCK AND WE WILL GET YOU ITS VALUE.

Very respectfully,

Barse Live Stock Commission Co.

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.		
10.....887	2.35	12.....834	1.90	H. W. W. Paris	95	30.....886	2.15	30.....762	1.80				
2.....785	1.25	16.....729	1.80	Masgor & Smith, Bowie	26	2.....895	1.25	2.....720	1.20				
17.....770	1.60	18.....787	2.20	M. T. Johnson, Marietta, I. T.	61	7.....665	1.25	23.....632	1.25				
3.....666	1.75	32.....771	1.70	SHEEP				14.....664	1.65	1.....550	2.50		
4.....760	1.85	34.....765	2.09	J. T. Teel, Frisco	40	6.....815	2.00	11.....720	1.20				
4.....737	1.25	3.....640	2.25	W. W. Hanna, Alvord	27	18.....822	2.10	5.....828	2.10				
30.....728	1.60	1.....760	1.50			5.....700	1.50	30.....908	2.25				
HEIFERS				Cattle	2,200	22.....747	1.75	25.....688	1.70				
No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	Hogs	250	3.....783	1.25	2.....940	1.40				
1.....620	\$1.40	1.....620	\$2.00	Sheep	500	1.....860	1.60	18.....760	1.70				
BULLS						8.....686	1.25	2.....995	2.00				
No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	Steers	2,290	15.....761	1.50	18.....797	1.80				
1.....1,130	\$1.75	8.....1,062	\$1.90	Cows	2,225	27.....910	1.90	10.....763	1.80				
2s.....1,005	2.25	CALVES				Heifers	2,200	10.....817	1.65	27.....639	1.80		
CALVES				Bulls	1,95	18.....844	1.85	71.....871	2.00				
No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	Calves	4.00	BULLS							
2.....175	\$4.25	3.....286	\$3.00	Hogs	5.60	1.....1,190	\$1.75	1.....1,090	\$1.75				
1.....360	3.75	1.....260	3.75	Sheep	3.25	1.....670	1.50	9.....1,085	1.70				
7.....180	4.25	45.....308	3.25	Lambs	5.00	CALVES							
65.....313	2.25	85.....223	3.50	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.				
1.....320	1.10	2.....250	3.00	HOGS				HOGS					
52.....183	4.25	5.....184	2.50	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.				
25.....214	3.50	4.....258	2.5	71.....235	\$5.60	25.....221	\$5.50	64.....206	\$4.00	18.....275	\$3.20		
5.....350	1.50	2.....230	2.75	1.....160	4.50	15.....302	5.60	1.....290	2.00	17.....233	4.00		
1.....210	4.00	61.....207	4.25	10.....115	4.85	45.....208	5.52 1/2	8.....285	3.50	6.....181	3.25		
1.....210	4.00	61.....207	4.25	SHEEP				3.....240	1.75	10.....232	3.00		
3.....100	1.00	20.....330	2.75	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	8.....331	3.00	31.....295	3.00		
3.....403	2.25	1.....530	2.15	27.....87	\$3.25	2.....87	\$2.09	26.....220	3.00	7.....242	2.25		
2.....385	1.75	1.....270	3.00	LAMBS				17.....298	3.25	1.....420	2.50		
3.....140	2.50	1.....520	2.25	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	1.....190	3.00	17.....207	3.75		
1.....360	3.00	HOGS				40.....52	\$4.75	4.....82	\$5.00	21.....280	2.75	4.....200	3.75
HOGS				No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	1.....280	3.75	2.....275	3.00		
No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	5.....100	5.00	STEERS				2.....325	3.00	21.....325	3.00
57.....220	\$5.57 1/2	4.....115	\$4.50	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	5.....196	3.50	4.....222	2.25		
8.....180	5.30	17.....140	5.30	4.....845	\$2.50	1.....870	\$2.50	HEIFERS					
2.....380	5.55	74.....229	5.60	2.....625	2.25	25.....999	2.90	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.		
5.....134	5.15	2.....105	4.00	25.....974	2.90	13.....836	2.25	6.....686	1.75	19.....510	\$1.70		
A. Moorehouse, Kaufman	28	2.....120	4.00	29.....1,000	2.90	1.....890	2.50	CATTLE					
J. M. Pollard, Ardmore	32	75.....210	5.60	7.....802	2.25	CATTLE							
W. L. Clark, Gainesville	40	Thursday's Shippers				No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.				
J. R. Crouch, Granite	67	CATTLE				23.....635	\$2.15	4.....797	\$1.60	Taylor & Dupree, Colorado	29		
C. Hart, Granite	23	W. W. Hanna, Alvord	31	15.....710	1.50	1.....700	1.25	Joe Stokes, Colorado	896				
Friday's Shippers				J. S. Day, Rhome	27	1.....820	1.25	1.....1,010	1.50	R. J. Anderson, Sweetwater	80		
CATTLE				J. M. Ward, Falfurrias	69	7.....844	1.60	15.....886	2.15	J. D. Delaney, Sweetwater	78		
CATTLE				N. L. Ward, Falfurrias	29	Friday's Shippers							
CATTLE				R. E. Ward, Falfurrias	79	CATTLE							
CATTLE				J. L. Brigman, Roanoke	25	CATTLE							
CATTLE				C. C. Carroll, Anvant	35	CATTLE							
CATTLE				E. D. Harrington, Odessa	69	CATTLE							
CATTLE				Grasnbacher & Dougherty, Santon	61	CATTLE							
CATTLE				W. B. Cowan, Bluffdale	33	CATTLE							
CATTLE				Masgor & Smitt, Bowie	52	CATTLE							
CATTLE				Conagill, Seymour	37	CATTLE							
CATTLE				John Budger, Vernon	30	CATTLE							
CATTLE				J. M. Hundley, Giles	90	CATTLE							
CATTLE				Wimby & Gipson, Paradise	38	CATTLE							
CATTLE				R. E. Taylor, Park Springs	29	CATTLE							
CATTLE				Boedecker & Young, Bowie	54	CATTLE							
CATTLE				W. A. Eakin & Son, Ryan	160	CATTLE							
CATTLE				H. Kennedy, Waureka	31	CATTLE							
CATTLE				J. M. Martin, Duncan	149	CATTLE							
CATTLE				E. R. Crockett, Brady	112	CATTLE							
CATTLE				T. W. Jenkins, Wenchell	46	CATTLE							
CATTLE				Lacy & Tucker, Blanket	46	CATTLE							
CATTLE				J. E. Wamsley, Dublin	68	CATTLE							
CATTLE				HOGS									
CATTLE				J. T. Teel, Frisco	45	HOGS							
CATTLE				W. W. Hanna, Alvord	15	HOGS							

Thompson, Bohart & Emmert Live Stock Commission

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OFFICES—Fort Worth, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; National Stock Yards (St. Louis), Ill.

Table listing various shippers and their locations, including names like M. R. Bigham, C. C. Scalé, and R. G. Hatchett.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES STEERS

Table with columns: No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Data for steers.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES COWS

Table with columns: No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Data for cows.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES HEIFERS

Table with columns: No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Data for heifers.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES BULLS

Table with columns: No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Data for bulls.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES CALVES

Table with columns: No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Data for calves.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES HOGS

Table with columns: No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Data for hogs.

Saturday's Shippers

Table listing shippers for Saturday, including Houston & Anderson, Midland.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES HOGS

Table with columns: No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Data for hogs.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES STEERS

Table with columns: No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Data for steers.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES COWS

Table with columns: No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Data for cows.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES HEIFERS

Table with columns: No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Data for heifers.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES BULLS

Table with columns: No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Data for bulls.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES CALVES

Table with columns: No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Data for calves.

Monday's Shippers

Table listing shippers for Monday, including Ballinger, Rathwell, Coleman.

Table with columns: No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Data for steers.

Table with columns: No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Data for cows.

Table with columns: No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Data for hogs.

Table with columns: No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Data for bulls.

Table with columns: No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Data for calves.

Don't fail to attend the Big Horse and Mule Sale, Fort Worth Sept. 19-24. Consignments of good stock solicited.

FOREIGN MARKETS

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,500; market mostly 10c lower, with tops at \$6.15; heaves, \$3.85@6.15; cows and heifers, \$1.75@4.40; stockers and feeders, \$2@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; market opened steady and closed 10c lower for day, with tops at \$6.05; mixed and butchers, \$5.45@6; good to choice heavy, \$5.45@5.85; rough heavy, \$4.80@5.25; light, \$5.50@6; bulk, \$5.50@5.65; pigs, \$3.75@5.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; market steady; sheep, \$2.85@4.25; lambs, \$4@6.25.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market lower; heaves, \$3.50@6; cows and heifers, \$1.50@4.50; stockers and feeders, \$2@4.25; Texas and west-erns, \$2@5.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; market steady; mixed and butchers, \$5.50@5.65; good to choice heavy, \$5.50@5.65; rough heavy, \$5.50@5.55; lights, \$5.50@5.65; bulk, \$5.50@5.60; pigs, \$2.50@5.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; market steady; lambs, \$4.75@5.50; ewes, \$3@3.40; wethers, \$3.25@3.90.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,000, including 4,000 Texans; market steady; steers, \$3.75@5.60; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.35; Texas steers, \$2.50@3.55; cows and heifers, \$2@3.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; markets opened with prospects of 5c lower; pigs and lights, \$5.50@5.90; packers, \$5.55@5.95; butchers, \$5.85@6.05.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; sheep, \$3.50@3.75; lambs, \$4.25@5.50.

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COTTON

PORT RECEIPTS. (By Private Wire to M. H. Thomas & Co.) Receipts of cotton at the leading accumulative centers, compared with the receipts of the same time last year.

Table comparing cotton receipts at Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, Memphis, and Houston.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS. Tomorrow. Last Year. New Orleans ... 2,800 to 3,000 2,522 Galveston ... 12,000 to 14,000 3,596 Houston ... 12,500 to 13,500 4,334

Don't fail to attend the Big Horse and Mule Sale, Fort Worth Sept. 19-24. Consignments of good stock solicited.

LIVERPOOL SPOTS. (By Private Wire to M. H. Thomas & Co.) LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.—The cotton market was unchanged, opening with middling at 6.74d. Sales amounted to 4,000 bales. Receipts were 12,000 bales, of which 3,100 were American. F. o. b., 200 bales.

Futures had the following range today: Yesterday's p. m. Close. Open. p. m. Close.

Table showing futures price ranges for various months from September to May-June.

Cut this out and mail to GEO. W. SAUNDERS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

For free daily report of the best market for your cattle, hogs and sheep. Geo. W. SAUNDERS, Gen. Mgr. W. S. Vinson, Cattle Salesman. W. E. JARY, Sec. and Treas. B. Hackett, Hogs and Sheep.

The A. P. Norman Live Stock Co.

(Incorporated) STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns. A. P. NORMAN, Sec'y and Treas. W. T. PEARSON, Salesman. C. P. NORMAN.

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Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
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You very naturally want your business handled by the men who will take the greatest personal interest in securing for you the best possible results.

TRY CAMPBELL BROS. & ROSSON. They are hard workers and never flag when a customer's interests are at stake. Never too busy to write you a personal letter about anything you want to know, and if the mail is too slow, 'PHONE or WIRE. BEST POSSIBLE RESULTS AND QUICK RETURNS.

THE CAMPBELLS OF OUR FIRM HAVE HAD MORE THAN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE COMMISSION BUSINESS.

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LOCATED AT FOURTEENTH AND MAIN STREETS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS, OFFERS EVERY FACILITY FOR THE TRANSACTION OF YOUR BANKING BUSINESS AND BEGS TO OFFER ITS SERVICES WHEN IN NEED OF BANKING FACILITIES.

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WE SOLICIT YOUR ACCOUNT.



CARBOLEUM

Is a safe, economical and fully guaranteed remedy for Mange, Itch, Lice, Ants, Bedbugs, Roaches, Ticks and Chicken Mites. For Carboleum testimonials and pamphlet on dipping and diseases of live stock, write

W. K. LEWIS, V. S.
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\$500.00 REWARD!

WILL BE PAID FOR ANY CASE OF SYPHILIS, GLEET, GONORRHOEA, STRICTURE OR BLOOD POISONING WHICH MY REMEDIES CANNOT CURE.

Young, old, middle aged, single or married men and all who suffer from the effects of LOST MANHOOD, Nervous Debility, Unnatural Losses, Falling Memory, Weak, Shrunk or Undeveloped Organs, should write me today. This offer is backed by \$25,000 worth of real estate, owned by me in Houston, Texas. I am the only specialist in diseases of men in the state of Texas who owns a dollar's worth of real estate to make my offers good. I will refer you to any bank or commercial agency in Houston or to my financial or professional standing.

CURE GUARANTEED in all Private, Skin, Blood and Nervous Diseases.

Consultation and advice Free and Confidential. Send for Symptom Blank. Address

DR. E. A. HOLLAND, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

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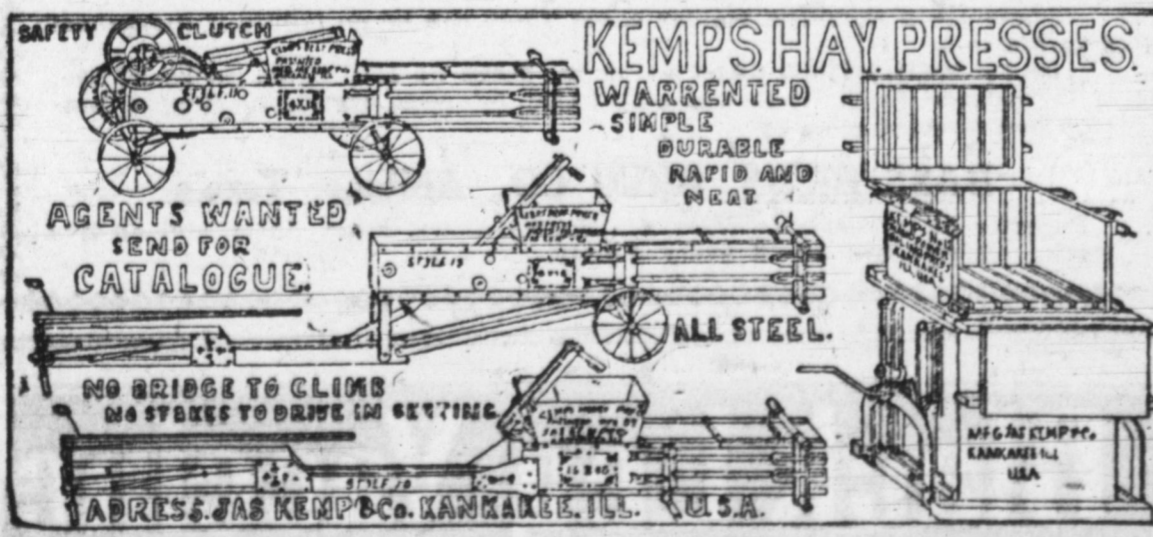
Vaccination with BLACKLEGOIDS is the best preventive of Blackleg—simplest, safest, surest. Each BLACKLEGOID (or pill) is a dose, and you can vaccinate in one minute with our Blacklegoid Injector.

Every lot tested on animals, before being marketed, to insure its purity and activity.

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Don't fail to attend the Big Horse and Mule Sale, Fort Worth Sept. 19-24. Consignments of good stock solicited.

OF INTEREST TO THE STOCKMEN

Texas feeders say they will not handle many cattle this season unless the oil mill people come down on the price of feed. Captain E. B. Harrold, a well known feeder of this city, says unless prices are reduced at the mills there will be fewer cattle fed in Texas this fall than ever before.

James A. Funkhouser, the well known Hereford breeder of Plattsburg, Mo., says there has never been a time in the history of the cattle industry when serviceable bulls of the Hereford breed were as scarce as they are at this time. He thinks this is a good indication for the future of the breed and is a condition that is very favorable for the breeder.

While the Arizona range country has had good rains, a considerable number of cattle are still being shipped out of the southern portion of that territory. Stockmen of that section believe it is a wise idea to relieve the range in this manner and thus give it an opportunity to recuperate. Another factor in the situation is that by removing a portion of the stock much better grazing is assured the portion that is kept in the country.

Another range was broken out between cattle and sheepmen in the country adjoining Pryor Mountain, just across the line in Wyoming. The camp of George Crosby, a Mormon, was attacked a day or two ago, and 500 of his sheep killed by driving them over a precipice. Such lawless acts are to be greatly deplored, but they are but an echo of some of the stirring scenes that have occurred between these rival interests in the past.

Joseph Thomas of Alliance, Ohio, says he notices a big change in the quality of the cattle now being produced in the west. He says about eighteen years ago he visited some Texas ranches, and at that time the Texas steer was tall and stood away up from the ground, and there were very few of the rich red color that now characterizes the bulk of the stuff that goes out from the Lone Star state. He says that while the east is breeding for milk and butter, the west is growing 'em for beef, and as a consequence the western stuff is considerably in the lead.

J. G. Imboden, a well known cattle feeder of Decatur, Ill., has been out in the Stamford country looking at feeder cattle. He says that the indications as he sees them incline him to the belief that the cattlemen in Northwest Texas will soon have to yield to the man with the hoe, in consequence of the cotton fever. Last fall Mr. Imboden invested in a bunch of Texas yearlings and fed them at his home. He has just sold the tallings of the lot at \$5.35, averaging 796 pounds, and is so well pleased with the result that he expects to handle about 1,200 head more this fall.

The Montana range country is proving something of a disappointment to some of the Texas cattlemen who have moved stuff to that section. D. Barton of Higgins is one among these. Mr. Barton says: "Montana may be and doubtless is a great range country, but hereafter I shall confine my operations to the southwest. I took a large herd of two-year-old steers to that country two years ago, and have since had them on that range. The grass this year has been a failure in that country and water has been very scarce. A week ago I took a shipment of these cattle to Chicago, which weighed 1,100 pounds and were four years old. They brought me \$3.30, and the balance of the herd I turned on the range again. Next year I will try to market them again, and then I am through with the northwest."

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There is a hearing of the interstate commerce commission in progress at Denver this week, to consider the question of live stock rates.

It is reported that a big string of the JA cattle have been sold for export to Europe. They were taken by William Daniel, and were classed as choice export stuff. That certainly speaks well for cattle directly off the Texas ranges.

The new quarantine regulations for the ensuing season have not yet been promulgated, but will no doubt make their appearance very soon. It is not anticipated there will be any material changes in the existing rules and regulations, which seem to have given very general satisfaction.

Cattlemen all over the country should exercise good judgment in trying to market their stuff until the markets have time to at least partially recover from the effects of the recent strike demoralization. When this will occur is an uncertain quantity, but it is certain that an excess of shipments can only have the effect of adding to the demoralization through the process of glutting all the markets.

Those Texas ranchmen who are now engaged in sacrificing their calf crop are greatly disappointed at the low prices they are receiving. The trouble with the situation is that the good prices prevailing for a time were a sufficient incentive to bring forward too many shipments. When there is an excess in the offerings there must always be a corresponding decrease in values. Those calves would be worth more money as yearlings.

Cattlemen all over Texas are talking of the scarcity of all classes of cattle, and there is no doubt that the state as a whole is shorter on all kinds of stuff than it has been for many years. Discussing this feature of the situation, C. T. Herring, a big cowman who operates in the vicinity of Vernon, says: "I never saw as few cattle as there are at the present time in my neighborhood. In that part of Texas where I am located there are fewer cattle than I have known for years, and they are going to remain scarce for some time to come. The fact is that the cowmen of my section have been shipping out right along for over a year, and cutting down their herds. Last spring we had a severe drouth which sent many cattle out of the country, and we had very few calves, so that there is no effort being made to breed up and fill up the country again. The country is well provided with forage for the winter. The grass on the range is not so plentiful, but the land owners in our country are raising more forage now than in former years, and will be well fixed to take all the cattle through the winter in good shape."

TAKING PICKERS OUT OF JAIL. WAXAHACHIE, Texas, Sept. 13.—So great is the demand in Ellis county for cotton pickers that farmers are paying the fines of county convicts in order to secure their services in the cotton fields. As a result of this action on the part of the farmers the road camps are being almost totally depopulated. Three negroes were released from one camp yesterday.

WAXAHACHIE, Texas, Sept. 13.—As tomorrow is the last day of service for the September term of district court, which convenes the fourth Monday in this month, increased activity is noticed in the district clerk's office. Attorneys are coming and filing suits so that papers can be served in time for trial at this term of the court. In addition to the large number of divorce suits already filed during the summer nine new suits were entered on the docket Saturday and Monday.

September 12 to 17 will be Texas week at the World's Fair.

For this occasion the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway will on September 10 and 11 sell tickets good in chair cars and coaches at a very low rate.

There will be something doing for Texans at the fair during this week. Don't miss it.

See "Katy's" agent and ask him all about it, or write a letter to "Katy," Dept. "D," Dallas, Texas.

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COLONEL POOLE ON THE WING

Editor Stockman-Journal:

Last Monday morning at Sweetwater I boarded the mail hack for Roby, the county seat of Fisher county. Our road had almost a due north course across a very pretty country, a lane all the way. We passed a few farm houses. This part of the country is awful dry; crops of all kinds are almost a complete failure on account of dry weather. Cotton is no good at all, grass is fairly good, and stock of all kinds are in good shape. The spring rains had made a good crop of grass, which is cured up nicely. Yet if the fall rains do not come in time to make more grass for winter, stock will be in hard luck before spring. We arrived in Roby in time for dinner. I was soon facing a big dish of chicken and dumplings, which I managed to worry down a few rounds of the same. I was surprised to find such a good town. The school building is a splendid structure and it speaks well for the town. A number of brick business houses are nearing completion, they are good ones. I had the pleasure of meeting a number of old-time friends here, whom I had the pleasure of meeting a number of them Joe B. Loving and his son, Geo. F. Loving. These gentlemen are up to date stockmen and are ranching out twenty miles northwest from Roby, and are raising first class white faces and shorthorn cattle and report grass good in that section. Cattle and horses all fat. J. R. Green, T. T. Polk, R. J. Rogers and H. Lang, also well to do ranchers of this county, all report their stock in good shape. I also had the pleasure of a hearty shake with John Millsap. My young friend, W. B. Ferrell, is located here also in the land and law business. He is a reliable young gentleman. Give him a call.

Wright & Co., are land agents and are a reliable firm; can sell you anything from a town lot up to a good sized farm or ranch on easy terms. Call on them or write for particulars. See their ad. in this paper. I saw in their office home high white corn raised by K. F. McBride, ten miles east of Roby that astonished me. It reminded me of old Missouri corn. Yes, Mr. McBride can have plenty of hog and hominy at his house. Rain is badly needed here. I saw several loads of watermelons on the streets that was certainly very fine. Yes, they would run a nigger blind crazy. I am partial to that kind of fruit myself. I said to a big fellow sitting on a load, that I thought they were too large to be good, as I was a Missourian and a newspaper man, he would have to show me, which he proceeded to do. Nothing like scheming a little for

BUILDING FOOD

To Bring the Babies Around

When a little human machine (or a large one) goes wrong, nothing is so important as the selection of food which will always bring it around again.

"My little baby boy fifteen months old had pneumonia, then came brain fever, and no sooner had he got over these than he began to cut teeth and being so weak, he was frequently thrown into convulsions," says a Colorado mother.

"I decided a change might help, so took him to Kansas City for a visit. When we got there he was so very weak when he would cry he would sink away and seemed like he would die.

"When I reached my sister's home she said immediately that we must feed him Grape-Nuts and, although I had never used the food, we got some and for a few days gave him just the juice of Grape-Nuts and milk. He got stronger so quickly we were soon feeding him the Grape-Nuts itself and in a wonderfully short time he fattened right up and became strong and well.

"That showed me something worth knowing and, when later on my girl came, I raised her on Grape-Nuts and she is a strong healthy baby and has been. You will see from the little photograph I send you what a strong, chubby youngster the boy is now, but he didn't look anything like that before we found this nourishing food. Grape-Nuts nourished him back to strength when he was so weak he couldn't keep any other food on his stomach." Name given by Postum Co., Eattle Creek, Mich.

All children can be built to a more sturdy and healthy condition upon Grape-Nuts and cream. The food contains the elements nature demands, from which to make the soft gray filling in the nerve centers and brain. A well fed brain and strong, sturdy nerves—absolutely insure a healthy body.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

something good and I make it a rule not to pass up a bet like that. There is some fine land in Scurry county. All that is needed is plenty of rain this fall to make all kinds of grain, cotton, melons and vegetables. On Tuesday at 1:30 o'clock I again climbed into the mail hack. Oh, but it was red hot. We arrived in Sweetwater at 6 o'clock. A number of old friends greeted me here, among them Captain James Fowler, Thomas Trammel, James Newman, Harding Buntton, Harry Hord, John R. Lewis, A. J. Roy, W. H. Fitzgerald, and others too numerous to mention. After dinner I took a seat with J. R. Lewis is his buggy and drove out to his residence and took a peep at some of his famous white faced bulls. They are perfect pictures. He is preparing to take some of them to the San Antonio fair, which opens on Oct. 22, and then on to the fair at St. Louis. Mr. Lewis is one among the best breeders in Texas. While in Sweetwater I had the pleasure of dining and spending a short time with my old friend A. A. Prince and family. His daughter, Miss Fannie N. Prince, is one among the prettiest girls in all Texas; just the right age (18) to be sweet. I presume she takes her good looks after her mama, for Prince is like myself, anything but handsome, yet I think he would make a good county treasurer, the position he aspires to fill, and I am sure he will land, if the other fellow does not get more votes than Prince. I feel sure Miss Fannie could influence several votes for her papa from the way those young fellows all are smiling when they look towards his house, and they too, are awful anxious for one vote to elect them. While in Sweetwater I stopped at the Fry house; good meals, clean beds and nice attention. Boys, if you want a good meal, go to the Fry house, for they read the Stockman-Journal and are up to date.

On Thursday morning at 5 o'clock I boarded the Texas and Pacific cars, after a pleasant ride of twenty-eight miles, I landed in Colorado. Here many old friends said shake A. B. (or Sug) Robertson, Bob McNairy, Jerry Williams, A. A. Bailey, J. W. Smith, Doss Bros., John W. Glover, Wes Allen, Judge Charles and Reams, Earnest Brooks, Bell Dick Arnett, and a hundred others. Several of the boys pulled the cork under before I quit them. F. M. Burns said to me late Friday, "We will give you until tomorrow morning to leave town." Burns is a heavyweight and had blood in his eye, so I made arrangements to quit them cold. I am under obligations to the press of Colorado for nice attentions. S. L. Redwine has started up a brand new weekly paper, called the West Texas Stock Farmer. It is a nice sheet, well gotten up and deserves the patronage of the Colorado country. Redwine is a good writer and a deserving young gentleman. Success to you old boy.

After consulting with Colonel Dan McCuningham, Squire Smith and others, I decided to pull out for Snyder and let my friend F. M. Burns cool off a little. Yet, that was an awful snake story you told me, Mr. Burns.

Saturday morning at 7:30, I hit the mail hack for Snyder, facing a cold, disagreeable norther; Friday I could scarcely keep my shirt on and today I longed for my winter overcoat. Dry all the way up; crops are short; the cotton looked sickly. From the best information I can gather, the cotton crop of Texas is going to be very short; worse so, than for ten years.

C. C. POOLE.

Snyder, Texas.

CATTLE IN KANSAS

M. B. Irwin, traffic manager of the St. Joseph Union Stock Yards, is in the city. He has been looking over the western situation and thinks that little improvement in the market may be expected until after November.

"Kansas has more cattle than ever before in her history. They are all on grass and will have to come in between now and November 15. Of course, there will be a big feeder demand, for the outlook is for a bumper crop of corn. The crop never looked better and I look for more cattle on feed than in years before.

The strike is over and plants at St. Joe as well as at the other markets are operating as usual. The only thing to hold prices down is the light beef demand and heavy run of cattle. We are taking care of all that comes our way without difficulty and I am inclined to think that the market will be much steadier from now on.—Denver Record-Stockman.

PREDICTS LOWER FEEDERS

Commenting on the indisposition of the country to fill feed lots at present low prices a stock yard man said: "It merely shows the present humor of the average feeder. The past two seasons have been so unprofitable that he does not care to purchase feeders at any price. He is confident of his ability to buy them still lower than at present and unless a buying movement sets in, I would not be surprised to see him do it."

"Ranch King" Brand Saddles

From Maker to Buyer



Made
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No. 90 Saddle, built on

Dodson's Bulge Fork Tree

Our advertising leather Watch Fob
(worth 25c) for 10c postage.

The Cheapest and Best

We build on Trees that fit the horses used in South and West, insuring a saddle that will not hurt. Our Saddles are carefully made from the best leather, comfortable to the rider and of lasting durable quality.

We are large makers of Saddles and Harness and give our customers the benefit of reasonable prices at which goods can be made in large quantities.

Send for free catalogue. Fifty styles Saddles and Harness at manufacturers' prices. Freight paid.

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Dealers in
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We handle merchantable stock on commission. Prefer to have you visit us before you consign. Correspondence solicited, all inquiries cheerfully answered.

Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex.

Cattle Wanted to Feed

We own and operate the only Cotton Seed Oil Mill in Texas above Quarantine line, and will contract feed and pen space for the season of 1904-05. Good pens; good water.

Correspondence solicited with parties wishing to feed.

Stamford Oil Mill Company

Stamford, Jones County, Texas.

SHORTHAND IN 20 LESSONS

FIRST LESSON FREE; absolutely most complete and up-to-date methods; position guaranteed; lessons by mail exclusively; no interference with regular occupation; no difficulties; everything simple and clear; indorsed by boards of education and leading newspapers; thousands of graduates. Department 25, Campaign of Education, 211 Townsend building, New York.

ONE OF A THOUSAND

83 steers were shipped from Taylor Co. to Fort Worth and placed in a pasture 8 miles north of town, with other cattle owned by David Boaz of Fort Worth. In a few days 13 were dead and another sick with fever. Ireland Hampton of the Nation Commission Co., acting for the owner, had 200 pounds of Bass' Medicated Salt placed in the troughs, the result was the sick one recovered and no more were sick.

There are a thousand similar cases, there can be no failure if the animal gets the salt.

BASS' MEDICATED SALT in 10 lb. sacks at 50c; 20 lb. sacks at 90c; 50 lb. sacks at \$1.50; 100 lb. sacks at \$2.50; by your dealer, or shipped prepaid on receipt of price by

BASS BROS. DRUG CO., Abilene, Texas

Superior to condition powders for Horses, Cows, Hogs, Sheep and all live stock. Agents wanted in every county.

Black Leg Vaccine
PASTEUR VACCINE CO. CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO