

# THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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## IN WEST TEXAS

### Conditions Are More Favorable for Stockfarming Than in Any Other Portion of State and More Profitable

Progress in the Texas Stockman.

The idea of combining with farming the breeding and raising of a limited number of good stock is a new departure in Texas, and one of the first importance. I embrace within the term stock as used here cattle, horses, mules, hogs and even sheep. Furthermore, in speaking of the raising of good stock on the farm or in conjunction with the farm, I am including the necessary accompaniment of raising on the farm, among other things, plenty of the best feedstuffs for that stock and feeding it to them intelligently. And by the term, stock farming, I expressly intend the comprehension within its scope of advanced farming and best methods of stock breeding. In other words, I am taking as a standard of stock farming such as we find it to be or know of it as being carried on in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and other States.

Stock farming in the State of Texas is not only just fairly introduced, but as we know it in this State thus far, it is, as a general rule and speaking at large, a rough-ashlar, crude and imperfect in its outlines, not yet brought to a finished state by the more expert and experienced workman. And this simply because we are just learning high-grade farming and the breeding and feeding of high-grade stock, and how to properly combine the two and to make the one contribute to the success of the other.

Until within late years the stock-raisers usually raised stock alone, consisting largely of cattle, and the farmer confined himself to farming alone; and neither farming nor stockraising were until a late period in our history conducted on the advanced planes and plans that they are beginning to be now.

But in both fields of operation as I have found occasion to say heretofore, we in Texas are breaking off from old ideas and narrow beaten paths and have entered as a people upon a new order, a new program, so to speak, and a better one. In both agriculture and breeding of stock we are slowly but surely following in the wake of the States above mentioned and other States like those which lead in the two industries, or, rather, joint industries. A new and most important era has been reached and fairly entered upon when, not merely will better farming and better bred stock soon be the rule, but more than that, the joining of the two companionable and genial businesses—good farming and good stock breeding—is already growing to be, and destined to be, one of the leading ones and highly profitable industries. This combination of kindred pursuits, this merging of what have hitherto been two distinct pursuits into one homogeneous and harmonious whole, is steadily growing in favor in Texas, and evidences of this fact are by no means wanting; they are furnished by the numerous stock farms now pretty well distributed over the empire domain of Texas. In saying that stock farming is destined to become one of the leading industries of Texas I want to say that the prediction which this suggestion carries with it is especially applicable to West Texas—in all the vast scopes of country tributary to Fort Worth and San Antonio, respectively, lying to the north and west of these chief stock and trade centers.

Kansas, Missouri and Illinois stock farmers, as well as those of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Iowa, have demonstrated to us most amply and thoroughly that in conjunction with a well-tilled farm of moderate dimensions a limited number of high-class stock of say two or three kinds can be conveniently raised; and not simply raised but finished for the market. These stock farmers do not undertake to breed and prepare for market many head, but the few they do raise are of the best, or at least, well-graded animals, and they are well fed from young calves and on

a variety of nutritious feedstuffs, most of which, sometimes all of it, is raised on the farms of those stock farmers. And the fact that they breed and raise a strictly good class of stock—be it cattle, hogs, mules or sheep, or any one or all of these—and feed that stock intelligently and well, furnishes the secret as to why those stock farmers make a good independent living, and not infrequently something over.

Of course, what is made on the farm by these feed supplies for their stock and the crops they make of things that do not come under that head are sources of revenue, and the farm by these food supplies for their revenue, yielded by the surplus of the farm, along with the sales of a few head of first-rate stock finished at home, alike contribute to the good, independent living. The one constitutes the complement to the other. If the farm crops partially or wholly fail, the stock farmer of Kansas and Missouri rely on the sales of enough stock to tide him over. And, again, many of them derive no trifling help from taking a few head to pasture or to feed. As a part of the business program of the Kansas stock farmer, who will serve as a type for the rest, and perhaps the most fitting type for us of Texas, he diversified his farm products, and the raising of ample supplies of feed crops for his stock—corn, Kaffir corn, milo maize, etc.—is but one feature, though one that is stressed, in the diversified program.

It is freely conceded that on the stock farm of but a few hundred acres the bunch of cattle must necessarily be small, and the bunch of horses or mules, if these are added, must be relatively small; as for hogs, with a hog proof pasture of say twenty-five acres, a good many hogs can be raised along with other stock, but the point is that if the small bunches of stock raised shall be of the right sort and be systematically and intelligently fed, and fed enough, the limited numbers of strictly good stock thus raised and thus properly cared for will pay far better than more of common stock left to shift for themselves. Beside the copies set us in Kansas and elsewhere in the matter of stock farming, which we are beginning to follow because it is good business to do so, the conditions in Texas, more especially West Texas, greatly conspire to favor this industry. First, the demand for homes from one to four sections of land in West Texas upon which to establish the small ranch or stock farm has been so great that the large ranches, or most of them, have been forced to give place to the homeseeker; hence lands suitable for stock farms can be readily purchased from the state, railway companies and individuals in desired quantities and on reasonable terms. Second, good, natural grasses, like the mesquite, gamma and some others almost as good, to be found here form no inconsiderable item for winter and spring pasturage—though I feel safe in recommending regular systematic feeding one winter with another; third, with a view to doing this, crops of good feed stuffs of one sort and other—hays, sorghum, cane, Kaffir corn, milo maize, barley and the like—can be grown in West Texas as well as in other parts of the state; not to mention cotton seed, Indian corn and alfalfa. And many of the best domestic grasses can be raised here, as has been sufficiently demonstrated. Not all of the feed crops mentioned can be grown in every locality that is suited to stock farming, but quite enough of them can be—enough kinds of fattening feed stuffs to answer all required needs.

These constitute the more important conditions which favor stock farming in Texas, and constitute some of the chief reasons why the business should grow and spread rapidly here. The breeding, feeding and finishing at home for the market of whatever numbers of stock your farm and pasture will support and of strictly high-grade, forms one of the best back bones and mainstays the farmer can possibly have. The well-managed stock farm will soon grow its owner into independence.

Stock farming in Texas is steadily growing in favor; the number of stock farms is increasing; but there is good room for a hundredfold increase. Whenever West Texas gets as thickly set with stock farms as is Kansas, then will we prosper, indeed.

### THE INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT ABANDONED

Luke F. Wilson of Kansas City, who was at the head of the movement to establish independent packing house plants throughout the country, is here. He was seen and asked regarding the project, and

replied that the project had been given up as the promoters were unable to enlist sufficient interest in the matter among the cattlemen of Texas and other sections of the west and southwest, except in Nebraska and Kansas. In these two states, he says, there was much interest taken, but as a general proposition the promoters were not able to enlist enough aid and interest to insure making the enterprise a success.

Mr. Wilson states he believes that cattle prices will be better in the near future, especially for yearlings, as the packers have been handling large quantities of cows and will soon turn their attention to buying yearlings. Then it will be that prices will advance.

Mr. Wilson stated that the cattlemen in the northwest were very much interested in the movement for independent packeries, but the trouble in that country was that they want a plant built in every small hamlet in that part of the country, which was not feasible, said Mr. Wilson. The death of Charles Martin of Denver, who was one of the prime movers in the enterprise, is also another cause for abandoning the project.

The cattlemen in Texas, Mr. Wilson stated, showed very little interest in the undertaking and scarcely any of them were willing to take stock in such an enterprise.

Mr. Wilson is just in from Archer county, where he says conditions never looked better from the stockman's view point. However, rain is needed by the farmers.

### THE CONCHO COUNTRY

Joe Funk, a well known ranchman who operates in Irion county, is in the city en route home from St. Louis, where he attended the World's Fair, with Mrs. Funk. He says the fair is a big thing, but thinks it is not much of an improvement over the one held at Chicago. Mr. Funk says that range conditions down in the Concho section are unusually good at his time, plenty of grass and water and cattle generally in very satisfactory shape for an approaching winter. He says cattle are very short in that section, as compared with former years, and there is scarcely any aged steers in the country. The calf crop is generally short this year, and there has been excessive marketing on the part of nearly all the ranchmen. In the matter of prices, Mr. Funk expresses the opinion that next year will witness the return of very general prosperity to the cattle industry, and thinks there will be some improvement this winter. He says the hope is quite general in his section of country that the next state legislature will enact some land legislation that will result in eradicating some of the evils of the present system of disposing of the land. He says there is no sense in the state selling their lands lying right alongside it on one-fourth the time and at better prices. He thinks the present land policy of the state operates to encourage the bonus hunter, when it should be to stimulate the settlement of the country by the bona fide home-seeker. He says that many of the purchasers of school land down in his section of the country are denuding the land they have acquired of the little supply of wood it contains, which is the only method of making a livelihood, and when the wood is all sold they will have to let the purchase revert to the state. When asked how the cattlemen of the Concho country were getting on with the idea of combining cattle and sheep raising, Mr. Funk laughed and said the newspaper reports of the large number who were engaging in the new combination was mostly hot air. The cattlemen of the country do not take very kindly to the idea, as they are all more or less prejudiced against sheep, and the idea that such a combination was very profitable had been pretty well exploded.

### DEMAND FOR STEERS

Jerry Yates, now of Red Rock, Okla., says that he for Yates Brothers has just sold to Colonel Ike T. Pryor 500 head of the J. T. steers at \$33 per head. He says this is a fair price considering the market, but nothing extra, considering the quality of the steers. Yates Brothers have bought 500 head of the Dick Sellman steers at \$29 per head. He adds: "G. W. and Joe Carson bought the W. H. Gibbons steers, 420 head, at \$27. This cleans up all the cattle in the Otee reservation, 21,000 in all, except 2,100 head of extra choice young steers that will be wintered by Yates Brothers, as they have about 40,000 bushels of corn. These cattle will all be shipped at once to Oklahoma City, to be put on full feed, as they will feed several thousand head at that and other oil mills."

## ON THE RANGE

### There Is Plenty of Grass and Water and Cattle Are Going Into the Winter in Fine Condition

About one-half of the year the range cattle of this state are going down hill all the time on account of a shortage of range feed, and half of the remaining time is lost in getting back to the point where they were before the decline set in. This leaves about three months in the year for improvement, and when these three months are inauspicious the result is always reflected in the winter fatalities.

Since the introduction of so much good blood in Texas range herds, there has been developed more or less inclination or desire to overcome this old method. The cultivation of forage crops to supplement the winter grazing is an important item, and ranchmen generally are beginning to realize the faults of the old system. They are learning to feed their good stuff, and as the quality of the herds continues to improve more and more of it will be introduced to the sacred mysteries of the feed trough, until ultimately the result will be that Texas ranchmen will be feeding practically all their cattle during the bad months of winter. With the continued shortening of the range area, that is what they have all got to come to in the end, and the sooner the better.

But the present year has been one of the most cruelly disappointing the stock industry in Texas has ever experienced. During the early part of the year, when it seemed that the very bottom had been reached, men solaced themselves with the assurance that this fall and winter there must be a big improvement. But just about the time that conditions seemed to be slowly manifesting a disposition to right themselves, there came the big strike, which resulted in more complete and disastrous demoralization than before, on account of the enforced congestion of cattle all over the country that was ready for market, but which could not be marketed on account of the tie-up. When the strike was declared off and the packers began to handle the normal amount of stuff, it was soon apparent that the congestion afforded the alleged beef combine opportunity to continue its alleged practice of market manipulation, and cattle have been hurled onto the markets in such numbers that these markets could not possibly have stood the strain, beef trust or no beef trust.

When hope was lost of the market righting itself and prices resuming an upward tendency, the cowman began to figure on the result of the beef trust investigation. Men had been down in Texas even before the big strike was inaugurated and from the quantity and tenor of the interrogatories propounded, a faint hope was entertained that there must come soon relief from market manipulation. That publicity of beef trust methods was about to be made, and it was apprehended that fear of this would cause the alleged market manipulators to relax their hold on the situation. Daily papers were eagerly scanned for some information from Washington indicating that the president was about to explode a bomb in the camp of the beef trust, but the information never came. Instead there was announcement that nothing further would be done in the matter of this investigation until after the election, and that a report would probably be made by the president to congress in December. This was followed by the public announcement that the big packers were enthusiastic supporters of the president, and the last hope of the cattlemen for relief this year passed up in thin vapor. The close of the season finds the cattlemen in practically the same condition they were in at the beginning of the year, except that good seasons have come and the range is in fine shape for the winter. There is plenty of grass and water as a general proposition, and hearts are much lighter on that account, if no other. Cattle are going into the winter in very satisfactory condition, and no losses of any magnitude are apprehended unless the season should be unusually severe. According to all precedent the coming winter ought to be a severe one. The last three were very mild, and mild winters can not



be expected even in sunny Texas all the time. There must come a time when the cold winds that swoop down from the north will carry death and destruction in their path, especially for stock with no protection but the north star and three strands of barbed wire. Some of the old-timers are predicting direful consequences for the coming winter, but the great majority seem to still have confidence in the promise that the good Lord tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, and point to the fact that they have been very effectually shorn for the past three years. These exhibitions of faith are almost sublime, but some substantial windbreaks and plenty of feed would be much more conducive toward the attainment of desired results.

## Little Mavericks

### HEAVY CATTLE LOSSES

Parties in the city yesterday and today from the northwestern portion of the county report unprecedented loss among cattle on account of the recent severe spell of weather. It is said the stock drifted from the wind and driving rain and many were killed as a consequence.

It is stated the loss is not attributable to the actual cold weather, as is often the case in such instances, but that in drifting against fences the thin stock would be crowded and forced to lie down, when the others would trample them to death. It is an almost if not entirely unprecedented occurrence that cattle in any number should be lost from weather conditions in this latitude during October and in this instance is a great surprise, as well as source of loss.

Among those who are said to have lost heavily in that section are the following: S. L. Carroll of Godley, lost fifty head. Sam Hardcastle of Godley, lost fourteen out of twenty-one head.

W. Oldhouse, near Cresson, lost seventy-five head.

Mrs. Wilson of Cresson lost fifty head. As many as a dozen others are reported as having lost from one to five head. That portion of the county is the greatest cattle producing country in this section of Texas and the loss there is taken as an indication that a disastrous season is in store for the cattlemen.—Cleburne Enterprise.

### ABILENE CATTLE PREMIUMS

In the live stock exhibit the following awards were made:

Best 2-year-old Jersey bull, J. E. Taylor.

Best 1-year-old Jersey bull, E. N. Kirby.

Best 1-year-old Jersey cow, E. N. Kirby.

Best 1-year-old Jersey heifer, E. N. Kirby.

Best registered Hereford Bull, J. S. Manly.

Best grade Hereford bull, J. S. Manly.

Best graded Hereford cow, J. S. Manly.

Best graded Hereford calf, E. S. Manly.

Best registered Short Horn bull, Cockrell & Moore.

Best registered Poll-Durham cow, Cockrell & Moore.

Best Short Horn bull, J. F. Rhea.

Best registered Short Horn bull under 2 years, J. F. Rhea.

Best Short Horn bull, 1 to 3 years, J. F. Rhea.

Col. J. W. Childers on best registered Short Horn cow, best graded Short Horn heifer, best graded Short Horn cow, best graded Short Horn calf, best graded Short Horn bull and best beef steer.—Abilene Reporter.

### FACES LIKE TEDDY

Dixie Land, the colt owned by the estate of the late Captain Lea, makes faces like Theodore Roosevelt when told that he will get an apple. His keeper said last evening, "Dixie Land, make a face like Roosevelt, and I'll give you an apple." The colt immediately raised his head to a high pitch, took on a terrible look and showed his teeth. He was then given the apple, and the operation was repeated on the promise of another apple. All who saw the performance declared that the colt looked exactly like Roosevelt. The colt then showed that he was not so fierce after all, as he gave his keeper a sweet kiss, when asked to do so on the promise of another apple.—Roswell Record.

### CAPTURED THE HORSES

A band of wild horses, which has been giving stockmen on Wind River in Wyoming considerable trouble for a long time, has at last been captured after a thrilling chase, by the adoption of a novel plan. The cowboys chased the band all one day and only succeeded in capturing a small pinto pony. The next day they fashioned a dummy man and tied it to the pinto's back and turned him loose. He started after the band and for eight hours the bunch of wild horses continued their mad flight to escape the supposed pursuer, going as horses do, a wide circle, with the pinto always at their heels. When almost exhausted the cowboys took up the chase and easily drove the band into a corral.

### PRICES ARE DISAPPOINTING

Pierre Wibaux, the big Montana cattleman, was in Chicago today en route from his ranch at Wibaux, Mont. Mr. Wibaux did not come out to the yards, registering at the Auditorium Annex early today, while he will go east this evening. Speaking of the range situation in Eastern Montana, he says the general situation has been quite satisfactory this season, as far as condition of the ranges is con-

cerned, though prices have been disappointing to all owners, who had high hopes of obtaining a much better range of values for their offerings on the market.

The packing house strike seriously affected the range cattle trade, and to the labor difficulties here early in the season Mr. Wibaux lays the causes for the low prices now ruling. Speaking of range conditions, he said: "A considerable number of cattle have been held back in our country this season, owing to the low prices prevailing at market points, and while rangemen had planned extensive shipments of stock, and greatly in excess of last year, the total marketing from Montana will show but a comparatively small increase over the number which came from the ranges in 1903."—Chicago Live Stock World.

## We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of different cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease.

Liquozone has, for more than twenty years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and fourteen days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it can not kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter. There lies the great value of Liquo-

zone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissue, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it can not be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

## Germ Diseases

These are the known germ disease. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma	Hay Fever
Abscess—Anaemia	Influenza
Bronchitis	Kidney Diseases
Blood Poison	La Grippe
Bright's Disease	Leucorrhoea
Bowel Troubles	Liver Troubles
Coughs—Colds	Malaria
Consumption	Neuralgia
Colic—Croup	Many Heart
Constipation	Toubles
Catarrh	Piles
Cancer	Pneumonia
Dysentery	Pleurisy
Diarrhea	Quinsy
Dandruff	Rheumatism
Dropsy	Scrofula
Dyspepsia	Syphilis
Eczema	Skin Diseases
Erysipelas	Stomach Troubles
Fevers	Throat Troubles
Gonorrhoea	Tuberculosis
Gall Stones	Tumors
Goitre	Ulcers
Gout	Variocoele

## Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

## 50c Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c and \$1.

## CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

W 2 0 3 .....

Give full address—write plainly

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

than it will be in a few months from now, and for that reason I went into the open market and made the purchases. When the cattle go up, you will hear people saying, 'Buck Burnett is a lucky man,' when the question of luck hasn't got anything to do with the case."

If Mr. Burnett had not been so modest, he might have added, "It's just good horse sense."—San Antonio Express.

### WORKING SOME EXPERIMENTS.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture has assigned one thousand dollars of the recent congressional appropriation for experiments in animal breeding and feeding to the co-operative investigations with the respiration calorimeter now in progress at the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station. Plans have been made for an investigation upon the influence of age and individuality upon the metabolism of cattle and two pure-bred yearling steers, one an Aberdeen-Angus and one a Jersey, have been purchased for use in the investigation. Careful records will be kept of the food consumed and the rate of growth of these animals. In addition, occasional digestion experiments will be made with them to determine the assimilability of the food and the actual production of lean meat. In this way it is hoped to secure more exact knowledge as to the actual points of difference in the feeding qualities of the dairy and beef types of cattle.—

### BIG SHEEP DEAL

One of the biggest sheep deals ever consummated at Laramie, says the Republican has been closed by W. A. Drake of Denver, who has purchased 35,000 lambs from Ora Haley, the wealthy flockmaster of this city. The average price paid was \$2.25 each, or a total of \$78,750 as the consideration for the flock. The lambs will be taken to Colorado for feeding during the winter.

In addition to the 35,000 coarse wool lambs sold here, Mr. Haley has just disposed of his fine wool lambs, numbering 20,000, to Denver parties for delivery in that city. The coarse wool lambs were sold for Laramie delivery.

### SHIPPING CATTLE WEST

Figures last week were swollen by counting in 928 head of cattle shipped by Nelson Morris from Kansas City to his ranch near Midland. These were stockers. It is but a few months since train loads of cattle came through Fort Worth from the Morris ranch for the North, shipped out to keep them from starving. The tide is now going the other way, marking the changed condition of the range in West Texas. There is plenty of grass and water now.

### SOUTH TEXAS STEERS

A thousand 3-year-old steers have been purchased and loaded at Hallettsville for shipment to Wichita Falls, where they will be gotten ready for market. They were bought in that section from different parties at \$16 per head. Some owners are holding their steers for \$17.

### FEAR HIGH CORN.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture was asked at Chicago this week why so much reluctance had

been shown in filling feed lots this season by the rank and file of beef makers. He promptly replied: "Fear of 50-cent corn," adding, "but there won't be any 50-cent corn this year. When feeders realize that there will be an abundance at reasonable prices they will lose no time in filling feed lots with thin cattle, as cheap as they are at present. There will be no beef shortage and the usual proportion of a bountiful harvest will be fed to cattle."

### SHIPPING TO RANCHES

It is seldom that cattle move from the market to the western ranches at this time of the year, yet John Earnest, who conducts a big ranch on the Little Laramie river, in Wyoming, last week purchased on the Denver market a string of 350 big steers, 2s and 3s, which he shipped to his ranch to be hay fed. They will come back to market later and be in demand either as beef or corn feeders to finish on a short feed. The big supply of hay this season has driven a number of these ranchmen into market to get cattle to eat it.

### IN RUNNELS COUNTY

J. C. Swift reports conditions in Runnels county as follows:

"This county on the whole is in fairly good condition; although a part is very dry, and grass and crops very short. While most of the county is in very good shape, most of the calf crop has been shipped to market and all cattle fat enough will go next month as pasturage is scarce, on account of drouth and so much of the land going into cultivation. Cotton is nearly all gathered and will be finished this month. Farmers are holding more of their cotton than usual."

### OKLAHOMA CATTLE MATTERS

GUTHRIE, Okla., Oct. 28.—Charles Gortor of Snyder, W. E. Dunn of Cushing, W. D. Campbell of Frederick, H. A. Mays of Norman and H. Conkling of Ralston were named today deputy quarantine cattle inspectors for the open season, commencing November 1.

An agreement has been reached between the Territorial and Federal quarantine officials, by which the former will handle only those cattle crossing the Territorial quarantine line.

### TOM GREEN PRICES.

In Tom Green county last week 250 steer yearlings sold at \$10 per head, several bunches of stock cattle at \$7 and \$10 per head, and a bunch of 2, 3 and 4-year-old steers at \$15 to \$20 per head.

### FROM SOUTH AFRICA

New Way of Using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

Mr. Arthur Chapman writing from Durban, Natal, South Africa, says: "As a proof that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a cure suitable for old and young, I pen you the following: A neighbor of mine had a child just over two months old. It had a very bad cough and the parents did not know what to give it. I suggested that if they would get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and put some upon the dummy teat the baby was sucking it would no doubt cure the child. This they did and brought about a quick relief and cured the baby." The remedy is for sale by all druggists.



# ANNUAL MEETING AT ST. LOUIS

The annual meeting of the National Live Stock Exchange is now in session at St. Louis, and the Fort Worth Exchange is represented there by W. D. Davis. An elaborate program is being discussed and enjoyed, and the most important matter to come before the meeting is a change in the method of handling sheep and hogs. Following is a list of the delegates in attendance:

**Fort Worth**—W. D. Davis.  
**Chicago**—M. P. Buel, C. W. Baker, E. H. Ingwersen, Mortimer Levering, J. J. Farrelly, W. B. Ector, C. F. Goepfer, Sam Fry, Charles Jones, T. B. Stafford, John A. Martin, W. B. Wyness, E. L. Van Meter, J. C. Church, George Wells, Frank O. Mills and J. P. Bowles.

**Kansas City**—M. D. Scruggs, F. G. Robins, W. B. Stickney, Zeb F. Crider, L. A. Lennon, Henry Thies, J. C. McCoy, J. C. Smith and Harry Trower.

Mr. Stickney will deliver an address on "The Practical Workings of the Rules as Recommended by the National Exchange."

Mr. Lennon will make an address on "Big Jaws From a Commercial Standpoint."

Mr. Swift will make a talk on "The Open Market from a Commission Man's Standpoint."

**South Omaha**—Jay Laverty, W. H. Wood, W. E. Reed, J. A. Hake, M. R. Murphy, Sam Mort and John Fitz Roberts.

Mr. Hake will deliver a report on "The Workings of the Rules as Adopted at the Last Meeting at Fort Worth."

**South St. Joseph**—Charles H. Watts, Horace Wood, B. F. Lyman, A. F. Daily, Ben Kemper and E. F. Erwin, regular delegates; H. W. Carroll, J. P. Emmett, L. E. Cooper, James C. Sager and H. W. Foote, alternates.

**Sioux City**—W. M. Ward, A. J. Siman, Frank Anderson, H. G. Pierce and W. C. Hudson.

**East Buffalo**—N. W. Ransom, John Grundisich, Lambert Cannon, L. G. Burfus and George D. Tompkins.

**Peoria**—Thomas J. Aylward, M. Manning and Frank Godel.

**Louisville, Ky.**—H. F. Embry, G. A. Birch, Taylor Watkins, B. S. Mattingly, L. R. Harris and W. H. Jeffries.

**Pittsburg**—Major S. W. Jeffries, P. J. Brinkman and W. A. Merritt.

Texas fared pretty well at the American Royal Cattle Show at Kansas City, capturing some first and second prizes on the range bred cattle exhibited there. The awards in the car lots department were as follows:

### FAT STOCK

**Herefords**, 2 years old and over: First to Fowler & Tod of Maplehill, Kan.; second to Newton Long of Sumner, Mo.

**Herefords**, under 2 years: First to C. A. Baker of Leaton, Mo.; second to J. A. Barnett of Gallatin, Mo.

**Shorthorns**, one entry: Lebo Land and Cattle Company of Clinton, Mo.

**Aberdeen Angus**, any age: First to W. C. White of Carrollton, Mo.; second to Charles Butler of Frankfort, Kan.

### FEEDING CATTLE

**Herefords**, range bred, 2 years old and under 3: First to Nebraska Land and Feeding Company of Ellsworth, Neb.; second to Swenson Brothers of Stamford, Texas; third to C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, Texas.

**Herefords**, range bred, 1 year old and under 2: First to Stanton Breeding Farm of Madison, Neb.; second to Fetterman Hereford Cattle Company of Douglas, Wyo.; third to Nebraska Land and Feeding Company of Ellsworth, Neb.; fourth to Swenson Brothers of Stamford, Texas.

**Herefords**, range bred, under 1 year old: First to Carpenter & Carson of Irwin, Neb.; second to Western Land and Cattle Company of Chadron, Neb.; third to Nebraska Land and Feeding Company of Ellsworth, Neb.; fourth to Western Land and Cattle Company.

**Shorthorns**, range bred, 2 years old and under 3: First to C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, Texas; second and third to William Boot of Denver, Colo.

**Shorthorns**, range bred, 1 year old and under 2: First and second to Carpenter & Carson of Irwin, Neb.; third to Hotchkiss Brothers of Montrose, Colo.

**Shorthorns**, range bred, under 1 year: First, second and third to Carpenter & Carson of Irwin, Neb.

**Galloways**, range bred, 1 year old and under 2: First to W. S. Markham of Lamar, Colo.; second to B. Wagoner of McCracken, Kan.; third to C. H. Jackson of Jetmore, Kan.; fourth to B. Wagoner of McCracken, Kan.

**Galloways**, range bred, under 1 year: First to Bean & Johnson of Carneiro, Kan.; second to George K. Lee of Burdett, Kan.; third to Bean & Johnson of Carneiro, Kan.; fourth to Leach & Cox of Meade, Kan.

**Galloways**, native, 2 years old and under 3: First to G. W. Webb of Cedarvale, Kan.; second to George Barber of Saffordville, Kan.

**Aberdeen Angus**, native, 1 year old and under 2: One entry, J. M. Millburn of Eldorado, Kan.

**Aberdeen Angus**, native, 1 year old and under 2: One entry, J. M. Millburn of Eldorado, Kan.

**Aberdeen Angus**, native, under 1 year: First and second to W. D. Reynolds of Pattonsburg, Mo.

**Aberdeen Angus**, range bred, 2 years old

and under 3: First to Lucore Brothers of Arriba, Colo.; second to Thomas O'Toole of Banner, Kan.

**Aberdeen Angus**, range bred, 1 year old and under 2: First to Lucore Brothers of Arriba, Colo.; second to Thomas O'Toole of Banner, Kan.

**Aberdeen Angus**, range bred, under 1 year: First and third, to Thomas O'Toole of Banner, Kan.; second to Charles E. Sutton of Russell, Kan.

## SHORTHORN PRIZE AWARDS AT FAIR

At the San Antonio fair the judging of the shorthorns has been finished and prizes aggregating \$2,500 awarded. Fort Worth was represented at the fair by the exhibit of J. F. Hovenkamp and that gentleman captured many prizes, as is evinced by the following report of the awards:

**Bulls**, 3 years old and over—First, David Harrell, Liberty Hill; second, J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth.

**Bulls**, 2 years and under 3—First, Jos. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas; second, Howard Mann & Bro., Waco; third, J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth; fourth, David Harrell, Liberty Hill; fifth, Howard Mann & Bro., Waco.

**Senior yearling bull** dropped between September 1, 1902, and January 1, 1903—First, David Harrell; second, Joseph F. Green & Co.

**Junior yearling bull** dropped between January 1, 1903, and September 1, 1903—First, J. F. Hovenkamp.

**Senior bull calf** dropped between September 1, 1903, and January 1, 1904—First, Jos. F. Green & Co.; second, J. F. Hovenkamp; third, David Harrell; fourth, David Harrell; fifth, Jos. F. Green & Co.

**Junior bull calf** dropped since January 1, 1904—First, David Harrell; second, Jos. F. Green & Co.; third, J. F. Hovenkamp; fourth, J. F. Hovenkamp.

**Cows**, 3 years old and over—First, Jos. F. Green & Co.; second, Jos. F. Green & Co.; third, J. F. Hovenkamp; fourth, Howard Mann & Bro.; fifth, J. F. Hovenkamp.

**Cows**, 2 years and under 3—First, Jos. F. Green & Co.; second, J. F. Hovenkamp; third, J. F. Green & Co.; fourth, J. F. Hovenkamp; fifth, Howard Mann & Bro.

**Senior yearling heifer** dropped between September 1, 1902, and January 1, 1903—First, Jos. F. Green & Co.; second, J. F. Hovenkamp; third, J. F. Green & Co.; fourth, J. F. Hovenkamp.

**Junior yearling heifer** dropped between January 1, 1903, and September 1, 1903—First, David Harrell; second, David Harrell; third, J. F. Green & Co.; fourth, J. F. Green & Co.; fifth, Howard Mann & Bros.

**Senior heifer calf** dropped between September 1, 1903, and January 1, 1904—First, David Harrell; second, J. F. Hovenkamp; third, J. F. Hovenkamp; fourth, David Harrell; fifth, J. F. Green & Co.

**Junior calf** dropped since January, 1904—First, J. F. Green & Co.; second, David Harrell; third, fourth and fifth, J. F. Green & Co.

**Senior sweepstakes bull**, 2 years old and over—First, David Harrell.

**Junior sweepstakes bull**, under 2 years old—First, J. F. Green & Co.

**Senior sweepstakes cow**, 2 years old and over—First, J. F. Green & Co.

**Junior sweepstakes cow**, under 2 years old—First, David Harrell.

**Grand champion bull**—First, David Harrell.

**Grand champion cow**—First, J. F. Green & Co.

**Aged herd**, consisting of one bull, 2 years old and over, one cow, 3 years old and over, one heifer, 2 years and under 3, one heifer, 1 year and under 2, one heifer under 1 year old—First, J. F. Green & Co.; second, J. F. Hovenkamp; third, Jos. F. Green & Co.; fourth, J. F. Hovenkamp; fifth, Howard Mann & Bro.

**Young herd**, consisting of one bull under 2 years, two heifers, 1 year and under 2, two heifers, under 1 year; all except bull must be bred by exhibitor—First, David Harrell; second, J. F. Green & Co.; third, J. F. Hovenkamp.

**Calf herd**, consisting of one bull and four heifers, all under 1 year; all the animals bred by exhibitor—First, J. F. Green & Co.; second, David Harrell; third, J. F. Hovenkamp.

**Best two animals**, either sex, produce of one cow—First, J. F. Hovenkamp; second, J. F. Hovenkamp; third, J. F. Green & Co.; fourth, J. F. Hovenkamp; fifth, Howard Mann & Bro.

**Best four animals**, either sex, get of one bull—First, J. F. Green & Co.; second, Dave Harrell; third, J. F. Hovenkamp; fourth, Dave Harrell; fifth, J. F. Hovenkamp.

### RESTORE THE PRIVILEGE

Through the action of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange the through billing privilege which was cut off from this market the first of September, has been restored.

Complaint was made by the Texas roads that substitution had been made at these yards for cattle unloaded with through privilege, which were sold on this market and other cattle loaded and sent north on the through billing. To prevent this abuse of the privilege, the railroads demanded of the stock yards company that it should certify that the cattle offered for shipment out on through billing were the same that had been unloaded here. This the

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stock yards company declined to do, as it could not undertake to keep up with the cattle after they were unloaded, but the railroads were told that the books of the stock yards were open to them, and they could station a man here, who could keep up with through cattle and check any attempt at substitution. The railroads turned down this proposition, and on the first of September cut off the through privilege.

At a meeting in Waco of the freight agents interested, a plan was adopted whereby commission companies can certify that cattle being shipped out are the same as those shipped in, using the following form of affidavit: "\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Co., being by me duly sworn, on oath says that the \_\_\_\_\_ described in the hereto attached shipping order are, without addition or substitution, the same \_\_\_\_\_ which arrived here on the billing indicated by said shipping order."

### A STOCKMAN SUES

John H. Houghton of Austin has filed suit in the Fifty-third district court against the San Antonio and Aransas Pass and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroads for damages aggregating \$2,230, for alleged injury to two shipments of live stock.

The petitioner alleges that he delivered to the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway Company a shipment of 158 head of beef cattle at its office at Alice, Texas, to be shipped to Fort Worth, and that the cattle should have reached their destination in thirty-six hours, but through the negligence of said company, so petitioner claims, the cattle did not reach Fort Worth until the morning of April 25, a delay of two days. Further, petitioner claims that six head of the shipment of cattle was not delivered at all, but were appropriated by the defendant, which cattle were valued at \$40 per head, aggregating \$240; that by reason of being kept so long en route, said cattle lost 100 pounds each in flesh, damaging plaintiff in the sum of \$700; that by reason of delay, when the cattle reached their destination, the market had depreciated, causing plaintiff to lose \$272. He also claims damages of \$1,000 on another shipment of ninety head of beef stock, making his total damages claimed \$2,230.

### TRADING IN LIVE STOCK

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Oct. 27.—Savage & Conover of Brady have been here buying small horses for use as polo ponies. They purchased from Lee Mayes one for \$150, one from John Haley for \$150 and one from John Hegwood for \$80. These ponies will be taken to Brady for training and will later be shipped east for disposal at good profits. F. S. Conover

has gone overland to Colorado City to buy more suitable ponies.

W. M. Noelke sold 500 fat mutton sheep to C. W. Schrimpf of San Antonio, at private terms. Mr. Schrimpf proposes to ship a car of these muttons to Galveston and one car to New Orleans. He has been along the Santa Fe branch buying muttons and finds the business a profitable one, he says.

Shipments of live stock from here in the last day or two are as follows: J. Wood, one car horses to Hubbard City; Richardson & Co., one car cows and one car calves to St. Louis; R. S. Campbell, one car calves and three cars cows to St. Louis; L. J. Kimball, one car horses to McGregor; Oscar Cain, one car cows to St. Louis, one car calves to Fort Worth; Currie Bros., one car calves to St. Louis; J. T. Burke, one car horses to Temple.

Claud Anson has sold to Simpson & Farmer 700 steers, three and four, for \$16,800, for delivery here November 9.

### MOVEMENT IS STARTING

J. I. Conway, live stock agent for the Santa Fe, has recently made a trip to the San Angelo country and reports that there is beginning to be quite a good movement of cattle to market from that part of the state. He says also that two large bunches of San Angelo cattle have been sent to the Osage nation, where they will be placed on rough feed during the coming winter, and that several other shipments will soon be made to the same country.

Very few cattle have been shipped from the San Angelo country to market during the past few months, but Mr. Conway says there is now a light movement. He also says that there is quite a large movement of cattle to feed pens throughout the state.

### CHICAGO'S BIG SHOW

The railroads are alive to the figure that successful live stock agriculture cuts in their revenues and are going to afford every stockman and farmer in the country a cheap means of attending the International Exposition to be held in Chicago November 26 to December 3 this year. Keep in touch with railway agents and see what will be offered.

### OLEO HIT AGAIN

Another blow against oleomargarine manufacturers was delivered at Washington by Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court in his decision that palm oil constitutes artificial coloring matter, and that the product thus colored is subject to a tax of 10 cents per pound.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the introduction of electric traction into Germany will soon be celebrated in Berlin.



# Horse Department

**SLANDERING THE INDIANA MULE**  
The directors of the recent Indiana state fair got themselves into hot water by slurring the mule product of the state. They refused to have a mule department this year, and gave as a reason that Indiana was no good as a mule raising state. "All the good mules you see on our streets," remarked these wiseacres saptiently, "come from Kentucky and Missouri. There are no first-class Hoosier mules." Shades of Frank Landers forefend! Were the old mule breeder alive he would doubtless make it hot for these irreverent directors, as he used to pride himself on the fine mules sent every year in droves to seek the markets of the south. It would have taken something more than the ipse-dixit of any fair managers to convince old Frank that better mules were raised anywhere than on his farm in Morgan county.

But the Hoosier mule is not without champions and his friends all over the state are up in arms at the slander put upon him. They declare that the directors have wantonly injured their mule trade by putting into print their injudicious sneers and making such a display of ignorance about a noted Indiana product. Sam Wallington, a veteran breeder of Sheridan, is especially huffy and declares that in all his thirty years' experience as a buyer and seller of mules he has never found any better than those raised in his own state. He avers farther that dealers at Atlanta say the best mules coming to that city are from Indiana. So the battle rages and the end is not yet. The expatriated Indiana mule, driven with contumely from the confines of his own state and debarred the privilege of showing off his beauties at his own fair, will have to "waste his sweetness" and expend his music in more hospitable climes. He may receive a welcome at the World's Fair during its continuance, as Chief Curn of the live stock department is an especial admirer of the mule in the abstract and the concrete, and has been featuring him as one of God's best four-legged productions. Across the Mississippi he is called the "Missouri nightingale." Over in Kentucky the finest blue grass farms are set apart for him and he has the best fodder in the rack. But, alas and alack-a-day, in Indiana, just across the Ohio, there are no fair officials to do him reverence and he is scouted, looked down upon and slighted as a creature of inferior breed.

**BITTING THE HORSE**  
The secret of biting is merely to equip the horse so that he performs the task required of him in the manner we direct, properly poised, and with the minimum of resistance. If this result is obtained, any arrangement from a halter or cavesson up is proper and in good form.

The mistake we all make is not in varying the bit according to need, or its severity according to requirement. We drive or ride a horse always in the same bit, and kind of bit, same link of the chain, and same place in the mouth, regardless of whether he is fresh and "larky" or dead tired and ending up a long journey.

If he gets "behind the bit," either in harness or saddle, we force him to it with whip, voice and heel, yet there are few horses which will not be lighter and more pleasant if favored as the distance augments, just as there are none who may not be permanently more lightly bitted every little while, if only we will take the trouble to study them.

A constant changing of the bits has another and a moral effect. It distracts the animal's attention from his purpose. If you give him a new arrangement, as shifting of bits, to puzzle over, he forgets his determination to pull, any way for a few moments.

In his wonder he may change his balance and suddenly discover for himself that he can work easier in a manner he had never before thought of, and this impression is doubly lasting because he is tricked into thinking that he originated the idea.

Forthwith your battle is two-thirds won, and many an animal is irretrievably ruined because he has not this opportunity to learn for himself the why and wherefore of things.—New York Farmer.

**SOIL AFFECTS HOOFS**  
The nature of the soil on which horses are bred and reared has a certain influence on the shape and quality of their hoofs. Horses bred in hilly districts as a general rule possess comparatively upright and small, but very strong and tough feet, while the hoofs of horses reared on marshy and low-lying land are of exactly the opposite character, being usually big, more or less flat or spreading and soft. There is, of course, a considerable amount of difference in the quality and shape of the feet of individual horses bred under exactly the same conditions of soil, but, broadly speaking, the shape of a horse's foot is in all cases governed to a greater or less extent by the class of soil on which the animal is bred and reared. Damp soil causes the production of soft, spongy horn in the feet of young horses, and dryness, on the other hand, favors the growth of tough and closely-textured horn. The feet of growing horses reared on soft, spongy and damp soil are very apt to become overgrown or badly shaped, owing to the insufficient amount of wear which the horn is subjected to on such soil. In consequence of the horn continually growing and not sufficient of

it being worn away, the hoofs readily become overgrown, and, if this is not remedied by the use of drawing knife, they eventually assume a bad shape. When young horses are reared on dry uplying land, where the soil is comparatively firm and hard, the horn of the hoofs wears away at a much more rapid rate than it does in the case of spongy and soft soil, and there is much less risk of the feet becoming overgrown or assuming a bad shape. In practice this is amply borne out by the fact that the percentage of cases of badly shaped feet is much smaller among the horses reared on dry and firm soil than it is among those that have been bred on soft and marshy land.—London Home and Farm.

**HORSE NOTES**  
Corn should never be fed to growing colts.  
Avoid overripe, woody hay; it is dangerous.  
Keep a good supply of bedding in the stable.  
Do not overwork the horse under any consideration. It never pays.  
Don't neglect the currycomb and brush, but use daily. It pays.  
Nothing can take the place of oats and wheat bran in colt-rearing.  
It is a good practice to always slightly dampen all hay by sprinkling.  
Feed horses well while working, but lessen the amount of grain on idle days.  
Keep salt before the horses. Keep a little in one corner of the feed box at all times.  
No grain is better for horses than good ones. A little corn is all right in winter.  
For farm work we need good sized horses, and there is more pay in raising them for market.  
The horse should have good water at least three times a day. It should be watered before feeding.

Fodder corn, cut green and cured in the shock, makes a valuable roughage for young and idle horses.  
See that the harness fits the horse. Get a collar which will fit the horse and fix the hames so they will fit the collar.

**PASSING OF THE COWBOY**  
The passing of the cowboy from the western ranges is an inevitable part of our national development. With the restriction of pasturage and the introduction of fences the necessity for guardians of our grazing lands is fast disappearing, and the erstwhile fantastic figure of the cowboy immortalized in art and literature must go forever.  
Those pioneers who have lived in the west for many years have vivid recollections of the cowboy in his pristine glory. He was a picturesque personage, a terror of the frontier and at the same time a paragon of bravery and gallantry. Humanity has never had a more striking or higher exponent of knight errantry than is represented in those men who rode the ranges and guarded the herds. In the storm which invited stampede; in the silent night beneath the stars, and during the burning heat of day, the men who sat in their saddles for many hours and faithfully kept their lonely vigil were heroes who may well be immortalized in verse and story.

The great west, especially that portion which is given over to the cattle raising industry, owes its development largely to the cowboy. As a spectacular and at the same time faithful and necessary adjunct of live stock production, this type of man stands out in scenic interest. One can not contemplate the old-time cattle business without including in the retrospection the "cow puncher," now fast disappearing. The civilizing tendencies of tranquillity and progress have rung down the curtain upon the dauntless men who for half a century earned sustenance upon the range and lived under the patronage of the ranchmen. The man of the chaps and the quirt is no longer the king of the prairie. All tribute to his personal trustworthiness and his indomitable courage. The wreck of storm, the fever of heat and the romantic associations of his

employment have cast the cowboy in heroic mold.

With the disappearance of the primitive conditions of the newer west goes the picturesque figure of the cowboy. Fearless, generous and almost always admirable, the cowboy must take his place in the silent procession of the passing and his occupation must yield to those who sow the seed and reap the harvest in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture.—Kansas City Journal.

**SAN SABA PRICES**  
W. L. Banister bought fifty-seven steers, twenty-nine 2s and four 1s from B. F. Mann, Sr., at \$15 and \$10, and twenty-three 1s from Oliver Moore at \$10.—San Saba News.


**SOUTH DAKOTA SHIPMENTS**  
Information from Pierre, S. D., today is to the effect that about 600 car loads of range cattle will be shipped from that point during the next ten days.

**SHAVING.**  
The usual method—an alkaline soap—which is an irritant, is applied to the face. Shaving scrapes the skin and lacerates the face, perhaps little cut now and then, after which apply bay rum, which hazel or some healing lotion. Our way: First apply Cosmo Cream to the face, which softens the beard and protects the skin, then lather and shave. Use just anything which looks like a razor. Shave close as you choose and every day if you like, for under these conditions the face is not injured and shaving becomes a pleasure.  
**Cosmo Cream.**—A new preparation, pleasant, antiseptic, healing, which imparts a healthy, youthful effect to the skin, designed especially to protect the face before shaving. Has also proved valuable to ladies for beautifying the skin on face, neck, arms, hands. Imperfect skin is caused by microbes. The antiseptic properties of Cosmo Cream destroy these microbes and nature produces perfect results. Every package in a beautiful aluminum toilet box, equal to those usually sold for 25c. and 50c. Cosmo Cream, prepaid, by mail, 10c., 25c., 50c. Agents wanted.  
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**Stricture**

I cure stricture without the use of the knife or other instrument, but by an application on the affected parts with my Galvanic-Electric Medical treatment, which completely dissolves the stricture and in no wise interferes with your business duties.

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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 weaknesses.

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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My special treatment for Blood Poison is indorsed by men everywhere. It contains no injurious medicines or dangerous drugs of any kind. It goes to the very bottom of the disease and forces out every particle of impurity. Soon after beginning my treatment every sign and symptom disappear forever, the patient is restored to perfect health and is prepared anew for the duties and pleasures of life.

**PILES, FISTULA AND HYDROCELE**

I cure these diseases without knife or operation. No pain, no loss of time from business, no acid injection. If you will call or write me I will gladly explain to you A METHOD THAT CURES. I ESPECIALLY DESIRE THE WORST CASES.

ALL KIDNEY, BLADDER AND PROSTATIC DISEASES I CURE TO STAY CURED.

**Notice to the Medical Profession**

While attending the Fourth Annual Meeting of the American Roentgen Ray Society in St. Louis a few weeks ago I purchased the finest X-Ray apparatus ever constructed in the United States. I have had the coil and accessories mounted in an especially constructed room, and am now prepared to do any kind of diagnostic or radiographic work as cheaply and as satisfactorily as it can be done in the north or east. Correspondence solicited.

The following letter was received by me from the makers of this magnificent machine:

CHICAGO, Sept. 14, 1904.

Dear Sir: The X-Ray Electro-Therapeutic apparatus which you purchased from us recently was manufactured by us especially for exhibition purposes, and was exhibited at the Fourth Annual Meeting of the American Roentgen Ray Society in St. Louis, Mo. It is the finest apparatus of its kind ever exhibited at any time. It is capable of producing pictures of deepest parts of the human body, and will do anything known to X-ray Science. Yours very respectfully,  
W. SCHEIDEL & CO.

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# Household Department

VERNIE LAWSON, Editor

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 5, 1904.—  
Mrs. Vernie Lawson: Dear Friend—  
I am doing now a thing I have never done before—write to a household department—but I have long been an admirer of your page and was also one of your earliest readers in this State. I wish to request you to republish the poem which appeared in the Midland Reporter, entitled, "The Savior's Way," as I wish a copy of it. Also I would ask you to publish two or three verses for one who has loved and lost by death, addressed to the departed spirit. If you will do this you will find me grateful.  
J. B. E.  
I publish the poem as requested; also the verses, which I hope will meet with all requirements.  
Kindly accept our sympathy in your bereavement.—The Editor.

## THE SAVIOR'S WAY

If earth were full of pleasure,  
And pain a thing unknown;  
If sunshine filled life's measure,  
And each heart knew its own,  
If tears were never needed,  
To spend our pent up grief,  
God's words were left unheeded,  
Unought their sweet relief.

## "WHACKS"

And What They Mean

When Od Mother Nature gives you a "whack" remember "there's a reason," so try and say "thank you," then set about finding what you have done to demand the rebuke, and try and get back into line, for that's the happy place after all. Curious how many highly organized people fail to appreciate and heed the first little, gentle "whacks" of the good old Dame, but go right along with the habit whatever it may be, that causes her disapproval. Whisky, Tobacco, Coffee, Tea or other unnatural treatment of the body, until serious illness sets in or some chronic disease.

Some people seem to get on very well with those things for awhile, and Mother Nature apparently cares but little what they do.

Perhaps she has no particular plans for them and thinks it little use to waste time in their training.

There are people, however, who seem to be selected by Nature to "do things." The old Mother expects them to carry out some department of her great work. A portion of these selected ones oft and again seek to stimulate and then deaden the tool (the body) by some one or more of the drugs—Whisky, Tobacco, Coffee, Tea, Morphine, etc.

You know all of these throw down the same class of alkaloids in chemical analysis. They stimulate and then depress. They take from man or woman the power to do his or her best work.

After these people have drugged for a time, they get a hint, or mild "whack" to remind them that they have work to do, a mission to perform, and should be about the business, but are loafing along the wayside and become unfitted for the fame and fortune that waits for them if they but stick to the course and keep the body clear of obstructions so it can carry out the behests of the mind.

Sickness is a call to "come up higher." These hints come in various forms, it may be stomach trouble or bowels, heart, eyes, kidneys or general nervous prostration. You may depend upon it when a "whack" comes it's a warning to quit some abuse and do the right and fair thing with the body.

Perhaps it is coffee drinking that offends. That is one of the greatest causes of human disorder among Americans.

Now, then, if Mother Nature is gentle with you and only gives light, little "whacks" at first to attract attention, don't abuse her consideration, or she will soon hit you harder, sure.

And you may also be sure she will hit you very, very hard if you insist on following the way you have been going.

It seems hard work to give up a habit, and we try all sorts of plans to charge our ill feelings to some other cause than the real one.

Coffee drinkers when ill will attribute the trouble to bad food, malaria, overwork and what not, but they keep on being sick and gradually getting worse until they are finally forced to quit entirely, even the "only one cup a day." Then they begin to get better, and unless they have gone long enough to set up some fixed organic disease, they generally get entirely well.

It is easy to quit coffee at once and for all, by having well made Postum, with its rich, deep, seal brown color which comes to the beautiful golden brown when good cream is added, and the crisp snap of good, mild Java is there if the Postum has been boiled long enough to bring it out.

It pays to be well and happy for good old Mother Nature then sends us her blessings of many and various kinds and helps us to gain fame and fortune.

Strip off the handicaps, leave out the deadening habits, heed Mother Nature's hints, quit being a loser and become a winner. She will help you sure if you cut out the things that keep you back.

"There's a reason" and a profound one. Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

'Tis sorrow's blight that brings us,  
Repentant to His feet;  
Life's woe the bell that rings us,  
His message soft and sweet;  
We never seek His presence,  
Nor crave His gift of peace  
Till life has lost its essence,  
And death were sweet release.

At last worn out with weeping,  
And broken on life's wheel;  
With anguish o'er us weeping,  
All supplicant we kneel,  
And in a bitter moaning,  
Our wounded spirits cry,  
With all their errors owning,  
And beg the right to die.

The Father, tired of pleading,  
In pity for our loss,  
Makes this His means of leading  
Our footsteps to the cross,  
Life's hopes and its ambition,  
At the rood-tree's foot we lay,  
And there in sweet submission,  
We find the gift we pray.

—VERNIE LAWSON.

## MY DREAM OF YOU

Sometimes I fancy this strange mystery,  
Through which you fled,  
Is but a vague illusion born in me,  
And that you are not dead.

That somewhere you are waiting looking  
through  
The mist of years;  
That all my broken prayers find way to  
you,  
And that you see my tears,  
I can not think that you who loved me so  
Would wander far;  
And with dim eyes uplifted as I go,  
I seek you in each star.

## IN NOVEMBER

Something certain will be doing,  
In November.  
Politicians will be stewing,  
In November.  
There will be some anxious faces,  
In their old familiar places,  
In the interesting races,  
In November.

Oh, the merry life they'll lead us,  
In November.  
Oh, the way, the way they'll bleed us,  
In November.  
Oh, the music they will chin us,  
Oh, the wondrous yarns they'll spin us,  
Oh, the way they'll hold and skin us,  
In November.

Teddy's thoughts will be confusing,  
In November.  
And his teardrops will be oozing,  
In November.  
For he's got a full grown liking,  
For the attitude so striking,  
He'll be sorry to be hiking,  
In November.

Other great hearts will be breaking,  
In November.  
With the thought of dire leave taking,  
In November.  
For in that great day of evil,  
All things changeth like the devil,  
In the strenuous upheaval,  
In November.

But they'll tell us all about it,  
In November.  
'Twill surprise us, I don't doubt it,  
In November.  
But we have to grin and bear it,  
'Tis a sin, but why declare it,  
No man goeth on his merit,  
In November.

VERNIE LAWSON.

## PATIENCE

Patience is a virtuous article, with which few of us are overstocked. It is so easy to be impatient, sharp and irritable. It seems to come to some individuals as naturally as the breath of life. There is more or less, generally more, of this yellow material in the breast of the human family, but is of greater magnitude in some than others. But we each have our share, mostly full-grown shares, which mock at the item of self-control.

There is, of course, some wee excuse for its manifestation, but it is of such diminutive stature that it does not show very creditably by the greater reason why there should be no betrayal of its unworthy existence.

The world as a unit is the essence of impatience. This is proven daily, yet individually we have absolutely no right to exercise this endowment which in itself is an evil heritage, although an inseparable one.

Patience, like other characteristics, may be cultivated; but to thrive demands unceasing attention until it matures and even then must have an occasional over-going. There is little to be desired in the field of fault abrogation that may not be accomplished by grim determination. Yet so few of us ever really do accomplish anything worthy of recording. We mean to, our intentions are excellent, but for all of this we are sorry disappointments to our guardian angels.

Impatience is like a weed and needs neither good soil or tending to flourish, but in the rockiest bed will spring

forth and grow astonishingly, until by and by it has crowded everything else out of the garden of life and in a little time has multiplied a thousand fold. The mother wakes some morning with a dismal headache and in her misery raps baby hands and sends the baby feet scampering away from her. She does not mean to vent her anguish upon her babies, but it is so much easier to stifle the babbling spirits with an angry command than to attempt to engage them in some less boisterous manner of amusing themselves. Of course she does not intend to be unkind, but the hurt in her head renders her less competent to judge what is kind than when she is her own sweet self. She says she can not help it, but she means she will not, and therein betrays her weakness, for at the period she is not a woman, but a child again, and therefore as querulous as any of them. I sympathize with a woman whose head is aching, for do you think I have never experienced that delectable pleasure? My head has ached manfully, but the children are not responsible for it. I am not a paragon of patience, far from it, but if I must find relief, why there are tears, you know. Not the deep bitter kind which leave us old and sad, but the lighter ones which leave no after trace, but only serve to ease my nerves and bring the sunshine back again. Impatient mothers usually rear improvident children. Where is the gain of impatience? There is none, but a mighty loss in stead. If benefited us ever such a little there might be some little justification for its indulgence, but as it does not it is best to fly from it as a pestilence and spare ourselves much regret in the future. The sharp word never may be recalled and the impatient tone rings like a discordant bell down through the steeple of the past.

If you feel the rise of an edged word in your throat, shut your lips upon it and force it back into your heart, even though a ragged track marks its retreat. Time is a wholesome and infallible salve for such scratches and they leave no scar. After awhile they are forgotten, but in the soul of another they imbed themselves therein and live forever. So think it over before you let such a poisoned barb escape you and remember once said, forever said.

## LETTERS FROM SUBSCRIBERS

Dear Mrs. Lawson: I expect you have branded me a deserter, but I am coming back to prove up.

I have not been writing lately, but I have been reading and now I am a visitor again. I send you a stamp and wish you would send me the issue of The Stockman-Journal containing your poem On the Range. I am glad we have a poet all our own and am proud of Texas. She always produces the best of everything. If ever you have your poems published in book form I want a copy of it. I see you are proud of Texas, too, and that was a dear song you sung about her. I sent it to a friend of mine in Iowa. I want her to know that Texas' children love her.

How is your little girl? Going to school I guess. Mine are, and are learning fast. I am not as busy now as I have been and so I am going to write to the Household oftener, for, like everybody else, I like to see myself in print. I have also learned lots of new things since I paid you a visit, and I am going to tell the Household about some of them.

First, I am going to tell them how to render out ham skins without the customary popping and ill-natured spitting that generally goes with this performance. If the "renderer" (is that correct) will toss in a few bacon scraps and hide the whole thing in the oven, she will never look cross-eyed at this task again. And if when she is going to scour the kitchen knives and forks she will take coal oil and ashes she will be hilarious over the result. Now, if she is obliged to have an early breakfast, and most of us are, I will tell her of a way to melt the lump of horror of it. When she makes biscuit for supper, just double the dose and make enough for breakfast, too. Roll them out and place in the pan, which has been greased, and then grease the top of them to prevent a crust from forming on them during the night, and in the morning all will go merry as a marriage bell. Try it all ye who would be convinced.

Love to the Household and blessings on "our" little editor.

MRS. MARSH.

No, we did not brand you a deserter, only a truant; but we are delighted to welcome you again by expressing our regret at your long absence.—I

think I advised you once that I was very susceptible to flattery and you have given me an overdose this time.

I never expect my poems to appear in book form, as I am inclined to be merciful to all. Yes, I am proud of dear old Texas, though not the State of my nativity. She is the one of my adoption, and the dearest of all. Thank you for your kindly inquiry concerning my little girl; and I am sorry to be obliged to tell you she is ill, and has been for some time, though now improving slowly.

I am pleased to learn that you are contemplating writing oftener, and extend you a welcome in advance. We want all of you to come often and stay long. We want a good Household and that is the only way we can have it. So come and bring your friends. Thanks for your suggestions; they are wise ones and worthy every housekeeper's attention.

## HOLDING CATTLE BACK

Cattle cars have been scarce in North Dakota, and there has been a consequent delay in shipping. Very few North Dakota rangers have arrived this year, but a considerable number are scheduled to arrive before the season is over.—Chicago Livestock World.



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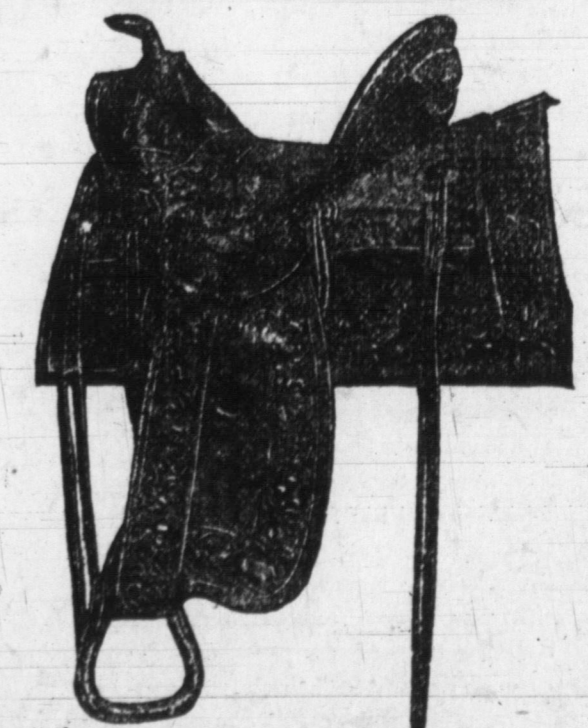
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FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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HEC. A. McEACHIN.....Editor

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**WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, 1904.**

Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

**OFFICERS:**

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First Vice Pres.—Ike T. Pryor.....  
.....San Antonio  
Second Vice Pres.—Richard Walsh  
.....Palodura  
Secretary—John T. Lytle..Fort Worth  
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Colonel C. C. Poole is the duly accredited traveling representative of the Stockman-Journal, and as such is fully authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions, contract advertising and generally represent the paper in the capacity named.

STOCKMAN PUBLISHING CO.

**SPECIAL EDITION**

With our issue of December 20 we will get out a handsome forty-page special edition of the Stockman-Journal, in which we will reach 25,000 of the best class of live-stock and agricultural readers of the southwest. This edition will be printed on heavy book paper with a fancy designed cover in two or more colors. Additional circulation will include the entire membership, numbering about 2,000, of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, the Panhandle Cattle Raisers' Association of Northwestern Texas, the New Mexico Association and fourteen special lists of district organizations of farmers and stockmen throughout Texas and the southwest. These special lists range from 250 to 1,000 names each, and includes a very large proportion of the best live stock and agricultural interests of the southwestern territory.

The feature of this edition will be the rapid progress and growth of diversified stock raising and farming during the past two years—in fact since the advent of the packing house industries to Texas two years ago. Advertising in this edition will be handled principally in one-quarter, one-half and full-page matter, at our regular rates. With this guaranteed circulation of 25,000 copies we feel confident that we can bring the advertiser good returns, as the circulation of the paper will be largely among an exclusive class of the best readers in the southwest. Our forms will close about the 10th of December, and we would be pleased to have orders and copy as early as possible, so that we may insure position if required.

**GENERAL CONFERENCE**

The report comes from Denver that the annual meeting of the National Live Stock Association to be held in that city on the week of January 10, is to partake very much of the nature of a general conference, for the purpose of getting all the stock interests closer together and working in more perfect harmony.

The plan to reorganize the National Live Stock Association contemplates a very radical change in the basis of organization. The present basis of organization is the individual and associations of cattlemen, sheepmen and railroad, stock yards and others. The plan will represent only the various branches of the industry. The cattle grower, the sheep grower, the railroads, the stock yards, the packer and all other branches will be represented upon an absolutely equal basis. The new organization will not be so much an association as the term is generally understood, but a general ground where all the interests may meet for conference, consultation and action, where action is desired. It is claimed by those advocating the new plan that it will enable the various branches of the industry to better understand each other and will put a stop to making faces and calling names and bring about a harmonious business relation that will be of great value to all of the various interests.

In order to successfully inaugurate

this new plan, it will be necessary for those engaged in the various branches to be prepared to select representative men to present them. The National Wool Growers' Association holds its annual convention there and will be prepared to consider the matter. The cattlemen have a national organization known as the Interstate Executive committee, and it is to be invited to be there prepared to consider the new proposition. Some of the big packers are to be invited and it has already been intimated that they will gladly be represented by their best men with power to act. Some of the leading railroad officials who have been consulted, have expressed themselves as favorable to the plan. The leading stock yards organizations have agreed to be present and prepared to join in the movement. The commission men will be there in force.

No matter what is the result of the proposed reorganization, there seems to be a general willingness for a grand consultation of interests. The very novelty of the idea appeals to all. It will give the cattlemen an opportunity to explain to head railroad officials what they are kicking about as to rates and service. The packers will have an opportunity to explain to the shippers their position as to prices. The stock yards men will explain their difficulties in providing markets and the commission men will point out a few places where general service could be bettered for the good of all.

It might be thought that such a conference would develop into a grand wrangle, but the plan is to bring together men of such weight and business ability, men who have such heavy interests at stake, that it is believed that the conference will result in developing a unity of interest that will suggest the advisability of a permanent organization where there may not only be concerted action in matters of mutual interest, but where a better understanding may be had of those matters where at times interests seem to clash.

During late years there has been more or less clashing between the stock breeders, growers and feeders, and the branches representing the transportation, marketing and manufacture of live stock. Stockmen have charged the packers, the railroads and the stock yards, with all kinds of dark conspiracy to rob them. They have even regarded the commission men with suspicion. The packer, the railroads and the stock yards, on the other hand, have constantly insisted that the general welfare of the industry was their chief desire. They have steadily maintained that much of the trouble is due to a misunderstanding and a misapprehension as to the actual existing facts. This being true, it given an opportunity to demonstrate their position, perhaps these misunderstandings and misapprehensions may be cleared away to the benefit of all concerned.

Again, it may develop that the stockmen are right, and that the packer, the railroad and the stock yard interests are wrong; in which case the stockmen may secure some valuable concessions, and, in any event, all the interests are sure to gain valuable information and experiences from such a general conference.

President Hagenbarth and the other officers of the National Live Stock Association are enthusiastic over the proposed conference. They are confident that if the interests can once be brought together, the result will be the building of an organization on the most modern and approved business lines that will result in great and permanent good for the industry.

**ALWAYS AGAINST COWMEN**

State Land Commissioner Terrell at Austin can always be depended upon to take action detrimental to the interests of the cowmen of the range county from the fact that he has evidently formed the opinion that the cowmen are in league to rob the state school fund. A late special from Austin to the daily press says:

It has been the practice for the past several years for the state treasurer to accept payments of interest up to the time the forfeited list is published, and it is presumed that the same leniency will be shown this year. It is a mere accommodation to the school land owner, because he is a homesteader, but some day it may take a validating act of the legislature to confirm the titles to the school land upon which the interest was not paid according to law, that is, "on or before November 1 of each year." The state treasurer is inclined to accept the

interest up to the time the forfeited list is published, as the accounts are not forfeited until the list is officially promulgated, and no intervening rights are injured by the acceptance of the interest, but it is not according to law.

Attention has been directed to the fact that nearly two million acres of school land remains on the market unsold, and not leased, thus not bringing a cent of revenue to the school fund. This condition is out of the ordinary and is attributed to several causes. However, it might be well to state that two years ago there were fifteen million acres of school land under lease, while at this time there are only about ten million acres leased. The decrease is due partly to expirations of leases and the sale of the land to the actual settler. Another cause is the failure of the cattlemen to pay rental, but permit their leases to forfeit or be cancelled.

It is the matter of cancelled leases which is the bone of contention. The cattlemen assert that the land commissioner has classified the lands at a value prohibitory in price and in rental, hence they are neither sold nor leased.

The commissioner insists that he has not overvalued the land and claims that the land is easily worth the price and the rental demanded in the name of the school fund. As a result of the disagreement a number of large ranchmen have removed their fences and technically are not using the school land. However, the land commissioner finds that cattle are being grazed over the land, and that it is recognized as controlled by the ranchmen, barring out settlers. As a result of this alleged discovery he has his field agents working in the west and proposes to make the ranchmen pay rental for land so used.

Another report from Austin shows the land commissioner is still after the cowmen. It says:

J. J. Terrell, state land commissioner, said last Thursday that he is determined to do all he can to stop the practice of the lessees of state lands perpetuating their range by taking possession of the chutes in the county court houses where lands come upon the market and thereby enabling their hired agents or employees to be first to file application to purchase the lands. He has decided not to make a hard and fast rule to raise the prices of all state lands that shall come upon the market between now and the time the legislature meets to a prohibitive figure. He will only do this when he has been advised that the cow men are in possession of the chutes and in position to be first to file application to purchase. Where everyone has a fair show at purchasing the lands he will let the prices remain at the usual figures and permit the sales to be made.

Mr. Terrell said that he would attend the state mining convention which is to be held at Marfa on November 12. He believes that much good will result from that meeting and that it should be attended by every person who is interested in the mineral development of the state. Mr. Terrell says that he will suggest to the next legislature that the present mining law be so amended as to provide that the state shall receive a royalty of 10 or 15 per cent of the output of all mines on state lands. He thinks that such a tax would not be burdensome to the mine operator. Under the present law the state receives nothing, comparatively, for her mineral lands. He cited the fact that in the Shafter silver mining district, the large concern which is operating there acquired a prospector's right to operate on a section of state land upon the payment of a fee of \$1 a few years ago. This concern has already taken out \$125,000 worth of ore from its mine on this state land. Mr. Terrell says, and the five years' period that the mine may be worked as a prospect without the land being purchased from the state has not yet expired.

In the Terlingua district of Brewster county, he says, more than \$237,000 of quicksilver was mined last year on state lands, all under the prospector's right. In addition to taking the minerals out of the ground the owner of a prospector's certificate may use all the timber he wants from the section upon which his mine is situated for fuel purposes.

In some parts of West Texas, where there are minerals in paying quantities, there is heavy pine, juniper and spruce timber. This is being cut off and used for fuel in the furnaces. Mr. Terrell says, without the state obtaining a cent of revenue for it.

Mr. Terrell could not let his zeal for properly guarding the interests of the school children of Texas cause him to do rank injustice to the men who have brought that school land into its present enhanced value. It does not follow that men are thieves just because they are engaged in the cattle business, but such seems to be the estimate placed upon them by Mr. Terrell. All the work of reformation in which he seems to think he is engaged is predicted on his behalf that the cattlemen are just about to do things to the school land. If he would pay a little more attention to the bonus hunters and men who are despoiling the school land of the little timber it possesses, with the intention of letting it ultimately revert to the state, and a little less to the doings of the cattlemen, he would come nearer discharging the duty he owes to the people of the state as a whole.

Mr. Terrell's opinion of cattlemen publicly and privately must show considerable variance, as it is a fact that

in a private letter to a prominent West Texas ranchman last year, he admitted that if he was a cattleman he would doubtless have done just what he is continually charging the cattlemen with doing. Mr. Terrell should come down off of his horse of suspicion and deal fairly with all interests. The cattlemen of West Texas only want justice. They are not trying to steal anything from the school children of Texas, but are willing and anxious to pay for all they get.

**STOCK JUDGING CONTEST**

A prominent feature of the San Antonio fair was the stock judging contest. Prizes were offered by the fair association for the young men whose judging corresponded most closely with that of the regular judges in the cattle, sheep and swine classes.

There were eleven contestants, ten of whom were from the Agricultural and Mechanical College, having had the regular instruction in stock judging at that institution.

On Monday morning when the short-horn bull calves were brought into the ring the work was commenced. Contestants were given blank forms on which to record the way in which, in their estimation, premiums should be awarded. They were also required to state their reasons for their decision. After they had finished the regular judge placed the cattle and the report of each competitor was compared with the decision of the judge. One hundred points were allowed for each class; if the animals were placed properly 60 points were allowed, and if reasons were considered correct and sufficient a maximum of 40 points were given. The procedure was similar in the work on sheep and swine. The standings of those who participated are shown as follows:

- First prize of \$50, awarded to M. T. Hanna of Denison, Texas.
- Second prize of \$25, awarded to M. S. Church of McKinney, Texas.
- Third prize of \$15, awarded to V. H. Stubbs of Wortham, Texas.
- Fourth prize of \$10, awarded to T. C. Born of Corpus Christi, Texas.

If you want to get good market prices for your stuff and quick sales, try the Fort Worth Horse and Mule Company.

**SAN ANGELO SHIPMENTS**

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Oct. 30.—Shipments from here yesterday: J. W. Lawhon to St. Louis, three car cows; E. Shepperd, one car cows to St. Louis; J. R. Day, one car horses to Granbury; Tom Conner, one car horses to Comanche; G. W. Cain, one car horses to Brenham.

The entire Charles Schauer brand of cattle on the Schauer ranch near Ozona has been sold to J. W. Montague for the 09 Cattle Company. The cattle brought an average of \$13.75 per head, the trade amounting in all to \$30,000. Mr. Schauer, whose father was a Prussian army general, has been ranching in this country for a number of years, and his cattle are among the best in the country. His ranch of 30,000 acres will be leased.

Dr. W. M. MacKellar, United States inspector, has arrived here to inspect the sheep shipped from this point the coming winter.

C. P. Martin will be manager of the large ranch near Sherwood, which J. S. Cargile of Louisiana purchased from Bird & Mertz.

Heavy draft horses are in demand here at good prices. In fact, all that are offered are snapped up by the horse buyers, who ship them to east Texas and the old states and find ready sale for them there at exceptionally good profits. The steady demand for this class of horses has induced the stockmen to pay more attention to breeding their heavier grade and a number of big stallions have been shipped in lately. O. T. Word, a well known stockman, has just bought two big Percheron stallions from A. M. Walker of Laclede, Mo.

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# CATTLE DYING IN COLD RAIN IN THIS COUNTY

The severe, cold rain storms of the first part of the present week has already resulted in killing many head of cattle in this county, as well as in several of the adjoining counties.

"Thirty-six consecutive hours of rain-fall, accompanied by a norther is enough to kill anything," said a well known stockman to The Telegram today.

The cattle losses in this county alone, said James Hovenkamp, will reach several hundred head, and all over the Panhandle, North Texas and in the west part of the state reports are coming in that ranchmen have sustained heavy losses on the ranges not protected as to shelter.

Mr. Hovenkamp himself has sustained loss, while on the Burgess Company ranch in the Blue Mound country Mr. Hovenkamp saw as many as ten head of dead cattle lying along the south fence, showing that the stock drifted with the storm in an effort to reach shelter. He says that the severe cold and continuous rains completely chilled the cattle, and being exposed they were unable to withstand the storm. He says that the losses of cattle over the country is due to this and not to other causes.

Discussing the fatality among live stock of all kinds reported from Parker county, a stockman stated that in his opinion the cattle were not dying from any new disease, which seems to be the accepted theory now, but is due solely to the cold rains of a few days ago, which continued nearly two days without cessation. He is satisfied that the cattle reported to be dying in Parker county are not affected with disease, but simply were unable to stand up under the severity of the storm, which was a piercing one.

Mr. Hovenkamp states that while on his way to Fort Worth this morning he noticed dead stock in several pastures.

When full reports are received it may be shown that the losses over the state have been quite heavy, although inquiry at the office of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association today developed the fact that not a single report of losses has been received thus far. However, these reports may come in later.

### LOSS NEAR CROWLEY

M. W. Hampson of near Crowley, this county, is in the city today with a bunch of fat steers for the local market. He reports the loss of eight or ten head of cattle during the storm Monday. On Sunday he penned the cattle, preparatory for shipment to Fort Worth, and when the storm came the cattle became frightened and began "milling," with the result as noted above. Mr. Hampton states that the cattle fairly stampeded and nothing could be done with them except to await results. Quite a number of cattle were also crippled and may yet die.

Mr. Hampton reports that his part of the county sure got a thorough drenching and farmers are in good spirits over the condition the grounds has been left in for planting.

# NEW FEEDING TESTS MADE

E. A. Burnett and H. R. Smith of the Nebraska experiment station, have just concluded an experiment in feeding hay with or without grain to calves. Their conclusions are:

1. That the cost of producing gains in calves during the winter is least when considerable grain is fed along with hay. The results during the winter preceding were also found to be more favorable for grain feeding from the standpoint of economical production.

2. For the entire year, with no grain during the summer while on grass, the results would go to show that a moderate grain ration in winter, not more than one-third a full feed, along with hay, is most economical.

3. Calves which have been full grain-fed during the winter are certain to lose a part of their grain flesh when placed on green grass without grain. On the other hand, wintering without grain of any kind and allowing calves to run down in flesh and lose weight and vitality is not economical. A small grain ration added to hay or stalks or both keeps the digestive tract in better condition and produces enough better gains to pay a good price for the grain fed, while it does not keep young steers from eating roughness in considerable quantity, a factor of importance in the economical production of beef.

### FATTENING YEARLING STEERS

The same experimenters have experimented with roughness supplementary to corn for fattening yearling steers and have reached these conclusions:

1. Some protein-rich food like oil meal, added in small quantity to a ration of corn and prairie hay, to give a better balance of nutrients, lessens very considerably the amount of food required for a

given gain, and lessens the cost of grains.

2. A combination of alfalfa hay and corn makes a satisfactory ration without commercial protein foods, being much superior to corn and prairie hay.

3. Field cured corn stalks fed with corn and a little oil meal give large and cheap gains, emphasizing the importance of harvesting the stalks for winter feeding.

An experiment to test corn vs. corn and oil meal on grass with these results:

1. With corn worth 33 cents per bushel, oil meal \$25 per ton, and grass \$3 per acre, each hundred pounds of gain on corn alone with pasture cost \$7.41; each hundred pounds on corn and oil meal with pasture cost \$6.55. With corn alone, 23 per cent more gain was required for a given increase in weight than with corn and oil meal. The cost of gains with corn alone was 13 per cent greater than with corn and oil meal. Had the oil meal cost \$44 per ton instead of \$25, the cost of producing gains would have been the same for both lots. The results would indicate that the corn and grass in this experiment did not supply sufficient protein for cheapest gains. It was very noticeable all through the experiment that the lot having oil meal was much less troubled with scours, which may partially account for the greater gains of that lot.

2. At the close of the experiment the steers were in excellent finish and would have topped the market had they been sold at the time. They were held over, however, until about February 1 for the purpose of instruction in the school of agriculture. At that time they sold in South Omaha for \$5.50 per hundred, topping the market 65 cents.

3. Having received but little grain on alfalfa the first winter, a half feed ration the second winter, and full feed on grass the following summer, these steers consumed for the whole period an average of but 5.9 pounds of grain for one pound of gain.

The last shipment of what is perhaps the largest purchase of steers made by a single person this fall passed through Fort Worth Tuesday night, en route to Wichita county, Indian Territory. In this shipment there were 545 head, and this completed the movement of 2,000 head of 1, 2 and 3-year-old steers that S. B. Burnett & Son of this city and Wichita county, Indian Territory, purchased in Brown, Runnels and other counties in that section of the state. In all, during the last two weeks, over 2,700 head of steers have been purchased by this firm. Of this number, 700 head were sent to the Dixon ranch, in Carson county, and the remainder were sent to the territory to winter.

"I got tired of selling my cattle for nothing," said Captain S. B. Burnett last night, in speaking of the big purchase, "and I decided that if the cowmen wanted to turn loose their stock at prevailing prices I would bull the market to the extent of buying a few. It has always been my observation that it pays to buy stuff when it is low and sell it when it goes up. That is a very simple rule, but a most profitable one. I believe that the cattle market today is lower than it will be in a few months from now, and for that reason I went into the open market and made the purchases. When the cattle go up you will hear people saying Burk Burnett is a lucky man," when the question of luck hasn't anything to do with the case.

"I have further noticed that when cattle get low in price they go down slump after slump. When they go up the rise is rapid and startling. That is where the man with the cattle will profit when the market readjusts itself to actual conditions. When it starts going up, it will soar before one knows it. Then I will turn loose the stuff I have bought.

"I can't for the life of me see why a cowman with enough pasture to care for his stock during the winter wishes to dispose of it now for. Yet, there are oodles of cowmen who are willing to do so is evidenced by the fact that I had but little difficulty in securing what steer cattle I wanted after I located the steer cattle. That, after all, was the hardest part of the job."

Captain Burnett says he has not figured out what the steers cost him on an average.

"I paid enough to get them," he says, "and I guess I paid the market price, even if I didn't pay what the animals should be worth. I know that if I didn't pay the market price for the steers it will be the first time in my life I have ever gotten anything any cheaper than it really should have been."

### IN MITCHELL COUNTY

Colorado Stockfarmer.

A. R. Bogart shipped to the Fort Worth market Sunday one car of 2-year-old steers and one car of fat cows.

Dock Schultz shipped one car fat cows to Fort Worth Sunday.

Lovelady & Stokes bought from John Gardner one load of very fine fat cows and shipped them to the Fort Worth market Sunday.

Ben Jameson, a prominent cattle buyer of Washington C. H. Ohio, who for the past week has been dickering with local cattle men loaded out five cars of steer calves for his Ohio market yesterday morning. In an interview with Mr. Jameson, a reporter of the Stockfarmer was informed that the shipper was very favorably impressed with the showing of West Texas cattle and expects to return to this city for another train of young stuff in about two weeks. Stockmen of this vicinity who have steer calves for sale would do well to enter into a correspondence with Mr. Jameson at his Ohio address.

# FARM LANDS

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WARRANTED  
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DURABLE  
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NEAT  
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BROOK HILL, 10 years old, per gallon ..... \$3.75  
Bottled ..... \$4.00

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Young, old, middle aged, single or married men and women who suffer from the effects of LOST MANHOOD, Nervous Debility, Unnatural Losses, Failing Memory, Weak, Shrunken 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, 1015 1/2 Congress Avenue, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Abilene Reporter. A gentleman by the name of Mobley, of Ellis county, shipped two cars of young mules to Waxahachie, Texas, to-day. The mules were purchased of F. McDonald and others, and were a fine lot.

Colonel J. H. Parramore, Colonel J. W. Childress and Lucious Blakemore are having a dipping vat built for the purpose of dipping their own cattle and for others who wish to use the vat by paying a reasonable price for its use. The vat is to be 24 feet long and 7 feet deep, the oil to stand 5 feet, allowing 2 feet for the splash. Suitable and convenient pens will be built for the stock brought to the vat for dipping purposes. The dipping plant will be located at the stock

The seven principal bibles in the world are the Koran of the Mohammedans, the Edas of the Scandinavians, the Tripitikes of the Buddhists, the Five Kings of the Chinese, the three Vedas of the Hindus and the Scriptures of the Hebrews and Christians.



## Sheep Department

### FEWER RANGE SHEEP

Colonel L. C. Burch, the veteran editor of the American Sheep Breeder, the leading sheep publication of the country, is in the city on his way home from a business trip covering all of the Pacific coast sheep country. Colonel L. C. Burch is a keen observer and one of the best posted men on the sheep industry in the country.

"I had a most interesting trip," said he, "and found the sheepmen very hopeful of the future and the cattlemen rather discouraged. I find also an enormous shrinkage in the number of sheep on the range. This is due to the constant and steady encroachment of the settlers and the vast area being taken into forest reserves. The matter of pasture for the sheep seems to be growing more serious every year, and many are being forced out of the business, though a few new ones are all the time coming in. Up in Washington and Oregon I saw millions of acres that a few years ago were good range, but now are under cultivation. Then another cause of the range contraction is the irrigation enterprises in Idaho, for instance, the government is taking in several counties in a big reservoir site and this also comes off the sheep range."

"Down in Utah things are looking better. Down on the Mantle reserve there are about 300,000 sheep now on range that a few years ago had been completely eaten off. Now there is fine grass there because the government has kept the sheep off for a few seasons."

"But with the shrinkage of the flocks, a new problem has confronted the people out there, and that is what to do with their crops. Unless there are plenty of sheep and cattle, alfalfa and other crops will not be worth much and the future of the west absolutely demands more encouragement for the flocks and herds. The government will have to find a way to allow the grazing of the forest reserves and when the land question is settled in some way, there will be a great future for the industry."

"Another thing I noticed on my trip was the great progress made by the sheep owners in cleaning up the scab. The flocks are cleaner than ever before and the bureau of animal industry and the sheepmen seem at last to be working together to clean things up and keep them clean. This means much to the welfare of the industry."

"The demand for all kinds of sheep is greater than the supply. One man at Antelope, Ore., told me that he had orders for 60,000 more sheep than he was able to fill. His orders were for feeders and for breeding ewes. He told me that he actually could not find the sheep to fill the orders. The fall movement is in full blast now and will be fairly heavy, but not heavy enough for the increasing demand."—Denver Record-Stockman.

### SHEEP LOST FOR FIFTY YEARS

A flock of Tunis sheep was exhibited at the World's Fair last week and excited considerable interest. The Tunis type of sheep is a rare breed and the flock which exhibited was descended directly from two animals that were brought to this country from Africa in 1799 by General William Eaton, who was at that time United States consul to Tunis. He purchased them from the Bey of Tunis, but only one ram and one ewe survived the voyage to this country.

This pair, Caramelli and Sellina, were placed under the care of Judge Richard Peters, a noted sheep breeder near Philadelphia, and a flock of Tunis sheep were raised. These were all sent south to North and South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia, where they were successfully bred until the beginning of the Civil war. The breed was then entirely lost until a small flock was discovered in the swamps of South Carolina in 1890 by Maynard R. Springer of Columbia. The half dozen were caught and the breed was again started. The flock which is being exhibited at the World's Fair were the progeny of this remnant of the flock of Tunis sheep that was lost sight of for fifty years.—St. Louis Reporter.

### GOOD OUTLOOK FOR SHEEP.

There are many shrewd stockmen who believe that the present is a highly favorable time to embark in the sheep-raising industry, as the decrease in the number of sheep, as shown by late statistics, has lessened the visible wool supply to such an extent that higher prices must prevail. An increase in the demand for mutton has also been noticeable of late. Regarding this subject a reliable commercial publication says:

"The wool situation at the present time looks decidedly bullish. During the past five or six years the supply has been gradually decreasing. At the same time the world's wool consumption has not yet been reduced to the same extent as the reduction in the supply of wool. That this is the case is shown by the universal testimony that stocks are lighter the world over than they have been known to be at this time of the year for twenty years."

"It is estimated by the highest authority that the shortage in the United States will not be less than 40,000,000 pounds. Adding together the most conservative estimates of the various shortages in the world's wool supply, it is no mistake on the side of extravagance if we put it at from 130,000,000 to 150,000,000 pounds (the world over)

less than the supply of the previous year.

"The drouth in Australia, which lasted seven years, and which culminated in 1902, caused losses of sheep that were unparalleled. Alongside of this great shrinkage in the Australian clip there has been a reduced clip from the Cape of Good Hope, also the effect of drouth. Likewise a heavily reduced South American production is mentioned with loss of at least 40,000 bales (40,000,000 pounds), and it is well assured that there is no possibility of wool supplies for the next twelve months materially exceeding those of the past year. Although many prophets have been disappointed as to the effect of shortage upon prices, the fact of the shortage is still a dominant factor in the wool situation, but it is obvious that bear movements to depress prices can hardly be successful."

### SHEEP NOTES.

The Texas Wool Grower is not complaining these days.

At Boston last week 215,000 pounds of Texas wool sold at 16 to 18½ cents per pound.

The Angora exhibit at the San Antonio fair this fall promises to be a good one.

London last year imported 5,600,000 frozen carcasses of lambs and sheep, and twenty-four years ago, in 1880, the import reached only 400 carcasses.

Sheep increase so rapidly and mature at so early an age and their flesh is so wholesome for food, that every farm should have its flock.

A Missouri farmer who invested \$520 in sheep last fall has sold \$227 worth of wool, has 143 lambs that will average 80 pounds when ready for market, which, at 4 cents a pound, makes them worth \$520. Total income from his flock of sheep, \$799, and he still has the sheep. Not one of them has gotten away from him.

### SUSPEND DUTY ON MEXICAN SHEEP

The Texas Stockman and Farmer in its current issue publishes two letters, one being from James McLymont of Del Rio to Congressman Slayden and the other addressed to the Stockman and Farmer by Mr. Slayden. The question of reviving the sheep business in Texas by having the duty removed from Mexican ewes is brought up and the matter is presented by the Stockman and Farmer for free discussion through its columns by the live stock men of the state. The subject is one that should interest both the advocates and opponents of Mr. McLymont's suggestion. It is not probable that the sheepmen could be otherwise than pleased with the suggestion but the cattlemen who control a large area of the range should express themselves freely on the subject. If they would like to have two crops of wool and one of mutton to market along with their fat cattle it is quite likely that Mr. Slayden can find a way. The Express has no disposition to steal anybody's thunder in the discussion that should follow this request of the Stockman and Farmer, but should any reader of the Express prefer to express his views through its columns he is cordially invited to forward the manuscript. The letters referred to above are as follows:

#### McLYMONT TO SLAYDEN

Hon. J. L. Slayden—Dear Sir: As you know, the sheep industry of Texas is almost a thing of the past, compared to what it was ten to fifteen years ago. This was caused partly from the low price of wool and the demand for mutton. But I think the main cause was the cattlemen's objection to sheep grazing in the same pasture with cattle. There has been a great change in this respect in the last two or three years. Cattlemen now are learning that a certain number of sheep benefits the pasturage for cattle, and many of them want to buy sheep but cannot find them.

I believe if the duty was taken off Mexican ewes for breeding purposes only, within a few years the industry would revive again and get back to what it used to be. Yours truly,

Del Rio. JAS. A. McLYMONT.

#### SLAYDEN TO STOCKMEN

Editor Stockman and Farmer: I beg to hand you herein a letter from Mr. James McLymont of Val Verde county, about a matter which may be of great interest to your readers. I would be glad to have you print it and invite discussion. While there has been about eleven million pounds increase of the annual wool clip of the United States since 1896, the yield in Texas seems to have steadily declined. We unquestionably have millions of acres of land in Western Texas, and even in Central Texas, better suited for the raising of sheep and goats than anything else, and if Mr. McLymont is right in his statement that a few sheep mixed in not only do not injure but are an actual benefit to the range, this great industry should be restored.

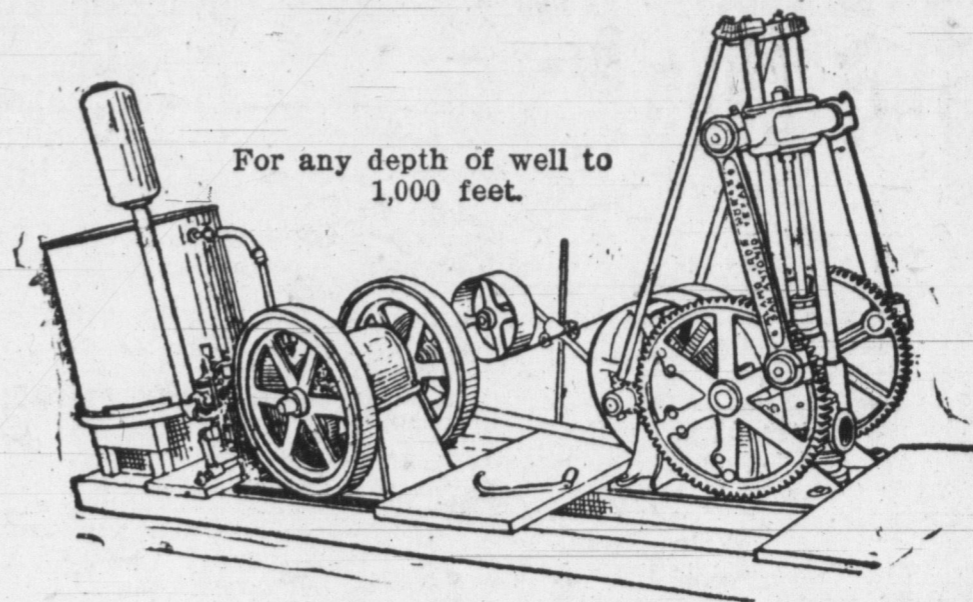
However, it is not my purpose to discuss the matter. I submit Mr. McLymont's letter and invite the opinion of others. Respectively,

JAMES L. SLAYDEN.

San Antonio.

## YOUR CATTLE

Need not suffer for water if you use an outfit like this.



For any depth of well to 1,000 feet.

Over a hundred in use in West Texas and not a single ranchman has a complaint to offer. Speaks well for the jack, doesn't it? GET OUR CIRCULAR F.

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WE PROPOSE GIVING YOU THREE FULL QUARTS OF WHISKEY FREE, in exchange for nothing but your good will and friendship—but before making our liberal offer we deem it necessary for you to study the following truthful facts:

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The standard U. S. gallon is 100 proof. All whiskey when distilled is placed in a warehouse under the direction of a U. S. officer and is not adulterated when withdrawn—but various people advertise "all shipments made direct from U. S. registered distillery!" None of them do so. The U. S. records show four fifths of these fellows own no distilleries and nearly all of them are engaged in rectifying, reducing proof and blending. We will donate \$1,000 to charity if we have not stated facts. We defy them with this challenge.

**THINK ABOUT THIS!** Some whiskey houses talk about the trusts and warn you to buy your goods right. Why? Simply because they wish to confuse you and gain your trade, and in the end ship you whiskey actually bought by them from the whiskey trust. Why? Because they are not distillers and must purchase from the combine. No trust will ever be strong enough to control the North Carolina Distillers. No Trust will ever make a "Tar Heel" Demand Two Prices for His Whiskey. OVER 100 YEARS AGO the old time distillers made pure whiskey here in the mountains and the same methods are employed today! When it comes to making good whiskey, North Carolina folks stand on their honor and will not experiment. They are satisfied with their grand-father's record—their chivalry—their proud old ancestry!

**HIGH PRICED WATER.** Most of the whiskey houses sell 65 proof liquor—one gallon therefore contains two thirds whiskey and one third water. The best way is to BUY FROM US and when received add the water and you will have ONE THIRD MORE WHISKEY—Better Whiskey and Higher Proof Whiskey than some concerns are now selling at fancy figures. Stop and consider—for once act wisely.

PLAIN STATEMENTS.

Casper's Whiskey Made by Honest North Carolina People is going regularly into the homes of more than 250,000 families all over the world. Do you know it's used daily by frail children, invalid ladies and diseased, suffering men for the betterment of their health? Do you know that pure whiskey—honest whiskey—old time sun aged whiskey produced here in our own beloved Southland—is the best medicine in the world? We have right here in the Mountains of North Carolina, The Largest Mail Order Whiskey House in the World, occupying our own 6 story fire proof building covering one entire city block—and last but not least—we have a capital of HALF BILLION DOLLARS.

By the aid of ample money, we are proud to announce, that today we control all the surplus whiskey held in this section of North Carolina and have decided to thwart unreliable competitors by offering sample shipments of our 10 Year Old Hand Made Sweet Mash Whiskey at the following reasonable prices:

10 FULL QUARTS \$5.50; 20 FULL QUARTS \$10.00; 40 FULL QUARTS \$20.00.

All Express Charges Prepaid. Shipped in Plain Boxes With No Marks.

CAUTION.

Our bottles measure 32 ounces, and are full quarts—the buyer will get one to two drinks more out of them than the average quart bottle advertised. We give over-flowing measure! Buy nothing from swindlers who advertise full bottles and ship pints or short measure quarts. Beware of them. We are an old established concern and refer by permission to Peoples National Bank of Winston-Salem, N. C., and Piedmont Savings Bank, the Largest Capitalized Savings Bank in our city.

COUPON 1540.

GET YOUR FRIENDS TO CLUB WITH YOU.

Cut this out and return it with your order. If you send us a \$10.00 order we will include FREE one full quart of 10 year old whiskey—or if order amounts to \$20.00 we will send FREE three full quarts 10 year old whiskey.

If you prefer, we can ship either Rye, Corn, Bourbon, Apple Brandy or assorted. As long as you live no other reliable firm anywhere will ever offer pure and wholesome whiskey at the above figures. We wish to add 100,000 New Customers to our list before Christmas and can afford to be liberal. To avoid delay send full amount with order (as we do not ship C. O. D.) and address plainly:

**THE CASPER CO., Inc., WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.**  
Offices and Warehouses in the Casper Building.  
Largest and Lowest Priced Mail Order Whiskey House.

The above Thanksgiving offers made by The Casper Co., Inc. will not be good after Nov. 25, 1904. We urge subscribers to order immediately and be sure and mention this paper.

THE FEEDING OF CATTLE

In discussing this subject it is assumed that the cattle have been fed largely on hay or roughage, with but little grain the first winter and grass pasture without grain the following summer. On good grass such cattle will have improved materially in flesh and are now in good condition for moderate grain feeding, says H. R. Smith of the Nebraska experiment station.

The most satisfactory feed, price considered, for fall feeding is fodder corn, by which is meant corn on the stalk. Such corn can be scattered on the grass or fed in tight-bottomed racks. Feeding in racks is preferable because pigs running behind cattle to pick up droppings are not then able to muss the corn.

About five pounds of corn per steer is safe to start with. This may be late in September or early in October, according to the season. Fodder corn can be fed just as soon as the kernels are hard, while the stalks are yet fairly green—in other words, when sufficiently ripe to put in the shock. This feed should be increased gradually so long as the cattle consume the leaves and upper part of the stalk. It is reasonable to suppose that they will take eight or nine pounds of corn each per day, along with about that weight of stalk accompanying the corn. There will be consumed with this considerable grass pasture, which, if either bluegrass or clover, will supply sufficient protein to make up what is deficient in the corn fodder.

When winter sets in and grass is no longer available in the field the cattle should be placed in a feed lot of moderate size provided with a shed open on the side of prevailing winds. The open lot without protection is too cold for economical gains in northern latitudes. On the other hand, there is also danger of too much warmth. Basement barns or sheds closed on all sides make fattening cattle uncomfortably warm. This is especially true when cattle are in good flesh.

Due regard should also be given to fresh water supply and drainage. Muddy yards are not conducive to good gains. Steers which are tempted to lie down when not eating in the rack are always making better use of the feed given them. They will not lie down as much as they should if the yards are in bad condition. The liberal use of bedding is a saving of feed.

Half a full feed of corn on the stalk supplemented with either good clover, alfalfa or cowpea hay, is a very efficient and economical ration for early winter feeding. Should the further increase or corn be in the shape of fodder corn it will mean either a waste of stalk or a failure to consume suffi-

cient hay to supply protein requirements. Rather than cut down the supply of protein-rich roughness by feeding excessively on stalks, substituting in its stead commercial protein concentrates like oilmeal, it is ordinarily cheaper to introduce at this stage snapped corn or ear corn. A gradual substitution of snapped corn for fodder corn will now increase the proportion of concentrates, which is desirable as fattening progresses. At the same time as much clover, alfalfa or cowpea hay is being consumed as formerly. A steer weighing 900 to 1,000 pounds will consume about eight pounds per day of such hay, which amount will satisfactorily meet protein requirements.

It sometimes happens that after a few months' feeding on whole corn on the cob the gums become tender. There is less danger of sore mouths from feeding corn in than out of the husk, because it dries out less, making it softer, fresher and more palatable. In case of sore mouths in midwinter when the cattle are consuming somewhere near a full feed of grain, corn and cob meal or crushed corn may be used. Snapped corn can be crushed by a specially made machine at considerably less expense than grinding. Either snapped corn, crushed corn or corn and cob meal is preferable to pure cornmeal, because hulk is furnished along with the meal, preventing its packing in the stomach and permitting the digestive juices to mix more thoroughly with the food. Cases of founder in cattle fed in this way are rare, as are also cases of scours which so often occur when cattle are fed pure cornmeal.

Corn fed on the stalk is recommended for fall and early winter because the stalk is a cheap and nutritious roughness and should be utilized as far as possible. With modern corn harvesters it can also be easily handled.

From a physiological standpoint corn, cob and husk consumed together are better than clear cornmeal. Moreover, the expense of shelling or both grinding and shelling is saved. Animal power is ordinarily cheaper than steam power because of less waste. In feeding market stock this factor is of importance, especially in the west, where corn is comparatively cheap, making the percentage cost of grinding greater.

The liberal use of roughness during the first half of the feeding period is recommended because it is a more economical method of producing beef—at least under ordinary circumstances. Then, too, a larger consumption of hay and other roughness preliminary to full feeding expands the digestive tract as it were, making larger feed consumption and heavier gains possible. Haste in getting on full feed is often disastrous to large gains. Any animal must be given time to adapt itself to changed conditions such as heavy grain feeding.

Unless there is some special reason for reaching an earlier market cattle of this age can just as well be carried until July 1 as sold earlier. At this time they will be from 26 to 28 months old and will weigh around 1,100 pounds.

PLANNING FOR NEW NATIONAL

The announcement that an effort will be made at the coming convention of the National Live Stock Association to so revise the constitution and by-laws of the association as to make the organization of more practical value to the stock industry has attracted much attention and there has been a great deal of inquiry as to how this can be done. Those who have carefully studied the national organization have come to the conclusion that the mistake in the organization was the attempt to mix the various interests into a heterogeneous mass and expect to produce practical results. In order to call the association "national" the representation was based upon states and territories without regard to the interests represented. The plan involved the sinking of the identity of the different interests in the general mixup. Railroads and stock yards, feeders and breeders were all asked to get into the band wagon and "whoop 'er up," regardless of the interests of each or how much they might conflict. There being no attention paid to points where these interests clash and no effort to find the common ground where all might stand, every attempt to bring results met with opposition from the inside.

In revising the constitution of the association it will be necessary to recognize the fact that while there is a unity of interest among all the various branches of the industry, yet there are also points where these interests clash. It is just as necessary for the sheepmen and the cattlemen to maintain their separate identity as it is for the railroads to maintain theirs. To ask the sheepmen or the cattlemen to drop all of their affairs and go into a general organization with the railroads, the commission men, the stock yards, and other interests, expecting the general amalgamation of interests to bring results, was of course ridiculous when viewed from the experience had. Yet, after all, there is a certain unity of interest, certain matters where the interests of all branches of the industry are identical and if the big association can be arranged so that the various interests may meet on mutual ground without sacrificing any rights they may have to contend for adjustment of points affecting their own interests, there may be good results.

It has been suggested that state representation be eliminated entirely and that the organization be based upon the different interests. There are just six heads under which the various branches of the industry come: Breeding, Growing, Feeding, Transporting, Marketing, Manufacturing. The general prosperity of the whole industry is important to each branch. Most of

these branches are already organized. It is proposed to provide a plan whereby they may all meet on a common ground without sacrificing in any way their separate identity, but on the contrary rather encouraging the separate organization. The sheepmen have their organization, the cattlemen have theirs. The new plan will not disturb these organizations.

Briefly stated, the proposed plan of reorganization will consider only the various interests involved. The new association will consist simply of a combine of these interests so arranged that the identity of each interest remains intact and supreme in its own field. The organization will be arranged on approved business lines. It will provide a medium where all the various interests may confer in a business way, unite where the object is found to be of mutual benefit, discuss differences where they are found to exist and, as far as possible, work together for the general good. By this plan it is believed that many differences between interests will be compromised or avoided and misunderstandings cleared up. It will provide a machine of tremendous power in matters where there is a unity of interest and develop a practical and business-like method of bringing about a better understanding between interests that have heretofore been in conflict, largely, it is believed, because of misunderstandings. And in this plan there will be no interference in each other's business by the various interests. The cattlemen will conduct their own affairs and will meet the sheepmen, the railroads and the packers and the other interests only in the national organization in the same way that a member of a board of trade would meet his business competitor in an exchange organization.

This in brief is the aim of those who have been suggesting reorganization for the National Live Stock Association. The details of the plan will be found later and at the meeting in Denver the proposition will be most carefully considered. If successful, it means that the National Live Stock Association will become the most powerful industrial organization in the United States.—Denver Record-Stockman.

PANHANDLE PROSPECTS GOOD.

Charlie Hannaford has returned from Texas, where he has been managing a ranch for the past two years and will pitch his tent again in Chicago. He says conditions in the Panhandle country were never better than at the present time. There have been good rains lately and the range is in fine shape. He says stockmen are feeling rather blue, however, for prices have been too low to be satisfactory. The country is settling up rapidly and much of the range is being converted into farm land. More attention is being paid to hog raising, and Charlie says it is a good country for that kind of stock. Hogs are fed largely on kaffir corn, sorghum and alfalfa. There has been a pretty good demand there for good young stock that were well fed.—Chicago Live Stock Journal.



# GIGANTIC SALE

**NOW IN FULL FORCE! LASTING TILL NOVEMBER 12 ONLY!**

**\$150,000 WORTH OF HIGH GRADE TAILOR-MADE CLOTHING FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN, TO BE DISTRIBUTED INTO THE HOMES OF THE PEOPLE, BY A. & L. AUGUST, FORT WORTH, TEXAS, GREATEST AND OLDEST CLOTHIERS, IN TEN DAYS, BEGINNING WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, AT 9 A. M.**

## WE ARE OVERSTOCKED

Right at the beginning of the season, when our entire fall purchases have arrived, we find ourselves pinched for room. A campaign season stares us in the face, and we are compelled to open this mighty sale which will positively continue for TEN DAYS ONLY. Our entire \$150,000 stock at the mercy of the public for Ten Days. Take into consideration that this sale will be of great importance to the people for a radius of 150 miles, and is the very largest sale that was ever attempted—involving thousands upon thousands of dollars. It will convey to you some idea of the marvelous bargains that we are going to place on sale for Ten Days, beginning Wednesday, November 2, at 9 a. m. sharp. Our building is now closed to re-mark and rearrange our mammoth stock, and will open again Wednesday, November 2, at 9 a. m.

Seventh & Main  
**A. & L. August**  
Ft. Worth, Texas

Below we quote the BIG VALUES that meet the demands of the present day, with every item a bargain never before heard of in the state of Texas, and every price herein quoted we guarantee absolutely correct.

**The Best and Greatest Values on Earth Now Stare You in the Face!**

The only question is—can you, dare you, in justice to yourself, overlook a chance like this to save at least one-half the price you will be obliged to pay the regular dealer for high-grade fall and winter merchandise for men, boys and children? Use good, common sense with which Nature has endowed you. Come and see with your own eyes and be convinced.

## A CLOTHING SALE WITHOUT A PARALLEL!

A. & L. August, Fort Worth, Texas' Greatest Clothiers' entire stock will go in this grand offering and the greater part for less than the actual cost of the raw material. It will pay you to come a hundred miles to visit this sale. Remember, no postponement. This great sale will close in Ten Days, and the prices we quote are for this sale only. We must and will have room. For that purpose we will inaugurate the greatest sale ever conducted in the state of Texas. Opens Wednesday, November 2, at 9 a. m., at A. & L. Augusts', Fort Worth, Texas.

Just think of the following propositions and remember that all goods purchased can be brought back during the sale and money cheerfully refunded. Below we quote a few of the many thousands of bargains that will be placed on sale.

### Men's Overcoats

PRICES REACH THE  
LOWEST LIMIT IN  
THIS GREAT OVER-  
COAT SALE

All go



### Men's Suits

**Sweeping Bargains in Men's Ultra Fashionable Winter Suits**  
All go at About One-Half Their Regular Value

This will secure for you choice of many patterns of Men's good durable Suits, made up of good and strong fabrics of merit and fashion.  
\$4.98 for Men's heavy winter Business Suits, an im-

### Boys' Suits and Overcoats

This is certainly the greatest opportunity parents ever had placed before them to buy the same quality at about one-half the price you will have to pay elsewhere.

Boys' two-piece Suits, single and double-breasted jackets, made of chevrons and cassimeres, positively worth \$2.00; during this sale ..... \$1.39 Boys' Suits in double and single



#### IN DONLEY COUNTY

Clarendon Banner-Stockman.

We hear it reported that G. W. Morris has sold his ranch in North Donley county.

J. G. Witherspoon of Quanah was here Wednesday in the interest of a Fort Worth cattle commission house.

The J. A. surveyors spent Sunday in Clarendon and left Monday morning to do some surveying in the pasture south of town.

Among shipments the past week were the following: Goodnight and Stevens, 11 cars calves Sunday from Goodnight to Kansas City; G. K. and G. M. Elkins, 14 cars cows Monday from Goodnight to St. Jo; Joe Horn 3 cars Monday from Clarendon to St. Jo; Eph Stevenson 4 cars Saturday to St. Jo.

The 6666 boys passed through Clarendon Saturday on their return from Panhandle, where they took a bunch of cattle last week. They report the King county country in fine shape and say that on account of the large shipments of cattle to northern pastures the range is hardly more than half stocked and grass is better than they have seen it for years.

Local cowmen inform us that the loco weed is plentiful now. This seems to be the case every wet fall,

and the recent rains have caused the weed to flourish as never before for several years. While grass is good and still green, yet we understand stock are beginning to eat the weed instead of the grass. T. S. Bugbee informs us he has been forced to take up all his horses and put them on feed to save them from becoming locoed. The cowman who has no loco in his pasture is lucky this fall.

#### IN BREWSTER COUNTY.

Alpine Avalanche.  
Tuesday the branding outfit of the O2 ranch went out to begin work. Willis Hunter, the manager, expects to ship a trainload of cows and calves to market about the first of next month.

S. R. Guthrie's calves, shipped to Fort Worth last Friday, topped the market up to date. They netted him \$7.50 per head. They are mixed Herefords and Durhams. If his calves sell for such a price now what will his steer yearlings be worth next spring?

In accordance with the recommendations of Captain Kellam, Land Commissioner Terrell has made the following changes in the appraisement of state lands: In block 8, G. H. & S. A. surveys 511, 547, 555, 557, 571 and 573, the price has been raised from \$1.50 to \$2 per acre. In block 13, surveys 23, 33 and

39, the price has been reduced from \$3 to \$2.50 per acre. In block 13, survey 44, the price has been reduced from \$3 to \$1.50 per acre.

#### IN WALDE COUNTY.

Walde Leader-News.

W. P. Dermody made a fast trip to his ranch on Tuesday to receive 165 head of steers delivered by R. W. Little. This makes 300 head of ones and large steers that Mr. Dermody has received. His ranch is the best that he had ever seen and he sees no reason why they should not get fat.

W. D. Kincaid sold to John Owens of San Antonio his clip of wool this week. There were 55 bags averaging about 225 pounds per bag. Mr. Kincaid has about the only flock of sheep in this county of any size and tells us that he thinks there is good profit in the business and there will be more, he thinks. The sheep do well and the range is splendid. At present Mr. Kincaid has 2,000 head.

Ike Pryor, son of Colonel Ike Pryor, was in Uvalde on Monday and told us that the titles to the 98,000 acres comprising the 77 ranch were in the hands of the abstractors who were examining them for the Ohio capitalists who are the purchasers. They intend to put 100 families on the land within twelve

months. These families will be from Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin and other states. Mr. Pryor did not know just what the capitalists would take up except that they intended to cultivate the land.

The mohair shipment from the Uvalde depot, according to the figures furnished us by the chief clerk, Mr. Ferguson, reach the total of 69,859 pounds. This is from July 1, 1904, to Tuesday of this week. There are now in town the stores and warehouses fully 225 sacks more, or about 60,000 pounds, making a grand total of 129,859 pounds that will be shipped by the end of this month. One firm alone has handled 80,000 pounds this fall. The shipments from other points along this line, or from any other point in the United States, pales into insignificance when compared with the immense amount that is shipped from the Uvalde depot.

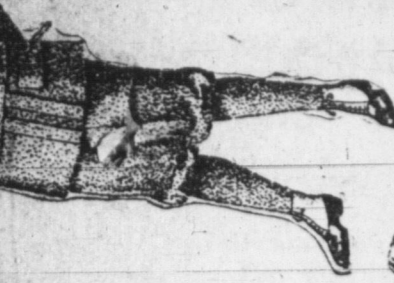
#### IN WARD COUNTY.

Barston Journal.

W. J. Faucett of Colorado was here looking up mules to buy last Saturday, but was not successful in finding any around here that were for sale.

Several ranchmen were in town Saturday with wagons after supplies. They report the range is in about the best condition here that was ever known. The grass is par excellent and cattle rollin'





grade, in fast color chevrons, popular styles, well made and well trimmed throughout; positively worth \$3.00; during this sale ..... \$1.39  
 \$2.98—This amount of money entitles you to the choice of 25 distinct styles of Boys' Suits and Overcoats. The fabrics used are dependable, very well and up-to-date. The novelty in styles is artistic and elegant; all stayed on the inside to make them extra strong for boys' wear—garments that were always sold at \$5.00; all go in this sale ..... \$2.98  
 \$3.98—Thirty distinct effects in Boys' ultra fashionable Knee Pant Suits, in all the swellest of novelties and staple styles; also Overcoats; sale price ..... \$3.98  
 500 pairs of Boys' Knee Pants, worth 25c ..... 9c  
 500 pairs of Boys' Knee Pants, worth 75c ..... 39c

### Youth's Clothing

This is a small amount of money to pay for a Youth's Suit or Overcoat, and yet we will place them on sale beginning Wednesday, November 2, for ten days—\$5.00 and \$6.00 Overcoats at \$3.98 for the choice. The garments are properly cut and made up from strong, service-giving fabrics, and all at ..... \$3.98  
 \$5.98—At this price we submit to your choosing ten lots of Youth's Single and Double-breasted Suits, in plain and fancy mixtures, chevrons and tweeds, substantially made, perfect in fit and finish, also dark and mixed meltons and kerseys and tweed Overcoats—\$10.00 is the price you would always have to pay; in this ten days' sale... \$5.98

### Men's and Boys' Furnishings

A genuine sacrifice sale, with the lowest prices ever named. Scan the prices closely and when you come, you will be surprised at the remarkably fine quality.  
 A thousand dozen Men's extra heavy wool fleeced Underwear and Men's ribbed Shirts and Drawers in many shades, all are finished in the best possible manner; all sizes; regular 75c value; during this sale, your choice 39c  
 Men's fine soft all-wool natural Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers; also heavy fleeced-lined Shirts and Drawers. They are regular \$1.25 value; sale price..... 69c  
 Thousands of dozens of high grade Underwear, all will be placed on sale for ten days at same proportionate prices.  
 Men's Handkerchiefs, worth 10c; only ..... 4c  
 Men's Handkerchiefs, worth 15c; only ..... 7c  
 Men's Handkerchiefs, worth 20c; only ..... 9c  
 Men's Suspenders, worth 25c; only ..... 9c  
 Men's Suspenders, worth 35c; only ..... 19c  
 Men's Suspenders, worth 75c; only ..... 41c  
 Men's Sox, worth 15c; only ..... 7c  
 Men's Sox, worth 25c; only ..... 11c  
 Men's Sox, worth 35c; only ..... 19c  
 Men's Sox, worth 75c; only ..... 39c  
 "Arrow" brand Collars—positively sold for everywhere and worth 15c; in the great sale, only ..... 8c  
 Men's Fancy Shirts, worth 75c; only ..... 41c  
 Men's Fancy and Dress Shirts, worth \$1.25 ..... 79c  
 Men's Fancy and Dress Shirts, worth \$1.50 ..... 89c  
 Men's Fancy and Dress Shirts, worth up to \$1.75 ..... 98c  
 Men's Neckwear, worth 35c; only ..... 19c  
 Men's Neckwear, worth 75c; only ..... 43c  
 Gloves, Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises, Night Shirts, Jewelry, etc., etc., at same proportionate prices.

in small checks and plaids, dressy-looking, fancy mixtures and double-breasted sack styles. These are certainly the grandest values in the state at this price. .... \$4.98  
 Try and match them anywhere at their equal cannot be found in any store under \$8.50 to \$10.00.

\$7.98 for Men's Fine Suits, comprising a grand assortment of single and double-breasted Sack Suits, in black, blue and brown chevrons; some solid melton in gray and brown, nobby Scotch mixtures in all the newest and most desirable shades, all superbly tailored; coats French faced finished, perfect fit guaranteed; values that are equal in every respect to suits that sell for \$15. Our price \$7.98  
 \$9.98 for Men's Fine Dress Suits, extra fine—equal in every respect to fine custom work. This season's best style and best sellers in cassimeres, chevrons and Scotch mixtures, and ever-reliable Tibbets. Better value or better made garments have never been offered by any concern in Texas. We claim them to be the equal of any \$18 garment in the market; at this sale only for ..... \$9.98  
 Men's Fine Suits at \$12.98 are such as you'll search for in vain in any other house in the Union at the prices named by us. You will pay fully twice as much money for them elsewhere; in English unfinished worsted, imported Tibbets, heavy worsted serge suits, in French chevrot suits, fancy tweed worsted suits, and other fabrics of finest weave; all go in this sale at ..... \$12.98

### Men's Fine Dress Suits

We have put on sale at \$15.98 such as no other concern in America can touch for double the price. They come in single and double-breasted Sacks and Chesterfields. In blue and latest shade of brown, and Scotch mixtures, all tailored "to a turn" into suits of such surpassing styles that no competing house in the whole Union can sell them for less than \$25.00 to \$30.00. All styles, all sizes, all colors ..... \$15.98  
 Full dress Tuxedo Suits at \$14.98. We are offering as an "Extra Special" Silk and Satin Lined Tuxedos, made of fine English Broadcloth, tailored and trimmed throughout, as good as any custom-made garment. All worth fully \$25.00 to \$30.00. At this great sale, only ..... \$14.98

### Men's Pants

Every color, every shade, and every latest style of worsted, cassimeres, clays and chevrons, in plaids, checks, stripes and plain—all go in this sale at less than cost to manufacture.  
 Men's latest style Cassimeres and Fancy Worsted Pants, in all shades and pretty stripes, all sizes; regular price \$2.50; all go in this sale at ..... \$1.49  
 Fine Fancy and Plain Worsted Pants that regularly sold for \$4.00 and \$4.50; sale price ..... \$2.48  
 Fine Pants that always sell at \$5.00 and \$6.00—stripes, chevrons and fancy worsteds; all go in this sale at ..... \$2.98 and \$3.98

**A. Q. L. AUGUST**  
 SEVENTH & MAIN, FORT WORTH

We guarantee every garment, every price and every statement here made, and we will take back, exchange or refund the money on any purchase unsatisfactory for any reason whatever. Every article and every garment in the house marked in plain figures. One



**One-Half Their Real Value!**  
 Overcoats that are the peer of any that you will see elsewhere at \$10.00, in English uister cloth, melton and beavers, domestic kerseys in blue-black; some Italian lined, others with heavy serge, good strong sleeve lining, plain or lapped seams, marvels of goodness, at ..... \$4.98  
 Overcoats of best domestic kerseys, in blue, black and brown, heavy meltons; some fancy mixtures, with belt effect, 52 inches long, splendid garment, usually retailed at \$15.00; during this sale ..... \$7.98  
 Another side-winder that penetrates into the well-front, high-profit dealers is this—any line and every line of Overcoats that they offer in Fort Worth or any city in the state of Texas at \$18.00 we will gladly duplicate during this sale at \$9.98, but during this sale our \$9.98 Coats will match many shown for \$20.00. They come in new shades and all the latest effects, form and loose fitting, and regulation length, at ..... \$9.98  
 Overcoats at \$12.98, \$15.98, \$17.98 and \$19.98 represent the product of the world's most celebrated loom and the world's most skillful tailors. They equal \$35.00 and \$40.00 custom-made garments in every respect, and these prices are just one-half their value, \$12.98, \$15.98, \$17.98 and \$19.98

**Hats and Caps**  
 About 100 dozen Men's Fine Hats, all the newest shapes, styles and colors, worth up to \$2.50, at this great sale, only ..... \$1.48  
 About 90 dozen Men's Fine Hats, this includes the newest style Columbia, Pantourist, and our own special designed style, worth \$3.00; at this sale, only ..... \$1.98  
 We carry the largest stock of John B. Stetson Hats in Texas.  
 Hundreds of Men's and Boys' Caps, worth 50c, only ..... 19c  
 65 dozen Men's and Boys' Caps, worth 75c, only ..... 39c

**Men's and Boys' Shoes**  
 Men's Shoes, made of Vici Kid, Box Calf and French Calf, all the newest shapes and styles and guaranteed strictly solid throughout, worth \$2.50 to \$2.75, only ..... \$1.79  
 Men's Shoes, high grade Velour, Vici and Box Calf, in the new Bon-Ton and Piccadilly toes—Shoes that are dressy and right up to now, worth easily \$3.50, only ..... \$2.48  
 Men's Shoes, made of the very finest leather, including Foerderer's famous Vici, and Eugene's Patent Leathers, They come in all widths, all sizes and all styles; regular price \$4.00; only ..... \$2.89  
 Boys' Shoes, strictly all solid leather, strongly made and back-stayed—just the thing for school wear, regular \$1.50 values; only ..... 98c  
 Boys' Shoes, in all the up-to-date leathers, new style toe and shapes—a nice, neat shoe for Sunday wear, regular \$2.25 values; only ..... \$1.38

**Our Guarantee:**  
 We assure each and every purchaser absolute satisfaction. We guarantee every garment, every price and every statement here made, and we will take back, exchange or refund the money on any purchase unsatisfactory for any reason whatever. Every article and every garment in the house marked in plain figures. One

price to all.

# NOVEMBER ON IN FULL BLAST!

fat. Those with whom we conversed gave it as their opinion that a decided change for the better would soon take place in the stockman's business. The demoralizing low prices, which have prevailed so long, as they viewed it, had about had their day.

**IN THROCKMORTON COUNTY**  
 Throckmorton Times.  
 Tobe Foster, Brice Wilkinson, Hugh Roberts and Eal Treadwell left Monday for Henrietta, Texas, to deliver a bunch of cattle recently purchased from parties at this place.  
 A Mr. Keith of the Indian Territory purchased in this vicinity within the past week several hundred head of cattle, principally one and two-year-old steers. These cattle will be driven to the territory and there prepared for the market. The proceeds from these and other live stock sales that are being made will find its way into the business channels, and in one way or another benefit the entire community.

**IN STERLING COUNTY**  
 Sterling News-Record.  
 J. L. Glass sold Pearson & Allen 75 calves this week.  
 Pearson & Allen bought a car of calves from S. H. Blackburn this week.  
 N. B. Fisk is shaping up a bunch of

fat cows this week, to ship to St. Louis markets.  
 J. L. Glass branded his crop of calves this week.  
 Judge Kellis sold 84 head of stock cattle last week to W. R. McEntire & Sons for \$10 per head.  
 Neal Reed moved his cattle this week to the pasture which he bought recently from W. R. McEntire.

**IN SCURRY COUNTY**  
 Snyder Light.  
 Jeff Davis is back from Georgia, where he went several months ago with a car load of horses. Jeff says times are fairly good in that state, the goober crop immense but his finger nails wore off into the quick and he was compelled to return to Texas.  
 Messrs. Faught and Smith, the big ranchmen of Scurry county, made a shipment of cows to Fort Worth last week, some of them bringing as high as \$31 per head. These cows were out of their well known Durham herd, and hence their commanding a fancy price. Messrs. Faught and Smith have been grading up their herds for a number of years, and they now stand at the head of the list for blooded stock in

**HEREFORD SPECIAL PRIZES**  
 Secretary C. R. Thomas of the Amer-

ican Hereford Breeders' Association has sent out a classification and premium list for the Hereford division of the southern cattle exhibit to be held at St. Louis at the World's Fair November 7 to 12, also special prizes offered by the association on the carlot exhibit of feeding cattle to be held at the same time. The premiums offered by the association are all special, and in addition to those offered by the World's Fair.  
 Classes are provided for aged bulls, 2-year-olds, yearlings and calves, and the same in cows. There are four moneys on each class, \$15, \$15, \$10 and \$10. On grand champion cow and grand champion bull \$30 each is offered. On aged herds and young herds \$25, \$20, \$10 and \$10 are offered, and on get of sire and produce of cow the prizes are \$20, \$15, \$10 and \$10.  
 Under the head of fat stock, classes are provided for purebred steers or heifers 2 years old and under 3, 1 year old and under 2, and under 1 year. The moneys are \$40, \$30 and \$20. For the best purebred fat steer or heifer, any age, \$50 is offered. The same classes are provided for grade steers, the moneys being \$35, \$25, \$20 and \$15, with \$40 for sweepstakes.  
 The carlot exhibit is open to animals from any district, and is divided into

two sections, one for animals that have never had any feed other than grass and hay, and other for grainfed animals. Fifteen animals constitute a carload. Classes are provided for calves, yearlings and twos. Prizes in both sections are \$75, \$50 and \$25. For the grand champion carlot of either grass fed or grain fed, if won by Herefords, \$100 is offered by the association.

**SHEEPMAN IS CROWDING**  
 "Belle Fourche and Pierre, two of the biggest cattle shipping points in the United States, have loaded a large number of sheep this year," said the representative of one of the leading live stock carrying roads. "On investigating I found a large number of sheepmen are camping on the western South Dakota range, and if they do not crowd the cattlemen uncomfortably in the near future, I am very much mistaken!"  
 Many of the leading Horse and Mule Dealers of the South are making Fort Worth their headquarters, for purchasing. The Fort Worth Horse and Mule Company, North Fort Worth, Texas, are holding big auction sales every Monday. Be sure and get your stock in Saturday and Sunday. Particulars furnished on application.



## POULTRY DEPARTMENT

### DIFFERENCE IN EGG VALUES.

It is a curious fallacy that the brown-colored egg is necessarily superior to the ordinary white egg, a belief which has led to the practice of artificially coloring the latter in imitation of the former, says the London Lancet. It is doubtful whether the color of the shell bears any relationship to the nourishing quality of the egg. As those who rear poultry know, it is merely an indication of the strain of the laying bird.

There is most probably, however, an important diet difference between two eggs, the yolk of one of which is a very pale yellow and that of the other a rich, almost reddish color. It is a notorious fact that the country-produced egg may usually be placed under the latter description, while the egg produced by the hen who is under an unhealthy and limited environment shows an anaemic to the yolk of the egg is iron, just as iron which gives color to the blood, color, generally, a very pale yellow. The eggs of wild birds—as for example the plover—show a yolk of a rich reddish color.

The substance which contributes color, and there seems to be little doubt that the iron compound in the yolk of the egg is of a similar nature to that of the blood. It is easily assimilated, and eggs are regarded as a suitable food for the anaemic person, as they represent a concentrated and generally easily digested form of nutriment rich in iron. The iron compound of the egg has, in fact, been termed a "haemato-gen," because it is probable that from it the blood of the chick is derived. The amount of iron in the yolk of an egg would appear to increase with the intensity of its color, and there can be little doubt that the maximum is reached in the richly colored yolk of the egg produced by a fowl existing in healthy surroundings, for then its processes of nutrition would be working under very favorable conditions. As an article of diet, therefore, the egg should be judged, not by the color of its shell, but of the yolk, which should be of a rich reddish rather than a pale yellow color.

### FOWLS—FEEDING AND CARE

According to Farmers' Bulletin No. 41, the distribution of domestic fowls throughout the United States and the general use made of their products make poultry of interest to a large number of people. Breeders are continually striving to improve their fowls for some particular purpose and to excel all predecessors in producing just what the market demands for beauty or utility. But the mass of people look at the poultry products solely as supplying the necessary elements of food in an economical and palatable form. For a considerable time each year eggs are sought instead of meat by people of moderate means, because at the market price eggs are a cheaper food than the various kinds of meats.

Large numbers of the rural population live more or less isolated, and find it inconvenient, if not impossible, to supply fresh meat daily for the table, aside from that slaughtered on the farm; and of all live stock poultry furnishes the most convenient means of supplying an excellent quality of food in suitable quantities. This is particularly true during the hot summer months, when fresh meat will keep only a short time, with the conveniences usually at the farmer's command.

The general consumption of poultry and poultry products by nearly all classes of people furnishes home markets in almost every city and town in the United States, and at prices which are usually remunerative.

Although fowls require as wholesome food as any class of live stock, they can be fed perhaps more than any other kind of animal, unsaleable seeds and grains, that would otherwise be wholly or partially lost. These seeds often contain a variety of food which is advantageous to the fowls, and there is less danger of injury from this refuse than to any other kind of animals. As a rule, noxious weed seed can be few to fowls without fear of disseminating the seed through the manure, which is not generally true when weed seeds are fed to other classes of live stock, particularly when fed in large quantities.

### FATTEN THE POULTRY

As the time draws near for the fall market for poultry, the judicious fancier begins to plan for the most out of his flock, or in many cases this is a her instead of a him. Many people lose in selling poultry because they are not fat. The packing houses have gotten on to the fact and many of them have an annex where all fowls are fattened before they are slaughtered. You may as well have this additional amount for the putting on of the flesh as well as the packing company. The Thanksgiving trade will be here in a few weeks and it will be well for a godly amount of the old stock to go and leave room for the young stock in the houses and on the runs. The best way to fatten any kind of poultry is to inclose the stock in a small, well ventilated pen and for chickens one that can be darkened down at will. The fowls should be fed all that they will eat, then darken the pen and allow them to be as quiet as possible till the next feeding time. This will enable them to get the most out of the feeds and put on fat rapidly. Chickens as a rule can be fattened in a couple of

weeks as fat as they usually get and in fact after that time they gain little. The best feed we ever used is a grain food. Mill bran, corn meal, shorts and ground oats in proportion of two parts of the bran to one of each of the others and cook or scald and allow to sit with a cover over the vessel it is scalded in and feed warm. This should have about ten pounds of mixture. Feed this in the morning and at noon and all the whole corn or wheat they will eat at night and keep them quiet and the pen darkened with plenty of water and grit and they will fatten very rapidly. Sweet milk sweetened with sugar will hasten the process of putting on fat as well as the feeding of raw tallow. Too much of this is liable to give bowel trouble, however. I have put five pounds of weight on an old cock in seven days when hastening for standard weight for the show room. At 7 to 10 cents a pound, you can well afford to take a little pains in fattening and make your stuff weigh half and often twice as much as when taken off the range and sold, whether poor or in good flesh, to say nothing of being fat. Try it. I am going to have the profit, if I live, as I deserve it as well as any one else and so do you.

### POULTRY NOTES.

In cleaning up grain for market this fall put the screenings in barrels for the poultry. Keep the kinds separate and mix them as required.

How about that leaky roof that is supposed to protect the laying hens this winter? If the roof did not leak last summer it may leak in the winter when the snow melts and the roof remains wet for days together. A little precaution taken now will save dollars and trouble during cold weather.

Have you looked to the proper ventilation of your poultry house before putting the hens inside for the winter? Hens require ventilation the same as any other live stock, but they must not have it through an open door or through cracks between the boards. It is a difficult matter to give poultry enough of the right kind of ventilation.

Hens do not like oats, but oats are good for them just the same. If the hens will not eat the grain raw, try soaking it for twenty-four hours in water. If the oats are put on the back of the stove at night and fed warm in the morning, the hens show their appreciation. If prepared in this way and mixed with shorts and a little corn meal, they consider the dish fit for egg-making purposes and proceed to enjoy it accordingly.

Corn is perfectly safe feed for poultry if given in moderation in connection with other feed. Even laying hens appreciate a little cracked corn in their mixture, but it is not a good plan to feed a great deal of corn when eggs are expected. Corn is too heating and it does not supply the necessary protein. Corn should be fed in connection with oats, clover or alfalfa, wheat and skim milk if possible. Some poultry men feed little corn at any season and no corn at all during the greater part of the year. Almost every poultry man likes a little corn during the winter.

### JOHN K. ROSSON BACK FROM WEST TEXAS

John K. Rosson, of the firm of Campbell Brothers & Rosson, has just returned from a trip through Western Texas, where he finds range conditions better than for many years, and while the cattle owners are in general ways in excellent condition, the ranch owners are complaining bitterly of prices which they are receiving for their cattle that are being marketed, and the majority of them are making arrangements to hold their cattle another year in hopes that the condition may change for the better. "I had one of the largest owners of cattle in Western Texas to tell me that unless there was a radical change in conditions in the very near future the ranch owners of Western Texas would be forced out of business."

Lands have advanced in price very rapidly and cattle have increased in value, and it now costs almost twice as much to produce a marketable steer as it did four or five years ago, and the ranchmen of West Texas have gone to the expense of buying fine bulls and grading their herds of cattle up until they are from three-fourths to seven-eighths full-bloods and therefore require much more attention than the old Spanish breed of years ago. One large ranchman who owns in the neighborhood of 40,000 cattle told me that if he believed prices would not be better next year than they are this year, he would round up his entire herd and let them bring what they would and go out of the business, and this is the general feeling of cattle people through the range country. They have sustained losses for a number of years and if it was not for the rapid increase in the valuation of their land a great many of them no doubt would be in a deplorable condition.

"We realize there is a big shortage in cattle throughout the western country as well as Indian Territory and a great many of the northern states and we are firmly of the opinion we are bound to see higher prices in the very near future. Montana and the Dakotas are about through



# 500,000 BOTTLES OF SWANSON'S "5-DROPS"

TO BE DISTRIBUTED ABSOLUTELY FREE.

CUT OUT OUR EXTRA-FREE OFFER in this advertisement and send direct to Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., with your name and address, and a trial bottle of "5-DROPS" will be mailed to you at once, FREE, postpaid.

**SWANSON'S "5-DROPS" CURES Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, La Grippe, Asthma, Catarrh, Backache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Group, Neuralgic Headache, Earache, Heart Weakness, Creeping Numbness, Eczema, Scrofula and all Blood Diseases.**

SWANSON'S "5-DROPS" is both an internal and external remedy which acts quickly, safely and surely, never failing to cure Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia and Kidney Trouble. Swanson's "5-DROPS" taken internally will dissolve the poisonous acid, remove it from the system and cleanse the blood of all impurities, thereby effecting a permanent cure. An application of "5-DROPS" will stop the pains almost instantly while the cause of the disease is being surely removed by its internal use. Aches, pains and soreness disappear as if by magic, when "5-DROPS" is used. No other remedy in the world will stop pain so quickly or effect a cure as soon as "5-DROPS." It is the greatest blood purifier in existence, and is a remedy that every family should keep on hand ready for use in case of emergency.

### CATARRH, ASTHMA, COLDS AND LA GRIPPE

Sufferers from Catarrh and Asthma will find quick relief by the use of "5-DROPS." These two most distressing diseases can be cured by this remedy. Unlike almost any other remedy it is used internally and also inhaled, thus giving a thorough systemic treatment which affords early relief and effectually cures.

To Cure Colds, Coughs, La Grippe and Bronchitis use "5-DROPS." It cures La Grippe by immediately destroying the germs which cause the disease. "5-DROPS" taken at bedtime and in the morning before breakfast will relieve and cure the most severe cough. It will break up a cold quicker than any other medicine.

M. T. JONES, Florala, Ala., writes: "I suffered with Rheumatism so terribly that I was unable to do anything. The physicians told me I could not be cured. I have used only two bottles of your "5-DROPS" and it has cured me."

JOS. BESNER, Atkinson, Mich., writes: "It is with pleasure I inform you that I am getting along fine. Have been using your "5-DROPS" according to directions and feel very good, healthy and strong. If you wish to use my name you may do so, for your "5-DROPS" is just as represented and I recommend it to all whom I know suffer from Rheumatism."

NOTE.—Large Size Bottle "5-DROPS" (300 Doses) \$1.00. If "5-DROPS" is not obtainable in your town, order from us direct and we will send it prepaid on receipt of price.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160 Lake St., CHICAGO

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In addition to sending free a trial bottle of "5-DROPS" we will for the next 30 days include, absolutely free to any person who is sick or

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Good for one dollar's worth of our remedies, as fully explained on the coupon. We will also send you our booklet, "Gateway to Health." This is a Special Introductory Offer, and one that is unequalled by any other Company. This offer is made in good faith, and only to people who are sick and in need of a remedy like "5-DROPS." Here is a chance to save one dollar.

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Easily earned by any man or woman. No capital needed. No traveling required. An offer unequalled by any other firm in America. Write for terms. You can establish a permanent profitable business right in your own town. I have started over three thousand men and women in a profitable, permanent business that can be attended to right in their own locality, and now desire a few more in sections that are not already occupied by our representatives. If you want to build up a business that will yield you a good steady income the year around write me at once for full particulars. With the method and plan which I have to offer, any man or woman who is willing to work should easily earn from \$15.00 to \$50.00 per week. Other agents are doing this right along, and so can you.

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shipping for the season. Indian Territory and Oklahoma are practically through, and the Panhandle of Texas will probably finish up their shipping very well within the next three or four weeks, as a great many of the ranch owners figure on holding the best of their young cows and their steers for better prices. This also applies to the western part of the state. Grass and feed have been raised in abundance and cattle and sheep should go through the winter in much better shape than they have for a good many years past, and we sincerely hope to see the cattle industry in the South get in better shape within another year."

### WILL ADMIT QUARANTINE CATTLE.

San Antonio Express.  
The Express published some ten days ago in the outlook of Dr. Joseph W. Parker, the federal inspector at this point, that quarantine cattle would no longer be permitted to go to Mexico. The doctor at the time did not attempt to explain his action on thus instructing the collectors at Eagle Pass, Laredo and Brownsville, father than that the order came from Washington. It has been fully demonstrated in this instance that the way to secure the repeal of an obnoxious law is to enforce it. There is no information at hand to account for the change that has come over Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, since his letter of May 6, 1903, in which he made the ruling that has recently threatened to paralyze an extensive trade built up by the cattlemen of south Texas with the ranchmen of the sister republic. Whether an appeal has been made to Dr. Salmon by the cattlemen interested or whether the publication of the order, issued to the collectors by Dr. Parker, in the Express and other papers representing the live stock interests of Texas, had the effect of calling Dr. Salmon's attention to his very arbitrary ruling, is not known, but the matter has been very satisfactorily adjusted. Dr. Parker Wednesday received the following copy of a letter addressed to Colonel Albert Dean, live stock agent in charge of the Kansas City office and signed by Dr. Salmon under date of October 6, and which is self-explanatory:

"Referring to my letter, of May 6, 1903, directing the prevention of the exportation of cattle from below the quarantine line into Mexico, I have now to advise you that I have decided to recall said instructions. You are di-

rected to notify the inspectors under your supervision of this decision and also the officials of railroads interested, and let it be known that cattle from below the quarantine line may be shipped into Mexico, subject only to regulations that may be imposed by the government of that country."

### IMPORTANT CONVENTION

One of the most important conventions to stockmen to be held this year will be the interstate commerce law meeting in St. Louis, October 29, at which many influential men will be to take part in the deliberations that ensue. One of these is Hon. John D. Herman of New York, who drafted the original interstate commerce commission bill. He is to deliver an address, as will Hon. Sam H. Cowan, general attorney for the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, and several others of note in the cattle world. Texas will be represented by quite a number of prominent stockmen whose aggregate wealth foots up many million dollars. Secretary John T. Lytle of the Texas association will also attend the meeting. At this meeting ways and means are to be determined as to the best methods of having congress pass a measure giving to the interstate commerce commission extended powers enabling it to enforce thoroughly its own rulings, which it is now unable to do. Another thing to be considered will be a congressional act that will permit the commission to name an equitable freight rate on live stock shipments and also to be able to see that such rate is made operative. There are to be more than 125 different commercial organizations, representing millions of dollars investment present at the meeting, which will be presided over by E. P. Bacon, of Milwaukee, Wis. Cattlemen in Texas hope that the convention will be able to do something to relieve the present situation as to traffic rates.

### NEXT YEAR'S CLASSES.

"Jack" Charlton, the ubiquitous special agent of the Department of Agriculture, was here yesterday in pursuit of information available for compilation in the annual live stock census forthcoming in February. Mr. Charlton is en route to traverse the Missouri river region. He predicts that wholesale marketing of the stuff and spaying of heifers will ultimately cause a scarcity of beef cattle, and believes the pendulum will swing in the other direction before long. He looks for a miniature boom in the sheep industry.—Chicago Live Stock World.



# LIVE STOCK IN MEXICO

Live stock in Mexico is the subject of a report by Mr. Bjorkland, clerk to the British legation in Mexico, and the report deserves attention, if only for the pains taken to frame it, though it is of a nature and quality which should command attention for its own sake. Cattle, goats and sheep, horses, swine, and mules and donkeys are treated in this brochure, and the fact that Mexico is one of the countries of the future must make the information here found within a moderate compass of great interest to many readers and breeders of this country.

As far back as 1883 it was said that "in Northern Mexico alone, on an area of 300,000 miles, there were 1,500,000 cattle, 2,500 goats, 1,000,000 horses, and 1,000,000 sheep. In the whole of Mexico in 1883 there were 20,574 cattle ranches, valued at £103,000,000." But agriculture and the breeding of stock have not received much attention until lately in Mexico, either from the government or from foreigners, as a field for investment, and later statistics can not be obtained; but it is Mr. Bjorkland's aim, nevertheless, to give information of the state of things up to April, 1904. Now, the department of fomento, as it is called, is taking steps to encourage cattle breeding, and the statistical bureau is preparing reliable statistics, so that the figures for the year ending June, 1902, though imperfect, of course, do serve as the basis of a useful report. A company now hold shows of live stock periodically in Mexico City. The last show was in October, 1903, and was held for ten days, doing a great deal by awakening competition in different branches. There were not many exhibitors, but the number of animals shown was greater than before, and the animals comprised cattle, horses (including thoroughbreds and their offspring born in Mexico), sheep, dogs, swine, rabbits and hares, cats and poultry.

Cattle are raised very generally throughout Mexico, but the industry is most extensive in the states of Jalisco, Michoacan, Chihuahua, Vera Cruz, Guanajuato, Sonora, and Durango. Values range from five to thirty dollars per head in each of these states, depending in many cases upon the situation as well as quality. Different breeds have to be chosen for different localities. Herefords do very well in the north of Mexico, especially in the state of Coahuila; the Holstein breed is found to be more adapted for all climates. Swiss cattle thrive on the higher table lands, such as the valley of Mexico, but not on the slopes of Jalisco, where Durhams are preferred. Jerseys are found in many places, but are not found so productive as Holsteins or Swiss cattle. Mr. Matias Romero, in his book on Mexico, says: "Breeders of cattle should follow the example of Texas and Argentina and import good English shorthorns with the object of breeding larger cattle, so as to make the exports of cattle to England more profitable, as at present the greatest drawback to the increase of this industry is the small size of Mexican cattle, which only weigh from 900 to 1,000 pounds, whereas cattle weighing 1,200 are considered small by cattle dealers in Liverpool." The decrease in the export of live cattle observable in the figures for Mexican exports of recent years is accounted for chiefly by the larger demand for home consumption.

As regards sheep, of which the commonest kinds used to be bred, the government of recent years has done much to stimulate by permitting live sheep and goats to enter the country. The department of fomento issues statistics concerning sheep and goats together, from which it is found that there are in Mexico about 37,500,000 goats, valued at \$6,100,000, 2,650,000 sheep, valued at \$4,700,000. Where goats abound sheep tend to be fewer. The municipalities of Apam and Tepeapulco are the principal localities for the raising of sheep; they are situated at about 7,275 feet, and Cuauhtepac, in the district of Tulancingo, is also known in this industry. Apam and Tepeapulco have a cold temperature and vegetation is scarce, and the cultivation of the agave is the chief industry, from which the "pulque," the national beverage, is made. There is little water for irrigation. The temperature of Tulancingo is much the same. The average price of goats is one to three dollars, and for sheep one to two dollars, according to the locality. Wool is imported into Mexico.

The horse in Mexico became an object of prominence only thirty years ago. Mules and donkeys were always the principal beasts of burden. The native horse is small, but capable of great endurance. It is often used to trample out the mud in order to mix it more thorough with the mercury and salts used for the extraction of silver from ores in the old-fashioned "Patol" process, but this method is being replaced by more modern processes. The number of horses in Mexico is said to be 859,247, valued at \$10,822,203. The average price of horses is about \$10, though as much as \$20 is given in some municipalities. The government is attempting to improve the breeds of horses, and is encouraging the import of horses from abroad. In this way no tax is laid on imported horses for breeding, but when not intended for that purpose a duty of \$40 per head is imposed

of each gelding imported, while stallions, mares and colts pay \$15 per head. The horses exported recently fetched about an average of \$32, silver, a price which fairly represents prices inland. It should be recollected that the means of communication and transportation are still very primitive for all parts except towns, on or near railways, and horses have to be bought along high roads and mountain passes, which are difficult to pass in many places.

The pig breeding and marketing are still in a backward state, though efforts are making to improve the class by importing live stock for breeding purposes. Pigs have been bred usually to obtain the largest amount of fatty matters, for lard is employed for domestic purposes in large quantities, and also for candles and soap. Meat is now more sought after consequent upon the influx of American capital and packing houses. The number of swine in Mexico is said to be 616,319, valued at \$2,068,090. Large establishments have been erected at Chihuahua and at Toluca, where hams and bacon are cured, and all kinds of smoked and preserved meats are prepared, which are little inferior to those imported from the United States, and the price is much less. At Monterey, Chihuahua and other places, there are soap factories which consume an immense amount of lard. Large quantities of lard are imported from the United States.

Mules and donkeys are small by nature in Mexico. They were for centuries the only means of communication from one town to another, and were also used for all kinds of draught purposes. Mules were used by Spanish grandees for their carriages; donkeys for carrying lighter burdens and for shorter distances. Horses are now replacing them, except on haciendas or large farms, or in out-of-the-way places. Mules make about \$25, and go up in some places to \$50; donkeys make from \$6 to \$14.

Given the attention and encouragement necessary, there appears no reason why the breeding of animals should not be as productive in Mexico as either mining or agriculture. To raise animals would increase commerce very considerably, as the climate being diverse, grain and fodder of all kinds could be grown easily, with little trouble and expense. Barley is most used as fodder, and grows in all parts of Mexico, as also clover, or lucerne; and very many agricultural products—common in Europe and the United States might be introduced successfully. Altogether the prospects in Mexico are hopeful, and our British breeders and dealers should keep their eye on the republic over which President Diaz presides so wisely and successfully.

### THE DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

John T. Lytle, secretary of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, yesterday received several weekly reports from the district inspectors of the association, and all of them, with possibly two or three exceptions, show a splendid state of affairs on the ranges wherever the association has cattle. The stock, according to the reports, which number about thirty, could not be in better condition. There has been fine range and water in abundance.

The places where it is reported to be dry are McCullough and San Saba counties. Still the reports from the inspectors say that cattle are not suffering but that it is too dry for the farmers, and that rain is needed. Another point reported to be dry is Ballinger. However, as a whole, Captain Lytle says that conditions are as favorable as can be and cattle generally are doing well.

He states that not only are cattle and ranges looking well in Texas, but they are the same in New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territories, Kansas, Colorado—in fact, wherever cattle are raised.

He hopes to see prices improve in the near future, and until this condition prevails there will be few cattle moving to market from Texas, or any other section for that matter.

### CATTLE FOR TRANSVAAL

J. A. Brown, commercial agent of the International and Great Northern, says the Dallas News, has received from General Freight Agent G. H. Turner a clipping from the African Review, published in London, sent by W. F. Schmidt, foreign freight agent of the Gould lines, containing the figures on shipments of cattle to the Transvaal in the effort of the British government to rehabilitate the territory laid waste by war. The African Review says:

The following figures show the number of horned cattle, with country of origin, imported into the Transvaal during 1903, for the purpose of stocking the various government farms:

Somaliand .....	955
Queensland .....	309
Texas .....	10,060
Madagascar .....	20,000
Great Britain .....	200
Total .....	31,495

"Since March, 1903, there were shipped from America (mostly from Texas) 11,206 head, including a private consignment, and the mortality among them is reported as 154 head. Not one case of disease occurred among those that died on the water, every death resulting from injuries sustained by being gored, falling or other accidents, or from parturition. The mortality was less than 1 3/4 per cent.

"Madagascar and Somali cattle appear to do very well, and the mortality among them is not greater than among the locally bred cattle.

"In regard to the Texas cattle, it is reported that up to February last a total of about 1,580 head had died, principally from Rhodesian red water."

## Uncle Sam says it's all right

Uncle Sam, in the person of ten of his government officials, is always in charge of every department of our distillery. During the entire process of distillation, after the whiskey is stored in barrels in our warehouses, during the seven years it remains there, from the very grain we buy to the whiskey you get, Uncle Sam is constantly on the watch. We dare not take a gallon of our own whiskey from our own warehouse unless he says it's all right. And when he does say so, that whiskey goes direct to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE OF PURITY and AGE, and saving the dealers' enormous profits. That's why HAYNER WHISKEY is the best for medicinal purposes. That's why it is preferred for other uses. That's why we have over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

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Saves Dealers' Profits! Prevents Adulteration!

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PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

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We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for \$3.20, and we will pay the express charges. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, send it back at our expense, and your \$3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. Just think that offer over. How could it be fairer? If you are not perfectly satisfied, you are not out a cent. Better let us send you a trial order. If you don't want four quarts yourself, get a friend to join you. We ship in a plain sealed case, no marks to show what's inside.

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. or Wyo. must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for \$4.00 by Express Prepaid or 20 Quarts for \$16.00 by Freight Prepaid.

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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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## 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.

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Stamford, Jones County, Texas.

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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.

### Echoes of the Range

#### IN TOM GREEN COUNTY

San Angelo Standard.

W. Davis Jones of the Bismarck Hereford Farm is to be congratulated upon his success in the carnival cattle contest, having won more first prizes in the registered Hereford exhibit contest than all other breeders combined. Ikard, a 3-year-old bull of wonderful scale and finish, won the blue ribbon in his class, and also carried off sweepstakes honors. Miss Ikard is easily the greatest Hereford cow that was ever in the Concho country, and also won the class prize for best cow and sweepstake.

Laurel, the yearling heifer sired by Imported Sentinel, attracts a great deal of attention, winning first in her class, and having been a close second in the sweepstake contest.

Mr. Jones was also awarded first prize for best herd, one bull and four females. These prizes were won with cattle bred and raised on the Bismarck.

C. W. B. Collyns, manager of the 7 Cross ranch, which is situated just ten miles northwest of San Angelo, comprising 75,000 acres, must be gratified with the showing made by his cattle.

Alice III, owned by Charles Collyns, captured the red ribbon for the best cow, 3-years-old and over, and Juliette of the 7 Cross ranch won third prize in the same contest.

These cattle were taken off grass Friday, October 14, not having had any feed except grass since the middle of last April.

This speaks for itself of the most excellent condition of Mr. Collyns' range. It is easily one of the best ranches in this section.

Swine from the 7 Cross ranch also took several ribbons, winning first and second prizes with boars under 2 years.

The 7 Cross ranch has one of the largest herds of fine bred Herefords in this entire section, herds bred by such well known breeders as E. V. Garrett, Kansas City; W. G. Busk, Coleman; William Anson, Coleman; Anson & Verner, Vigo; C. B. Metcalfe, San Angelo; B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth; Lee Bros., San Angelo.

Lee Brothers, pioneer breeders of registered Hereford cattle in the Concho country, have good reason to feel proud of the many premiums they won in the cattle, swine and sheep contests.

With Dallas, Lee Brothers won first prize offered for yearling bulls. They also took first and second prizes on bull calf with Comet and Good Boy.

With Leedale's Beauty they captured the blue ribbon on 2-year-old heifer, and also took second and third prizes on yearlings; first and second on heifer calf; second and third ribbons on herd, one bull and four females; red and white ribbons on best pair under 1 year; third prize on 3-year-old bull; first and second on best and heaviest steer, with Soup Bones, weighing 1,540 pounds; first, second and third on yearling steers; first prize on 2-year-old steers; first and second ribbons on heifers, 2 years and over; pen; five and red ribbons on cows and calves; pen.

With their swine, too, they also captured many of the ribbons. They won first prize offered for best herd, one boar and four females; first and second ribbon on yearling sow; red ribbon on sow pig; first prize on sow and litter; first prize on 2-year-old boar; first on boar pig.

Lee Brothers also won white ribbon offered for best pen of goats; also blue ribbon on combination stallion; first prize on Shetland pony; blue ribbon on jack of any age; second prize on mare and colt.

Leedale Stock Farm has one of the best and largest herds of Hereford cattle in West Texas.

#### IN CALLAHAN COUNTY

Baird Star.

Lum Edwards brought in a lot of calves from his ranch Monday, that he sold to parties who shipped from here. Lum says grass is so short that he had to sell.

Captain John Trent has just returned from a trip to the Arthur Anderson sheep ranch in Crockett county, where he spent several weeks. Captain Trent says they have had plenty of rain in that part of the state and that everything is in fine condition, better than for ten years past. It began raining Tuesday between 2 and

3 p. m. and rained slowly for over thirty hours. The rain fell slowly, a mere sprinkle at times, but it put a good season in the ground, though the rain fell so slow that little run off, consequently little stock water was put in the creeks. It rained all night Monday night, all day Tuesday and was raining at 11 o'clock Tuesday night. The rain will enable the farmers to sow wheat and rye for pasture, and every acre possible should be sown, as grass is very scarce.

#### IN LAMPASAS COUNTY

Key Bros. have disposed of the Luck creek ranch, having sold the cattle upon it some time ago. The ranch was divided between three of the adjacent property owners, W. T. Phelan, Joe Garner and D. A. Brack. Phelan gets 225 acres, and Garner and Brack about 240 each. The price was about \$3 per acre.

A general rain began falling here yesterday evening, and has continued almost steady all night and all day, the fall being continuous and doing a world of good. The farmers can now sow their wheat, and the stockman will feel easy about water and grass for the cattle and other stock, and his town cousin can rejoice that he has plenty of water in the cistern, a condition which has not prevailed here for some time. It is a good time to be thankful.

#### IN MIDLAND COUNTY

Midland Reporter.

W. Daugherty got in a week ago yesterday from his ranch in the northwest corner of Andrews county. He says the grass has been pretty short up there, but is growing rapidly since the late rains.

The death of Lem Baker last Monday morning was a very sad incident in the annals of Midland citizenship. He died of organic heart trouble after an illness of about six weeks. Mr. Baker was one of our pioneer citizens and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was 67 years and 9 months old. We earnestly sympathize with the bereaved wife and relatives.

#### IN TAYLOR COUNTY

Abilene Reporter.

W. K. Oatts, formerly on the Welnett ranch south of Clyde, now in charge of the Munger ranch north of Big Springs, came in Thursday night to spend two days at the West Texas fair.

C. B. Scarborough got in two days since from his Motley county ranch and reports everything out there in good shape—grass as fine as could be desired, water plentiful and cattle fat.

#### IN CHILDRESS COUNTY

Childress Index.

Tom Jefferies returned Sunday morning from east Texas, where he had been with a carload of mules and horses. He is in the market for more horses and wants them at once.

N. G. Lane has been employed by Fred Fleming to manage the ranch he recently purchased from White & Swearingen. Mr. Lane has been in the cattle business in this section for twenty years or more and is as well posted in this business as any man in the panhandle. The Index congratulates Mr. Fleming in securing the services of Mr. Lane.

A. L. Barton of Whiteflat, Motley county, was in Childress on business last Friday. He reports the farmers and cattlemen in his section as being in a good state of mind. Himself, J. C. Linsley, A. B. Echols and L. E. Martin have better grass and fatter cattle than for several years, and their crops are fine. Mr. Barton says cattle losses the coming winter will be very small with them as their cattle will go into the winter in such fine condition.

#### THE PECOS COUNTRY

Pecos Times.

F. W. Johnson is up at Bovina this week looking after the interests of the Bovina Cattle Company, of which firm he is a member.

Joe Seay came down yesterday morning from his ranch above Kent. Mr. Seay says he has fine grass but could stand more rain—would like to see a good rain every week.

F. S. Matthews was in our sanctum

for a pleasant chat Monday, while in Pecos from the W range for a few days stay. The W's outfit was over to Barstow and they are going to work the cattle up along the east bank of the river. He reports that the range is fairly good.

There have been several prospective cattle buyers in the Pecos range country lately. We have learned of no sale so far but have heard that prices offered are not flattering. However, some hope arises from the knowledge that the demand is increasing and when it reaches the right mark prices too will be somewhere in the vicinity.

J. W. Crain came in this morning from the ranch up near the Guadalupe mountains and favored the Times shop with a call and quite a bit of news of his part of the country. He says everything looks fine and rain fell all night on the 24th. They are going into the winter in fine shape. The sulphur mine machinery is all up and in working order and working now. The operators are turning out 60 per cent pure sulphur. The "4s" are moving their headquarters from Rustler over to Cotton Wood to be nearer the center of their range. John Franklin came out to the ranch from Toyah and is improving but is still on crutches.

Mrs. S. P. Witt, who was here last week with a herd of 1,250 Angora goats which he had purchased of Galbraith Bros. near Carlsbad and was driving them to their goat range, is a member of the firm of Witt & Sons, of the Uvalde country, who had a number of fine goats at the St. Louis fair. While here Mr. Witt received the following telegram from John W. Fulton, secretary of the Angora Association: Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 10, 1904.

S. P. Witt, Pecos, Texas.—Witt & Sons were awarded one first, one second, five third, seven fourth, two fifth, two sixth and two seventh prizes at the World's Fair.

(Signed) JNO. W. FULTON.  
Mr. Witt informs us that on their ranch near Montell in Uvalde county they have hillies ranging in price from \$25 up into the hundreds and some not for sale at any price. Their Angoras shear from 7 to 12 pounds at from 30 to 40 cents a pound. Some of their premium takers, he says, will shear as high as 15 pounds.

Peaton Edwards came down from El Paso yesterday morning and went out to the N K ranch, of which he is receiver. Peaton says cattle will be worth \$2.00 a head more after the election and says interests with which he is in touch lead him to believe that they will be out of sight next year. He says that or a while he tried as receiver to sell the N K ranch and cattle but couldn't find a prospective buyer who would even inquire what he had for sale, but there has been a change since that time and the inquiries he receives are so

frequent and of such a nature that he has decided not to sell, as the longer he holds on the more money it will bring. He also informed us that Alpine had a six-inch fall of snow Tuesday and that the rain which fell here Sunday night reached El Paso Monday afternoon and was one of the hardest rains that has fallen there in a long time.

#### IN KIMBLE COUNTY

Junction City Citizen.

Bob Flutsch bought 200 yearling steers from different parties last week at \$10.

About 500 head of one, two and three year old steers changed hands this week on a basis of \$10, \$14 and \$17.

Felix Harrison, trading for Iry Ellis, bought about sixty three and four year old steers from O. B. Fleming and about 100 from L. Beasley at private terms.

W. H. Kelley was in town after supplies Monday and reports the sheep doing fine. He and John Allen now have a flock of about 2,000 head and are in the market for more.

#### IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos Times.

Willis McCutcheon and Gid Rowden came in yesterday from B. B. McCutcheon & Bro.'s ranch. They say the ranch is in fine shape for the winter and cattle fat.

George Ward came in Monday morning from his ranch northeast of Pecos. Mr. Ward says they have had good rains over the greater part of the range but have not been so fortunate as this section and need still more.

The familiar dusky face and broad gauged laugh of Frang Fain was in evidence in Pecos last Saturday. Frank informed us that the firm of Thomason & Simpson shipped 100 head of heifer yearlings, fifty Herefords and fifty Durhams to the fat stock show at Kansas City from Monahan's Friday. Also one car of veal calves to Kansas City market the same day.

#### IN NOLAN COUNTY

Sweetwater Reporter.

The rain last week will give plenty of moisture for sowing wheat and help grass considerably.

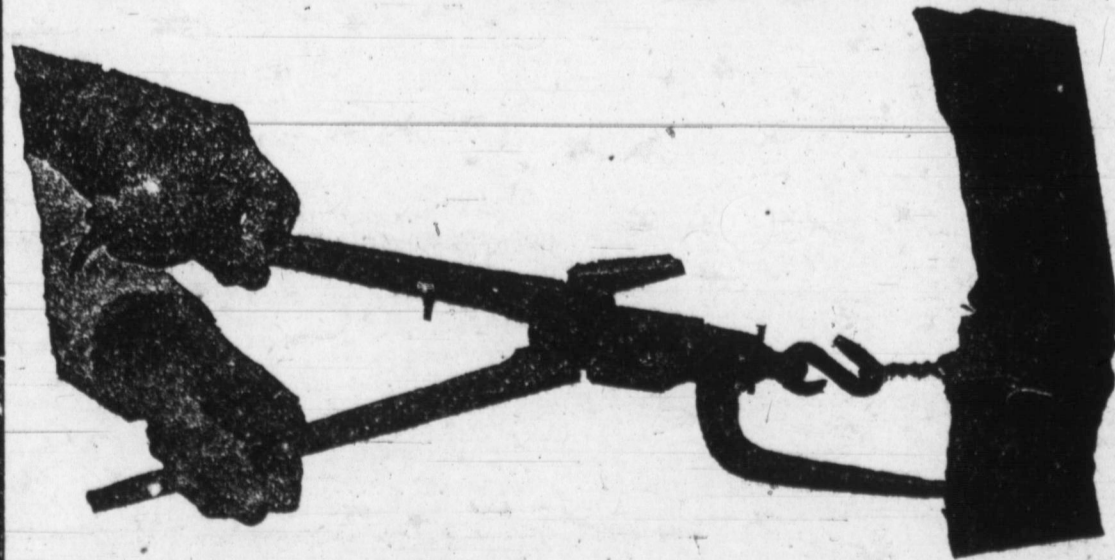
John Carlisle, the Bitter Creek cattleman, was circulating among his friends in Sweetwater the latter part of last week.

F. B. Perry and Wallace Bros., shipped two cars of calves to Fort Worth Tuesday night. Mr. Perry accompanied them.

The leaf worms have made their appearance in some of the cotton fields north of here and have literally stripped the stalks of their foliage.

J. Y. Smith, who ranches on Double Mountain, was here Monday evening en route to Fort Worth. Mr. Smith says the rains this fall have put the range

### THE TATE WIRE FENCE TOOL



This cut shows the tool after twists have been made in the smooth wire which fastens the barbed wire to the post firmly and permanently.

This tool ties barbed wires to posts, where a fence crosses a ravine or gully or over hills, so that the wires can never come loose. It makes water gaps secure and lasting. It is also a perfect splicing tool. The greatest labor and money saver of all fence repair tools.

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**THE COULTER TOOL CO.**

Postoffice Box 704 F, San Antonio, Tex.



In excellent condition and that cattle will go into the winter in good shape. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kennedy were in from the ranch Tuesday, trading. He reports last week's rain very heavy at the ranch and the water question is settled with him, for the next six months, as the tanks are all full.

**IN BORDEN COUNTY**

**Gail Citizen.**  
John Lovelady, the well known cattle operator of Colorado City, is here with a string of fat cows, which he sold on the market at \$2.25. Mr. Lovelady says the west is in fine shape, and the cattlemen very much pleased over the winter outlook.

Charley Peter sold to John B. Slaughter half section of land in Garza county.

D. Price purchased twenty head of mules and horses in Scurry county last week.

Vol Stephens the well known stockman of the eastern part of the county, was in Gail Saturday. He reports range conditions good in his locality.

There was a difficulty last week out at Judge Looney's ranch between Mr. Johnson, formerly of Gail, and Pool Earnest, which resulted in Mr. Johnson being stabbed with a knife. From the evidence given before Squire Hopkins, it seems the difficulty grew out of a remark made by Johnson, with regard to Mr. Earnest counting some cattle. Mr. Earnest pleads guilty to aggravated assault before Justice Hopkins and was fined \$25 and cost.

**IN BREWSTER COUNTY**

**Alpine Avalanche.**  
J. C. Bird has sold C. O. Finley of Jeff Davis county six registered shorthorn bulls at \$100 per head. Five of them were about 18 months old, and the sixth is an 8-months-old calf. They were bred on Mr. Bird's ranch.

The purchase of the Pena Colorado ranch by W. N. Gourley having been rescinded by mutual consent and possession having reverted to W. J. McIntyre and J. W. Griffith. They have sold it to D. S. Combs, and the formal transfer will be made tomorrow or Monday. This ranch is situated a few miles south of Marathon and the headquarters are at the old government military post. The terms of the deal have not been made public.

**IN DONLEY COUNTY**

**Clarendon Banner-Stockman.**  
The JAs shipped a train of cattle from Souhard Sunday.

Pat Dooling of Quanah spent Saturday in the city looking after the live stock interests of the Denver.

Oscar Reeves was here Wednesday from Briscoe county with a car of horses for shipment to Arkansas. He reports cattle conditions good.

Twelve cars of mixed cattle from Clarendon were on Monday's St. Jo market. They did not sell well. Will Lewis' cows topped the bunch at \$2.20.

George H. Shaw and Earl Henscliff of Racine, Wis., spent Saturday in the city looking over the land situation with a view to making a purchase for grazing purposes. They say they never saw a finer opportunity for land speculation than at the present time in the Panhandle and express the opinion that it is only a matter of a few years until property here will increase alarmingly.

Campbell Bros. & Rosson at Fort Worth had eight cars of cattle consigned to them from this section on Monday's market. We are told the stuff averaged up better than similar stuff on the St. Joseph market the same day. W. E. Davis got \$2.20 for his cows, which was equal to St. Joseph tops. T. E. Bugbee had two cars of steers and one of cows, cutbacks and odds, which brought \$2.75 and \$2, which was considered good money.

**IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY**

**Hereford Brand.**  
The cattle shipments from this point this week have been rather heavy and the railroad is furnishing cars sufficient to accommodate the shippers. The only delays which have occurred thus far were caused by dead engines.

W. B. Beach this week sold seventy one and two-year-old steers to Murchison & Thompson.

Murchison & Thompson on last Saturday bought seventy-five cows from J. H. Head and George L. Muse.

The Lake, Tomb & Co. ranch of Lubbock county shipped nineteen cars of fat cows from Hereford to Kansas City last Saturday.

A. J. Kerr of Castro county on last Saturday sold to A. A. Harrison one car of cows.

William Anderson of Hart, in Castro county, sold two cars of fat cows to A. Harrison of Hereford on last Saturday.

W. J. Killough of Castro county shipped seven cars of two and three-year-old steers to Kansas City Saturday.

A. A. Harrison bought of W. J. Killough on last Saturday sixty yearling steers at private terms.

Ira Aten left Tuesday afternoon for St. Louis with 140 head of horses, which he will sell.

On the 24th instant Merrill & O'Brian sold to A. P. Murchison 137 cows at private terms.

D. W. O'Brian shipped two cars of stock cattle to Carlsbad this week.

C. V. Taylor shipped two cars of mixed cattle to Kansas City on the 26th instant. On the same day Con Schrimsher shipped sixty-two cows.

Murchison & Thompson this week bought from A. A. Harrison sixty-six cows, which they shipped to Kansas City.

J. D. Thompson this week bought 129 yearlings and two-year-olds from Schrimsher & Gilliland.

# San Antonio Liquor Company

**HIGH GRADE LIQUORS, WINES, ETC.**  
**BOTH PHONES 447**

## POMEROY & HANDLEY "The OLD RELIABLE"



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

STILL DOING BUSINESS AT THE SAME OLD PLACE.  
THE NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS  
(Across the Mississippi River from St. Louis, Missouri.)  
THE LARGEST HORSE AND MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD.  
We have handled more range horses and mules than any other firm in the world and have been engaged in this business for over 33 years. We sell either at auction or at private sale, as preferred. Range horses and mules a specialty. This will be the banner year for range horses and mules. Prices are 25 per cent better and demands stronger than we have known them before in the history of this market. Farmers are raising colts again and we consider this likely to be the top year. Market your range horses and mules this year sure. If you have anything to sell, write us before shipping. We are always glad to give information about the market and conditions.  
POMEROY & HANDLEY, National Stock Yards, Illinois.

### Why Not DEHORN Your Calves

when you brand them? This little tool will do it. Weighs only eight ounces. Carried on saddle; can't break it. Any one can use it. Digs horns out of skull and leaves no place for flies to blow. Makes a perfect muley. Takes but an instant to do it. Been using it on my own ranch for three years with perfect success on several hundred



calves. If it doesn't do all I claim, return it and get your money back. Dehorn anything from two to ten months of age. By mail, postpaid, \$3.25.

Address:

**Will C. Barnes,**  
Dorsey, N. M.

\* Dehorned cattle are worth from 50c to \$1 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. M. S." ranch at Stamford, Texas, and on several other large outfits.

**Cotton Seed Hulls**

**Street & Graves**  
HOUSTON, TEXAS

**Cracked Cake and Meal**

**WIND MILLS**

Famous for durability and pumping capacity. This is its 52d year.

**PUMPS**

Every kind of hand and power pump. Manufactured by the Temple Pump Co., Canal street, 15 Street and 15 Place, Chicago, Ill.

**TANKS**

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## DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN." A two-cylinder gasoline engine superior to all one-cylinder engines. Can be mounted on any light wagon as a portable or traction. Weighs less than half of one-cylinder engines. Give size of engine required. Especially adapted for irrigation in connection with our centrifugal force pumps. (Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 16 Horse Power.) High-grade Gasoline Engines, 3 to 6 horse power—adapted for Electric Lighting, Marine and Pumping purposes. Mention this paper. Send for catalogue. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Masfco, Meagher and 15th Streets, CHICAGO, ILL. This is our 4th year.



# MARKET REVIEW

**NORTH FORT WORTH, Oct. 29.**—The total receipts of cattle for the week, estimating today's run, shows a decrease amounting to about 3,000 as compared with the record-breaking receipts of last week.

The supply of steers has consisted of a liberal number of all classes, except choice heavy kinds, the bulk being on the feeder order. Early in the week the packers bought freely, but prices are today 10c to 15c per hundred lower than at the close of last week. There has been a good demand for feeders and prices on same are steady, though the bad weather retarded operations somewhat during the middle of the week.

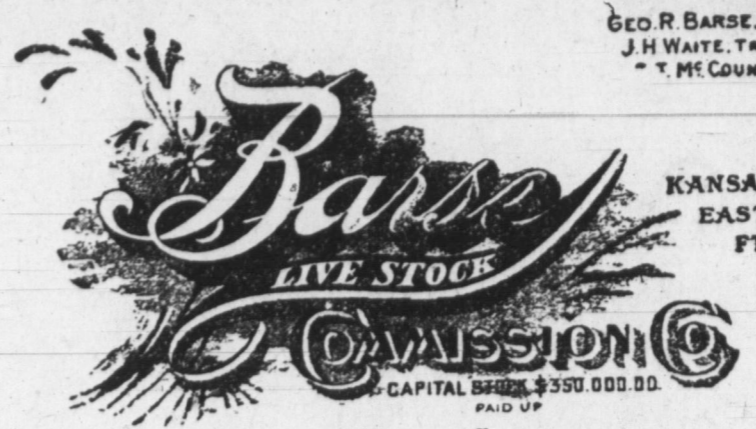
There has been a heavy marketing of common to fair grades of cows and prices on same are hardly as good as on last Friday, but compare favorably with prices in force during the middle of last week. The supply of good to choice heifers and cows has been moderate, and prices are fully steady with the close of last week.

Feeders are paying as high as \$2 per hundred for good heavy bulls, but the bulk of offerings range from \$1.80 to \$1.90 for fair to medium kinds.

There was a very heavy supply of calves on sale early in the week, Monday's run being close to thirty cars. The bulk of heavy calves, weighing from 250 to 300 pounds, range from \$2.25 for fair kinds to \$2.75 for choice; those weighing 200 to 225 pounds range from \$3 to \$3.25, while light calves are bringing from \$3.50 to \$4.

The hog market closes weak and 10c to 15c lower than the first of the week, and 10c lower than yesterday. This is not caused from heavy receipts, but on account of the decline on the northern markets. The receipts have been very light this week, and the packers are not getting near enough to supply the demand, but our buyers get orders from the northern markets to buy their hogs lower, which keeps our market in a confused, unsatisfactory state. The top Monday was \$5.27½; \$5.25 Tuesday, \$5.25 Wednesday; \$5.17½ Thursday. No hogs have sold today, but the best offer on top hogs so far is \$5.07½. Bulk going at \$4.75@4.95; pigs, \$4.50@4.60; lights, \$4.75@4.85; stockers, \$3@4.

The receipts of sheep have been light. Good-fat muttons are selling from \$3.50 to \$4; fat ewes, \$3.25@3.50; stockers, \$2@2.75.



Geo. R. Barse, President  
J. H. Waite, Treasurer  
T. McComb, Secretary

KANSAS CITY,  
EAST ST. LOUIS,  
FT. WORTH, TEX.

CAPITAL \$350,000.00  
PAID UP  
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1887

Fort Worth, Texas Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1904

## OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

### WE QUOTE THE MARKET AS IT IS.

If you have any cattle to ship at the present time, we advise you to come here with them. St. Louis and Kansas City are not paying any more for fat stuff than Fort Worth.

Good fat steers have been scarce here and those that have sold here brought St. Louis prices or a little better. St. Louis took off 10c to 15c on cows and 50c to 75c on calves. The market has declined here about 10c on cows and 1c a pound on calves, except on choice light veals, which are still selling quickly around 4c. Heavy fat calves are selling from 1½c to 2c, and hard to sell. On Monday there were about 4000 cattle on sale here and the market behaved fairly well, declining only about 10 cents, and in many cases selling steady. We sold several lots of cows at \$2.15 to \$2.50. Canners were a little lower. Bulls steady. Best feeding bulls, \$1.90 to \$2.00.

There is a good demand for feeders. Good heavy, good quality steers will bring 3c readily, and 900-pound good quality feeders bring \$2.75 to \$2.90.

There is some demand for yearlings at 2c.  
Fat mutton sheep are scarce and sell here higher than St. Louis.  
Top hogs are selling around \$5.15.

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.

**RELIABLE SERVICE  
THE FULL MARKET PRICE  
PROMPT RETURNS**

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE—  
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.**

### Wednesday's Shippers

CATTLE	
R. H. Wickliffe, St. Joe	29
D. Taylor, Cisco	71
K. McFirman, Cisco	75
J. H. E. Albany	125
Burt Holloway, Midland	108
Ellitt & Holloway, Midland	67
R. W. Harris, Cisco	62
B. Webb & Co., Albany	66
P. W. R. Albany	30
M. Half, Midland	97
E. M. Moore, Jacksboro	50
First National Bank, Jacksboro	94
H. H. Halsell, Henrietta	90
Miller Neville, Henrietta	52
Boedecker & Ball, Seymour	104
W. T. Ball, Seymour	40
J. T. Waggoner, Wichita Falls	28
H. L. Turney, Channing	24
R. W. Weatherspoon, Channing	55
J. H. Bray, Valley View	33
C. A. Goldsmith, Midland	34
Caruther Bros., Stanton	59
Ingram & Son, Stanton	85
S. A. Ingram, Stanton	66
W. A. Moore, Mineral Wells	26
HOGS	
B. W. Taylor	44
F. P. Tillery, Grapevine	92

### REPRESENTATIVE SALES, STEERS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
30.....	811	\$2.60	28.....	840	\$2.50
1.....	840	3.35	3.....	1,166	3.35
17.....	1,115	3.35			

### COWS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
57.....	800	\$2.30	25.....	805	\$2.30
4.....	722	2.30	25.....	801	2.30
1.....	790	1.50	11.....	787	2.10
2.....	880	1.60	58.....	780	2.00
15.....	187	2.00	3.....	1,036	2.75
4.....	752	1.40	11.....	689	1.40
4.....	770	1.75	19.....	703	1.80
4.....	830	2.25	5.....	650	1.75
12.....	781	1.40	9.....	843	1.90
1.....	680	1.25	26.....	930	1.90
26.....	840	1.50	13.....	851	1.90
54.....	781	1.90	8.....	635	1.50
8.....	632	1.25	10.....	772	2.10
2.....	735	2.10	1.....	480	1.90
3.....	956	1.90	65.....	727	1.80
9.....	691	1.25	3.....	476	1.00

### BULLS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1.....	1,120	\$1.75	2.....	920	\$1.50
1.....	1,300	1.80	1.....	930	1.75
2.....	1,105	1.75			

### CALVES

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
38.....	173	\$4.25	66.....	136	\$3.50
5.....	338	1.50	70.....	181	3.50
10.....	271	3.00	41.....	147	3.00
38.....	254	3.00	35.....	263	2.50
3.....	173	2.50	1.....	290	2.50
10.....	242	2.50	46.....	177	3.50
65.....	814	2.75	1.....	80	3.50
57.....	211	3.25	10.....	280	2.50
47.....	335	2.50			

### HOGS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
71.....	206	\$5.12½	1.....	210	\$4.55
20.....	132	4.75	1.....	200	5.00
47.....	77	3.00	3.....	123	3.00
43.....	270	5.20	1.....	190	4.50
2.....	280	5.10	9.....	157	4.90

### Thursday's Shippers

CATTLE	
T. T. Mofford, Cuero	28
J. T. McCrabb, Cuero	46
Joe Dubose, Cuero	24
W. F. Henderson, Alpine	48
J. Morburger, Muldoon	40
L. McGee, Krum	40
J. B. Slater, Merkel	97
W. G. Lowe, Durant	28
J. J. Berley, Nacona	28
F. W. Bryan, Ryan	27
F. Lindsay, Addington	52
Hensley & Bennett, Addington	52
R. D. Barlow, Addington	52
J. T. Chelf, Comanche	26
J. S. S. Sulphur Springs	44
W. H. King, Naples	44
J. J. Muncy, Estelene	336
C. F. Williams, Estelene	33
G. Snodgrass, Estelene	53
J. M. Muncy, Estelene	56
A. G. Edwards, Estelene	57
M. T. Brigham, Celina	20
L. & B. Scullin	42
G. E. Gibson, Kingston	25
R. E. McClure, Mineral Wells	43
J. Owens, Mineral Wells	46
L. W. Smith, Graham	70
G. L. Dalton, Graham	28
A. B. Wharton, Decatur	74
HOGS	
B. F. Bartholomew, Norman, Okla.	82
Cushion, Okla.	71
M. C. Eagan, Lindsay, I. T.	83
Tom Perry, Chickasha, I. T.	57
J. E. Davis, Milford	88
B. F. Hawkins, Midlothian	50

### REPRESENTATIVE SALES, STEERS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
17.....	1,114	\$3.40	17.....	771	\$1.70
1.....	510	1.10			

### COWS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
11.....	766	\$2.05	1.....	620	\$1.25
27.....	637	1.80	1.....	700	1.25
1.....	1,060	2.50	18.....	883	1.95
5.....	960	2.75	1.....	980	2.25
2.....	824	2.35	27.....	833	1.95
1.....	1,040	2.50	3.....	850	2.10
13.....	846	2.10	28.....	703	1.75
30.....	889	1.90	4.....	902	2.35
56.....	780	1.95	1.....	1,100	1.95
5.....	710	1.10	24.....	970	2.30
5.....	896	2.30			

### BULLS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1.....	570	\$1.25	6.....	970	\$1.70
1.....	1,720	2.25	8.....	1,180	1.70

### CALVES

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
24.....	242	\$2.00	15.....	243	\$2.10
1.....	110	4.00	5.....	312	2.65
1.....	219	2.25	1.....	100	3.00
21.....	189	2.85	37.....	239	2.85
14.....	265	3.00			

### HOGS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
76.....	220	\$5.22½	7.....	124	\$4.80
67.....	224	5.20	4.....	120	4.80
39.....	223	5.05	18.....	130	4.80
67.....	224	5.25	24.....	135	4.85
14.....	228	5.22½	58.....	209	5.15

### Friday's Shippers

CATTLE	
B. S., Jolly	54
Dale Land and Cattle Co., Jolly	30
T. Polk, Davis, I. T.	32
J. M. C. Sugden, Okla.	27
T. C. Townsend, Pittsburg	35
M. A. Brownfield, Stanton	176
J. A. Cobb, Scullen, I. T.	73
R. R. L. Argyle	22
D. Farledge, Crockett	43
Holt & Grass, Mineral Wells	59
Greathouse & Ulman, Greathouse	27
Payne, Woolford & Norman, Graham	88
J. N. Payne & Co., Graham	211
Vaughn & Norman, Graham	31
S. T. Ussery, Godley	56
L. B. Harp, Godley	34
G. W. Splawn, Decatur	36
H. H. Halsell, Henrietta	79
M. G. Talbot, Jolly	35
Walker & Talbot, Jolly	35
Kemps, Dallas	33
W. R. Mason, Irene	29
J. P. Morton, Eastland	39
J. M. Cunningham, Putnam	30
W. T. Fambo, Ranger	36
J. T. Jones, Ranger	132
HOGS	
Green & Son, Coyle, Okla.	85
M. Hund, Wichita Falls	57
H. Specht, Iowa Park	175
John Miller, Vernon	65
E. Dawson, Kingfisher, Okla.	74
B. P. Marshall, Bradley, I. T.	77
Vaughn & Norman, Graham	16
McAfee & Co., Winsboro	185
B. F. Gearhart, Celina	61

### REPRESENTATIVE SALES, STEERS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
3.....	1,015	\$3.00	6.....	785	\$2.00
26.....	968	2.70	1.....	840	1.75
1.....	700	1.75	48.....	1,041	2.80
22.....	1,052	2.95	2.....	1,035	2.25
43.....	1,052	3.20			

### COWS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1.....	1,060	\$3.00	31.....	804	\$1.80
23.....	846	2.00	40.....	711	1.60
20.....	742	1.60	200.....	791	2.00
1.....	560	1.60	15.....	638	1.50
1.....	929	2.15	13.....	678	1.60
5.....	726	1.50	4.....	947	2.15
12.....	785	1.60	7.....	724	1.65
12.....	711	1.65	6.....	806	2.00
25.....	671	1.50	3.....	830	1.50
9.....	778	2.00			

### HEIFERS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
54.....	900	3.00			

### BULLS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
6.....	1,138	1.75			

### CALVES

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1.....	310	\$2.25	3.....	170	\$2.50
5.....	206	3.00	4.....	295	3.00
2.....	165	2.00	2.....	390	2.00
4.....	260	2.25	6.....	288	2.25
2.....	390	1.50	5.....	368	1.25
4.....	267	2.25	2.....	340	2.25
2.....	260	2.50	1.....	160	4.25
6.....	305	2.35			

### HOGS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
74.....	177	\$5.00	24.....	121	\$4.65
33.....	177	4.70	33.....	138	4.50
61.....	228	5.17½	31.....	211	5.05
77.....	211	5.05			

### HEIFERS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
4.....	900	3.00			
200.....	900	3			



BULLS		CALVES	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
1.....	990	150	
2.....	213	3.75	168
3.....	90	3.50	251
4.....	325	2.50	

HOGS		CONDITIONS IN CANADA	
No.	Ave. Price.	The Calgary Herald, in an editorial, recently makes the statements which warrant the above heading:	
1.....	177	"It is said the exporters have not made the money they anticipated this season. However, this does not apply to the ranchers. The price of 4-year-olds was as high as \$47.50 on the Alberta range. Fifty per cent of the 3-year-olds are said to have brought this figure, too. This means that no matter what the exporters have earned, the ranchers of Western Canada have profited substantially by the high prices of beef cattle this season."	
2.....	199		
3.....	113		
4.....	101		
5.....	205		
6.....	238		
7.....	225		
8.....	202		
9.....	155		
10.....	215		
11.....	241		
12.....	139		

CATTLE		REPRESENTATIVE SALES.	
No.	Ave. Price.	STEERS	
1.....	840	No.	Ave. Price.
2.....	450	1.....	\$2.60
3.....		6.....	\$10
4.....		1.....	1.25

COWS		BULLS	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
1.....	785	1.....	1,111
2.....	756	1.....	\$1.60
3.....	669	1.....	750
4.....	1,070	1.....	\$1.40
5.....	550	1.....	190
6.....	581	1.....	315
7.....	699	1.....	281
8.....	696	1.....	170
9.....	626	1.....	280
10.....	960	1.....	170
11.....	813	1.....	280
12.....	1,010	1.....	170
13.....	708	1.....	280
14.....	760	1.....	170
15.....	650	1.....	280
16.....	593	1.....	170
17.....	595	1.....	280

CALVES		CATTLE CUTTING CONTEST	
No.	Ave. Price.	The San Angelo Standard gives the result of a performance at the carnival there last week, which is a new feature introduced in the program for its annual gathering. It says:	
1.....	190	"Despite the fact that the cattle cutting contest was a little late in taking place, great crowds remained to see it. It was a decided success. Walter Childress was the winner, cutting five cattle of one brand from a herd of 100, including ten cattle of ten different brands, in 2:10. Wade Swift scored second, time being about 2:34. Fred Baker was third, time about 2:39. Purses: First money, \$100; second money, \$50; third money, \$25. There were ten entries."	
2.....	315		
3.....	281		
4.....	170		
5.....	280		

**Saturday's Shippers**

**CATTLE**

A. E. Shepard, San Angelo	29
W. S. Thompson, Coleman	100
J. B. Johnson, Ballinger	142
G. E. Boren, Sweetwater	94
W. A. Ashley, Elgin	45
Houston & Anderson, Midland	106
Lillard & Peters, Merkel	60
J. W. Daniels, Merkel	96
Elliott & Holloway, Odessa	156
J. R. & Dell Dublin, Odessa	249
J. R. Barrow, Midland	29
Jim Blackwell, Midland	60
Thomson & Simpson, Monahans	295
Joyce & Smith, Clarksville	57
Arnett Bros., Stanton	92
W. M. Buehrig, Cuero	48
H. J. Teman, Mathis	30
W. A. Mangum, Flatonia	62
Jasper McCoy, Baird	113
Harrison & Beck, Baird	161
D. M. Trammell, Baird	133
W. Coats, Big Springs	30
J. F. Coats, Big Springs	143
D. Doward, Big Springs	31
S. J. Munger, Big Springs	121
T. McCracken, Clarendon	28
W. C. Coldwell, Clarendon	63
C. L. Kendall, Childress	33

**HOGS**

Fred McCann, Granite, Okla.	144
Brown & Brown, Thomas, Okla.	83
Beeman & Cook, Thomas, Okla.	88
F. E. Hurley, Custer City, Okla.	92
T. J. Jordan, Custer City, Okla.	93
Donohue Bros., Mulhall, Okla.	84
Farmers State Bank, Marshall, Okla.	87
C. M. Clisk, Broken Arrow, I. T.	83
Turner & Crowder, Elk City, Okla.	90
Clark Watts, Yukon, Okla.	77
C. G. Fuchs, Sayre, Okla.	100
McCliff, Foss, Okla.	80
W. Moore, Weatherford, Okla.	76
Hunter & Miller, Hydro, Okla.	84
A. Snodgrass, Ames, Okla.	102
David Higginbotham, Ames, Okla.	86
Howe Bros., Bellings, Okla.	76
D. M. Burnside, Okarche, Okla.	87
Wade Hampton, Pauls Valley, I. T.	70
James Crawford, Purcell, I. T.	70

**HORSES AND MULES**

J. M. Shepard, Quanah	43
R. D. Nicholson, Sherman	25
R. D. Moore, Brownwood	27
C. O. Rominger, Pauls Valley	27
J. H. Finley, Paris	24

**REPRESENTATIVE SALES.**

**STEERS**

1.....	1,084	\$3.25	9.....	947	\$2.80
2.....	1,230	2.80	12.....	854	2.50
3.....	850	1.70			

**COWS**

20.....	808	\$2.05	29.....	820	\$1.95
9.....	820	1.85	11.....	822	2.00
96.....	768	2.10	18.....	799	1.80
3.....	930	2.00	17.....	921	2.15
28.....	845	1.70	14.....	741	1.40
17.....	838	2.25	6.....	861	1.90
64.....	728	1.50	279.....	776	2.00
1.....	1,130	2.50	77.....	796	1.80
9.....	700	1.35	18.....	833	1.85
27.....	774	1.70	3.....	650	1.25
2.....	795	1.25	8.....	646	1.50

**HEIFERS**

19.....	650	\$2.25	70.....	716	\$2.40
413.....	812	2.40			

**CONDITIONS IN CANADA**

The Calgary Herald, in an editorial, recently makes the statements which warrant the above heading:

"It is said the exporters have not made the money they anticipated this season. However, this does not apply to the ranchers. The price of 4-year-olds was as high as \$47.50 on the Alberta range. Fifty per cent of the 3-year-olds are said to have brought this figure, too. This means that no matter what the exporters have earned, the ranchers of Western Canada have profited substantially by the high prices of beef cattle this season."

**MARION SANSOM ABROAD**

Hon. Marion Sansom came in Wednesday morning from Fort Worth and spent the forenoon at the fair to view his car load of 3-year-old steers after they had begun making history by taking first money. "It is a good live stock show," said he, "and the herds going to St. Louis may be depended upon to abetrate some among expressions formed in the north in regard to quarantine cattle. Rain? Yes, lots of it. It began to fall at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon and there was no evidence of a let up at 9 o'clock last night, when I left Fort Worth." Mr. Sansom went south on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass in the afternoon, but will return Saturday.—San Antonio Express.

**CATTLE CUTTING CONTEST**

The San Angelo Standard gives the result of a performance at the carnival there last week, which is a new feature introduced in the program for its annual gathering. It says:

"Despite the fact that the cattle cutting contest was a little late in taking place, great crowds remained to see it. It was a decided success. Walter Childress was the winner, cutting five cattle of one brand from a herd of 100, including ten cattle of ten different brands, in 2:10. Wade Swift scored second, time being about 2:34. Fred Baker was third, time about 2:39. Purses: First money, \$100; second money, \$50; third money, \$25. There were ten entries."

**SEEKING HIS DOG**

Colonel Poole, the traveling representative of The Texas Stockman-Journal of Fort Worth, is mixing with the throngs at the fair, listing subscribers this week and making the usual inquiries about his long lost dog. "San Antonio has the only fair in Texas," said he, "and I always come down. The agricultural and live stock exhibits are revelations to visitors from other states, who have always thought Texas was about half a century behind. They find our farmers are an intelligent, wide-awake portion of the population and the cattle breeders in the same class with the best ones of the north."—San Antonio Express.

**TO DEVELOP THE NORTHWEST**

While the railroads of the Southwest are doing all they can to assist in building up and settling that section of the United States, the management of the Pennsylvania lines are doing the same thing in the Northwest, says a letter received here by City Passenger and Ticket Agent McDonald of the Katy from E. K. Bixby, connected with the general passenger department of the Pennsylvania lines of Chicago.

Mr. Bixby states that the prospective expansion of the Pennsylvania into the Northwest is thought to mark the beginning of general activity in that country. Mr. Bixby states that the Northwest is a country possessing thoroughly proved possibilities and is fast becoming one of prolific traffic resources.

With a view of pushing the development of the country along the Pennsylvania lines Mr. Bixby has been placed in charge of the work, he having a valuable experience in the passenger department as well as a thorough knowledge of traffic methods.

**AGAINST THE PACKERS**

Nearly all the facts and figures for the report which the bureau of corporations is to make upon the operations of the meat industry have been handed in. Commissioner Garfield declines to discuss the reports, but from other sources it is learned that the report will be condemnatory in nearly all its findings.

It will report, it is said, that the packers have been blacklisting dealers all over the country for a number of reasons, some of these being the refusal of dealers to pay trust prices without complaint; that they fix the prices that the people of the country shall pay for their meat; that on a number of occasions they have "cornered" the markets for cattle, paying their own prices to the raisers and charging the consumers more than conditions justified, and that they have been able to influence certain railroads to discriminate in railroad freight rates against

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**FANCY STOCK**

The Katy road reports the transportation of large lots of fancy cattle to San Antonio for the fair in progress there, and it has also announced that a solid train of fifteen cars of fancy Texas bred cattle will leave about November 1 for the live stock show in St. Louis.

This train will carry perhaps the greatest aggregate value in cattle ever carried by a single train.

**PANHANDLE COTTON**

The Denver road has issued in pamphlet form an extract from a report of Special Cotton Agent Oswald Wilson of the department of agriculture, regarding cotton growing in the Panhandle country.

The report calling attention to the abundant rainfall, the less cultivation required, the absence of boll weevil and the work of the government in opening up the field, together with the diversification possible, was printed in The Telegram in full at the time of its issuance.

In the present pamphlet form it will be given a still wider circulation by the Denver road.

**MARKETING ABOUT OVER**

According to all reports, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Kansas range cattle have been pretty closely marketed, and the Panhandle country will have sent to market in a few weeks about all she intends to this season. Western Nebraska has not got many more cattle to go this year, and while Colorado has not marketed any great number as yet, it is problematical whether she will, as ranchmen have plenty of feed and their cattle are in excellent shape, and they are averse to accepting present values for their stock. It looks now as though thousands of western and southwestern young cow stuff and steers will be held over this winter that would have been marketed this season had the markets been in normal condition.

**SPECIAL STOCK TRAIN**

In order to handle the one to five car loads of stock shipments that are originating daily between Big Springs and Baird, the Texas and Pacific Railway Company has decided to put on a regular stock train, to leave Big Springs at 9:30 a. m. daily, and ordinarily make this train arrive at Baird about 7 p. m., the purpose for which is to concentrate small shipments so that they will arrive in Fort

Worth and reach the market in ample time the following morning, and stockmen must have their shipments absolutely ready, so that the train will not have to wait for them. If shipments are not ready the train will not wait for them, and they will simply have to take chances in getting out on some other train that day or waiting over until the next day.

**10c A YEAR**

**MAGAZINE**

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Largest, brightest and finest illustrated Magazine in the world for 10c a year, to introduce it only.

It is bright and up-to-date. Tells all about Southern Home Life. It is full of fine engravings of grand scenery, buildings and famous people. Send at once. 10c a year postpaid anywhere in the U. S., Canada and Mexico.—Six years 50c. Or, clubs of six names 50c, 12 for \$1. Send us a club. Money back if not delighted. Stamps taken. Cut this out. Send today.

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Send 4c postage for thrilling tale of ranch life, entitled, "The Tenderfoot's Triumph," and descriptive circulars.

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## Hog Department

### HOG RAISING IN THE SOUTH

Farmers' bulletin No. 100 is on this subject. It says: In the southern states more pounds of pork are used than all other meats combined. In a large proportion of the country homes beef and mutton are practically unknown, except occasionally in the winter months, and pork is the only meat food used by the large colored population. In every country store salt meat is as staple an article of diet as sugar or coffee; its cost is an important item of expense to a majority of housekeepers, and the demand for it seems limited only by the ability of the purchaser. Several years ago fully 90 per cent of the pork used in the gulf states was shipped from the north, few farmers growing enough for their own consumption. Since 1890, however, there has been a rapid increase in the number of hogs raised and a corresponding decrease in the amount imported, and a still greater decrease in the expense of those who raise their own supply. Those who have engaged in hog raising have found it a very profitable business, when properly managed. Hog raising is increasing more rapidly than any other line of stock raising in the south. Climate, pastures and grain feeds are so different from those in older hog raising sections of the country that this bulletin has been prepared to describe some of the more economical methods peculiar to this region, as well as to give some of the general principles of feeding and management, for those who have had little experience in the work. It may be had upon application to the United States agricultural department at Washington. The hog is often called the "mortgage lifter" of the great corn belt, from Ohio to Kansas, but its power in this direction is by no means confined to the region of cheap corn. The southern states can produce corn almost, if not quite, as cheaply as the most favored regions of Illinois or Missouri, while the much greater variety of food crops, the more nearly continuous grazing, and the consequent greater immunity from disease, give special advantages for profitable pork raising, which do not exist elsewhere. Profit from the raising of hogs depends more on the supply of cheaply grown feed than on any other item. Food crops which are inexpensive to grow, which mature at different seasons and which can be harvested by the hogs themselves, are abundant in all parts of the south; and there is no reason why the southern states should not be exporters instead of importers of meat.

### SOFT BACON

There is a great divergence of opinion as to the cause of soft bacon, and the problem is being but slowly solved. It was at first thought that it was due largely to breed, but this has been largely disproved by experiments in the feeding of animals from different breeds. Then it was said that soft bacon was due to feed, but this is being found to be only partly true. It should be remembered that much of the bacon does not show a tendency to softness till it is being cured, says Farmer's Review. The packers say that most of the bacon that acts in this way is from hogs purchased in May, June and July. The hogs at this time of year are not generally so well finished as those bought at other times of year, at least, in the markets where there has been the most trouble with soft bacon.

One packer says: "It is very noticeable that the sides that turned out soft invariably belonged to hogs that were manifestly unfinished. Without exception, the backs of the soft sides were thin (usually less than three-fourths of an inch in thickness), and is general pointed not so much to lack in weight, but rather to the hogs having been marketed before they were in a marketable condition. The bulk of the soft sides come from the light weights." Prof. Day says: "Softness develops while the bacon is in the salt, and when taken out of the salt the bacon is soft and spongy, the value of the bacon being reduced according to the degree of softness." The softness is perceptible to the touch and visibly noticeable when firm and soft sides are hung on the hooks, as the "drag" of the soft sides is much greater than that of the firm ones.

When firm and soft sides are lifted from the table by either end, the firm sides remain fairly straight, while the soft sides double over. This is a strong argument against sending hogs to market when in a partly unfinished condition. In a general way the hog raiser may feel that he is getting as much for the one kind as for the other, yet the whole market for bacon and pork generally must depend on the producers sending the right kind of produce to market.

### SHORTAGE OF HOGS.

According to present indications, the hog crop of the west is short. The winter packing season commences this month, but so far the necessary supply is not in sight. The supply of hogs during the year up to the last of August was just about normal, but September was short, and indications now are that desirable packing stock will be difficult to secure. Packers are not offering very great inducements to shippers apparently preferring to feel their way, but if hog raisers hold back for better prices they are almost certain to profit by it. There is an uncertainty about the price of corn, but

the probabilities are that corn will not sell for much less than 50 cents, and 50-cent corn means dear pork.

### NEW MEXICO HOGS.

Mr. Chisholm of New Mexico is the heaviest individual raiser and feeder of the swine in the entire Rocky mountain region and finishes 5,000 hogs each year. He is raising enough kaffir corn to supply his needs and thirteen hundred tons are required each year to fatten his herd. After feeding 500 tons, the alfalfa run hogs are in condition to begin actual fattening, and 800 tons more prepare them for the market. This is about one-third as much feed as is used in the east and his hogs weigh about three-fourths as much as the eastern hogs when finished. Last year he made a careful test and found that his hogs gained 100 pounds each on 447 pounds of ground kaffir corn. The hogs were young—8 months old—and gained one-sixth of a pound a day. He found also that grinding the corn effected a saving of 18 per cent.

### HOG NOTES.

Corn may be fed as soon as the grain begins to harden.

A young sow should not be bred before she is a year old.

Dry shelled corn is more economical than cornmeal to fatten hogs.

Not a good plan to breed a sow to farrow her first litter in the fall.

A sow kept for a breeder should always be made tame when young.

Keep the growing pigs thrifty so they can be readily fattened later on.

Remember that the pig is developing bone and muscle. Give him exercise.

When you get a sow that reeds well and is a good mother, hold on to her.

A good way to get a start in raising pure-bred hogs is to buy a sow in farrow.

Wheat middlings made into a slop with milk makes a good milk-producing food.

The pig should be liberally fed, but no so that it will not be ready for its feed at the appointed time.

Feeding to the pigs is one of the best ways of disposing of small and imperfect fruits and potatoes.

The health of the sow and the growth of her pigs will depend much upon treatment at time of farrowing.

### CONDITIONS OUT WEST.

Sug Robertson, the prominent banker and cattleman of Colorado City, has been spending a few days in the city attending to some business matters. As he has just recovered from a bad spell of rheumatism, he did not stir out much during the bad weather, but nestled close to a steam radiator in an effort to ward off another attack of his old enemy. Mr. Robertson says that range and cattle conditions are very favorable out in the western range country, and cattle are in fine shape for the cold winter months, and the general expectation is that they will go through without loss of any consequence. He says his observation is that the shortage prevailing in all classes of Texas cattle is not fully appreciated, and expresses the opinion that there is not any good reason why cattle should not already be bringing good prices. He says in his judgment there is not as many as 5,000 head of four-year-old steers within a radius of 200 miles of Colorado City, and they are just about as short all over the range country. This shortage, he says, also extends to twos and yearlings. Buyers next spring will be very much surprised at the small number of twos that will be offered for sale. Mr. Robertson says that during all his long experience as a cattleman he has annually had from two to five thousand of twos to sell in the spring, but next spring he will not be able to muster a single train load. The yearling supply was brought to its present state of shortage by the general disposition to sell calves last year, which has been repeated this year all over the range country. He believes that 75 per cent of the calves in the western range country have been shipped to market this season. In fact, he says just about all of them have gone out that could be gotten to the shipping pens. The calf crop this year has been short in the range country, and on the Robertson ranch, which is located in Crosby county, it is fully 25 per cent below the normal. Speaking of the outlook for better prices, Mr. Robertson says he expects considerable improvement in November, as the bulk of the territory stuff will have been marketed by that time, and shipments from the northwest range country will have ceased for the season. Next year he thinks there will be very large strides made in the direction of general prosperity for the cattle industry, and by the following year real prosperity will materialize.

### SHIPMENTS FROM COLORADO CITY COLORADO CITY, Texas, Oct. 26.

Henry George shipped a car of horses to El Paso yesterday.

Shropshire & Harness shipped a car of calves to Fort Worth a few days ago.

J. W. Glover this week purchased from J. D. Wulfin fifty fine Durham bulls, paying \$50 per head for them.

Savage & Conover, the horse buyers, will be in this city Saturday for the purpose of buying polo ponies.

C. P. Conoway of Westbrook has just shipped a car of horses to Fort Worth.

## Order Fulton Whiskey by Mail

From our old Kentucky distillery  
We Pay Express Charges

Four full quart bottles of **Fulton Whiskey** either Rye or Bourbon, in plain wooden box by express **prepaid for \$3.00** or two gallons shipped in Myers' patent glass demijohns, securely packed in plain wooden box, express **prepaid for \$5.00**. Most of our customers buy in our demijohns to save \$1.00 on every two gallons ordered. Or, if you prefer,

**Send No Money** just have your bank or responsible merchant guarantee your account, and we will send you the whiskey and guard against irresponsible persons and minors.

**Fulton Whiskey** is distilled in the "blue grass" country with unequalled natural advantages of climate, water, and grain for producing the kind of whiskey that has made Kentucky famous. It's aged in charred oak casks until free from fusel oil and assumes that exquisite bouquet, mellow flavor so entirely satisfying. Try it; you will make an agreeable discovery.

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We respectfully solicit a trial order and with shipments of two gallons or more, accompanied by payment, we will include gratis, two miniature bottles of Selected Reserve Stock Fulton for each gallon ordered. If not satisfactory return at our expense, and your money will be promptly refunded without question.

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J. S. McCall, one of the most successful cowmen of the west and who owns several ranches in this country, shipped yesterday to Indiana parties 204 fine calves raised on his Fisher county ranch. These calves are said by old cowmen to be the best calves ever shipped out of the Colorado pens. Harve Means and Dave Robinson shipped fifty calves also with

the same bunch, and a few were put in by other parties, making five cars in all. J. S. McCall has also recently sold a car of white faced calves to John Lovelady, who says he is going to exhibit them in the big fine stock shows at St. Louis and Chicago. They are fine calves and will look well among the best of cattle in any country.



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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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FOR SALE—Cattle and ranches in Southwest New Mexico. J. C. Cureton, Silver City, N. M.

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Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle. A number of good young bulls for sale. P. O. Alledo, Tex.

## Wanted to Purchase!

Forty head of Polled Durham yearling or 2-year-old bulls, for range purposes. Quote prices, f. o. b. cars, Southern Pacific railroad. Address A. E. BABCOCK, P. O. Box 50, San Diego, Cal.

## FEEDERS FOR SALE!

FEEDERS FOR SALE—Frogs 500 to 550 three and four-year-old steers, suitable for feeders, for sale. Native Irion county cattle and all in one brand. Well bred, with good Hereford and Shorthorn blood. Located 25 miles west of San Angelo. For further particulars, address, Joseph Funk, Arden, Irion County, Texas.

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Mr. G. B. Bothwell, Breckenridge, Mo.  
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Pres. Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association of Texas.

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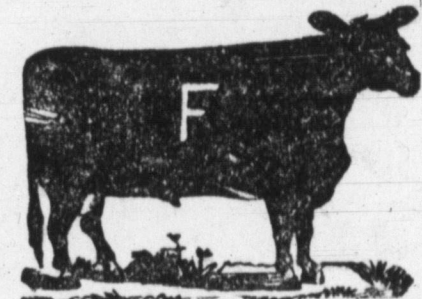
By reason of special arrangements which have been perfected it is practically conceded in many quarters that to and from California either one or both ways via "The Denver Road" will be the choice of those attending the Triennial Conclave of the Knights Templars and the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. 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.

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## THE LOCO WEED NOT INTOLERABLE

Reports from the northwest tell us that loco weed is not a bad weed, after all. Sheep, horses and cattle that ate the weed went crazy, and died, were victims of a worm, not of a weed, is the tale we are asked to believe. It may be all true. We print what the Great Falls (Mont.) Leader says of the new theory, and our readers may take it as they please:

One of the most important discoveries to stockmen which has been made in years through the west is the fact that after years of misrepresentation the loco weed has at last come in for justice. This discovery has been confirmed by the United States government, and, at least so far as sheep are concerned, there is no more harm in the dreaded loco weed than there is in an alfalfa bed.

It is true there is a weak poison in the loco weed, but not such as to account for the terrible ravages among range sheep which have been credited to it. The trouble among sheep comes from a newly discovered stomach worm, the Stronkyias. The worm is a threadworm and thousands of them are found in a single stomach of the sheep affected. The eating of loco weed by the animals is simply an effect from the presence of the worm, a morbid appetite resulting from the stomach worm.

The remedy is simply a purge and sanitation for the animals affected, cutting out all puddles and damp places where the worm has its breeding place. The losses from the worm, and which have in the past been attributed to the loco weed, will amount to perhaps \$1,000,000 annually in the United States through death, weakness and poor fleeces, and the importance of the discovery can best be imagined from the figures given.

The trouble in horses which has been attributed to loco weed is now being experimented upon and a worm has been discovered in the animals affected which is believed to bring the trouble about, but this has not been definitely decided as yet. Government experts from the botanical department of the department of agriculture have been working in Wyoming and Colorado for the past two years upon the loco proposition, with the result set forth above, and their report to the government when made will be as stated.

Veterinary Alexander Cochrane of this city has for years past been experimenting along the same lines, and some time since decided that loco weed had nothing whatever to do with the so-called loco poisoning in sheep. Among horses and cattle Dr. Cochrane was of the opinion that the loco weed, together with alkali, had much to do with the trouble, but that at no time was the loco weed in itself responsible. This statement of Dr. Cochrane has thrown him open to criticism, but information received from Colorado and Wyoming confirms his position, and the government experts will report to the government exactly as outlined above upon the status of the much-abused loco weed.

### HIGH PRICE OF BEEF.

A special to the New York World from Washington says, filed away in the department of labor are thousands of letters from cattle raisers and retail dealers through the cattle raising sections, written in reply to a circular letter from the department asking for opinions as to what has caused the high prices of beef to the consumer, and the low price of cattle on the hoof.

Abstracts from such evidence as have not yet been published and ready to be sprung on congress after election. These investigations show that average price of cattle on the hoof has been going down continually for several years, while the price of beef products and other packing house products have steadily raised in cost to the consumer. The endless expenses of the packers on the other hand have decreased through the centralization of administrative offices. Oppression at one end for the cattle grower, and extortion at the other for the consumer, have been practiced by the beneficiaries of the trust, and to swell their profits. One special agent cited the case of a thriving town in one of the Pacific states, where the trust had been in the habit of shipping a carload of dressed beef every three days. An independent butcher started in business in this town and promised to succeed. The trust promptly began to ship three car loads of meat a day into that vicinity on the plea that there was an excess of products, and that if not sold the meat would spoil. Prices were put to such an absurdly low figure that the meat was freely bought, and the independent was forced out of business. Then the price of meat jumped up again and the consumers were once more at the mercy of the trust. This incident was repeated wherever an independent had the temerity to open a shop.

### SALE AT BRADY.

Mrs. Johanna Wilhelm sold and delivered this week to M. M. Barnes of Fort Worth 593 2-year-old steers at \$18 per head. Fritz Wilhelm sold to the same party 137 2-year-olds at \$17 per head.—Brazos Sentinel.

## Colds

It should be borne in mind that every cold weakens the lungs, lowers the vitality and prepares the system for the more serious diseases, among which are the two greatest destroyers of human life, pneumonia and consumption.

### Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

has won its great popularity by its prompt cures of this most common ailment. It aids expectoration, relieves the lungs and opens the secretions, effecting a speedy and permanent cure. It counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia.

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C—FIFTEEN-DAY EXCURSION—Tickets on sale April 27 to November 30; limit to return within fifteen days from date of sale, but not later than December 5.

D—COACH RATE—Limit to seven days for return. Dates of sale June 14 and 28.

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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:

## "Katy Club"



In addition to the specially low rates made for visitors to the World's Fair at St. Louis a "Katy Club" which has been organized will run a personally conducted excursion from all points in Texas to St. Louis on October 29.

The object of this club is to make a trip to the World's Fair at the lowest possible expense. Parties going with this excursion will secure the benefit of extremely low railroad rates, rooms with first class accommodations at rates from sixty to seventy-five cents per day, have the benefit of being looked after by competent employes while in St. Louis, and otherwise enjoy benefits that can not be secured in any other way.

As the membership of the "Katy Club" is limited it is necessary that applications for accommodations and reservations be made at the earliest possible moment by applying to any ticket agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, or

W. G. CRUSH,  
GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT.