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RATE ON CATTLE

A recent issue of the Railway Age contains the following letter written by "one of the shippers" in reply to an article which appeared over the signature of Freight Traffic Manager W. B. Biddle of the Santa Fe:

To the Editors: The "Cattle Rate Controversy," as you have named your extracts from Mr. Biddle's article on freight, has attracted my attention while reading your issue of September 30. It is my good fortune to know Mr. Biddle well. I have had a long experience in shipping cattle over his great railway, the Santa Fe, and many a long talk I have had with this well known traffic manager about this same subject.

Let us consider a little the very first paragraph in the article you publish, that is, "The statement that competition has been removed is not true and never has been, and it has not been in any way restrained except as experience and results have shown the necessity for adopting new methods." That statement may read well to the traffic officer from the railway standpoint, but the shipper does not like the real sense of it. In the first place, we all know that competition in cattle shipments has been removed in many cases—for an example, the compulsory routing of shipments from points on the Great Northern Railway to Chicago, which railway during the year 1903 dictated as to the proportion of the business that must be routed via the Burlington lines east of St. Paul. Again, we have the position taken by the lines in California demanding the right to route the fruit business east of their terminals. We find in the Panhandle of Texas a situation where the Santa Fe and Fort Worth and Denver City lines, by agreements and arbitraries, have entirely eliminated competition. Mr. Biddle knows this and realizes that his line has been able to force an increase of \$30 per car from the Amarillo group, on certain business, through an agreement that was made possible after his line secured the Pecos Valley Railway. Prior to that time he was glad to take the business at a much lower rate and made very positive efforts to secure it. Following along his own argument, I might add that there is but little competition for the Texas 2-year-old steer that is moved on this rate. Such cattle must go to the northwest or to Kansas pastures, or rather to both sections. So, if the railway lines that carry them combine to raise the rates, there is but little left for the shipper to do but argue the case to the best of his ability.

Quoting Mr. Biddle, the "adopting of new methods" in this case of the Texas steer is the raising of rates through agreements and holding them there through the use of large arbitraries. I explained in a previous article how the Texas situation was handled, and before the interstate commerce commission here in Denver the traffic manager of the Pecos Valley lines testified to the effect that they could afford to maintain certain group rates because of the earnings or liberal proportion allowed them on short-haul stuff, to which I will add, this is what has largely done away with the driving proposition in the Panhandle, and that was the object in the railway man's mind when he put it in. Mr. Biddle knows that the rates from Pecos and El Paso, Texas, and Deming, N. M., to northwestern points are maintained the same through agreements among the lines, based on interchange of traffic; that when the Rock Island insisted on El Paso being the same as Pecos, he had to line up Deming on account of the Southern Pacific. That was all fair enough, but it simply shows how these things are done by agreement. For my part I think there is nothing improper in the railways making agreements regarding such things and doing the best they can to maintain stability in rates and uniform treatment. I do object, however, to their apparent single object, that of increasing the cost to the shipper on every article. Cattle rates are higher, as we all know. Part of this is not objectionable for the cattleman is not an unreasonable person. Part of it, however, I believe is more than the traffic should be called upon to pay. Mr. Biddle says "they never have been as high as they should have been." That is his opinion. We all know, however, that at these lower rates, before "the adopting of new methods," railways made efforts to secure business at rates less than today. Was Mr. Biddle working under a delusion when he employed solicitors to secure business

from me at rates 33 per cent less than today? I don't think so. It looks like a hard matter to pick out just what sum in the expense account of a railway any particular class of traffic should bear. I suppose the earnings are made by combination of profits, and in railways as in other things the cost of the dollar made can not always be the same.

WANT LAW AMENDED

The interstate commerce law convention held at St. Louis last week brought together representatives of a large number of commercial organizations from all parts of the country and the convention was enthusiastic over the outlook for the successful end of the work for which they are organized. For several years this organization has been working away to secure the amendment of the interstate commerce law so as to give the commission power to regulate rates. There is reason to believe that with the strong effort being made by the live stock interests the pending Cooper bill may be passed during the next session of congress. The convention appointed a committee to look after the measure as follows: E. P. Bacon, Milwaukee; C. H. Seybet, St. Louis; R. S. Lynch, Chicago; William Larrabee, Claremont, Iowa; J. E. Howard, Wichita, Kan.; R. W. Higbie, New York; Murdo MacKenzie, Trinidad, Colo.; R. H. Collins, Fort Worth; H. E. Loveland, San Francisco.

CAUSE OF BLACKLEG

In a recent bulletin the agricultural experiment station of the Territory of Oklahoma gives some interesting directions for the prevention of blackleg in cattle. The only precaution necessary is the vaccination of the cattle twice each year, while the animals are young, it says. During the five years the station has been distributing vaccine free to the farmers and stock raisers of Oklahoma, 400,000 vaccine points have been distributed. In spite of this free distribution the officers in charge of the station say that many of the cattlemen await until one or more calves in their herds die with the disease before they take precautions for the protection of the rest of the herd. The belief is rather general among cattlemen that the animals are infected with blackleg through eating or drinking some tainted or poisonous food or water. To disprove this notion, the Oklahoma station conducted experiments into the cause of the development of the disease in young animals that seem conclusive. These experiments consisted of isolating two calves and drenching them with the pulverized meat of a calf that had died of the blackleg. The calves were kept up for a week after the drenching but no noticeable effects followed the drenching.

At the end of the week the calves were inoculated with the one hundredth part of the amount of tainted meat that they had had put into their stomach by drenching and the result was that one of the calves died in forty-one hours after inoculation and the other in fifty-two hours.

From these experiments the veterinarians deduced that the disease was certainly the result of inoculation. How it is done is of course a mystery, but the presumption is that it is done by an abrasion of the skin by striking or scratching against some object containing the germs, or that after the wound is made the germs of the disease find their way into the open wound.

NEW YEARLING SCHEME

A brand new scheme is being experimented with by the American Live Stock and Loan Company of Denver. For many years northern range men have labored under the idea that it was dangerous to move southern cattle north except in the spring, so as to give them time to be acclimated before winter arrives. A year ago Manager de Ricques of the Denver firm above referred to concluded to try the experiment of shipping young cattle north, feeding them through the winter and turning them on the range in the early spring. The idea was that by keeping them growing through the winter they would be in better shape for the range in the spring and that there would be a more satisfactory outcome. The result was so satisfactory that this fall several thousand young steers and heifers are being shipped north. They will be hay-fed during the winter and will be in prime shape to go on the range as soon as the grass comes in the spring. These same young cattle, if

they remained south during the winter, might find feed, but the chances are that they would starve part of the time and this would so retard their future development that they never will finish well. By the new plan the young cattle come off on good grass and are kept on good feed all winter and go on grass again in the spring. They never have a chance to starve and are kept growing from birth.

A trainload of these young cattle arrived here Sunday and will go on north. There will be several trainloads to follow. Those in Sunday were the currycomb brand. About 10,000 altogether have been contracted.—Denver Record-Stockman.

MANY CATTLE DIED

The report in Enterprise a few days ago detailing how a large number of cattle had been lost in the western and northern parts of the county on account of the severe rain and cold is being copied in newspapers all over the country and considerable surprise expressed that weather conditions should become so severe in this climate at so early a date in the season.

In this respect it may be well to state that every reported loss has been fully confirmed and many others reported. It is said Captain Frank Fiddler of Crescon lost a number and Colonel Cassell of North Anglin street, who has large ranch interests, reports the loss of many.

A peculiar feature in the loss of the cattle is that though at first thought those dead were only the poorer ones and that they were trampled to death by the healthy, fat cattle, it is now stated that the greatest fatality was among those in best order. It was a peculiarity not before known and in order to ascertain the cause there were a number of autopsies or post mortem examinations held, with the result that it is now officially announced the deaths were caused from congestion of the lungs and pneumonia. The cold, penetrating rain, coming right on the heels of warm and pleasant weather, was more than the physical condition of the stock could withstand and death by congestion of the breathing apparatus was the result.

The fatality was in fearful ratio in some quarters, one man reporting forty-six deaths in a herd of fifty. Another reports fourteen out of twenty dead and many report larger numbers, though a less ratio.—Cleburne Enterprise.

WOULD AVOID INDICTMENT

"I am going down into the Texas Panhandle next spring to buy a drove of 2-year-old stock steers," said Carson Williams of Pierre, S. D., of the firm of Messrs. Lean & Williams, "but I'll let you into a secret. We are going to buy them low down, just at a point in fact where it will look like stealing them, but at the same time avoid laying ourselves open to indictment for grand larceny. That's the humor the northwestern range cattleman is in just now. He is ambitious to recoup at least a portion of his losses of the past two years. They say it is possible to find money where one lost it and I am placing faith in that adage. Our friends down south will emit a long drawn howl when we make our bids in all probability, but we intend to emulate the example of the corn-belt feeder and buy our raw material at bed rock prices or let it alone. All we are trying to accomplish this year is to market our aged stuff, especially the natives, as they get scarce. We have sent 7-year-old southern cattle from our range to Chicago this year and are glad to be rid of them. Speculators are pretty well cleaned up and the genuine range man will hoo an easier row so far as grass is concerned until another fool boom comes along."—Breeders' Gazette.

PREDICTS HIGHER BEEF

Higher beef seems to be inevitable, says the National Provisioner. A closer search of the situation by careful buyers discloses the fact that there is a decided scarcity of prime, cornfed natives at the source of supply. With a constant demand for this class of stock by the domestic trade and an awakening in our export live and carcass beef trade, the trend of prime native steer prices is upward.

The market for this class of beef seems to be edging toward the high price conditions of 1902. We now have 6 3-5c beef on the hoof. Seven cent beef is in sight and the market may go higher before Christmas. Common stock is plentiful, but there is neither a live stock nor a carcass beef market for it. Only good commercial stuff can be sold and that now goes at a loss.

THE CAR TRUST

"The conditions disclosed by this hearing show such shameful and burdensome impositions upon certain classes of large shippers that I do not see how the publicity given them can fail to incite congress to take action in the way of remedial legislation. I am not certain that the commission has the power or jurisdiction to offer any relief from the burdens imposed by the so-called private car lines."

These were the words of Judge Prouty, of the interstate commerce commission, at the close of the hearing which took place in Chicago, October 10, 11 and 12. We have not space to give the evidence which led to this conclusion. Suffice it to say that the 18 1/2-cent rate on dressed beef and packing house products from Missouri river points to Chicago enjoyed by the packers, while the farmers pay 23 1/2 cents for live stock service costing the railroads one-third less, has made the private car lines owned by the beef packers rich beyond the dreams of avarice of ordinary men and enabled them to dominate and control various other important lines of business; the butter and egg trade, the poultry trade, the orange and melon trade, and in fact every line in which refrigeration is used.

The method followed, as disclosed at the above hearing, is to obtain exclusive use of certain railroads for their lines, obtaining a cent a mile each way for the use of the cars, or practically \$3.00 per day for a service that would be well paid at 50 cents, and then to collect for icing and similar charges sometimes more than the freight charged by the railroad. For example, on a car load of melons shipped to Coyne Brothers, of Chicago, the freight rate was \$39 and the charge for icing \$45, or \$30 over and above the charge when formerly carried by Illinois Central refrigerators. Coyne Brothers, refusing to pay the extra charge, were compelled thereafter to prepay all charges in advance, or, failing to do this, were told by the Armour attorney to "get out of business." This is one of the methods of robbery practiced by the Armour. When they do not have exclusive rights they give rebates in order to get the business from competing lines, claiming that they are not common carriers, and, therefore, these rebates are not forbidden by federal laws. For example, Mr. Leeds of the Santa Fe refrigerator line testified that to compete with the Armour he is obliged to give \$25 per car rebate because they did.

The attorney of Streets private car line advised his client to refuse to testify, and said that if they had been giving rebates they were simply doing what was done by every private car line, and intimated that in denying this the representatives of other car lines were guilty of perjury.

The farmers are not the only victims of the beef trust, but their patient endurance of wrong and the refusal of their representatives in congress to right the wrong has made this open robbery in defiance of law possible, and this will continue so long as Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the committee on interstate commerce, and Mr. Dolliver, a member of the senate committee, refuse to allow bills for the relief of the people to come before their respective bodies for enactment.

The robbery is not the worst feature. The present condition of transportation is fast putting the wealth of the country, the control of its railroads, mines, oil wells, transportation of grain, and all other farm products, into the hands of the oil trust and beef trust, and by so doing driving the masses to look to socialism as a desperate means of relief. The pity of it is that representatives of farming districts are the hindrances in the way of reform. There is no remedy for present evils until congress gives the interstate commerce commission power not merely to say that a rate is unjust but to say what is just and to enforce its decisions as promptly as possible. Israel was not the only nation that had for watchmen dumb dogs that can not bark. Read Isaiah, 56:10-11.—Wallace's Farmer.

Dr. Thorley, a medical town councillor at Bolton, England, calls small bedrooms death traps, and the council is seeking parliamentary powers to prescribe a minimum cubic space for bedrooms.

Household Department

VERNIE LAWSON, Editor

THESE COOL NOVEMBER DAYS

All the day,
On the hay,
Where the wild winds laugh and play;
Where perfumes
From the blooms,
Coax and hurry Fancy's looms.

Where the blue,
Is the hue,
Of the eyes you smile into;
And a rose,
Buds and grows,
'Twi'x the spring-breath and the snows.

Where the stream,
Is a gleam,
Like a sunset in a dream;
And the clouds,
In pale shrouds,
Through God's highways go in crowds.

Looking down,
On the brown,
Of sweet Autumn's dainty gown,
With surprise,
In their eyes,
As they hasten through the skies.

And the breeze,
To the trees,
Brings a message from the seas,
Of a dead,
June that fled,
Through the blush her roses shed.

And the time,
Like a rhyme,
Passes with the distant chime,
While I rest,
From life's quest,
With my hands upon my breast.

With my head,
Where the red
Petalled lilacs hearts are spread;
And my feet,
Gone to meet
Scented grasses cool and sweet.

So I lie,
While the sigh,
Of the summer trembles by;
All the day,
On the hay,
Where the wild winds laugh and play.

VERNIE LAWSON.

LETTERS FROM SUBSCRIBERS

Dear Mrs. Lawson:
In answer to "Lovie's" inquiries for suggestions about keeping fresh meat, will give a few recipes that I have tried and that always proved satisfactory. All ways will fail unless great care and pains are taken in the operation. Too many housekeepers depend on the recipe, and after a half-way job declare failure is the fault of the recipe.

No formula will can meat or anything else, it takes work and lots of it. I will first give my way of keeping sausages: I mould them into cakes and fry till about half done, then place them in a can or bucket and pour boiling lard over them to cover. A few cloves added will give them a delicious flavor. Pork chops may be treated in the same manner and preserved a year. There are many ways for keeping beef, the best of which is canning. Boil or roast and remove all fat, bone and gristle and cut in pieces. Place the cans in hot water and have the meat as hot as possible and pack into the cans, mashing down tight, keeping enough liquid to cover. Seal the cans and set in dark closet. I have tried this for years and have never lost but two cans. You can freshen rancid lard by heating and throwing in a few slices of raw Irish potatoes. There are so many little things that shorten my labor around the house that if I were to try to tell you all of them there would not be any room left for anybody else to talk, so I will give them to you a few at a time.

When I wash my dishes I remove my oven grate and when my dishes are in the draining pan I slip it in the oven. By the time my knives and forks are dried and polished my dishes, including my glassware, are dry and shining; so I do not have to take the time to dry them. In the evening I have my children take paper sacks and fill them with coal, and the next day my fire does not bother me but little, and I do not have to constantly run and wash my hands, and there is no dirt to sweep out every time I replenish the fire. Now, I think I have written enough for one time and hope I am not an intruder. I read the household page as religiously as I go to church and enjoy it as much as my Sunday sermon. I have found lots of help in it and am always glad for its day to come; it seems like an old friend. Well, I will hush, lest I fall into error so common to women, talk-

ing too much. Love to all and best wishes to our Household.

AMANDA.

Many thanks for such an interesting communication, and let us hear from you again soon. Sometimes we may be a little late in publishing letters, but we are limited to certain amount of space. But come as often as you feel inclined to, we will always give you a warm welcome.

Waller, Texas.

Dear Mrs. Lawson:

Will you open the door to a stranger? I have often thought I would write to the Household, but was afraid I might get an introduction to the waste basket. We love the Stockman-Journal and can hardly wait our turn for it. If I could write like some of the sisters I would no nothing else but visit with you, but I am not much of a writer; but I enjoy what the rest write. I don't know much about housework, for I always keep a housekeeper, as I have been an invalid for years. But I hope you won't think me one of those who make everything miserable with their useless complaining, for I have much to be grateful for. Well, as I have nothing to send you that would be of help to anybody, will close, with merry wishes for all.

WELL WISHER.

Our door is always open and we have a welcome for all. We are sorry you are not enjoying good health, but are glad to find you with such a brave heart. That is half the battle, and courage is a great doctor. Come as often as you wish. We will always be glad to hear from you, and as to helping us, your letters will be ample. There are plenty of well ones to tell us what to do about the house.

RECIPES

Sour Dough Biscuits—Two cups of buttermilk or sour milk, stir in flour until quite thick; let stand over night in a warm place. In the morning put a scant teaspoonful of soda in a half cup of flour on the kneading board, and turn the sour dough on it and mix well; roll and cut into biscuits and bake in a hot oven fifteen or twenty minutes. No shortening is necessary, as they will be very light and tender. The baking pan should be greased well, as the softer the dough the better the biscuit.

Poor Man's Pudding—To two quarts new milk add one well-beaten egg, sugar and flavoring to taste. Throw in a few handfuls of small fruit and cover the top with pieces of stale bread. Do not crumble the bread, just lay the

pieces on top and set in oven till a nice brown.

Five Minute Cake—Put in a mixing bowl one cup of sugar, and one one and one-half cups of flour, in which have been sifted one teaspoonful of soda and two teaspoonful of cream of tartar, a little spice and salt. Break two eggs into a cup, fill the cup with milk, and stir both into the dry ingredients in the bowl. Add one-fourth of a cup of butter, melted. Beat all together for five minutes. Sift the flour before measuring and measure all ingredients in the same sized cup. Bake in one loaf.

Raisin or Current Bread—Take of the light dough when baking and work in raisins and currents, put in suitable pan to rise. When light set in steamer and steam, eat with plenty of cream and sugar.

Fruit Rolls—Make very swell rolls of light dough, and put in deep dripping pan. When light have ready stewed in plenty of water very good small fruit. Sweeten to taste and pour over the rolls, and put in moderate oven to bake.

Indian Pudding—Place one pint of sweet milk (skimmed milk will do) in a saucepan. Crumble in one slice of bread, add a small piece of butter, and let scald. Then stir in one-half a cup of Indian meal, add a pint of cold milk, a small cup of molasses, salt and a little spice if liked. Bake three hours, stirring occasionally. If too thick, add a little more milk.

THE PECOS COUNTRY

CARLSBAD, N. M., Nov. 7.—The range on the whole Pecos slope is in fine condition. The grass is curing well and the water holes are full. The stuff is fat and goes into the winter in excellent shape. Every one feels happy over the range conditions and lives in hope that early grass and better prices in the spring will make the stockman's lot easier. Two years of short feed and low prices have surely tried the resources of many a one here.

Buyers have come and did some business. Six weeks ago no one here expected any sales of any consequence. One man came to buy 3,000 steers. He bid \$19, and about 1,000 steers were his in short order. But then owners began to hold back. Nineteen dollars looked small to the man with plenty of grass and no pressing bills to meet. The 3,000 are not forthcoming. Bunches of ones and twos have been sold, but at private terms.

The more progressive cowmen say it is a mistake to carry long steers over. As four they will not bring much more money, and the owner takes the chance of losses through the winter. They are also likely to keep the bulls away from the cows, reducing the calf crop next spring. So taken all in all, they say it is better to sell every three even at \$19 now.

More sales may be made this fall. Eddy county has a surplus of steers, many of them of good grade. Owners will sell, but the buyer must take his time, both to

RHEUMATISM Cured Through the Feet

External Remedy So Successful That the Makers Send it FREE ON APPROVAL to Anybody

TRY IT—PAY WHEN SATISFIED

If 100,000 men and women, suffering with every kind of rheumatism, acute or chronic, have been cured by a harmless draft on the foot, isn't it worth a trial? Send your name to the Magic Foot Draft Co. They have so much confidence in the merit of the drafts that they send them to every sufferer in the world they can hear of—without a cent in advance. You pay One Dollar when satisfied with the benefit you receive—otherwise you pay nothing—you decide.



The Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet because the entire circulatory and nervous systems are most easily reached through the extremely sensitive skin at this point; but they cure rheumatism in every part of the body, to stay cured, by drawing the acid poisons out of the blood through the foot pores. Write today to the Magic Foot Draft Co., HC12 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a pair of Drafts free on approval, and valuable free booklet on rheumatism.

locate the stuff and approach the owner right. Buyers from the corn belt are often in too much of a hurry. They expect the cowman to be like themselves—quick, decisive business men. But the cowman is never in a rush when it comes to selling.

The flockmasters are the people. Buyers of muttons are scouring the country in every direction. Anything and everything goes at good prices. Two dollars and fifty cents has been the prevailing price, but muttons have brought up to \$3. The flockmasters have sold a lot of stuff that a few years back would have gone begging at 75 cents. Most of the sheep sold have gone to Texas. Sales of goats in the valley are not large. Owners of Angora goats are not selling as a rule, but rather try to increase their flocks.

The marks of the great flood of four weeks ago are rapidly disappearing. This part of the valley was without mail for two weeks. The P. V. and N. E. railway lost all its bridges and had several miles of track washed away. But train service has been fully restored. The Pecos Irrigation Company lost one dam and suffered smaller damages on other parts of their great irrigation system. It will cost about \$50,000 to repair the damage. Steps have already been taken to have the plant in shape for irrigation in the spring. It is estimated that cattle losses in the flood are about 4,000 head. The Pecos rose so rapidly that cattle grazing along the river were caught unawares.

We Paid \$100,000

For Liquozone, Yet We Give You a 50c. Bottle Free

We paid \$100,000 for the American rights to Liquozone; the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We cured all kinds of germ diseases with it—thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We proved that in germ troubles it always accomplishes what medicine can not do. Now we ask you to try it—try it at our expense. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. You will use it, not only to get well, but to keep well. And it will save nearly all of your sickness.

Kills Inside Germs

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and fourteen days' time. This process has, for more than twenty years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

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 vegetable matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it can not be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that

gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that we have spent over one million dollars to supply the first bottle free to each sick one we learned of.

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

Women's Disease

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 Wash 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.

SOUTH CAROLINA FEVER BULLETIN

Inoculation is a process by which Northern cattle are rendered immune by injecting hypodermically into each about one cubic centimeter (15) drops of fresh blood drawn from immune Southern cattle.

The death rate among Northern cattle exposed to ticks in the South without inoculation is from 60 to 90 per cent. This rate has been reduced to 7.6 per cent in 4,750 head by inoculation, and it is highly probable that hereafter the death rate among inoculated cattle will not exceed 5 per cent.

The term "Northern cattle" as used in this bulletin refers to cattle raised north of the government quarantine line, and always free from ticks. The term might be applied to Southern cattler raised south of this line if they have never carried ticks, as they are just as susceptible to Texas fever as if they had been raised in the North.

If either Northern or Southern cattle raised free from ticks are to be exposed to them they should be inoculated before exposure. If susceptible cattle are never going to be exposed to ticks, inoculation is not necessary.

Only young cattle for breeding purposes should be inoculated, generally after calves are weaned and up to about eighteen months old. The best time of year is in the fall and winter—from October to March.

Inoculation has a slight dwarfing effect by depleting the system and hindering the growth for two to six months, but does not produce such bad results as Texas fever. It sometimes causes abortion and prevents cows from breeding for a limited time, but does not permanently injure the breeding powers of cattle.

It is not practicable to inoculate cattle in the North, and after being shipped South they should be protected from ticks before inoculation and for at least sixty days afterward.

During the reactions the principal symptoms to be overcome are constipation and high fever. Do not feed cotton seed meal and hulls as an exclusive diet, keep bowels open with green feeds, roots or occasional doses of salts, and reduce the fever with quinine.

They should be exposed to gradual tick infestation within six months after inoculation, and it is best to put them out to pasture in early spring and keep them with native immune cattle. They should never be kept free from ticks until mid-summer and then put into badly infested pastures. Inoculation gradually loses its power to protect cattle against Texas fever, and if the animals are not exposed the first year after inoculation they should be reinoculated before being put on infested pasture the second year.

This bulletin contains the records of 388 head of cattle inoculated by the veterinary division of the South Carolina experiment station. Of these 256 were Northern and 132 Southern raised. One died from inoculation and two from subsequent exposure to ticks, making the total loss three, or a little over three-fourths of one per cent.

At the time this work was begun there were only two or three herds of pure bred cattle in the state. They can be found now in almost every county. In five years more South Carolina will have a good supply of steers for her feed pens, and can possibly spare a few to feeders in neighboring states.

OF INTEREST TO THE STOCKMEN

NEW PACKING COMPANY

A packing house to cost two and a half million dollars is to be erected in Kansas City, Kan., within the next few months. The work of construction is to be commenced so soon as the necessary details of the transfer of the land on which it is to be built and plans for the building can be arranged. This statement is authorized by Colonel C. F. Morse, president of the Kansas City stock yards company.

A contract has been entered into by the backers of the new company with the Kaw Valley Townsite and Bridge Company whereby the packing company is to acquire a tract of ten acres of land southwest of the Schwarzhild & Sulzberger plant. The title to the land sold the new company for its plant is in the Kaw Valley company, and when the final papers pass whereby the title is transferred to the new company the

plans of the new concern will be divulged.

FORT WORTH MARKET

October broke all records for receipts of cattle, the total for the month being 68,523. This is about 1,500 more than in June, when 67,094 came in. As compared with the 49,797 that came in October of last year, it shows an increase of nearly 20,000.

Of hogs about 25,000 were brought in, showing but a slight gain over the 20,901 that arrived in September, but a considerable gain over the 17,483 that came in October of 1903.

Sheep receipts were light, being only 4,836, against 4,552 for September, and 3,031 for October, 1903.

Horses and mule receipts were 3,736. For September the figures were 2,706, and for October last year 3,296.

SOME MIDLAND SALES

The Scharbauer Cattle Company sold from their Five Well ranch north of Midland 2,000 steer yearlings to a South Dakota man for \$16 per head. Cattle will be shipped tomorrow from Midland, to be held on a pasture in South Dakota the ensuing year.

Tom Voliva bought from Brunson Bros. of Midland 340 head of steer yearlings at \$16 per head, to be shipped to market about November 5.

Senator A. S. Hawkins of Abilene sold to Bert Simpson of Monahans 300 calves on his ranch fifty miles west of Midland, for \$8 per head, the calves to be shipped to market at an early date.

Cattle sales among local buyers in and around Midland is quite active in the last few days.

Quite a number of local shipments of cattle have been made to market from Midland in the last week.

The Midland range is in fine condition, grass is fine and the country is green as a wheat field. Fine rains had fallen all over the Midland country on the Southern Plains in the last few weeks. Cattle are fat and prices are looking up some.

AN ANGORA GOAT MAN

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 2.—Captain W. D. Red of Kansas City, a stockman of Missouri, who is largely interested in raising Angora goats, was in the state house yesterday for a short time, returning to his home from the San Antonio fair.

Captain Red has been in Texas several weeks, during which time he has traveled over a good part of West Texas, with a view of engaging in the industry in this state. He said that Angoras were already being quite extensively raised in the counties of Mason, Gillespie, Kerr, Bandera, Kimble and some others and that conditions seemed to be very favorable for stock of this particular kind, judging from success of those who had engaged in it.

If one suitable can be found Captain Red thinks of buying a tract of five or ten thousand acres in the mountainous part of West Texas, and starting a ranch devoted exclusively to the production of Angora goats.

THE AMARILLO COUNTRY

J. E. Wilson of Amarillo, who is interested with his father and brother in a large ranch in that section, says:

"We raise great quantities of Kaffir corn and cane, which we have found to be of great value in keeping cattle through the winter at times when range feed is short. In fact, this feed is much better than sheds in stormy weather, as cattle that have plenty to eat can stand more cold and hardships than weak cattle can under a shed without anything to eat. And the Texas cattle raisers are finding this out, and they are now raising some forage all over that country. They are also cutting down the size of their herds in order to make the cattle better in quality, and nothing but registered bulls are in use on the ranches. We do not pretend to raise any cattle, as we purchase steers at the yearling age, and then keep them two years. In this way we always have about the best cattle there are in that country, as we buy the very best that we can find from the best herds. At the present time there are fewer cattle in that district than last year, and not more than half as many as there were two years ago."

WEST TEXAS SENTIMENT

"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," says a Chicago commission man. "Lands have advanced in price very rapidly and cattle have increased in valuation, 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 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."

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.

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.

LIQUIDATION IN PROGRESS

"Early in this season it looked as if the liquidation process in range cattle might be wound up this year," said Thos. B. Tomb of the Lake Tomb Cattle company, "but a large number of high-priced southern stuff bought on the boom three and four years ago will be rewintered. Owners might as well take their medicine and cash it in however. The strike was the range cattlemen's hoodoo this year. Our stuff was in good shape and the market looked favorable when that broke out. But for the strike the range cattle run this year would have been much heavier. Pasture lessees like our concern are not reveling in clover conspicuously. When we leased the Standing Rock pasture in South Dakota, Boston Indian rights champions accused us of robbing the red man but results prove the conclusively that a reservation pasture is a white man's burden."

THE ARMOUR-FUNKHOUSER HEREFORD SALE

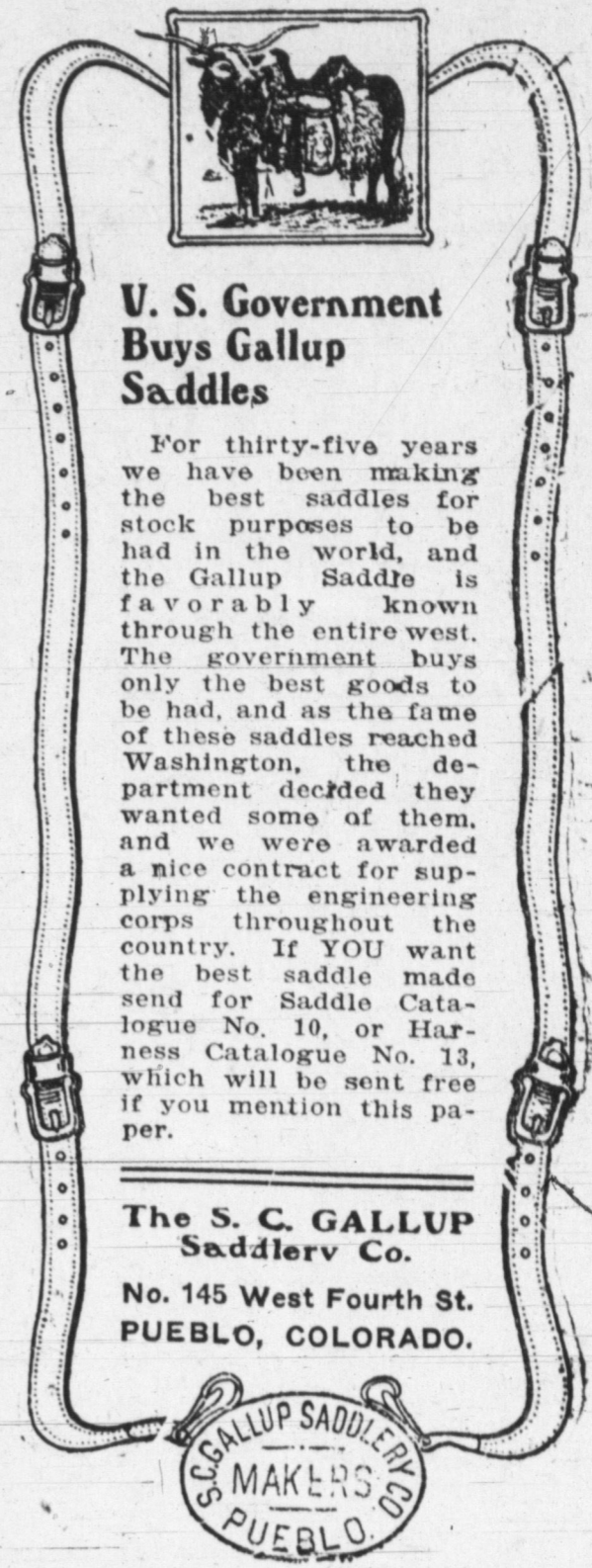
We wish to call to the attention of our readers the next Armour-Funkhouser sale of registered Herefords at Kansas City, December 6 and 7. These annual sales made by Messrs. Armour and Funkhouser are always watched with the keenest interest by all breeders, since the animals offered are from two of the leading herds of America, to say nothing of the imported cattle from the best herds in the old country. After looking over the catalogue and talking with Mr. W. J. Cummings, Mr. Armour's manager, and Mr. Funkhouser, we readily see that they are endeavoring to outdo in several respects their past sales, not in the number of head offered, but in individuality, breeding and number of cows with calf at foot. At least three-fifths of the Armour cows will have calf at foot, which is probably the greatest percentage of calves at foot of any sale ever made in this country. This is a special inducement to those contemplating starting a herd. Mr. Cummings says the entire Armour offering is exceptionally good.

Mr. Funkhouser is offering five heifers in calf which are sired by the great bull March On 6th, the first he has ever offered at public auction. They are very choice heifers and the name of their sire is enough said about their breeding. Mr. Funkhouser says the eleven head of bulls he is offering are very choice and some of the best he has in his herd. A number of them are sired by March On 6th.

If you are interested write to Mr. Charles W. Armour, Kansas City, Mo., for catalogue and information.

We can sell either 4, 6 or 12 sections, cheap, parties assuming state lien, 3 per cent, long time. Fine soils, half sandy, half mesquite; plenty good water; farm and house; on line of Yoakum and Terry counties; good season and crops. Have bargains all sizes, prices and counties. Some good exchanges. Long practical experience in farming and Texas lands. See or write us.

R. E. CARTER & CO.,
Abilene, Taylor County, Texas.



V. S. Government Buys Gallup Saddles

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

The S. C. GALLUP Saddlery Co.
No. 145 West Fourth St.
PUEBLO, COLORADO.

GALLUP SADDLERY CO. MAKERS OF PUEBLO



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, witch hazel or some healing lotion to repair the damage. 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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Amsterdam Ave., 150th and 151st Sts., New York.

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A handsome illustrated and descriptive World's Fair Folder, containing Map of St. Louis and complete information, will be sent FREE on request to

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Living pictures—clever and finished representations of groups taken from Dresden and Sevres china—are very popular at one of the London music halls.

Advice to the Aged.
Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and bladder and TORPID LIVER.

Tutt's Pills

have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, causing them to perform their natural functions as in youth and

IMPARTING VIGOR
to the kidneys, bladder and LIVER. They are adapted to old and young.

Echoes of the Range

IN TOM GREEN COUNTY

San Angelo Standard.
Dailey & Bainbridge and Felix Mann sold for Barber & Son to J. T. Neal of San Angelo, their 7 1/2 section ranch in Schleicher county for \$15,000. Mr. Neal's residence in San Angelo goes in the deal for \$500 cash.

Messrs. Newsome and Williams, who recently bought George Rappleye's big ranch near Water Valley, are stocking their farm with fine blooded animals. Eight thousand dollars is the worth of eight head of horses, including one stallion and seven mares, brought by the new owners of the ranch from Memphis, Tenn.

The exhibit of cattle at the San Antonio fair was a crack-a-jack dandy, and Lee Brothers of the renowned Lee-dale Stock Farm didn't do a thing but capture all of the blue and red ribbons offered for registered Herefords and many of the prizes awarded for range cattle. Lee Brothers also won the second prize offered for best steer, 2 years adn under 3, beef standard.

J. W. Montague returned this week from a visit to Foster Brothers' big ranch near Sterling City. Mr. Montague says that the cattle ranges out that way are in excellent condition, probably in better condition than at any other epoch within the past four or five years, and that the cattle raisers are confident of the future of the industry.

Stanley Turner, the great believer in blooded stock, whose ranch is on the North Concho, returned Thursday from the San Antonio fair, where he purchased registered stock as follows: Nine registered yearling Durham bulls and five registered yearling heifers from John Burruss of Columbia, Mo.; one registered brown yearling saddle stallion, sired by Black Artist out of a Squill and Montrose mare; two standard trotting fillies.

Tuesday morning a small house on C. W. B. Collins' big ranch, known as the 7 Cross ranch, was burned to the ground, but the guilty person or persons left no possible clue to his or their identity. Sheriff Allen and Constable Runyon left for the scene Tuesday.

It seems that Alex Weinerich was rounding up at the T. F. ranch. Mrs. Weinerich spent Monday night at the home of Mrs. French. She returned to her house about 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. A few minutes later she was approached by a heavy set man wearing a bright red shirt and riding a black horse and ordered to leave the house, as he was going to burn it. She left immediately. Telephone messages were sent to Water Valley and later to San Angelo.

IN STERLING COUNTY

Sterling News-Record.
Z. Davis was in from his ranch yesterday. He reports the range in prime condition in his part of the country.

Some fellows, this week, got excited and filed on a lot of school land in the U pasture. The land is leased by Colonel McEntire and will not expire for some time yet; but from cause, they made a stampede for the clerk's office, and Clerk Cole is \$8 winner in the scramble.

IN BREWSTER COUNTY

Alpine Avalanche.
M. D. Bennett, who a few months ago bought several train loads of cattle for the Houston Packing Company, arrived yesterday morning and wants to buy all the fat cattle in sight.

Oliver Billingsley shipped one car of beef cattle to El Paso last Friday evening that he bought of Jim P. Wilson. He has also bought three cars of fat cows from Mitchell Bros., and shipped two cars Wednesday night.

J. H. Fisher of Douglas, Ariz., arrived Tuesday to attend to the shipping of the last of the J. B. Gillett parties which he bought for Arizona parties some time ago. He shipped a car of two-year-old steers Wednesday night to Douglas.

M. D. Bennett has bought for the Houston Packing Company, of Willis Hunter, manager of the O2 ranch, 14 cars of mixed cattle, which are being loaded for shipment today. Mr. Hunter is also shipping today two cars of calves to New Orleans and two cars of calves to St. Louis.

B. F. Billingsley returned Sunday from moving 700 four-year-old steers from Casas Grandes in the state of Chihuahua to the ranch of the California and Mexico Land and Cattle Company in Lower California, which he accomplished safely without the loss of one. They were driven across the boundary to Columbus, N. M., and shipped thence in bond to Calxico and driven thence to their destination. Ben says all he could tell about the California peninsula with its volcanoes, hot springs, cold springs, fresh water springs, mineral springs, boiling lakes, etc., would fill a volume.

IN HOWARD COUNTY

Big Springs Enterprise.
Some very satisfactory prices for calves have been obtained by some of our stockmen recently. I. E. Bedell shipped calves to Fort Worth last week which netted over \$1 per head, and F. E. Abney shipped

to St. Louis and netted over \$9.

The following cattle shipments were made to market from this place last Sunday: S. L. Munger, four cars of cows and steers; Ford Coates, four cars mixed cattle; Wave Coates, one car cows; D. Darwood, one car steers; Will Currie, two cars of calves; Dr. Waskom, four cars of cows.

W. D. Neal shipped a car of horses and mules from this place to Fort Worth Monday.

F. Striplin bought of J. H. Kreble last week forty head of good stock cattle at \$9 around.

F. M. Coffee bought a registered Hereford bull calf from A. B. Jones for \$75. Joe Ervin bought of Will Waddell twenty head of Short Horn bull calves at \$30 per head; December delivery.

L. S. McDowell sold Joe Ervin of Alpine thirty head of Short Horn bull calves at \$30 per head; December delivery.

Judge Kellis of Sterling county recently sold W. R. McIntyre & Son eighty-four head of stock cattle at \$10 per head.

Six cars of horses from Deming, N. M., and four cars of cattle from Alpine were unloaded and fed here Sunday.

Bush & Tiller received a car of white-face bulls here Sunday, which came from the Burl Aycock herd at Midland.

A herd of yearlings from the Oxsheer ranch passed through here Sunday, going to the Bush & Tiller ranch in Borden county.

H. P. Lain, who ranches in Reagan county, was here the first of the week, and reported range conditions very fine in his county.

A. B. Jones has received ten Barred Plymouth Rock pullets and one cock from R. A. Davis of Farmersville, for which he paid \$25.

J. D. Earnest shipped one car of cows and one car of steers, and Jim Russell one car of cows Wednesday. These cattle went to Kansas City.

R. K. Wylie of Runnels county sold Jake French, a feeder at Temple, 800 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers at 3 cents per pound on the hoof.

W. R. and G. A. Cole returned Sunday from Terrell, where they went with a shipment of horses. They report that a rather dull market for horses at present.

Henry Mason, who ranches in Terry county, spent several days here this week and is as jolly as ever. He says his county is in fine shape, plenty of grass, water and fat cattle.

IN LLANO COUNTY

Llano Times.

C. E. Shults and W. H. Roberts bought thirty head of 3-year-old steers from J. A. Mayes. They will hold them for awhile.

Judge M. D. Slaton sold this week to Brown & Boran, Caney, Kan., 500 head of 3-year-old steers.

W. J. Everett and C. E. Shults are in Austin this week, seeing what arrangements they can make about feeding a lot of steers at that point.

I. W. Williams came in this week from Rogers, where he took a car load of mules. He left them there on feed. He said the farmers in that section are holding their cotton, and you can see it stacked up in yards all over the country. His partner, Gordon Mayes, is in Mississippi with a car load of horses.

Millard Draper returned last week from the Territory, where he has been working for W. J. Everett, C. E. Shults and G. W. Gray. He says Mr. Gray has recently closed out all of his holdings up there. He bought a good lot of the Shults & Everett stock and in all his shipments taken together made several thousand dollars from his Territory business this year.

I. A. Wyckoff, who lives at Lange, was in Llano Saturday with eighty head of butcher stock, which he sold to Rouse & Bogusch. Although the weather had been bad the past week, he came promptly to time with his contract and made the delivery square to the day. That is the way Lon transacts business.

IN HARDEMAN COUNTY

Quanah Tribune-Chief.

Ed Malone is shipping a car load of horses to Gainesville today. Among them are twenty mares, which he bought yesterday from J. A. Pardue for \$48 a head. Thirteen colts were thrown in.

Sam Payne sold his ranch south of town, consisting of five sections, 1,072 acres patented, to H. K. Newberry and Aleck Roberson of Fort Worth, 175 head of cattle going with the sale.

Fred Fleming of Dallas arrived here Saturday evening and has gone out to his ranch. In addition to the 800 head he bought from White & Swearingen, he has purchased F. D. Hendrix' steers.

IN VAL VERDE COUNTY

Del Rio Record-News.

Dr. G. W. Browning, who was stationed here went eastward on No. 10 Monday. The doctor has been inspecting the dipping of 2,000 head of cattle on the Lockhausen ranch near Marfa. The cattle were shipped to different points.

Val Verde county has had very few "squabbles" over the leasing of school lands, but Monday the leases on several sections in the vicinity of Double Tanks, expired and early that morning at the court house there had assembled a large crowd of would-be leasers and their friends when County Clerk Brown

appeared he was at once surrounded by a howling mob that almost swept him off his feet. Excited men grabbed their neighbors and held them back, some were thrown down and sat upon in order to keep them quiet. Blows were freely struck, but no serious injuries were inflicted. Leases were filed by several parties and ere night had fallen the land seekers had departed for their homes. If the legislature does not take up this matter of allotting school lands and plan some better way than having these football scurringes before the county clerk's office, it will miss a good opportunity of passing a most desirable law.

IN RANDALL COUNTY

Canyon City News.

Crushed maize and kaffir corn is being placed upon the market here. The crushing process largely increases its value as a ration for horses and cattle and if sold right it would not only take the place of the foreign grains in use here, but ought to command also a good market abroad. W. E. Bates has a large crusher and talks of doing custom work on this line if the patronage will justify. Considering the immense crop of these grains there is undoubtedly money in this business for all concerned if handled right.

Three cars of the Hoffman shipment were yearlings and calves, grading all the way from good to sorry, the other two cars were cows and in fair condition.

The Llano Cattle Company shipment was wet cows, with a fine growth of horn, and will probably net the shipper about \$10.

The Bob Bishop car contained forty-five head of 904 pure bred white face steer calves, of good form, well colored and in fair condition as to flesh. They go north to the feed lots, having been sold to an Ohio man at \$25 per head.

Our reporter failed to see the stock shipped Saturday, but if they correspond in condition to those in the pen Tuesday, nothing went out that would reach the top of the market as butcher stuff.

IN NOLAN COUNTY

Sweetwater Reporter.

W. E. Barrow shipped twenty cars of cattle to market from Eskota, Sunday. Thirteen cars went to Fort Worth and the other seven went to Kansas City.

W. T. Trammell and Uncle Mart Newman purchased sixty-one head of steer yearlings this week from G. H. Bunton, at \$14 per head. A finer bunch of yearling steers are seldom seen in this country.

IN BEE COUNTY

Beeville Bee.

Riche & Gibson, breeders of fine cattle in Fort Bend county, shipped thirty young bullocks to their ranch Wednesday. The bovine aristocrats were from the herd of Messrs. Cook & Son, whose reputation for fine cattle is well known.

V. Kohler returned last week from San Antonio an enthusiastic believer in swine raising as a diversifier, both for the cattleman and the farmer. Mr. Kohler has devoted some attention to the industry and has found it profitable. He has a hog pasture of about 300 acres, adjoining which he has sixty acres devoted to raising hog feed. While at the fair he purchased five registered Essex pigs to add to his herd. Mr. Kohler thinks the hog industry is the thing for this western country, it is destined to grow rapidly into extensive proportions. He says rice and strap molasses as feed stuff can be used with excellent and profitable advantage. He says the molasses can be bought now in barrels at 10c per gallon, but that the cost can be reduced to 7 cents by get-

ting shipping cars and storage tanks and handle it same as oil is now handled. He has proposed to the business people of Beeville to organize and operate a molasses tank storage business, in which he says there would be a fair and legitimate profit. It would stimulate the hog, sugar and rice industries, cheapen the cost to the swine raisers and at the same time yield a fair profit to the tank storage company.

IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos Times.

J. D. Leatherman was in town Monday. He is now located near Rincon, N. M., where he went Monday night. Mr. Leatherman is one of the landmarks of Reeves county, but is more favorably impressed with the open range country of New Mexico. He will move his cattle up in the spring.

A shooting scrape occurred Monday between Monahans and Odessa in which Alie Granams is said to have shot George Oats twice in the leg, fracturing the bone. We are informed that the difficulty came up over some land fillings that had been made by the Graham boys, and in holding which Oats and Gans claimed they were not complying with the law and also went on the land for the purpose of contesting the former claim, and the four met Monday when the shooting resulted.

IN CHILDRESS COUNTY

Childress Index.

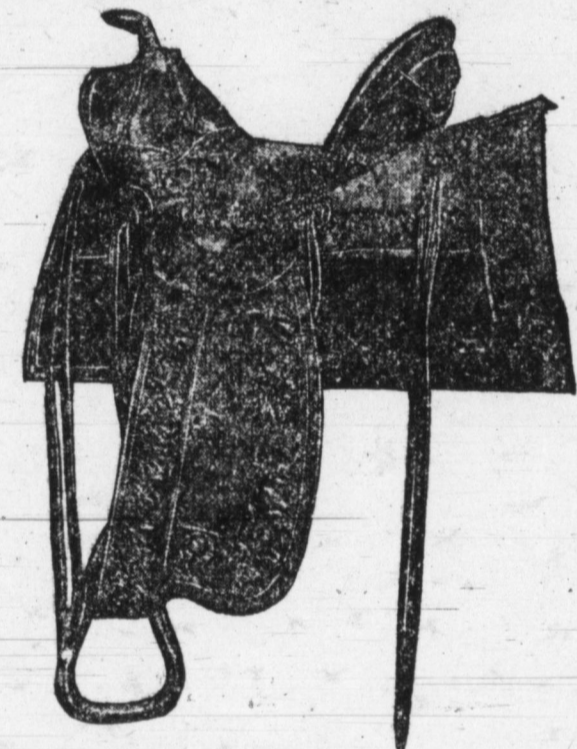
Richard Bros. shipped twenty-four cars of cattle from Childress Monday night. They were billed to Kansas City.

D. E. Gardner, manager of the Pitchfork ranch, shipped a bunch of fat cows Monday night from Childress to Kan-

Good Saddles

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

The Famous Pueblo Saddles



Our double strength trees are fully guaranteed.

—Made by—

R. T. Frazier,

PUEBLO, COLORADO.

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I. & G. N. R. R., PALESTINE, TEXAS.

D. J. PRICE,

Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

sas City. He also delivered about 300 head of yearling steers Monday to the Shoel ranch. This delivery finishes up the sale made in the summer.

IN CROSBY COUNTY

Emma News.

Jack Frost visited this part of the vineyard Tuesday night and nipped the vegetation in the bud. No more green beans, peas and tomatoes. Jack generally knocks vegetable eating in the head when he comes around. Never mind, Old Sol will come this way after a few months and Jack Frost will be ousted for a season. Then we will eat more vegetables.

J. T. Pitts of Wake attended court here this week. Mr. Pitts is a stock farmer who believes in handling the very best material to be had, either in farming or stock growing. He sold his calves the first of the month for \$14 around, straight. This tops the market for this section this season. Mr. Pitts is selling his fine cotton seed, of which he will have about 150 bushels, at \$1 per bushel. So there is nothing lost in handling good stuff, even if it costs an enormous price to get a start.

IN TAYLOR COUNTY

Abilene Reporter.

Colonel John Bowyer shipped two cars of fat cattle to market yesterday. They were mostly steers.

Sam Lazarus has fifteen acres of "bearing" alfalfa on his ranch and has recently shipped in 500 pounds of seed to sow more land to it.

J. V. Dyer left his cattle on the plains in charge of a neighbor when he came home in August, but expects to return to his ranch when the cotton season is over in January.

B. R. Webb Jr., business manager of the Texas Stockman-Journal of Fort Worth, spent the day in Abilene. We are glad to learn that the enterprise is on a paying basis. Our old neighbor, H. A. McEachin, is reported to be much pleased with his new business venture.

C. P. Warren sold the last of his 4,000-acre ranch this morning. There will be thirty homes on the 4,000 acres. Mr. Warren has 128 head of cattle to dispose of and then he will come home to stay, of which his family and neighbors will be proud—not because he's "purty," but his company and help are needed.

On Tuesday night five cars of butcher stuff was loaded at Abilene belonging to the following parties: W. A. Young, one car; J. M. Chumley, one car; R. G. B. Fain, one car, and Bert Brewer, two cars.

Britton & Morgan are shipping five cars of beef cattle to market today.

W. R. Morris shipped two cars of cattle to Big Springs Tuesday, to go to his ranch. Although below the line, the inspector, Dr. Benner, of Colorado, found no ticks on them and let them pass without dipping.

The dipping vat in Abilene is doing satisfactory work, and the quarantine inspector has found all the cattle dipped in it, at three days after that process no ticks are left. A great many cattle are being dipped here.

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.

COLONEL POOLE ON THE WING

Editor Stockman-Journal.

I boarded the International and Great Northern cars at Fort Worth at 4 o'clock in the evening, headed for San Antonio to take in the fair. After getting out twenty miles it commenced raining and rained all night. We arrived in San Antonio at 9:30. The cars were crowded until there was no standing room left, all bound for the fair. There were some superb race horses on hand, but the track was muddy and heavy, which made the races slow. The roping contest always draws a crowd. The ground being so wet and muddy was greatly against the boys with the rope. However, there was splendid horsemanship displayed in this contest.

The street show was a good one. I saw more good hogs than at any fair I ever attended in Texas. The cattle exhibit was splendid. The Shorthorns predominated, black muleys ranked next. The fowl and poultry display was the best I ever saw in all my rounds. It would string this letter out too long to undertake to give the list of premiums on the exhibits on the

grounds. To say the least of it, San Antonio never does anything by halves. It is by far the best city in the state in my opinion, always something there to see and amuse you. It is the second oldest city in the United States. The parks here are among the best in the south and are all nicely lighted up at night. The old Alamo still stands just as it was when Davy Crockett and that little band of patriots gave up their lives in defense of the country. I never visit San Antonio without taking a look at the old Alamo.

On Friday morning I boarded the Southern Pacific cars for the west. For fifty miles the country as I could see it from the car window is level, covered with mesquite timber or brush with a few farm houses scattered along. Then for a distance of one hundred miles a prairie country with a few ranches in sight. I think that it is by far the best grass I have seen this year. I understand there has been a bountiful rainfall on that country the last two months. Very few stock on that range, yet what are there are rolling fat and slick. After passing Del Rio we struck a rough, broken country, fit only for grazing purposes. The railroad tracks run up the Rio Grande river bank until near the mouth of Devil river. Then it passes out through the mountains and hills for a long ways; very broken and rough, however, but some beautiful scenery. We crossed the Pecos river a little before sunset, the train stops five minutes on the bridge that spans this stream. It is four hundred yards long and three hundred feet high. The river passes along between solid walls of rock for miles; no beast of any kind can pass up or down these walls, they being almost perpendicular. It is a beautiful scene to behold, showing the handiwork of the great Creator of all things. Dark soon came on and I saw nothing of the country. We arrived at Marfa at 2:30 in the morning. It is the seat of government of Presidio county. On Sunday morning I boarded the mail hack for Fort Davis, twenty miles to the north. After getting out five miles it commenced to rain and it came in torrents all the way, which made our progress slow, the road usually is a good one, being smooth most all the way. The scenery on the route is grand and sublime; mountains on each side of the road all along the route. A lane clean through. I am of the opinion that the leases are entirely too high, both the state and railroad lands, from what I could see and learn. It takes about fifty acres to keep a cow going the year round. It is only a matter of time when the stockmen will be forced to relinquish their leases. The low price of cattle and the dry seasons will put them out of business. However it has been raining here several days, which is unusual for this country at this season of the year. An old-timer said to me yesterday: "I have been here thirty years and never knew it to rain here at this season of the year before." Fort Davis is a nice little town, nestling at the foot of the mountains, and is the county seat of Jeff Davis county. This country is fit only for grazing, as the seasons are too drouthy for farming. I was shown some splendid apples grown here, and I am told that peaches grow to perfection here with a little irrigation; also plums and grapes. The water is fine here where you get it, but it is as a rule away down toward China under the ground. One party about half way between Marfa and Fort Davis bored seven wells and never did get water. Near the town of Fort Davis it is shallow only 150 to 200 feet to water, and still when it rains the whole country is flooded with water. I spent two days in Fort Davis and it rained almost all the time. I have seen and heard of more fat cows since I have been here than any place in all my rounds this summer. This would be a fine field for some buyer who is in the market for fat stuff. Cattle never fall off or shrink in this country until February. Hundreds of them can be bought here which are fine and fat. With some friends I shall pull out to my brother's ranch, fifty miles southwest of here, for a few days' bear hunt. If I do not catch a bear you will not hear from me any more, or vice versa if the bear catches me you will not hear from me.

C. C. POOLE.
Marfa, Texas.

On account of the annual convention of the National Live Stock Association and National Wool Growers' Association to be held at Denver, Colorado, beginning January 10, 1905, the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company ("The Denver Road") announces a rate of one fare plus \$2 for the round trip, applicable from all points in Texas. Tickets will be sold January 7,

FARM LANDS
—ALONG—
"THE DENVER ROAD"
—IN—
NORTHWEST TEXAS
(THE PANHANDLE)

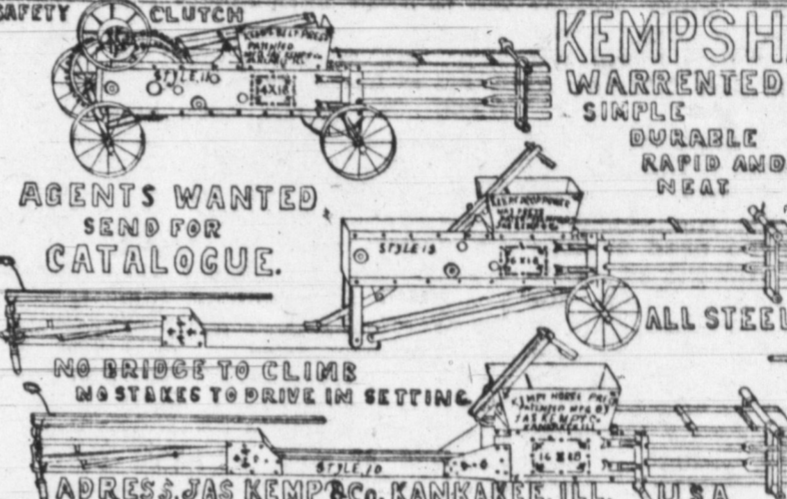
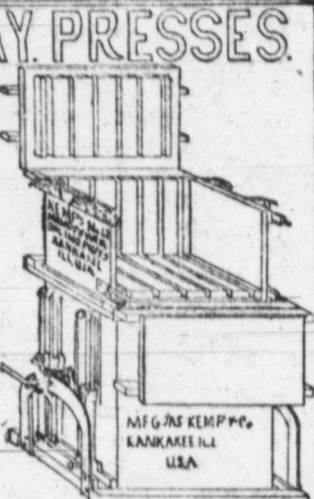
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1015 1/2 Congress Avenue. HOUSTON, TEXAS.

8 and 9, will be good for return until sleeping car accommodations, etc., in January 31, and holders will be advanced, should address Mr. A. A. Glisson, G. P. A., "The Denver Road," at final limit.

As many matters of vast importance to live stock interests are to receive attention in these conventions, an unusually large attendance is expected from all sections and it goes without saying that Texas will, in all respects, be well represented.

Those interested who may desire further information regarding transportation arrangements or wish to reserve

Under a new rule women inspectors visit the public schools of London and inspect the pupils. Those that are not clean are sent home. But already it has been found that some of the children smear themselves with mud before entering school in hope that an inspector will pay a visit.

Horse Department

HORSES OF 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, reports Mr. Bjorkland, clerk to the British legation in Mexico. It is often used to trample out the mud in order to mix it more thoroughly with the mercury and salts used for the extraction of silver from ores in the old-fashioned "Patio" 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 importation 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 on 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 \$2,668,090. 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.

HORSE NOTES

Interfering can be corrected with young horses by proper shoeing. While the bones and muscles are soft the action may be so changed that after a time the trouble will disappear altogether. Boots should be used to protect the ankle until the feet are properly balanced and if the animal travels very close it may be necessary to continue the use of them. The animal should be observed closely by the shoeer while in action and he should soon be able to so balance the feet as to correct the difficulty.

If possible, have a field for the colts to run in separate from any other stock. If with cows or sheep, there will be no peace for any of them, for the colts delight above everything else to chase everything that is afraid of him. It is fun for him, but it is death to the animals he chases.

It used to be quite the proper thing to sneer at the mule. Don't do it. You are only making an ass of yourself when you poke fun at the mule. He is getting to be worth his weight in gold. Try to buy a first class span of mules and see if that isn't true.

Have you thought of anything to keep your horses' coats smooth during cold weather? City drivers succeed in keeping their animals sleek. Try more thorough currying, stables a bit warmer and stable blankets. For the sake of the farmers' reputation see if you can not keep the driving horse in presentable form.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says that Seymour Smith of Franklin, Ky., is probably the only man in the world who can boast of having driven the same team of horses 60,000 miles. Mr. Smith was in business for seven years, and was required to drive over the entire United States. He figures that every day he

worked he drove the team twenty miles, making a total in seven years of 60,000 miles. He started at Boston and drove through New England, the middle and southern states and the west. When he completed his seven years' trip he got \$358 for the team, which he says was better than the day he started.

Among the highest priced harness stallions sold in recent years are Dan Patch, \$60,000; Daze Devil, \$50,000, and McKinney, \$50,000. The latter was purchased recently from H. R. Gentry of Bloomington, Ind., by William Simpson of New York. Mr. Simpson several times decided to abandon breeding harness horses and closed out valuable studs collected with a great deal of careful judgment and a large expenditure of money. For a few years back he has almost entirely dropped the breeding and racing of harness horses, but with the purchase last week of the great stallion McKinney, 2:11 1/4, for a reported price of \$50,000, and his avowed intention of gathering together another great harem, it would seem he is about to get in the game deeper than ever.

GOOD FARM HORSES

In improving horses on the farm, that is to say, when they are bred on the same, the principle which governs breeding in other lines should apply there also. What we mean more particularly is this: That the farmer should fix upon that breed of horses which he prefers to breed from. He should then breed his mares to some of the best specimens of that breed that can be found. When the female progeny are ready to breed, the same system should be adopted and thus he should keep on through successive generations. It would only be a few years till the animals thus bred would be practically just as good for work as those purely bred. It would not, of course, be possible to get them recorded, but they would bear so close a resemblance to pure bred after four or five generations of such breeding that experts could not tell which were and which were not pure bred without very carefully examining the pedigree. We have no doubt whatever that if horses were thus bred on any farm they would soon begin to attract attention from outsiders. It would not be long before it would be known that horses of such a class were being bred there, consequently there would be no difficulty in finding a market for the same. If a number of farms could agree to such a line of breeding then in time that neighborhood would become noted for that line of production. Buyers would be drawn from various quarters and the outcome would be more satisfactory to all concerned. This question is certainly of sufficient importance to cause at least a limited number in any neighborhood to try to agree upon a certain basis of action with reference to it. If this plan of breeding horses were generally followed, how different it would be from that which is usually practiced. At present the breeding is generally very much mixed without any regard to science, and in some instances without any regard to ordinary sense. This accounts in part, at least, for the large number of inferior mongrels that are to be found in various parts of the country at the present time.

GROOMING

The skin of a horse, like other animals, is a mass of excretory organs, supplied with innumerable pores which if kept open a constant flow of watery fluid discharges, carrying off the effete waste material which has performed its proper function in the maintenance of the body. The epidermis also is composed of an infinite number of glands which constantly pour an oily secretion to the surface, which is essential to keeping the skin flexible as well as furnishing the necessary nourishment for the hair to keep it soft and glossy.

It will not do, therefore, for these pores to get clogged, for in that case the skin would soon become dry, rough, hard and diseased; nor is there much danger of it except when the horse is hard at work. Then the secretion of watery fluid is heavier than when the animal is idle, and if the sweat is allowed to dry on the skin, dust will accumulate, mixing with it, and, if not cleaned off, fill and clog the pores. As a result the skin will not only become diseased, but the whole system more or less deranged. The impurities, unable to escape through the skin, will accumulate in different places and give rise to blisters, which, if neglected, may lead to blood poisoning, or something else nearly as bad. By regular, thorough grooming, however, all this will be prevented, the pores kept open and a healthier, thriftier condition of the animal maintained. A horse having a thick, tough skin will endure a tolerably sharp currycomb, which, used on another with a thin, tender skin, would be a positive cruelty. Whatever accumulations of dirt may be on the hair after the use of the currycomb, a thorough cleaning out of the skin should follow by the aid of a good brush.

Joseph McClure of this city attributes the recent heavy death rate among animals following the heavy rains to black tongue. An epidemic of this sort, he declares, occurred in this county in 1849, the symptoms as shown recently corresponding with those of that time.

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A sure hit on worms. The only preventative for cattle ticks. A tick cannot live on an animal that uses it. No dosing, no drenching and no waste of feed.

For full descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc., address
Blackman Stock Remedy Co.
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Automatic in everything. Accidents impossible. The most chicks hatched, brooded the best, least care. Get the standard of years. Incubator catalog free. Poultry book 4c. Poul. paper 1 yr. 10c.
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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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The Passenger Department of the M. K. & T. R'y Co. ("The Katy") has established a Rooming Bureau for the benefit of its patrons who desire to visit St. Louis during the World's Fair. This Bureau has secured an option on several thousand furnished rooms in St. Louis hotels and first class private residences, which can be secured and reserved through any M. K. & T. Ticket Agent.

It is, of course, necessary that reservations be made as far in advance as possible, in order that the desired accommodations can be secured. An office of the Bureau will be maintained opposite the Union Station in St. Louis, where a corps of competent clerks and uniformed messengers are constantly on hand to direct visitors to their appointed quarters.

In addition to this, the Bureau will furnish guides, chaperones, messenger service; also cabs, carriages, automobiles and express service for the transfer of baggage, at reasonable rates.

This service will be of great value and benefit to strangers and ladies and children without escorts. This move is in accordance with the usual progressiveness of "The Katy." Any M. K. & T. Agent will gladly give full information, or address—

W. G. CRUSH,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

Sheep Department

TWENTY-CENT WOOL

Twenty-cent wool. That is what Wyoming flockmasters anticipate for next year and everything indicates that their expectations will be fully realized, says the Cheyenne Tribune.

More than that, many sheepmen who are conversant with existing conditions, confidently predict that the price of wool will go even higher and that 22 and 23-cent wool is not an impossibility.

Not only will wool prices be higher, but from present indications Wyoming is to enjoy another remarkable winter and aside from the death of old ewes and bucks, stock losses are expected to be practically nil. Heretofore the sheepmen have experienced a number of severe storms before this time, but so far the winter has been mild and pleasant and with the ranges covered with fine feed it is believed the flocks will be able to winter and come out in the spring strong enough to weather the storms.

Eastern buyers are already in the field in great numbers contracting for the 1905 clip at prices from 2 to 6 cents in advance of those paid this year. Offers of 15 and 16 cents were made from the start, but the wise ones are holding on for the better prices which are sure to come. Many flockmasters have already contracted for the clip at 17 and 18 cents, while the ruling price this year was from 12½ to 14 cents.

It is not apparent that any one is getting a corner on the market, as all of the old firms are in the field and many new ones. It is evident, however, that the 1905 wool clip will be owned by the middlemen long before it leaves the sheep's backs. The buyers are preserving discreet silence in regard to the cause of their anxiety to take chances on the future of the wool market, but it is only natural that the high price of cotton should tend to increase the demand for wool, while the continued war in the far east is doubtless also a factor. One thing is certain, the eastern buyers make it their business to become conversant, not only with present conditions, but those of the future and their offers for wool at advanced prices is the best indication of what the market will be next season.

STOLE 3,000 SHEEP

Junius Wright, a ranch owner of Boise City, Idaho, might not have known yet that 3,000 of his best sheep had been stolen by one of his tenders and shipped to Chicago if the cupidity of the man had not prompted him to run away with \$90 in wages belonging to one of the herders. Having discovered his loss, Mr. Wright went to Chicago, only to learn that the sheep have been sold for \$7,000 and the man has disappeared.

The Chicago police, who are working on the case, believe that they will soon apprehend the man, and they are watching his wife and child, whom he sent for to meet him in Chicago. They are now at a downtown hotel.

It was this fact of the man sending for his wife which first aroused the suspicions of the herder on the western ranch, which he afterwards communicated to his employer.

Living in Boise City, where he has a grocery business, Mr. Wright visits his herds only occasionally. It therefore was not difficult for the tender to drive the sheep to the nearest railroad shipping point and to put them on the cars bound for Chicago. He accompanied the sheep himself and at some point between Idaho and Chicago he sent a letter back to the herder who had helped him ship the sheep and whose wages he failed to pay, asking him to send the wife and child to Chicago to meet him.

The herder's suspicions were aroused and he decided to go to Boise City and tell Mr. Wright. Wright telegraphed to the Pinkerton agency to meet the woman at the station and shadow her until his arrival. He then came to Chicago.

The police believe the wife does not know that her husband has taken the property of his employer and that they will be able to trace him.

RAISING SHEEP IN TEXAS

W. J. Duffel, president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association, says:

"My mother, who is now nearly 80 years old, told me not long ago that sheep paid the best of any other investment. I consider Texas the finest sheep farming country I ever saw. We have the climate that is suited to the very best quality of sheep. Then we have unequalled grass—this is Bermuda. I find it best to plow the grass up once a year. This can be done at any time the sheep are in the fields. It is to be expected that a sheep farmer will put part of his land in small grain; if this is done I find that sorghum seed or stock peas started in the grain field about six weeks before harvest will grow and come in for something green for them just after threshing time. I plant my corn thick in drill, with rows six feet wide, cultivate very shallow, and next to the last plowing of corn I plant stock peas in the middle and plow it one more time.

When the corn is ripe I harvest with a single-row corn harvester; shock it and turn the sheep in the field. They are allowed the run of the field. In a short time the corn is gathered, hauled and cribbed; the stalks and fodder carefully housed for winter's feeding. This will bring us up to about the first to tenth of September. The stubble land should

be well broken and about three to five pounds of dwarf Essex rape sown per acre. When about six weeks old the rape will make fine pasture.

"I prefer one of the mutton breeds of sheep that will bring twins. The lambs do best in fall or winter. The late summer lamb does not grow off. Lambs can be taught to eat at a younger age than a pig. They should be pushed from the start until 4 or 5 months old, when they are ready for market. My flock of Shropshires averaged eight pounds of wool each last spring, and I sold it for 17 cents per pound in Waco. I save all the fodder, stalks and all straw and everything that is nice and clean for them. Any cheap shelter that will keep them dry is sufficient in winter. I feed them oats, corn and bran in very cold weather. The best feed I have ever used was a mixture of corn, oats and cotton seed mixed and ground; then a little wheat bran with all the fodder they will eat. I raised goats for thirty years. They will pay on cheap, brushy land, but will not pay on high priced land with plenty of grass."

WHY ANGORAS ARE VALUABLE

Another Angora goat enthusiast has come to the front in the person of J. W. Hewett of Zephyr, Texas, who writes: "I wish to call attention to the interest taken by the farmers and stockmen generally over the United States and most especially in the state of Texas, in the unrivaled Angora goat industry.

"In the east the farmer has been forced to seek some other plan of making a livelihood than raising cotton, on account of the destruction wrought by the boll weevil the past few years.

"The farmer west whose pasture land is densely covered with brush, thus choking out the grass and diminishing his cow range, and the stockmen in the interior, have succumbed to the old folly idea that cattle would not graze after sheep and goats, but many of them are now owners of herds of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and goats all running in the same pasture and doing well, and making money for their owners. All in all, the eastern impoverished cotton farmer, the western short grass farmer and the drouth stricken ranchman, all who have gone in the goat business, say that the Angora goat is the best paying property on the place.

"The product of the Angora goat, both fleece and flesh, have been gaining popularity for the last fifty years.

SHEEP NOTES

Profit in sheep depends largely on keeping them always in good condition.

A number of old and unthrifty ewes will often make a material difference in the possible profits.

A little good fed, mixed with a good deal of thoughtful attention, is what makes the flock pay best.

A small amount of wool, or even of mutton, often represents the difference between profit and loss.

Be careful to select a strong, thrifty ram, of good type, and secure him early in the season, before the best have been picked up.

Sheep of different ages and conditions should be sorted out into separate flocks, and the weaker ones have a little extra feed.

By having the ewes in good condition when bred, they are more certain to breed and do well and produce a large percentage of lambs.

Do not keep the sheep on the pastures too closely now. If allowed to eat the grass plants down too closely, much injury may be done.

In attempting to cheapen the cost of rearing the flock, the wool and the carcass should not be forgotten, but let them be improved steadily each year.

In commencing to feed sheep grain, feed a small quantity at first, and gradually increase. Oats are preferable to commence with, and should form part of the grain ration at every stage of feeding.

An important cattle deal was made a few days since. Mr. W. J. Morton of Dumas purchased 160 head of blooded Herefords from Mr. J. E. McAllister. Mr. Morton will drive them across country to his Moore county ranch.—Channing Courier.

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HEC. A. McEACHIN.....Editor

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WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, 1904.

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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 for 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.

THE LAND QUESTION

Complaint is made that, in certain counties, along and north of the western extension of the line of the Texas and Pacific railroad, the large cattle raisers are preventing homesteaders from acquiring land to the extent and in the manner contemplated by the constitution and land laws of the state. These prospective homesteaders seem to be of two classes—one composed of men who desire to secure holdings for the purpose of embarking in the cattle business on a small scale, and the other of bonus-hunters and speculators who wish to get possession of land and then force the large cattle raisers to buy it from them at a good profit. The land in dispute is now held by the large cattle raisers under leases from the state. If they could have their way, the leases would be renewed. That being denied, they are making efforts to protect their holdings by schemes that, if successful, will result in their finally obtaining fee-simple titles to the land.

During Governor Roberts' administration a different land policy from that now in vogue was pursued, and grazing lands in Southwest Texas, and other parts of the state, were bought in large bodies by cattlemen at one dollar per acre, and no complaint was heard.

The course Land Commissioner Terrell has adopted, of putting such a maximum price on land that will come on the market by the expiration of leases as will preclude their sale, will preserve the status quo until the Twenty-ninth legislature meets. That body will probably pass some such law as the Murray bill, that was introduced and came very near enactment last session. Such a law will, at least, serve as a tub thrown to the popular whale, and may possibly pacify that animal, but it is more than doubtful whether it, or any other statute, will accom-

lish the end theoretically had in view. The following truths have been demonstrated by an unbroken series of experiences in the history of land appropriation since the days of Abraham: First, The large cattle raiser will always crowd out the sheep raiser and small cattle raiser. Second, Land suitable for farming purposes can not be held permanently for cattle raising, and the cowman will certainly be dispossessed of it in due time by the man of the plow.

If the land in question is only fit for grazing, the big cattlemen will probably come out of the conflict winners; and, when it is over, own under flawless titles the bulk of their present holdings.—Austin Current Issue.

One of the greatest troubles out connection with the land matter out in West Texas is that the position of the average cattleman is not generally understood. There is too much of a disposition to put him down on the lists as a man whose intentions are dishonest, and whose chief desire is to make away with the children's patrimony, when there is nothing further from his intention. Cattlemen, as a class, constitute as fine and honorable class of citizenship as the state affords. They are strictly honest in their dealing with their fellow-men, and in many instances perhaps too much so for their own financial welfare. From some reason the idea has become prevalent at Austin that the majority of cattlemen are not honest, and the state is showing a too marked disposition to treat with them on that kind of a basis under the present regime in control of the government machinery.

Other state administrations have not pursued this policy toward the cattlemen. Take the great issue of lease consolidation, which created such a furore two years ago, and it was authorized and accepted by a democratic state administration. Cattlemen were allowed to consolidate and extend their leases in what was then the absolute lease district as a matter of economy and expediency. When the last legislature cut so much of the west Texas country out of the absolute lease law district it worked a great hardship on the cattlemen of that section, for it resulted in the placing of the land they had occupied under lease on the market for sale to the actual settler, and compelled the actual sacrifice of thousands of cattle that had to go to market on account of the enforced restriction or reduction of the range area. There was much hustling out in that country for grass to carry the cattle until they could be properly marketed, and in an evil hour some of the men who were compelled to do so from the stress of circumstances, agreed to pay the individual owners of land as high as 10 cents per acre for the privilege of grazing the same land they had formerly obtained from the state at 3 cents per acre. Knowledge of this fact reaching the ears of the officials at Austin, there was a determined effort made to raise the lease price of the state's land to the same basis, and as a result of the state's determination to take advantage of the cattlemen's necessities, thousands of acres under lease were surrendered on account of the inability of the lessees to comply with the new requirements. Much of this land has been thrown on the commons by the removal of the fences that enclosed it while it was under lease, and it is being grazed without money and without price.

The development of this feature of the situation has afforded the authorities at Austin opportunity to say that the cattlemen are taking advantage of the situation to beat the state out of the revenue she is entitled to from the use and occupancy of the land, when as a matter of fact the state is responsible for the condition of affairs herself, as it was induced by her own efforts of extortion, and at a time when the great cattle industry was laboring under the heaviest burden that has ever been placed upon it. The cattlemen want nothing at the hands of the state that they are unwilling to pay for. In what they have done out west they have simply tried to make the best they could of a bad situation, and the inspiration in almost every instance has been to only obtain time to adjust their affairs to fit the new order or status that has been developed through the state's mistaken land policy.

On much of this land the cattlemen have erected and constructed valuable improvements, and it is but natural in the final adjustment of the situation they should seek to protect those investments in every legitimate manner

possible, and this is what has given rise to the assumption that they are trying to hog the universe. The general land office at Austin is far too prone to listen to the whisperings of some interest with an ax to grind in its consideration of the land problem in west Texas, and there is a consequent lack of justice in dealing with the cattlemen. These men are entitled to fair and just treatment for what they have done in developing that section. They are not engaged in any effort to retard settlement and development, and the action of the land commissioner in arbitrarily raising both the sale and lease price of the land is doing the state more injury than the cattlemen.

The crying need of the hour with reference to land matters in West Texas is a firm and stable policy that will result in vesting titles in purchaser, that will enable the lands to be sold without indulging in the land rushes developed under the present law. A policy that will recognize the cattlemen as having some right to exist in that section, and that will further result in selling all the land and retiring the state from the land business. Let's have a decent land law that will mean what it says, and then sell the land under its provisions.

OUR FRIEND THE BEEF TRUST

When congress assembles in Washington next month the promise has been made that the president will furnish that body with a report of the investigation that has been pending so long as to the operations and methods of the beef trust. It is believed that this report would have already been made public but for the impending election, and the irony of the situation is reflected in the belief prevalent among cattlemen that in this way they have been made to contribute to the national republican campaign fund. It is well known that the trust is supporting the present national administration, for it has announced so publicly. That the trust has done so is believed to be the direct result of promised immunity at the hands of the national government, which stands with hands complacently folded while the trust is mulcting the producer not only for the expenses of the late big labor strike, but is also recouping itself on the big contribution made to the republican campaign fund. It is a shame that such things are permitted, but there seems to be no way for the producer to help himself. While we are waiting for the presidential report, however, it is gratifying that there is another method of laying bare the methods of the trust. A Kansas City dealer, who has been working on the inside of the combination, makes public the method by which the trust manipulates prices according to the temper of the public. He says:

"It is an astonishing coincidence that here, where such enormous quantities of live cattle are killed every day, a place from which some \$90,000,000 worth of packed beef are shipped every year, and where a number of ostensibly independent concerns are carrying on operations, the retail price of meats at the local butcher shops should be precisely the same day by day. It is virtually an open secret here that these prices are fixed in Chicago by one man, and wired to confidential agents here. The daily figure used to be settled upon here and in Kansas City, Mo., just across the river, but the Missouri supreme court got wind of the fact, haled the managers of the trust into court and fined each of the packing houses \$5,000 for violating the anti-trust law."

"That action showed the trust what it had to do to evade the law, consequently, no one here knows anything, or has any participation in the agreements which are reached by the packing houses in Chicago. There the companies are safe from molestation by the Kansas and Missouri courts. Here the workmen must pay the trust prices, accept the trust-fixed wages—or starve."

"That the district is absolutely under the domination of the beef trust is further evidenced from the methods employed by the packing houses to placate public sentiment. The prices of meats are raised very slowly, almost imperceptibly. Now and then the people wake up to the fact that the total increase has been very material. The newspapers of this section have raised a great agitation over the matter several times within the past few years."

"Immediately after such agitation starts up the newspapers have supplied to them authorized interviews from the packing house representatives averring that the price is controlled entirely by supply and demand, and instancing the fact that only within the last few days there has been such an extraordinary increase in the shipment of cattle and hogs to market that the price of pork tenderloin has fallen off one-half a cent. Each of the packing houses then simultaneously shaves the price slowly and allows it to remain down until the excitement is abated,

whereupon the same old relentless process begins again."

With these facts so clearly apparent, and with the further fact constantly before them that the state of Missouri located the beef trust and collected a fine of \$5,000 from each of the members of the combine, the action of the federal government in its investigation and deference of any action until after the election, is so farcical as to bring a smile to the face of every man who understands the real situation. By the time congress meets in December the great bulk of the live stock movement for this year will be over, and the trust will have garnered its pound of flesh. After that time it can afford to be good for a brief period, in order that the live stock industry may have time to grow another pound of flesh. Then the same old unending process will be repeated so long as the republican party is in power to countenance such proceedings.

But while the producers all over the country are making vigorous complaint as they feel the mailed hand of the beef trust in their pockets, the eastern consumer is also having an experience very largely along the same line. He is being made to furnish his pound of flesh also, for the beef trust has its trap set to catch 'em both coming and going. In New York the situation is being very keenly felt, and Hearst's New York American has the following comment on the matter:

"Out in South Dakota the farmers are selling their best beef cattle to the beef trust for 2 cents per pound—a record low price. In New York the trust has so fixed prices that you must pay from 20 to 27 cents for your beef. Beef was never lower when the farmer has it to sell, and never higher to the man who pays the retail butcher bill. The beef trust has been declared to be unlawful, but in spite of a government injunction, it is still trimming the kids, and there are 80,000,000 kids. And every other criminal trust, seeing how the beef trust can defy a federal injunction, is helping it to trim these same 80,000,000 kids. And the voters among these 80,000,000 kids, who are the American people, can take the trimming shears from these criminal trusts whenever they are aroused and come to know that they can be the masters of trusts and trust makers at the ballot box."

Why the cattlemen of this western country are paid but 2 cents per pound for their beef on the hoof, and it becomes worth from 20 to 27 cents per pound as soon as it comes off the block, is one of the things it is to be hoped President Roosevelt will explain to congress in that promised report in December. Of course, that report will do no good in correcting the evil so far as it has been permitted to exist. But the producers look forward to its appearance as affording a slight ray of promise that they will be afforded some protection in the future. They have a right to demand as well as expect the necessary protection from the rapacity that is throttling this great industry, and President Roosevelt should hurry up on that report. It will afford a basis for future action if honestly and conscientiously made.

BUY REGISTERED CATTLE NOW

When speculation in improved cattle was rife two or three years ago we were not advising the good average farmer to invest. We knew very well that it was largely a speculative craze and that the prices of such cattle must decline. Now, however, is the time to buy, when good young well bred cows can be bought at public sale, well on in calf or with calf at foot, for from \$75 to \$125. No good farmer need hesitate for a single moment.

If the calf is a bull, it will, if properly fed and cared for, sell in twelve months, or less, for from one-half to two-thirds of the price of cow and calf. If it should be a heifer, it is needed on the farm. It seems to us a plain open and shut case. Do not, however, buy any kind of a cow merely because she sports a pedigree. Buy only good ones, but do not hesitate if a cow with a three or four mouths' old calf at foot should be a bit thin in flesh. This is a recommendation to the cow and also to the calf. It shows that the cow is a good milker; something very much to be desired in improved cattle.

There is a class of men, however, whom we advise not to buy these cattle; the poor farmer, the farmer who is not prepared to give them proper shelter, the farmer who evidently does not feed his cattle through, the farmer on thin land with poor grass. That man should keep out of thoroughbred cattle. They will not do well with him. The very ordinances of nature are dead set against it. He had better confine himself to scrub cattle.

There are thousands of our readers who have good farms, good shelter, good grass, who can afford to go in now and lay the foundation of herds and gradually secure a complete ped-

igreed herd of cattle on the farm. We doubt if they will ever do it cheaper than now. There is plenty of hay, plenty of grain, and there is no reason why in the course of two or three years they should not have enough profit to pay for the first cost, and for the keep. Better put your money into good cattle of any of the improved breeds than put it in gold mines, or silver mines, or oil wells, or on the board of trade, or in any other speculative venture. The buying of cattle of the kind we describe at the present time is not speculation, but plain, straight common-sense business.

The Stockman-Journal is improving all the time now, as is attested by its advertising columns, but there are many pleasant surprises along that line yet in store for its readers.

Don't forget the special edition of 25,000 copies we are going to issue on Dec. 20. If you have anything to advertise you will find it the best medium you could possibly employ.

The election is now over, and the strings that have been tied on the beef trust investigation should be loosened. Let us have that promised report, together with the necessary action to put the trust out of business.

There are many men who have sold calves this fall who will wish they had those youthful bovines back before the closing of another year. The outlook for better prices all around is considered very encouraging for the coming year.

The losses that occurred among cattle as a result of the lack of suitable shelter during the recent cold rain, tells its own story. It would not require the expenditure of a great deal of money to provide the requisite shelter, but there are many men too shortsighted to do it.

Land matters are still creating trouble out in the range country, and the recent shooting scrape out in the Monahans country over land claims is but another admonition to the state legislature that there must be a change of methods in disposing of the remainder of the state school lands.

South Texas cattlemen are awakening to the fact that the quarantine line is not such a bad thing after all. Many buyers of feeder cattle are insisting on a modicum of ticks being thrown in as a measure of protection. In fact, some of these are giving the ticky cattle marked preference.

Texas will not have as many fed cattle to go to market this season as usual. The price of feed has been too high, especially oil mill products. Feeders have made vigorous complaint, but it does not seem to have moved the hearts of the oil mill men to any appreciable extent.

The Texas cattle now on exhibit at St. Louis are expected to give a good account of themselves when the premiums are distributed, and also show to the world that the range country is now producing a very high grade class of stuff that will measure alongside of that produced anywhere else in the world.

Range-bred calves are selling out in the Midland country at \$16 around, and such prices as these serve to demonstrate the fact that the bottom has not yet dropped out of the cattle business in this state. If a man has the stuff worth the money he can usually get it.

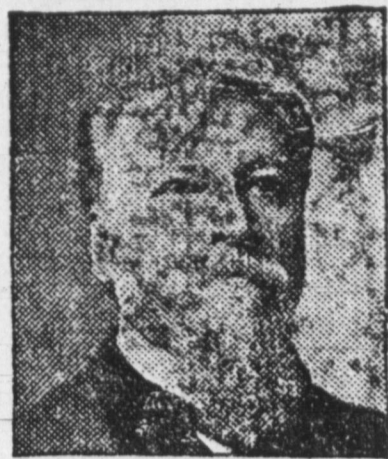
There has been a brisk demand for horses all the year, and the thousands that have been sold at good prices and shipped out of the country have done much to ease the financial stringency among the stockmen. The horse has done his part during this season, and the demand for good stuff continues unabated.

Many of the range cattlemen feel they are land poor at this time, as a result of having invested in so much land in order to make sure of their standing, but the time will never come when they will regret their action. The man who owns his ranch land is safe so far as the future is concerned, for there are none to molest or make him afraid.

Denver is making big preparations for the entertainment of the stockmen who are expected to attend the annual meeting of the National Live Stock association in that city next January. Texas cattlemen have generally lost interest in the national organization, and will have to be convinced that it will be conducted on different

Honest Treatment and a Speedy Cure!

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DR. J. H. TERRILL, Master Specialist.

As the result of more than a quarter of a century of profound study, scientific research and varied experience, my knowledge of the Special or Pelvic Diseases of Men is incomparable. It is special experience with such cases that brings success, so if you desire successful treatment, it is within your reach. It is my desire to cure you, especially when others have failed, as I am always anxious to demonstrate what I can do in cases that have been pronounced incurable by other Specialists. Consult me FREE. If I can cure you I will tell you so; if I cannot cure you I will not take your case for treatment.

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.

Contagious Blood Poison

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.

I cure this disease without operation, and under my treatment the congested blood vessels readily disappear. The parts are restored to their natural condition and vigor, strength and circulation are re-established.

Loss of Manly Vigor

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

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.

My New Book No. 8, on Diseases of Men, Absolutely Free

Send for my latest book on the Diseases of Men. It is just the book that you have been looking for. This book abounds with plain common sense truths and is invaluable to all men who are afflicted with any of the diseases mentioned above. It will be sent to any address in plain sealed wrapper, if you cut out and send this ad. Persons writing me may be assured of receiving no mail from me except in direct answer to their inquiries or correspondence.

Consultation and X-Ray Examination Free

285 MAIN St. DR. J. H. TERRILL DALLAS, Tex.

lines in the future before they will feel tempted to renew their allegiance.

Ohio buyers have been operating out in the west Texas range country during the past few weeks, buying the best range-bred calves they could find at pretty stiff prices. It is something new for buyers of this class to show up in that section, and it illustrates the fact very forcibly that the feeding world is learning the fact that they must come to the range country to find the class of cattle they need in their business.

The range outlook is about all that could be demanded at this time, and if the cattle producers could only jar loose from the beef trust, the situation would be generally satisfactory. Prices are too low, and many men who are selling stuff now are losing money. A bunch of steers were sold on the market in Chicago a few days ago at \$18 around that cost \$22 two years ago. Such prices as these will in the end break every cattleman in the country. There must be relief.

Congress meets in December, and it is before that body that the next big fight in which the cattlemen are interested will be made. A determined effort will be made to amend the interstate commerce law in such manner as will enable that body to not only prescribe rates on interstate traffic, but enforce them. The railways will be represented in the struggle by the brainiest men they can employ, and no effort will be spared to circumvent the work of the cattlemen.

Our northwestern friends are already announcing that they expect to buy Texas steers very cheap next spring, but the Texas ranchmen have heard that same old song before. They intended to clean up the offerings last spring at their own price, but they did not quite succeed in doing it. These gentlemen may as well take due notice of the Texas situation now and prepare to govern themselves accordingly. There will be but few steers for sale in Texas next spring, and the man who buys them will have to pay something like what they are really worth.

Bear In Mind The Armour-Funkhouser Sale —OF REGISTERED—

HEREFORDS

Eighth annual sale of animals from two of the leading herds of America, consisting of 62 cows and 11 bulls.

December 6 & 7, 1904

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Remember the Dates!

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Capital Stock \$30,000

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W. S. Vinson, Cattle.
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Market Reports FREE on Application
San Antonio and Fort Worth, Texas

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 Raiston 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 216 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.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

ADVICE FOR THE FALL

An English authority gives the following valuable advice for this season to poultry keepers:

To fowls this is a very trying time, as the changes of the moulting season and the shifting of the coats all seem to contribute to the strain upon the system which is inseparable from the revolution in the systems of birds and beasts which these times cause. The moulting season is peculiarly trying, as the fowls are apt to catch cold through the loss of feathers which takes place. When the feathers begin to grow the amount of nutriment that goes to form quill and fluff is, of course, considerable, and this all constitutes a drain upon the system, which should be taken to make up for this loss as far as possible.

The number of eggs produced and the strength of any offspring will depend very largely upon the amount of care taken with the birds now, and when we remember the prices that are paid for eggs through the winter months it becomes a question of money as well.

The lime washing of the houses should have been attended to before this; and if any poultry keepers should have neglected this, very essential thing, it should be done at once, as very many insects will have found a refuge in the crevices, and under any bark that may have been left on the perches, and prove a terrible pest to the fowls, so everything of this kind should be guarded against as far as possible. A good deal is saved by careful selection and a constant and prompt weeding out of useless or unprofitable birds.

Care should be taken that proper ventilation is provided in the fowl houses now the cold nights have come. To ensure perfect ventilation, great care should be taken to weed out useless stock, and also to separate the birds into lots, so that they do not roost together in one house.

We have found when traveling through some of the districts where poultry keeping is made a business, and a successful one, too, that good as were many of the methods employed by those poultry keepers, they were not quite up-to-date with regard to one important point—the selection of the layers among their stock, both as regards diseased birds and also not very profitable ones. A good many of both kinds are kept, and it will be seen at once that this must of necessity have a very bad influence upon the financial results, as diseased birds often eat more than healthy ones, and, of course, each bird takes up some space, and so the influence of the presence of a large number of useless birds is bad in every way, and it is found often that where a clearance is made the birds that are left begin to lay again almost at once, and so more eggs are got from the few than from the larger number, at about a third the cost.

One case especially we have in our mind where we picked out three parts of the hens as bad, useless birds, and those which were left began laying again in three to seven days, the first eggs the owners had had for three weeks, and in numbers of instances the experience of poultry keepers has been identical with this.

If any birds are roosting upon trees or cut of doors, as some will, they should be coaxed into the house after the end of October. The door of the house should be propped open, and a little corn should be thrown into the house, and they will soon grow accustomed to their new quarters and give no further trouble.

If any have late-hatched chickens that are not doing well, a little biscuit meal, groats and hemp seed often have a most beneficial effect upon the young stock, giving them warmth and a firm foundation, so that the cold does not hinder them in their growth and development.

The proper feeding of fowls is a most important factor, and one of increasing importance and interest, and among the chiefest of those leading influences which make or mar results. If hot food is given in the morning, and a little poultry powder, this has a tendency to help the birds during this trying weather, and a little care in these respects means better birds and better results also for late hatched chickens.

CHANGE THE ROOSTERS

Negroes are proverbial for having hardy chickens, that are able to hustle and look out for themselves. It is almost an invariable practice with them to annually exchange roosters.

A better plan, of course, is to purchase a young cock of the desired breed, and of good laying strain, but if one feels financially unable to do this, he might profitably follow the practice of the negroes, and effect an exchange with a neighbor.

Limited in-breeding is permissible, but too long permitted, proves injurious, as it leads unerringly to deterioration. In-breeding occurs more frequently on the farm with poultry than with other kinds of stock. This happens probably because farmers place a higher value on the four-footed animal and, of course, give them more attention.

PIT GAMES

The Game fowl is one of the most interesting varieties of domestic poultry. Its origin and history are seemingly linked with all topics concerning poultry and its origin, and even to this

day the game class is looked upon differently from all others. There are two divisions—Pit Games and Exhibition Game—and perhaps three, which are as wholly different in character as though of distant varieties. The Pit Game is not reckoned in the standard varieties of poultry, yet for practical and profitable poultry keeping it surpasses the more pretentious Game. The type of the Pit Game is as distinct, thorough, and characteristic as any of the standard Games, differing in plumage and feather markings. Color is not considered in breeding Pits; it is muscle, bone, and strength that are sought after, bred for, and that distinguish it from its relative—the Exhibition Game. Not the contrast between the two types: The Pit is short, stout, and stocky, with abundant tail feathering; while the Exhibition Game is long, lanky, close feathered throughout, and spare in tail feathering.

For the farm and general purposes the Pit Game has always been considered a practical and profitable fowl. It is hardy, matures early, a good layer, and fine for table purposes. Its flesh is considered of exceptional value for eating, being fine grained, tender, and sweet. The hens are splendid sitters and careful mothers.

FATTENING FOWLS

The first thing to be done with the fowls that are to be fattened is to separate them from those that are to be kept all winter. Prepare them, but in so doing, do not neglect to supply them with much grit and water all the time. The large quantity of food which fattening fowls take in, need corresponding quantities of grit and water to aid in its digestion. Give the food some variety too, that it may be eaten with relish, and that good health may be furthered. The good principle in stock feeding that two feeds are better than one of quantity equal to the two, holds good in poultry feeding.

Where digestion fails there is instant loss, a loss that is made for all time.

POULTRY NOTES

Very much depends upon the early hatching of the pullets. Unless hatched early they will not commence laying any earlier than the hens. Good hens should not be discarded too soon. They may be serviceable until four years old, if carefully managed.

Chicks die from being chilled. They do not always die right away, and the blame is laid somewhere else. Don't let your chicks get chilled.

When coal oil is used about the nests, it is well to apply it in the afternoon, so that the most of it may evaporate before the hens use them.

When grit is not plentiful, a large sandstone may be hauled up, and pieces broken off when necessary.

Coops without bottoms are the healthiest in which to raise young chicks, if moved every day. A nice, dry place should be selected each time.

Owing to the strong odor developed by the droppings of poultry in summer, it takes more work to keep the hen house clean in warm weather than in cold.

Eggs are almost as sensitive to odors as butter is. The shell, being porous, is little protection; the albumen soon absorbs any objectionable odor with which it comes in contact, and retains guarded somewhat in what they eat, as nothing is too unclean for them.

Poultry are not very choice in what they eat. Laying hens need to be it.

Unusually large males are not desirable. They are not good breeders and are liable to injure young pullets by their clumsiness.

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.

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Winter better than those covered with ticks and lice. This is the season of the year in which your cattle should be cleaned for the winter. There is but one way to do this, and that is by dipping them.

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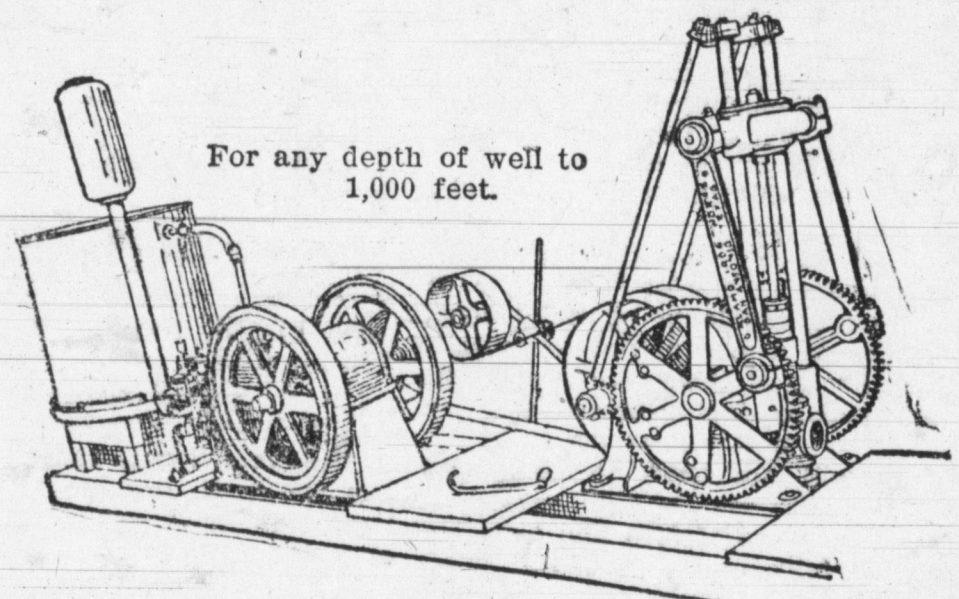
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FORT WORTH

PROSECUTING THE THIEVES

I. H. Burney, a prominent attorney of Fort Worth, arrived in the city Sunday, and will be here until the present term of court ends. He is a member of the firm of Cowan & Burney of Fort Worth, Tex-

as, and this firm is engaged by the Texas Cattle Growers' Association to assist the commonwealth in the prosecution of all stock and horse theft. Mr. Burney will assist Mr. Hervey in the prosecution of the numerous horse stealing cases at the present term of court.—Roswell Record.

Hog Department

FEEDING ALFALFA TO HOGS

The owners of the summer ranch at North Platte, Neb., have been making a very thorough study of the feeding value of alfalfa for hogs. During the summers of 1901, 1902 and 1903 large numbers of hogs have been pastured on this farm on alfalfa as well as other farms in the Platte valley in Lincoln county, under the control of the same parties, writes Mr. Payne of Nebraska.

There has been a great deal said in regard to pasturing hogs on alfalfa for a number of years, various parties having varied experiences. For example, Mr. F. D. Coburn of Kansas, in his book on alfalfa says that ten hogs on an acre of alfalfa during six months' pasture season will make a gain of 100 pounds each. This is 1,000 pounds of pork from an acre of land, which at 5 cents per pound would be \$50 per acre for the use of the land.

We never made a thorough test of how many hogs could be pastured on an acre of land, but we did make quite a thorough test on four farms of what corn was necessary with alfalfa pasture to carry hogs and pigs through the summer season. Our experience in pasturing the hogs on alfalfa without corn was unsatisfactory and we found that where the hogs and plenty of alfalfa pasture and from one to one and one-half pounds of corn each per day they would make a gain of practically one pound each per day. In other words they would gain in flesh per day nearly as much as the corn fed. We also found that the total number of pounds gain on a drove of say one hundred head of hogs that this small ration of corn did not cost to exceed 2 cents per pound for the gain made. We found that three or four hogs per acre, and then cut the alfalfa three times just the same as we would had it not been pastured, was much more satisfactory than to put ten or twelve head of hogs to the acre and not cut the alfalfa. You can safely put thirty to fifty head of hogs on ten acres of alfalfa and cut it three times, and you will hardly know that the hogs were on the alfalfa, but if you overpasture the land they will kill it out in from one to two seasons.

During the summer of 1902 we made a gain of eight-tenths of a pound per day on hogs weighing 100 pounds each by feeding only one pound of ground wheat to each hog per day. On this pasture we run only about five head to the acre and cut the alfalfa three times. When the alfalfa came up in the spring of 1903 we could not tell the difference between this pasture which was pastured at the rate of five hogs to the acre and the adjoining one that was not pastured.

THE HOG INDUSTRY

The swine industry of the United States is a feature of resources that figures high in the agricultural wealth of our country. To the hog, more than any other influence, are we indebted for the finely improved farms and beautiful cities that have, as by magic, spread out over the vast area of agricultural lands from Ohio in the east to the Missouri valley in the west. The civilizing influence of the corn crop has changed the millions of acres of wild prairie lands to fertile, cultivated fields, rich with the clovers, grasses and improved crops of modern agriculture. Without the hog this great district of agricultural lands, lying in the center of what is known as the corn belt, could never have attained its present distinction of wealth and business reputation.

As a factor in wealth production, the hog is justly entitled to the distinction of "The Pioneer" among our meat-producing animals. The American hog has fastened his hold so firmly, not only upon our own people, but upon those of almost every country on the globe, that the industry of swine raising is of necessity made as progressive in its increase of production as the increase of population demanding pork products.

The census of 1900 gives the swine population of the United States as 62,876,108 head. This represents an increase proportionately great to indicate that the consumption of pork is not relaxing in favor among the people, who demand meats as a portion of their daily ration, but that the consumption of pork is a fixed article of diet with meat consumers.

Everything considered, the hog situation is in a most encouraging position for money making, and the hog raisers of the corn belt of the United States are in command and will take out the first profits. The swine head should be carefully guarded against disease, preventive measures should be uppermost in the minds of the feeder, and no lack of attention in care or feed should be omitted that will influence to a successful future for the swine industry.

BEST HOG FEED

What is the relative value of corn, barley, and rye for hog feed? The supply of corn is very short in the country and the price seems very high to farmers. They are wondering what substitute can be obtained.

The relative value of corn, barley and rye for hog feed depends largely on the size and age of the hogs you have on feed. There is not much difference between the feeding value of 100 pounds of barley and 100 pounds of rye when fed to the same kind of stock at the same age. The rye is a little better, partly because it has more flesh-form-

material and partly because it has a better flavor. In other words, the hogs like it better. This is always an important consideration. What we like usually digests well, and what don't taste good don't usually put much fat on the ribs.

Professor Henry reports the average of eleven experiments with 110 animals in Denmark, where rye and barley were fed against each other, showing that the barley-fed hogs made a gain of .865 of a pound per day, where the rye-fed ones gained .873 of a pound, and remarks that the results indicate a practical equality between the two feeds for a pork production. He also made a number of experiments in Wisconsin, comparing barley meal with corn meal, to produce a given gain.

These results coincide with the Copenhagen experiments; and we might say here that there is no nation that has done more careful experimenting in the line of pork production than the Danes. We think that we might therefore safely say in reply to our correspondents that for young pigs, say weighing from forty to fifty and sixty pounds, rye should be preferred to barley and either of them to corn. Better results, however, will be obtained by feeding rye, barley and corn, one-third each, than by feeding any one of them exclusively. Bear in mind that in all this we are not thinking of bushels, but of 100 pounds. In fact it is only on the pound basis that farmers should ever compare feeding stuffs.

As hogs approach maturity and are being finished for market corn would be much preferable to either rye or barley and ordinarily much cheaper. We must not only consider pounds but price. If we had a lot of pigs of that kind on hand and could get either rye or barley at the same price per 100 pounds as corn we would use it freely, but not exclusively. In fact, we don't think there is any grain that tastes quite so good to the pig as a grain of corn, and therefore corn should be a part of every pig's ration, even if we had it to buy at a somewhat advanced price. It should never, however, furnish the exclusive ration for a young and growing pig.

Our advice to farmers who are short of corn is to buy some old corn even at present prices, with which to improve the ration, and to put off using the new corn even at present prices, with which to improve the ration, and to put off using the new corn until it is ready to cut up. A limited amount of corn in roasting ears will be relished by the hogs and will no doubt do them more good than the same amount of dry matter of old corn; but remember that when we feed corn in an immature state it must do a great deal more good than the same amount of old corn in order to pay.

HOG NOTES

The hog fed in cramped quarters may escape disease, but he will not make healthy pork.

It is not economy to feed hogs, horses or cows an insufficient ration. The lack must be made good and at a greater cost than if supplied normally.

The number of hogs butchered in Denmark in 1903 was 1,400,000, and 164,250,000 pounds of pork were exported. This is an increase of 23,240,000 pounds over the exportation of the preceding year.

The requirements of a perfect hog are size, bone, quality, color, beauty, evenness, and a dozen small requirements. These are all but minor requirements in an ideal hog. The crucial test, and the one requirement in an ideal hog, is, will he make the most pork out of the least amount of feed? All the former go to please the eye, the latter to fill the pocketbook.

The best breeds of hogs are those from which we can secure the maximum of growth in six to eight months under given conditions. Some breeds are better suited to continuous feeds upon concentrated rations than others. Some bear close confinement much better than others. The smaller breeds are not wanted by the packers, while many farmers prefer these "chunks."

Those who have made hog raising their special business for years are thoroughly convinced of the value of green feed for hogs; they manage their hog pastures in such a way as to never get out of green feed from early spring until late in the fall. After that time they will continue to feed succulent food of some kind in order to keep the hogs in a healthy condition. Some feed silage, others feed roots and still others have excellent success with artichokes.

CATTLEMEN'S RETURN PASSES

Owing to the extensive manipulation of return passes for stockmen, a meeting of passenger officials has been held in Chicago to devise means of reducing, if not doing away with the evil. It was practically decided to recommend to the executive officials a radical reform in the method of handling such passes. Now stockmen are permitted to return to their homes after their tickets have been validated by the stock yards agents of the railroads and reissued in the main office. It is now proposed to compel the stockmen to purchase a return ticket which will be stamped good for a refund providing certain conditions are observed. Upon the stockmen's return home the money will be refunded, provided the conditions have been observed.

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ROUGH FEED FOR STEERS

All cattle feeders feed more or less roughness. Some think that corn and cob meal ground furnishes about the amount of roughness that cattle require; that is, about 20 per cent. Others allow their cattle to eat whatever is handy—prairie hay, clover hay, corn fodder, shredded fodder, sorghum, or straw. The prevailing idea is that roughness is required mainly for digestive purposes, giving the bulk necessary to complete digestion. There is no doubt a great deal of truth in this theory. Corn alone is entirely too concentrated a food. Experiments have shown pretty conclusively that corn and cob meal, pound for pound, has as much feeding value for cattle as corn meal alone; therefore, when corn and cob meal can be ground for 20 per cent of its cost it pays to grind it.

There is, however, another side of this question which has been brought out in a number of experiments at stations in the different states. The most recent is that conducted last winter in Nebraska. Fifty head of yearling Hereford steers were divided into five lots as nearly equal as possible and weighing around 800 pounds. They were variously fed grains and roughage at the following prices: Corn, 60 cents per hundred pounds, or 35 cents per bushel; oil meal, \$25.00 per ton; alfalfa and prairie hay, \$6.00 per ton; sorghum, \$3.50; corn stover, that is corn fodder with the ears husked off, \$2.50.

Lot 1, fed on corn and prairie hay, consumed 14.3 pounds of corn, 8.7 pounds of hay, and gained 1.35 pounds per day at a cost of \$8.27 per hundred pounds.

Lot 2, fed corn, oil meal and prairie hay at the rate of 15.4 pounds of the mixture per day in the proportion of nine of corn to one of meal, 8.8 pounds of prairie hay, and gained at the rate of 1.91 pounds per day at a cost of \$6.82 per hundred pounds.

Lot 3, fed corn and alfalfa hay, consumed 15.3 pounds of corn and 9.2 pounds of alfalfa per day and gained 1.97 pounds at a cost of \$6.04 per hundred pounds.

Lot 4, fed corn, oil meal, corn stover or husked fodder, at 15.6 pounds of the mixture in the proportion of about nine to one, 11.2 pounds of roughness, and gained 1.96 pounds per day at a cost of \$6.09 per hundred pounds.

Lot 5, fed on corn, oil meal, and sorghum, corn and oil meal in the proportion of nine to one, consumed 15.6 pounds of the mixture per head per day, 11.3 pounds of sorghum, and gained 1.78 pounds at a cost of \$7.00 per hundred pounds.

All the lots were bought at \$4.00. Lot 1 was sold for \$5.30; lot 2, \$5.55; lots 3 and 5, \$5.65; lot 4, \$5.50. Lot 4 would have sold higher had it not been for the presence of one very inferior steer. The profits, allowing \$3.67 for the gain on the pigs which followed the cattle, were 38 cents per steer on lot 1, \$4.76 on lot 2, \$8.66 on lot 3, \$7.53 on lot 4, and \$5.42 on lot 5.

The conclusions which the station draws from this experiment are as follows:

"First—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 gains.

"Second—A combination of alfalfa

hay and corn makes a satisfactory ration without commercial protein foods, hence is much superior to corn and prairie hay.

"Third—Field cured cornstalks, with corn and a little oil meal, gives large and cheap gains, emphasizing the importance of harvesting the stalks for winter feeding."

These are quite similar to the results obtained in other states and are worthy of careful consideration just now. The Illinois station, comparing corn and timothy hay with corn and clover, found that the clover was worth 23 per cent more than the timothy. Similar results were obtained in Missouri and Kansas.

With this in view, let us ask again: What roughness will you feed your cattle this winter? Farmers usually feed their cattle from 20 to 25 pounds of corn per head per day. We have long protested against this as extravagant and a blind following of the methods of our fathers when three-year-old cattle were fed on very cheap corn. These Nebraska folks have made good gains on 15 pounds, and we think 15 pounds of corn per day properly balanced, is about all that can be profitably fed to a 1,000-pound steer.

However, the kind of roughness you feed is a very important matter. The roughness is not merely a divisor of the contents of the stomach, hence aiding digestion, but may be used as a balance to the corn ration. The kinds of roughness that can be used for this purpose are alfalfa, clover, and cowpeas. There is scarcely one of our readers who cannot grow one or the other of these, and we called their attention early in the summer to the fact that they ought to grow their own protein. Where they have failed to grow one or the other of these nitrogenous types of roughness they must, in order to feed 35-cent corn at a profit, buy either oil meal, cotton seed meal, gluten meal, bran, or some other nitrogenous feed. This can be avoided four years out of five, but where it has not been done this year it will pay to buy them and feed same in small quantities; never to exceed one-tenth of the amount of corn fed. Usually corn is the cheapest feed to be given to all kinds of live stock, but it may be the dearest feed, all depending on the balancing of the ration.

All this in reference to feeding cattle. The ration for cows and young stock is a different matter and one permitting of a much larger use of roughness than that of finishing steers for the market.—Wallace's Farmer.

THE VALUE OF TICKS

"Ticky cattle are today worth from \$3 to \$5 more than are cattle from above the quarantine line," said Mayor W. H. Featherstone of Henrietta, Texas. "Of course I refer to feeders. For once the worm has turned and those who once fought so hard to keep cattle owners from below the quarantine line from sending their cattle north of this line for pasturage now find themselves in a pickle that they do not relish. The reason of this is, there is a scarcity of suitable feeding stuff below the line and there is a scarcity of feed for fattening above the line. Those who own cattle above the line are on the lookout for buyers. Those who own feeders below the line are sought by the buyers.

"Last year and year before last demonstrated that to purchase cattle from above the line and bring them below the line to feed is too risky a business to engage in with any certainty of profit. The cattle from above the line when brought here take the fever and die. Of course it is decidedly too expensive a business to ship feed from below the line

to points above the line to fatten cattle.

"As an instance of the difference in the demands for cattle above and below the line, I may say that I was in Amarillo last week, and while there I saw any number of fine feeders that could have been purchased from \$3 to \$5 cheaper than feeders can be bought at any point below the quarantine line. I know of any number of people who will not buy cattle for feeding unless the steers have a few ticks on them.

"At the time this quarantine bill was passed I fought it. I then thought, and I think now, that it is an unjust and unwarranted measure. But I can not say that it has proven to be a measure entirely without its benefits to those against whom it was aimed—those with stock below this line. It is simply another case of the turning in a long lane. Fortunately for those who own stock below the line this season, there is an abundance of grass and water, and there is no necessity for those below the line to look for pasturage at points above the line right now.

"Another thing that strikes me right now is that cattle raisers as a rule are a bit too pessimistic to be in keeping with the spirit of things. Three and 4-year-old steers are now bringing from \$22 to \$30 a head on the range from those who want to feed them. Now, from many years' practical experience I know that at these prices there is a reasonable amount of profit in cattle raising. What we want right now is not so much a lot of growling as it is a closed application to the details of the business. I would like to take a long-time contract to raise 3 and 4-year-old steers at the prices they are now bringing. It would not take me more than a half generation to become reasonably rich.

"Then, again, if you have observed those who have stuck to the cattle raising business and have eschewed speculation are not those who today are without credit or property. They have done rea-

sonably well and have had more years of plenty than of famine. Injudicious speculation, unwise buying and inopportune selling and too little attention being paid to the eternal results that must ensue have given the speculator a setback that is but the natural consequence of things. With the speculator being almost eliminated the cattle raisers have been forced to look for other markets for this stock, and many of them are today just beginning to appreciate what they have to do in order to obtain the best results."

BLACKLEG

Blackleg is likely to break out and keep up all winter unless checked by vaccination, and the spring and summer calves having as a rule reached the age when they will take blackleg should be vaccinated now, and as to the young calves that were vaccinated last spring, most of them will by this time have lost the protection afforded by the vaccine and require to be revaccinated. Another important point is that while the single treatment kind of vaccine gives excellent results on ordinary stock, yet choice calves being more likely to take blackleg require the stronger protection afforded by the double treatment kind of vaccine.

These facts are carefully discussed in a valuable circular published by the Pastuer Vaccine Co., entitled "Notes on Vaccination." Every cattleman should write for a copy. Their head office is 219 E. Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., and branch office, 409 Market street, San Francisco, Cal. Their vaccine has been in use over 20 years and naturally the one most extensively employed.

Native laborers in India receive 4 cents a day for sixteen hours' work.

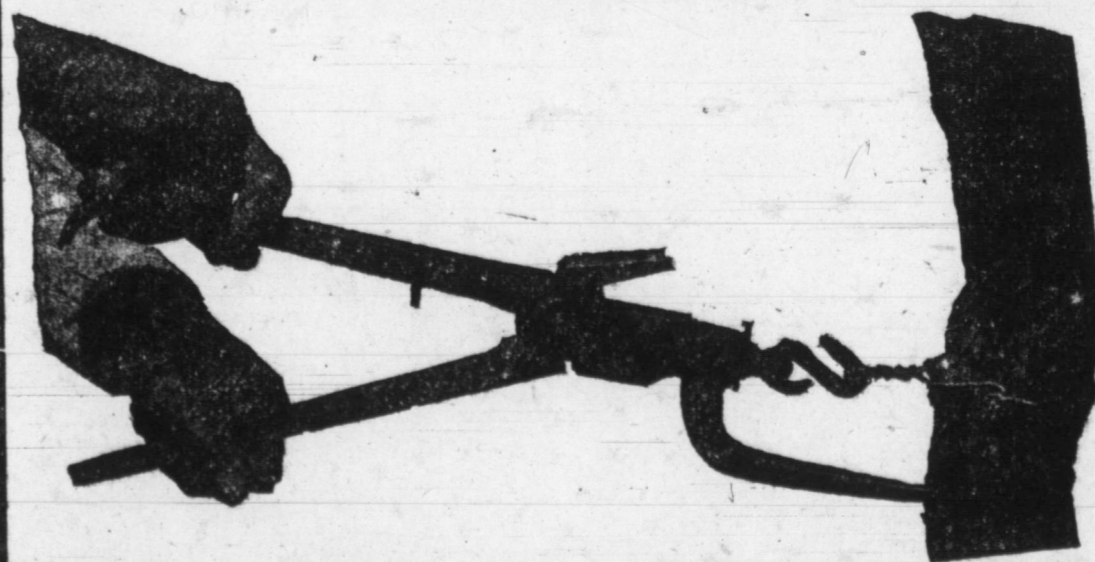
Hall Caine's "The Prodigal Son" is to be published simultaneously in eight languages.

When St. Jacobs Oil Hurts, Sprains, Bruises

The old monk cure, strong, straight, sure, tackles

The muscles flex, the kinks untwist, the soreness dies out. Price 25c. and 50c.

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 gulley 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. It costs nothing to see one of our booklets—write for it—FREE. Sold by progressive jobbers and retailers, but if your regular merchant cannot supply you, write us his name and we will have you supplied without delay.

Manufacturers:
Striely & Foote Company,
Newark, N. J.

THE COULTER TOOL CO.

Postoffice Box 704 F, San Antonio, Tex.

MARKET REVIEW

NORTH FORT WORTH, Nov. 5.—The receipts of cattle this week were something over 20,000, which is a record breaker for the Fort Worth market and one would naturally think that prices on all kinds of cattle would simply be demoralized, but such is not the case. We had a good active market all the week, closing today from 10c to 15c lower on all grades of cows; steady on the best steers; fair to good kind suffer about the same loss as cows; good feeder steers steady to strong; bulls steady to strong; light veal calves, 25c to 75c lower; heavy calves, 75c to \$1.50 lower, and very slow sale at the decline; yearlings slow sale at a loss of 25c to 50c per hundred.

Choice 1,000 to 1,250-pound steers are quoted at \$3.25 to \$4; choice 850 to 950-pound steers, \$2.50 to \$3; good fat 700 to 800-pound steers, \$2.25 to \$2.50; well bred heavy feeder steers, \$2.50 to \$3; light well bred feeders, \$2 to \$2.25; sorry bred young steers, \$1.25 to \$1.75; choice cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$2.50; some few of the fancy kind selling from \$2.50 to \$3; good fat butcher cows, \$1.85 to \$2.15; fair to good cows, \$1.60 to \$1.80; heavy canners, \$1.35 to \$1.50; old shelly canners, \$1 to \$1.25; choice heifer yearlings, \$1.50 to \$2; good, \$1.25 to \$1.40; bull and steer yearlings, \$1.25 to \$2; fancy light veal calves, \$3 to \$3.50; heavy veals, \$1.50 to \$2.

The hog market continues to decline with receipts only moderate, top hogs selling today at \$5.05, with the top cars selling for \$5, and weighing 211 pounds. The quotations are as follows: Assorted tops, \$4.95 to \$5; mixed packers, \$4.70 to \$4.90; lights, \$4.50 to \$4.75; pigs, \$4 to \$4.50; stags and roughs, \$3.50 to \$4.

Not enough of the good kind of sheep are coming to supply the demand; all good kind sell readily at prices quoted: Heavy fat wethers, \$3.25 to \$4.25; ewes, if good, \$2.50 to \$3.50; lambs, \$3.50 to \$5; culls, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Wednesday's Shippers

Davis Bros., Stonewall, I. T.	116
G. M. McPherson, Stanton	25
J. D. Williams, Vineyard	46
Disward & Co., Graham	32
H. O. Prodous, Graham	84
F. Larmore, Graham	30
W. C. Burns, Graham	30
L. W. Smith, Graham	43
A. H. N. Anderson, Graham	59
Anderson Bros., Graham	31
J. N. Payne, Graham	134
Woolfolk & Co., Graham	123
O. Loving, Graham	58
H. M. & M. C. Gordon	332
T. P. and McC., Gordon	163
S. H. Barrett, Ryan	32
True & Strong, Ryan	60
J. W. Clausell, Sugden, I. T.	35
J. M. James, Ardmore	32
C. Goforth, East Dallas	28
S. S. Cunningham, Cisco	32
C. C. Ledbetter, Brady	43
House & Enrie, Placid	64
J. W. Jenkins, Winchell	72

J. O. Adamson, Edmond, Okla.	84
C. C. Nail, Moore, Okla.	96
T. E. Burney, Krum	82
Allenbaugh & T. Sparks, Okla.	88
P. E. Gordon, Josephine	30
J. W. Lillard, Decatur	50
J. B. Dunn, Byars	57
B. F. Freaney, Chickasha, I. T.	65
A. G. Crump, De Kalb	121
F. C. L. Sperry, Dorchester	90
W. G. Renison, Prosper	71
W. F. H. Easterly	103
J. D. Wilson, Comanche	96

SHEEP
P. E. Jordan, Josephine 26

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.
STEERS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
1..... 950 \$2.25 1..... 600 \$2.80
2..... 1,109 2.70 1..... 1,180 2.70
45..... 920 2.65

COWS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
17..... 748 \$1.70 1..... 940 \$2.75
57..... 859 2.10 5..... 756 1.50
11..... 678 1.75 10..... 728 1.50
24..... 805 1.90 1..... 990 1.50
1..... 920 2.30 2..... 770 1.25
7..... 732 1.50 1..... 720 1.25
3..... 806 2.10 2..... 705 1.80
18..... 745 1.80 1..... 660 1.25
2..... 840 2.35 1..... 640 1.50
2..... 640 1.25 27..... 693 1.55
1..... 500 1.55 27..... 762 1.85
52..... 835 2.05 8..... 825 1.50
26..... 729 1.70 28..... 726 1.85
26..... 783 2.00 4..... 783 1.50
17..... 793 2.00 27..... 695 2.05
1..... 580 1.50 31..... 720 1.95
32..... 688 1.85 18..... 812 2.25
9..... 881 1.65

HEIFERS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
55..... 863 \$2.80 20..... 564 \$1.70
4..... 562 2.00 1..... 430 1.80

CALVES
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
4..... 327 \$2.25 11..... 202 \$2.25

HOGS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
15..... 110 \$4.50 11..... 120 \$4.50
22..... 110 4.40 74..... 230 4.90
14..... 126 4.67 50..... 208 4.80
26..... 204 4.80 21..... 152 4.75
22..... 140 4.75 9..... 142 4.80
69..... 205 4.80 61..... 232 4.85
71..... 227 4.90 84..... 216 4.95
7..... 125 4.65 32..... 204 4.80

Thursday's Shippers

Mac Sutton, Granit, Okla.	33
E. R. Crockett, Brady	878
F. W. Hudson, Hico	61

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.
STEERS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
1..... 590 \$1.50

Dudley Yaws, Brady	55
Carroll & William, Brady	60
Washington & Daube, Mill Creek	78
J. N. Cox	128
R. D. Conetberg, Mineola	57
Charles Fessman, Paloma	47
W. W. Hanna, Alvord	32
J. N. Norris, Detroit	29
Daniel, Lampasas	57
Vaughn & Norman, Graham	32
Dinsmore, Graham	49
W. N. Simpson, Paradise	31
W. A. Wade, Marlow, I. T.	97
Cassidy Commission Co., Berkshire	124
Martin Bros., Dublin	30
K. C. Com. Co., Kansas City	34
R. S. Kane, Moody	22
R. R. Gibson, Moody	24
Daniel, Lampasas	28

HOGS
D. C. Stevens, Osceola, Okla. 88
W. W. Hanna, Alvord 9
Vaughn & Norman, Graham 40
Grimes & B., Wellston 85
Dinsmore & Co., Graham 80
W. M. Simpson, Paradise 18
McAfee & Co., Winstboro 80
J. C. Joplin, Detroit 111
J. N. Norris, Detroit 105
P. B. G. & Co., Howe 35
S. King, Mexia 133

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.
STEERS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
33..... 863 \$2.25 1..... 800 \$2.00
1..... 900 2.50 1..... 690 1.75
1..... 900 2.35 1..... 1,040 1.75
18..... 973 2.35 3..... 990 2.69
3..... 1,083 3.00 4..... 1,015 2.40
1..... 1,170 2.40

COWS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
1..... 900 \$3.00 6..... 711 \$1.35
24..... 780 1.90 3..... 573 1.50
5..... 956 1.80 3..... 770 1.35
25..... 752 1.55 27..... 600 1.40
40..... 694 1.40 25..... 758 1.75
30..... 753 1.50 30..... 789 1.95
12..... 730 1.40 28..... 685 1.75
5..... 938 1.75 2..... 803 1.25
8..... 726 1.75 57..... 779 1.85
63..... 734 1.85 3..... 720 1.25
3..... 733 1.50 2..... 640 1.75
2..... 655 1.50 1..... 720 1.59
2..... 930 1.25 6..... 641 1.70
32..... 664 1.70 8..... 217 1.70
2..... 915 1.90 19..... 680 1.90
30..... 601 1.25 6..... 760 2.00
23..... 803 1.95 1..... 830 2.50
11..... 700 1.55 50..... 664 2.00

HEIFERS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
2..... 500 \$1.75 1..... 410 \$0.75
7..... 737 2.10 62..... 705 2.20

BULLS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
1..... 850 \$1.00 3..... 930 \$1.55
3..... 1,083 1.60 1..... 940 1.75
60..... 1,160 1.60

CALVES
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
2..... 200 \$3.00 2..... 3100 \$2.50
3..... 360 1.75 2..... 325 0.75
1..... 120 3.50 5..... 146 1.75
40..... 251 1.85 58..... 315 2.00
11..... 139 3.50 2..... 265 1.25
20..... 294 2.10 1..... 370 1.50
35..... 285 2.10

HOGS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
35..... 96 \$4.25 4..... 95 \$3.00
30..... 125 4.52 1..... 140 4.25
50..... 61 4.00 24..... 108 4.45
57..... 115 4.40 60..... 183 4.75
5..... 154 4.75 73..... 87 4.50
34..... 260 5.00 10..... 157 4.80
90..... 115 4.45 5..... 132 4.80
71..... 190 4.75 18..... 132 4.70
17..... 151 4.75 88..... 208 4.95
1..... 360 4.25 17..... 203 4.75
8..... 210 4.80 1..... 450 5.05
75..... 218 5.00 4..... 143 5.00
1..... 530 5.05 2..... 375 5.05
11..... 140 4.77 2..... 350 5.05
40..... 112 4.45

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.
STEERS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
1..... 950 \$2.25 1..... 600 \$2.80
2..... 1,109 2.70 1..... 1,180 2.70
45..... 920 2.65

COWS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
17..... 748 \$1.70 1..... 940 \$2.75
57..... 859 2.10 5..... 756 1.50
11..... 678 1.75 10..... 728 1.50
24..... 805 1.90 1..... 990 1.50
1..... 920 2.30 2..... 770 1.25
7..... 732 1.50 1..... 720 1.25
3..... 806 2.10 2..... 705 1.80
18..... 745 1.80 1..... 660 1.25
2..... 840 2.35 1..... 640 1.50
2..... 640 1.25 27..... 693 1.55
1..... 500 1.55 27..... 762 1.85
52..... 835 2.05 8..... 825 1.50
26..... 729 1.70 28..... 726 1.85
26..... 783 2.00 4..... 783 1.50
17..... 793 2.00 27..... 695 2.05
1..... 580 1.50 31..... 720 1.95
32..... 688 1.85 18..... 812 2.25
9..... 881 1.65

HEIFERS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
55..... 863 \$2.80 20..... 564 \$1.70
4..... 562 2.00 1..... 430 1.80

CALVES
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
4..... 327 \$2.25 11..... 202 \$2.25

HOGS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
15..... 110 \$4.50 11..... 120 \$4.50
22..... 110 4.40 74..... 230 4.90
14..... 126 4.67 50..... 208 4.80
26..... 204 4.80 21..... 152 4.75
22..... 140 4.75 9..... 142 4.80
69..... 205 4.80 61..... 232 4.85
71..... 227 4.90 84..... 216 4.95
7..... 125 4.65 32..... 204 4.80

Friday's Shippers

Jim Husband, Marietta	36
M. Allen, Marietta	15
W. E. Gaines, Stanton	119
L. N. Brown, Gatesville	48
B. A. Ryman, Wadsworth	107
L. J. Brian, Roanoke	1
H. B. Connelly, Yoakum	21
J. P. Daggett, Dundee	52
W. & M. Wills Point	5
A. A. Bailey, Colorado	17
M. Allen, Marietta, I. T.	54
Page & Chambry, Purcell, I. T.	90
Fender & Pain, Hennessey, Okla.	80
F. E. Hurley, Custer City, Okla.	86
L. J. Brain, Roanoke	49
M. & H., Wills Point	57
W. H. Speer, Marquez	117

SHEEP
A. T. Murcheson, Farmersville 44
Armour Packing Co., Kansas City.. 207

HORSES AND MULES
M. J. Putnam, Gainesville 22
O. H. Rominger, Pauls Valley 27
H. B. Connelly, Yoakum 5

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.
STEERS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
1..... 590 \$1.50

COWS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
18..... 683 \$1.85 23..... 711 1.80
1..... 1,010 2.50

HEIFERS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
1..... 540 \$1.50 1..... 450 \$1.35
1..... 420 1.60 2..... 496 1.50

BULLS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
1..... 1,310 \$2.25 1..... 1,230 \$2.00
1..... 870 1.50 1..... 730 1.50
1..... 930 1.60 2..... 1,060 1.75

CALVES
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
1..... 390 \$1.25 12..... 247 \$1.50
5..... 306 1.50 4..... 380 1.25
12..... 247 1.25 3..... 370 1.00
1..... 270 2.60

HOGS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
37..... 170 \$4.70 6..... 132 \$4.50
36..... 176 4.77 2..... 95 4.25
27..... 257 4.95 4..... 210 4.50
5..... 245 4.87 68..... 118 4.50
29..... 200 4.85 10..... 123 4.50
36..... 204 4.87 48..... 190 4.65
77..... 212 4.95 9..... 150 4.65

SHEEP
22 lambs Ave. Wt. Price.
22 sheep 62 \$4.20
101 3.50

Saturday's Shippers

Henry Guthrie, San Angelo	97
J. M. Threadwell, Miles	58
B. C. Coules, Goldthwaite	50
Ward & Marshall, Elgin	33
Ben Vandyle, Colorado	53
James Wycoff, Llano	30
W. R. Roberts, Llano	50
C. E. Shultz, Llano	50
Super & Hollestien, Byers, I. T.	28
J. H. Bray, Valley View	40
J. B. Henderson, Taylor	1
J. L. Norris, Gordon	760
W. H. Brennan, Monahans	121
J. M. Keithley, Monahans	80
W. R. Johnson, Baird	25
F. Thompson, Iatan	50
Pearson & Morrison, Iatan	60
Pearson & Allen, Iatan	59
Coggins & Swan, Merkel	97
W. R. Bigham, Merkel	81
C. C. Waller, Corsicana	50
R. J. Robinson, Quanah	29
H. Speers, Quanah	30
W. M. K., Quanah	31
D. C. Koegler, Henrietta	21
Neville & Paterson, Henrietta	55
W. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta	31
L. B. McMurtrey, Wichita Falls	63
A. M. Heatt, Vernon	72
Sheet & Jones, Chillicothe	25
J. A. Smith, Bowie	67
Boedecker & Turner, Bowie	28
Tom Hoben, Ringold	23
Martin & Co., Addington	91
J. W. Martin, Addington	24
O. E. Flato, Addition	23
F. Lindsay, Addington	30
W. G. Moore, Estelene	30
R. E. Fletcher, Estelene	54
R. T. Willard, Claude	32
W. H. Neely, Memphis	37
J. S. Loftus, Memphis	21
Hammonson & W., Justin	23
C. W. Lusk, Comanche	38
B. Love, Coleman	65
P. Smith, Stanton	109
J. A. Wycoff, Llano	72
H. Speers, Quanah	71
Kirkpatrick, Quanah	75
Kirkpatrick & Co., Quanah	63

HEIFERS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
6..... 481 \$1.50 79..... 562 \$1.80

BULLS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
28..... 915 \$2.00 1..... 1,780 \$2.60
1..... 1,230 1.70 18..... 890 1.75
4..... 1,417 1.85 1..... 1,160 1.50
1..... 1,220 1.60 1..... 1,560 1.85
2..... 1,145 1.85 1..... 1,340 1.75

CALVES
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
1..... 130 \$3.50 5..... 274 \$2.00
1..... 330 2.25 1..... 120 3.00
10..... 259 2.40 10..... 100 3.25

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."

SHEEP
Armour & Co., Kansas City 86
HORSES AND MULES
W. P. Goodles, Gatesville 31
J. Brown, Lodiola 26
J. C. Moreland, Terrell 26
J. R. Henderson, Taylor 1
W. Trentmonter, San Antonio 1
Ingram Bros., Hereford 23
T. M. Hoben, Ringold 23

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.
HOGS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
1..... 840 \$4.95 77..... 423 \$4.95
10..... 187 4.82 1..... 540 4.85
13..... 116 4.17 67..... 240 4.85
3..... 293 4.90 2..... 215 4.75
1..... 120 4.45 8..... 180 4.85
79..... 242 4.97 17..... 99 4.65
12..... 136 4.65 1..... 260 4.25
81..... 191 4.90 9..... 120 4.90
44..... 106 4.35 16..... 125 4.35

STEERS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
1..... 870 \$2.50 1..... 790 \$2.00
1..... 850 2.50

COWS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
39..... 747 \$2.00 15..... 480 \$1.40
10..... 768 1.90 6..... 773 1.50
9..... 840 1.95 30..... 725 2.10
1..... 690 1.50 3..... 663 1.40
26..... 745 2.25 4..... 705 1.60
24..... 782 1.90 3..... 803 1.50
57..... 805 1.70 29..... 831 2.10
32..... 811 2.10 32..... 699 2.09
50..... 811 1.80 27..... 993 2.25
28..... 898 2.00 5..... 840 1.35
25..... 716 1.80 30..... 720 1.80
2..... 690 1.75 21..... 862 2.05
19..... 871 2.20 14..... 824 2.20
50..... 834 2.05 30..... 871 1.95
24..... 727 1.40 1..... 1,250 3.99
40..... 1,1220 2.50 9..... 735 1.90
1..... 1,070 2.25 9..... 808 1.80
28..... 798 1.85 17..... 665 1.40
2..... 1,015 1.50 1..... 790 2.25
1..... 1,030 1.50 2..... 825 1.50

HEIFERS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
6..... 481 \$1.50 79..... 562 \$1.80

BULLS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
28..... 915 \$2.00 1..... 1,780 \$2.60
1..... 1,230 1.70 18..... 890 1.75
4..... 1,417 1.85 1..... 1,160 1.50
1..... 1,220 1.60 1..... 1,560 1.85
2..... 1,145 1.85 1..... 1,340 1.75

GOOD BREEDING RANCH FOR SALE
38,000 acres in West Texas; 2,000 acres good agricultural land. All in solid body and all patented. Well watered and improved for ranch purposes. Good protection; 175 acres in cultivation. Will take some good revenue-bearing property in part payment. Price \$2 per acre. Address, R. N. Graham, 314 Wheat building, Fort Worth, Texas.

We have for prompt or future shipment to any point and in any quantity prime screened

Cracked Cotton Seed Cake, Meal & Hulls!

Comer-Modlin Grain Co.,
210 Wheat Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

Prime COTTON SEED CAKE, MEAL and HULLS

FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT. WRITE OR WIRE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ANY RAILROAD STATION.

M. SANSON & CO.,

Room 102, Exchange Building. N. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

Little Mavericks

BOUGHT FINE BULLS

One of the largest purchases of registered bulls made this fall from the breeders around in the near vicinity of Kansas City was a string of 120 head that were shipped from here today to the big cattle ranch of J. P. White, located near Roswell, N. M. This ranch is known as the LFD ranch, and is one of the largest in that territory, and one of the best in the list of big cattle outfits. These bulls were bought in small lots around among the best breeders located in Kansas and Missouri near this city and ranged in ages from one to two years old. In the string there were 104 Herefords, and sixteen shorthorns, all of the best class that can be found. On the ranch of Mr. White there are at the present time about 30,000 head of cattle, and he uses nothing but registered bulls. He has a great many registered cows, and produces some very high grade cattle.—Kansas City Drivers' Telegram.

THE FESTIVE COWBOY

"It was in the early days in Montana, when cow punchers with high-heeled boots, big sombreros and a regular arsenal of six-shooters were plentiful," said the veteran traveling man, as he cocked his foot up on his knee and took a puff at a long black cigar. "Something went wrong with the engines of the train I was on, and I found myself in a small frontier town, with several hours to spend and nothing in particular to do. I started out to see the town. As I walked down the street a cowboy dressed in his Sunday best and a shine on his high top boots that would have put a plate glass mirror out of business, came sauntering down the street. As he started over the crossing the only sprinkling cart the town could boast of came along. The driver eyed the boots and with a sly smile pulled the string just in time to drench the boots from top to bottom and completely spoil the shine. Quick as a flash the cowboy pulled his 'forty-five' from its holster and ordered the driver of the cart to crawl down from his perch. Calling a bootblack, he made the driver get on his knees, take the shining outfit and shine both boots from the sides to the tips. The driver didn't seem to fancy performing the menial service, but the muzzle of that revolver didn't look good, to the practical joker, and he got busy in a hurry. When the job was finished the cowboy made the driver pay the bootblack 50 cents for the blacking he had used. Shoving his gun back into its holster, the cowboy sauntered leisurely down the street, a satisfied smile on his countenance. The driver mounted his seat and drove away, a sadder but wiser man."

SOUTHERN CATTLE SHOW

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—Many carloads of cattle have arrived at the World's Fair grounds for the southern breeding and the southern and southwestern range cattle show, which begins Monday, November 7, and closes Saturday, November 12. C. R. Thomas of Kansas City, secretary of the American Hereford Breeders' Association, will be in charge of the show.

The show is divided into two divisions, one for the thoroughbred southern cattle of the shorthorn, Hereford, Polled Angus and Galloway breeds, and the other for the grade range cattle. The thoroughbreds will be judged as individuals, the same as in the regular World's Fair cattle show, but the range cattle will be judged in carload lots of fifteen. The live stock forum will be used for the exhibition of the thoroughbreds, while the range cattle will be judged in pens.

On account of the federal quarantine law which prohibits the shipping of cattle north before November 1, the southern cattle were denied the privilege of showing in the regular cattle show. The exposition company, in order that the southern breeders might have an opportunity of exhibiting their cattle, divided the cattle show into two sections. Prizes to the amount of \$16,720 will be given to the winners.

Over a thousand entries have been received at Chief Mills' office. Judging will begin at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, and will continue till Saturday. The most important southern breeders have entered stock and the exhibit will be the best and most extensive ever made of the southern breeds.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Professor John A. Craig, in charge of the experiment station at the State Agricultural College, is spending the week here and will remain over until the close of the fair, says the San Antonio Express. He is much pleased to see the Texas breeders evincing so much interest in good cattle, and says that all Texas needs to put her in the front ranks as a breeding state is for the breeders and the stockmen generally to fully appreciate the advantages to accrue as a result of fewer but better bred and better finished cat-

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY RATES

The Rock Island System and connections has authorized one fare plus two dollars for the round trip to points in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, on December 20, 21, 22 and 26, limited thirty days for return. This system has through service to Memphis and connects there in union depot with all lines, thus avoiding transfer across town. The General Passenger Agent, Mr. Phil A. Auer, Fort Worth, Texas, will be glad to send rates from your station, details of service, connections, changes or cars, etc.

tle for market. The Texas breeders, even the most successful of them, are different from the majority of the old breeders in the north. Many of them, who possibly know as much about the road to success as the college officials, have been in conference with us a frequent intervals for information. This is a good sign. Many of the older breeders in the north are inclined to regard the state agricultural colleges as only second in importance in building up the live stock and agricultural interests of the commonwealth, but it does not necessarily follow that because they were breeding cattle before the college was established that they should not support the institution if worthy.

BIG RANCH SALE

The sale of the House ranch, in LaSalle county, containing 62,255 acres, was completed Friday, the deeds passing to T. E. George and J. D. Guinn of this city and John Marbach of New Braunfels. The exact consideration has not been given out, but it is understood to be something like \$132,510, as the land was sold for about \$2 an acre.

The House ranch was owned by J. W. and John H. B. House, and was one of the largest ranches in LaSalle county. It is some miles east of Cotulla, and is located in an exceedingly rich valley, though in the semi-arid region.

The ranch is to be cut up into lots of forty acres and upward, which will be sold to colonists. The survey of the new extension of the Southern Pacific from Beeville to Eagle Pass runs through this land. It is proposed to build a town.

The purchasers will contract for the sinking of a number of artesian wells at once.—San Antonio Express.

ANNUAL NATIONAL MEETING

Preparations are being made to entertain the stockmen when they come here January 9 of next year, says the Denver Times. The committee on entertainment which will lay plans for the entertainment of the great crowds is to have a meeting Thursday evening at 4 o'clock in the rooms of the National Live Stock Association in the Quincey building. It will be decided there what manner of entertainment will be best for the stockmen and others who are in the city to attend the great gathering.

The hotelmen will be on hand to see that nothing is overlooked in providing a good time for the stockmen. Other business houses that are interested in seeing that stockmen are well cared for while here will also be at the meeting. A. E. de Ricques is chairman of the committee, and assisting him are over two score of the energetic "boosters" for Denver who will take pains that a good impression is made on the stockmen who come here.—Denver Record-Stockman.

NEXT LIVESTOCK CENSUS

Special Agent John Charlton of the department of agriculture left Washington last week to prepare the annual livestock census forthcoming next February. Mr. Charlton is himself a veteran cow puncher and his statistics are so carefully compiled as to be of value. Regarding future livestock conditions Mr. Charlton said: "The irresistible swing of the pendulum will ultimately help out the cattleman who has ability to stick to the game. Wholesale spaying of heifers and marketing of cows and calves will bring this about. She stock has been a drug on the market but this condition can not always continue. Demoralized cattle markets have forced this policy on the cattleman, but in my opinion the low spot has been reached. Decimation of the breeding herds of the west has reached the danger point and far-seeing cattlemen already realize it. We have had a season of excessive production and wild-cat prices and the inevitable reaction is at hand."

PANHANDLE STEERS SOLD

Oscar Smith of Amarillo has been here all this week attending to the delivery of a string of 2 and 3-year-old steers which he has just sold at private terms to D. D. Swearingen of Quanah.

Mr. Smith has been holding the cattle near here all the year, and they are in fine condition.

A number of men have been busy branding the herd at the stock yards this week. A chute has been put in which greatly facilitates the work.—Shamrock Texan.

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

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

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

SERVICE MEANS MONEY TO YOU

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"OUR SERVICE THE BEST"

If You Want Daily Reports from any Market, Drop Us a Card.
Room 314 Wheat Building. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

STUDY OF THE BEEF BREEDS

There is a possibility of farmers succeeding with beef production without the necessity of sacrificing their milk and butter breeds. At present the calves on dairy farms are sold at an early age, and the majority of farmers go on the market and buy their dairy cows, in so doing also failing to have good stock at any time. The temptation offered by better prices will induce them to retain their calves and endeavor to improve with the beef breeds.

Well-bred calves of the beef breeds sometimes reach the market when they are two years old, and three years is considered ample time to turn out a good animal in the market for beef. Some cattle have been known to average a gain of two or more pounds per day from birth to market; that is, steers 630 days' old have weighed 1260 pounds. Three-year-old steers have made gains of 1.60 pounds a day during life, and when dressed would average two-thirds of their live weight. Farmers who use grades may not accomplish such results but they show the difference between breeding for a purpose and that of using all sorts of animals, and looking to the future for developments. Some dairy farmers, who expect to depend solely upon milk and butter, already have cows that are more prone to produce beef than milk.

If the farmer can produce animals that grow more rapidly than those he has been keeping, and also save a whole year's time in reaching the market, he will not neglect the opportunity, and will combine beef production with that of marketing milk and butter, and the result being that the manure heap will be larger every year, his crops greater and the capacity of farm for keeping more stock be increased, while his advantages for converting his crops into articles that are more salable, and which will bring higher prices and more profits, will be enlarged.

When Southern and Eastern farmers begin breeding for what they want, ceasing to buy their own cows and raising for themselves all animals kept on the farms, they will then make a step in advance, which will add largely to their production, and give them opportunities in the future which they have neglected in the past.

LAND AS GOOD AS YOURS

For Sale at \$4 to \$8 Per Acre on Easy Terms

The well known lands of the Loving Cattle Company are being sub-divided and sold out. Fuel near by and plentiful; good water near the surface; Graham, a fine market close by, for what you raise. Let me tell you about it.
PHIL A. AUER, G. P. A.
Rock Island Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

Paying visits by airship is the latest fashionable novelty in Paris. There have been several instances of it recently, and lately three gentlemen left Paris by airship for a visit to the country house of Count Coudades. The wind was favorable and the distance of about 23 miles was covered in 45 minutes.

10c A YEAR MAGAZINE

THE DIXIE HOME
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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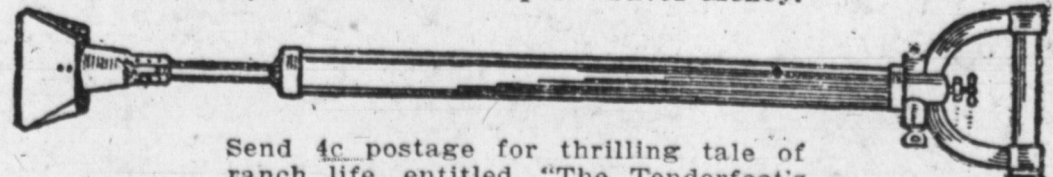
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Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Goliad county, Texas). Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 817, Beaumont, Texas.

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS.
One, two and three-year-olds, immuned, natives, good. **GEO. W. P. COATES**, Abilene, Texas.

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

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

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

HEREFORD HOME BRED, Channing. Hartley county, Texas. **Wm. Powell**, proprietor. Herd established in 1868. My herd consists of 160 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale and 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by carloads a specialty.

FOR SALE

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

CRESCENT HERD—REGISTERED Shorthorn cattle, young stock; both sexes for sale, highest grades. **Chas. Maloney**, Haslett, Tex.

NOTICE—We have for sale at a bargain, seventy full blood Hereford heifer yearlings; also 300 of the same breed of heifer and bull calves; will sell in lots to suit purchasers. Address, **Elkins & Henly**, Snyder, Texas.

JULE GUNTER, Gainesville, Texas. I have 300 strictly pure bred registered bulls for sale. Write me your wants.

SHORTHORNS

THE J. W. BURGESS COMPANY
Breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorn and double standard Polled Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. **W. W. and J. I. BURGESS**, managers, Fort Worth, Texas.

WM. & W. W. HUDSON, Gainesville, Texas. Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle.

V. O. HILDRETH
Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle. A number of good young bulls for sale. **P. O. Alredo**, 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 59, San Diego, Cal.

FEEDERS FOR SALE!

FEEDERS FOR SALE—Prof 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.

RED POLLED

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

RED POLLS—Four cars, two of each sex, for fall delivery. Address, **J. C. Murray**, Maquoketa, Iowa.

SAN MARCOS VALLEY HERD

Red Polled cattle, some bulls and heifers for sale. Breeders, **J. L. Jennings & Bro.**, Martindale, Texas.

EXCELSIOR HERD,

Red Polled cattle of both sexes for sale. **M. J. EWALT**, Hale Center, Hale county, Texas.

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Herd headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2d Jr., 20367, assisted by Texas Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. **J. W. FLOYD**, Richardson, Dallas County, Texas.

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

ANGORA CATS—Thoroughbred English Bull Terriers, White Silk French poodles. **Woodlawn Kennels**, Louisville, Kentucky.

FOR LEASE
Typesetting machine. We have in our possession a Simplex typesetting machine formerly used on the West Texas Stockman at Colorado, Texas, for which we have no use. This machine is complete with all necessary type, leads, etc., and is in the very best condition. It is the very thing for an up-to-date country office. It can be obtained on very favorable terms. **Stockman Publishing Company**, Fort Worth, Texas.

THE BOAZ GRAIN & FEED CO. HAS GRAIN AND RICE BRAN; COTTON FEED PRODUCTS. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

DURHAM PARK STOCK FARM—Shorthorns, English Berkshires, Angora Goats, White Wyandottes, high-class, pure-bred stock in each department. **DAVID HARRELL**, Liberty Hill, Texas.

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Seven beautifully colored pictures of the principal buildings of the World's Fair, and seven other pictures. Tied with cord; detachable for framing. Sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, "Katy," Dallas, Texas.

CAMP CLARK RED POLLED
Cattle. **J. H. JENNINGS**, Prop., Martindale, Texas.

REGISTERED ANGUS

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

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GRAHAM, TEXAS, On Rock Island Railroad.
Breeders of immune registered Shorthorns and double standard polled Durhams. Young bulls and heifers of both breeds for sale at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

POULTRY

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys and pure bred barred Plymouth Rock chickens, fine lot of cockerels and pullets for sale. **Mrs. W. S. Ikard**, Henrietta, Texas.

For low rates to the World's Fair via the Texas and Pacific Railway, ask any Ticket Agent, or write **E. P. Turner**, General Passenger Agent, Dallas, Texas.

REAL ESTATE—Large stocks of goods and city property for wild lands and farms. List your trading property of all descriptions, we do the rest. **Parish & Cook**, Trade Specialists, 501½ Main st., Fort Worth, Texas, Dept. A.

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WHY buy any other? **REGISTERED SHORTHORNS**, Bulls and Heifers for sale. **HOVENKAMP & McNATT**, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

Fifteen section ranch, five miles south of Estelline, Hall county, Texas. It has an abundance of surface water in tank and creeks. The grass has not been pastured since May 15 last, and is fresh and fine. Also 750 tons of sorghum and kafir corn on the place for sale. Two thousand steers can be wintered on the place in fine shape. I will sell the ranch and feed cheap, or will sell the feed, and lease the grass until spring. Can give possession any time.
W. M. PARDUE,
Memphis, Texas.

Yearling Steers

140 HEAD well bred, good colors, all dehorned, in Jack county. Write for prices to **W. P. Stewart**, Jacksboro, Texas.

WORMS IN SHEEP AND GOATS

A sure and quick cure. Samples free. **G. B. Bothwell**, Breckenridge, Mo. West, Texas, Sept. 19, 1904.
Mr. G. B. Bothwell, Breckenridge, Mo.
Dear Sir—Please send me another package of Vermifuge. It is the best remedy I have ever tried for sheep or goats.
W. J. DUFFEL,
Pres. Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association of Texas.

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Saginaw, Texas, breeder of Hereford cattle and Shropshire sheep. A choice lot of bulls, bucks and young stock now on hand. Correspondence solicited.

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NEW BRAUNFELS, TEXAS.
Breeders of registered and high grade Short Horn, Red Polled and Polled Durham cattle.
150 head in registered herd.
Young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale.
Ranch one mile from station, below fever line.
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FOR SALE CHEAP

PLENTY of fine fresh range, very cheap, mild climate. Address with stamp, **A. C. Thompson**, Box 83, Clayton, N. M.

Calves For Sale

From 1000 to 1500 high grade Hereford and Shorthorn calves. Bred and located above quarantine line. For prices address
BERT SIMPSON,
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FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS

Of the best English strains in America; 40 years' experience in breeding these fine hounds for my own sport; I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for Catalogue.
T. E. HUDSPETH,
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FREE! FREE!

Send Today for my COMPLETE LIST of SHEET MUSIC. The Gondolier, Soko, Anona, Navajo, Uncle Sammy—the prize winner at St. Louis World's Fair. Above music 25c each, 5 for \$1.00, sent postpaid. All music same price.
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Farms and Ranches bought and sold from Orient Railroad to New Mexico. Land Titles a Specialty
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\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. **\$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.**
We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.
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Don't invite failure by buying untried machines. For many years **Successful**
Incubators & Brooders have been the standard. Best results with least care. Send for free Incubator Catalogue. Poultry book four cents. Poultry paper one year ten cents.
Des Moines Incubator Co., Dept. 523, Des Moines, Ia.

Extraordinary Arrangements for Travelers to California

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

The choice of the route mentioned for these trips is largely attributable to the fact that it is the only line reaching that territory from Texas directly through the panoramic New Mexico and "Cool Colorado," passing en route and allowing stopovers at any of the numerous magnificent and popular priced resorts of the northwest, including those of California as well as Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah, in addition to such points as Denver (for Boulder), Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Trinidad, Colorado. It is understood that tickets for this excursion 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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FT. WORTH, TEX.

RICE MILL NEAR WEBSTER TO BE ERECTED

Letter From Harris County Tells of the Excellence of Crops in That Section of the State

In a letter received here today from S. Rodock of Webster, Texas, by W. A. Coutant, information is given regarding the satisfactory yield of rice in South Texas, especially near Webster. The letter states that the Japanese who have been rice farming in that section of South Texas this season are just now threshing their rice. M. Sibara, who represents a big financial company in Japan, and who came to Texas last year and bought 200 acres of land near Webster and planted 125 acres in rice, is threshing his product this week. This crop is averaging 27 1/2 sacks of rice to the acre or 110 bushels to the acre. On last Saturday 1,789 bushels of rice were threshed. The letter states that Sibara expects to realize 13,750 bushels off the 125 acres. There are other rice farms near Webster which are giving equally as satisfactory returns.

In the Webster section there are some 200 Japanese engaged in growing rice and every one of them are satisfied with the results of the crop this year.

Mr. Sibara's company will during the coming year, send some 300 additional Japanese rice farmers to Texas and all of them will engage in the growing of that product. His success this year is a guarantee that there will be several hundred others from Japan locate in this state during the coming year.

The letter states that it is the intention of the Japanese who are already in South Texas to build a rice mill and also mills to manufacture paper and what is known as Japanese wine, both of which are to be made from the products of rice.

EXPECTS SCOTCH VERDICT

An official of one of the departments of the Federal government at Washington was in Chicago this week looking into market conditions and forecast the result of the investigation of live stock and meat trade conditions ordered by congress last March, the so-called "beef trust" probing. This has been delayed by the packing house strike, but is now in the completion stage, the final act being an inventory of the books of the big packing concerns at which experts of the department of commerce and labor are now busy. Said this official: "It will be a Scotch verdict. No evidence has been secured by the investigators that will justify the assertion that a combination exists. Some circumstantial evidence has been developed it is true, but no witness has been found who will vouch for anything. The result of the investigation will probably give satisfaction to none of the parties interested. It will be voluminous and will throw considerable light on the past, present and prospective conditions of the live stock trade, however."

IN SOUTH TEXAS

M. B. Irwin of St. Joseph, talking to the San Antonio Express, said: "South Texas is all right. I was out at the yards yesterday. The range cattle exhibit is as interesting to me as that of the registered herd. There are many good cattle there, and it is to be hoped that within a few years every hoof in it will be finished up like the Sanson & Hoxie car lots. There is plenty of grass down here, and I am glad to know that the cattlemen are in a position to hold onto their stuff until spring or longer, if necessary. I am glad to see from the Express that James McLymont and Congressman Slayden have started the agitation for more sheep in Texas, and I hope something will come of it. Texas is as good a sheep state as she ever was, and the cattlemen throughout the country are evincing a more kindly disposition toward this meek and lowly revenue producer than they ever did before. This is only a verification of the old law that wise men change their minds."

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.

San Antonio Liquor Company



The Whiskey of Steady Growth

The popularity of Old Oak Rye Whiskey as a family tonic has enjoyed the most remarkable growth of any whiskey ever put on the market.

Distilled, aged and bottled under the strictest sanitary conditions. Pure, wholesome and palatable.

\$4.00 for four full quarts, express prepaid.

Any shipment that is not satisfactory may be returned.

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Corner Alamo and E. Commerce St. San Antonio, Texas

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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.

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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 25 to 50 per cent 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.

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