

# THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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## ANNUAL SESSION

### Official Call Is Issued from Denver for the January Meeting of the National Live Stock Association

The call for the annual meeting of the National Live Stock Association has been issued by President Hagenbarth and Secretary Kennedy. It outlines the plan of re-organization for the big association and gives important data for stockmen. It is as follows:

The eighth annual convention of the National Live Stock Association is hereby called to meet in Denver, Col., Jan. 10-14, 1905. In the opinion of a large number of the members of this association, a condition exists which makes it necessary to consider a revision of the constitution and by-laws of this organization, so as to provide for a more liberal representation of the various branches of the live stock industry upon a business basis that will permit of active co-operation, without unnecessary interference with the affairs of any interest. By order of the board of control, therefore, the representatives of all interests involved in the breeding, growing, feeding, transportation, marketing and manufacture of live stock are hereby invited to attend this convention and participate in a general conference, looking towards such revision and amendment to the constitution and by-laws of this association as will produce a more active and harmonious co-operation between the various branches of the live stock industry.

It has been suggested that the constitution and by-laws of the association be revised at this meeting, as to recognize, as the basis of organization, the various branches and interests of the live stock industry, allowing each branch a representation in the association upon such plan as will permit of the fullest co-operation without interference. Owing to the nature of this industry, each branch has affairs peculiar to itself, and in which no other branch is directly interested. It is possible, and does sometimes happen, that the method by which one branch of the industry conducts its affairs causes loss and inconvenience to another branch. Such methods may cause misunderstanding. It is proposed by the new plan of organization to provide a method by which such matters may be considered, discussed and argued by representatives of the various branches directly interested, and it is believed that, by such method, misunderstandings may be avoided, injustice remedied, and wrongs righted. By such a method of organization, also, where the interests of all are mutual, concerted and united action can be secured with certain results.

#### A RESOLUTION

As this convention must be organized according to the present constitution and by-laws, representation will be as provided by the constitution, but upon the organization of the convention the executive committee will propose to the convention a resolution, as follows:

"Resolved, That, for the purpose of considering a revision of the constitution and by-laws, a committee be appointed, consisting of three representatives from each of the following interests: Cattle growers, sheep growers, stock feeders, swine growers, railroads, packing houses, stock yards, commission men and pure-bred record associations. Said representatives may be suggested by those in the convention representing the various interests named, or they may be named by the president. Said committee shall meet at once and report back to this convention as soon as possible, with such recommendations as it may decide upon."

As this will be the principal business of this convention, an invitation is hereby extended to all organized branches of the industry to be represented at this meeting, prepared to suggest members of the committee above referred to and to take part in the subsequent business of the convention. An special invitation is extended to the National Wool Growers' Association, the interstate Cattle Growers' committee, live stock exchanges, Union Stock Yards Companies, trunk lines of railroads and packing companies.

For the purpose of saving time and providing a basis of action for the special committee, the president of this associa-

tion has appointed W. A. Harris, Fred P. Johnson, F. J. Hagenbarth, Murdo Mackenzie and Alvin H. Sanders as a committee on the part of this association to prepare and present to the special committee to be appointed by the convention details of a plan for a revised constitution and by-laws, as suggested above. Said details plan is simply to form a basis for discussion and action by the committee.

While the convention will consider the matter of constitution revision as the principal business, other matters of great importance to the industry will be discussed. It is expected that the president of the United States will have called the attention of congress to the necessity of more modern laws for the regulation of the use of the public lands for grazing purposes, a matter which is of vital importance to the industry. This matter will, therefore, come up for consideration.

#### STOCK CENSUS

Other matters in which national legislation is being sought, such as the necessity of a frequent stock census, the amendment of the interstate commerce law, will also come up for consideration.

Delegates will be admitted according to the provisions of the constitution, as follows:

Each state, territorial, county or local range association of cattle, sheep, horse or swine breeders may appoint one delegate for every 10,000 head of stock, or part thereof, represented by the members of such organization.

The governors of each state and territory may appoint three delegates-at-large.

Each feeders' and breeders' association may appoint one delegate-at-large, and one for every twenty-five members or part thereof.

In counties where there is no regular live stock organization, the county commissioners may appoint one delegate from among the stockmen of said county.

Each state board of agriculture or agricultural college may appoint one delegate.

Each live stock commission merchants' exchange may appoint one delegate-at-large and one for each twenty-five members thereof.

Each stock yards company may appoint one delegate.

Each railway and transportation company may appoint one delegate.

Each chamber of commerce may appoint one delegate for every 100 members.

Each dairymen's association may appoint one delegate.

Each state irrigation association may appoint one delegate.

An alternate may be appointed for every delegate.

Any bona fide stockman engaged in breeding, feeding, trading or handling live stock may become a member of this association by the payment of an initiation fee of \$10 and an annual due of \$10.

Delegates may be appointed from Canada and the republic of Mexico, but in all cases, except from state and county, the requirements regarding membership must be complied with.

#### THE TONNAGE SYSTEM

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Another season of late live stock runs is the apprehension of live stock shippers.

"Anyone who thinks the tonnage system has been relegated to the storage warehouse isn't posted on actual conditions," said James Clegg, of Coal valley, Ill. "All statements emanating from railroad circles to the contrary, it is working overtime. The capacity of every locomotive is being taxed and live stock is detained for dead freight as much as it ever was."

Mr. Clegg got in yesterday over the Rock Island with a shipment of stuff and related his experience to stock yarders.

"When we got this side of Geneseo with 61 cars of live stock," he said, "the conductor got orders to return to that point and wait for 19 cars of dressed beef. Of course we kicked but without results. When we got the dressed beef the engineer supplemented our kicks, saying his engine was not equal to the task of hauling 80 cars. The wire was kept hot to Chicago for awhile, with the result that the engineer received peremptory orders to pull out with the load, his admonition being that his engine had an 80-car capacity and was expected to do its work. We started but did not go far, because the engine blew up under the strain just as the engineer had predicted. After awhile they got another engine and we proceeded on our way.

If you think the tonnage system has been abandoned just make a trip to market with a few car loads."

Stock yarders view with alarm the developing tendency of the daily run to get in late. Last winter's experience is still a sore spot in the stock yarders' memory, with a big red ring around it. The tonnage system was to blame then and promises to produce similar results during the approaching season of inclemency. Last winter's sorry experience caused such a storm of protest that railroad managers promised to abandon the tonnage system.

"It is simply a case of late runs if railroad managers insist on delaying live stock for dead freight and hauling 80 cars in a train," said a shipper. "What they ought to do is to call in some light engines from branch lines and get live stock over the road in trains of 25 to 40 cars. Failing to do this we are up against another tough winter."

## A PRAIRIE FIRE SWEEPS THE RANCHES

### Wild Animals Flee for Their Lives and Sheepmen Lose Animals and Hay—Talk of Lynching Incendiary

HARLEM, Mont., Nov. 25.—A large prairie fire has been raging for several days forty miles north of this place, and is still burning fiercely. Thousands of acres of grazing lands have been swept over and thousands of dollars' worth of property has been destroyed. George Peterie, a prominent sheepman, whose range is in the devastated portion, is reported to have lost all of his hay, his residence and all out buildings.

It is said that the fire started over the Canadian line Monday afternoon, and during the terrific wind storms of Tuesday and Wednesday moved west with startling rapidity over into the American possessions, from which antelope, deer and other wild animals have fled for their lives in all directions. Sheepmen in the path of the fire will all be heavy losers, for their winter range is destroyed together with all of their hay for winter use and out-buildings.

There is talk of lynching the man who started the fire if he can be found.

#### FEAR HIGH CORN

Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture was asked at Chicago 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 50c corn," adding, "but there won't be any 50c 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."

#### TEXAS CATTLEMAN HAPPY

Sol Mayer of Sopora, Texas, was at the yards today, and asked about the great Lone Star State, said:

"Texas is in splendid condition. Our surplus aged cattle have been worked off; we have plenty of grass and feed of all kind; the ranges are not overstocked and cattlemen are happy.

"Cotton seed meal and hulls are being held pretty high. We do not think they are worth so much when cattle are selling at 3½c as when the price was 5c."

Sol Mayer & Bro. own a couple of ranches and Mr. Mayer is largely interested in the Valverde Land and Cattle Company, in which numerous Chicago stock yard people are also interested.—Chicago Live Stock World.

## RAILWAY CASES

### The Hearing Before the Interstate Commerce Commission Will Be Finished in This City the Middle of December

Judge S. H. Cowan has returned from Chicago, where he attended the hearing of the interstate commerce commission in the cattlemen's case against the railways. In speaking of the Chicago hearing he said:

"The railroads have submitted all their testimony. The Cattle Raisers' Association will submit more testimony in a hearing that will take place in Fort Worth, beginning Dec. 13. The main contention of the railroads against our efforts to secure reduced rates on live stock and an improved service is that there are so many expenses connected with the transportation of cattle that, when compared with other commodities, it yields them less returns than any other. All the roads testified that the present rates are, if anything, entirely too low, and are certainly not too high.

One fact that was brought out at the Chicago hearing very strongly is that today there are fewer suits for damages to cattle being filed than has been the case in many years. This is attributed to a superior service that is now being given this class of business. The Rio Grande and Western and the Colorado, Southern, for instance, have not had a suit for damages filed against them in a year. Other roads show a decided falling off. This demonstrates beyond doubt that the charge that the cattle shippers were unjustly filing suits was based on entirely erroneous grounds. The railroads, by their own testimony, virtually admitted that with satisfactory and reasonable service no suits follow.

"The hearing that will take place here will not consume more than two or three days. The Texas cattle raisers will complete their chain of evidence in that time. After hearing the case will be argued and submitted to the commission for final action. Of course, it would not be becoming in me to forecast what the decision of the commission will be, but I am frank to say that I am entirely satisfied with the progress of the case up to this time."

A writer in the Chicago Tribune submits some facts and figures relating to the increase in carrying charges by the railroads, making the following showing: "Rates on beef cattle and calves in car load lots, in cents, per hundred pounds, in effect in the years 1898 and 1903 between Fort Worth, Texas, and the following stations are and were as follows:

	1898.	1903.
Chicago .....	44½	52½
St. Louis .....	34	42½
Kansas City .....	28	36½

"The following facts are submitted to show the difference between state rates, which are regulated by state law, and interstate rates, which are unregulated; Texas local rates on beef cattle and calves, distance 500 to 550 miles, 29½ cents; distance 650 to 700 miles, 30 cents. From Fort Worth and North Texas points to Kansas City, distance 600 to 550 miles, 36½ cents; to St. Louis, 600 to 700 miles, 42½ cents. The local rates are from 20 to 30 per cent lower than the interstate rates.

"The local distance tariffs of Illinois and Iowa are proportionately still lower than those of Texas, while the rates in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska are about the same. The association argues from these facts that it is by reason of the combination of the defendants whereby competition is eliminated that such interstate rates are abnormally high.

"Whether or not the cattle raisers convince the interstate commerce commission that their industry is the victim of excessive rates, they can expect little if any relief from the commission as at present constituted. Up to 1897 the commission exercised the power to fix what it considered a reasonable rate on any class of freight between any two points. But in that year the supreme court held that, while congress had the right to confer power upon the commission to fix rates, yet it had not done so by the act to regulate commerce which created the commission."

"Since then the commission has been a farce as far as giving relief to shippers



from the unreasonable charges of the railroads is concerned. It may declare a certain rate unreasonable, but has no right to establish a reasonable one. It may declare 52 cents a hundred pounds unreasonable and order the railroad to cease making the charge. Then the road may reduce its rate to 51½ cents, and the long, tiresome process of getting relief has to be begun again. An idea of how rapid the courts are in these matters may be gained from the case of the United States vs. the Missouri Pacific Railway. The case was pending for more than nine months.

"The question of giving the interstate commerce commission the right to regulate rates—a right which many congressmen apparently thought they were giving it when the law of 1887 was passed, is sure to arise in congress in the near future."

Many of the leading Horse and Mule Dealers of the South are making Fort Worth their headquarters, for purchasing. The Fort Worth Horse and Mule Company, North Fort Worth, Texas, are holding big auction sales every Monday. Be sure and get your stock in Saturday and Sunday. Particulars furnished on application.

## PROGRAM FOR INTERNATIONAL

Following is the official program announced for the judging at the International Live Stock Exposition, opening at Chicago, Nov. 26, and continuing until Saturday, Dec. 3. The opening day, the 26th inst., it will be observed, is devoted to the students' judging contest, such arrangement being necessary in order that the regular judging, beginning Monday morning, may not be interfered with in any way. It is the policy of the management to push forward the work of placing prizes as rapidly as possible, beginning at 9 a. m. Monday, the 28th. The judging of steers, wethers and barrows on that day is rendered necessary in order that the slaughter test may be carried out during the week.

Program for evening show will be issued each evening.

### CATTLE DEPARTMENT

Saturday, Nov. 26—Students' judging contest.

Monday, Nov. 28—Shorthorn breeding classes; pure-bred and grade bullock, classes complete; college and experiment station fat cattle in Clay, Robinson & Co.'s specials.

Tuesday, Nov. 29—Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus breeding classes, continuing throughout the day; car load lots fat and feeding cattle.

Wednesday, Nov. 30—Hereford and any unfinished Aberdeen-Angus breeding classes.

Thursday, Dec. 1—Galloway and Red Polled breeding classes.

Friday, Dec. 2—Polled Durham breeding classes and unfinished classes of other pure breeds.

(Steers entered for the slaughter test must be placed in charge of committee Monday evening, Nov. 28. The hour for slaughter and for awarding prizes on dressed carcasses will be designated by committee in charge.)

### SHEEP DEPARTMENT

Saturday, Nov. 26—Students' judging contest.

Monday, Nov. 28—Pure-bred, grade and cross-bred wethers, all classes complete; college sheep in Clay, Robinson & Co.'s specials.

Tuesday, Nov. 29—Morning, Southdown and Lincoln breeding classes; car load lots, native and range sheep; afternoon, Oxford and Leicester breeding classes.

Wednesday, Nov. 30—Morning, Shropshire and Dorset breeding classes; afternoon, Hampshire and Creviot breeding classes.

Thursday, Dec. 1—Morning, Shropshire and Dorset breeding classes; afternoon, Rambouillet breeding classes.

(Fat sheep entered in slaughter test must be placed in the hands of the committee Monday evening, Nov. 28. Hour for slaughter and carcass judging will be designated by committee.)

### SWINE DEPARTMENT

Saturday, Nov. 26—Students' judging contest.

Monday, Nov. 28—Fat barrows, all classes.

Tuesday, Nov. 29—Car load lots of fat hogs.

(No breeding swine are to be shown this year. Swine entered in slaughter test must be placed in the hands of committee, Monday evening, Nov. 28. Hour for slaughter and judging carcasses will be designated by committee.)

### HORSE DEPARTMENT

Saturday, Nov. 26—Students' judging contest.

Monday, Nov. 28—Percherons and German coachers, 2:30 p. m., single draft geldings or mares in harness; 8 p. m., ponies.

Tuesday, Nov. 29—Clydesdales and Hackneys; 2:30 p. m., pairs draft geldings or mares in harness; 8 p. m., ponies.

Wednesday, Nov. 30—Shires and French coachers; 2:30 p. m., three draft abreast in harness; 8 p. m., ponies.

Thursday, Dec. 1—Belgians and Suffolks; 2:30 p. m., four-horse teams, drafters in harness.

Friday, Dec. 2—Any unfinished draft or coach horse judging; 2:30 p. m., six-horse teams of drafters in harness.

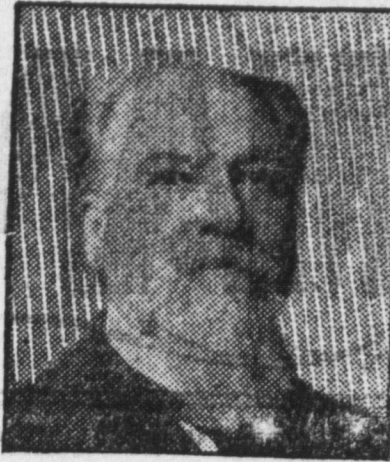
### PREDICTS CATTLE SHORTAGE

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 25.—F. J. Hagenbarth of Salt Lake City, president of the National Live Stock Association, is in Kansas City today furthering the interest of the association and at the same time giving heed to the purchase of 5,000 stock cattle for his company's ranch in Mexico. Mr. Hagenbarth says it is his opinion that one of the greatest shortages in cattle in the history of the industry is about to come to public notice. In substantiation of his belief he says he has information that 50 per cent of the range stock that the packers handled this year from the range districts was female offerings, sent to market by producers who are trying to get out because of what they conceive to be an over production. He cited Sug. Robertson of Texas as saying that in a specified portion of the Panhandle there are today only a small per cent of the aged cattle that were on hand a few years since.

Mr. Hagenbarth says the National Live Stock Association is seeking reorganization along new lines. The prospectus, which has not yet been published, is almost wholly prepared for the printer, and seeks to enlist men of brains as representatives of various companies, organizations and industries in the live stock, railroad and agricultural realms. Instead of allowing an organization in convention based upon its membership, the new scheme will provide for a single representative, for instance, one man to represent the sheep interest, to be chosen by the sheep organizations, one to represent the cattle, one each of the live stock exchanges, one the railroads, etc., these representatives to choose a board of directors.

"In this manner," said President Hagenbarth, "the best and brainiest men of the various industries will be put forward, and the bickerings and petty jealousies that have for so many years precluded the possibility of much valuable work, will have been lost in the beneficial results which the 'big fellows' will be able to achieve. We expect to put some influential man, one who is experienced in legislative matters, at the head of the institution and pay him a salary to devote his time to it. Ex-Senator Harris of Kansas is the man we want. An organization of this kind would not be unwieldy, and, backed by the masses of the various industries, would have great influence upon the law making powers of the nation. Among the things we most want, is more money for the agricultural department. Why, do you know," asked President Hagenbarth, "that the department of commerce and labor has asked congress for twelve million dollars to carry on the work of that bureau? How much do you suppose the agricultural and live stock interests get from the government? Considerably less than one-half million dollars, if you exclude the agricultural colleges. Now, this isn't right, for underlying the commercial superstructure is agriculture. It is the basis of America's commercial activity, and yet it is the least recognized by the government of any single industry. This is merely one of the achievements we want to bring about. We want to have the agricultural department, of which live stock is a part, recognized as the greatest of Uncle Sam's many commercial children, for it is the greatest."

## AN APPEAL TO WEAK MEN!



DR. J. H. TERRILL

GUARANTEE A COMPLETE AND LASTING CURE in the QUICKEST POSSIBLE TIME. CONSULT HIM. HE CURES:

**Varicocele, Stricture, Specific Blood Poison, Nervo-Vital Debility, Seminal Losses, Hydrocele, Piles and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Prostate Gland:**

HE HAS A COPYRIGHT GIVEN HIM BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR LOST VITALITY AND SEMINAL EMISSIONS WHICH NEVER FAILS TO CURE. HE WILL GIVE A THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR ANY CASE HE TAKES AND FAILS TO CURE IF THE PATIENT WILL FOLLOW HIS INSTRUCTIONS.

VALUABLE BOOK SENT FREE

WRITE TODAY for Dr. Terrill's latest book, No. 7, on the Diseases of Men. It is of great value to all afflicted men, and will be sent FREE to any address, postage prepaid, in plain sealed wrapper. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL.

CONSULTATION AND X-RAY EXAMINATION FREE.

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285 MAIN STREET

DALLAS, TEXAS

### OUTLOOK IS IMPROVING

Cattle paper is not an abundant article in banking circles yet but the feeding outlook is improving. While Missouri river points still complain of lack of demand for thin cattle there has been a noticeable improvement at Chicago, especially for well bred cattle. "Dogs," as they are derisively called, are not wanted. One reason for this Chicago demand is that many Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan feeders who contemplate handling sheep this year have discovered their inability to secure that kind of stock and are putting in cattle instead. There is also a growing impression that there is a sufficient margin between the cost of thin and finished cattle to justify a reasonable expectation of profit. Roughage is plentiful in the country and there exists an aversion to waste it.

Feeders show a preference for fleshy 800 to 1,000-pound steers and in many instances avoid an intention to rough them through the winter, finishing next spring and summer. Winter feeding, owing to low grade corn, has been an unprofitable venture in recent years and comparatively few will attempt it this season.

### SMALL RANCH SALE

Last week A. H. Holland of Navarro county purchased the Charles Barber ranch, including the stock, crop and farming implements. Consideration, \$15,000. This is one of the choice little ranches of our county and the purchaser has secured the best bargain in Armstrong county.—Claude News.

## We Will Buy

A 50c Bottle of Liquozone and Give it to You to Try

We want you to know about Liquozone, and the product itself can tell you more than we. So we ask you to let us buy you a bottle—a full size bottle—to try. Let it prove that it does what medicine cannot do. See what a tonic it is. Learn that it does kill germs. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you if there was any doubt of results. You want those results; you want to be well and to keep well. And you can't do that—nobody can—without Liquozone.

### We Paid \$100,000

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

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

There lies the great value of Liquozone.

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

### Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. 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	Influenza
Abscess—Anaemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria
Coughs—Colds	Neuralgia
Consumption	Many Heart
Colic—Croup	Troubles
Constipation	Piles
Catarrh—Cancer	Pneumonia
Dysentery	Pleurisy
Diarrhea	Quinsy
Dandruff—Dropsy	Rheumatism
Dyspepsia	Scrofula
Eczema	Syphilis
Erysipelas	Skin Diseases
Fevers	Stomach Troubles
Gall Stones	Throat Troubles
Goitre—Gout	Tuberculosis
Gonorrhoea	Tumors—Ulcers
Gleet	Varicocele
Hay Fever	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious

diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

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

### 50c Bottle Free

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

Liquozone costs 50c and \$1.

### CUT OUT THIS COUPON

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

My disease is.....

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

.....

.....

W 2 0 3 .....

(626) Give full address—write plainly.

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



# Household Department

VERNIE LAWSON, Editor

## THE WELCOME GUEST

There are three distinctive types in the category of guests. The welcome, the unwelcome and the uncertain visitor. The first whose arrival is anticipated with genuine pleasure and whose departure is affected under our spirited protesting, is a personage we all adore. There is evidently a reason for this preference evinced in favor of that class of visitors. Some would explain it as a mere predilection. But why this natural preference of one individual? It is the personality of this individual, nothing more.

There is no flurry connected with the presence of the welcome guest, but for this consequence the guest's self is responsible. There is no apprehension entertained that he or she will be disappointed with the arrangements exercised in their behalf, no fear of unfavorable comments whispered into the ear of Mrs. So-and-So. It is almost a delightful privilege to number on the visiting list the sweet voiced, sweet tempered Mrs. Welcome. If the dinner or luncheon is a moment late through an accident or a servant's tardiness she does not affront her hostess by continually consulting her watch and thereby giving the impression that she realizes the fact that it is past the customary hour for the serving of the same, but lends her efforts toward relieving the situation of any semblance of strain. Nor does she give the impression that she is doing this, but with charming adroitness makes you understand that she is perfectly suited if there be any meals or not.

If you have rushed through a day of entertainment only to find that you are late for the theater she does not stand in front of the hall clock and count time on you, or make you nervous by watching the impatient horses out at the entrance champing their bits, but offers her assistance and if this is declined, sinks calmly in a chair and becomes engrossed in the latest novel and when after a desperate struggle with a refractory curl or a rebellious ribbon, "which just won't be tied," you announce your readiness she puts the book down with the seeming reluctance and straightway plunges into an eloquent discussion of its merits and demerits and before you have reached the theater doors you have almost forgotten that you were late. She does not insist on dragging you over the whole width of the city with her to purchase a new box of gloves or a few yards of ribbon, but tells you to lie down and rest until she can provide herself with the necessary articles, and you always know that if you feel like accompanying her that she is delighted to have you, but you know too that if you feel tired and wearied that she does not feel neglected if you remain at home. The unwelcome guest is diametrically opposite to the welcome one, and all of us have met her.

The uncertain visitor "drops" in at unheard of times and throws the hostess into a panic and disarranges any plans she may have outlined. He goes as uncertainly as he comes, and you prepare dinner for him and wait until your patience is threadbare and your nerves go to pieces and you finally make a pretence of eating cold rations and after a lapse of a few days he writes, maybe, to inform you that he is gone. Those are the sort of guests that make us have nightmares, yet they must be tolerated. But I know you have met him, and take warning by this and never fall into that pit yourself. When you are going, let your intended hostess have a few hours to make a few preparations. No home is always in readiness for visitors, it would not be home if it was so. Remember this and govern your visits accordingly. Better go once a year and be welcome than to go twice and be unwelcome.

## HOW TO MANAGE A KITCHEN

By Mrs. Carol.

The most important requisite in managing a kitchen is to have one to manage. There are many excuses existing under the name of "kitchen" that are simply a lie on this department of home that simply defy rational and economical management. If you intend to be a manager you must have something capable of being managed. You can not build a house with a garden hoe and rake; neither

can you make a dress with a saw and hatchet. You can not bake a prize cake with a ten-cent oven and a pie tin. Skillful productions demand suitable tools and many a housekeeper has failed because she had nothing to do with. I have always seen to it that my kitchen was first on my head of financial needs and as a result I have a kitchen that meets the demands of cookery.

There are innumerable devices for accomplishing the longed for results, and I have a plentiful supply. I built my own cupboards and quaint little shelves, drove my own nails and hooks, curtained my own doors and made a number of cooking utensils. My soup strainer is a bucket full of nail holes in the bottom, and it has answered the purpose with admirable fitness. One grater is a tin can opened and nailed to a wooden strip, and it also does its work thoroughly. I have a stated time for everything, and unless sickness prevents I do that thing when its time comes in. I wash on Tuesday and am through by noon, and spend the afternoon darning or sewing. My Mondays are always spent in balancing my accounts, writing my entire week's breakfasts, dinners and suppers, cleaning up after Sunday and getting the household into straight harness and getting a good start. Wednesday morning I iron and Wednesday afternoon I bake and sew. Thursday morning I shop and in the afternoon pay my calls. Friday morning I do what ever comes to my hand and receive in the afternoon. Saturday is general work day, and improved as such. Sunday I do as I please and enjoy myself as much as possible, for all work and no play makes us old too soon. My evenings are spent in reading, playing the piano and theater going. Because I am old in years is no reason why my heart and soul should become decrepit and when I die I expect my monument to read, "She was always young."

Dear Mrs. Lawson—Relying on the strength of your assertion that everybody is welcome, I am knocking at the door of the Household Department, and timidly waiting your summons to "Come in!"

I have read the Stockman-Journal a long time, and do not hesitate to say that the Household is the best part of it, at least it interests me the most. I enjoy the letters and have a copy of each issue of the paper and intend to continue in the good way I have begun.

My husband and myself think the Journal the finest paper in the world and that, you know, is a mighty big thing.

I wish some of the sisters would offer some suggestions as to how to pass away the dreary winter. I have no babies and my husband is absent a great portion of the time and I have grown to dread life when he is away. If we lived in a city I could go sightseeing, but as it is I am where there is nothing to see.

I visited the fair at St. Louis, and it has made me discontented, and the home place seems even smaller than it did before, and it was small enough then. I was raised in a city and some how life does not seem right in this little place. I am not going to tell you how much I like your work, because you said flattery spoiled you.

Well, I am going to close, with love to the Household and more than that to the editor; but if this finds a welcome will come again some time. "FRETTER."

Am glad, indeed, you came; certainly, everybody is welcome, and the latch string hangs outside. Am pleased to hear your expressions of appreciation for the Household Department. That is what we are trying to do: make all of the readers like it—a herculean task you will admit—but I think so far a successful one.

You speak of time hanging heavily on your hands. Have you exhausted your interest in needlework? I wish I could give you some of my multifarious duties, for my days are full enough of work.

Yes, flattery spoils me; turns my head; so do not indulge me.

Come as often as you can, and content yourself that you will always find a welcome.

Dear Mrs. Lawson—Here I come again, and I hope you will shake hands with me. I would not have stayed away so long, but I don't like to make people glad twice. I know you have often heard the rest, so I won't say it. It has been a little cold here, but is summer again. Summer comes often in dear old Texas; doesn't?

We raised lots of cotton this year, and are going to raise more next if nothing happens to prevent. Are you going to have a turkey next week? I hope you are; or, better still, come out and eat dinner with me. I have the turkey all right, and the children are busy peeping at him. They are in a dreadful hurry for the feast day to arrive, but good things come late in this world, and so I tell them to be patient.

I know there are not many women as happy as I am with my children. Everybody talks about "husbands," but I let that dignitary take care of himself and, as all he craves is to be let alone, I guess he is happy.

Well, I must say goodbye, with love to all the sisters, and to the dear old Journal; but most of all to you, Mrs. Lawson. EMMA.

Shake! I am always glad to meet an old friend. Yes, it is nearly always sum-

mer here, and I think Texas is next door to heaven.

I would enjoy your dinner, I am confident; but you are too far away. You seemed to have disposed of that husband problem in a jolly manner. Yes, I guess there are a number of them who dearly long to be "let alone." But unfortunately women have a redundancy of talk and must have an escape valve, and some one to talk to, so hubby is obliged to take his medicine.

Come again. We are always glad to hear your step upon the flagstone.

## VERY UNSATISFACTORY SEASON

To the range cattleman it has been a very unsatisfactory season. Born in expectancy and bright anticipation it has failed, utterly, to give even a modicum of early promise. When the packing house strike broke out the run had just begun under favorable auspices. Beef round-ups were in full swing and thousands of cattle were gathered at shipping points ready for loading. After being held in daily hope of a strike settlement most of these had to be turned loose after shrinking badly. Prices in consequence of the strike reached one of the lowest levels in the history of the trade and thousands of northwestern matured southern steers did not net first cost. The result has been that a large number of cattle, intended for this year's market, will be rewintered, there being an excess of aged stuff that is growing coarse and will be targets for buyer's adverse discrimination when it does reach market.

## NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—To the Members and All Engaged in the Sheep and Wool Industry:

In accordance with the order of the last convention, the fortieth annual convention of this association will be held at the city of Denver, on Monday, January 9, 1905. In accordance with the constitution of this association, the following representation is permitted:

Each state association of wool growers shall be entitled to five delegates at large and in addition one delegate for each 10,000 head of sheep represented, or fraction over 5,000.

Each local association of wool growers shall be entitled to three delegates at large and one delegate for each 10,000 head of sheep represented or fraction over 5,000 head.

Each pure bred record association shall be entitled to one delegate at large and one delegate for each twenty-five members.

Each individual member shall be entitled to one vote and to an additional vote for each 10,000 head of sheep represented or fraction over 5,000 head.

As there is a proposition to reorganize the National Live Stock Association at the annual convention of that body to be held immediately following this convention, it is desired that there be as full an attendance of sheepmen at this meeting as possible in order that this association may act intelligently in the matter.

This organization stands exclusively for those engaged in the sheep and wool growing industry. There are many important matters looking to the welfare of the industry to be considered at this meeting, and as the sessions are largely of a business nature, any member has the right to present any matter desired for the consideration of the convention. All matters will be open to the fullest discussion and it is hoped that the action taken on a number of subjects of the very greatest importance to the welfare of the industry which will undoubtedly be presented for your consideration at this meeting, will be such as to make this organization of more real and practical value to the membership than it has ever before.

Complete arrangements for the comfort and entertainment of the delegates have been made by the Denver local committees and we have assurances that this meeting will prove one of the most interesting and profitable of any yet held. Special low rates have been made by the railroads from all parts of the country for the delegates to this convention and the meeting of the National Live Stock Association. Detailed information may be had by addressing the secretary at Chicago, or H. E. Kennedy, secretary local committee, 211 Quincy building, Denver.

FRANCIS E. WARREN, President.

MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary.

## AN OLD ADAGE SAYS


"A light purse is a heavy curse" Sickness makes a light purse. The LIVER is the seat of nine tenths of all disease.

## Tutt's Pills

go to the root of the whole matter, thoroughly, quickly safely and restore the action of the LIVER to normal condition.

Give tone to the system and solid flesh to the body.


Take No Substitute.



## Saddles @ Harness

"GALLUP" on a saddle or a set of harness is like the "18 K" mark on gold or the "Sterling" mark on silver, a guarantee of supreme quality. "Gallup" saddles have been widely imitated, but they have never been equaled. There is a style, a quality, a certain air of distinction that only "Gallup" can give. The most discriminating riders in the world use "Gallup" saddles—why shouldn't you? Our saddle catalog No. 10, or harness catalog No. 13 will be sent free if you mention this paper.

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



## 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.

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.

**COSMOTINE MFG. CO.,**  
Amsterdam Ave., 150th and 151st Sts., New York.

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**SHORTEST AND QUICKEST LINE**

...TO...  
**WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.**

**5-DAILY-5 TRAINS-5**

...FROM...  
**TEXAS.**

Through Pullman Sleeping Cars. Reclining Chair Cars (Seats FREE). Dining Cars (Meals a la Carte).

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

**J. C. LEWIS,**  
Traveling Passenger Agent,  
AUSTIN, TEX.

Or  
**H. C. TOWNSEND,**  
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Northwestern buyers may talk about cheap Texas steers next spring, but they are going to find that only the talk is cheap.

## DRAUGHON'S Practical Business Colleges

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# Echoes of the Range

## IN KIMBLE COUNTY

Junction City Citizen.  
G. N. Vaughn bought 100 3 and 4-year-old steers from G. W. Farmer this week at \$24.  
One of the largest cattle sales of the year was consummated last week when G. W. Hodges sold 400 3 and 4-year-old steers to G. N. Vaughn of Ballinger at \$25 per head.

## IN GONZALES COUNTY

Gonzales Inquirer.  
The following shipments went out to New Orleans today: W. H. Cardwell, two cars of steers; H. K. Weber & Bros., two cars of calves and one of steers; A. S. Billings, one car of hogs and one car of cattle; Q. M. Griffin, one car of cows.  
Yesterday a well-known herd of dairy cattle, consisting of 117 head, was sold by T. F. Harwood to J. T. Hall, Jr., of San Antonio, and were shipped out over the Southern Pacific Railroad to San Antonio. It consisted of about sixty-five dairy cows, two aged bulls and the balance heifers and calves. There were about thirty-five thoroughbreds and the balance very high grades. The foundation of this herd was laid in 1880, by the late James F. Miller, who brought the first Holstein-Friesian cattle to Texas and was one of the first importers into the southern states. His first purchases came from the quarantine station in New York, where they had just landed from Holland. Cattle from this herd have been sold for export to South Africa, Guatemala and Mexico and some have gone to Cuba. The Walnut Ridge Creamery was established in 1892, and this is a dispersion sale.

## IN SAN SABA COUNTY

San Saba News.  
Deer hunting is very popular at present. Steve Maulsby killed one a few days ago, and Louie Mosley killed three the past week. The best success is reported in the large pastures east from town.  
A. H. Magill and J. F. Dofflemire have purchased 556 sheep from S. H. Davis of Lometa, at \$2.50 per head and will range them in the Dofflemire pasture south of town.

## IN LLANO COUNTY

Llano Times.  
A. F. Moss sold this week to Lindsey & Moss three cars of fat cows and one car of fat calves.  
Lindsey & Moss sold to J. H. and J. R. Ward three cars of fat cows and one car of fat calves.  
Will and James Wyckoff sold to Mr. Gatewood of Cleburne 150 hogs. Mr. Gatewood will feed them.  
Milton Scott shipped a car of fat hogs to Austin this week.  
Reed & Rouse sold forty steers to W. J. Everett.  
Olin Hillman sold to J. D. Atkins fifty head of mules.  
Richard Rabb sold Tom Foster fifteen head of work horses this week.  
Rogers & Grey sold by W. J. Everett a large bunch of bulls.  
Mr. Gatewood, a prominent cattle feeder of Cleburne, is here this week, buying Llano county cattle, which he will ship to Cleburne and feed.  
J. W. Slaton has returned from a trip to his midland ranch. He reports everything out there in fine shape, and the cattle in splendid condition.  
J. W. Montgomery, E. L. Moore and J. D. Bedford shipped two cars of hogs to

## Good Saddles

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

## The Famous Pueblo Saddles



Our double strength trees are fully guaranteed.

—Made by—

**R. T. Frazier,**

PUEBLO, COLORADO.

SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE NO. 6

Hair, Texas, where they will feed and fatten them for market.

## IN BREWSTER COUNTY

Alpine Avalanche.  
A. S. Gage shipped Sunday night from Marathon nine cars of cows to the Houston Packing Company.  
Sunday night Dr. Beakley shipped from Marathon four cars of mixed cattle to the Houston Packing Company, also one car of cows to the Cassidy Southwestern Commission Company at Fort Worth and one car of cows to New Orleans.  
H. W. Reynolds has bought the old San Jacinto pasture and 500 stock cattle of Normand & Morgan.  
J. D. Jackson brought two cars of calves of R. L. Nevill and shipped them to New Orleans last night.  
B. F. Billingsley sold a car of calves to J. D. Jackson, who shipped them to New Orleans Tuesday night.  
Guy Borden of San Antonio arrived yesterday and wants to buy good cattle of any description.

O. R. Slavens of Hutchings, Kan., has been here all the week and has made some important purchases, among which are 600 4 and 5-year-old steers of Laurence Haley at \$34 per head. He has also bought 100 cows of W. B. Hancock and some from Clyde Buttrill and other parties. His partner, Pet Nations, arrived yesterday. Cars have been ordered and the stuff they are buying will be shipped as soon as possible.

## IN NOLAN COUNTY

Sweetwater Review.  
W. K. Shipman shipped two cars of horses to Mississippi this week, where he will sell them out. He accompanied the shipment.  
Mr. R. M. Harp, of Naples, is in the city this week. He has purchased a number of sections of land in Fisher county, known as the Atkins ranch and will become a permanent citizen of Sweetwater, having secured a place in town for his family. The Harp family come to Sweetwater highly recommended, and the Review welcomes them to our city.

## IN TAYLOR COUNTY

Abilene Reporter.  
J. N. Ferguson delivered 100 steers to C. C. Jackson yesterday. They will be placed on Mr. Jackson's pasture and fed later on, we understand.  
Jinks McGee says that he can show the biggest mules ever brought to Abilene, one pair weighing 2,510, one of which was raised 7 miles from Abilene and one in Nolan county. Another Taylor county mule 4 years old weighs 1,230, while two from Jones county are nearly as heavy.

## IN BORDEN COUNTY

Gail Citizen.  
J. J. Cole shipped his horses to Amarillo Tuesday.  
T. H. Kelley shipped a car of cattle to Fort Worth on the fifteenth.  
R. P. Hale shipped one car of cows to Fort Worth Wednesday.  
William Cushing shipped one car of cattle to Fort Worth on the thirteenth.  
T. D. Love will ship two cars of cows to his ranch near El Paso and two cars to Fort Worth Sunday.  
H. G. Donaldson shipped two cars of cattle to Fort Worth Wednesday.  
Frank Tomlinson shipped eleven cars of cattle to Fort Worth Wednesday.  
Arch Van Winkle shipped one car of horses on the fourteenth to Marshall.  
Hardy Morgan on Tuesday shipped one car of horses to Texarkana.  
John Roberts will ship four cars of cattle to Fort Worth Sunday.  
W. J. French shipped one car of horses to Waskom Sunday.  
R. C. Sanderson shipped one car of calves to Fort Worth Sunday.  
J. W. McCutcheon shipped one car of horses to Marshall Monday.  
G. J. Robertson passed through town Sunday with a small herd of cattle which he purchased in the eastern part of the county.  
A. B. Robertson passed through Gail Sunday with 600 head of fat cattle which he will ship from Stanton.  
John Arnett purchased one car of fat cattle from J. H. and H. C. Dillahunt last week, paying \$12.00.

## IN DONLEY COUNTY

Clarendon Banner-Stockman.  
Harry Weatherly was in from Paloduro Tuesday. In conversation with a Banner-Stockman representative Mr. Weatherly said that the JA boys had purchased in the last few weeks about 500 head of yearlings, \$12 and \$13 being the ruling price while \$14 was the highest price paid.  
J. S. Jefferies was in from his farm near Boydston Saturday and made this office a call, giving us an item of stock news which will be of interest to every stock farmer and will also serve as an object lesson to many who are complaining about the low price of cattle and the short market for feed. Last November Mr. Jefferies bought forty head of calves, half steers and half heifers. He fed them through the winter and grazed them all summer, seeing that they were at all times well cared for. He sold them last week to Charles Harris for \$28 around. The calves were from the old J. D. Jefferies herd of high grade Herefords. Now the moral is plain, to-wit: Don't raise scrubs, and give your stock the best attention, raising plenty of feed to keep

them in proper condition. There is always a market for the best class of stuff at a good price when scrub cattle or half fat graded cattle are going begging. Mr. Jefferies is of course well pleased with his success and tells us he is now in the market for a hundred head of good, high-grade yearlings. He expects to do as well with them as he did with his last bunch.

Clarendon boasts of either the most modest or the richest set of cattle shippers in northwest Texas. Every week a representative of the Banner-Stockman will approach one or more of our shippers with the question, "What did those fat cows you shipped Sunday bring?" and the answer almost invariably is, "Oh, I lost heavy on that shipment. There is no money in buying cattle for market." As we said before these men are either making a lot of money and do not want to make the editor feel bad by boasting of the fact or they have a big wad buried in some nice, cool sequestered corner where they can reach it handily after losing heavily on every shipment. Of course it's their business and we are not going to register a kick if they lose every time, but we would like to know how deep their pockets are. If we can find out we will then be in a position to tell our readers just when we will cease to publish such items as "sold to" "100 head of fat cows at private terms," and substitute such items as the follows: "topped the St. Jo market Monday with a string of 00-pound cows at \$2.75." But we can never do it as long as our shippers keep a clothes pin handy to lock their lips when we ask for information. As Mr. Fixit says, "We are for the public; it has suffered long," and we would like to publish a few more prices that our readers may know just how the market stands.

## IN POTTER COUNTY

Amarillo Herald.  
J. E. Arnot shipped a car load of cows last week to the Kansas City market that sold for \$2.25.  
Homer Vivian returned today from Kansas City, where he sold five cars of fat cows at \$2.75, topping the market.  
J. T. Cepper and J. C. Goodwin of Ford county were in town Monday and sold 120 head of yearling steers to a gentleman from Vernon at \$9.50 per head.

## ROUND-UP NOTICE

DENVER, Nov. 25.—To All Live Stock Outfits:  
By order of the Denver round-up district local committee on live stock conventions, I hereby extend to you a cordial invitation for yourself and your

whole outfit to be present and participate in a grand general round-up of all live stock outfits to be held Jan. 9 to 14, 1905, at the Denver home ranch. For this occasion all local maverick and stray laws will be suspended and each outfit attending will be entitled to everything they can get a rope on. The National Live Stock, the National Wood Growers' and the Interstate Cattle Growers' outfits have already arranged for a full attendance, but no one is barred out on this occasion. Mess wagons will run day and night and there will be things doing all the time. While work is the regular diet for the stockman, yet, as a rule, he is not averse to a little pleasure for dessert. The home outfit has been given orders to have a full supply of the dessert on tap. Ladies included in this invitation.

For those who are short on blankets and grub, there will be ample mess arrangements at the local ranches. Sheep wagons will be given good locations close to good bedding grounds, and there will be a full supply of wranglers to look after the horse rodeo. As it is desired that every outfit on the range be represented, your failure to be on hand may cost you a few calves or lambs, as the committee on this occasion expects each outfit to do its own branding or ear marking. Snake bite medicine and wolf poison will be in adequate supply. Doses of blackleg vaccine and sheep dip may be had from the committee. All sheep shearing will be done by machinery, latest improved power plants being used. There will be plenty of hay on hand, and those preferring green grass will find all pastures wide open. No rings or saddle irons allowed on saddles.

As the general happiness of all is to be in charge of the committee representing the local outfits, we would appreciate it if you would drop a line to the secretary stating that you will be present and the number and names of those who will be with you. We want our arrangements to be adequate. Don't fail to show up, however, no matter what the weather may be.

Sincerely yours,  
J. A. JOHNSTON, Foreman.  
H. E. KENNEDY, Secretary.

**WANT A GOOD GUN**  
Then write for our big No. 24 FREE CATALOGUE.  
It Saves You Money on SPORTING GOODS  
Hunting Supplies, Rifles, Foot Balls, Basket Balls, Roller Skates, Tents.  
**SCHMELZER ARMS CO.**  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**FREE HOLIDAY FREE WHISKEY FREE**  
We propose giving Twelve Full Quarts of Whiskey FREE, in exchange for nothing but your good will and friendship—but before making our liberal offer we deem it necessary for you to study the following truthful facts:

**THINK ABOUT THIS!** Some whiskey houses talk about the trusts and warn you to buy your goods right. Why? No trust will ever be strong enough to control the North Carolina Distillers. No trust will ever make a Carolinian Demand Two Prices for His Whiskey—OVER 100 YEARS AGO the old time distillers made pure whiskey here in the mountains and the same methods are employed today!

When it comes to making good whiskey, North Carolina folks stand on their honor and will not experiment. They are satisfied with their grand father's record—their civility—their proud old ancestry!

Casper's Whiskey Made by Honest North Carolina People—who wouldn't adulterate if they knew how, THEY ARE TOO HONEST—is going regularly into the homes of more than 200,000 families all over the world. Do you know it's used daily by frail children, invalid ladies and diseased, suffering men for the betterment of their health! Do you know that pure whiskey—honest whiskey—old time sun aged whiskey produced here in our own beloved Southland—is the best medicine in the world? We have right here in the Mountains of North Carolina the Largest Mail Order Whiskey House in the World, occupying our own 6 story fire proof building covering one entire city block—and last but not least—we have a capital of HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

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

**10 FULL QUARTS \$5.50; 20 FULL QUARTS \$10.00  
40 FULL QUARTS \$20.00. 100 FULL QUARTS \$50.00**  
All Charges Prepaid. Shipped in Plain Boxes with No Marks.

Our bottles measure 32 ounces and are full quarts. Buy nothing from swindlers who advertise full bottles and ship pints or short measure quarts. Beware of them. We are an old established concern and refer by permission to Peoples National Bank of Winston-Salem, N. C. and Piedmont Savings Bank, the Largest Capitalized Savings Bank in our city.

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

**COUPON 1950**  
Get your friends to club with you. Cut this out and return it. If you send us a \$10.00 order we will include FREE one full quart of whiskey—or if order amounts to \$20.00 we will send FREE three full quarts 10-year old whiskey, or for a \$50.00 order we will send FREE 12 full quarts 10-year old whiskey.

**The Casper Co., Inc.,** Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Offices and Warehouses—875 Casper Building. Largest and Lowest Priced Mail Order Whiskey House.

The above liberal offer made by The Casper Co., Inc., may not appear again. We urge subscribers to send their order in at once and do not fail to mention this paper.—Editor.

## BIDS WANTED!

For the lease of the four leagues of Sutton county school land, situated in Bailey and Hockley counties in a solid body, except two hundred acres. These lands will be leased for five or ten years, the leases to begin Feb. 21, 1905. Bids to lease will be received until Jan. 15, 1905. The court reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Address all bids or inquiries for further information to

**J. L. WARDLAW**

County Judge of Sutton County, Sonora, Texas.



# Hog Department

## AGE TO MARKET HOGS

One of the most difficult problems for the farmer to solve is the weight at which it is most profitable for him to sell his hogs. This is a constantly varying problem, the varying elements being the price of corn, the price of pork, the age of the hogs, their condition of thrift, etc. They are never exactly alike in two years and scarcely in two months. We can not, therefore, say at what weight it is most profitable to turn off hogs and can give only some ascertained facts that may have an important bearing upon the question.

The problem as it presents itself to farmers this year, at this time, is: Given corn at 30 cents per bushel and hogs at 4 cents per pound at the station, at which weight is it the most profitable to turn them off?

Hogs do not become marketable until they weigh from 175 to 200 pounds. They are marketable at any weight after this up to maturity, that is, 500 or 600 pounds. There are few farmers who will maintain that it is profitable to feed hogs to this weight except aged brood sows. Few farmers maintain that it pays to grow them to even 400 or 350 pounds. The heavy lard hog the "fat back," is not demanded in the market as it was some years ago; therefore, the weight is narrowed down to between 175 and 350 pounds.

Farmers who prefer these heavier weights are almost always those who keep hogs for scavenger purposes; to follow cattle the first year as fall pigs, live mainly on clover pasture during the summer, and then follow feeding steers during the winter and go to market at about a year or fifteen months old. The cattle feeder can afford to make heavy weights on this class of hogs, for while they have eaten a large amount of food, it is food that is of little value or would go to waste altogether.

The problem is entirely different with the farmer who keeps hogs for the purpose of furnishing him a market for his corn. The problem with him, as we take it, is simply whether he should sell at 175 pounds or carry them on to 250 pounds, and it is to this phase of the subject that we now direct attention.

It must be obvious to any man that the larger the animal, the more food is required for maintenance. It has not been determined definitely what proportion of the live weight is required for maintenance purposes. The experiments so far made indicate that in young pigs it is something over two per cent of live weight and that in older hogs it is something under two per cent. If a hog weighs 100 pounds it will require about two pounds of corn, or its equivalent, per day to run the machine. If it weighs 200 pounds, it will require perhaps somewhere between three and one-half and four pounds per day. It requires a larger per cent in the case of young pigs than the older hog because the pig is sure to take a large amount of exercise if it has the opportunity, which the older hog is not disposed to do. When hogs reach the weight of about 600 pounds it takes about all the food that they are capable of eating to maintain this live weight.

Farmers usually calculate on getting ten pounds of pork per bushel of corn; that is, they estimate that it will take 560 pounds of grain to make 100 pounds of gain. This can be done on well bred hogs in first class condition of health and under the very best environment and with the best of care, but we are satisfied that the farmer, as a rule, does not make this gain, and if he weighs the corn he feeds his hogs and weighs his hogs from week to week he will find that if he is getting eight pounds of gain per bushel of corn he is doing remarkably well. If he weighs his corn and his hogs he will find the larger the hog the less gain he makes per bushel of corn for the simple reason that it requires a larger per cent of it to run the machine, or to maintain the animal in its present condition, neither gaining or losing.

While, therefore, the cattle grower who grows his hogs on offal, or cheap pasture, or other feed that would else go to waste, can afford to market them at about 300 pounds weight, we believe with corn and pork at present prices the greatest profits can be made when hogs are sold around 200 pounds weight. The cheaper the corn and the higher the price of pork, the heavier the hog can be made at a profit; the higher the price of corn and the lower the price of pork, the lighter the weight at which they should be sent to market.

## A WORD ON HOG CHOLERA

One of the striking things of the hog business this season is the comparative freedom of loss from cholera or swine plague. Very few cases of loss have been reported, and of these we do not recall a single case where the disease was in its virulent form. Hog cholera is a peculiar disease and seems to prevail over whole districts in certain years, causing great loss. We have observed that dry, hot seasons are seemingly favorable for the

spread of the disease. The last three years have been unusually cool and with plenty of rain during the heated season to keep the dust down and the pens well washed. There is no doubt about cholera being a germ disease, and there is also little doubt but that there are a few of these cholera germs lurking around somewhere in every neighborhood. But in favorable seasons when the pigs are vigorous and thrifty the system is able to either throw off the disease-producing germs, or, failing in that, the attack will not be so severe, and the constitution of the pig will pull him through alive. This, we believe, accounts for the light losses by cholera the last few seasons. Likewise, we believe, the sudden outbreaks every year about the time the pigs are started on new corn is due very largely to the weakened vitality due to excessive feeding of new corn.

## HOGS OUT OF CONDITION

How did this come about? When we last looked at this bunch of hogs they were thrifty, smooth, hair glossy, eyes bright, appetite first class and active on their feet.

Well, to the best of our knowledge it happened in this way: When harvest began we turned them in on clover. Grain was scarce and they were apparently doing well on clover and plenty of water, with a very little milk. They had the run of two fields, one in which there was plenty of water. In getting into the hay field it was necessary to drive through one of the lots in which the water was. The men doing the hauling shut the pigs up in the other field, without the knowledge of the herdsman, who had been looking after the pigs. And, by the way, he was not looking after them as close as he should have done. The first knowledge that the pigs were not having access to water was the discovery that their troughs where the milk was poured were filled with sour milk and showed very plainly there were no pigs reaching it. Investigation brought out the facts that the pigs were inclosed in the field without water, only having the dews and rains for several days. When found their coats were rough and they were looking hard, having fallen off. They were then taken in hand, and by vigorous efforts and watchfulness in ten days they were brought back to condition. Here was a loss of nearly thirty days taken right out of the best time of their growth. No gains were made and actual loss was sustained, and some weeks to put them where they were two or five to thirty days previous.

It is only one of many ways in which they get out of condition. Nearly every farmer experiences something of this kind during these seasons. The only safe way is to see them every day, feed them every day, look after them carefully and keep them in condition, growing and gaining. This season of the year is the growing season, not the fattening, but the building of frame, bone and muscle, preparatory to putting on weight later on.

One of the first things to be sure of is that they are not constipated. Give them some oil cake meal, or if this can not be secured, a little bit of linseed oil. See that they have plenty of good pasture, and only a small quality of grain, ground and fed in slop, or else soaked, will be beneficial in producing growth.

The condition or trough box should never be empty and pigs should be where they can have free access to wood ashes, salt, sulphur and linseed meal or oil cake, thoroughly mixed and kept covered so that the rains will not waste it.—Swineherd.

## HOG NOTES

In feeding kaffir corn from the shock one loses much of the most valuable part of the crop. The grain should be gathered in and cured as early as possible. It is a good plan to have it threshed and ground, as it is much more easily digested. If, however, hogs are allowed to run in the feed lots where it is fed to larger stock, little is gained by threshing and grinding. Our Colorado people have not taken as kindly to kaffir corn as its merits deserve.

In selecting a sow for breeding purposes discard those which have feet like sled runners. Choose one standing squarely on her legs with feet upright. She should have a rather long body, a well developed udder, plenty of teats evenly placed and well sprung ribs. This kind of a sow will be an ideal mother and a good milk producer. Select for breeding animals those which best represent the type desired, then give plenty of good feed and keep both stock and progeny growing all the time. Never stunt the growth or development of a pig or hog.

When George K. Vanderbilt, creator of Biltmore, gets a hobby he spends money so freely that even his fellow millionaires are astonished. A few years ago he became an ardent hog fancier, built model pens at the cost of several thousands of dollars and then imported the English Lord, a Berkshire hog, at a cost of \$2,000. This particular Lord the moment he reached America was placed in a special car and every hour or two while he was on the way to Biltmore, his owner was kept informed by telegraph of his lordship's progress. These telegrams alone cost Mr. Vanderbilt a pretty penny and it is in this way we like to see millionaire fools jarred loose from their dinero.

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# Horse Department

**EDUCATING COLTS**  
The horse always has been recognized as man's closest animal companion and it is a question as to whether the man ever lived who did not delight in driving or riding a good horse. This subject is of particular interest to every man who raises or handles horses. An old saying is that eggs and colts are much alike, for they must be broken before they can be used.

The proper breaking of a colt determines in large part the future usefulness of the horse, and no man who has dealt in horses and experienced difficulties in their management will deny that there is much room for improvement in that line. Every day brings fresh illustrations of improper breaking. Less than a week ago a man drove down to the experiment barn, driving a horse that had been handled for more than two years that had not been taught to back. This is only one of the many similar cases.

Beside the losses resulting from improper breaking, thousands of dollars are lost to the farmers every year by selling horses that have not been properly fitted for sale.

In breaking the first thing to be considered is the nature of the horse. The disposition of no two horses are exactly alike. There is also a great difference in the draft temperament and those more highly bred, such as trotting and coach horses, the former requiring much less preparatory handling than the latter.

After studying closely the disposition of the colt, the next step is to halter, and in this as well as all other periods of the breaking, the person in charge should exercise patience. The colt should be gotten into some shed or box stall, preferably one with a ground floor, so there will be no danger of slipping. Now, with halter in which is attached fifteen feet of rope, gently work around the colt, caressing him as much as possible, so as to win his confidence, and when he sees you are not going to hurt him you can usually put the halter on without any trouble. Now, presuming this colt to be one that will pull on the halter take the loose end of the rope and pass it through a hole in the manger or around the girth, and tie. The colt is now tied by both head and body. Step back and let him fight it out, which will only take a short time. And when tied in this way there is no danger of injury, as is sometimes the case when tied by the head only. As soon as he gives up pulling go to him and caress him, and by doing so give him to understand that you are his friend. It is well to leave him tied for some little time, after which he may be led.

Leading is a very important part. A horse well broken to lead is more attractive, easier to handle and will command a higher price in the market than one that is not. In training to lead, always teach the colt to walk beside you and never allow him to follow along behind, as is often done. This can be done by taking a whip in the left hand, touching him up a little from behind. After being well trained to walk beside you encourage him to trot.—John A. Buckler, Herdsman, Iowa Experiment Station.

**HINTS ON FEEDING HORSES**  
In caring for the horse the question of proper feeding is all important. The care given the horse along other lines may be done exactly right, but the feeding may not be given proper judgment. Too many farmers do not feed their horses sufficiently heavy, while, on the other hand, there are those who overdo the matter. The mistake in the light feeding of horses that are expected to do heavy farm work only, although a great number of these same horses are obliged to do not only farm work, but road work beside, observes a writer in Successful Farming. If we consult the statistics of some of the large cities in reference to this matter we will find that horses there are much better fed as a rule than on the farm. To illustrate this point, the average road horse in the city, or the street horses, that are drawing cabs and loads of almost similar weight, are fed from fourteen to fifteen pounds of oats and ten to twelve pounds of hay daily, and where corn is a part of the ration the proportions are about fifteen pounds of corn, ten pounds of oats and fifteen pounds of hay. In the feeding of dray horse, whose work is more nearly like that of the farm horse, the ration is at least one-half more than what is for horses doing lighter work. Let us stop and compare for a moment these rations with those fed by the average farmer. With the farmers, in too many cases, the ration for grain is corn and corn stover for roughage, and if corn stover is not used for roughage a poor quality of hay is often employed. It is not to be wondered at, then, that many farm horses quickly wear out when the spring work begins. The farmer should be prepared to feed oats as a part of the regular ration throughout the year, if at all possible. Especially is this true when heavy work is being carried on. He should aim to feed for the work which the animals are expected to do, and bear in mind that when horses are employed to do farm work and go on the road beside great care should be exercised in feeding properly.

**GAITING YOUNG HORSES**  
We frequently receive queries dealing with faults in the gait of young horses, mostly of the driving order. We are always glad to answer any query that may

be propounded, but we would suggest that those who find that their young horses are faulty in gait will do much better to submit the matter at once to some reputable trainer whose business it is to correct such faults and make young horses go clean and clear. There are certain rules that must in most cases be followed in dealing with faults of gait, but there are also a thousand circumstances which may not be described and which may so directly affect the fault in question as to render useless any advice that may be given at long range and in ignorance of them. The development of trotters and pacers has been improved and extended to a marvelous degree within the past decade. In almost every town of any size there is some one who makes a profession if not of training such horses for racing purposes at least of getting them to go straight and to the best advantage. The friendly advice of such men generally costs but a trifle and is more apt to prove of benefit than that of some one who never saw the animal in question, knows nothing of his conformation or breeding, of the going on which he must travel, and can only reply in a general way and according to rule. Few young horses go clean and clear at first when broken and the sooner faults in gait are corrected the better it will be for horse and owner. Therefore, we suggest that, whenever a horse seems to be worth it, and on breaking exhibits some fault in gait likely to lower his value, the wisest course is to show him to some competent trainer and follow the advice given.—Breeders' Gazette.

**HORSE NOTES**

Without size and bone, blood is of but little value. A horse must have something else besides a long string of ancestors behind him.

When a horse is fed immediately before labor, the food remains undigested until labor ceases, and then it is liable to do harm.

Strength, endurance and speed are not developed by violent usage, but rather by a judicious amount of exercise, given so as to develop but not to strain.

Horses never should be compelled to eat moldy hay, as nothing is worse in leading to roaring, whistling, and other derangements of the wind.

Oils contain the greater proportion of flesh forming elements, and corn the greater proportion of fat forming elements and this is why oats is the best feed for horses.

When horses have colic, give three table spoonful of spirits of nitre and laudanum mixed in a pint of water as hot as the horse can take it.

The horse must be handled always with kindness, care and judgment to insure its being a safe, sure and obedient animal.

Do not stunt the growing colts. The future horse depends a great deal upon the treatment the young things receive the first year of their existence.

It is far better to breed a horse's head up than to rein it up. It seldom adds to the beauty of a horse to check up its head out of the way he naturally holds it.

The draft horse is the leading American market horse, the world's greatest business horse, best on the farm, best on the market and best in profitable production.

Experienced horse breeders advise that young colts be fed a little ground oats and corn as soon as they will take such feed, and thus accustom them to such feed before weaning. In this way they will take on growth and keep in fine growing condition after weaning.

**PRICES NOT SATISFACTORY**

A. E. De Ricques, manager of the American Live Stock and Loan Company, has the following to say relative to the prices of cattle:

"Prices this fall have been far from satisfactory, but in our part of the country there is little disposition to hold over marketable cattle for another year, and so long as this fine weather keeps up there will be cattle coming from the range country. Of course, the season has been highly favorable in the matter of wheat and feed, and cattle have done well. Everybody also has a big lot of feed put up for winter use, but recent experience in holding cattle over has been far from satisfactory. With such an abundance of feed there is a reasonable certainty of the cattle making a good gain in growth and weight, but there is so much uncertainty as to any improvement in the matter of prices that the older cattle will be very generally marketed this fall. There seems to be no great rush to send them in, however, and the first bad storm will stop the movement 'marketward.'"

**TIME TO FEED**

C. T. Hunter of Marlin, Texas, who is a practical cattleman, is quoted as stating that he believes this is the time to feed cattle in that country. He states that he believes that all who feed cattle will come out ahead. A good many cattle are fed in that part of the state during the midwinter months, and Mr. Hunter bases his opinion on the fact that fewer cattle will be fed this winter than usual.

Tom Morrison was here Thanksgiving day from Colorado City, with two cars of cows. He reports the winter outlook very favorable out west.

## THE CHICAGO RATE HEARING

Stockmen of Texas and the western range country are today fighting their battle against several powerful railroad companies that are under fire for the alleged charging of exorbitant rates to farmers, ranchers and the shippers of live stock.

At today's session of the interstate commerce commission, which opened the battle in the United States court room, Judge Prouty of Vermont presided, with ex-Governor Fifer of Illinois as the only other representative of the commission in attendance.

Judge Cowan, who is at hand to conduct the case for the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, announced this morning that his association is keeping hot after the case and intends to follow it to the bitter end. The matter was started at Fort Worth, Texas, last April and has been followed by a session at St. Louis, in June, another at Denver, in September, and they are in hopes that a final decision will be reached at this session of the commission.

Most of today's session has been consumed in the cross-examination of two prominent members of the Union Pacific freight department, J. N. Gruber, general freight agent of the line, was under examination most of the forenoon, and conditions on his line between Cheyenne and Omaha were brought out.

It was developed that only two live stock trains are running on schedule time between these points.

Mr. Gruber declared that while they regarded fifteen cars as a train of live stock, every train was sent forward without stop after nine cars had been collected.

Mr. Gruber declared that live stock was second only to coal in the business of their road, and that it was the purpose of his company to afford the live stock men every possible facility for the marketing of their stock, and provided cars for western men as rapidly as they could be placed in the west, and inferred that there was every desire to assist the Chicago market in the establishment of a five-day market.

W. P. Lincoln, chief clerk of the Union Pacific, when placed on the stand for examination, declared that preference was given to live stock trains over all other classes of freight wherever possible.

**BIG ROADS ARE INVOLVED**

Among the railroads named as defendants are the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the Rock Island, the "Cotton Belt," or "Gould" lines, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Frisco, the Union Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

The railroads of the extreme south will be represented by Judge Cobb of Fort Worth, Texas. Judge Edward Baxter of Nashville will conduct the battle for the smaller systems handling cattle from the middle west and east. The case will be heard in the grand jury room in the criminal court building. A large number of subpoenas were issued early this morning, and cattlemen, railway officials and attorneys from all over the United States arrived at all the leading hotels last night to attend the proceedings.

Commissioner C. A. Prouty discussed the case last night at the Palmer house, declaring that the outcome is of the most vital importance to cattle raisers, dealers and consumers.

"Let us take Chicago alone," he said. "At least 250,000 car loads of live stock enter the city every year. If it proves that from \$5 to \$20 per car load is charged excessively one can figure out the amount involved. Although cattle prices are low on the farm, meat is sky high at retail.

"The rangers declare that rates on live stock are higher than on any other commodity, and that a reduction must be granted.

**MAY PLEAD EXCUSE**

"I have no doubt that the railroads will claim that live stock shipping can not be compared with the shipping of other commodities, because of the expensive service of the former and the special considerations which must always be made for that sort of freight."

The action taken by the interstate commerce commission in the "rebate" matter will depend in great measure upon the steps taken by the attorney general, to whom the commission's report was sent last Thursday.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

**RANDALL COUNTY CATTLE**

Among the shippers here yesterday was G. W. Watts of Canyon City, Texas, who had a consignment of grass cattle. "There has been a pretty heavy movement of grass cattle from there this summer," said Mr. Watts, "and it will likely continue for some time, though it may grow lighter from now on. The stockmen have been carrying good supplies of cattle all summer and the range conditions have been so favorable that a good per cent of their holdings has gotten into marketable condition by this time. With favorable weather from now on, they will hold the usual number through the winter, I think. The only thing against them would be a wet spell which would spoil the feeding quality of the grass if it were to set in."—Drovers' Telegram.

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FROM	A	B	C	D
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For rates and information see any "Katy" agent or write W. G. CRUSH, Dallas, Texas.



## POULTRY DEPARTMENT

### MARKETING LIVE POULTRY

The novice in poultry shipping makes mistakes that cut down the profits. The making ready of a product is one thing. And no matter what the product, its businesslike sale is quite another.

Like dealers in fruits, important dealers in poultry want their goods graded. Commission men make a special point of this—not finding it convenient or always even possible for themselves to grade. This means that fowls of one sex and of uniform size and age need to make up the contents of the shipping cases or of single divisions of the case. The grading process must not stop with separating one species from another. Carefully graded goods sell readily, when fowls of different ages, sizes and sexes superior on the whole, find a profitable market with difficulty. One reason why commission men demand grading is that certain retailers—their customers—can use fowls only of a particular age or class. These retailers prefer not to purchase a miscellaneous lot for the sake of obtaining a few perfectly satisfactory fowls.

One Wisconsin farm is located close to the state's metropolis. Milwaukee offers an ample local market. The marketing there is a simple matter. If the butchers do not come to the farm for every fowl raised, gathering up those for sale and carrying to the city in whatever boxes or crates may be on hand is satisfactory in results. However, when expressmen, railway employes and commission men in far away cities need to handle the poultry, much more care in the packing is needed. The crates desirable are those strong enough to undergo rough and very rapid handling, but yet light. Filled with fat fowls they must not be so heavy as to be managed with difficulty. Then, the largest crates should be provided with internal partitions to prevent smothering of the fowls when the crates are tipped and left in that position. So that the poultry may be comfortable, do not use shallow boxes. Slatted tops and sides are called for to provide a safe amount of air. In the crowded depot store houses the crates must be piled. Slatted tops do not then always insure plenty of ventilation.

Long railway trips are not without danger to poultry. Even short ones are not. Profits are bound up in those few specimens which carelessness of packing allows to be lost. They are influenced heavily, too, by the style of grading. Ship with the attention to details that is necessary to profitable raising.

### THE BEST BREED

There are many, many things to be taken into consideration by the one about to choose a breed. Too often the one making the choice is influenced by a consideration of beauty and love of a special color. That some breeds exist today is not from their worth from an economic standpoint, but rather from the fact that some person or persons have taken a violent fancy to a particular breed. All breeds, however, have a value from a fancier's standpoint, and the nearer a specimen or specimens approach perfection, as given in the American Standard, issued under the supervision of the American Poultry association, the greater the value.

Breeds, however, coming under the class of laying breeds, or general purpose qualities, or which excel in the production of a good, marketable carcass, should all have their due consideration. Location should largely influence one in selecting a breed for profit. In some sections a market for one kind of poultry product may be much restricted, or oversupplied. In another section just the reverse conditions are likely to prevail.

If you are to select a breed go over the ground carefully. If you are not satisfied with any one breed, try several, and select those which appeal most strongly to your business sense. Try them all, study them from the shell to maturity, note their physical condition at stated periods from every point of view. Note the quantity of food consumed and the weight at maturity the time the pul-

lets begin to lay and the steadiness of the laying period, the season in which the greatest number of eggs are produced and their size and color, the inclination toward broodiness and the general temperament of the breed. These things all enter into the study of poultry economy, and to choose the best breed is to choose the breed that best suits the conditions prevailing with you. If you want a laying breed, choose one; and if you want a breed to produce broilers or roasters, choose the breed producing the best at the least expense; if you want a breed to answer the combined purpose of marketable carcass and eggs in abundance, you can find that breed. There are breeds for all purposes and they are best supplied by the standard bred fowl, whether it be chicken or goose, duck or turkey. This one bit of advice, however, we do not hesitate to venture. Fight shy of the dung-hill fowl. We grant the dung-hill is a money maker, but his standard bred brethren are easily twice as valuable—have a larger market for their final disposal and they add to the profit and pleasure of their owner or owners.—Exchange.

### ARRANGING POULTRY RUNS

If the poultry runs have not been arranged for next year portable fences should receive their share of attention. Small fruits such as currants, gooseberries and the smaller tree fruits do well if planted in the chicken runs. It may be necessary to turn the fowls out of the currant rows for a week or two just before picking time, and this can be easily managed with movable fences.

Another advantage is in cultivating the ground. Poultry runs should produce something and if they are large enough it is an easy matter to get considerable revenue from this source. There are several kinds of interlocking fences made in sections twelve or fifteen feet long. These fences can be removed readily, the ground plowed, and fences replaced in old position if desired. One advantage in using portable fences is that more ground is given to the runs and this is instrumental in supplying exercise and considerable feed to the fowls.

One poultry yard is laid out in runs twenty feet wide and 300 feet long. These runs are planted to plum, prune and cherry trees. A post is set each side of the tree and four feet distant. This leaves a sixteen-foot space between posts. The movable sections of fences are made sixteen feet long and are fastened to the posts with No. 10 wire at top and bottom. This makes it easy to swing a section across at any desired point, or to swing any number of sections across at the same place, thereby making a cross lane. This bit of ground is frequently plowed and planted to all sorts of crops that poultry delight to eat or dig out by the roots. It is worth all the seed costs in exercise to fool a laying hen into scratching out what she thinks is intended for crop. She gets grubs and insects and good health out of the operation and the owner gets eggs and vigorous chickens.

### SHIPPING

There is an art in packing dressed poultry for shipping so that it will arrive in attractive form. Much of the poultry shipped from country towns is slovenly packed. Twenty-four hours before killing the fowl should be given its last meal, all it will eat and drink. This fast insures the thorough clearing out of the intestines and crop; the dressed fowl looks more attractive and keeps better. It depends upon the bird and the market whether the intestines should be removed. Shippers advise on this point. If the chickens are not drawn the fast is essential as a very little food in the crop would spoil the carcass.

The usual way of killing is by bleeding in the mouth or by opening the arteries just back of the head in the under part of the neck. The birds are suspended by their legs, the head is held firmly in the left hand, and a quick stab is made with a two-edged killing knife into the brain. This paralyzes the fowl so that it does not feel the cuts on each side opening the arteries and causing copious bleeding. When stripped of the feathers the fowls are plumped by dipping in nearly boiling water for ten seconds, then in ice water.

When the poultry are free from animal heat and dry, pack them in boxes. Get a box that will hold from 100 to 200 pounds. Have the poultry as uniform as possible. Do not ship chickens and roasters in the same box. Label the boxes plainly, describing the character of the contents, and make the shipping directions very plain. The boxes will be improved in appearance if they are stained a black walnut and lined with white paper. Make every box an advertisement of your goods and of your place.

### POULTRY NOTES

Stunted or weakly chickens are seldom profitable. They consume considerable feed and it seems to do them little good in comparison with thrifty fowls. The moral is have no unthrifty chickens.

A little whole corn at night is a splendid feed for poultry whether laying hens or growing chickens. But whole corn or any other poultry feed must be given with intelligence and moderation.

The rations for fattening fowls should be gradually changed before marketing until it consists of the greatest fat-form-

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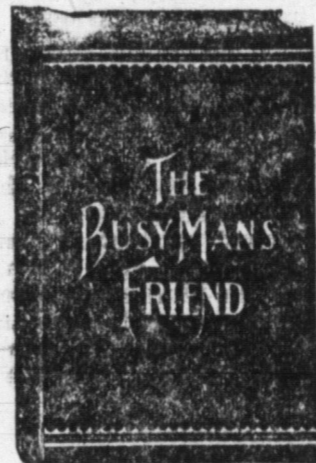
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## TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

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WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, 1904.

Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

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### DEFENDING THE BEEF TRUST

The recent rumor that there would be a revival of the alleged packing house approach or "trust" is as much a fiction of the brain as was the original claim in this respect and rests on about the same authority—that of an enterprising news monger. Just now such an item is palatable as post-election news, after the political landslide, to the political side which some people taunted before election as a trust breeder and nourisher.

The meat trade in this country is different in many respects from any other of the producing trades. It must buy its raw material at large and sell it green or in the cured state, using an additional factor, the refrigerator car and cold storage for both the preservation and moving of the products. The meat trade would first have to control the live stock supply before it could control either the output of meats and provisions or the price. Anybody can cut an animal's throat or sell its carcass to his neighbors, who are consumers. The transportation companies haul stock for whomsoever to wheresoever. These simple factors preclude the possibility of a hide-bound or even a commercially effective meat "trust" and no one realizes that more than the larger packer.

A successful merger can alone rest upon a complete amalgamation of all of the great meat plants, and the control of this merger of the live stock, the transportation companies, all of the refrigerator car lines and the central cold storage plants of the country. There are now over 60,000,000 hogs, 50,000,000 cattle and 60,000,000 sheep in this country. The ownership or control of even half of these at average market prices for stock would mean an outlay of capital of \$288,000,000 for 35,000,000 hogs, \$950,000,000 for 26,000,000 cattle and \$70,000,000 for 35,000,000 sheep, or \$1,400,000,000 for this stock alone, counting nothing for the needed range and other live stock real estate holdings and the expensive feed bill to carry them.

The farm and factory kill of the year is approximately 38,000,000 hogs, 11,000,000 cattle and 35,000,000 sheep and lambs. To control this output would be too large and hazardous an undertaking for powers in the meat industry. The 150,000 refrigerator cars in the country alone would involve a capital of more than \$150,000,000 and the necessary cold store control another \$150,000,000. To the above must be added the present packing plants equipments. The total capital to control the mere bulk of the live stock and holdings, the meat factories and the cold storage for hauling and holding perishable foods would not fall short of \$5,000,000,000. Even that leaves the railroads out, the smaller plants, the consuming public which can supply further competition, and nearly half of the live stock supply of the country.

A compact, successful meat merger is an impossibility. All the packer seeks is good trade conditions and business methods which will place the output on a fairly remunerative basis.—National Provisioner.

This is not the first time the Provisioner has proved its fealty by an ardent defense of the beef trust. It is a publication very largely supported by the interests it defends, and its actions are but another shining effort of the laborer trying to earn his hire. That the organ of the beef trust should assure the public there is no beef trust is but natural under the circumstances, but how can the National Provisioner reconcile its declaration with the action of the Missouri court,

which not only located a beef trust, but succeeded in collecting a fine of \$5,000 from each of its members? And, again, if there is no beef trust, how is it that prices are so completely manipulated in all the leading markets of the country? The esteemed organ of the beef trust will hardly have the temerity to contend that there is any real competition in the buying of live stock between the big packers at any of the markets. It knows full well that prices for all the markets for beef on the hoof are fixed by one man in Chicago, and that prices of dressed beef are fixed daily in the same manner.

If there is no beef trust, what is it that the department of commerce and labor has been investigating all the year? If there is no beef trust, what is it that has been laying the hand of enforced tribute upon both the producer and the consumer so heavily for the past two or three years? If there is no beef trust, what is it that is fixing the arbitrary prices that must be accepted and paid by the producer and the consumer? If there is no beef trust, what force is it that drives the independent butchers and retailers out of business in so many localities? Certainly, it is neither an act of the military or of Providence. It is some kind of combination with headquarters in Chicago that is doing these things, and if it is not the beef trust it is something so nearly akin to it that only the National Provisioner can distinguish the difference.

It is true that there are millions of dollars invested in the live stock industry of the country, but what do those millions amount to when the only outlet for live stock is in the hands of a few men? The fact that stockmen have submitted to the high-handed robbery that has been practiced upon them is no indication that the beef trust is not preying upon them. On the contrary, it but serves to illustrate how impotent millions lying around loose are to cope with a lesser amount in a small and compact organization. The stock producers of the country could render the power of the beef trust almost nothing if they would organize themselves half so well. But it takes money to perfect and maintain the right kind of an organization, and instead of organizing and fighting the devil with fire, the stock interests of the country have looked to the Federal government to extend the protection that was due them. So far they have looked in vain, but there is a faint hope of relief in the future. When congress meets in December we will have the report of the president on the beef trust investigation, and it is believed that this report, which will be compiled from that made by the men engaged in the investigation, will prove to the satisfaction of even the National Provisioner, that there is a beef trust at work in the land, and its work has been most nefarious.

That a compact, successful meat merger is a possibility is amply attested by that already in existence. The trade conditions sought by the packers during the past two years has been to fix the prices of beef on the hoof at the point where it barely pays the cost of production, while that of the finished product is placed so high that many people have been compelled to find some kind of a substitute. The idea of remuneration in the minds of the packers is clearly to take everything in sight and leave nothing for the other fellow.

### BEEF MEN QUITTING

Many of the eastern breeders of pure bred beef breeds of cattle are complaining of the dullness of trade. In fact, some of them say there is absolutely nothing doing, and they can not see much that is hopeful in the situation for the future. One of the leading breeders of the east has tried the experiment of cutting his prices just about half in two, but still there is no increase in the demand. The beef producers of the country are not spending much money for improving their herds, and two reasons are apparent for this state of affairs. In the first place, cattle on the range in the southwest are today just about as well bred as they are back in the older breeding states. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent in Texas during the prosperous years for the very finest breeding animals that the east was capable of producing. These animals have been placed on the range with our range cattle and the result is reflected in the demand that has arisen in the corn belt states for our range bred calves, which have sold on the range in considerable numbers this season as high as \$16 around. There have also been quite a number of fine breeding herds built up in Texas, and the state is now producing more of this class of stock than is required at home for breeding purposes. In other words, the Texas breeders are now in active and effective competition with those of the east, and the vantages of the Texas market are lost irrevocably to the eastern breeders.

In the second place, the beef producers of the country are greatly discouraged. So many adverse conditions have prevailed throughout the range country for the past two or three years that they have no heart to continue the expenditure of large sums of money annually in the further improvement of their herds when prices in the leading markets continue so low and so completely under the manipulation of a coterie of packing house magnates. The beef producers of the country, even including the men who have been engaged in the feeding and finishing of beef, have been losing money steadily for the past two years, and under such circumstances, those who are engaged in the business can not be expected to grow very enthusiastic over any feature of the cattle business. When a man is compelled under stress of ad-

verse circumstances to part with his stuff at figures less than the actual cost of production, he is not usually very enthusiastic on the subject, and that has been the common experience for two years now with the beef producers of the country. L. H. Kerrick, one of the leading cattlemen of Illinois, says the corn belt feeders are going out of the cattle business because it will not pay on their high-priced land. While the price of cattle has been steadily on the decrease, the land values of the corn producing states have been just as steadily advancing until the time has come when it is no longer possible for those people to handle cattle with any prospect of profit. As a natural result, they are compelled to turn to something else, and this is being done all over that section, which accounts for the falling off in the former great demand for feeders. They are compelled to handle a class of cattle that will mature quickly, and can not wait for the animals to be produced on the land. They gain more than a year in time by coming to Texas after our highly bred range calves, and it is readily noticed that they only want the best. High priced land is responsible for this, but while it has stimulated the demand for Texas calves of the best quality, it is driving many feeders out of business permanently.

Out here in the range country the same conditions prevail on a minor scale. The annual curtailment of the range and corresponding increase in land values seem to be curtailing the production of the beef animal to a very considerable extent. Range men show they are going out of the producing business by the number of she stuff they are marketing, and the general tendency of the times seems to be that of quitting. It should not be inferred from this that cattlemen generally are preparing to go out of business, for such is not the case. While there is unquestionably a very marked disposition to quit the business in many instances, and men are quitting, in the majority of instances it amounts simply to curtailment of the production to fit the surroundings. In other words, the production of beef animal throughout the range country may now be said to be undergoing a process of readjustment. The producer who is in the business to stay is trying to adjust his affairs to fit future developments and place it generally on a more satisfactory basis. The cattle industry will ever be one of the state's leading industries, but it must conform to changed conditions and get in line with the spirit of the times. Fortunately for the cattlemen, during the years of prosperity they unwittingly prepared for the coming of the new order of affairs by improving their herds, and have made it possible for quality to supplant quantity. They are learning the lessons involved in the whole process of evolution, and in time the business will adjust itself comfortably to the new requirements.

Taking this view of the situation, the future does not seem as dark as is indicated upon the horizon. It is true that a weeding out process is in progress, but that is to the advantage of the men who remain in the business. When there was general prosperity every walk in life proceeded to identify itself more or less with the cattle industry. Stories of fortunes that were made almost without effort attracted the physician from his practice, the lawyer from his clients, and the merchant from behind his counters. There was a wonderful increase in the production of the beef animals, and when there is over-production there must always be a decline in values. The world will not pay one man a high price for his stuff when it can purchase cheaper from another. This was beautifully illustrated in the cattle business, and when prices were fixed at a very low point by the gentlemen in control of the situation there was a break on the part of the amateurs to get out of the business.

That the time to begin or the time to hold on is when others are quitting is a fact too well known to be advocated here. The men who hold to their stuff in the face of continued discouragements and who never weaken in the face of adversity are the people who will win in the end. They are the ones who will perpetuate the beef producing business, and there are enough of them left to insure the fact that the world will still have plenty of beef, even though some faint-hearted brethren are falling by the wayside.

Manager Hastings of the Swenson ranch has a method of finding buyers and good prices for the stuff he has for sale. He ships it up into the feeding states and sells it at auction to the highest bidder. The prices realized have so far been very satisfactory, and Mr. Hastings is doing a great work for the Texas producer in thus cultivating and stimulating the demand. When the feeding belt gets fully acquainted with the many virtues of Texas range bred calves it will be satisfied with no other class of stock.

Texas should be well represented at the meeting of stockmen at Denver in January. There is much important work to be done in connection with the proposed reorganization of the National Live Stock Association, and the strongest men of the country should participate in the effort to place the organization where it legitimately belongs. All our leading stockmen should make their arrangements to attend.

San Antonio is already in the field for the 1906 meeting of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, but intimates pretty broadly that she neither proposes to buy it, or enter into any unseemly scramble for the honor of entertaining the

meeting. There is a strong sentiment among the leading members of the association that the next meeting should go to the Alamo City.

There is little trading going on in yearling steers out in the range country, but the majority of ranchmen seem to think they will have enough to do in taking care of the stuff they already have on hand during the winter. Occasionally there is also a reported sale of aged steers, but there are so few of this class of stuff in the country these trades are few and far between.

Cattlemen are looking forward to the coming of the next year as the time when they will begin to feel the benefit of a very decided reaction from conditions that have prevailed for the past three years. The general opinion is that prices will begin to improve in the spring, and after that there will be gradual advances until the industry is again upon a profitable basis.

The growth of the stockfarming idea is said to be extending throughout the northwest, and even in Montana the new idea is taking root, and the big ranchmen are preparing to bow to the inevitable. It begins to appear like the time is not far distant when the big ranching outfit will be a genuine curiosity.

The federation of humane societies of the state has prepared a list of thirteen measures which will be pushed before the next state legislature. Among these measures is one to regulate the methods of branding and dehorning cattle, prescribing the length of time that cattle can be kept in cars, prohibiting roping contests and preventing bull fights.

The interstate commerce commission will close its investigation of the railway rate problem in this city about the middle of December. So far the railways have only been able to demonstrate the unfairness of their contentions, and it is confidently believed that in the end rates on live stock will be materially reduced.

During the past week the markets of the country have been very badly flooded with inferior offerings of cattle, and the character of the major portion of the stuff shipped indicates that the cleaning up process is yet in progress out on the western ranches. Stockmen seem determined to ship regardless of market conditions.

President Turney has called a meeting of the Cattlemen's Interstate Executive committee to assemble in Denver on Jan. 9, one day in advance of the meeting of the National Association. It is expected that several matters of importance will come up for consideration at this conference.

There is considerable opposition developing in Texas to the proposition of admitting Mexican sheep into the state free of duty for the purpose of restocking the ranges. Texas sheepmen evidently do not wish to come in competition with the greasers.

Secretary Lytle of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas has returned from Chicago, where he attended the interstate commerce commission hearing in the cases of the association against the various lines of railway. He is very hopeful of a successful issue.

The winter season has so far been very mild and favorable, but that fact should lull no stockman into a state of fancied security. The cold bad months of the season are yet to come, and the wise man will make his preparations accordingly.

Northwestern shippers are still complaining that the railways are observing the tonnage system in the handling of live stock shipments, and are making emphatic protests over the attendant delays in reaching the markets.

Dan Patch, the fastest pacing horse in the world, made an effort to reduce his record at Dallas on Thanksgiving day, in the presence of about ten thousand people, but did not accomplish the desired purpose.

### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the legislature of the state of Texas, which convenes in January, 1905, for a special law authorizing the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company to purchase or lease all of the property of the Jasper and Eastern Railway Company; and, in event of purchase, to complete and operate, under its own charter, the lines of railway specified in the charter of the Jasper and Eastern Railway Company; and to construct branches and extensions thereof by amendment to the charter of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company under the general laws of the state; and to prescribe whether the railroad commission of Texas shall approve the bonds to be issued on the lines in Louisiana. GULF, COLORADO AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY. (Signed) By E. P. RIPLEY, President. JASPER AND EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. (Signed) By W. C. NIXON, Vice President.



# THE RANGE IN ARIZONA

"The main features of the range problem," says W. J. Spillman, agrostologist of the bureau of plant industry, in commending Dr. David Griffiths' bulletin on "Range Investigations in Arizona," to Secretary Wilson for publication, "have been reduced to two—the carrying capacity of the range and the best methods of managing the range so as to secure the largest amount of feed from it without permanent injury to the food plants that furnish the covering of the soil. The principles of management may be reduced to the following: A proper control of the amount of stock upon a given range and the time of year at which they are allowed upon the various sub-divisions of it; the protection of such native plants as are of value, and, particularly, the saving of seeds of such plants and scattering them upon the range; lastly, the introduction upon the range of such new forage plants as experience has shown can be thus introduced.

"A knowledge of the carrying capacity of the ranges is of the utmost importance, for it must form the basis of any intelligent legislation relating to the range question. This knowledge determines the rental and sale value of range lands and should also determine the size of the minimum lease or homestead for range purposes in case laws are passed providing for such disposal of the public ranges."

In endeavoring to contribute some facts on the actual conditions in vogue upon the range, Dr. Griffiths has given considerable attention to the matter in Arizona, of which the bulletin on these investigations is the result. In some seventy pages of descriptive and handsomely illustrated matter every phase of the subject is covered. That we may understand something of the conditions under which the work was prepared, we quote again from Mr. Spillman, who, in commenting upon the means employed to secure the necessary familiarity with the subject to treat the matter properly, says:

"The present report includes a general study of range problems in Southern Arizona, but is devoted more particularly to the investigations conducted in co-operation between the United States department of agriculture and the Arizona experiment station on two tracts of land situated on the Santa Rita forest reserve in the territory of Arizona. The work upon one of these tracts, consisting of a fenced area of fifty-eight square miles, has been conducted under the immediate supervision of Dr. David Griffiths of this office. The work upon the other area, which is also fenced and consists of some 240 acres of land, has been conducted under the supervision of R. H. Forbes, director of the Arizona experiment station, by J. J. Thornbur of that station, since August, 1901. Previous to that time Dr. Griffiths was a member of the station staff at Tucson, and conducted the work on the small tract also. Once each year the department has furnished the Arizona experiment station with a report of the work done by its officers upon the large tract, while the officers of the station have furnished to the department a similar report of the work on the small tract. Particular attention is called to the study of the amount of vegetation produced upon the large tract since it was fenced nearly two years ago. It will be noted that deductions concerning the carrying capacity of this range made from this study agree in a most satisfactory manner with actual practice. It is proposed in the near future to determine by actual trial the amount of stock this fenced area will carry without deteriorating."

In the following resume will be found a complete summary of the leading features that Dr. Griffiths has touched upon in his "Range Investigations in Arizona."

The carrying capacity of the lands in Arizona varies from the rate of one bovine animal to fifty acres to one to 100 acres.

Johnson grass appears to be the best adapted for preventing erosion, and will thrive in favorable situations which receive two or more irrigations by flood waters during the year. Bermuda grass does not appear to be promising without irrigation.

The valley of the Little Colorado, so far as much of its vegetation is concerned, resembles the valley of the Rio Grande, but the yield of feed is very much smaller.

From the stockman's point of view the seasons upon the lower southern areas are four in number, each differing from the others in the character of the feed which is available. The two seasons of feed production alternate with two seasons of short feed: (1) Middle of February to middle of April or first of May, characterized by a growth of annual weedy plants, which furnish feed for a short time; (2) first of May to middle of July or first of August, having little growth except of shrubby plants, upon which stock largely subsist; (3) middle of July to first of December, which is the season of the best feed, being characterized by growth of perennial grasses and many other forage plants; (4) first of December to middle of February, which is the hardest season of the year upon all stock.

The growth of winter and spring annuals occurs mainly below an altitude of

4,000 feet. The best pasture lands are located principally above an altitude of 3,000 feet.

In Southern Arizona a large part of the feed upon the lower unoccupied lands is furnished by shrubby plants. The remainder of the feed upon these areas, as well as upon the mesas below 3,000 or 3,500 feet, is furnished by annual weedy plants in the spring, together with annual and a few perennial grasses in the summer, and in the higher foothills and mountains by perennial grasses.

Goat raising is on the increase, and it is believed that this industry will continue to develop.

The total annual precipitation can not serve as an index of the character of the feed upon the range, its distribution during the hot summer season being of paramount importance.

It is common for cattle to travel ten miles from water to feeding grounds, and sheep are often herded six miles away, making a total travel between waterings of twenty miles for cattle and twelve for sheep. Horses travel a much greater distance.

The prairie dog is doing a large amount of damage in the north and northeastern portions of the territory.

Beardless barley should be more extensively substituted for the bearded form for supplementing the first cutting of alfalfa.

The Russian thistle, while widely distributed in the northern part of Arizona, has not yet appeared in the southern part to any extent, at least.

There appears to be abundant evidence that the creosote bush is injurious to sheep, which are sometimes forced to eat it on account of a scarcity of feed.

The average total available feed which it is practicable to utilize upon the large inclosure is believed to be between 150 and 200 pounds of air-dry substance per acre.

Alfalfa, one of the most important forage plants of the territory, which was probably introduced from California in the wool of sheep, is spreading. It is believed that two species of clover were introduced in the same way.

Experimental work carried on thus far in attempting to introduce perennial forage plants upon the mesas has given very little encouragement. Panicum texanum, an annual, has given the best results of anything thus far introduced, and it is believed that more success will be secured with annuals than with perennials. They are not as good feed, but short-lived plants with good seed habits now furnish the main feed upon the mesas.

## A WELL KNOWN LIQUOR COMPANY

The San Antonio Liquor Company of San Antonio, Texas, is one of the best known wholesale and retail liquor houses in Texas. This firm of which Mr. Max B. Meyer is president, is one of the oldest, most reliable and best established houses in the southwest, and its good reputation extends throughout the state.

OLD OAK RYE WHISKY, one of the best known whiskies on the market, is being pushed with great success by this firm, who are offering it to their customers, express prepaid, at \$4 for four full quarts. It would pay any prospective purchaser to write for a complete price list before making their Christmas and New Year's purchases. Any shipment that is not satisfactory may be returned and purchase price will be cheerfully refunded.

## WIBAUX QUILTS THE RANGE

Pierre Wibaux, until recent years one of the largest individual cattle owners in the northwestern range country, whose Montana ranch properties are among the best known in this country and have gained fame abroad through his extensive operations in Montana and wide acquaintance in foreign countries, principally England and France, where he has spent most of his time when not working with the cowboys on the plains, has closed a deal with James M. Calvin, an old-time Montana cattleman, whereby Mr. Calvin takes over the Wibaux interests under a lease for a term of years. This report comes from the Miles City Yellowstone Journal, a paper heretofore known to be well posted on affairs of the popular western ranchman and capitalist.

Mr. Wibaux has in the past few years been closing out his immense holdings of cattle, and while it was at one time reported that he contemplated going into the sheep business in Montana, the new deal is thought by many to be a forerunner of others in which he intends to disembark from live stock growing and take up other lines of industry.

RANGE COVERS MANY MILES  
The Wibaux ranch is one of the largest in the northwest, there being besides the property owned by him, thousands of acres of leased and government lands over which the "W bars" have roamed and fattened for years. The ranch is situated thirteen miles north of Wibaux, Mont., and includes fifty-nine sections of railroad land extending some twenty-six miles along Beaver creek, much of this property having been purchased only a year ago.

"W BAR" LONG WELL KNOWN  
The "W bar" is one of the best-known brands in the whole western country, and the name of Wibaux in range circles has always been connected with big deals in cattledom, both in the northwest and in

Texas, the breeding ground for northern cattlemen. Mr. Wibaux has for years been one of the largest purchasers of Texas 2-year-olds, and each season his contributions of range cattle on the Chicago market have numbered thousands of head. The killing qualities of the "W bars" have long been recognized by buyers as among the best of the northwestern rangers, and while many brands have often sold higher, the Wibaux contributions will be greatly missed in future years, unless the founder of the "W bar" brand again takes up ranching after the new lessee's term expires.

HAS BEEN FAMOUS RANCHMAN  
Probably no other ranchmen in the northwest is better known in this country and abroad than is Pierre Wibaux. He has spent each season on the Montana range for nearly twenty years, and in that time has made more friends, and has had perhaps done more to build up the northwestern cattle town than most any other cattlemen on the plains.

Coming here from France in the '80s, a green "cowman" but willing student, he has acquired a reputation second to none. In later years his interests in Montana have been greatly extended, particularly at and near Miles City, the "cattle town" of the state. Mr. Wibaux is one of the largest property holders in that thriving little city and his banking interests have attained proportions among the largest in the state. He built up the financial standing of the Custer county banking institutions from a rather shaky and discouraging beginning to their present high rank in financial circles, and, besides his great Montana interests, has lately invested heavily in Dakota properties, being the principal owner of one of the largest mines in the Deadwood district.

FRIEND OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT  
Mr. Wibaux has for years been a warm personal friend of President Roosevelt, with whom he spent a considerable number of years "ranching it" in Dakota and Montana when the present chief executive was engaged in the cattle business on the "Broken Bow" range. Mr. Wibaux's future plans have not as yet been made known, though his many other interests in Montana will probably be retained.

He has high hopes for the future of the state, both as a cattle growing country and general business community, and his name will undoubtedly be connected with many of its principal enterprises in coming years. Mr. Wibaux will spend this winter in Paris, which city he has always made his winter home.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

## EXPECT BETTER TIMES

Cattlemen from Texas Panhandle are all sanguine of better times in the not far distant future. Said W. D. Jolly of Panhandle City: "Texas is longer on grass and shorter on cattle than at any time in twenty years past. Continued marketing of she-stock and calves is beginning to show results. There will be no two-year-old steers pressing on the market next spring and this year's crop has been closely cleaned up. Everything points to diminished supply and consequently higher prices." This reflects southwestern sentiment concisely.

Don't be in too much of a hurry to get out of the cattle business. You have already been through the worst of it.

## THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Frank J. Hazenbarth, president of the National Live Stock Association, is working with a view to inaugurating a work of reform in live stock matters at the approaching Denver meeting of that association.

"What we want is to make the meeting in Denver a general conference of those engaged in all branches of the industry," said he. "I believe this will be possible, and there may be some big results grow out of that meeting. Stockmen need to get together and carefully consider the situation. We have been too prone to calling names and making faces for troubles which are largely of our own making. The producers of live stock could control the market situation if they would but act together in a sensible business like manner. We insist upon glutting our markets and then blame the buyers for taking advantage of the very condition we ourselves create. We blame the railroads for not supplying cars fast enough and in unlimited quantity, yet this limitation in the number of stock cars was the only thing that prevented some great losses this present marketing season. If all could have reached the market at the time they wanted to go, every market would have been glutted to a point that only panic could have resulted. As it was, the railroads forced many to wait for cars and thus regulated supplies on the markets to a certain extent even in spite of us."

"The time has come when the stockmen should have a business organization and do business in a modern way. We are very anxious to see what can be done on this line. If we can get together in the right way we can have plenty of help. If we had the right kind of organization we could put it behind the agricultural department of the government and insist upon larger

appropriations for our interests. There is very much that can be done, but everything depends upon our getting together. We have a plan which will enable all branches to co-operate to the fullest extent without interference in the various branches to take hold in earnest, there will be successful results.

"In my opinion, there never was a time when it was more important for the stock interests to get together and work together. While there are certain points of difference between certain interests and there will probably always be more or less antagonism, it is better to do our fighting, if we must fight, in the privacy of an organization rather than ask the public to join in a fight they do not understand."

Mr. Hazenbarth will visit the principal market points and will confer with the various interests on the plan of reorganization. He feels confident that there will be something definite done at the Denver meeting.

## THE MEETING AT DENVER

Puffing calmly at a pipe F. J. Hazenbarth of Idaho, president of the National Live Stock Association, talked about the big meeting here January 9.

Fred P. Johnson, chairman of the important committee that is getting ready for the meeting in Denver, talked with the association's president. Mr. Johnson smoked a cigar. The two men puffed and talked all yesterday afternoon in the association rooms in the Quincy building. They did the work of a dozen men getting plans in shape for the monster gathering.

President Hazenbarth went last night to Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago. He will make arrangements there to still further advertise the big meeting in Denver.

"The whole country seems to have heard about this meeting," said the president between puffs at his pipe. "The papers are full of it and we hear cattlemen talk of it everywhere we go. The plan to reorganize the National Live Stock Association seems to meet with instant favor. Hitherto the correlated interests in the National Live Stock Association have been 'pulling crosswise.' We are now going to get it into good working shape."

"The age in which we live is one in which men are getting aid from science. The stockman don't seem to be 'catching on' as fast as others in other lines. He has the same plans for his stock that Saban had when Jacob tended the flocks. We propose to organize in a way that will make us able to get what we should have from the government and from the markets. Organization will help us who grow stock and will be an aid to the consumer, too. American stock is in the hands of the American stockman and should take rank above all other breeders in the world. The bureau of commerce and labor asks for \$12,000,000 this year and the bureau of agriculture asks for \$5,000,000. What a small sum the stock interest will get out of that \$5,000,000. The plans of our reorganization are going ahead well and will have every interest related to the breeding, growing, marketing and manufacturing of live stock products in our organization during the coming year.

"What helps the producer will also help the consumer; it will be a great thing for the country and its varied industries to subdue the friction in its most valuable industry and make the live stock business run smoothly.—Denver News.

## SEND US YOUR NAME

If you propose visiting your "Old Home" for the Holidays, send us your name and address (together with that of any of your friends who are contemplating a similar journey), tell us where you wish to go, and let us write you, giving the rate, hour of departure, arrival and other information regarding your journey.

COTTON BELT ROUTE has made the extremely low rate of one fare plus \$2 for the round trip to points in the "Old States," also to St. Louis, Memphis, in fact to almost any place you wish to go.

Our trains are composed of the very best equipment; new, of the latest model, wide vestibuled throughout, and run through to Memphis and St. Louis without change. Our schedules are rapid and convenient and are so arranged that close connections with other lines are made at all important junction points.

Those who have traveled our way will tell you the excellence of our service is unsurpassed, and that our employes are noted for their uniform courtesy and attention to travelers.

All trains arriving at Memphis and St. Louis are met by representatives of the Passenger Department, whose sole duty it is to help our patrons in transferring to other lines, look after their baggage and render them any other assistance possible.

It takes but a line from you to secure detailed information about your trip—everything you want to know—and if your ticket reads COTTON BELT you can depend on a quick, comfortable and thoroughly satisfactory journey. Address

GUS HOOVER, T. P. A.,  
Waco, Texas.  
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Fort Worth, Texas.  
J. F. LEHANE, G. P. A.,  
Tyler, Texas.



## Sheep Department

### MUTTON GROWING ON THE FARM

Blessed is the man that has a good flock of mutton sheep and knows how to take care of them. They are sure money-makers; just as sure as government bonds or first-class railroad bonds, and paying three or four times the interest. The farmer who through evil report and good report has held on to the sheep, not becoming scared at any temporary depression or threat of tariff removal, or anything else, has made good money right along, and will make more money than ever in the future. His farm is comparatively free from weeds wherever the sheep can graze, and his land is constantly growing richer.

Why do we prophesy better returns in the future? Because, first, there has been a wonderful decrease in the Australian flocks, from whence has come our main supply of fine wool in years past.

Second, because there has been and will continue to be a decrease in the available area for sheep grazing on the ranges; partly because of the appropriation of large tracts of territory for government reservations and for irrigation purposes, partly because the sheep eat out the native grasses which can not be readily restored, and partly because of the innovation of the neeter, or homesteader, and the out and out purchase of railroad lands for cattle growing purposes. This condition of things is permanent.

Third, because there has been a decided increase in the demand for mutton, which in turn has been the result of the introduction of the mutton sheep. It is popular to eat mutton now. It was not a few years ago. This condition, too, is permanent.

In addition to all this there has been a decrease in the sheep population of Great Britain and also the continent, so that in time to come America must be depended upon to furnish a still larger amount of the prime mutton to the mutton eaters of the old world. The feeding of sheep has been very profitable in the years past so that there has been a demand for immense numbers of lambs from New Mexico and other mutton growing districts. The farmers of the corn belt are beginning to learn how to feed sheep, and inasmuch as this feeding has brought them good money, they will not go out of their way to kick a sheep as heretofore.

The decrease in the acreage that can be devoted to sheep husbandry will shorten very greatly the supply of feeders and the time will come, and that soon, when the Iowa and Nebraska feeder will have to either grow his own lambs or purchase them from neighbors who do grow them, for this reason, that the great advance in the price of wool and the eager inquiry and offers to contract for next year's clip and the rapid advance of fine wool the world over will cause and is causing many ranchmen to resort to fine wool bucks in order to improve the quality of their wool. This will at the same time decrease the mutton quality so that it will not be possible when this movement is fully under way and its effects are clearly visible to buy sheep of the mutton type for feeders in the corn and grass states.

We therefore urge our readers who have mutton flocks to hold on to them and to increase them up to 100 head on each quarter section of land. Do not get the fine wool craze. The Rambouillet, however, are not objectionable; in fact, there is one strong point in their favor, that they are not so affected with the stomach worms. Use in your flocks either Southdown, Cotswold, Hampshire or Oxford rams. Keep your flock in good shape, and you will make money by it.

We have for nearly twenty years been urging farmers to fence their farms sheep-tight and begin with a flock of twenty-five head of ewes, thus cleaning up what would otherwise go to waste, making mutton out of weeds, and enriching their farms. It would seem to us that all these years we have been talking to deaf ears. We have regarded this as the soundest kind of agricultural teaching, and have wondered why it has produced so little effect. The time will come and is coming when farmers will realize the soundness of this advice, profit by it, and wonder why they did not profit by it a long time ago.

The causes that have led to the present strong demand for mutton and wool are for the most part permanent. We earnestly urge every farmer who can afford to put up the right kind of fences and shows any indication of sheep sense to invest as soon as possible in a flock of twenty-five good mutton ewes, mate them with a buck or the breeds above mentioned, and make some good money. If the farmer will not do it, let the boy take it up. The boy can make money on sheep even if the old man can not.

### THE OLD EWES

This question of what to do with the old ewes is one of the most puzzling the sheep man has to meet. There are so many things to consider. The age of a ewe is only one of the questions to determine as to when she would be best turned off if turned off at all, for we contend that under some circumstances it is more profitable to keep them as long as they will raise lambs. Take for instance, where feed and shelter are abundant and cheap, that is those feeds which would keep them and still not be fattening enough to put

them into mutton shape. If we take a ewe that has raised one or two lambs this season she may be quite thin in flesh yet quite vigorous, so that when her lambs are weaned she would in all probability live through the winter and raise a lamb or two next season; her lamb and wool will pay well for her keeping and if only one-half the number can be carried through the season in this way, then it will still pay better than to put them onto the market. If sold without feeding they would not net \$1.00 each; if fed in the usual way they will net no more, as the cost of feed is too high to put into that class of mutton profitably.

On the other hand one may be so situated that a portion of the flock must be turned off each year on account of lack of room or feed. Then it becomes a question of how they can be turned off most profitably. Again, the price of feed and labor is to be considered. Of course, in that case, the younger the average age of the flock the better, as then they will put on fat more readily and not only that, but it can be done with a cheaper grade of feeds. Sheep not over five or six years old can be put in pretty good condition on rape or roots in connection with the gleanings they can get off the farm, so that a very little grain will fit them for mutton. When the farm is all under cultivation and a cheap but succulent winter feed is wanted, we believe that one of our neighbors has solved the problem the best we have seen.

Rape and stubble hay is what he calls it. He simply sowed four quarts of rape on two acres of early oats, then cut the oats with a binder as near the head as possible, leaving the stubble about twenty inches high. After cutting the oats the rape grew fast and large; last week he mowed down the field, raked and bunched the whole in small bunches. There is straw enough to prevent the rape from heating and to absorb any moisture. He intends cutting this with a feed cutter this winter to feed some sheep and cows as an experiment. We have no doubt of its success, and if the method should be generally adopted it will furnish lots of feed in connection with the grain crop, and millions of tons of straw that are annually burned or otherwise wasted will be turned to profit.

### SHEEP NOTES

J. S. Parkinson of Franklin, Idaho, has been shipping lambs to Chicago this fall and has received from \$5 to \$5.90 per cwt. Mr. Parkinson says that an ideal cross for healthy range lambs is to use Cotswold bucks on western ewes. He probably gets this idea from the Mormons who have been breeding along these lines with marked success for the last thirty years.

The most of our feeders are experiencing the usual run of disappointments on the railroads while bringing lambs in from the range to the alfalfa stacks. Every day a lamb is kept on the railroad or ginning around a stockyard just so much is it losing in weight and growth and just that much more time and feed must be necessary to bring it back to range condition. For the small feeder who wants but a few hundred to 1,000 head it is almost impossible to go personally to the range and in fact it is hardly practicable for large feeders to do so for the range-men get it into their heads that they must buy. Now there are several buyers who stay on the range and can do business on a right basis and supply feeders more satisfactorily. These men are capitalized by borrowing money from the banks and generally split their commissions of from ten to twenty cents a head with the loaners of the dough.

A good story is going the rounds regarding a certain sheepman in Southern Utah who sent in an order for cars to handle a shipment of sheep to market a few days ago. After counting his flock he figured out that he would require thirty cars and accordingly the agent wired for them. The cars arrived all right but before the sheep could be loaded an order came from headquarters to the effect that the cars were wanted elsewhere. For nine solid days the woolgrower kept the wires hot before the necessary cars eventually were sidetracked at his chute. When he came to load it was found that the consignment took only twenty-seven cars. Then the agent became wild and woolly. "What did you mean by ordering three extra cars when you knew how short we all are at this time of year?" he thundered. "Well, the sheep stood around so long waiting for those cars," retorted the irate flockmaster, "that I guess they shrunk."

### MONEY IN CALVES

Quite a bit of money will be made next year by our local farmer-stockmen who have purchased calves at a rather low figure and are prepared to fatten them all they eat during the winter. This feeding will be met by an increase of growth and weight, and at the time of the shipping season will be ready to command the top market prices. Only those who have plenty of feed will be able to do this in such a way as to make it pay.—Higgins News.

## Clean Cattle

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.

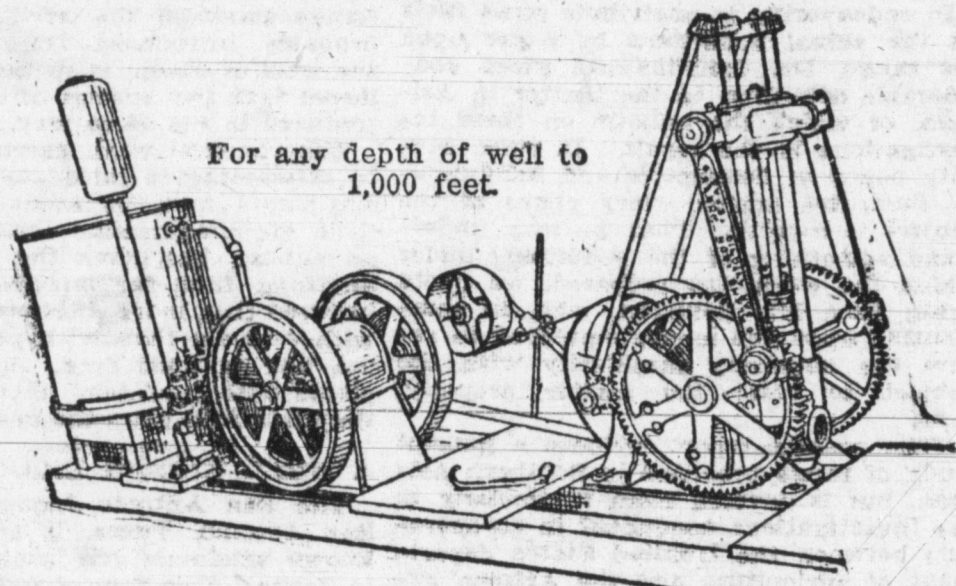
## SARNOL FLUID

THE ARGENTINE CATTLE DIP

Is the only satisfactory dip. "Once Used, Always Used."  
J. B. GOODLETT, Sole Agent, Quanah, Texas.

## YOUR CATTLE

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



For any depth of well to 1,000 feet.

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

ALAMO IRON WORKS

BOX 378.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

## HOLIDAY RATES.....

To Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, Tennessee, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama : : : : :

ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00.

DEC. 20, 21, 22 and 26, LIMIT 30 DAYS

Through Service.  
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RATES TO OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY,

December 24, 25, 31, and January 1, Limit January 4. One Fare and Fifty Cents. : : :



Only Line with Through Sleepers  
Texas to Chicago.

Write PHIL A. AUER, G. P. A.,  
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\$1,000,000 to loan on Real Estate Security, Vendors Lien Notes taken as collateral or purchased outright. OUR FARM LOAN PLAN IS THE BEST. GIVE US A TRIAL AND BE CONVINCED.

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## Little Mavericks

### THOSE OKLAHOMA COWS

"Speaking of winds," said Truthful James, "I took a claim out in Beaver county, Oklahoma. The first summer it was powerful dry and windy. I had two cows that I took down there with me and lariat 'em out on the prairie near my dugout, so that they would be handy at milkin' time. Well, one day in July there come up a wind, and when I went out to look for my cows blamed if they were anywhere in sight. Then I happened to look up and them two cows was a-floatin' round in the air. The wind had blown 'em out and up to the ends of the 200-foot picket ropes and there they were like anchored kites. The wind kept on a-blowin' till evenin' and held the two cows steady in the air about eighty feet from the ground for six hours. It was milkin' time and I was bothered to know how I was ever to milk them cows, when a happy thought struck me all of a sudden. I went into the dugout and got a few ears of corn. Then I called the cows and showed 'em the corn. It worked all right. Both of 'em come a-walkin' down the ropes as slick as you please; wan't neither one of 'em hurt a particle."

### HOLDING PANHANDLE CATTLE

L. J. Hale and G. A. Sachse of Panhandle City, Texas, prominent cowmen, arrived on today's market with five car loads of cattle. That country is full of cattle," remarked Mr. Sachse, "but the cattlemen will not ship very many of them out this fall, preferring to hold them over till next season. There are a good many 2 and 3-year-old steers there, and while they are in good condition, the present price on that class of cattle does not seem to be high enough to tempt the owners to move them. The cattlemen are also provided with feed, and are prepared to carry everything through. All over that part of the Panhandle district a great deal of forage is now being raised by the cowmen, and this has been found to be of great advantage in carrying stock over."—Drovers' Telegram.

### MEETING IS CALLED

Chairman Turney of the Cattle Growers' Interstate Executive Committee has called a general meeting of the committee to be held in Denver on Jan. 9, the day preceding the convening of the national convention. The meeting is to be held for the purpose of discussing the general business affairs of the committee and to take some action regarding the

proposed reorganization of the national association. This will make three conventions already arranged for at that time and it is expected that there will be several others called shortly. The indications are that the coming conventions will be the most important and interesting of any similar affair ever held and Denver will fairly swarm with stockmen. Arrangements for their entertainment are going ahead on a big scale.

### MONTANA RANGE SHIPMENTS

Montana is winding up its range cattle shipping season under difficulties that practically caused the re-wintering of thousands of steers. The Bear Paw Pool alone cut back over 100 car loads after they had been gathered and most of the big outfits report a similar experience, owing to inability to get cars. To reach Chicago several shipments had to seek circuitous routes. Roy Cleary reached Chicago this week with a train load of Harris & Brown stock which was transported by way of the Canadian Pacific and "Soo" roads, traversing several hundred miles of Canadian territory in bond. Frank Arnett, manager for Henry Sieben, after gathering a train load at Culbertson discovered that he had little prospect of getting the necessary cars on the Great Northern this year, but after keeping the wires to St. Paul hot several hours induced the "Soo" line to load his cattle at Kenmare, 120 miles distant, to which point he trailed them. Thus returning to primitive conditions. Between bad markets, drouth and lack of transportation facilities the Montana cattleman has been up against a hard proposition this season.

### THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC

The traffic department of one of the large eastern railway systems estimates that the railroads of the country will receive approximately \$463,644,000 for moving the principal crops of the country. The experts estimate the total crop valuation at \$5,335,000,000, and if all of it is moved it is shown that the crops would fill 13,220,900 freight cars, which have an average capacity of thirty tons. To transport the entire crop of 2,400,000,000 bushels of corn alone there would be required a total of 2,400,000 cars, while the estimated production of 62,500,000 tons of hay would require 5,681,818 cars if it was all moved at one time. To transport all of the estimated 60,000,000 head of cattle would require 2,400,000 cars, while the estimated wheat production of 550,000,000 bushels could be carried in 611,100 cars.

### SLAUGHTER CATTLE SHIPMENTS

A train load of cattle from the big ranch of Colonel C. C. Slaughter, located near Bovina, Texas, reached the yards early this morning. The consignment was made up of nine car loads of bulls, eight car loads of cows and three car loads of heifers, all of the high-grade class such as Colonel Slaughter always raises. The shipment was in charge of George Neafie, a foreman on the big ranch, which covers a part of four counties, on which there are at the present time about 25,000 head of cattle.

"Feed all over the ranch is good," remarked Mr. Neafie, "and our cattle are in good condition. We have had a good season and we will go into the winter in good shape. We have made several shipments this fall, and have our herds trimmed up so that there is nothing left but the good stock. Next week we expect to make one more shipment to this market, and intend to bring in about twenty car loads, which will be the windup for this year."—Drovers' Telegram.

### FROM "THREE CIRCLE RANCH"

P. J. Pierce was in the city yesterday from Erath county, having brought quite a large shipment of cattle to the packing house center of Texas from his "Three Circle" ranch. The cattle, he says, sold well, but were bought by feeders at an advanced price over that offered by the packers.

Mr. Pierce is a firm believer in the Fort Worth market and says that it is the height of folly for a Texas cattleman to take his beef cattle to any of the northern markets where the prices here are as good as elsewhere, the freight difference and shrinkage taken into consideration. He believes that the Fort Worth prices are a shade the best.

Mr. Pierce was showing his friends at the republican banquet Friday night a personal letter that he received from President Roosevelt, in reply to one sent by him congratulating the chief executive on his election.

### SAN ANGELO COUNTRY SALES

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Nov. 18.—C. W. Schrimpf of San Angelo who was here this week and bought one car of fat muttons which he shipped to New Orleans, is a mutton buyer who does not believe in patronizing the big markets or "trust centers" as he calls them, and says he can get better prices at New Orleans and Galveston than at the eastern markets for his fat muttons. This whole country is teeming with fat muttons, there are scads of them. McKenzie & Ferguson, J. R. Hamilton & Son and several other firms have from 15,000 to 20,000 each, while there are bushels of smaller firms who have small flocks. If good winter rains come along the mutton shipments to market from this section next spring will be something immense.

There is nothing much doing in the goat business. Goats are not much sought after. The fall clip of mohair is down in price. Everybody is going into the sheep business. Sheep are scarce around here and the stockmen have to go to New Mexico to get them. J. W. Cunningham of Comanche bought of Stanley Turner of Water Valley and Jap Mason of Christoval

1817 1904

## Order Fulton Whiskey by Mail

From Our Old Kentucky Distillery Express prepaid direct to you

Hon. D. N. Comptore (for eight years U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth District of Kentucky). "I found you used the very best and most approved methods for producing the highest grade of whiskey." We refer to the following National Banks: First, German, Citizens, Farmers and Traders, all of Covington, Kentucky. We own and operate U. S. Registered Distillery, No. 22, Sixth District of Kentucky, and we invite the most rigid investigation. Because of the unequalled

### Medicinal Qualities

and of absolute purity, fully matured, mellow, delicious taste and agreeable odor of Fulton Whiskey, we have for many years regularly supplied Government Hospitals, Physicians, Select Clubs, and thousands of private families. We express, all charges prepaid, in a plain box, with no indication of contents. Two Gallons, either Rye or Bourbon, or one gallon of each, in Myers' Patent Glass Demijohns for \$5.00. Or, if you prefer,

## Send No Money



with two-gallon orders, as we will ship on 30 days' credit to persons who will have their bank or responsible merchant guarantee their account. We make these terms to convince you of the superior quality of Fulton Whiskey. Minors need not answer. Four miniature bottles selected reserve Fulton will be sent FREE to those who remit \$5.00 with each two-gallon order. Orders for one gallon are shipped, express prepaid, in four full quart bottles, or Myers' Patent Glass Demijohns on receipt of \$3.00. If not satisfactory, on request we will promptly return your money.

Orders from Colorado, Utah, Montana, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Washington, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, and California, must call for six gallons, \$15 by prepaid freight. Write for express terms.

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50-suckling mule colts at \$30 around and shipped them to his farm at Comanche, where they will be grain fed. Mules bring from \$75 to \$100 apiece here, that is big fellows, even if not broken.

The shipments the last day or two were as follows: A. S. Cavitt, 1 car fat heifers to St. Louis; other shipments to St. Louis, all with Fort Worth privilege, were: J. K. Barfield, 2 cars cows and calves; E. T. Carson, 2 cars cows; C. H. Powell & Co., 5 cars cows, 1 car bulls; S. H. Henderson, 4 cars cows and 5 cars calves; Henderson & Co., 1 car cows; McCauley Bros., 1 car calves, cows and bulls; J. M. Slaton, 3 cars cows, 1 car calves; Ainsley Turner, 2 cars cows; Pearson & Allen, 2 cars cows; G. W. Tankersley, 1 car bulls; S. M. Sample, 2 cars cows to Dallas; C. W. Schrimpf, a car muttons to New Orleans.

### THE WEEKLY REPORTS

At general headquarters of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association yesterday were received some sixteen weekly reports from inspectors of the association from various points in Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Kansas, giving conditions of cattle and ranges and in each instance the report was flattering. These reports say that there is considerable stuff moving from the San Angelo country and also from New Mexico to market and into the stock fields.

A letter was also received from Secretary J. L. Lytle of the association, who is now in Chicago attending the hearing of the interstate commerce commission. He states that the evidence would all be in by last night and that he would likely start for Fort Worth immediately thereafter. A decision in the case is not looked for for some time yet, as the matter will probably be taken under advisement by the commission.

### THE ARMOUR PARTY

The Armour party that has been in Fort Worth several days during the past week, left last night, some of them going north and some south. In the party were Watson Armour, John P. Butler, who has charge of the entire telegraph system of the Armour company, and James Tennell. These gentlemen were here ostensibly on a tour of inspection, but from a source considered trustworthy The Telegram learns that they were here on important business, which is being kept in the background for the present. However, they did visit the packing house plant of the company and express themselves as well pleased with conditions here.

The Armour party had been south and stopped off here en route north. Mr. Tennell is superintendent of the Kansas City plant and superintendent of construction.

Mr. Armour and Mr. Tennell left the city last night over the Rock Island in their special car for Kansas City, while Mr. Butler will remain in Fort Worth a few days yet, investigating matters connected with his work with the company, when he will go south to points where the Armours are interested in the way of cold storage plants and warehouses.

While it was not given out by members of the party, it is learned that the Armour Company contemplates making notable improvements in their plant in Fort Worth, and may possibly branch out to other sections of the state in enterprises having close relations with the packing business.

### HEAVY NEBRASKA LOSSES

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 16.—Diseases which could have been prevented carried off in round numbers 245,000 head of live stock in Nebraska last year, or enough to have fed the people of the state for at least six months, according to the result of the investigations conducted by

State Veterinarian Thomas and the county assessors.

The loss was divided as follows: Sheep, 8,000; horses, 12,000; cattle, 47,000; hogs, 161,000. At an average value per head of \$3 for sheep, \$30 for horses, \$30 for cattle and \$5 for hogs, the total loss aggregated \$2,975,000, or nearly three millions of dollars, and it is all due to the carelessness of live stock owners and their neglect to provide properly for the care of their stock during the spring and fall months of the year. Of the 67,000 head of cattle, 20,000 head died from corn stock disease, which could have been prevented by cutting and curing the corn fodder when ripe instead of leaving it stand to be used as pasturage during the winter months.

Exposure to the weather in the warm months of the year was one of the principal causes of death. Live stock is susceptible to sudden changes of temperature the same as persons and an animal left out in the cold rain after a warm day is very apt to contract pneumonia and die within a few hours. Many head of cattle died suddenly with all of the internal symptoms of blackleg, but none of the external symptoms. The veterinarian surgeons and others who have examined these cases have all pronounced it pneumonia, blackleg having been eliminated from the herds in the cattle country since vaccination has been adopted as a preventive.

"Pneumonia is coming to be a common complaint during the spring and fall," said Dr. Thomas in discussing the matter. "At these seasons of the year the average animal has but a light coat of hair and the rain storms beat into the hide, causing chill and congestion of the lungs and heart, which later develops into pneumonia. In the winter months the animal has a heavier coat to protect it from sudden changes and from wet weather, consequently we have but very little pneumonia during the winter. Stockmen should shelter their herds from spring and fall rain storms if they desire to avoid loss. Shelters can be constructed at a slight cost and will more than repay for themselves in a few years in the value of the stock saved. They can be constructed of straw and poles and need not be enclosed. Where a piece of growing timber exists on the farm or range it will answer the purpose."

Eastern bankers express the greatest confidence in cattle paper, and there is a general disposition to encourage feeding cattle for the market. This is considered a very hopeful indication.

## THE GREAT EAST AND WEST LINES EVER Louisiana and Texas.



NO TROUBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS. Runs through the irrigable districts of WEST TEXAS AND THE PECOS VALLEY

Those residing out of the State are requested to write for NEW BOOK ON TEXAS—Free R. P. TURNER, General Passenger Agt. DALLAS, TEXAS.

## I. & G. N.

Saves

MINUTES MONEY

To St. Louis To Memphis

## I. & G. N.

SUPERIOR PASSENGER SERVICE

Through Texas

## I. & G. N.

THE TRUE SCENIC ROUTE

To Old Mexico

"THE TEXAS ROAD."

L. TRICE, D. J. PRICE, 2d V. P. & G. M. G. P. & T. A.



JAMES H. CAMPBELL, President, National Stock Yards, Ill.

JNO. K. ROSSON, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Fort Worth, Tex.

GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Second Vice-President, Kansas City, Mo.

J. W. CONWAY, Secretary and Treasurer, Fort Worth, Tex.

Campbell Brothers & Rosson Live Stock Commission Company

INCORPORATED.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLS. INDEPENDENT STOCK YARDS, ST. LOUIS, MO. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS, FORT WORTH, TEX.

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

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

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

STOCKMEN TO MEET

DENVER, Nov. 24.—The call for the annual meeting of the National Live Stock Association in Denver Jan. 10 to 14, 1905, has been issued. The call states that the principal business of the convention will be the consideration of resolution which will be proposed by the executive committee for the appointment of a committee to revise the constitution and by-laws of the association. On this point the call says:

"In the opinion of a large number of the members of this association a condition exists which makes it necessary to consider a revision of the constitution and by-laws of this organization so as to provide for a more liberal representation of the various branches of the live stock industry upon a business basis that will permit of active co-operation without unnecessary interference with the affairs of any interest.

"By order of the board of control, therefore, the representatives of all interests involved in the breeding, growing, feeding, transportation, marketing and manufacture of live stock are hereby invited to attend this convention and participate in a general conference, looking towards such revision and amendment to the constitution and by-laws of this association as will produce a more active and harmonious co-operation between the various branches of the live stock industry."

The resolution to be offered by the executive committee will read as follows:

"Resolved, That for the purpose of considering a revision of the constitution and by-laws that a committee be appointed, consisting of three representatives from each of the following industries: Cattle growers, sheep growers, stock feeders, swine growers, railroads, packing houses, stock yards, commission men and pure bred record associations. Said representatives may be suggested by those in the convention representing the various interests named, or they may be named by the president. Said committee shall meet at once and report back to this convention as soon as possible with such recommendations as it may decide upon."

CALL FOR SCAB CONVENTION

DENVER, Nov. 25.—To All Cattlemen in Territory West of Mississippi River Known as "Mange Infected" Territory:

At the request of a large number of cattlemen, the undersigned committee hereby announces a convention of cattle growers to be held in the city of Denver on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 3 p. m. While this meeting will be open to all cattlemen who desire to attend, it is particularly intended for those who live in the so-called "mange infected" territory west of the Mississippi river and the principal object of the meeting is to consider the present government mange regulations and to seek by united efforts to have the said regulations so amended by the bureau of animal industry as to more reasonably fit the conditions that exist.

Cattle mange, scabies or itch, has been

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.

known on the western ranges for many years. It is not a fatal disease, though contagious to a certain extent. While no one will deny the right of the department of agriculture to compel the cattle owners to take such steps as will ultimately lead to the stamping out of this infection, those who have had the experience of the past two years of federal and state regulations, believe that the time has come when the cattle owners themselves should take a hand and strive to induce the authorities to so amend the regulations as to stamp out the disease without bringing complete ruin to the industry. We maintain that the nature of the disease is not serious enough to make it necessary to be treated as a fatal contagion, such as Texas fever or foot and mouth disease and that the commercial necessities in relation to the movement of our cattle should be given some consideration.

It is believed that it is possible to very greatly improve the conditions in relation to this matter and the attendance of cattlemen from the Panhandle of Texas, New Mexico, eastern Colorado, western Kansas, western Nebraska, the Dakotas, Wyoming and Montana, is earnestly urged. As other conventions will be in session here at that time, low rates of railroad fare will prevail. This is strictly a business matter and the larger the attendance, the more certain will be beneficial results.

As the federal regulations will stand on Dec. 1, no cattle can be moved by rail from any exposed territory unless the same shall have first been dipped at least once. Railroad companies threaten to refuse to receive any cattle from infected districts, and as these districts cover areas, it means a practical quarantine of western range cattle.

Announcement of the place of meeting will be made at the time of the convention. For fuller particulars address H. R. Kennedy, secretary local committee, 211 Quincy building, Denver, Col.

CHAS. G. LAMB, H. H. ROBINSON, FRANK BENTON, Committee.

Frequently when hogs are turned on wheat or barley stubble some will die. In some cases they are afflicted with intensely sore mouths, in others a general bowel disturbance or loud and difficult breathing. Post mortem lesions show beards in the mouth, stomach and wind pipe. A roll of beards may form and lodge down by the side or at the root of the tongue and penetrate the mucous membrane. The animal can not get rid of them, and parts become intensely swollen and inflamed, interfering with eating and starvation may occur. Plugs of beards may lodge at any point between the larynx and bronchi, producing loud, distressed breathing and coughing. In the stomach there may be a slight inflammation of the lining membrane and, if the beards lodge in the membrane and do not soften and pass away, the inflammation is severe.

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.

STEERS SOLD WELL

A special from Douglas, Wyo., says: The Fetterman Hereford Company of Douglas has just sold fifty-six head of two-year-old range steers at \$35 per head. The cattle will be taken to Glidden, Iowa, to be fed. This is an extraordinary price for cattle.

THE SERPENT

New Novel JUST OUT! HIGHLY REALISTIC! All about a dancing girl on a concert-hall stage in a western mining town; what she did to a young miner who met her in a private box, and what followed. You will sit up late at night to finish it. The pictures are something you won't miss if you know yourself—elegant half-tones on plate paper that bring out every detail better than photographs do. Hand-somely bound in cloth, 240 pp., 75c postpaid. If you want to know just what it is like before you put up the, we will mail you the first two chapters for 10c. SOUTHWESTERN SUPPLY CO., Dept. 7, FORT WORTH, TEXAS



THE OLDEST MAIL ORDER HOUSE IN TEXAS, Goods Shipped C. O. D. whenever requested. We make a specialty of prompt shipment.

Sam Freshman & Co.,

DALLAS, TEXAS.—Established 1883.

—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—

Whiskies, Wines and Liquors

PRICE LIST

Table listing various liquors and their prices, including Bell Flower Whisky, Elmdale Whisky, Champion Whisky, Monarch Whisky, Cyclone Whisky, Old Miller Whisky, Lincoln County Whisky, Robertson County Whisky, Green Brier Whisky, McBride Rye Whisky, Old Cunningham Whisky, Brook Hill Whisky, Harvard Rye Whisky, T. E. Ripy Whisky, North Carolina Corn Whisky, Tennessee Corn Whisky, Tenn. Apple Brandy, Ark. Apple Brandy, Tenn. Peach Brandy, and Maryland Peach Brandy.

On the above prices we will allow 5 per cent discount by including money order.

THE TATE WIRE FENCE TOOL



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

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

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. Agents wanted in every state and county.

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

THE COULTER TOOL CO.

Postoffice Box 704 F, San Antonio, Tex.

Frisco System



Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R.

Double Daily Trains Between St. Louis and Chicago

MORNING AND EVENING

From LaSalle Street Station, Chicago 9:50 a. m.—9:10 p. m. From Union Sta. (Merchants Bridge) St. Louis 9:30 a. m.—9:46 p. m.

Morning and evening connection at both termini with lines diverging.

Equipment entirely new and modern throughout.

A double-track railway.

Equipped with practical and approved safety appliances.

Substantially constructed.

Advertise in The Stockman-Journal!



# MARKET REVIEW

NORTH FORT WORTH, Nov. 28.—The cattle supply today was abnormal, around 7,000 head, the largest run since the 6th of June last, which day still carries the banner for the greatest run of the year. A large proportion of the run consisted of cows and calves from above the line. Quality was generally lacking, except on calves, the great majority of which were light weight fat weaners.

The steer end of the trade was deficient, both in numbers and quality. Trading on these opened slow at steady prices, the high point being \$2.50.

A small proportion of the cows carried weight. The large end consisting of small grassers with many cutters and canners. Packers were buying freely, generally at steady prices.

Bulls were scarce. No change was observable in prices.

As stated above, the supply of good calves was excessive, still prices were held strong, tops selling at \$3.75.

Towards noon trading that had opened brisk, shaded off on reports of 100 cars back, and a disposition was observable to delay trading until the late arrivals should be yarded, the forenoon trade closing with indications of weakness.

The hog run was around 1,200, four of the twelve cars showing heavy weights and good quality. Both packers and butchers were in the market and bought liberally on the forenoon market at prices generally strong on lights and pigs and 5c to 10c lower on heavies. The top price was \$4.70 on three loads averaging 266. Hogs averaging twenty pounds lighter than these sold Saturday at the same figures. Light hogs of 148 pounds average sold at \$4.67½. Saturday's best price on this quality of hogs was \$4.50. Pigs brought \$4.35 as against \$4.10 for slightly lighter ones on Saturday.

Some 2,900 sheep were yarded, but 2,700 of these were to go on feed and the remaining double-deck was consigned direct to a local packer.

## Wednesday's Shippers

### CATTLE

D. C. B. Emory	34
T. O. Edwards, Colorado	33
W. C. Tullelane, Colorado	116
T. B. Daniel, Coleman	40
E. W. Grogan, Santa Anna	240
J. W. Bertsell, Dalpa	40
T. H. Sharp, Ballinger	85
Goober & Stearns, Ballinger	25
J. K. Wilson, Miles	62
M. O. Foster, Coalgate, I. T.	34
J. P. Field, Venus	30
J. L. Bump, Mineral Wells	32
T. H. Beauchamp, Pecos	25
S. S. Dawson, Odessa	55
O. D. Holloway, Stanton	76
Birdwell & Hunt, Bryson	63
J. L. Anderson, Graham	58
Densmore & Co., Graham	66
Will Maloy, Brady	90
Ingram & Ratliff, Brownwood	33
J. W. Holloway, Sugden	12
Wright & Darby, Abilene	60
Paston, Rosevelt, Ok.	44
J. M. Williams, Colorado	80
S. S. Dawson, Odessa	85
C. Moore, Brownwood	65

### HOGS

R. L. Brown, Lockhart	100
M. L. G., Como	102
W. Blevins, Mill Creek	91
R. M. Fry, Yukon	161
J. Sewel, McCloud	65
T. R. Ivey, Oakdale	117
J. B. Hall, Griffiths, Ok.	63
Dr. J. D. Osborn, Cleburne	41
J. W. Holliday, Sugden	50
J. B. Appleby, Tuttle	87
R. A. Deaton, Custer City, Ok.	91
A. Brower, Thomas, Ok.	76
F. E. Hurley, Custer City, Ok.	93
Ind. M. & E. Co., Custer City, Ok.	50
T. R. Ivey, Oakwood	100
W. H. King, Naples	81
W. M. Neighbors, Davis, I. T.	99
Brooks & Gibson, Pauls Valley	85

### HORSES AND MULES

J. B. Edwards, Mertens	4
Roy Jackson, Jacksboro	25

## REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

HOGS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
10	225	\$4.50	20	239	\$4.55
14	252	4.62½	90	206	4.60
21	201	4.60	9	236	4.60
4	300	4.60	53	212	4.60
59	218	4.60	10	152	4.25
60	233	4.60	76	228	4.60
31	146	4.20	81	197	4.50
66	250	4.62½	7	274	4.65
40	206	4.47½	44	184	4.55
10	146	4.47½	12	150	4.40
33	144	4.20	6	233	4.70
5	324	4.70	4	217	4.55
20	142	4.10	31	177	4.25
3	166	4.00	1	210	4.55
17	241	4.70	16	211	4.50
19	179	4.00	59	218	4.60
14	152	4.60	70	207	4.60

PIGS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
5	125	\$4.00	57	100	\$3.95
20	111	4.00	11	129	4.00
52	117	3.90	40	117	4.00
4	133	4.00	20	103	3.50
78	118	4.00			

STEERS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
5	850	\$2.25	2	5535	\$1.50
76	965	3.00	1	870	2.00
1	620	2.00	1	1,020	2.50
6	753	2.00	1	880	2.60

COWS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
2	740	\$1.90	28	730	\$1.69
32	625	1.70	13	736	1.35
25	756	1.40	33	729	1.70

# GEO. R. BARSE

## Live Stock Commission Co.

(Successors to Barse Live Stock Commission Co.)

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Fort Worth, Texas, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1904

## OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

### WE QUOTE THE MARKET AS IT IS

The cattle market at Fort Worth is about as low as any time during the past two years, except on feeder steers, for which there is a good demand every day. Fed steers can be good enough to bring 4c, but they must be topnotchers. Good ordinary fed steers, weighing 1,000 pounds to 1,100 pounds, bring \$3.40 to \$3.75.

The cow market has declined again this week and it takes good cows to bring \$1.90 to \$2.15, with the choice straight fat cows and heifers selling at \$2.20 to \$2.40 and occasionally a few choice odd ones as high as 3c. Canners are also a little lower and sell from 1c to 1½c. Bulls are steady. Calves have advanced about 25c on the choice lights and heavies are steady. The best fat light calves bring 3½c to 3¾c, and heavies 2c to 2½c.

We look for a little stronger market on good cows toward the last of this week. If you have feeders or stockers to sell describe your stock and we will try to find you a buyer.

Hogs—Heavy receipts north and a declining market has had a depressing effect on our market. Tops today in Chicago, \$4.65; tops in Kansas City, \$4.65; tops \$4.60 here, with nothing choice on the market; bulk of the hogs selling at \$4.50 to \$4.60; pigs selling at \$3.80 to \$4.00.

Sheep—Very few arriving on the market and good fat muttons in demand at \$3.50 to \$4.00; stockers \$2.50 to \$3.00.

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

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

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

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

Very respectfully,

Geo. R. Barse Live Stock Commission Co.

21	669	1.40	2	875	2.35
21	800	2.05	131	792	1.75
26	715	1.70	1	863	2.25
5	606	1.25	4	752	1.80
9	903	2.10	34	758	2.00
23	799	1.60	21	761	1.85
28	700	1.65	13	720	1.35
56	819	1.80	56	800	1.80
10	855	1.75	4	672	2.10
1	1,000	2.50	1	870	2.50
9	766	1.85	21	830	1.85
also include a shortage of cars.					
7	820	1.30	8	765	1.30
4	677	1.30			

## Thursday's Shippers

CATTLE			
R. E. Taylor, Llano	28		
Daniels & Hawkins, Vernon	27		
C. C. Hart, Blossom	51		
Wilson & P., Pecos	265		
Thomason & Simpson, Monahans	81		
F. Cardine, Santa Anna	32		
J. S. Green & Son, Bennett	16		
— Maybank, Dallas	34		
J. D. Jackson, Alpine	37		
H. H. Halsell, Henrietta	29		
Ed King, Henrietta	116		
William Gunter, Vernon	35		
S. G. Hawkins, Vernon	31		
D. J. Robbins, Quanah	33		
W. G. Greggs, Estilene	57		
J. A. Roberts, Brady	37		
T. A. Morrison, Iatan	63		
J. A. Arnett, Colorado	30		
G. B. Cunningham, Colorado	61		
Gray & H., Colorado	29		
C. H. Lasky, Colorado	164		
W. M. Gunter, Vernon	28		
John Martin, Stamford	75		
T. C. Hay, Stamford	67		
R. A. Jones, Stamford	63		
R. P. Fowler, Stamford	55		
Reynolds Cattle Co., Albany	160		
W. H. Green, Albany	62		
H. M. Huff, Midland	78		
West Edwards, Midland	169		
A. D. B., Stanton	64		
— Stewart, Wetunka, I. T.	23		
F. H. Hopkins, Hugo, I. T.	32		
H. E. Bryson, Bryson	34		
T. S. Richards, Graham	57		
John Wallace, Graham	30		
— Wolford, Graham	59		
J. N. Payne, Graham	132		
Dinsmore & Co., Graham	23		
D. C. Brant, Paradise	84		
Torlenberry Bros., Decatur	21		
Shankle & Co., Alvord	42		
Martin & Burns, Addington	138		
W. C. Parks, Denman	27		
M. K. Rucker, Dublin	66		
J. H. Meyers, Dublin	43		

HOGS			
John Todd, Canyon City	73		
James Crawford, Purcell, I. T.	78		
B. F. Bartholomew, Noble, Okla.	73		
Fortenbury Bros., Decatur	12		
Cavett & Ramsey, Cavett	61		
B. C. Howertin, Elk City	100		
H. S. Melward, Weatherford	106		
O. E. B., Madisonville	191		
T. N. O., Dallas	63		
W. W. Williams, Alba	91		
F. Hopkins, Hugo, I. T.	33		
T. R. Ivey, Oakwoods	230		

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.,

Write or wire for delivered prices. 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) Prompt Returns. Correspondence Solicited. STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. A. P. NORMAN, Sec'y and Treas. W. T. PEARSON, Salesman. C. P. NORMAN.

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Geo. W. Saunders, Pres. T. A. Coleman, V.-Pres. J. Jacobs, Sec. & Treas.

## Geo. W. Saunders Live Stock Commission Company

Capital Stock \$30,000 G. W. SAUNDERS, General Manager.

Directors: G. W. Saunders, T. A. Coleman, W. H. Jennings, J. Jacobs, W. E. Jary. Salesmen at Fort Worth: W. S. Vinson, Cattle. B. Hackett, Hogs.

Market Reports FREE on Application. San Antonio and Fort Worth, Texas.

Holmes & Willis, Kingston	77	W. F. Killey, Putnam	24
W. K. Hudson, Mounds	81	S. S. McCurran, Trinidad, Col.	31
J. S. Green & Son, Cunnier	45	S. Casey, Pecos	32
A. N. Anderson, Hillsboro	75	J. D. Ball, Pecos	56

HORSES AND MULES			
J. Brown, Ladonia	24		
J. H. Finley, Paris	24		
J. T. Floram, Logan	26		

REPRESENTATIVE SALES. STEERS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
25	125	\$4.00	57	100	\$3.95
20	111	4.00	11	129	4.00
52	117	3.90	40	117	4.00
4	133	4.00	20	103	3.50
78	118	4.00			



COWS			PIGS		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
48.....	1,207	\$3.60	1.....	1,010	\$2.50
13.....	763	\$1.90	65.....	48	4.67½
30.....	690	2.05	77.....	94	\$3.85
8.....	771	1.85	24.....	122	\$3.85
10.....	776	2.15			
6.....	750	1.75			
10.....	681	1.50			
46.....	752	2.05			
8.....	800	1.50			
1.....	900	2.15			
81.....	676	1.80			
5.....	773	1.85			
7.....	672	1.50			
16.....	715	1.65			
12.....	703	1.55			
12.....	885	2.00			
24.....	739	1.85			
1.....	1,010	2.50			
19.....	663	1.75			
23.....	772	1.60			
1.....	940	1.60			
11.....	771	1.40			
21.....	647	1.65			
22.....	783	1.85			
10h.....	650	2.00			

BULLS			CALVES			HOGS			PIGS		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
2.....	1,005	\$1.75	1.....	190	\$2.50	2.....	245	\$4.00	25.....	106	\$4.00
3.....	946	1.80	6.....	325	1.25	20.....	136	4.20	10.....	126	4.00
10.....	1,178	1.75	1.....	230	2.25	51.....	213	4.57½	19.....	102	4.10
			1.....	230	2.25	12.....	142	4.57½			
			29.....	307	2.25	75.....	245	4.65			
			1.....	200	1.50	2.....	245	4.35			
			45.....	189	3.50	66.....	252	4.67½			
						12.....	140	4.40			
						81.....	213	4.60			
						14.....	132	4.10			
						76.....	172	4.40			
						93.....	156	4.65			

**Friday's Shippers**

CATTLE		HOGS		SHEEP	
H. S. Hutchison, Tyler	2	H. F. Smith, Meridian	130	C. L. Herrick, Roswell, N. M.	748
J. F. Buslin, Odessa	22	Dunham & W. Mulhall	75	W. E. Wheeler, Roswell, N. M.	732
B. A. Bynon, Wadsworth	23	Donohue Bros., Mulhall	80	J. R. Dendinger, Roswell, N. M.	1,218
Bryers Bros., Lometa	129	C. Wheeler, Norman	89	Armour & Co., Kansas City	200
J. C. & Son, Roscoe	212	C. H. Murdock, Cordell	89		
W. E. M., Weatherford	35	Beemer Bros., Thomas	73		
C. F. P. & Co., Taft	128	R. J. & H. L. Howe, Billings, Okla.	80		
Scharbauer Cattle Co., Midland	345	C. E. Pierce, Billings, Okla.	72		
C. Wrage, Midland	29	J. V. Kien, Foss	69		
G. F. McClinter, Stanton	58	W. Moore, Weatherford, Okla.	80		
W. M. A., Odessa	29	C. Watts, Yukon, Okla.	78		
T. J. M. & C., Odessa	199	Wilson & Norris, Detroit	200		
Mrs. A. S. Curtis, Odessa	200				
J. J. & R. M. H., Odessa	193				
W. N. W., Odessa	59				
T. H. Cherryholmes, Chico	72				
T. L. Wisdom, Boyd	24				
Epps & Johnson, Wortham	34				
R. S. Merrills, Alpine	291				
J. R. Blocker, Spofford	28				
Blocker & Johnson, Spofford	95				
W. S. Merrell, Granbury	68				
Carroll & Williams, Brady	97				
R. J. Carroll, Brady	58				
H. G. Carruthers, Brady	180				
J. Carlyle, Roscoe	152				
St. L. B. & M., Robstown	130				
J. H. Barron, Midland	73				
J. D. S., Odessa	210				
Simpson & T., Monahans	72				

**REPRESENTATIVE SALES**

STEERS			COWS			HOGS		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
24.....	1,111	\$3.40	24.....	1,106	\$3.40	65.....	263	\$4.70
24.....	1,118	3.40				80.....	227	4.65
						63.....	172	4.35
						10.....	160	4.67½
						5.....	212	4.67½

**STOCKFARMING IN MONTANA**

"There was a time when we could go out among our herds on the range and pick out fat cattle in almost any part of the season," suggested Frank R. Whitman, who came in from Custer county, Montana, on range business at the yards; "but such is not true of the situation now, and for that matter, never will be. Instead of our cattle roaming at will over miles and miles of free, open range, they must now be inclosed in pastures in most parts of the state, or provision made for storing great quantities of feed away for use in winter. Range is getting too scarce and cattle too valuable to permit any other course without great financial loss."

"Hundreds of ranchmen who formerly let their cattle depend upon the winter range for sustenance are now running smaller but better herds of cattle and doing more or less farming. This is the only true solution of the range problem. If ranchmen do not combine farming with stock raising they might as well go out of business, for settlers are yearly pouring into the state in such heavy numbers that eventually the remainder of the big ranches and large herds of cattle will be broken up, and in their stead will appear the small farmer and reduce herds of cattle."

"It is surprising the number of cattle, as well as of sheep, that are being fed this winter. While some cattlemen are doing so purely as an experiment, many have tried it in the past few years and found that it pays as a rule. The raising of alfalfa is an industry that is gaining speedway, and with more factories established throughout the state, Montana will show up well in the column of sugar-beet raising states. This means an additional incentive to feeding cattle and sheep." —Chicago Drovers Journal.

**COMPLAINS OF QUALITY**

That the present wide range in prices of common to choice cattle will contract before the new year sets in is a reasonable prediction. At present a spread of over \$4 exists. This is about the limit and no perceptible contraction is likely until the swarm of common native steers now pressing on the market has gone to the shambles. This flood of common steers puzzles the trade and is doubtless one of the results of the boom in cattle values three years ago which was responsible for indiscriminate breeding. Old timers on the market cannot remember when such a swarm of trash was sent in by the country. It is not likely to be a lasting condition, however, as farmers are realizing that handling bovine raffia is unprofitable and are refusing to fill their feed lots this year with anything but the best obtainable. Advent of winter is expected to freight every stock train moving marketward with the residue of this trash as the country is apparently determined to clean up.—Breeders Gazette.

**CATTLE PAPER POPULAR**

In money loaning circles cattle paper is much more popular than a year ago. Said S. R. Flynn, president of the National Live Stock Bank of Chicago: "We regard cattle in the feed lot of a capable feeder under present and prospective market conditions as the best of security. For two years past money has been loaned to cattle feeders with a certainty that losses from feeding operations were inevitable. Now the prospect is for better markets for finished cattle and with a wide spread between raw material and finished beef the feeder's prospect is reasonably bright. I do not believe any big money will be made during the coming season in feed lot operations but it is reasonable to expect that the cattle finisher will be at least moderately compensated."

**FARMING IN PANHANDLE**

M. M. Harney of Lubbock, Texas, who brought in a string of cattle Tuesday, is still here, remaining over for the purpose of purchasing a bunch of registered bulls from some of the best breeding herds around Kansas City. Mr. Harney is an Illinoisan, who located in Nebraska several years ago, but three years ago left that state and settled down in Lubbock county, Texas, where he is engaged in stock raising and farming. "When I first located in the Panhandle country," said Mr. Harney, "I was afraid that I had made a mistake, as I had an idea that country would never amount to very much. But now I am convinced that it is the coming great country for stock raising and farming. The price of land has gone up since I located there, and the country is being developed very fast. But it is the northern people who are developing it and converting it into a farming country. We are now raising hogs, as well as all kinds of vegetables, in the early days people thought that Kansas and Nebraska would never amount to much as farming states, as

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the droughts and other drawbacks were so numerous. But as the country settled up these drawbacks disappeared, and now they are about the best states in all the west. We have splendid water in all that part of Texas, and we have a great advantage over the northern states in the climate, which is exceptionally fine all the year around. Large pastures are now being cut up into small stock farms, and northern people are coming in and settling the country up very fast." —Drovers' Telegram.

**THE RAILWAY SIDE**

The grounds on which the railroad companies declare their side of the controversy to be just and reasonable were summoned up by Judge Baxter, one of the railroad lawyers, at Chicago, as follows:

"Live stock shipments are more expensive to handle than almost any other kind of traffic. Live stock trains have to be given the right of way over all other trains except passenger trains. The liability to damages on account of live stock injured or killed in transit greatly reduces the gross earnings. The shipments of live stock delays traffic more than any other class of freight. Special arrangements and equipment must be provided for this traffic, entailing extraordinary expenses. All railroad cars must be returned empty, thereby greatly increasing the empty mileage of all freight cars. Railroad companies provide free transportation to men accompanying shipments of live stock, thereby cutting into the receipts from the passenger departments. Live stock cars can not be loaded in the capacity of cars carrying 'dead freight.'"

In the hearing of the case traffic managers, superintendents and officers of seven railroad companies testified, and without exception the rates were declared to be exceptionally low when all difficulties were considered. One of the witnesses did not think the rates were even compensatory.

**WANTING TEXAS COWS**

A San Angelo cowman received a letter from a well known St. Louis commission firm last week, which said:

"We are very glad to report that the recent action of our buyers indicate more than they have for several months that they are wanting some Texas cows. The territory cattle season is about over for this year and supplies are running rather short."

"The quarantine restrictions against southern cattle have been removed, which enables us to dispose of all that is of desirable quality to the stockers and feeder trade instead of selling them to the canner trade, as heretofore, and we believe from now on you can look for fair prices." —San Angelo Press.

**WANTS NEXT MEETING**

San Antonio wants the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association convention next year, and puts the word on notice. The Express says:

San Antonio wants the meeting of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in 1906. Dallas, Fort Worth and El Paso are hereby put on notice that San Antonio does not approve of the plan adopted by some applicants for the meeting in former years when the members were unduly harassed by letters in which they asked pledges for their respective cities. This is a matter that should be considered by the association as a whole. If next spring any good reason is advanced why the cattlemen should not come here in 1906, San Antonio will simply express her sorrow that they could not accept the invitation and retire gracefully from the race.

FOR EXCHANGE or sale very cheap, on account of having used them long enough, several finely bred Hereford bulls. Young bulls for sale at all times. All range bred and located in Shackelford county, below the line. Address, Geo. Wolf Holstein, Hamby, Taylor county, Texas.

**HOLIDAY Rates**

Via Rock Island System

Rate of one fare plus two dollars for round trip, limited thirty days, will be in effect December 20, 21, 22 and 26, to points in Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina.

To Oklahoma and Indian Territory, the rate will be one fare plus fifty cents, selling December 24, 25 and 31 and January 1, limit January 4.

Locally in Texas, rate will be on convention basis, one and one-third fare for short distances and one far plus ten per cent to points beyond one hundred miles, selling December 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, January 1, limit January 4. See local agent or write General Passenger Agent Phil. A. Auer, Fort Worth, Texas, who will advise regarding train service, changes, schedules, etc.

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The Stockman-Journal is the oldest and most widely read live stock paper in the Southwest, and its circulation represents thousands of readers throughout the entire country.

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A. B. JONES, Big Springs, Texas, choice registered Herefords, cheap. Pure barred Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1.50 for 15.

V. WIESS 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, improved, 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.

### FOR SALE

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

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

### FOR SALE

Eleven section ranch, with cattle, near San Angelo, Texas. Plenty of grass, protection and water. Address BOEHRENS & LINDERMAN, Christoval, Texas.

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 Breeder 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., Aledo, Tex.

### 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.

### REAL ESTATE

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

### GOATS

GOATS BOUGHT AND SOLD by H. T. Fuchs, Marble Falls, Texas.

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ANGORA CATS—Thoroughbred English Bull Terriers, White Bull 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 SEED 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.

WORLD'S FAIR ART VIEWS 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.

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### W. D. & G. H. CRAIG

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.

### HOGS

RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINA Herd headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2d Jr., 20867, 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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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. DUFEL, Pres. Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association of Texas.

## J. O. RHOME

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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150 head in registered herd. Young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Ranch one mile from station, below fever line. Correspondence solicited.

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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. CURRIE WIND MILL CO., Topeka, Kansas.

### MEETING IN SHERMAN

SHERMAN, Texas, Nov. 16.—The farmers and stockmen of Grayson county have been called to meet in convention here on the 26th for the purpose of consideration of a proposition to establish a large dairy here.

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.

### 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.

### "The Katy" Again to the Front.

### Rooms Reserved for World's Fair Visitors.

The Passenger Department of the M. & 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. & 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. & T. Agent will gladly give full information, or address

W. G. CRUSI, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Dallas, Texas.

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**OF INTEREST TO  
The STOCKMEN**

**THE SWENSON SALE**

The sale of S. M. S. cattle at Tallula, Ill., was a big success. These cattle numbered 1,100 head and were bred in Jones county. The following is a complete record of the sale:

Fifty calves to James Bradshaw, La Harpe, Ill., per head.....	\$18 50
Fifty calves to J. E. Pinnell, Kansas, Ill. ....	18 50
Fifty-one calves to J. E. Pinnell, Kansas, Ill. ....	17 25
Fifty calves to Hollingsworth Bros., Washington, Iowa .....	20 50
Forty-one yearlings to E. F. Phelps of Indian Falls, N. Y. ....	23 50
Forty-one yearlings to Peter Klein, Ashland, Ill. ....	23 50
Forty yearlings to Cline Elice, Ashland, Ill. ....	28 25
Forty yearlings to McCarthy & Mayreis, Ashland, Ill. ....	23 25
Fifty-five calves to F. E. Maxwell, Delaware, Ohio .....	17 50
Fifty-five calves to F. E. Maxwell, Delaware, Ohio .....	17 75
Forty spayed heifer yearlings to O. D. Corwin, Williamston, Mich. ....	21 75
Forty spayed heifer yearlings to O. D. Corwin, Williamston, Mich. ....	21 75
Fifty Shorthorn calves to F. E. Maxwell, Delaware, Ohio. ....	15 25
Twenty-five 2-year-old steers to Arthur Swain, St. Clair, Ill. ....	33 50
Forty-one dehorned yearlings to George H. Kirkpatrick, Utica, O. ....	24 00
Forty dehorned yearlings to H. Leh & Co., Allentown, Pa. ....	24 25
Forty horned yearlings to C. E. Osborne, Williamston, Mich. ....	24 25
Forty mixed to E. F. Phelps, Indian Falls, N. Y. ....	20 00
Fifty-five mixed to H. Leh, Allentown, Pa. ....	17 75
Fifty-five spayed heifer calves to J. T. Clark, Clinton, Mich. ....	12 50
Fifty-five spayed heifer calves to J. T. Clark, Clinton, Mich. ....	12 00
Fifty-six spayed heifer calves to George H. Kirkpatrick, Utica, O. ....	13 25
Fifty dehorned heifer calves to Eugene Funk, Bloomington, Ill. ....	20 00
Fifty heifer calves to Mrs. Mary Dixon, Tallula, Ill. ....	19 00
Total head .....	1,110
Average .....	\$19 60

Commenting on the sale, Frank S. Hastings, manager of the ranch, says: "Our sale of 1,100 head of S. M. S. calves and yearlings here yesterday was a great success. The prices averaged about what is asked at the ranch, plus the freight charges. The top load of yearlings sold at \$28.50 per head. The top load of steer calves brought \$20.50 per head. There were buyers from every near-by state. Cattle went to New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Iowa and Illinois."

**COWMEN NOT COMPLAINING**

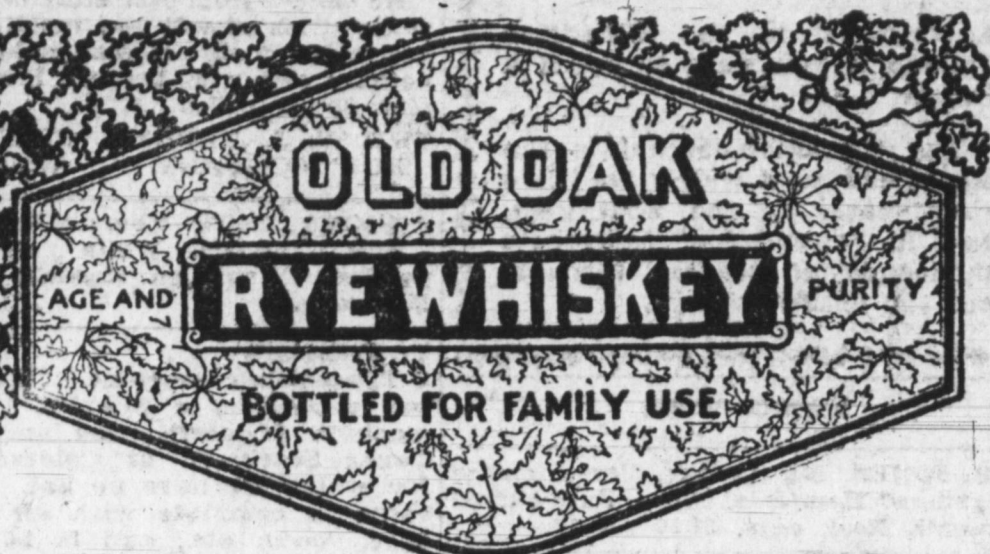
"There were but three white settlers there when I located in Hale county," says L. T. Lester of Canyon City, when relating incidents of early day life on the plains of West Texas. "And I well remember the time when a man could ride 500 miles without seeing a fence. When I travel over that same country now and see the long lanes and fenced pastures, it does not look natural. There were thousands of wild mustang horses on these plains then and a few buffalo. But all over that country now there are farms and farm improvements, and the country is settling up very fast. In the early day grains and vegetables would be raised there. This year a land owner near Tullia raised 1,200 bushels of fine sweet potatoes. Cotton is being raised in good paying quantities all over that country. Alfalfa is also being cultivated, and all kinds of vegetables are raised there now. "With all these improvements the land is advancing, and the land owners are prospering. This is shown from the fact that there are more bank deposits there now than at any time during the past. And while the price of cattle has declined, this does not seem to effect the stock farmers, for the reason that there are no foreclosures of mortgages, and the people are more prosperous now than they have been at any time in the history of that country. This speaks well for the Panhandle country, which is bound to become the best cattle producing and agricultural spot in the entire southwest."

**FEEDING CATTLE ALFALFA**

D. C. Deuel, manager of the La Cueva ranch company of New Mexico, has been conducting an experiment in fattening cattle on alfalfa, and he gives out the following: "On April 14 we weighed into our feeding corral 55 head of average quality range steers, 3 to 4 years old, and which then averaging 1,161 pounds, having made a gain per head per day of 2.77 pounds. The steers were brought here direct from the mountains thin in flesh, and were fed nothing but brown alfalfa hay, salt and warm spring water."

The American-Mexican packing venture seems to have materialized at last. It is reported on good authority that the International Packing Company's new plant in the village of Peral-villa (within the city limits of the City of Mexico) will be opened this month. It is a mighty concern, its yards and brick buildings covering a ground space of five acres. This company has the exclusive right to kill meat for sale in the Mexican capital. Capacity is 500 cattle, 600 sheep and 800 hogs per day. The government reserves the right to purchase the plant entire at any time within twenty years.

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