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FEEDING CATTLE

It is as important to know what not to do as to know what to do. In fact, most of the mistakes in management and methods made by cattle feeders arise from a lack of knowledge of conditions governing the varying demands for different classes and weights of cattle, hence in many instances they do the right thing, but at the wrong time. The purpose of this article is to offer some suggestions which we hope may be found helpful in pointing out a few of the rocks in the feeder's pathway and outlining a shorter and more direct road to the desired objective point. Being upon the market every day, we have ample opportunity to observe wherein feeders err both in the feeding and marketing of their cattle.

For example, it is by no means unusual for a feeder to fatten a lightweight dove of steers to come to market at a time when heaves of heavy weight are in most demand and the best sellers, or vice versa. This, of course, does not apply to yearlings, there being a steady and reliable demand for well-fattened "baby beef" at all times and seasons. Perhaps the most common error is that of feeding heavy cattle into a hot weather market; that is, for shipment during the latter part of May and the months of June and July, when light, hand-weight carcasses are required by the trade.

Steers scaling 1,400 to 1,500 pounds are good sellers any time between the first of August and first of April, but during the last half of April and the months of May, June and July the heavy-weights are most sought after and are the best sellers. Although a few lots of heavy cattle can be disposed of to fair advantage during the latter months, the demand centers principally upon the lightweights. A few years ago the export trade demanded cattle as heavy as could be had, but this is changed and the same conditions now apply abroad as in this country. While heavier cattle are used by the exporters during the winter months the last of April and fore part of May they begin to call for steers weighing 1,300 to 1,400 pounds.

Last June we received a consignment of steers that averaged 1,900 pounds on the market. They were, of course, entirely too heavy, and only one or two buyers could use them at any price. It is a law of trade that the less competition there is for any commodity the lower the price must be, hence feeders should diligently endeavor to cater to the demands of the market, thus insuring the broadest possible competition for their cattle. While the owner of the 1,900-pound heaves alluded to above was producing them he could have fed and turned off two crops of steers, turning his investment twice instead of once, and, what is more important, realizing a profit instead of sustaining a loss, as there can be no money in producing cattle of the above extreme weight under present conditions. Our experience teaches us that short-fed cattle, as a rule, make the most money; that where good thin cattle weighing 800 to 900 pounds are bought during the months of October and November they can be carried along on fall pasture, cornstalks and other cheap feed, until—say the first of March, feeding a little corn during January and February to keep them gaining; then putting them on full feed about March 1, they could be finished to good advantage for the May, June and July market, at which time they will sell within 15 to 25 cents per hundred weight of heavy steers that cost 50 to 75 cents per hundred weight more to produce. Handled in this way, beef can be produced at a reasonable cost, and the feeder escapes a great deal of rough weather feeding during January and February, at which time cattle make little gain, as it takes most of the corn they eat to maintain animal heat.

Another plan which we think can be followed to good advantage is to buy half-fat heavy steers during September and feed them ninety to one hundred days. Cattle with weight can usually be fed the above length of time to make money. It is very important to buy for this purpose steers weighing 1,150 to 1,250 pounds, the heavier the better, as such cattle with 100 days' feeding, can be made heavy enough for export, whereas if a man starts in with steers weighing 950 to 1,000 pounds he

can only make them suitable for dressed beef purposes. In other words, with the same amount of feed and labor the heavier steers will bring 25 to 40 cents per hundred weight more than the lightweights, because they will be suitable for the best paying trade.

By following the above plan, a man can make two feeds per year, and utilize a great amount of cheap feed which would otherwise go to waste.—Charles O. Robinson of Clay, Robinson & Co.

At the World's Fair the western poultry was unsurpassed by anything produced by the east.

CATTLE RATE WAR

There is great danger of a serious cattle rate war from southwestern territory to Chicago. The trouble was precipitated by the Rock Island putting in effect a 20 cent proportional rate on cattle from Omaha to Chicago. The Burlington already has met the rate. The effect of the Rock Island's action is to enable southwestern shippers to ship to Omaha to the disadvantage of Kansas City, and if market conditions are unsatisfactory on arrival of cattle there to ship to Chicago without having to pay any higher rate than if shipped through in the first instance.—Chicago Live Stock World.

FAMOUS OUTCAST STEER NO MORE

Branded "Murder 1889," It Played Peculiar Part in West Texas Tragedies

ALPINE, Texas, Dec. 3.—A big white steer, which was known to cowmen and others in West Texas on account of the peculiar brand which it bore on its left side and the tragedies in which it had played a passive but important part, is dead.

The death recalls a series of startling murders in this region. The steer was an outcast at will. Many are the lonely travelers to whom it brought a chill of terror when they caught sight of the words branded in large letters on its left side. These words were: "Murder, 1889." Judge Van Sickle of this place is familiar with the tragic incidents in the life of this remarkable steer. He said:

"A big round-up took place in January, 1889, on the Leon Clay ranch, in Brewster county. There were many cowboys in this round-up and some were desperate characters. A dispute arose between H. H. Pow and Fine Gilliland as to the ownership of a certain yearling. The two men fought a duel at close range with sixshooters. Pow was killed and Gilliland fled. The yearling was roped and branded—"Murder, 1889," and then turned loose on the range.

"Six weeks after the killing John Putnam and T. T. Cook, members of a ranger squad, started on a scout for Fort Stockton. In the mountains they came face to face with Gilliland. In the fight Cook was wounded and Gilliland was killed where he fought behind his dead horse.

"Putnam and Cook were surveying the scene of the battle when a white steer walked out of a bunch of scrubby live oaks and sniffed at Gilliland's body. As the animal turned to walk away the two rangers saw the brand, "Murder, 1889," on its left side. The steer was more than seventy-five miles from where it was branded and turned loose six months before.

"Soon after this 'Jeff' Webb, a nephew of Gilliland, left Alpine with a pet bear. The morning following his body was found on the road toward Fort Davis. It was suspected that Webb had been killed by Sam Taylor, a desperado. Taylor was killed one night, not long after this in the back room of a saloon at Alpine by some one who fired a load of buckshot through the window. He leaned forward over the table, the cards still grasped in his lifeless hand. He had just won a pot with aces and eights, which was thereafter known as a 'dead man's hand.' In after years the outcast steer was seen at night standing meditatively near the window of that saloon."

FARMERS HOLD COTTON

Many Bales Being Saved in Oklahoma for Higher Price

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Dec. 2.—A great amount of the cotton in Greer, Custer, Roger Mills, Kiowa and Washita counties, Western Oklahoma, is being held for higher price, and the farmers are sanguine that it will be realized. As a rule farmers in those counties sell enough of the crop at first picking to pay off expenses incurred in raising the crop and hold the remainder for higher prices. And they have succeeded in this in the past. In the more northern counties the farmers have as a rule sold all their product as soon as they could pick it and get it to market, thus taking whatever price prevailed, and in many instances very low. However, it is said the cotton growers of the western and southern parts of the territory are in much better shape to hold their cotton than their brothers farther north.

WILSON CHAMPION OF THE LOWLY HEN

Annual Product 1,666,000,000

Dozen Eggs—Farm Products \$4,900,000

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—In his annual report James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, after showing that the products of United States farms in one year are worth \$4,900,000,000, states that the hens of the United States lay 1,666,000,000 dozen of eggs a year, or enough in one month to pay the interest of the entire national debt for one year. Mr. Wilson figures that the corn crop would be sufficient to pay off the debt. The cotton crop he estimates at \$600,000,000.

Secretary Wilson says that all the gold mines of the entire world have not produced since Columbus discovered America greater value of gold than have the farmers of this country in two years. This year's product of the farms is more than six times the capital stock of all the national banks, three times the gross earnings of the railroads, four times the value of all minerals produced, twice the sum of the imports and exports, and comes within three-quarters of a billion dollars of equalling the value of all manufactures for the year 1900.

Secretary Wilson is pleased with the bureau of plant industry, which after eight years' work has produced an orange that will grow as far north as North Carolina and is proof against the frosts of Florida, thus insuring a crop. For several years the experiments for an orange resulted in a lemon, but this year a sweet orange was produced and Secretary Wilson ate one of them on Thanksgiving day with his dinner.

The secretary shows that the deposits in banks have greatly increased. "The farmer may not become a millionaire," he says, "but he is surer than the millionaire to retain his wealth and to have independence in living."

Mr. Wilson advises young men not to leave the farm.

THE DAKOTA MOVEMENT

Western South Dakota is still contributing the bulk of the range cattle reaching Chicago. October receipts from that source will be heavy. Montana has restrained the shipping impulse and is following the policy of shipping only tops. South Dakota has been hampered by lack of cars and but for that fact would have shipped even more. It is expected to last a month longer. A fact only a severe storm will stop the sheep shipments, both at Belle Fourche and Pierre, have been of abnormal volume this year suggesting that the sheepman is getting a footing on the South Dakota range.

THE RANGE YEAR

An Interesting Review of Situation and Conditions as Viewed at the Great Market Center of the United States

The eastern and corn belt farmers have moved into the range country, taken up the business of cattle growing on a more systematic basis, and where many hundreds of acres formerly supported a few head, the same number now accommodates smaller herds. These new and up-to-date rangemen have become hay growers, as well as cattlemen, and many now depend on this crop of winter feed to keep cattle in shape during the cold months, and thus bring them through in much better condition, while having herds which take on flesh more readily in the summer months.

The whole business is undergoing a change, and the better conditions now ruling in the range country would seem to be merely forerunners of what is to come in later years. Improvement is the order of the age, and the range cattle growing industry is receiving full attention from the progressive men now populating the range country. They realize that in a few more years much of the lands formerly given over to cattle grazing will become irrigated farms, on which will be grown various grains and other feeds, and in years to come the long-horned, grass-fattened ranger promises to become as scarce as the old Texas longhorn steers of a few years ago. Quality, not quantity, has of late years become the slogan of the southwestern cattlemen, who have followed in the footsteps of the southwestern cattle growers.

Pure bred bulls have been imported into the range country, and more are being put on the range each season. The quality of the herds has improved greatly in the past few years, and a better grade of cattle will likely be had in the next few years.

COST HIGH AS YEARLINGS

Most of the southern-bred steers were purchased two seasons ago at prices relatively out of proportion to those received for them as matured animals, while the home-grown heaves cost too much in keeping to pay a very attractive premium over the original investment. Two hard winters have been experienced in the range country since the time this season's offerings of cattle were of the yearling class, and losses in both winters were comparatively heavy, and particularly in the northern sections of Montana and the Dakotas.

Another drawback has been the outbreak of mange in a considerable number of sections in the range country. This pest has been a constant worry to many owners and has necessitated strenuous efforts being taken to stamp out the disease before a general infection should have a hold on cattle. Rangemen have gone to a big expense in fitting out dipping stations and quarantine corrals and the like in order to check the spread of the "scab," while government orders forbidding shipments of many cattle caused big losses to some shippers, whose stock has been held back, and thus depreciated in value, despite the fact that the quality of the animals was good enough to fit them for "killers," and thus make infection one of a bothersome and harmful character.

There were numerous other causes marring rangemen's prosperity during the season, practically all of which were unseen at the beginning of the year. However, prices have, as a general rule, been considerably better than in 1903, and the season is closing in considerably better shape than at the opening, and with prospects fairly favorable for better prices and better cattle next year, rangemen look upon the dull trade this year in a philosophical manner, and only hope for a more favorable year in the coming one.

AVERAGE PRICE SAME AS 1903

The average price of western range cattle for the season stood at \$3.65, the same as 1903, while showing a decline of \$1.30 from the banner year of 1902. (Continued on page 11.)

Little Mavericks

THE CHICAGO VIEW

Assurance is still lacking in beef making circles. It is true there is a demand for all well-bred thin cattle, but medium stuff for which feeders bid recklessly in recent years, still remains a drug. If the stocker man enjoyed a recent period of prosperity he is painfully conscious of its departure. Bovine malformation in feeders is not an esteemed quality nor are feeders blind to these imperfections. They want good cattle or none at all. Superabundance of necks and legs practically erect a barrier across the outlet from market to feed lot. Having gone to one unprofitable extreme, the feeder has swung violently around to the other. Not long since he tolerated inferiority and paid a premium for mediocrity. Now nothing but superiority passes the rigid censorship he has established. And it is a peculiar fact that concurrent with this demand for the good, the supply has become notoriously bad. Prevailing sentiment among feeders doubtless reflects market conditions. They see a mass of poor quality cattle selling at absurd prices, compared with figures obtainable for the good, and register a resolution to handle none but the latter. For some time to come, dairy blood, or rather external indication of it, will seriously handicap bovine candidates for feed-lot luxury and the range cattleman may as well conclude that his stunted tail ends are available for canning purposes only. Feeders have learned an expensive lesson and it has served to whet their appetites for well bred stockers. Raising calves in the dairy districts in expectancy of securing a feed lot outlet is under these circumstances questionable policy. The steer calf of dairy parentage will be most profitable if vealed.—Breeders Gazette.

AGED GRASS CATTLE

All last summer, even when the butchers' strike had disconcerted their plans, range cattlemen watched reports on the growing corn crop with anxiety. Surveying their herds, they had no trouble in discovering a big feeder end—fat rangers are the exception rather than the rule nowadays. If, argued the range cattleman, not illogically, a good corn crop is harvested, the thin end of my crop will enjoy a feed lot demand. But the calculation went sadly awry. One reason was the empty corn crib, a legacy of recent lean crop years. Another was the stentorian lung power of the corn bull on the Chicago board of trade, but a third and potent reason for the exclusion of range feeders from feed lots existed. Feeders had placed a ban of exclusion on the majority of these cattle. In previous years anything bearing even faint resemblance to a steer was good enough for a feeder; but discrimination by killers against coarse range cattle finished in feed lots has had the inevitable result of placing that class of animal in disrepute. After running two, three and four winters on the range a steer not then of sufficient quality for beef is of little use to the corn belt finisher. So far as feeder trade is concerned the closing season has been one of grievous disappointment to owners of range herds, but it also emphasizes the fact that aged grass cattle are desirable neither from the standpoint of killer or feeder.

CALVES ARE POPULAR

With feeders the well-bred calf is gradually accumulating popularity. Beef makers are rapidly overcoming a deep-seated aversion to paying more per pound for a 350-pound calf than the finished yearling will fetch per pound. Calves have been the rage lately. Fleshers have begun to realize that the young animal makes gains that are profitable. In the car-lot display of fat cattle at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago this week is abundant and convincing evidence that the expert feeders of the corn belt, the men who have made national reputations fitting cattle for the same annual competition are devoting their art to producing what is popularly known as baby beef. The display of fat cattle this year is strong in yearlings, but, compared with former years conspicuously deficient in two and three-year-old steers. These show feeders are the peacemakers of the business and such a radical change of attitude on their part can not be consistently overlooked by the rank and file.

BIG CATTLE TRADE

The biggest cattle trade that has been reported in many months was consummated Saturday. Sam Davidson of this city purchased from J. C. Smith of Big Springs 6,000 head of cows and steers. It is understood that the consideration was \$10 round for the cows and \$16 round for the steers. The cattle will be delivered to Mr. Davidson next spring. Mr. Davidson will send the animals to his New Mexico ranch. The cattle are all high graded stuff and are today in pretty fair condition. Several other big cattle trades are on tap, but have not yet been closed.

ANOTHER OLEO DECISION

A decision of the United States supreme court lately handed down still father affects the oleomargarine industry. In effect the court says that anything added to oleomargarine for any purpose which has any effect on the color of the product renders the oleomargarine liable to the 10-cent tax per pound.

THE OKLAHOMA MEETING

GUTHRIE, Okla., Dec. 2.—W. E. Bolton, secretary of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, has announced that the association's annual convention will be held

here Feb. 15, 16 and 17. Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture has been invited to deliver an address.

The Oklahoma board of agriculture will meet here at the same time with Frank Wallace of Des Moines, Iowa, and Aaron Jones, president of the National Grange of South Bend, Ind., as the principal speakers.

STOCK FOR CUBA

Dr. N. S. Mayo, formerly state veterinarian of Kansas and chosen when in that position as director of animal industry of the Cuban republic by President Palma, is visiting Kansas for the purpose of selecting a herd of beef cattle, a herd of dairy cattle, hogs, goats and sheep. Dr. Mayo states that he intends to take back to the Pearl of the Antilles some short-horns, Herefords, Angus and Jersey cattle, Poland-China and Tamworth swine and Angora goats.

THE PREVAILING SHORTAGE

J. E. Rhea of Bovina, Texas, one of the big cowmen of that country, who operates ranches in both Texas and New Mexico, spent yesterday at the yards, says the Kansas City Drovers' Telegram. Mr. Rhea is perhaps one of the best informed cattlemen in all that country, especially when it comes to general conditions of the cattle industry.

"We have had a remarkable fall," said Mr. Rhea, "and all over that country grass is good and cattle are in the very best of shape. And contrary to general belief, the cowmen of that country are in good spirits and feel encouraged over the present outlook. We had good rains all along and the ranges have kept up so that we are starting into the winter in good shape all around."

"But I want to say that the number of cattle in that country, as compared with last year or with former years, is far short, and that this shortage is bound to exist and in time it is bound to tell on the cattle supply. That is the source of supply for cattle, and when the number begins to diminish there it is but a question of a little time when it will be noticed elsewhere. I have spent twenty years in that country, in fact I was raised there, and from the place where I started in Eastern Texas, I worked on west with

the settling up of the country till I have reached the extreme western point in that state. In the center of the state, which was formerly a cattle country, there are farms at present. The farmers are following the stockmen very fast toward the west, and will sooner or later overtake them."

FAT STOCK SHOW

Representatives of Hereford breeding cattle have got strong help at Chicago and Kansas City for the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show. At the meeting in Kansas City last month they voted to appropriate \$500 for premiums for Hereford cattle at the Fort Worth show. At the Chicago International this week Graham Graves, the well known Hereford breeder of Bunker Hill, Ind., who judged the fat cattle at Fort Worth last spring, said the amount donated by the association is not large enough, and he with Overton Harris of Missouri, will each donate \$100, provided the Fort Worth Show Association will duplicate the amount. Mr. Graves says he will induce two more breeders to contribute a like amount and

Get Strong and Vigorous



DR. J. H. TERRILL.

Men should not neglect their condition if they are afflicted with any of the diseases peculiar to their sex. These dreadful diseases that drag you down and make you unhappy are all cured by Dr. Terrill, who has devoted his talents to this special class of diseases. In prosecuting his studies of the Special Diseases of Men he has discovered special methods of treating them that cure when others fail, and his natural ability and education, aided by his advanced methods and modern equipment, have removed all element of experiment and doubt from his practice and have made A SUCCESSFUL CURE AN ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY. CONSULT HIM if you are afflicted with

STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, NERVO-VITAL DEBILITY, LOST MANHOOD, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, PILES, HYDROCELE, EPILEPSY AND ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND PROSTATE GLAND.

WRITE TODAY for Dr. Terrill's new FREE BOOK No. 7, on the DISEASES OF MEN. It is exactly what you need if you are suffering with any of the diseases mentioned above. It will be sent, postage prepaid, in plain sealed wrapper to any address. Persons answering this announcement may be assured of receiving no mail from Dr. Terrill except in direct answer to their inquiries. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL.

NOTICE—Dr. Terrill asks all persons coming to Dallas for treatment to inquire of any bank or business house as to who is the best and most reliable specialist in the city.

CONSULTATION AND X-RAY EXAMINATION FREE.

285 Main Dr. J. H. Terrill Dallas, Tex.

this, with a similar amount from the Texas Show Association, will make \$1,500 in special prizes for the Hereford men.

"The cattle judged in Fort Worth last spring were as good as any of the fat stock here in Chicago," said Mr. Graves. "Texas men know how to feed cattle, and the Breeders' Association should be very liberal in providing for special prizes."

The Shorthorn people will do as well as the Hereford men, and their combined efforts will greatly strengthen the Fat Stock Show. At the time that northern breeders are putting their hands in their pockets and pulling out money to build up the Fort Worth show, the people of Fort Worth are promoting a questionable "carnival," which will call for heavy contributions of money, with the probable effect of weakening the local financial help extended to the Fat Stock Show.—Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter.

PLEADS SELF-DEFENSE

The case of State against J. M. Chittim, charged with the murder of H. S. Elwell, was continued for the term in the Thirty-

seventh district court Wednesday. The case was called when court convened in the forenoon and Judge Dwyer asked if counsel were ready to proceed. Counsel for the defense stated they were not ready, because of the absence from the city of B. K. Irvin, by whom they expect to prove that Chittim was shooting at Bill Jones of Beeville, in self-defense, Jones having started toward him with his hand in his hip pocket, when Elwell was shot. Continuance was granted in behalf of the defense.—San Antonio Express.

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.

We Offer \$1,000

For a Disease Germ That Liquozone Can't Kill

On every bottle of Liquozone we offer \$1,000 for a disease germ that it can not kill. We do this to assure you that Liquozone does kill germs.

And it is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it can not be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact which gives Liquozone its worth to humanity; a worth so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights. And we have spent over one million dollars, in one year, to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one who would try it.

Acts Like Oxygen

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is an absolutely certain germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetables, and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

Liquozone goes into the stomach into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and no germ can resist it. The results are inevitable, for a germ disease must end when the germs are killed. Then Liquozone, acting as a wonderful tonic, quickly restores a condition of perfect

health. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone, it cures diseases which medicine never cures. Half the people you meet—wherever you are—can tell you of cures that were made by it.

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—Anæmia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhœa
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
Fever	Stomach Troubles
Gall Stones	Throat Troubles
Goitre—Gou	Tuberculosis
Gonorrhœa	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.

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for this offer may not appear here. 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.

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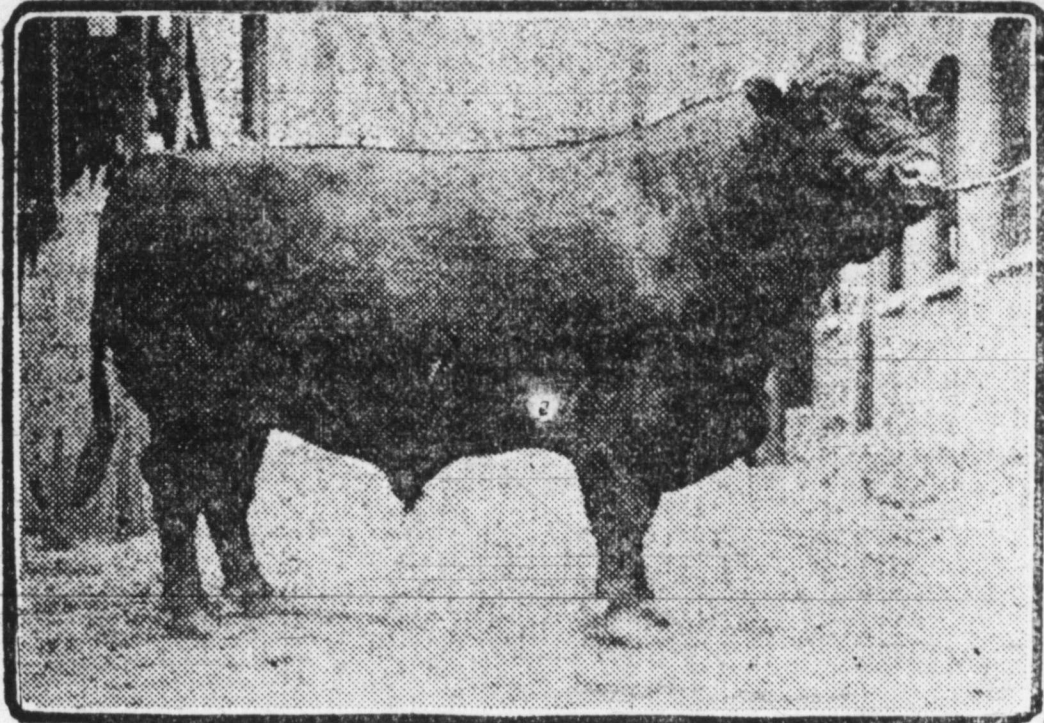
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W 2 Q 3

(626) Give full address—write plainly

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

FAT BULLOCKS AT THE CHICAGO STOCK SHOW



SOME OF THE FAVORITES AT THE BIG SHOW

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—With \$1,000,000 worth of live stock on exhibition it is little wonder that American stockmen were interested in the great Chicago show. Attendance was much increased over that of all former years. The work of the second day of the show opened in cattle with the bullock class, all of which were large. The grades and crossbreds have been one of the most interesting groups at all the shows. The present show ring was crowded at all times. Judge John Ross of Scotland had a fine lot of steers to work on and the difference between winners was close, but he picked them to the satisfaction of the ringside spectators.

In the 2-year-old class, Indiana experiment station had a winner in Flashlight, a grade Shorthorn. He is a steer of much quality. His head, neck, spring of rib and chest are almost perfect and except for a trifle of coarseness of flesh is a hard one to fault. Challenger II won second place for Nebraska experiment station. He is an exceptionally fine steer, but hardly equal to his

HAPPY CHILDHOOD

Right Food Makes Happy Children Because They are Healthy

Sometimes milk does not agree with children or adults. The same thing is true of other articles of food. What agrees with one sometimes does not agree with others.

But food can be so prepared that it will agree with the weakest stomach. As an illustration—any one, no matter how weak the stomach, can eat, relish and digest a nice hot cup of Postum coffee with a spoonful or two of Grape-Nuts poured in, and such a combination contains nourishment to carry one a number of hours, for almost every particle of it will be digested and taken up by the system and be made use of.

A lady writes from the land of the Magnolia and the mocking bird way down in Alabama and says: "I was led to drink Postum because coffee gave me sour stomach and made me nervous. Again Postum was recommended by two well known physicians for my children, and I feel especially grateful for the benefit derived."

"Milk does not agree with either child, so to the eldest, aged four and one-half years, I give Postum with plenty of sweet cream. It agrees with her splendidly, regulating her bowels perfectly, although she is of a constipated habit."

"For the youngest, aged two and one-half years, I use one-half Postum and one-half skimmed milk. I have not given any medicine since the children began using Postum, and they enjoy every drop of it."

"A neighbor of mine is giving Postum to her baby lately weaned, with splendid results. The little fellow is thriving famously." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum agrees perfectly with children and supplies adults with the hot, invigorating beverage in place of coffee. Literally thousands of Americans have been helped out of stomach and nervous diseases by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee. Look in package for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

full-brother, the 1903 grand champion, H. J. Fluck's Hereford steer, George Baker, won third prize.

In the senior yearling class W. J. Miller, Metz, Iowa, had a winner in his Angus, Victor Zemoium. He is a very blocky type, but is slightly uneven on the back covering. Improver, owned by S. Melvin, Greenfield, Ill., won second, and Little Joe, a Hereford, owned by S. S. Brock, won third.

Considerable interest was manifested in the junior yearlings. They were of exceptional merit. Iowa Agricultural college won first and second prizes on Tama Jim and Miss Skipper. These are both from Galloway cows and a Shorthorn sire, the blue-grays so famous in Scotland.

In junior yearlings awards were: First—Scotch Highball, Hereford, owned by S. L. Brock, Missouri.

Second—Shoney Boy, owned by I. W. Coon Jr., Indiana.

Third—Andy, Aberdeen-Angus, owned by S. R. Pierce, Illinois.

Iowa college was fortunate enough to win first in calves on King Edward, while Minnesota station won second on Zen Zen.

Shorthorns have been on the losing side in this show for a number of years, but they now propose to redeem themselves. An extremely fine lot greeted the judges. Auditor, a pure bred steer, shown by Abram Renick of Kentucky, won first as 2-year-old, and championship of the breed. He is rather on the old-fashioned type, but is hard to fault. His flesh covering is thick and firm, and no surplus tallow is evident. He might be a trifle deeper in the hind quarter. John L. Sullivan won second for H. J. Sconce of Illinois. He is a decidedly Scotch type. In the yearling class Trout Creek Wanderer was a winner for W. D. Platt of Ontario. He was reserve champion of the breed. An extra good one is he, barring a trifle of patchiness about the tail head.

A beautiful roan block, Madden's choice, won first in calf class. He is a choice calf and will certainly be heard from next year. The second prize steer should have a better sprung rib, but is quite deep in the body.

No. 1—Whitehall Sutton, shorthorn bull, owned by F. W. Harding of Wisconsin.

No. 2—Master of the Grove, Shorthorn, owned by C. W. Bellows of Iowa.

No. 3—Golden Hero, grand champion bull, polled Durham, at St. Louis, a favorite in his class at the international.

Shorthorn steer herd, first prize to Abram Renick, second to H. J. Sconce, and third to W. F. Christian.

Aberdeen Angus men believe they have championship material in Clear Lake Jute, shown by Minnesota station. He won second in 2-year-old class and was champion of the breed. He is a steer of great merit. A typical Angus, short-legged and of well-sprung rib. His back line might have a little strengthening, but his under line, especially high flank, is fine, while the thighs are almost ideal. Angus steer classes were judged by Louis

Ffaelzer of Union stock yards, and was not entirely satisfactory.

The beautiful Duke of Meadowbrook won first in the yearling class and was reserve champion of the breed. He was brought out by D. Bradfute & Son of Ohio. Lucky Boy, owned by Stanley Pierce, won second. Mr. Pierce had a first prize calf in Ruby Penoleum, and also won first on the Angus steer herd. Second on herd went to M. P. & S. E. Lantz of Illinois.



SHAVING.

The usual method—an alkaline soap—which is an irritant, is applied to the face. Shaving scrapes the skin and lacerates the face, perhaps little cut now and then, after which apply bay rum, witch hazel or some healing lotion to repair the damage.

Our way: First apply Cosmo Cream to the face, which softens the beard and protects the skin, then lather and shave. Use just anything which looks like a razor. Shave close as you choose and every day if you like, for under these conditions the face is not injured and shaving becomes a pleasure.

Cosmo Cream.—A new preparation, pleasant, antiseptic, healing, which imparts a healthy, youthful effect to the skin, designed especially to protect the face before shaving. Has also proved valuable to ladies for beautifying the skin on face, neck, arms, hands. Imperfect skin is caused by microbes. The antiseptic properties of Cosmo Cream destroy these microbes and nature produces perfect results. Every package in a beautiful aluminum toilet box, equal to those usually sold for 25c. and 50c. Cosmo Cream, prepaid, by mail, 10c., 25c., 50c. Agents wanted.

COSMOTINE MFG. CO.

Amsterdam Ave., 150th and 111st Sts., New York.

CATTLE RAISERS' LIST INCREASING

Eighty Members, with Cattle Representation of 50,000 Head Added Monday

The report of the new membership added during the quarter just ended shown in the meeting Monday of the executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association indicates that eighty-two new members were taken in, with a cattle representation of about 50,000 head, making a total of 1,800,000 head of cattle in the association. This is the largest number of cattle in any one association of the kind in the United States. The members are scattered over several states and territories. The association is growing rapidly.

The reports of the various inspectors, who number forty or fifty, submitted to the committee Monday indicate that cattle and range conditions are better at this time than they have been in many years.

The names of the new members and their addresses are as follows:

George Altkin, Mulock, Texas; Claude Anson, Vigo, Concho county; E. A. Atlee, Laredo; L. L. Ball, Fort McKavett; T. H. Beauchamp, Pecos City; Henry Belding, Palo Pinto; Ben O. Boyce, Dalhart; Brookshire, Graves & Kennedy, Beeville; Dr. J. G. Brooking, Olivia; Charles Burton, Carlsbad, N. M.; Clyde Buttrill, Alpine; Bert O. Cator, Zula; J. T. Collan, Vigo; W. H. Cleveland, Marfa; Ben Cloer, Faxon, Okla.; Cowden & Waddell, Midland; A. H. Culp, Beggs, I. T.; S. S. Cummins, Haskell; C. E. Dibrell, Duncan, I. T.; Mrs. D. Dunn, Benavue; W. A. Eakin, Petersburg, I. T.; Paul Ebers, Haymond; Gus Elmendorf, Marfa; W. B. Evans, Madison, Kan.; W. M. Farmer, Miami, I. T.; G. W. Farmer, Roosevelt; Finley & Finley, Roswell, N. M.; R. S. Franklin, Tilden; S. D. Hammond, Portales, N. M.; C. E. Harding, United States Yards, Chicago; George Harris, Odessa; Eugene Hayes, Elgin, Kan.; Henryetta Coal and Mining Company, Henryetta, I. T.; Louis P. Hinde, Sherwood; W. W. Higinbotham, Zulu; Charles Ames, Carlsbad, N. M.; J. W. Johnson, Dundee; O. P. Jones, Shamrock; Kelm & Lippold, Panhandle; J. L. Latham, Fredonia; A. R. Letts, manager, Clarendon; O. M. Lewis, Glen, N. M.; J. B. Malone, Ozona; Robert Massee, Ozona; Mandel Morales, Fort McKavett; W. P. Mudgett, Carlsbad, N. M.; Adam Murr, Fort McKavett; A. B. McAfee, Miami; McKean Brothers, Junction; W. E. McLenden, Carlsbad, N. M.; G. G. Odum, Ballinger; O'Brien Brothers, Carlsbad, N. M.; William O'Neal, Odessa; T. B. Payne, Arthur, I. T.; L. R. Pipkin, Carlsbad, N. M.; A. E. Powers, Hanford; J. T. Quinn, Stanton; H. M. Ramp, Canadian; H. C. Redding & Neil, Mobeetie; C. H. Rickart, Cess, Kan.; Sallie L. Robert, Artesia, N. M.; Noah Samples, Canadian; W. C. Scruggs, Shamrock; M. S. Servis, Port

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General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
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tales, N. M.; G. and Charles Simon, Roosevelt; W. S. Singleton, Colorado City and Tahoka; T. R. Tennant, Thurber; J. I. Thomas, Willow City; B. C. Thomas, Alpine; C. C. Thomas, Cotulla; Edds & Thompson, Hebronville; Mrs. C. E. Treadwell & Sons, Fort McKavett; H. M. Trueheart, Fort Davis; J. W. Vest, Monument, N. M.; W. H. Welden, Ashland, Kan.; S. E. Wood, Lockwood, Okla.; W. E. Woodrum, Dundee; M. K. Wright, Mathis; Young & Griffin, Marfa; C. T. Beck, Victoria; C. Maloney, Haslet; S. E. Walker, Marfa.

SOUTH AMERICAN SALES

At the September sales of pedigreed shorthorn cattle in Buenos Ayres, South America, the highest price paid for a native-bred animal was around \$9,000. This one belonged to Senor B. G. Paz, and won the native-bred championship at the great Argentine show. Senor Paz sold thirteen bulls at auction at an average of \$5,769 in Argentine currency, which figures to \$2,538, gold, in our money. Senor Ramirez also sold a bull for the same price as the champion, but the average of his seventeen head was only about \$1,450.

DRAGHON'S Practical Business Colleges.

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BIG 15 BIGGEST BEST CATALOG Tells The Rest

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A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces

SICK HEADACHE, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.

There is no better remedy for these common diseases than **DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS**, as a trial will prove. **Take No Substitute.**

Echoes of the Range

IN LAMPASAS COUNTY

Lampasas Leader.

L. H. Baggett has made a valuable addition to his ranch property, having purchased during the past week the land which he had leased for the past several years on Sims creek. He paid a good round sum for the land, and is justly proud of his new possessions. It pays to own rather than to lease lands. W. B. Abney made the sale.

The sheep owners of this county are sending to Mr. Slayden a petition protesting against the removal of the tariff from Mexican sheep to be imported to this country. They claim that it will reduce the price of the home raised sheep and eventually reduce the price of wool, as well as the reputation of this section of Texas for producing the best wools of certain grades which have an established reputation among the buyers of the world. The Leader commends these gentlemen for endeavoring to protect their own interests, and believes Mr. Slayden will see the wisdom of their protest and do what he can to defeat the proposed measure.

IN LLANO COUNTY

Llano Times.

Othello Davis sold 150 bulls to Honea & Gatewood of Cleburne to be delivered tomorrow at Llano.

J. H. and J. R. Ward bought about 120 head fat cows from Lindsey & Moss, which they shipped to St. Louis.

W. H. and Ira Kuykendall sold to W. H. Roberts a fine bunch of fat cows, which the latter will drive through to Austin.

John Ward returned to Crush, Texas, Monday, where he is feeding hogs for the market. He contracted for more swine during his stay here.

Buck Wills, the large, portly and popular stockman of Taylor, is in Llano this week looking after some contemplated purchases of stock. He is a feeder.

IN TOM GREEN COUNTY

San Angelo Press.

John Noelke sold last week to W. H. Goldsmith of Alvarado one car of mules.

C. H. Powell bought thirty-two head of calves and sixty-six large ones from Tol Cawley.

S. M. Sample bought fifty-five head of cows from the Sawyer Cattle Company.

T. M. Holder bought twenty-eight head of mules from Perry & Woodward at \$100 per head and shipped to Caddo, L. T.

J. K. Barfield bought 140 head of calves from Tol Cawley.

Joe Montague purchased 113 fat cows from Claude Anson, paying \$14 a head for one car load, and \$14.50 around for the remaining three car loads. They were shipped Friday to St. Louis.

Martin & Lawhon shipped three cars of fat cows to St. Louis.

Clum Barkley bought the wrecked horses last week from the Santa Fe, twenty-four in all. These horses were practically unhurt, although a few had scratches. The price paid was about \$15 per head, with five colts not counted.

Elmer Cox bought this week two horses from T. J. Smith and one from J. Duckworth.

John Noelke of Sherwood bought seventy-five head of cows from Willis Johnson last week at \$10 per head, calves thrown in.

IN MITCHELL COUNTY

Colorado Stock Farmer.

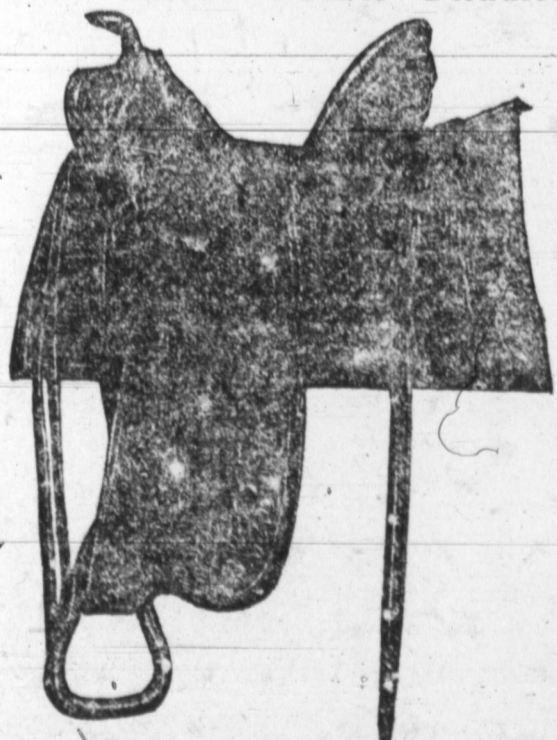
The following cattle have been shipped to market the last week:

J. O. Rhea, one car load to Fort Worth

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

on the 12th.

J. W. Simpson, one car to Fort Worth on the 12th.

J. W. Glover, one car fine bulls to El Paso on the 12th.

D. H. Snyder Jr., one car horses to Mississippi on the 12th.

Jeff Justice shipped two cars cattle to the Fort Worth market on the 12th.

Stroyham Bros., shipped two cars of cattle to the Fort Worth market on the 12th.

Dozier & Judkins shipped two cars fat cattle to the Fort Worth market on the 12th.

L. C. Hutchinson shipped one car fat cattle to the Fort Worth market on the 12th.

Easterling & Letcher shipped two car loads cows and two-year-old steers to Fort Worth on the 12th.

Lovelady & Stokes shipped one car fat cows to Fort Worth on the 12th.

Charles May shipped from Iatan four cars cows and calves to Fort Worth Nov. 13.

C. L. Ware of the Tuff ranch delivered last Tuesday to Harrold & Simpson 940 three-year-old steers and speyed cows to go to feed pens in the Indian Territory.

IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos News.

R. A. Haley brought in eight cars of cows and bulls for Wilson & Popham this week and shipped them to the Fort Worth market.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Goalson came down from Toyah to do some shopping Friday. Mr. Goalson says he never saw his range in finer shape. He says where the grass failed to head out it would not last through next spring and cattle would suffer on that kind of range. But the frost was delayed long enough to permit the grass in his section to mature. They sold thirty-five broke horses to A. W. Hosie the past week.

IN TAYLOR COUNTY

Abilene Reporter.

D. W. Wristen delivered sixty-four head of steers this week to Wristen & Johnson of Baird, who have placed them on pasture for the present.

J. N. Ferguson came in from the ranch, where he spent last week branding calves. He will go out again with lumber for improvements. He reports things looking promising for winter.

Abilene people woke up this morning to find ice, their outdoor hydrants frozen and tender vegetation dead as a door nail. Snow fell in the mountains and a few scattering flakes fell here. Doubtless all the cotton was killed, as well as the sorghum not already cut. Such cotton as had matured past the watery stage will open all the better for the freeze and picking will be hastened by it.

IN SHAKELFORD COUNTY

Albany News.

Shakelford county is becoming famous as breeding grounds for fine horses and cattle. J. B. Parnell sold his ranch this week to a gentleman at San Antonio, who will establish a horse ranch. He will make a specialty of race horses. To begin with, he will put twelve brood mares on it, valued at \$60,000. This may sound a little bit bloody to men who deal in scrub stock, but Shakelford county is to the front and doesn't deal in anything but blooded stock.

It was only a few weeks ago that a Shakelford county horse, owned by A. Butler Duncan of New York City, won the silver cup at Bar Harbor, Mich. This week Brooksey King sold to W. E. Kimble of Langston, La., My Queen, a three-year-old Zooksey King sold to W. E. Kimble of man with horse sense, and woman sense too. He came over here several years ago and captured the best looking woman in Shakelford county, and now he has gone to buying our fine horses. We wonder what he will take up with next. Brooksey also sold a span of blooded bays to Dr. N. W. Crain of Breckenridge for \$200 this week.

IN IRION COUNTY

Sherwood Record.

John Noelke sold 34 head mules this week to a Mr. Goldsmith who shipped them on Wednesday to Alvarado.

John also sold to Willis Johnson on Wednesday evening 10 head of mules at p. t., taking cattle in the deal.

H. L. Adams and lady were in from the ranch first of the week. H. L. reports plenty of grass and water and fat cattle in his part of the country. Also see him for good ideas on Bryan and Bryanistic theories.

Will Noelke passed through town Tuesday en route to the Pecos where his sheep are going to winter. Will is the proud possessor of a brand new Hynes and it looks good to some girls we know.

W. M. Noelke and Pelican Lackey were in from the ranch Tuesday. Mont says sheep are too high this year for speculative purposes and that its a hard matter to get conditions in the sheep business just right to make money.

IN KIMBLE COUNTY

Junction City Citizen.

T. J. Weatherby, Eraceno Martinez, of the City of Laredo, Mex., and Adam Morriss of Kerrville are here buying good mares and geldings. Mr. Martinez will ship the mares to his ranch near Tampico, Mexico, for breeding purposes. T. J. Weatherby is buying

fancy saddle and driving horses and shipping them to Tennessee.

Jack Turner came up from Kerrville last Friday with a load of the finest hogs perhaps that was ever brought to this county. There were five grown hogs and four pigs, all registered Poland Chinas, and several of them prize winners. In the bunch was the celebrated male, Austin, that captured first premium at the San Antonio fair. Austin is eighteen months old, weighs nearly 600 pounds and cost Jack the neat little sum of \$225. They were bred by Burgess Brothers of Illinois and the bunch cost in the neighborhood of \$500.

IN POTTER COUNTY

Amarillo Advocate.

Howard Booth went over to Canyon yesterday morning to try and get some of the cattle that will be shipped from that place direct to his firm. Over one hundred cars of stuff will be shipped out today and tomorrow to the market.

Great confidence is expressed in the future of the cattle market, by those who are qualified to know. It is confidently predicted that cattle by next spring will advance three or four dollars a head. That is, if the winter is not unusually severe. A revival in prices of cattle would add greatly to the prosperity of the Panhandle. Not only would the ranchmen be benefited, but lands would certainly advance and this would stimulate all other lines of trade. When prices have reached bed rock it would be a very ignorant prophet who would predict a lower market. When a thing has only one route to prophecy the one it will take. Just so with the price of cattle.

IN MIDLAND COUNTY

Midland Reporter.

L. H. Griffin this week bought twenty-five head of horses and mares of G. M. McGonagill. He shipped them yesterday to Mississippi.

Dr. W. K. Curtis shipped two cars of fat cows last Saturday from Stanton to Fort Worth, consigned to Campbell Bros. & Rosson.

The Scharbauer Cattle Company is shipping three cars of calves and four cars of cows today to St. Louis; also six cars of feeder bulls to the Hico oil mills. The last have been sold to Winfield Scott. J. T. White got in early in the week from his range in New Mexico. His report that he never felt better nor had less in his life we only believe in part. It is one of his "windies." There are always

atmospheric disturbances when he comes to town, anyway.

W. M. Pence, manager of the C ranch, moved into town this week to spend the winter. His family has but recently arrived from Illinois, and we trust they will like their new home in the west.

W. J. Stewart, ranching in New Mexico, fifty miles east of Roswell, spent a day or two with us the first of the week. He reports a heavy snow up there a short time ago, heavier than any they had last winter, though it did not stay on the ground but a few hours.

Manager R. T. Reid shipped seven cars of fat cows, O4s, from Odessa last Saturday to St. Louis, with Fort Worth privileges. A few days before he shipped two loads which weighed over 800 pounds and brought \$2.55. They were sold on the St. Louis market.

Estes & Watts this week sold a bull calf to Dr. N. H. Ellis at \$125, one to G. W. Hutchison at \$100, and one to J. M. King at \$75. All are registered Herefords, sired by the Estes & Watts' herd bull, Glaucus, "the finest bull," says Mr. Estes, "in the country."

IN CROCKETT COUNTY

Ozona Texan.

Albert Kincaid, the Crockett county sheepman, is in favor of a sheepmen's organization in this and adjoining counties for the purpose of fighting scab and looking out after other interests. We would be glad if our exchanges would take the matter up and endeavor to arouse interest among the sheepmen of their counties. This is a time when it takes organization to do much of anything, and it strikes us that the sheepmen as well as any other body of men could be benefited by getting together. Anyhow, think the matter over and talk about it.

We were out Sunday and saw the herd of cattle purchased by J. W. Montague for O9 Cattle Company from Charley Schauer. It was the best looking herd of cattle we have seen in Crockett county, Herefords and Durhams, well graded. There were 2,100 head in the herd, everything counted, and they cost the good, round sum of \$23,875. They were en route from the Schauer ranch to the O9 ranch. Mr. Montague will ship part of

A FREE GUN CATALOG. Send us your name and save money on shot, guns, rifles, hunting coats, shells, SPORTING GOODS Foot Balls, Roller Skates, Sirtling Bags, Boxing Gloves, Game Boards.

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

FREE HOLIDAY FREE

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? Simply because they are not distillers and must purchase from the combine. No trust will ever be strong enough to control the North Carolina Distillers. No trust will ever make a Carolina 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 do not experiment. They are satisfied with their grand-father's record—their chivalry—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 250,000 families all over the world. Do you know it's used daily by frail children, invalid ladies and diseased, suffering men for the betterment of their health! Do you know that pure whiskey—honest whiskey—old time sun aged whiskey produced here in our own beloved Southland—is the best medicine in the world! We have right here in the Mountains of North Carolina the Largest Mail Order Whiskey House in the World, occupying our own 6 story fire proof building covering one entire city block—and last but not least—we have a capital of HALF 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 unreliable competitors by offering sample shipments of our 10 Year Old Hand Made Sweet Mash Whiskey at the following reasonable prices:

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

L. J. WARDLAW

County Judge of Sutton County, Sonora, Texas.

the steers to the Territory and keep everything else on the ranch, where his range is fine this year.

Crockett county wool growers received 17½ cents for their clips. That is good, you bet, and the Texan wishes to congratulate them. If nothing happens they will get 20 cents next spring.

Charlie Wilson bought seventy stock cattle from W. W. Snyder at \$8 per head.

John Currie of Concho county sold to Sam Tanner of Morgan's addition a flock of sheep, including 1,270 head, at \$2.32½ per head. The transaction was made through J. I. Huffman.

IN TOM GREEN COUNTY

San Angelo Press.

C. B. Metcalf shipped a car of mares to East Texas last week.

Jim Hersey bought 145 steers, yearlings and 2-year-olds from John A. Loomis.

S. J. Blocker bought, of Jim Hersey 338 steers 3s and 4s. They were delivered last week.

Sam Murray sold a car load of horses to Tom Mitchell. They were shipped to Brenham.

Frank Harris bought a fine saddle horse from Collins Coates for \$65.

Frank Russell sold a fine saddle horse to Claude Broome for \$75.

R. L. Carruthers left Monday for his ranch on the Pecos. He is looking for sheep and expects to buy a considerable number of the wools. Like other sheepmen, Mr. Carruthers sees a bright prospect in this industry.

T. J. Clegg bought from Farquhar & Mott forty steer yearlings at \$10 around.

Thorp, Ryburn & Co. brought in thirteen car loads of fat cows and shipped them Sunday to the St. Louis market.

W. H. Montgomery shipped in 500 steer yearlings last week from Comanche and drove them out to his ranch near Ozona.

E. & A. Bridge bought last week five cars of fat cows from W. P. Hoover below Ozona at \$10 around. These cattle were shipped from here Friday morning to St. Louis.

Tom Matchet shipped to Brenham last week a car of horses that he made up around here. This is said to be a car of the best horses shipped from here.

Jackson & Murrah, for C. H. Powell and Tol Cawley 167 head of cows to J. S. Cargile for \$14 per head.

Tom Campbell, the young lumberman from Temple, has been buying a lot of mule colts, which he is taking to C. B. Metcalf's Spring Creek pasture to keep on feed until next spring.

He purchased from J. M. Cox thirteen mule colts at \$25 around; from C. B. Metcalf, 156 mule colts at \$32 each; seventeen from John Lee at \$32 each; four from Thomas Webb at \$25 around. These prices for suckling mule colts demonstrates effectually that raising mules is one of the most profitable businesses in a man may engage. It is said Mr. Campbell has made a splendid investment in purchasing these colts to feed and hold until they are older, when they may be sold at from \$80 to \$100.

IN HARTLEY COUNTY

Channing Courier.

In last week's mention of Morton & Wynn's sale of sixteen sections the price paid was \$17,400, instead of \$15,000, as stated. The purchaser says \$30,000 could not get the land today. Big prices are already on the road.

The XIT's have gone regularly into the cattle feeding business. For this purpose 800 calves have been penned and will be fed on oil cake. This is an experiment, and on a rather large scale. We hope the venture will prove eminently successful.

Last Tuesday the XIT corrals near headquarters were filled with a royal herd of young cattle. Colonel A. G. Boyce, with his cowboy aids, were busy cutting and roping out those selected for competition at the forthcoming cattle show at Chicago. William Powell and James Powell were also present. Three car loads were selected, one car of Polled Angus, one car of Herefords and lastly, one car of Shorthorns. If these sleek, clean-limbed and fine blooded animals should by any means fall to take first prize in their class, then it will be not only a disappointment, but a surprise as well.

IN LIPSCOMB COUNTY

Higgins News.

George Griffiths shipped a car of fine hogs to Kansas City Sunday. He had the misfortune to get left, however, and is now worrying considerably over them.

J. A. Abney sent nine head of 8-months-old hogs to Kansas City Sunday which weighed 2,435 pounds. They were raised and fattened by him.

A. L. Winsett is having great success in raising hogs of the English Berkshire breed. He is fattening quite a number and found that corn chops mixed with wheat shorts and water is the best fattening food.

Fred Strauss marketed twenty head of fine turkeys here last week. They were sold to the firm of Chambers & Winsett and brought 11 cents per pound.

IN MITCHELL COUNTY

Colorado Stock Farmer.

J. W. Gray of Scurry county shipped one car of cows to Fort Worth.

C. H. Lasky of this place shipped two cars of cows to Fort Worth and four cars feeder steers to St. Louis.

G. B. Cochran shipped two cars of feeder steers to St. Louis.

J. B. Ayers shipped from Iatan one care of cows to Fort Worth.

J. M. Templeton of Sterling county, shipped from Iatan one car of cows to the Fort Worth market.

H. C. Dunn of Sterling shipped two

cars of cows and colves from Iatan to Fort Worth.

A. J. Long of Borden county shipped a load of calves to Fort Worth and sold to Joe Stokes two cars of fine cows, which he shipped to Fort Worth and topped the market with.

Tom Payne of Garza county brought down twenty good fat cows and shipped to Fort Worth; and J. V. Stephens brought down one car of calves and one car of 2-year-old steers which he shipped to market.

S. W. Grimes of Scurry county shipped two cars of cows and two cars of feeder steers to St. Louis.

G. M. Elkins of Kent county shipped four cars of cattle to market.

C. A. O'Keefe shipped one car of fat cows and one car fine Hereford calves to Chicago, the calves to enter the show ring.

Sam C. Wilks shipped four cars of cattle to the Fort Worth market.

E. W. Clark of the O. S. ranch brought in twenty-two cars of cattle and sold two loads of fat cows to John Lovelady at \$20 and ten loads of cows at \$14, and sold six loads of bulls to Winfield Scott at \$20 and shipped the steers on to market.

John Wallace (80 John) shipped one load of cows, also one load calves, to Fort Worth.

John Lovelady sold eleven bulls to Winfield Scott and Tom Smith, two bulls to same party, all at \$20.

W. C. Fullerlove of Borden county shipped five cars of cows and calves to Fort Worth.

John Arnett of Borden county shipped one car of fat calves to the Fort Worth market.

Dave Robinson brought in one load of fifty-six very fine fat Hereford calves and sold them to A. A. Bailey at \$7 per head. Mr. Bailey shipped them with one load of calves from his ranch to St. Louis.

Henry & Elkins this week sold to Fred Fleming of Corsicana, for immediate relivery, 140 head of Hereford heifers for his large Quanah ranch. Mr. Fleming is the president of the Western Bank and Trust company of Dallas, and expressed much satisfaction with Colorado as the result of his visit here.

IN BREWSTER COUNTY

Alpine Avalanche.

Guy Borden of San Antonio, whose arrival was mentioned last week, is still here. He has bought a few cattle and will probably buy more.

R. L. Nevill has ready to ship to St. Louis ten cars of cows, one car of bulls and one car of calves. They will go as soon as cars can be had.

Slavens & Nations snipped Wednesday to Hutchings, Kan., 300 cows, of which they bought seven cars of S. R. Guthrie and three cars of Clyde Buttrill.

IN SUTTON COUNTY

Sonora News.

Dock Word returned from San Angelo last week and reports March Bros. sold his 5-months clip of wool at 17 1/2-3c.

E. E. Sawyer was in from his Fort Terrett ranch Wednesday on land business. He reports having bought from J. T. and Tom Cate their section and half and improvements for \$700.

IN NOLAN COUNTY

Sweetwater Reporter.

W. T. Trammell and Uncle Mart Newman shipped a car load of cows to Fort Worth the latter part of last week.

Joe Nunn was in from his ranch seven miles north of town Friday. He reports the sale of a bunch of 2-year-old steers to Perry & Bunton at \$18 per head.

Ray & Hughes from Rico in Fisher county shipped eight cars of cattle from here to Fort Worth Monday. Geo. Robinson of the same place shipped two cars on the same date.

John Crowley, a ranchman from Fisher county, went to Fort Worth Tuesday night. He has recently purchased 550 head of steer yearlings at from \$9 to \$11 per head.

IN EDWARDS COUNTY

Rock Springs Rustler.

A. H. Zuberbueller bought of Fred Bros. 65 head of steers at \$11.

A. H. Zuberbueller bought of Ed Hill 164 head of stock cattle, including fifty-four head of steers, 2s and up, at \$10. M. M. Parkerson made the deal, but says he did not get any commission.

IN BRUNNELS COUNTY

Ballinger Ledger.

O. G. Odum bought of Dock Vance 150 head of 2-year-old steers at \$15.50 per head.

He also bought of Mrs. Clara Miller 150 head of 2 and 3-year-olds, at, it is reported, \$2 around.

Joe B. Johnson sold 170 head of 2-year-old steers to Coggin Bros. of Brownwood at \$17 around.

T. H. Shaw bought of R. K. Wylie 125 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers and placed them in the oil mill feed lots here, preparatory for fattening them for market.

J. H. Parramore sold to T. H. Shaw five car loads of steers, four of which brought the seller \$23 per head, and the fifth car \$24 per head. Mr. Shaw shipped them to the market.

The 640 steers J. P. French of Temple bought of R. K. Wylie at \$20 per head, have been shipped by Mr. French to the feed lots at Temple.

IN SAN SABA COUNTY

San Saba News.

J. M. Kuykendall recently purchased 120

I. Mayer's Private Stock



Four full quarts guaranteed best on earth for the money \$3.00
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A. A. GLISSON, Gen. Pass. Agt. Fort Worth, Texas.

2-year-old steers from A. E. McCoy at \$15.50 delivered.

N. R. Sloan sold to T. A. Sloan his ranch, containing 4,629 acres, for \$18,516, and his stock of horses, cattle and hogs for \$11,484, aggregating \$30,000.

IN HOWARD COUNTY

Big Springs Enterprise. W. R. Cole left Tuesday for Terrell with a car of horses.

About seventy cars of cattle are to be shipped from this place next Sunday.

F. O. Allen bought a young registered Angus bull from E. W. Permitter last week, for which he paid \$109.

Bush & Tiller have bought 300 yearlings from Crenshaw & O'Brien, which are to be delivered at their ranch.

A. B. Jones, John Roberts and J. G. Carter returned Tuesday from Fort Worth, where they had been with cattle.

O. B. Holt of Midland received a car load of registered Hereford yearling bulls from Missouri recently, for which he paid \$100 around.

G. W. Wolcott of Martin county last week sold Joe Nations of El Paso a mixed car of fat cows and calves, \$16 for cows and \$8 for calves.

E. W. Permitter sold all of his 1 and 2-year-old Angus steers to D. W. Christian, at \$15.50 for 1s and \$25 for 2s. These cattle were delivered here Monday and will be put on feed at Mr. Christian's ranch, ten miles northeast of town.

G. C. Cauble is preparing to put 1,240 head of cattle on full feed at his ranch four miles southwest of town. He now

has a portion of them, 500 good bulls, on feed, and they are doing nicely. This is a new departure in the cattle business in this locality and the outcome will be watched with interest by our local stockmen. He will feed them 100 days, and we feel sure that it will net him a handsome profit.

TEXAS WINS PRIZES

List of Awards at St. Louis Exposition Made Public

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—Louis J. Wortham, general manager of the Texas exhibit at the World's Fair, has been notified that Texas had been awarded the following prizes for her horticultural exhibit: State exhibit, grand prize, T. V. Munson, Denison, grapes, gold medal; C. W. Wood, Swan, Smith county, peaches, gold medal; John S. Kerr, Sherman, apples, gold medal. Texas exhibitors also received sixty-nine silver medals and 136 bronze medals, a total of 211 prizes for Texas in this department.

Sam Dixon, who had charge of the Texas horticultural exhibit, received the gold medal for care and skill in preparation and arrangement.

Texas cattle were eye-openers at the Chicago International Exposition last week, and the prizes brought back by the Texas ranchmen will stimulate renewed effort in the future. The work that is being done by the Swensons will be of great benefit to the entire state.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

CHICKEN CHOLERA

Chicken cholera is the most dreaded and dangerous disease to which poultry are heirs, in the knowledge of practical poultry men. When cholera once starts in a flock, if nothing is done to check its progress, it will undoubtedly exterminate the entire flock. Cholera is a disease that is not very well understood by poultry men in general. It is contagious and spreads rapidly. The germs are present in the faces and healthy birds coming in contact with these will, without doubt, contract the disease. While real cholera is somewhat rare, this is no reason why the up-to-date poultry man should not be well informed as to the nature of the disease in all its phases. This disease is often confounded with infectious teukemia. However, a close observer will be able to distinguish these diseases by the profuse diarrhea in fowl cholera and its absence in infectious teukemia.

Symptoms: The fowl has a dejected, sleepy appearance; is very thirsty; very weak; the head turns very pale or dark; there is a diarrhea, a very profuse greenish discharge; the crop fills with mucus and wind, the temperature becomes very high, at the last the food is not digested, the breathing is heavy and fast, the eyes swell shut and the fowl dies shortly. When dissected the intestines are deeply reddened and inflamed, caused from the profuse diarrhea.

Treatment: As this disease varies in duration from a few hours to several days, it is very important that the poultryman take it in hand at once, to prevent further spread. When the disease has once manifested itself the pens should be thoroughly disinfected. The following disinfectant is very good and will produce good results. Carbolic acid, one-half gallon; sulphuric acid, one-half gallon; these may be mixed with twenty-five gallons of water and make a strong solution. Too much can not be said regarding the sanitary condition of the houses and yards. The practice of many persons killing a sick fowl because it is the cheapest way to treat it, may not be altogether wrong, but it is decidedly out of the realm of economy to neglect these conditions which require attention in order to prevent the occurrence of the disease. The affection of fowls under consideration is unquestionably the outcome of bad management. The experience of practical poultrymen is necessary to establish the efficiency of the rules suggested for the cure and prevention of this disease. I believe the following will be all that is needed in the most serious outbreak of cholera. Remove all affected fowls to clean, dry quarters. We find small doses of common salt and red pepper mixed with amounts of sulphur and carbonate of iron, given with water, produces the best cure. It is also advisable to procure a piece of old salt bacon, cut it into small cubes one-fourth of an inch square, roll this in corn meal and feed with water. To the fowls not yet affected, it is best to feed some brand of prepared medicated poultry food together with some stimulants. See that the houses are well ventilated and cleaned. Do not crowd the fowls, and give them unlimited range. After this is done, and it should be done, if not already so, I will venture to say that you will have very little disease in your flocks. It should be remembered that light, air and cleanliness are the three rules for successful poultry keeping. Unless these rules are heeded, it can not be expected that one will be very successful in poultry raising. In conclusion, if my readers will keep the old aphorism, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," uppermost in mind, they will be most successful poultrymen.—Ora Overholser, Eaton, Ohio, in Inland Poultry Journal.

EGG-EATING HENS

When hens are confined in the poultry house all winter unless they are given milk or fresh meat they are likely to pull feathers and eat their own eggs. It is difficult to break them of the habit when once formed, but it is easy to manage so they never acquire this habit.

Hens in confinement must be given the elements in their feed necessary to form the different constituents of eggs. When hens form the habit of eating eggs if the matter is inquired into it will be found that they have been kept on a grain feed with little or no green stuff and without green bone or meat of any kind. It is unreasonable to expect hens to manufacture eggs without giving them the proper material to make them out of.

INDIGESTION IN FOWLS

Prevention is the best cure for indigestion. When feeding for a heavy egg production it is customary to give as great a variety of food stuffs as possible. This induces keen appetite and the hens tax their digestive organs to their full capacity. If they have a stable variety of feeds with plenty of sharp grit and a good supply of green food indigestion is seldom troublesome. The grit is absolutely necessary to grind the feed particles into pulp.

Many poultrymen fail because of neglect in this particular. Poultry having a large run in summer usually pick up all the grit necessary and do very well and come into winter quarters in good, healthy, prime condition. Neglect then to furnish grit in the right form or in sufficient quantities leads to indigestion

troubles before the poultryman is really aware of it.

DAMP POULTRY HOUSES

Next to a plague of lice there is perhaps nothing in poultry raising so destructive as damp quarters. The trouble comes not directly from contact with water in the houses and yards, but because of the presence of water the air is damp, and this leads to disease.

Damp conditions lead to an accumulation of filth which always is detrimental to the health of fowls. Where the trouble is caused by excessive rains or unusual conditions and is not likely to occur often, temporary relief may be had from sprinkling the feeding floors with fresh, dry earth or lime, which will absorb excess moisture and will leave the air pure and dry. This earth or lime should be removed frequently and a fresh supply sprinkled about. No time should be lost in providing the best possible means of drainage to carry off the surface water. But poultry houses that are subject to such conditions should be removed or a new one erected on a better site.

In starting a poultry house the location is of prime importance. Unless conditions are right at the foundation it is useless to expect good results.

EGGS ABSORB ODORS

Egg shells are porous and if kept in an unwholesome atmosphere foul odors will be absorbed and the eggs will not be of good flavor. Pleasant or disagreeable flavors may be fed into the eggs to a certain extent, but the nicest eggs kept in a close, disagreeable atmosphere will deteriorate very fast.

Fancy prices are obtained for fancy stock. Customers who are willing to pay usually are particular and will not continue buying eggs from careless producers, or inexperienced handlers of such a delicate food product.

POULTRY NOTES

Ordinary stock often overstock the market. There is always a good price for first-class fowls.

As the winter comes on, the hen house needs going over, cracks need to be stopped, and the roof fixed.

It is a good plan to keep the different kinds of grain separate, that is to be fed to fowls, until they are to be fed and then let the grain be mixed.

While feeding poultry in the straw is a good plan, the grain should be changed every once in a while in order to give variety of feed.

In preparing nests, substantial boxes or drawers, should be made, so that they can be removed, emptied and disinfected. They should be roamy and located in dark places.

One very serious objection to fattening and keeping poultry in close pens, is that they do not have an opportunity to select the variety of food necessary to satisfy their omnivorous appetites.

OF INTEREST TO STOCKMEN

ARIZONA HARD HIT

The drouth the past summer hit Arizona hard and the loss to the cattle interests was fearful, says the Denver Field and Farm. The San Simon Cattle Company for instance, lost 9,000 out of 30,000 head, and other companies suffered proportionately. Had the drouth continued we would have been depleted. Seasonable rains, however, saved the situation and the cattlemen are now hopeful that they will be able to recuperate. New Mexico herds were also very much depleted, for cattle died by the hundred. Many of the large concerns did not round up their cattle at all this fall because they were all too poor. It is estimated that at least one-half of the cattle on the New Mexico range when spring opened died during the summer's drouth. Now the ranges are much improved by the late rains and the condition of the cattle is very good on the hillsides. Most of the water holes are full and the cattle will go into the winter in fairly good condition.

LIVE STOCK CENSUS

The National Live Stock Association is making plans to push the passage of a bill now pending in congress looking to the taking of a live stock and agricultural census next year, and every five years thereafter. It is believed that with a united effort this bill may be passed during the short session. The importance to the live stock interests of a complete census of live stock every five years, cannot be overestimated. Indeed, it is actually necessary. The country might today be face to face with a famine and no one be the wiser. A scarcity of stock in any branch would mean high prices for meat and a general disturbance of the industry. What a majority of the people want, is a steady market, based upon an accurate knowledge of the conditions. Reliable statistics regarding the available supply would be invaluable to bring about this condition.

Dr. Simmons has sold his big ranch in Live Oak county. It has 60,000 acres. The price is not given, but is believed

to be about \$250,000. John E. Van Clive and J. C. Wilson of Illinois were the purchasers, their intention being to cut it up and sell it in small tracts to colonists from the east, who have heard of the richness of Texas lands and want to come to this state.

NORTHWEST RANGE NOTES

Out of Billings, Mont., 1,000 cars of sheep have been shipped thus far this season, and it is said that more are yet to be sent out.

Many Lake county (Colorado) rangers are hay feeding their cattle for the winter market. This year there hay is plentiful and cheap.

In the Judith basin and all of Fergus county, Montana, buyers are vigorously searching for sheep. Offers as high as \$3.00 per head have been made for stock sheep.

Reports from Meagher county, Idaho, are to the effect that sheepmen there have disposed of a large portion of their bands, and that feeder buyers have hard picking to find any offerings.

Advices from the northwest ranges indicate that flockmasters are taking no chances on winter losses. There is an abundance of hay, and sheepmen are storing away large quantities of it for timely use, should the winter weather be severe.

A case of considerable interest to those who may have inclosed public lands was that of Joseph Lozare before the United States district court in Helena, Mont., recently. Lozare was charged with unlawfully fencing the public domain and maintaining an inclosure contrary to the law, and before a jury in the federal court was found guilty. Judge Hunt sentenced him to pay a fine of \$25 and serve twenty-four hours in the Lewis and Clark county jail.

PRICES TOO LOW

At the opening of the season for marketing cattle from the western ranges it was generally believed that the receipts would show large gains over last year and it was also thought that the cattle would to a large extent show marked improvement in quality as compared with recent years. These views were based on the fact that many cattle were held back last year on account of the unsatisfactory prices then offered and it was figured that receipts would be not far from twice as large as last year for this reason. The outcome has been widely different and the general receipts have been no larger than last year and far less than two years ago although Kansas City last week handled more Colorado stuff than has been seen there during any week for the past decade. The average quality has not shown improvement, for the offerings have been mostly thin in flesh and sales have been made very largely between \$2.50 to \$3.25 per hundred. Grass has been good, hay is plentiful and it seems strange to the uninitiated that so few fat range cattle are marketed, but we who are back here in the heart of the range country understand the situation perfectly well. The markets are paying too little money to coax out the stuff and our folks are holding back shipments until they can be assured of decent prices when they go on.—Denver Field and Farm.

SOUTHWEST RANGE NOTES

Shipments of cattle have been very heavy from this county during the past ten days, says the Raton, N. M., Range. Owing to the quarantine on the Springer yards, the only available ones were at Dorsey. On Saturday last a train was loaded for Ontario. On the following day 600 head were sent out by the Uracca Cattle Company, while at Vermejo station, on the Rock Island branch, Charles Springer loaded thirty cars the same day.

Samuel W. Brown has shipped 1,000 cattle to Phoenix, Ariz., which he brought from New Mexico parties at \$11 per head for the yearlings and \$14.50 for the two-year-olds.

From Arizona comes the report that sheep were never in better shape and feed is plentiful and good on the winter range.

No sheep can be purchased in West Texas now except at unreasonable prices, and sheepmen who desire to purchase either muttons or stock sheep are compelled to go to New Mexico after them, comments the San Angelo Press. The ranks of the sheepmen will be augmented this fall by a considerable number of converts. In fact, the number of men embarking in the sheep business is rapidly increasing. Range for sheep is in splendid condition all over the glorious Concho country. The tender, luscious weeds are abundant and sheep will fatten this winter at an exceedingly rapid rate, while a cold, wet winter will make long, clean wool and bring the clinking, chinking dollars to the pockets of that honest gentleman, nature's nobleman, the sheepman of western Texas.

NEW MEXICO LOSSES

Dr. J. W. Cunningham of Las Vegas, president, and H. M. Porter of Denver, general manager of the Red River Cattle Company, owning ranches and running cattle in Sierra and Socorro counties, were in the city this morning for a couple of hours, while en route to their homes. They were just returning from the cattle ranges and an inspection of their herds. Mr. Porter said that the ranges, which were very dry during the summer, were much improved by the late rains and the condition of the cattle is very good on the hillsides, and most of the water holes are full, and the cattle, what there are left of them, will go into the winter in very good shape. On this last statement Mr. Porter had

reference to the herds, which were very much depleted by the drouth of the summer, when cattle died by hundreds. Many of the large concerns did not round up their cattle at all this fall because they were too poor. Mr. Porter estimated that at least one-half of the cattle on the New Mexico range when spring opened died during the summer's drouth.

This statement has been made by other large owners of cattle and by men pretty well acquainted with existing conditions, and yet others deny that the loss was half as great as reported.

Dr. Cunningham is one to deny this report. In this much he disagrees with Mr. Porter. Dr. Cunningham says that in a great many instances cattlemen, who lost heavily, overrate their losses in their discouragement. In his estimation the losses from the drouth this summer were not nearly as great as reported and that cattle and men will come out next spring all right. Dr. Cunningham is one of the oldest cattlemen of the territory and keeps pretty well posted on conditions.—Albuquerque Citizen.

STEER WITH HUMP

A Texas steer with unmistakable evidence of a hump attracted attention in tourist circles at the Chicago yards recently. On W. B. Anderson, live stock agent of the Santa Fe, devolved the task of explaining the phenomenon. "That steer is a descendant of the Brahma cow," he said. "King & Kennedy of Brownsville, Texas, brought the original stock from India in 1858. They were seafarers as well as cattlemen and concluded that the Brahma would thrive on the natural forage of the sub-tropical coast country. From the Brahma cow came the Tawny Mouse colored Texan. Not only did they thrive on the coast country but their excellent feet fitted them peculiarly to the market trail, while their hump composed of fat served as a reserve supply of food on long distances through arid sections. Between the Neeces and the Rio Grande they held full sway but the hump is pretty well bred off these latter days and even the tawny colored Texan is rapidly becoming a novelty."

SHORTAGE IN CATTLE

W. B. Washington of Hagerman, N. M., was in Kansas City recently and in speaking of the cattle situation out west he said: "There is a shortage of cattle all over that country amounting to at least twenty-five per cent. There is no denying the fact, as it is apparent to any man who has been on the ground and who is in touch with the cattle business. The cowmen have been cutting down their herds and selling off their cows, which are the source of supply, until the shortage is beginning to show itself, and this decrease in the number of cattle is bound to tell elsewhere before very long. It may take a little time for it to work out down the line to the places where the supply comes from, the southwest country, but the time is not far off when it will manifest itself."

If Hardeman, Wilbarger, Wichita and Clay counties unite to form an irrigation district after the law putting the amendment into effect has passed, they can make this the garden spot of Texas. The Fort Worth and Denver road has for some time been hauling potatoes from Greeley, Colo., by the train load. Train after train has come through Wichita Falls. The same thing can be had in this part of the state under irrigation. Irrigation will put more money into this country than anything else that can be done for it.—Wichita Falls Herald.

The new irrigation law when properly framed by the next state legislature is going to give a wonderful impetus to the development of irrigation in West and Northwest Texas. It means much for those sections of the state.

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, is holding big auction sales every Monday. Be sure and get your stock in Saturday and Sunday. Particulars furnished on application.

SILVERWARE! 6 teaspoons, 6 table spoons, 6 forks, 6 knives, equal to solid silver for \$3. One piece of each sent free for examination. Don't fail to send for them. Watches twenty years guaranteed gold cases \$2.95. NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., Lincoln, Kan.

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Horse Department

THE STRIPED CAVALRY HORSE
Visitors at the exhibit made by German East Africa at St. Louis doubtless noticed in the photographs of military maneuvers shown there that the officers and cavalymen were mounted on striped horses. Some doubtless supposed that these were zebras. A St. Louis writer who claims to know says that the animals in question are what are called zebrulas, a hybrid between the horse and the zebra. He says:

Many experiments in the cross-breeding of wild animals have been made at the Hagenbeck Zoological Gardens in Hamburg. Many have been successful, but the zebrula is the only product thus far yielded that has already attained to great commercial importance. The first experiments in the crossing of the horse and the zebra were made about nine years ago. With experience they became more and more successful, until the zebrula, as the animal thus artificially produced was called, reached a high state of perfection, combining the docility of the horse with the special qualities of the zebra.

The German army in Africa had suffered great inconvenience from inability to acclimatize the horse and mule in that part of the world and secure them from the ravages of the deadly tse-tse fly, which had destroyed tens of thousands of mules since the first attempts at the introduction of the latter.

As soon as the military officers of the German government heard of the Hamburg experiments, they began to watch them with close attention, and as soon as possible undertook to test the applicability of the zebrula to military uses. The zebrula, which is native to the country, can only be broken to the saddle or the harness by many years of skillful discipline, and even then never becomes trustworthy; but the new animal was found to be as gentle as a horse, much stronger than a mule and entirely immune from the tse-tse.

"The imperial government of Germany then established a breeding station in its African colony. At this station zebrulas are being bred as rapidly as possible, and already they are regularly used in the mountain batteries of the colonial service. They are being introduced, for mounting officers and men, and for draft purposes, in the other branches of the service as fast as they become available in sufficient numbers.

"Several specimens of the zebrula have been exhibited in the great live stock pavilion of the World's Fair, and made quite a sensation there because of their wonderful beauty. They have now been removed to the Hagenbeck collection of wild animals in another part of the grounds. Those exhibited are perfectly broken to harness, and present so many good points that numerous persons have made inquiries with a view to acquiring similar ones for fancy driving.

"Germany will probably absorb for military purposes all the available supply for several years to come; but whenever these animals have been produced in sufficiently large numbers to enable them to be placed upon the general market it is likely that they will become one of the fads of the hour, and no member of what we used to call the 'smart set' will be contented to drive otherwise than behind a spanking pair of zebrulas.

"Beside the cross between the horse and zebra, a similar hybrid is displayed, which is a combination of the zebra and the donkey, and therefore a sort of zebrula mule."

CURB AND CURBY HOCK

The veterinary editor of the Scottish Farmer recently discussed the curb and curby hock, as follows:

"A curb, technically speaking, is a sprain of the calcaneo-cuboid, or posterior straight ligament of the hock. It is best seen when viewed sidewise. This ligament originates at the back and lower part of the os calcis—the bone that forms the point of the hock—and is inserted to the cuboid bone, which is situated at the top and back part of each of the hind metatarsal or cannon bones.

Sprain of this ligament may take place from various causes, such as sudden checks, over-exertion of wheelers in coaches, or over-weighting in hunting or steeplechase horses. When a curb first presents itself there is generally a slight swelling at the back part of the hock, just above one of the cannon bones. The swelling will be about an inch or an inch and a half broad, and probably three inches in length. The original seat of the strain may be at either extremity of the ligament and, as a rule, it presents itself as a small, hard swelling, something like a large sized horse bean; but when the ligament is sprained from its top or superior extremity or insertion, it shows itself as a swelling from four to five inches in length, causing a bulging on the back part of the hock easily felt and visible to the eye. Curbyform, or curby hock, is not a diseased condition, but a natural formation of the cuboid bone, situated at the back of the hock, and at the seat of the curb. To differentiate between a curb and a curbyform hock, the latter of which, as already stated, is a natural formation, stand close to the horse's quarter on the side the enlargement is perceptible; glance your eye right down from the point of the hock to the cannon bone. If the enlargement only extends over the outside half of the back part of the hock, it is a natural formation of bone, and strengthens the tendon; if it is a curb, the swelling will extend across the whole breadth of the ligament. No one ever saw a tendon sprained half way across. The whole of the tendon is swollen, as may be evidenced in ordinary sprains of the back tendons. Curb is considered an unsoundness, but an old curb seldom injures the animal at ordinary work."

MOUNTING AND RIDING

The first important thing in horsemanship that was taught me, on going, a tenderfoot, on to the Bunchgrass prairies (after being given the inevitable "toss-up" in the blanket) was to properly mount and ride. I afterwards reduced the principles of good horsemanship, as I saw them displayed on the range, to just two essentials—a firm seat and a light and ready hand. After I had climbed into the saddle, any way to get there, as had been my habit on the farm, the ranch boss who had noted my method, yelled out in disgust:

"Oh, granny! get off and do it over! That may be all right for climbing on a workhorse, but it won't do with a broncho. If he'd been a spiker, you would have went face down into the alkali. Look here!" And he took the reins and proceeded to demonstrate:

"Stand at the shoulder of the horse, looking toward his tail. Take the reins in the right hand, dividing them with the middle finger of the left till you feel the broncho's mouth; then shift the reins and take hold with the left hand of a lock of mane, lift the left foot into the stirrup, and using the mane as a slight hold, spring into the air, taking hold of the bark of the saddle with the right hand to assist in getting the right leg over the horse, steadying the fall of the body by the right hand on the pommel, and arranging the stirrups. In dismounting you do just the reverse.

"In riding," the boss continued, trotting the broncho lightly about on the turf, "the stirrups should be adjusted so as to just touch the ankle-bone when handing loose, and put your feet in only as far as the ball of the foot. Have the horse well in hand, to assist in supporting him, in case he stumbles in a badger hole, and always be firm in your seat, and then when he sets down on his haunches suddenly you will stay aboard instead of taking a sky-lighter over his head."—Dennis H. Stovall.

HORSE NOTES

Draft horses are in demand far exceeding the supply.

Onton juice is recommended as a cure for warts on horses.

The largest sized horse of finish and action is the French coach horse.

When horses are to be fattened something depends upon the breed. A changed bill of fare will help to hasten the matter. A horse has no reasoning power. The answers of the brightest of them are dictated by some sign from the master or trainer.

It is wonderful what fancy prices rich men are willing to pay for horses that please their fancy. The highest prices are paid for race stock, with the hope that it will be won back either by the horse itself or by its off-spring.

One of the most profitable lines of stock breeding is raising mules, yet there seems to be a decline in this industry, this, too, in the face of the fact that mules have steadily risen in value in the past few years. The first stimulus in recent years to mule breeding was the Boer war, which was followed rapidly by the war in the Philippines. When construction work on the Panama canal begins in earnest there will be a big demand for mules, which are the only animals which can stand the intense heat of that section and keep working. Mules pay the breeder better than horses because they can be put on the market a year or so quicker, are not as expensive to raise nor to maintain. At 2 years old the mule can be put into the field and kept there until old age overtakes it. The mule is healthier than the horse and is not likely to have blemishes,

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Power of Attorney. Debts, How to Collect. **Points of Law and Legal Forms**

- Affidavits, Agreements, Contracts, How to write, etc. Sale of Property, Law governing. Bill of Sale. Landlord and Tenant. Leases. Deeds, How to write. Deeds, Mortgages, Ball Bonds, License, Copy-rights, Mechanic's Lien, Wills, Laws and Forms Guaranties.

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.....ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

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TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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H. E. A. McEACHIN..... Editor

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WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, 1904.

Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

OFFICERS:
President—W. W. Turney..... El Paso
First Vice Pres.—Ike T. Pryor....
..... San Antonio
Second Vice Pres.—Richard Walsh
..... Palodura
Secretary—John T. Lytle.. Fort Worth
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OUR REPRESENTATIVE
Colonel C. C. Poole is the duly accredited traveling representative of the Stockman-Journal, and as such is fully authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions; contract advertising and generally represent the paper in the capacity named.
STOCKMAN PUBLISHING CO.

OUR FAT STOCK SHOW

Fort Worth has begun to move in the matter of the fine stock show to be held there next March during the meeting of the Cattle Raisers' Association. It would appear that at least one breeder up there is in favor of making the show so complete that it will be a great factor in cattle raisers holding their meeting there permanently. The argument is a good one, but for the fact that the cattlemen of south Texas feel that it is due them to have the meeting in San Antonio occasionally, not only for the pleasure it will afford them, but for the good that will accrue to the association in the way of new members.—San Antonio Express.

The Stockman has tried to impress upon our people the necessity of making the fat stock show all that it should be in order that it may prove of proper advantage to its promoters and the citizens of the town generally. Fort Worth is the packing center of the southwest and the headquarters of the Texas stock interests. The general offices of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas are maintained here, and the city is generally recognized as the one Texas city where the stockman can always feel that his feet are upon their native heath. Stockmen naturally like to visit Fort Worth, and there are few of them who do not find their way here several times during the course of each year. And Fort Worth likes the stockmen. There is a bigness and broadness about them that appeals strongly to our people, for Fort Worth is built along the same kind of lines.

This city has never been permitted to enjoy a monopoly of the Texas stockmen, or to claim every annual meeting of the Cattle Raisers' Association. She has to enter into a contest with some rival city or town for practically every meeting that is held here, and there is always more or less unpleasantness developed, notwithstanding the fact that this city is conceded to be the home of the cowman and the permanent home of the association. The experience with Dallas last March is still fresh enough to answer for a practical illustration. Bearing these facts in mind, it is clearly apparent that the need of the hour is for something that will still further bind the stockmen of Texas and the southwest to Fort Worth in such bonds that there can be not even a temporary severance. In the annual fat stock show held in this city every March is the opportunity to attain the desired result, and this is what The Telegram has had steadily in mind in reminding our people during the agitation of the carnival question that our first duty lies with the fat stock show.

Chicago has a great annual international stock show, which is now in progress, and it is an event that attracts international attention. The leading stockmen of the world come to Chicago for the purpose of sizing up what has been done and is being done in live stock circles, and great crowds are in attendance annually. The presence of these people is worth a great deal to the city of Chicago, and the international show is accorded a royal patronage and support by Chicago business men. The Chicago show is held in the winter, and can not possibly conflict with a similar undertaking here. There is absolutely no question as to its value and its permanency. In fact, there are a great many other things Chicago would give up before the international would be permitted to pass out of existence.

The American Royal is another cattle

show, which is held in Kansas City every fall, and from an humble beginning, has grown to be of national importance. Thousands of stockmen come to Kansas City to attend the annual meetings of the American Royal, and it has proven an unqualified success. Many of our Texas stockmen take part in this exposition, and the sale of young Texas feeding cattle during its continuance has become one of its most attractive features. Ask the business men of Kansas City about the American Royal cattle show, and they will tell you that it is one of the best things that was ever conceived for Kansas City, from the fact that it annually brings to that city the leading stockmen of the country, and every line of business feels a stimulus from their presence.

Here in Fort Worth has been launched an enterprise by a few enterprising breeders called the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, and while it was born under humble circumstances, it has already been demonstrated that it can very readily be made to the city of Fort Worth what the international is to Chicago, and the American Royal is to Kansas City. It can be made to the stockmen of the southwest more than either of the enterprises referred to, from the fact that it is located at their very doors, almost in the heart of the range country, and at the recognized headquarters of the southwestern live stock industry. It can be made the medium of attraction for several thousand stockmen and cause them to cultivate closer business and social relations with Fort Worth. It can be made the medium of bringing every annual meeting of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas to this city, as is hinted by the San Antonio paper, and thus remove the necessity of entering into any kind of contest with our neighbors. It can be made so complete and important in its every detail that the management of the Cattle Raisers' Association will concede that where the great Texas Fat Stock Show is to be held every year is the place for the association to have its meeting, in order that it may be in touch with the large crowd of stockmen who will be present, and it is really surprising that the people of this city should be so strangely blind to the importance of taking hold of this enterprise and making it just exactly what it should be.

The Stockman disclaims any intention or desire of throwing any kind of a damper on the carnival idea. If Fort Worth is wedded to that proposition by all means let us have the carnival. But as a matter of fact every dollar that is spent on this carnival proposition is but making the work of getting the fat stock show on its feet that much harder. The business men of Fort Worth are not going to give large sums of money to both enterprises and one will necessarily conflict with the other, at least to the extent of splitting the subscription list. The fact that the carnival is to be held in May while the Fat Stock Show comes in March, only provides for about sixty days interregnum, and when the expenses of entertaining the annual meeting of the Cattle Raisers' Association is also considered, it is feared that the situation will become somewhat burdensome.

If Fort Worth feels equal to the task of undertaking all these things in a manner that will reflect credit upon Fort Worth, then the work should proceed. But The Stockman respectfully submits that we should not lose sight of our duty to the Fat Stock Show, but should take hold of that enterprise in such manner as will make it all kinds of a success. Make the premium lists of such magnitude as will cause the sharpest kind of competition, and when the exhibit is assured the attendance will materialize.

A HOME INDUSTRY

Stuart Harrison of this city has gone to Chicago to attend the meeting of the National Live Stock show, and when he returns he will have new ideas about the fat stock show to be held in this city in the spring, he will come prepared to state that stockmen from many places will be here with exhibits and he will ask the people of Fort Worth to come to the front in providing the proper funds for the establishment of a permanent live stock show in this city, on a first-class basis. Fort Worth's first duty is to the fat stock show. Located on a line which divides the cattle raising section of the state from the agricultural and industrial section, the headquarters of the packers and the commission men and the greatest railroad center in the southwest, Fort Worth owes it to herself to do that which will make of the fat stock show a permanent stable institution, to the benefit of the stock growers, to the credit of the city and for the pleasure of the thousands who will visit here annually when the exhibit is on. Houston has a permanent carnival affair which is peculiarly appropriate to Houston. It shows nothing of importance to the people, but is of that light, Mardi Gras character which entertains for a few hours or a few days, draws many people to the city, and passes away, no one being benefited by the occasion in any way which will be permanent. Dallas has a fair of more or less uncertain nature which is held every year, and which is designed to draw spenders to that city. San Antonio has an annual fair with its racing attachment and many visit there. The exhibits at all of these occasions are interesting in a way, but none of these can claim a right to the permanency which can be given a fat stock show.

If the business men of Fort Worth will but stop to consider, they will be convinced that an annual exhibition of this character means a great deal more than is meant by any one of the others, or all of them put together for that matter. The cattle growers are among the invest-

mentors in Texas. They spend thousands of dollars in their business, and the exhibit of any one exhibitor will be worth more in money than all of the clap-net pu. together which is found at carnivals and county fairs. These exhibits represent large investments, and it stands to reason that such investments are calculated to do a town good when they are brought to that town for a season of display, in competition for valuable prizes. The mere fact that men of the character of the stockmen of Texas are willing to participate in such an annual affair gives it a strength and a standing which the gauzy entertainments of other towns can not possibly have.

Therefore it is to the best interests of this city that every help be given the fat stock show; that every citizen put his shoulder to the wheel and assist in making that fat stock show a first-class permanent institution, playing second to no other affair, and having no division of patriotism with other functions. The fat stock show is to Fort Worth almost what the flag is to the nation, a home pride, a spirit of municipal love and a devotion to the men whose business is such a factor in the upbuilding of this city should encourage every Fort Worthite to do his full share in the work.

The Telegram hopes the fat stock show will be given the best attention. Let us all do something.

THE CATTLE SITUATION

Colonel C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, one of the leading cattlemen of the state, was asked Saturday for his views relative to the cattle situation. Following is his reply:

"Well," said the colonel, "that is a big question, embracing many features. Grass is fine all over the range, cattle are in excellent condition and from that standpoint I may say that all is well. But all is not well from other viewpoints. In my judgment the cattle industry in Texas is just now in greater jeopardy than it ever was before in all its existence. Prices are lower for range cattle than I ever knew them. The feeder cannot afford to buy because the freight rates to his feeding pens, the cost of feed, the cost of help to do the feeding and the freight rates to markets, will bring him in debt when he sells, so he has retired from business, hence the packers are the only buyers.

"As the packers are the only buyers and as they are but human beings, and very human at that, they naturally keep the prices at as low figures as possible, and for the same reason, put up the packing house products to the highest. It is not necessary to discuss this last feature. Everybody knows the cost of steaks and roasts.

"From the present outlook the packers will have to put up the prices of cattle or cattleman will have to go out of business at a continuous dead loss. His business will eat itself up and the cattle industry is exactly in this woeful plight now. I do not believe the packers will, however, kill the goose that lays the golden egg. They are men of too much sense and business ken for this, and will therefore, I think, speedily advance the prices of cattle of their own motion, that is, without the pressure of any necessitous influences.

"Now these views are along pessimistic lines and I have only stated facts that no man in the cattle business will attempt to controvert, but there is an optimistic side to the question also. I do not believe the cattle industry, however, languishing as it is now, is going to fail entirely and perish from the face of the earth. If the packers cannot see it in the light of self-interest to raise prices, they are going to be forced ultimately to do so. It is a fact that the calf crop is unprecedentedly short, not exceeding one-third, indeed, what it ought to be, hence the rangemen are compelled to sell off cows to meet their expenses and current bills. This will make the crop short again next year and the first thing Mr. Packer knows he will be confronted with the problem of supplying his packing houses from herds so depleted he will be forced to hustle to find them and will be willing, indeed rejoiced, to pay the cattleman's prices. The packers are going to run up against the largest surprise they ever encountered. It will take their breath away, almost give some of them heart failure, when the beef supply looms up not exceeding one-half of what they are expecting and of what it ought to be.

"So, you see, there is sunshine behind the cloud and you can see its silver tinge in the rifts here and there.

"Yes, I had a carload of grassers at the Chicago exhibits. I had some feeders in Ohio, but it was ruled that I could not show them in carload lots at Chicago, hence I sold them. I had some exhibits at the World's Fair in St. Louis and took premiums as you see on display up there," he concluded, pointing to the wall of his office.

VALUE OF ADVERTISING

The recent campaign has demonstrated the value of newspaper and magazine advertising, and the future may see the funds of both parties being expended in this manner, with less of the spell-binding.

Chairman Cortelyou is authority for the statement that the money expended by his committee in newspaper advertising during the late campaign brought the best returns received. Many thousands of dollars were expended by the republican national committee in this manner, which it was demonstrated, is a better

means of reaching the people than campaign literature or spell-binding.

W. L. Douglas, governor-elect of Massachusetts, elected as a democrat, had spent millions in advertising a certain line of shoes which he had for sale. He said it mattered not how much he had to offer, the stock and the investment would avail him nothing if no one knew it. He made a success in the shoe business.

He carried this same principle into his canvass for the office of governor. He thought that he had the qualifications and advocated the policies which would be useful to the people of his state. So he set about the task of letting them know what were his views and purposes if elected. A majority of the people were republicans and could be reached only through republican papers. These papers would not help him editorially, but just the reverse. But they had advertising space for sale to those who would use it with proper regard for propriety. Mr. Douglas bought space in republican papers in which was set out temperately and modestly the advantages which he thought would accrue to the people by electing him governor. This was published avowedly as advertising matter, and was so marked. There was no pretense that it was anything else. The things said were true, or, if they were not, the republicans could refute them without charge. They did not refute them to the satisfaction of a majority of the people, because they could not. That this advertising made Mr. Douglas a good many votes is not doubted. He won by a great majority in a state strongly republican, and he did it by appeals to the reason and good judgment of the voters. This experiment of political advertising was never tried on so large a scale before, and the result demonstrates the value of all advertising when it is desired to bring the truth to the knowledge of newspaper readers.

The man today who tries to accomplish anything in which he wants to take the public as a partner, or in which he asks for the assistance of the public, must have advertising. It is in the newspapers and the magazines that this advertising finds best results, and annually the great business concerns are putting aside a larger appropriation for advertising purposes. Advertising has made men, measures and medicines. It has brought patronage to empty stores and has put money in unused cash drawers. It is good for the banker, the baker, the grocer and the candlestick maker. It helps the hotel, it attracts attention to the wares of the merchant, and it brings success to the politician.

THE DENVER MEETING

President Hagenbarth has promulgated the following rules for the round-up:

Round-up No. 1905 will meet at Denver, Jan. 9. The country to be worked will be all of the United States and any other part of the earth that will stand for it. The rules for the round-up are as follows:

1. All reps must be 21 years of age and must have credentials showing that they have had hold of the rope.
2. No member will be allowed to say, "go way around them, Shep."
3. Any member who shoots out the lights or makes any one dance will be cut into the wild bunch and will be necked, hopped or hog tied, and will go with the first shipment.
4. All strays must be identified by their brands and cut into their proper bunches.
5. All ropes and branding irons must be left at home; any member found using same while in Denver will be tied to the wagon.
6. All members must report at 8 o'clock for night guard, and will stand all-night relief.
7. The bunch must be removed from the bed ground early in the morning and trailed all day without feed or water till dark.
8. When the bunch is put upon bed ground, great care must be used in handling same to prevent stampedes, for we expect to get some aged and matured stuff, who are generally wise and foxy.
9. All members must keep a saddle horse tied to their wagon in case of high water, as we are expecting wet nights; we may have to swim out.
10. The sorting of the bunch will be done by the foreman, the fat ones in, the thin ones by.
11. The shorting of the she stuff will be done by experienced hands. Any stuff without marks will be immediately roped, thrown and branded.
12. There will be one large pen for all the stuff gathered, with plenty of feed and water.
13. Any railroad or stock yards company who complains that the stockmen have been paying them too much will be fined free transportation for the entire bunch both ways.
14. No railroad will be allowed to run stock over ten miles per hour.
15. All high-binders, banks, railroads, packing houses, stock yards, coal dealers and others will be properly branded and others will be properly branded and ear marked. They will also be compelled to give the high sign, so that they can be properly identified by each and every member of this round-up.
16. All packing houses buying cattle must do so at their own risk. No losses will be refunded.
17. After the round-up is made no person will be allowed to ride into the bunch or through it without the permission of the foreman, for the work must be done without ginning and holding up must give the men working the herd plenty room to make their cuts. The holdups must be held close to the main bunch, so that they can be seen at all times, and

before they are moved they should be inspected to see that there are no strays.

18. All stags and old bulls will be cut by themselves.

19. No saddle irons or rings will be allowed.

According to the figures furnished by the comptroller's office at Austin, there are less than 7,000,000 head of cattle in Texas at this time, and that puts up some very substantial evidence of a shortage. The truth of the situation is that Texas is today shorter of every class of cattle than she has been for many years.

Congress convened yesterday, and cattlemen all over the country have their ears to the ground listening for what the president will have to say to that august body on the subject of the beef trust. They have waited long and patiently for relief, and fondly hope that something will now be done that will save them from farther losses.

Our northwestern friends are already insisting that if they can not buy Texas steers right in the spring they are not going to buy them at all. The great trouble concerning our northwestern friends' idea of right is that it involves the purchase of our steers at figures below the actual cost of production. The Texas producer also has ideas on the subject of what is right in the premises.

Ben Van Tuyl was here a few days ago with a shipment of fat cows that topped the local market. He says that conditions out in the Colorado City country are very favorable for the winter and cattle are improving in condition every day. Mr. Van Tuyl does not anticipate much immediate improvement in the markets, but thinks that improvement will be gradual.

It is said that there is very little movement of cattle across the state quarantine line this season, and it is expected that but few will be brought over. The reason for this is that cattle below the line are worth more money this season than those above the line, as feeders prefer to handle stuff that is on familiar terms with ticks. This is a great change from former conditions, and proves that in rare instances the bottom rail can manage to get on top.

Those Texas cattlemen who are expecting a considerable demand for steers from the northwest in the spring will be disappointed. That section has had to carry over the greater part of its holdings, and the few ranchmen who will be on the market for our steers are going to try to buy them just as cheaply as possible. Fortunately for all concerned, there will be but few Texas steers hunting purchasers in the spring.

The interstate commerce commission will finish its hearing of the cattle rate question in this city about the middle of this month, and in all the investigations that have been had of these matters the cattlemen have had the railway people completely on the run. They have been compelled to admit that their best excuse for the prevailing high rate is the belief that the cattle industry would stand it and the roads needed the revenue in order to pay big official salaries.

As the Denver meeting of the National Live Stock Association next month is for the purpose of reorganizing that body and putting it on an entirely new basis, the cattlemen of Texas should attend the meeting in large numbers and encourage the effort at least by their presence. There has been complaint of the manner in which the affairs of the organization have been managed in the past, and the way to rectify these conditions is to take hold of the organization with the proper spirit and place it on the proper basis.

STEERS ARE SCARCE

To the Editor of The Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas: Cattle are going into the winter in very good shape; grass is generally tolerably good; most of the calves and fat cows and heifers are being shipped out, though the market is rather low. From all indications young steers will be scarce next spring, both 1s and 2s. The upgrading of the herds seems to be the prevailing idea and no doubt is a good one—fewer and better ones. Some few men are feeding for the spring market, mostly 3-year-old steers; some few mixed bunches.

JOHN M. POUNCEY,
Wrightsboro, Texas.

WANT TEXAS REPRESENTED

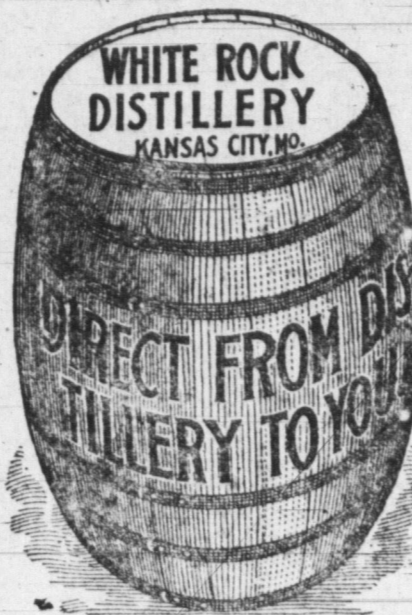
H. A. McEachin, Editor Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.—Dear Sir: I notice the inclosed item in your issue of the 16th. On the part of the Denver local committee, I want to protest a little bit against your paper taking this tone in regard to the forthcoming conventions to be held here in January. We want Texas represented here, and from what I know of the arrangements being made, there is likely to be a good attendance, especially from the Panhandle country.

This is a matter that has nothing to do whatever with the future of the National Live Stock Association. You will recollect that when the national convention met in Fort Worth, Denver came down with a whole train load of stockmen, gathered up from around the state, and we did everything in our power to make the meeting there a success. The intention is to make this meeting in Denver a general conference of all the branches of the live stock business.

There is a movement on foot to reorganize the National upon an entirely different basis, and there is no reason in the world why the Texas cattlemen should

Famous White Rock Whiskey

Direct From the Distillery to the Consumers



Purity guaranteed. Every barrel inspected by United States Government Officers. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Express Charges Prepaid. Distilled by expert distillers who have had fifty years experience making the finest, best selling whiskeys and brandies in America. Over 100,000 satisfied customers whose address is all the way from New York to Texas. Do not confuse us with "compounders" and "rectifiers."

We are just finishing ONE-HALF CENTURY OF SUCCESSFUL DISTILLING, which justifies our reputation for making only the very best Whiskey, and Peach, Apple and Grape Brandy and Gin.

"WHITE ROCK" WHISKEY IS A PERFECT COMBINATION OF AGE, PURITY and FLAVOR.

WE SHIP DIRECT FROM THE DISTILLERY TO YOU

White Rock, Rye or Bourbon, 8 years old, \$3.20 for 4 Standard quarts. White Rock, Rye or Bourbon, 10 years old, \$3.50 for 4 Standard quarts. White Rock, Rye or Bourbon, 12 years old, \$3.75 for 4 Standard quarts. White Rock, Rye or Bourbon, 14 years old, \$4.00 for 4 Standard quarts.

SPECIAL
Genuine "Weisser Rog genschnapps," made by a formula used by us 50 years. An absolutely pure white rye whiskey invaluable for medical purposes—for a short time only—4 full quarts \$3.25.

FREE With each order, handsome etched glasses, corkscrew and choice of any two sample bottles of Peach, Apple or Cognac Brandy, Kuemmel, Gin or Roggenschnapps.



WHITE ROCK DISTILLERY

Office and Warerooms, King Building, 545 and 547 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. A.

not be here in force and assist in getting the kind of organization they want.

The Interstate Cattle Growers' Executive Committee, the National Wool Growers' Association and other outfits are to meet here at the same time, and it is the earnest desire of the local people here to make this an occasion that will long be remembered. You can be a part of assistance to us through your paper, and as our ideas have heretofore been pretty much together on these matters, I feel certain that you will take hold and help us to the best of your ability.

We should like very much to have a whole train load of people from down in the Texas Panhandle, and we shall expect to see you here at the same time. Now, please do whatever you can to help us make this a big meeting, and understand in doing so, you are not pledging the support of your paper to any organization, but simply doing a neighborly act which will be greatly appreciated here.

Trusting you will receive this in the same spirit in which it is sent, I am very truly yours, FRED C. JOHNSON,
Denver, Colo.

THEY SHOULD ADVERTISE

To the Editor of The Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.—Dear Sir: The last few weeks I have received a number of inquiries from interested parties asking for the address of parties breeding Gallo-way and Devon cattle below the quarantine line. I know there are some parties using the stock, but whether or not they have registered animals for sale I am not informed. I have seen neither kind of stock advertised in your paper, and if you could include a note in a future issue asking for the names of such I would very much appreciate it. Yours very truly, F. R. MARSHALL,
College Station, Texas.

HOLIDAY RATES

One fare plus ten per cent on the convention basis can be secured via "The Katy" to all points in Texas for the Holidays. Selling dates, December 23, 24, 25, 26 and January 1, with final limit to January 4, 1905.

For rates and information see any "Katy" agent or write
W. G. CRUSH, Dallas, Texas.

It is thought that the Panama canal commission will procure from the Columbia river the 40,000 piles that will be needed in the construction of the canal. That will be equivalent to 32,000,000 feet of timber, or equal, all told, to four of the huge rafts that are built on the Columbia river and towed to San Francisco at the rate of three each summer.

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.

Will Lease

For from three to five years, a 30,000-acre pasture which will carry 3000 stock or 2500 steer cattle; specially fine winter range. Pasture within four miles of Ozona. Lease to commence April 1. Apply to Mr. J. W. Montague, Fort Worth, or Chas. Schauer, Ozona, Tex.



Making History

During the year 1904, the Pecos Valley Lines and Southern Kansas Railway of Texas have been making railroad history in the Southwest.

COMING

We have brought to the Panhandle of Texas and Pecos Valley more than our share of the great army of homeseekers now attracted to this part of the world, where there still remains opportunity to acquire cheap and productive lands.

GOING

We have maintained the record of the "Cattle Trail Route," in handling the one great export product of this region. Requests for information should be addressed to
A. L. CONRAD, Traffic Manager, Amarillo, Texas.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY RATES

A CHANCE TO VISIT YOUR "OLD HOME"

VIA



Operating Solid Vestibule Trains to Memphis and St. Louis without change. Pullman Sleepers, Parlor Cafe Cars, Meals a la Carte, Reclining Chair Cars, Seats Free.

DATES OF SALE

Dec. 20, 21, 22, & 26, 1904

Good to return within thirty days from date of sale.

LOW RATES WILL ALSO BE IN EFFECT TO ALL POINTS IN TEXAS UNDER FAVORABLE CONDITIONS.

For descriptive pamphlet, giving time of arrival and departure of trains from different points.

"ASK ANY COTTON BELT MAN."

Sheep Department

TYPE OF SHEEP FOR FARMERS

I am pleased to know that you are making a special effort in the interest of sheep production upon the farm. It seems to me that the farmer, himself, is too much like a sheep in the fact that he jumps into and out of the sheep business the same as the sheep jumps out of a bunch and back in again. From all over the country we hear of farmers who are closing out their sheep while buyers who have been buying wool throughout the central states complain that this year their purchases have only been about 25 per cent of what they were a few years ago. The price, however, has reached a point where it is profitable to produce sheep for wool alone, which fact is made evident by a visit to the show yards of any of our leading fairs. If we can accept as reasonable authority a large number of entries of fine wool sheep, there is where we get a forerunner of the future. Personally, I believe that the most profitable sheep to grow with the price of wool is the medium size sheep with a good carcass of mutton and good dense fleece of medium wool. When we undertake to produce a wool sheep with no reference to the mutton quality, we take away a valuable quality and gain but a few cents worth of wool, and when we seek only mutton without regard to the wool quality, we meet the same objection on the other side.

There is room on every farm for a few good sheep and certainly in this day, when there are so many good breeders trying to excel, offering their stock at very moderate prices, there is no excuse for any farmer to still be growing scrubs. A few sheep can be kept on every farm with a very small outlay and with profitable results. It is only when one undertakes to make a specialty of the sheep business that expense becomes apparent and trained experience necessary. A few sheep will keep fat picking up weeds and brush along the fence, feed that would not otherwise be utilized. They not only do this but they keep the farm clean, which is of even as much importance to the following crop as it is a benefit to the sheep themselves. By all means, every farmer ought to grow a few sheep which he would find a source of profit by producing two crops a year and without any apparent cost, as compared with the cost of producing any crop that is regularly grown upon the farm for sale.—Exchange.

THE WOOL OUTLOOK

Considerable comment is being indulged in because of the present scarcity of wool. Factories have found it needed in sufficient quantities and it is freely predicted that the sheep business will be an important one for years to come.

This prediction is probably true because the sheep business always is difficult to secure the kind of wool important, but it will not do to expect famine prices to continue for any great length of time. There are two very important factors in the world's supply of wool. One is Argentina and the other is Australia. Argentina claims a hundred million sheep with a continuous rapid increase. Australia has been drouth stricken until the flocks have been reduced to one-half or one-third their former proportions. But flock masters have carefully preserved their best breeding stock while sacrificing the poorer and common sheep as choosing the lesser evil. Flock masters have thus carefully preserved their best breeding stock so that Australia today has the nucleus of better sheep than the country ever before boasted of. Australia during ordinary seasons is one of the most important sheep countries in the world. As sheep reproduce and increase rapidly and normal climatic conditions have been re-established, Australia will soon have better and larger flocks than ever before.

Because Great Britain numbers fewer sheep than any year since early in the '80s and because sheep have been somewhat neglected in the United States, it is not necessary to jump at the conclusion that the production of wool will continue to be as profitable as at the present time.

It is always nice policy to keep a few sheep on the average farm because there are several sources of profit and a few sheep can be kept at little or no expense. They will run with the cattle and eat feed that cattle will leave. Their fleece is valuable and the lambs and mutton are both sources of profit product that ordinarily receives too little attention.

In the mixed farming practiced in the greater portion of the United States sheep have their place. But it would not be advisable to rush into the sheep business at present high prices expecting a continuation of the high tide conditions.

MORE

SAVE THE EWE LAMBS

Men who raise their own lambs each year are often in doubt as to whether to feed the ewe lambs with the methers for market or save them to replenish the

flock. It all depends, of course, more or less, on conditions, says a writer in the Ohio Farmer. If the ewes of the breeding flock are getting along in years so that the lambs are needed to take the place of the old ones that have about outlived their days of usefulness and the lambs are good ones of the type you like, by all means keep them, for it is not often one can go out and pick up breeding ewes that are in every way satisfactory.

I know it requires a good deal of "moral courage" to keep the ewe lambs, knowing that they could easily be made to bring \$5 or \$6 each when less than 1 year old, while if kept for breeding they would have to be kept until at least 2 years old before any returns at all could be had from them, and in case of well-bred sheep of the Merino type, three years—for that class of ewes should not be bred till past 2 years old, for best results.

Many farmers continue to feed all their lambs for market, year after year, till their breeding flock becomes so superannuated that it is no longer a thing to be proud of, and the profits each year grow less and less. It is a bad mistake to let the flock deteriorate either from carelessness or unskillful breeding or keeping to too great an age. Every successful flockmaster takes pride in his breeding ewes. They are the foundation of success and his first care is to have them the very best of their type. Cost, with him, is a secondary consideration, for he knows that money judiciously spent here will bring great returns.

It sometimes happens that one can buy good ewes for about what the lambs would sell for. When this can be done it is good business to do it, for one or two crops of lambs can be had from these ewes while you are waiting for the lambs to develop. As a rule, one can, by careful, skillful breeding, raise better breeding ewes than he can buy. In this way he can always have a flock in which he can feel a commendable pride. There are not as many sheep kept in these United States as there should be, and for these reasons I advocate selecting and keeping for breeders the best of the ewe lambs.

THE SHEEP AND THE DOG

One of the greatest menaces to the sheep industry at the present time is the dog. In wild countries the wolf has been the great foe that has had to be guarded against, but as soon as the wolf has been dispatched the dog, which is only a civilized wolf, has taken his place as a destroyer of flocks. There are some good dogs and they are the only ones that should be kept in a locality where the farmers wish to keep sheep. From every part of the United States we hear the same complaints of damages by dogs. There are laws making the owners of dogs responsible for sheep killed, but few men care to go to law with a neighbor. Beside, as the damage is frequently done when no one is looking, it is a very difficult matter to prove that a certain dog was the mischief-maker. The keeping of dogs should be discouraged. It was a custom that grew up when the country was thinly populated. Then the dog was a help and a companion. He kept away wild animals and warned his master of the approach of wild men. He was a help in hunting all kinds of game. Sometimes he was taught to act as a guard over his master's property. But these needs for his services have passed. Men are now too close neighbors to need the dog to keep away prowling animals from the forest. The Indian has departed from the proximity of the white men and is being taken care of by government troops and agents. Man is no longer so lonely that he needs a dog companion. His only service now is as a pet, but pets that are able to kill sheep should seem unnecessary. Could we banish the dog we could bring back the flocks of sheep that are so fast disappearing from some of our states.

SHEEPNOTES

Breed the ewes Nov. 15 to 30 to have the lambs come last of March and first of April. Keep the ewes in good, healthy condition for vigorous breeding. Use only the best pure bred breeders that you will have pure bred sheep to sell.

Prepare good winter quarters for the sheep, give them careful attention and liberal feed and you will be liberally repaid in a good crop of lambs, a fine shearing of wool and big sheep for mutton, the veritable golden hoof if you have the pure bred sheep of the improved mutton breeds.

It is a good plan to feed the ewes a little corn about the time they are coupled with the ram. It will act as a stimulant and often bring them into heat earlier.

Nothing is more conducive to the welfare and profit of the flocks than just such management as will always keep the sheep comfortable, thrifty and in good health.

A sheep may be a poor blood or a pure blood and yet be so deficient in form or fleece as to be unfit for a breeder.

By having the sheep uniform they will feed better and fatten more evenly.

Good sheep require good care to maintain their excellence, as they will soon deteriorate.

The winter so far has been very favorable for the live stock industry, but there is plenty of time yet ahead for the development of a different story.

Penetration is the cardinal virtue of

St. Jacobs Oil

in the treatment of

Rheumatism

It penetrates to the seat of torture as no other external remedy has been known to do and thousands certify to cures. Price 25c. and 50c.

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

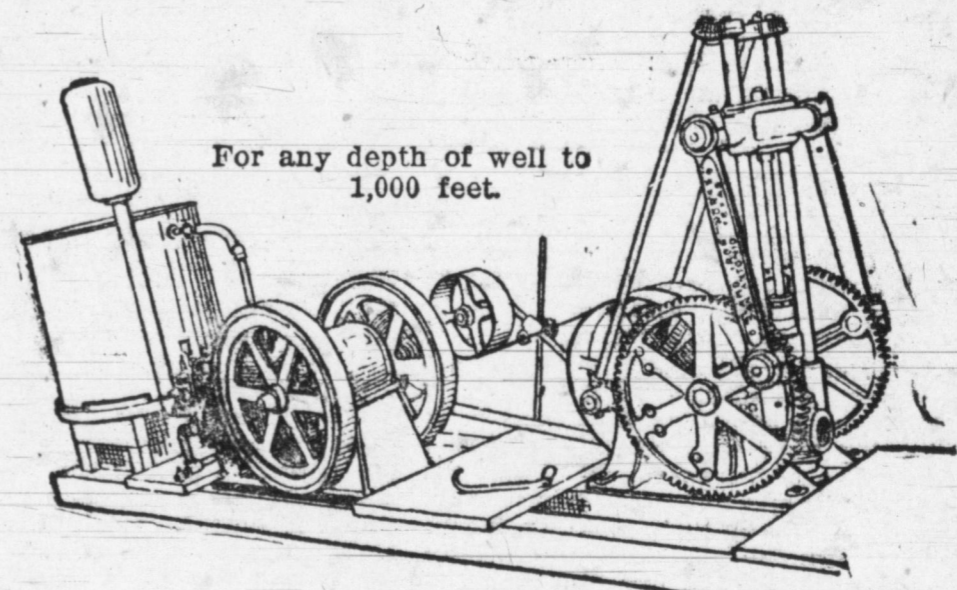
THE ARGENTINE CATTLE DIP

Is the only satisfactory dip. "Once Used, Always Used."

J. B. GOODLET, 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.

Connections in Union Depots.

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., Fort Worth, Texas.

THE RANGE YEAR
(Continued from page 1.)

while standing 90 cents lower than 1901 and 70 cents under the average of 1900. Barring last year, the average price was the lowest since 1894, though in the sixteen years previous to that date the average price was lower than this year during nine different seasons.

Tops for the season sold in October up to \$5.65, showing an advance of 60 cents compared with the high point in 1903, while \$1.75 lower than the record price of \$7.40 in 1902. Barring the record year and also 1899 and 1901, when top was \$5.70 and \$5.75, respectively, this year's high mark stood the best since 1884, when choice lots reached \$6.00, while showing an advance of \$1.80 over the low year of 1879.

RANGEMEN PUTTING UP HAY

Irrigation is fast becoming popular with the smaller rangemen, who have of late years grown considerable crops of alfalfa to feed in the winter months, and the class of cattle shipped by smaller owners this year has been far better in flesh than a decade ago, when these same owners marketed thin, scrawny rangers, which usually went to corn belt feed lots and were fattened before being offered for the slaughterers.

The new class of rangers make excellent stock for feeding purposes, though the trade in this line has been comparatively small this season, the crop of old corn being smaller than in years, and corn belt feeders, although being assured of an excellent yield of new corn, have been slow to purchase offerings of thin rangers, even at the comparatively low prices ruling the market.

Principal buyers were the distillery feeders in near-by states, and also eastern quarters, some of the big Pennsylvania distillers making heavy purchases here in the middle months of the season, obtaining at that time a higher class of steers than have ever before been bought for distillery feeding, while prices rarely ranged above \$3.25, with most lots at \$2.85@3.10.

STRIKE HURT TRADE BADLY

The Packingtown strike, which started in the middle of July and lasted until the first week of September, seriously affected range cattle trade, packers being in a poor position to handle any but a good class of corn-fed steers, trade in the lower grade of meats being practically neglected by the local slaughterers.

The first rangers received came July 11—a train load, numbering close to

500 head of Washington steers—which had been fed hay in the winter months, selling that day at \$5.00, which was \$1.00 higher than the top in the first week of 1903.

Nearly a month elapsed before marketing got under full way, however, the strike of packing house employes and consequent partial tieup of operations here resulting in rangemen deferring extensive shipments until conditions were more satisfactory, and not until the week ending Aug. 20 did any considerable number of rangers arrive, a total of 12,000 coming in that week, and rangemen were then enabled to get a fair line on prices.

Sales that week ranged at \$3.50@4.40, tops showing 60 cents loss from the high point at the opening of the season. Thereafter receipts were very liberal and the spread in prices widened, the lower grades declining 75 cents in the next week, and another 25 cents before Sept. 1. Demand at that time was the poorest known in years buyers bought offerings very reluctantly, and in the absence of a liberal inquiry from eastern sources and corn belt feeders, selling was almost impossible to accomplish, except at ruinously low prices.

Despite the fact that less than 50,000 range cattle were offered in the first month of the year, the general range of prices dropped 60 cents to \$1 from values noted in the latter part of July, and the average price of steers during the month was but \$3.40, a decline of 45 cents per hundredweight in comparison with the average price in August, 1902, even though the quality of offerings in the early part of the season was much better than a year ago, and enough so, in fact, to swell the decline in the first month to 75 cents compared with the previous year.

LOW PRICES DUE TO TIEUP

The cause of low prices then ruling was laid to the strike, and that alone. Had the employers and employes settled their differences peacefully at that time, rangemen would have been much better off financially.

Previous to the opening of the range season every indication pointed to a highly satisfactory level of prices, and such would undoubtedly have ruled had business been conducted on a normal scale. However, with a partial tieup of slaughtering operations, together with a liberal run of native cattle, prices naturally fell and rangemen suffered heavy losses as a consequence.

After the strike was settled conditions improved slightly, and while prices for the great bulk of offerings ruled more satisfactory, and the increased receipts which were then noted met freer outlet. Prices then braced up and most sales in the next two weeks were made at 50@75 cents advance, call from all sources strengthening to a considerable extent as a result of the renewed activity in the trade, though receipts from then on showed a big increase and a reaction was noted, values in the next few weeks losing a good snare of the advance scored shortly after the settlement of the strike.

Many of the Montana and Dakota concerns which had been holding back cattle, awaiting the end of the labor war, then began shipping operations on a liberal scale, and a slump in values was only to be expected. At that time receipts of native cattle were piling in heavily and trade became badly overstocked, thus causing a decided slump in values. Only the top grades, which then went at \$4.75@5.10, were really in demand, and the great bulk of offerings sold under \$3.75, while many big consignments of Montana and Dakota wintered Texas steers sold for slaughter at prices ranging under \$3.00.

MANY CATTLE TURNED BACK

The low prices ruling in the first two months of the year caused many thousands of cattle to be turned back onto the range, owners intending at that time to hold them over for another year, though better values in late weeks have caused many range men to reconsider their plans, and the great part of those which were intended for market early in the season and were later turned back have been included in receipts during the past six weeks, and the general opinion prevails that a comparatively small number of matured cattle will be held for another winter. The dangers of heavy losses due to storms are too great to be withstood and owners have done wise in shipping rather than holding through the coming winter.

About the only ones to hold cattle will be the smaller ranchmen, who have put up a sufficient quantity of hay to feed in the cold months, and probably more winter feeding will be practiced this year than in the history of the range cattle industry. The smaller owners who have facilities for putting up hay, have been following this plan for a number of years past and results have proven highly satisfactory. Cattle have come through the winter in good shape and made rapid gains in weight in the early spring and summer months, thus fattening early in the season and enabling owners to market their holdings earlier than in former years and take advantage of the better markets.

NOVEMBER RUN A RECORD

One thing favorable to rangemen has been the mild weather late in the season. Shipping operations have been carried on much longer than in most years and receipts in the past few weeks have been larger than in years, considering the lateness of the season. Offerings later than Nov. 1 have in most years been comparatively small, but this season the mild weather

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Kentucky's Great Whiskey

Order **Fulton Whiskey** by Mail

EXPRESS PREPAID FROM DISTILLERY DIRECT TO YOU.

The public has been frequently deceived by the reckless and extravagant claims made in the advertisements of irresponsible firms, who are not distillers. We invite the most rigid investigation of these facts for your consideration:

1. Method of distilling FULTON Whiskey. Hon. D. N. Comingo, for eight years U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth District Ky., at Covington, Ky., to whom you may write, stated after a thorough examination of our Distillery: "I found in the processes of manufacture you had adopted the very best and most approved methods for producing the highest grade Whiskey."
2. The Medicinal Properties, Purity, Maturity, Mellow, Delicacious Taste, and the Agreeable Odor of FULTON Whiskey secured for it the indorsement of physicians, placed it in the wards of Municipal Hospitals and U. S. Government Hospitals every where, to whom we refer you, and on the sideboards of select clubs, and in the medicine chests of thousands of families.
3. Our Responsibility. We own and operate U. S. Registered Distillery No. 22, with offices and shipping warehouse located in Covington, Ky. We refer to First National Bank, all Express Companies and every business house and citizen here.

We ship, all express charges prepaid, in plain boxes, two gallons FULTON Whiskey, 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 your two gallon \$5.00 order, as we ship on terms of 30 days to persons who will have their bank or merchants guarantee their account when ordering on these terms. This offer is made to prove the superior quality of FULTON and place it in households for medicinal purposes. Minors need not answer. If not satisfied, return at our expense, and if paid for, all your money will be refunded by next mail. Four miniature bottles Select Reserve Fulton will be sent FREE to those who remit with two gallon orders.

Orders for one gallon are shipped, all express charges prepaid, in four full quart bottles or our demijohn ON RECEIPT OF \$3.00. Return if not satisfied, and your money will be refunded.

Address **MYERS & COMPANY, Warehouse No. 212 COVINGTON, KY.**

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.

er was a great help to rangemen and marketing has been liberal throughout the past few weeks, a total of 67,000 arriving during the month to date, and the whole month's run will total the largest on record for November, probable total receipts for the month being estimated at 79,000, showing an increase of 42,500, compared with arrivals in November, 1903, while totaling 12,000 above the previous banner November run in 1887.—Chicago Drivers' Journal.

RECTOR OF ST. LUKE'S

Ashburnham, Ontario, Testifies to the Good Qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

ASHBURNHAM, Ont., April 18, 1903.—I think it is only right that I should tell you what a wonderful effect Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has produced. The day before Easter I was so distressed with a cold and cough that I did not think to be able to take any duties the next day, as my voice was almost choked by the cough. The same day I received an order from you for a bottle of your Cough Remedy. I at once procured a sample bottle and took about three doses of the medicine. To my great relief the cough and cold had completely disappeared and I was able to preach three times on Easter day. I know that this rapid and effective cure was due to your Cough Remedy. I make this testimonial without solicitation, being thankful to have found such a God-sent remedy.—Respectfully yours,

E. A. LANGFELDT, M. A.,

Rector of St. Luke's Church. To Chamberlain Medicine Co. This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

Inspectors of the state board of stock inspection commissioners are just now breaking records in dipping sheep in accordance with the regulations of the board for eradicating sheep scab in Colorado.

Scott W. Peck, inspector in Las Animas county, has just reported to Charles G. Lamb, state veterinary surgeon, that during the past two months he has dipped 75,000 head of sheep in that county.

Leslie Elmore, inspector for Huerfano county, has a record of 51,000 sheep dipped for the same length of time.

According to Dr. Lamb the sheepmen of the state are taking hold of the dipping proposition in earnest and seem determined to stamp the scab out of their flocks. This theory of dipping under the supervision of the stock inspectors of the board, it is thought, will better the condition of Colorado sheep very materially, and Dr. Lamb believes it will be only a short time before sheep scab will be unknown in Colorado.

The inspectors will continue dipping as long as the weather permits, and will resume operations in the spring as soon as it is possible to do so.—Denver Times.

SAN ANGELO CATTLE BRING GOOD FIGURE

Registered Herefords Purchased at Fancy Price for Shipment to Florida Farm—Other Live Stock Notes

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Dec. 5.—N. A. Callison of the Spring Park Stock Farm Company of Gainesville, Fla., has purchased a car load of fine Hereford cattle from Lee Brothers of this place for shipment to the company's stock farm in Florida. Two registered bulls and eighteen cows, part registered and the remainder graded stock, were purchased, \$2,500 being paid for eight head of the registered stock and the remainder bringing a good price. Eight head of Angora goats and seven reg-

istered Berkshire hogs were also purchased for shipment to Florida. This is the first shipment from this place to Florida and cattlemen are pleased over the shipment.

Shipments of horses have been made from here the past week to Louisiana, Alabama and Arkansas, beside many other points in Texas. The horse business is in a flourishing condition at present and the animals bring good prices here.

J. W. Painter has shipped in a car load of Poll-Durham bulls from Stephenville, Texas, which will be sold to cattlemen here to place in their herds.

Shipments yesterday were: Lawhon & Martin, three cars of cows and one car of calves to St. Louis with Fort Worth privileges; Don Green, one car of horses to Ola, Ark.; W. T. Perry, one car of horses to Fort Payne, Ala.

George T. Hume has received 500 head of Durham cattle, shipped in from Quanah. They will be taken to his Crockett county ranch.

E. B. Baggett has ordered cars to ship 500 head of steers which he is bringing from his ranch near Ozona and will ship to Belton to feed in the oil mill pens there.

The exports of live stock from the United States to foreign countries during the first ten months of this year show gains in all classes over the former year and most comparisons are better than the last two years. The total number of live cattle exported during that period was 468,414, compared with 391,966 in 1903, and 247,813 in 1902. The valuation for this year was \$31,518,387, or an average of a fraction over \$65, while during the corresponding period a year ago the valuation was \$27,512,465, or an average valuation of \$70. The total number of hogs exported was 3,898, as against 3,209 last year and 3,727 in 1902, and the total valuation was \$35,795, or \$9.20 per head, as compared with \$31,695, or an average of \$9.87 per head the previous year. The exports of sheep were 275,769 head, as compared with 144,115 head the previous year, and 193,077 head the year before that. The total valuation was \$1,777,124, or \$6.44 per head, against \$862,350, or \$5.98 during the corresponding period of 1903. The large increase in sheep exports was attributed to the enlarged trade with Great Britain, which took over 206,000 of the total, while an increase of small dimensions was also shown in the trade with Canada.

THE GREAT EAST AND WEST LINES EVER Louisiana and Texas.



NO TROUBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

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WEST TEXAS AND THE PECOS VALLEY

Those residing out of the State are requested to write for

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E. F. TURNER, General Passenger Agent, DALLAS, TEXAS.

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MILES
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SUPERIOR PASSENGER SERVICE

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THE TRUE SCENIC ROUTE

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Fort Worth, Tex.

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Second Vice-President,
Kansas City, Mo.

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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.

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

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



Hog Department

MANGE IN PIGS

Every winter we receive a good many inquiries asking how to handle pigs, especially fall pigs, that have become "mangy" or "scurfy." The disease might easily be checked in its beginning if proper treatment were only used, but the usual situation is that the whole of pigs are affected more or less before the owner is aware of the cause of loss of thrift. A mangy pig, like a lousy pig, can not be in the fine, thrifty, growing condition so essential to his owner's financial success. In speaking of this disease Dr. McIntosh, in his excellent little work on the diseases of the hog, has the following to say concerning the cause and treatment of mange:

This is a parasitic disease, but not difficult to cure, and seldom causes death. It is caused by a parasite which burrows under the scurf skin, producing considerable irritation, destroying it so that scabs form, and on account of the great itchiness on the part the animal rubs it, causing the part to become a rough sore. This disease is contagious from one pig to another. It generally appears first on the thin parts of the skin under the arm, behind the ear, inside of the thighs and upon the back. This disease in the early stage resembles eczema, but if the eyesight is good and assisted by the bright sunlight, the parasites may be seen as a moving white speck, but can be readily seen with a small magnifying glass. The cause of this disease is by contagion; that is, the parasites themselves or their eggs must get on the skin in order to produce the disease. It is therefore necessary that all the unaffected pigs should be removed from the premises where the diseased ones are or have been, and the wood work of the pens washed with a strong solution of carbolic acid.

Treatment—Wash the pigs all over with soft soap and water, then rub in well dry sulphur. When the sulphur comes in contact with secretions from the sores it forms a compound poisonous to the parasites. In a day or two give the animal another washing, and rub on some more sulphur. A very sure remedy is to boil for one hour two ounces of stavesacre seeds in one and one-half quarts of water, and keep it nearly boiling for an hour longer; make up the water to the quantity originally used. Such a solution, rubbed into the skin, not only kills the parasite, but its eggs also. Repeat in a week, if necessary. Another is to steep one part of tobacco in twenty parts of boiling water for a few hours, and, after washing the pig, apply a little of this to the affected parts with a sponge. If the surface to be covered is large, apply it to one part today and to the other tomorrow. For instance, if the neck and the legs are affected, apply to the neck first, then to the other parts the day following, and there will be no bad results from the use of the tobacco, and it is an excellent remedy when carefully used.

Another and perhaps the best way, where a dipping tank can be used, is to dip the pigs in one of the standard dips. This method is both cheaper and quicker in most cases, and if the dip is of proper strength and the dipping thoroughly done about two applications should not only rid the herd of mange, but would be equally effective in destroying lice and in promoting the general thrift and health of the herd. In short, a good dipping tank is one of the best investments the hog breeder can make. After the pigs are dipped they must be kept in clean pens and yards until the old pens can be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

AGE OF BREEDING SOW

To produce the best results, a sow should not be bred before she is at least 12 or 14 months old. Then by the time she farrows her first litter she will have attained good size and be better prepared to stand the strain on her that will be required to raise a litter in good shape. Beside, she will likely make a larger sow than she would if she had been bred earlier in life, says an exchange. This more mature sow will also give her litter a better start in life than a younger sow would be likely to do. In fact she should do as well with it as an aged sow.

Most breeders think that they can not afford to wait this long before they breed

sows; yet, if a breeder has a choice young sow and wishes to make something strictly first class out of her he can well afford to wait the extra six months before breeding her. A sow should never be bred at less than 8 months of age, and she should then have the very best care until her litter is weaned. She should not be bred to farrow her second litter before she is 23 or 24 months old, for she needs at least seven or eight months' time to finish her growth before she farrows her second litter or she will always be under sized.

It takes plenty of size combined with style and finish to make a choice herd of brood sows. If we will have a little more patience and let our sows more fully mature before breeding them for first litters, it will be much easier to maintain large, well-finished strongly constituted brood sows in our herds. In the end we would be well paid for the extra feed it would require to feed sows that we expect to retain in our herds for the extra six months before breeding them.

A PERFECT HOG

No two men will exactly agree as to what constitutes a perfect hog. Different men (men of equal ability) will pick out different hogs as the winners. This is due to their different ideas as to type and perfection, writes Meisser Brothers. Let us see what are the requirements of a perfect hog. They are size, bone, quality, color, markings, hair, head, ear, symmetry, style, beauty, evenness and a dozen smaller requirements in an ideal hog. The crucial test, and the one requirement in an ideal hog, is, will he make the most pork out of the least amount of feed? All the former go to please the eye, the latter is to fill the pocketbook. If need be, we could dispense with all the former, but the latter is the life of the business.

What I wish to impress upon the breeder is, do not forget the paramount object of the breed. It should be your duty to do, all you can in selecting such stock that will make the most gain from the feed fed. Feed is high and will go higher as the years pass on. It will only be with the utmost care and closest selection that we will be able to raise the excellency of efficiency that has been attained in the last twenty-five years. We can scarcely hope to accomplish as much in the next twenty-five years; still there is plenty of room left.

You may wonder what type I consider as the nearest perfect. It certainly can be no other than the medium hog. Extremes are always bad, be they in character, climate, weather or in stock. Extremes are bound to be unpopular. The short and shuffy hog may not waste much feed, but he is sluggish, weighs little and would exterminate the breed if continuously used for breeding purposes. The long, lean and gaunt hog, in my opinion, is a poor and wasteful feeder, requiring too long a time to market. To my knowledge the state has not experimented along this line. These would be valuable tests.

HOG PASTURES

Why is not the hog entitled to just as good a pasture as the cattle or the horses? asks Forest Henry in an exchange. On how many farms do you find that they have it? On visiting the farm the farmer will take you with pride to his pasture to see his sleek cattle and horses wading up to their eyes in the sweet, juicy grasses; but when you ask to see the pigs, he will, in a half-hearted, sheepish way, lead you around to the mud hole where they are confined, saying as he goes that some way his pigs have not done as they should this year. What chance have they had to thrive? They were born from mothers whose constitutions have been impaired by close confinement and improper feeding. They nursed mothers that were kept in a feverish condition by being shut in a hot pen and fed on an exclusive corn diet, and now the pigs themselves are denied the most natural things on earth for a healthy hog, namely, pure air, plenty of exercise and sweet fresh grass, all of which they could get in a roomy hog pasture.

Do not be contented with simply fencing in a small lot which is only a pen

THE OLDEST MAIL ORDER HOUSE IN TEXAS.

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DALLAS, TEXAS.—Established 1883.

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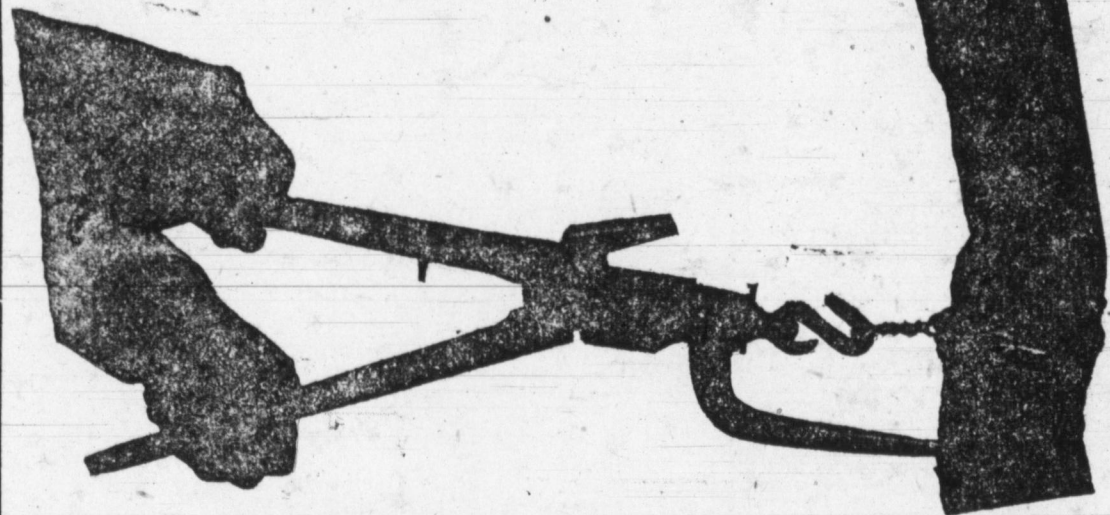
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Champion Whisky ... 8 yrs. old @ 3.00	Harvard Rye Whisky... 10 yrs. old @ 5.00
Monarch Whisky ... 7 yrs. old @ 3.00	T. B. Ripy Whisky... 10 yrs. old @ 5.00
Cyclone Whisky 6 yrs. old @ 3.00	North Carolina Corn Whisky 4 yrs. old @ 2.50
Old Miller Whisky... 6 yrs. old @ 3.00	Tennessee Corn Whisky 6 yrs. old @ 3.00
Lincoln County, Tenn. Whisky 6 yrs. old @ 3.00	Tenn. Apple Brandy... 6 yrs. old @ 3.50
Robertson County, Tenn. Whisky 8 yrs. old @ 3.50	Ark. Apple Brandy... 8 yrs. old @ 4.00
Green Brier Whisky... 10 yrs. old @ 4.00	Tenn. Peach Brandy... 8 yrs. old @ 4.00
McBride Rye Whisky 10 yrs. old @ 4.00	Maryland Peach Brandy 10 yrs. old @ 5.00
Old Cunningham	

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

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This cut shows the tool after twists have been made in the smooth wire which fastens the barbed wire to the post firmly and permanently. This tool ties barbed wires to posts, where a fence crosses a ravine or gulley or over hills, so that the wires can never come loose. It makes water gaps secure and lasting. It is also a perfect splicing tool. The greatest labor and money saver of all fence repair tools.

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Postoffice Box 704 F, San Antonio, Tex.

and not a pasture. The pigs are not, and no one can blame them for rooting it up. I believe on many farms it would be advisable to fence the whole cattle pasture pig tight. The larger the range, the less disposition pigs have to root and the healthier they will keep. The secret of success in organizing is mature brood stock, variety of feeds and plenty of exercise in a good large pasture.

Pigs have more teeth than either cattle or sheep, which have thirty-two teeth each, while the pig has thirty-four. In the absence of milk for pigs a good slop may be made of wheat middlings, which is a good substitute for the milk. The sow should be liberally fed with milk-producing food.

It was discovered at the World's Fair that the Essex hogs exhibited there from the United States were larger than those from the Dominion of Canada. Now it is maintained that the United States type is the standard.

Few animals would endure the ill usage the hog gets and amount to as much as they do. Aside from the kindness of the breeders of fancy stock, few pigs get decent shelter and feed. The great major-



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New Novel

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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, 340 pp., 75c postpaid. If you want to know just what it's like before you put up 75c, we will mail you one.

SOUTHWESTERN SUPPLY CO., Dept. 7,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

ity of keepers treat their hogs no better than they were treated years ago.

Skim-milk has great feeding value, but first-class pigs can be grown with no milk except that from the sow. Nor is it necessary to cook the feed, be it corn, meal or vegetables. It is true that potatoes and turnips are relished better when cooked and mixed with meal or middlings, and these may be fed in cold weather to advantage to fall pigs, when they can not get grass or clover.

Advertise in The Stockman-Journal!

MARKET REVIEW

The week closes with trading on a more satisfactory basis than when it opened, a healthier tone prevailing in both cattle and hogs.

The week's total receipts of cattle will reach 27,526, against 20,811 last week, 17,367 the first week in November, and 12,607 for the corresponding week in 1903.

The large run of cattle in the early part of the week developed a downward trend in both steers and cows. This was corrected later by receipts of a better grade of stuff, both steers and cows. Best steers, averaging 1,100 pounds, sold at the beginning of the week at \$3.40. About the same weights called for \$3.25 on Wednesday. These were No. 1 feeders. The remaining days of the week saw fed cattle coming to the pens, and these brought \$4 on Friday, averaging 1,165. Steers with slightly less feeding sold a quarter less. The steer market closed the week stronger on feeders and light killers.

Cows had a hard time of it in the first half of the week. The receipts were enormous, and prices sagged from the start. With the reduction, the packing houses took hold freely, killing near a thousand a day each, and so relieved the strain on the market. A betterment in quality began Thursday, and prices advanced a dime on thin cows and more on better ones, so that the tone was stronger at the close, and prices better maintained. Killing cows are selling around \$2.50, with canners between \$1.65 and \$2.10. Week's close sees cows 15c higher.

The bull market has remained steady throughout the week.

While the supply of calves has been large for the week, the price on choice vealers has remained steady at \$4. Other varieties have fluctuated with the supply. The week ends with a supply of 1,000 in the pens. This is the largest run since Monday, nevertheless the trade in calves partook of the steady character observable in all other sorts of cattle, closing 25c higher for the week.

Hogs were in good supply for the week, the pens holding 5,188 against 5,962 the week before, 7,004 the first week in November and 3,585 the corresponding week in 1903. The quality has steadily decreased during the week. Monday's market showed hogs averaging 278. Today's best weights were 213. The week's opening price was \$4.70. Today's best figures were \$4.55. Probably hogs of equal weight and finish with Monday's would have brought \$4.65. The market, therefore, shows a decline of a nickel for the week, with a stronger tone at the close.

Sheep have remained steady for the week, with very few sales.

Wednesday's Shippers

CATTLE	
W. A. Briggs, Coleman	156
D. K. Willey, Ballinger	82
D. K. Willey, Ballinger	116
J. H. Willey, Ballinger	60
S. P. Word, Ballinger	32
J. K. Barfield, San Angelo	27
Walker Smith, San Angelo	27
John Kuykendall, San Angelo	28
F. Tankersley, San Angelo	106
W. H. Collins, San Angelo	93
Claud Anson, San Angelo	27
J. J. Boyce, Burnett	34
Robertson & S., Stanton	290
Williams & S., Colorado	133
S. W. McLaster, Vernon	29
Neville & Patterson, Henrietta	60
Jim Lee, Seymour	36
A. T. Edwards, Estelene	59
J. M. Munsey, Estelene	65
J. J. Munsey, Estelene	95
N. Hite, Estelene	61
W. M. Jones, Stamford	29
R. D. Center, Stamford	34
J. M. & S. R. Rube, Stamford	42
W. J. Galbreath, Stamford	64
S. Gibson, Stamford	32
J. Cattle, Moran	31
George Steger, Etchenville	31
F. Bailey, Stamford	35
G. B. M., Stamford	123
E. Mayfield, Stamford	61
P. S. Gibson, Stamford	31
Sansen, Stamford	29
E. M., Stamford	30
Jeff Gouson, Dublin	25
K. H. Gouson, Dublin	31
J. V. Jones, Stamford	151
H. M. & L. R. Rike, Stamford	32
J. E. Harry, Alvord	20
B. L. Richardson, Alvord	40
J. W. Patterson, Decatur	40
J. P. White, Bovine	108
E. B. Norman, Graham	32
T. H. Scarborough, Graham	23
Major & Orton, Ryan, I. T.	35
J. A. Sultan, Comanche	32
Thomas & Colbert, Duncan	32
B. F. Mays, Gordian	44
W. G. Mackey, Gordian	44
Bailor & Webb, Ranger	37
A. S. Gage, Marthan	244
Alpine Commission Co., Marthan	61
George E. Thomas, Cuero	78

HOGS	
J. R. Ward, Rogers	145
Allison & Co., Purcell, I. T.	87
J. Q. Adamson, Edmund, Okla.	90
A. North, Vernon	74
G. O. Wallhall, Chickasha, I. T.	74
J. B. Bryant, Comanche, I. T.	85
S. H. McKnight, Thomas, Okla.	81
Petree & Jones, Union City	76
Fender & Pain, Hennessey	89
J. C. Thompson, Moulton	80
Loop, Rice	75
T. R. Ivey, Oakwoods	113
W. G. Renson, Prosper	76

SHEEP	
C. A. Youngblood, Dallas	120

STEERS	
No. Ave. Price.	No. No. Price.
1..... 910 \$1.80	1..... 940 \$1.80

GEO. R. BARSE

Live Stock Commission, Co.

(Successors to Barse Live Stock Commission Co.)

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Fort Worth, Texas, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1904

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

WE QUOTE THE MARKET AS IT IS

DEAR SIR:

As we predicted in last week's market letter, the run of cattle let up toward the end of the week and prices improved some. This week the run has not been as heavy as expected, but the prices have advanced but little, excepting canners, which are 10c to 20c higher than low times last week. Calves are 25c to 50c higher on the good light kinds, and 25c on the heavy fat kind. Bulls are steady. Choice feeding bulls in good demand. All feeder steers are in strong demand and selling high. The best fed steers are uncertain sale here and a few loads a week seem to satisfy the packers' demands.

Best fed steers, \$3.75 to \$4.00; medium fed steers, \$3.40 to \$3.65; light fed steers, \$2.90 to \$3.25; good heavy fat grass or cake steers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; choice fat cows, \$2.25 to \$2.60, but they must be "choice." What are usually called "right good cows" bring \$1.90 to \$2.10, and canners and cutters \$1.00 to \$1.80. Good heavy feeders of good quality bring \$3.00 to \$3.25; 850 to 950-lb. good quality feeders, \$2.85 to \$3.15; rough and oil-colored steers, \$2.25 up to \$2.75; choice feeding bulls, \$2.00 to \$2.15; others, \$1.90 down to \$1.50; choice light veals, \$4.00 to \$3.50, according to weight. The heavy fat calves sell for \$2.50 to \$3.50, and the fairly good heavies around \$2.00 to \$2.50. Common calves, common prices.

The hog market is about steady with last week, after a week of slight fluctuations. The top hogs are selling around \$4.55 to \$4.60.

There is a good demand for fat mutton at \$4.00 to \$4.25.

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.

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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.

17..... 900 2.15	1..... 1,010 3.25
3..... 683 1.50	1..... 890 2.50
1..... 820 2.25	

COWS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
34..... 903 \$2.25	2..... 770 \$2.00		
29..... 682 1.35	90..... 788 1.90		
53..... 713 1.60	270..... 760 1.90		
64..... 650 1.40	27..... 662 1.25		
13..... 579 1.25	15..... 790 2.00		
4..... 750 1.50	1..... 570 1.00		
6..... 860 1.80	32..... 781 1.70		
28..... 778 1.40	66..... 803 2.05		
28..... 45..... 750 1.65	79..... 752 1.95		
37..... 718 1.50	21..... 790 1.70		
10..... 762 1.75	7..... 726 1.50		
2..... 955 2.00	3..... 900 2.00		
72..... 809 1.85	31..... 784 1.65		
30..... 737 1.70	25..... 780 1.80		
46..... 840 2.10	72..... 809 2.10		
33..... 800 2.10	55..... 830 2.10		
62..... 828 2.10	32..... 866 2.10		
3..... 933 2.00	5..... 846 2.25		
18..... 807 1.50	25..... 880 2.00		
25..... 498 1.65	27..... 713 1.65		
24..... 517 1.25	27..... 838 1.75		
28..... 877 1.90	19..... 800 1.80		

HEIFERS

No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.
1..... 470 \$1.75	33..... 651 \$3.00

BULLS

No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.
1..... 1,000 \$1.75	2..... 1,115 \$1.75
28..... 915 2.15	1..... 1,110 1.70
18..... 910 1.65	1..... 1,180 1.65
1..... 970 1.50	

CALVES

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
9..... 364 \$2.25	5..... 194 \$2.00		
7..... 257 1.50	1..... 360 \$2.25		
2..... 205 3.50	2..... 110 4.00		
1..... 350 2.00	4..... 305 2.25		
1..... 220 2.75	2..... 205 3.75		

HOGS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	No.	Price.
1..... 190 \$4.50	3..... 356 \$4.50			
81..... 227 4.57½	73..... 208 4.50			
71..... 212 4.55	23..... 212 4.55			
23..... 245 4.60	1..... 370 4.35			
9..... 141 4.15	16..... 154 4.15			
32..... 213 4.52½	5..... 136 4.65			
89..... 193 4.47½	75..... 227 4.60			
50..... 146 4.32½	74..... 268 4.65			
	143..... 192 4.45			

PIGS

No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.
10..... 131 \$4.15	29..... 110 \$4.05

SHEEP

Ave. Wt. Price.	
15 lambs..... 57 \$4.00	
26 sheep..... 97 3.35	
2 bucks..... 115 3.00	
8 sheep..... 93 3.75	

Thursday's Shippers

CATTLE	
J. P. Louis, Copperas Cove	30
F. H. Lindsay, Zephyr	31
J. B. Gibson, Paradise	40
C. W. McKenzie, Odessa	179
R. O. Rogers, Albany	62
D. G. Simpson, Albany	29
C. M. Cauble, Albany	87
W. L. Arnold, Monahans	191
J. F. Crane, Daugherty, I. T.	22
J. D. Bybee, St. Joe	31

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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

HOGS	
T. J. McCrabb, Cuero	27
H. H. Halsell, Henrietta	60
H. H. A., Dallas	18
T. N. O., Dallas	58
Deitert Bros., Kerrville	144
W. L. Cherry, Kerens	27
R. M. Waggoner, Vernon	63
L. Clarrey, Childress	32
B. F. Gearhart, Celina	83
Shaw Bros., Sulphur Springs	83
Senty & Pennington, Justin	56
Turner & Crowder, Elk City	66
C. B. Howerton, Elk City	132
J. H. Mills, Antlers, I. T.	63
J. C. Connell, Tulsa, I. T.	75

H. H. A., Dallas	31	48	162	4.37 1/2	1	170	4.45
T. N. O., Dallas	36	3	156	4.45	12	152	4.45
W. A. Graham, Clarendon	28	88	186	4.45	2	140	3.90
J. R. Rusk, Claude	103	10	171	4.15			
Independent M. and E. Co., Custer City	99	No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
H. O. Herman, Hinton	50	10	122	\$3.85	1	90	\$3.85
W. E. McMinch, Piedmont	91	28	136	4.07 1/2	20	108	3.90
		33	116	3.42 1/2	11	104	3.90

SHEEP

Airmour & Co., Kansas City	204
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HORSES AND MULES

J. P. Lovelady, Taylor	27
A. L. Berhee, Clarendon	25
Bull & Coates, Bovinia	27
T. H. Malone, Amarillo	29
F. G. Ike, Bovinia	28
R. Boren, Bovinia	26

REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1	600	\$1.75	3	763	\$2.25
1	1,030	3.00	1	1,410	3.50

COWS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1	790	\$1.50	31	767	\$1.99
1	820	2.25	11	733	1.80
3	770	1.80	3	833	2.00
1	950	2.00	5	700	1.35
3	630	1.25	2	735	1.80
1	720	2.00	1	650	1.25
10	635	1.35	3	707	1.30
9	573	1.75	2	615	1.75
81	720	1.50	16	780	1.55
22	723	1.80			

CALVES

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
2	200	\$3.00	13	308	\$2.00
10	182	2.50	14	346	2.00
2	150	3.50	2	310	2.25
1	190	2.00	2	230	2.50
9	286	1.50	6	296	2.00
1	350	1.50	2	235	1.50
6	158	3.50	4	212	1.50
2	365	1.25	2	275	1.75
1	180	2.00	9	255	1.50
1	420	1.50			

HOGS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
5	354	\$4.57 1/2	40	273	\$4.50
4	227	4.50	2	365	4.50
12	271	4.55	8	322	4.55
1	440	4.55	19	218	4.55
52	211	4.50	17	155	4.30
60	195	4.42 1/2	12	140	4.25

PIGS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
35	93	\$3.85	20	114	\$3.85
16	111	3.85	23	118	4.00
59	113	3.50	20	105	3.85
36	121	4.00	31	128	4.00

CATTLE

R. Jackson, El Reno	23
Cloer & Forbis, Stanton	24
Pen Cloer, Stanton	26
R. E. Williams, Wallers	24
C. C. Slaughter, Stanton	2818
C. C. Slaughter, Stanton	112
C. Maloney, Haslet	77
Juan Castellon, Aledo	77
C. B. Woodward, Pearsall	13
W. A. Fuller, Colorado	391
Joe and John Gardner, Midland	224
Scharbauer - Purcell, Midland	43
R. Whitaker, Midland	72
Nat Mosey, Midland	60
C. C. Johnson, Midland	50
Cowden & Waddell, Midland	153
Sam Means, Kent	143
Cowden & Waddell, Midland	30
G. W. Dyer, Pecos	26
W. Holt, Pecos	24
L. D. Bixley, Pecos	29
W. F. Duncan, Toyah	54
H. E. Cunningham, Monahans	107
John J. Means, Kent	277
W. B. Kerr & Co., San Antonio	134
John J. Means, Kent	67
J. J. Summers, Cuero	48
L. M. K. & Rosson, Shiner	116
Shepard & Miller, Plano	128
M. L. Berry, Chico	24
L. H. Cherryholmes, Chico	49
W. M. Barnes, Brady	163
C. C. Yaws, Brady	119
G. R. White, Brady	69

HOGS

Gran & Son, Croyen	88
J. Q. Adamson, Edmond, Okla.	148
B. F. Bartholomew, Norman	83
B. B. Deel, Daugerty, Okla.	72
H. and J., Plano	40
J. A. McDonald, El Reno, Okla.	83
C. C. Tutis, Sayre, Okla.	79
Abe Murray & Co., Foss, Okla.	82
C. Watts, Yukon, Okla.	79
B. & B., Franklin Junction	102
C. A. Bevilik, Alvarado	19
F. Adams, Springtown, I. T.	134
T. R. Ivey, Oakwoods	148
J. W. Wiley, Bryan	67
J. W. Waley, Bryan	67

HORSES AND MULES

Kean-Robbins, Wallers, Okla.	55
R. Jackson, El Reno	23
R. D. Nicholson, Sherman	20
T. B. Edwards, Wichita Falls	35
McD. Longview	25
O. H. Rominger, Cleburne	27

REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS

75	227	4.60	74	268	4.65
24	944	\$3.25	24	964	\$3.25
26	970	2.90	27	900	2.90
26	988	2.90	25	946	2.90
84	946	2.90	22	1,040	3.40
23	1,020	3.40	25	996	3.50
25	1,035	3.35			

COWS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
33	609	\$1.60	32	695	\$1.90
32	685	1.90	27	748	1.85
1	1,180	1.50	32	700	2.00
30	722	1.65	30	770	2.05
1	820	1.65	11	870	1.85
1	760	1.40	2	635	1.50
13	544	1.25	29	726	1.80
31	779	2.05	1	840	2.05
34	787	2.05	2	785	1.50
28	682	1.90	24	695	1.50
10	853	2.25			

BULLS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
2	995	\$1.65	22	1,043	\$1.80

CALVES

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
6	268	\$2.00	153	193	\$3.75
1	290	1.25			

HOGS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
83	209	\$4.55	11	153	\$4.50
29	135	4.00	72	228	4.55
76	224	4.55	62	203	4.50
26	225	4.40	20	225	4.45
20	141	4.15	12	141	4.15
18	156	4.47 1/2	51	221	4.50
44	213	4.47	68	234	4.55
26	148	4.27 1/2	68	234	4.55
59	244	4.60	20	150	4.30
4	139	3.80	23	141	4.15
82	201	4.52 1/2	13	150	4.15
53	208	4.50	25	150	4.50
20	182	4.10			

PIGS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
25	120	\$4.00	5	90	\$4.00
7	123	4.00	26	100	3.85
15	120	4.07	8	112	4.00
12	54	3.50	6	125	3.80
17	117	4.15	123	87	3.50

SHEEP

28 sheep	85	\$3.75
4 lambs	37	4.50

TODAY'S SHIPPERS

CATTLE

T. Longbottom, Roscoe	31
R. C. Sutton, Stockdale	60
H. D. R., Travis	9
R. C. Sutton, Stockdale	29
W. A. Briggs, Coleman	57
T. Longbottom, Roscoe	60
J. M. F., Letitia	1488
W. S. Singleton, Iatan	32

REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
40	1,179	\$3.85	72	995	\$3.40
25	1,050	3.30			

COWS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1	740	\$1.60	25	642	\$1.60
23	641	1.70	33	691	1.70
20	554	1.20	5	732	1.60
2	845	2.00	62	789	1.90
57	800	1.90	4	637	1.50
30	931	2.15			

HEIFERS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
2	565	\$1.80			

BULLS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
20	1,270	\$2.00			

CALVES

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
9	288	\$1.40	1	190	\$1.75

HOGS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1	440	\$4.50	19	235	\$4.50
72	215	4.47 1/2	85	218	4.50
2	220	4.50	1	140	4.25
23	240	4.55	19	225	4.45

Joe Stokes, Iatan	62
D. Thompson, Iatan	59
Elliott & Harrington, Odessa	166
T. G. Hendricks, Odessa	57
W. T. Mathers, Odessa	37
T. G. Hendricks, Odessa	26
W. T. Mathers, Odessa	57
Gunter & Jones, Reynolds	201
J. C. Wood, Beeville	63
William Buhrig, Cuero	73
Gunter & Jones, Reynolds	29
W. G. Looney, Bokenita, I. T.	69
Snow & Co., Gatesville	34

HOGS

J. H. Bray, Valley View	67
Dunham & W., Mulhail	39
H. D. R., Travis	69
J. M. F., Letitia	222
J. C. Woollers, Crockett	140
D. C. Morris, Crowder City	142
Holby & T., Broken Arrow, I. T.	76
C. A. Beevills, Alvarado	75
A. G. Crump, KeKalb	79
W. G. Fowler, Calvert	71
Y. T. Manning, Leonard	74

HORSES AND MULES

Coffman & Walker, Weatherford	28
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REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
3	850	\$2.25			

COWS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
4	827	\$2.00	2	890	\$1.50
1	620	1.25	3	766	2.00
26	500	2.00	18	761	1.75
28	861	1.85	17	669	1.55
1	720	1.55	12	580	1.25
30	667	1.25	1	750	1.75
4	702	1.75	1h	580	1.75

BULLS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
23	1,099	\$1.65	2	855	\$1.25

CALVES

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1	120	\$4.25	3	186	\$2.50
1	100	2.00	1	200	2.75
6	125	3.50	3	140	3.00
1	80	3.50	1	80	3.50
8	131	3.50	1	280	1.25
2	130	3.50	40	339	2.25
12	278	2.25	2	320	1.25
3	280	2.25	2	350	1.85
4	220	1.25	4	280	1.50
3	333	1.00	39	224	2.65
10	270	2.00	2	220	2.00
4	360	1.25	166	196	3.50
7	207	1.50			

HOGS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
64	198	\$4.40	8	145	\$4.40
12	210	4.35	28	134	4.20
56	202	4.47	72	213	4.55
15	146	4.05	5	186	4.25
17	155	4.05	64	198	4.40
16	140	4.47 1/2	4	170	4.15
89	207	4.55			

PIGS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
28	102	\$3.75	3	100	\$3.65
31	96	3.80	11	112	4.00
2	110	4.00	85	70	3.70
1	100	3.70	12	79	3.85
24	114	3.85			

COTTON CONVENTION TO DISCUSS WEEVIL

Progress of Pest and Means of Checking It Will Be Considered at Coming Meeting at Shreveport

The national cotton convention to be held at Shreveport, La., Dec. 12-15, to consider the boll weevil situation, it is said, will be more important than any previous meeting held for like purpose. The continued spread of the pest, its migration beyond the confines of Texas, has shown the problem to be more than state importance, even from the cotton planter's standpoint. Hence it is believed that the Shreveport meeting will be national in its scope. The program includes addresses to be made by some men of national and even international prominence. It is as follows:

First day, Dec. 12, 1904, 2 p. m.—Address of welcome, Governor Blanchard of Louisiana; response, Governor of Tennessee; election of officers; appointment of committees.

Second day, Dec. 13, 1904, 9:30 a. m.—Address, Hon. James Wilson, secretary department of agriculture, United States; "The Boll Weevil Situation," Dr. W. D.

What Have You to Sell or Trade

???

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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.

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

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS.

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

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

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS—

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

JOHN R. LEWIS, Sweetwater, Texas.

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

FOR SALE

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 BOEHRNS & 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

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

WM. & W. W. HUDSON, Gainesville, Texas.

Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle.

V. O. HILDRETH

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

FOR SALE—At Half Circle S ranch, Crosby county, Texas, about a car load of good old saddle horses, fat. Purchaser must agree to ship them out of state. A. W. Hudson, Emma, Texas.

FOR SALE—Bourbon Tree, a fine jack, sired by General Custer, dam by Hannibal. Jet black, with white points, fine large head and ear and good clean bone and large foot. Is very stylish and an extra fine individual; is 15½ hands high, quick performer and is now located at Gatoba, I. T. For information address J. W. Stuard, Kremlin, Okla. Also fine Percheron stallion, 8 years old.

PURE RIBBON CANE SYRUP

Sold direct to the consumer, made in Wharton county and the purest and best syrup you can buy. Price is very low in barrel lots. Write for further particulars. Embury Brothers, Iago, Wharton county, Texas.

Yearling Steers

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

GOATS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

TUCKERS' OIL

No danger from castrating or dehorning stock. This oil will heal rapidly any serious wound or sore on man or beast. When nothing else will, try it. Price, 50c for pint, \$3 per gallon.

THE W. L. TUCKER "SIMPLE REMEDY" COMPANY, Waco, Texas.

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

FOR LEASE

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

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

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

CAMP CLARK RED POLLED

Cattle. J. H. JENNINGS, Prop., Martindale, Texas.

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 75LAND CHINA

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



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Through Cars to Memphis, St. Louis and Kansas City.

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W. A. TULEY, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

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\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grader. \$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.

WORMS IN SHEEP AND GOATS

A sure and quick cure. Samples free. G. E. Bothwell, Breckenridge, Mo.

West, Texas, Sept 19, 1904. Mr. G. E. Bothwell, Breckenridge, Mo. Dear Sir—Please send me another package of Vermifuge. It is the best remedy I have ever tried for sheep or goats.

W. J. DUFFEL, Pres. Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association of Texas.

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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(Harry Landa, Mgr.)

NEW BRAUNFELS, TEXAS.

Breeders of registered and high grade Short Horn, Red Polled and Polled Durham cattle.

150 head in registered herd. Young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale.

Ranch one mile from station, below fever line.

Correspondence solicited.

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

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Of the best English strains America; 40 years' experience breeding these fine hounds my own sport; I now offer them for sale. Send stamp. Catalog.

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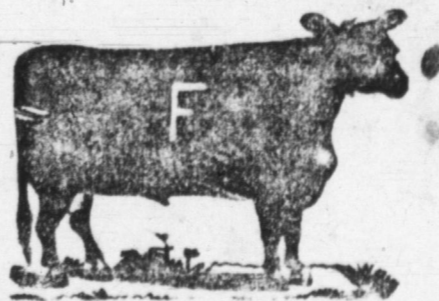
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Send Today for my COMPLETE LIST of SHEET MUSIC. The Gondolier, Soko, Anona, Navaajo, Uncle Sammy—the prize winner at St. Louis World's Fair. Above music 25c each, 5 for \$1.00, sent postpaid. All music same price. G. E. CROMER, Ft. Worth, Tex.

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

Calves For Sale

From 1000 to 1500 high grade Hereford and Shorthorn calves. Bred and located above quarantine line. For prices address

BERT SIMPSON, MONAHANS, 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.

BOUGHT VICK'S STEERS

A. J. Vick, who owns a large pasture to the north of Brackett, has sold all his cattle to J. M. Deblo, consisting of about 1,200 head of steers, at \$12. This leaves the large Vick pasture, consisting of nearly 100,000 acres unstocked, and the grass is in the best condition it has been in many years.

CONDITIONS IN NEW MEXICO PROSPEROUS

Ranchman Says Flood Damage in Rio Grande Valley Was Not So Extensive as Reported

Henry Downes, who is one of the prominent ranchers in New Mexico, was in this city yesterday on his way to Kansas City. He said to a Telegram reporter: "About all I can say is that conditions in our part of the territory, which is in the Rio Grande valley, were never better than this season. We suffered some during the summer from floods, but the damage was not near so bad as was reported. Aside from this conditions were never finer."

TEXAS SHOWS BIG GAIN

Ginners' Report Shows Increase of Nearly 1,000,000 Standard Bales

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 1.—Following is the corrected ginners' report as received at the Galveston Cotton Exchange: Bales ginned to Nov. 14:

The United States—Running bales, 9,906,057, as against 7,070,437 bales last year; standard bales 9,786,646 bales, as against 6,815,162 last year.

Texas—Running bales, 2,727,193 bales, as against 1,932,549 last year; standard bales 2,653,102, as against 1,816,305 last year.

Indian Territory—Running bales 321,981 bales, as against 172,793 last year; standard bales 312,208, as against 152,694 last year.

THE ALBERTA RANGE

According to Canadian advices speculators in Alberta grass cattle have reason to bewail their indiscretion. One authority asserts that they paid as high as \$47.50 for four-year-olds on the Alberta range and that 50 per cent of the three-year-olds were shipped out at the same figure. This means that growers have fared well but that exporters have lost money. Canadian grass cattle have, however, reached British ports in anything but desirable condition recently. One authority claims that the bulk of them have been graded as butcher stuff across the water. Canada is vitally interested in the fight for admission of its store cattle to British feed lots, as this would create an outlet for the comparatively well bred stock cattle of Ontario and create a market in that province for thin rangers. If export speculators have lost money on Alberta grasses this year they are not likely to repeat the performance this season.

FIGHTING THE MEASURE

The proposed uniform bill of lading which, it is said, the American railroads will put into general use on and after January 1, 1905, has aroused shippers to action and at a meeting of the American Shippers' Association recently held in Chicago a protest was sent to the interstate commerce commission. The proposed bill provides that if the shipper does not release the carrying company from loss on account of damage or delay 20 per cent will be added to the regular tariff. Lawyers state that the signing of such a release would destroy the value of bills of lading as collateral for loans.

ALL ARE PROSPEROUS

(San Antonio Gazette.) William T. Way of Fort Worth, a well known stockman of Texas, is in the city today. He has just completed a trip over the entire state, and he says that the state was never more prosperous than this year.

"The farmers and stockmen have more money and are better satisfied than I ever saw them," is the way he expresses it. "They can hold their cotton and stock indefinitely. They have already about paid up their debts and what they sell from now on will be clear profit."

THE OKLAHOMA MOVEMENT

At a meeting of the Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary Commission at Guthrie all members of the board agreed in the opinion that the movement of cattle during the present open season is the smallest ever known in the territory. There seems to be no great reason for this, with the exception that the wheat pastures are short and but few, if any, cattle will be pastured on the wheat fields this winter. This results from a lack of rain. The inspectors state, also, that the quarantine laws are being enforced as never before, a fact that gives absolute protection to the territory and benefits the cattlemen. Every portion of the quarantine line is being guarded.

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.

BREEDERS HONOR FORT WORTH MAN

F. V. Hovenkamp Elected Director of Shorthorn Association at Chicago

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The American Shorthorn breeders held their annual meeting to elect officers and transact the usual business yesterday. The following directors were elected: J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth; H. F. Brown, Minneapolis; J. F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill.; the two last named succeeding themselves.

The association adjourned to meet again for election of officers, when the question of awarding special prizes at the fat stock show in Fort Worth next spring will be settled. The majority of breeders are in favor of the plan and the necessary money is assured. The only question is the amount to be appropriated for this purpose. The Hereford breeders have not held their meeting as yet, but it is stated upon good authority that the Texas show will get some of their money also.

MRS. ADAIR GIVES CUP

Mrs. C. Adair, proprietress of the J. A. ranch, has, through her manager, Richard Walsh of Paloduro, Texas, presented D. W. Black of Lyndon, Ohio with a silver loving cup in recognition of his wonderful success in feeding J. A. cattle, and especially in honor of his having won the World's Fair championship on the Paloduro calves.

SOME FEEDER SALES

The auction sale of car load feeding cattle began yesterday, with the following results: Grand champion calves Swenson Brothers, Stamford, Texas, to D. W. Black, Lyndon, Ohio, at \$23 per head, on condition of their being returned to Chicago at the International Show next year as fat show cattle. Swenson Brothers, yearlings, to C. P. Dyer, Marion, Ohio, at \$4.25 per 100; Ed Stephens, Albany, Texas, Hereford calves, to A. N. Hummiwell, Hoopstown, Ill., at \$17.50 per head; Swenson Brothers to E. T. Grimes, Indiana, Hereford yearlings at \$29.75; J. Hoog Scott, Coleman, Texas, Hereford yearlings, to H. F. Bush, Larnville, Ill., at \$22.75; same, Hereford calves, to Illinois University, at \$22.50; Colonel C. C. Slaughter, Dallas, Texas, to H. M. Gray, Grinnell, Iowa, Hereford 2s at \$30.65.

TEXAS GROWTH SLOW BUT SURE SAYS RANCHMAN

Luke F. Wilson, who is the owner of valuable ranch property near Holliday, Texas, with headquarters at Kansas City, and who was at the head of the movement to establish independent packing houses at various points in the cattle producing districts, is in Fort Worth, having important matters before Judge Meek of the Federal court.

He was seen last night by The Telegram and asked for his views on cattle conditions. He said:

"The increase of cattle from 1890 to 1900 was greater ratio than the increase in population of the United States. In a measure, this gave an overproduction of beef. During this period the packers had continually learned to use more and more of the by-products, and while they reduced the prices on the cattlemen very materially they lost none of their capital and continually made a profit. The commissioner of labor and statistics has aimed through their own sources to prove that a combination exists which they term a trust. This was not necessary as the case in which the five packers were tried in Missouri showed they paid their fine without an appeal to a higher court. The trust laws now enacted are not such as will be of benefit to the producer or consumer. A fine causes an assessment upon the producer and does not come out of the pockets of the trust. The state courts so far have been too weak to enforce the imprisonment clause."

"You ask if there is anything else new. Riding in the rear of a passenger train not long since the president of the road said to me that if the Isthmian canal were built every railroad running to the gulf would have to be double tracked. I submitted the question to a Fort Worth man who controverted the statement. Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Texas aggregate 373,486 square miles. It is estimated that Oklahoma alone gained 200,000 people in one year. Now, Texas does not gain in population so rapidly. The reason of this is that from any northern state the shortest mileage, even to the northern part of Texas, would be 400 miles, excepting through the Panhandle. This will require the settlement of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, which contains not more than 100,000 square miles, before we get our proportion of the growth to which we are entitled.

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OLD OAK RYE WHISKEY
AGE AND PURITY
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The popularity of Old Oak Rye Whiskey as a family tonic has enjoyed the most remarkable growth of any whiskey ever put on the market.

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\$4.00 for four full quarts, express prepaid.
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We have handled more range horses and mules than any other firm in the world and have been engaged in this business for over 33 years. We sell either at auction or at private sale, as preferred. Range horses and mules a specialty. This will be the banner year for range horses and mules. Prices are 2 per cent better and demands stronger than we have known them before in the history of this market. Farmers are raising colts again and we consider this likely to be the top year. Market your range horses and mules this year sure. If you have anything to sell, write us before shipping. We are always glad to give information about the market and conditions.

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

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

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Steel tanks shipped in knock down that can be set up by any one.
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UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN." A two-cylinder gasoline engine superior to all one-cylinder engines. Costs less to buy and less to run. Quicker and easier started; has a wider sphere of usefulness. Has no vibration, can be mounted on any light wagon as a portable or traction. Weighs less than half of one-cylinder engines. Give size of engine required. Especially adapted for irrigation in connection with our centrifugal force pumps. (Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 15 Horse Power.) High-grade gasoline engines, 2 to 6 horse power—adapted for Electric Lighting, Marine and Pumping purposes.

BIG EXPERIMENTAL FARM BEING PLANNED

Five Hundred Acres of Choice Land in Montgomery County to be Cultivated Under Direction of an Agricultural Editor

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 5.—Five hundred acres of land in Montgomery county have been acquired for experimental farming, and the work will be undertaken at once under the supervision of Solon L. Goode of the American Farmer, an agricultural paper of Indianapolis.

It is purposed to have fine horses and cattle, hogs and sheep, and in addition careful attention will be paid to poultry raising and to experimenting in garden products and fruits. Gradually the scope will be extended and all varieties of agricultural products will have study and experiment. Kinds of soils, seasons for best advantage and varieties of seeds and fertilizers will be in the list of things aimed at by the experimenters.

Located near Solon, on the International and Great Northern railway, the farm in charge of B. N. Goode, son of the projector, will be brought up to

the highest efficiency and will be widening in territory and in scope as study may demand. Beginning in January monthly bulletins will be issued. Speaking of the matter, N. W. Dunham says:

"This means a great deal for Texas, for the results of the farming experiments will be published and sent all over the country. The land there is known to produce as much as 250-gallons of fine ribbon cane syrup to the acre and 200 bushels of potatoes as fine as I ever saw. Freestone water of the best quality is abundant, there is rainfall of 52 inches a year and rivers and streams that adapt the section to the raising of fine cattle.

"This farm is the second under the supervision of Mr. Goode. One is at Cadillac, Mich., and embraces several thousands of acres, and it has wrought great good to the northern section of the country."

Mr. Goode and his son will be in Dallas in a few days and will go at once to the farm to begin operations and to inaugurate extensive improvements in the plant.

WILL ABANDON LEASES

LAWTON, Ok., Nov. 29.—The cattlemen of the pasture reserve of 480,000 acres almost adjacent to Lawton have

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announced that they will not renew the lease of the land when their three years' lease expires, in July next, for the reason that the price per acre is too high. The land goes to the highest bidder at prices ranging from 25 to 43 1-8 cents per acre annually. There are about 40,000 cattle grazing there now.

HOLIDAY RATES

One fare plus two dollars for the round trip can be secured via the "Katy" to the old states. Selling dates, December 20, 21, 22 and 26, with final limit of thirty days from date of sale.

For rates and information see any "Katy" agent or write

W. G. CRUSH, Dallas, Texas.