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Owned by B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, Texas. Grand champion sweepstakes bull at the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, March, 1904.



Growth of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association

By Jno. T. Lytle, Secretary

The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas was organized February, 1877, at the town of Graham, Young county, Texas.

Colonel C. L. Carter of Palo Pinto county was elected its first president, and was elected each succeeding year, except one, to the time of his death in July, 1885. The term which he did not serve he was nominated, but requested that he be allowed to retire from his office on account of his age, and that it be filled by a younger and more active member. Colonel C. C. Slaughter was elected to take his place in March, 1885, and served one year with honor to himself and satisfaction to the membership. At the annual meeting in 1886, Colonel Carter was again chosen president by acclamation, without a dissenting voice, and was president when he died. Colonel Carter was a pioneer cattle and frontiersman, having settled in Palo Pinto county in 1835, on the place where he died. He experienced many trials and troubles with hostile Indians; in addition to the heavy loss of property at the hands of these savages, he lost his oldest son, a bright and promising young man, just as he was growing into manhood, while on a cow hunt on his range. It was the good fortune of most of the older members of the association to have known Colonel Carter for many years prior to his death. They are all of the opinion that no better man ever lived or died; that he possessed many, if not all, of the qualities necessary to make a good man.

After the death of the lamented President Carter, A. P. Bush Jr. of Colorado, Texas, was elected each year to fill the position of president up to March, 1899, which he filled with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the members.

At the annual meeting in March, 1899, Mr. Bush declined to be an applicant for the position, and nominated R. J. Kleberg of Alice, Texas, as his successor. Mr. Kleberg was elected without opposition, the vote being unanimous.

At the annual meeting in March, 1900, R. J. Kleberg was re-elected to the office of president without opposition, and served the association two years, the limit under the present by-laws, with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the members. At the annual meeting in March, 1901, Murdo Mackenzie was elected president without opposition. At the annual meeting in March, 1902, Murdo Mackenzie was re-elected president without opposition, and served the association two years, the limit prescribed by the by-laws, with credit to himself, and his administration unanimously indorsed by the association.

At the annual meeting in March, 1904, W. W. Turney was re-elected president without opposition.

J. D. Smith was the first vice president, holding the position for one term. J. B. Mathews and J. R. Stephens were the two vice presidents selected at the second annual convention. Mr. Stephens was chosen each year for a number of years thereafter, till he would no longer serve, and then elected an honorary member for life. The other vice presidents have been Messrs. C. C. Slaughter, J. M. Lindsay,

John F. Evans, W. S. Ikard, A. P. Bush Jr., J. W. Buster, Murdo Mackenzie, Dr. J. B. Taylor, S. B. Burnett, R. J. Kleberg, A. G. Boyce, L. F. Wilson, W. W. Turney, John T. Lytle, I. T. Pryor and Richard Walsh. The last two were re-elected at the annual meeting in March, 1904.

J. C. Loving of Jack county was elected secretary at the organization of the association, and was re-elected each succeeding year to the time of his death. In 1879 he was also elected treasurer, and filled both positions to March, 1893, when E. B. Harrold was elected treasurer, which position he held until March, 1900, when S. B. Burnett was elected treasurer, and has been re-elected each succeeding year since. J. C. Loving also filled the position of general manager of the association from 1884 to the time of his death, Nov. 24, 1902, when J. W. Colston was chosen, by the executive committee, as assistant secretary, to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Loving.

After a service of nearly twenty-six years as secretary of the association, and eighteen years as general manager, J. C. Loving expired Nov. 24, 1902, at his home in Fort Worth. To him, more than any one man, is due the success of the association, and to his memory will be erected a monument by the association, as a token of appreciation of the man and his valuable services.

At the annual meeting in March, 1904, Captain Lytle was re-elected secretary and general manager.

The association keeps cattle inspectors at the principal markets, shipping points, on trails leading out of the state; also looks after the range depredations, and gives more and better protection to cattle growers than can be obtained from all other sources combined; has broken up more organized bands of thieves and sent more of them to the penitentiary than could have been done by any other power. This department of the association is under the management of an executive committee, chosen at each annual meeting. For this year it is composed of W. W. Turney, ex-official chairman; I. T. Pryor, Richard Walsh, A. G. Boyce, S. B. Burnett, J. D. Jackson, Dr. E. B. Frayser, D. B. Gardner, R. J. Kleberg, T. A. Coleman, M. C. Campbell, H. E. Crowley, John T. Lytle, J. H. P. Davis, John N. Simpson, Murdo Mackenzie, D. H. Lucas, George T. Reynolds and M. B. Pulliam.

As will be seen by the foregoing, the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas has been in existence twenty-eight years, during which time it has rendered valuable service to the sheriff and rangers in the suppression of cattle stealing throughout the entire country, and when it meets in annual convention in Fort Worth, Texas, on the 21st of March, 1905, it will show the largest membership during its existence, and a decrease in cattle theft cases.

Since the last annual convention, last March, and up to the present time, Oct. 20, 1904, it has received over two hundred new members, and between now and the meeting of the annual conven-

tion it expects to receive at least as many more.

The executive committee believes that every one directly or indirectly interested in cattle is the recipient of benefits through its effective and protective work, as well as through the work it is prosecuting before the interstate commerce commission, demanding a readjustment of rates, which it claims are unreasonable.

Three hearings have been had before the commission, and a final determination of these cases is expected sometime in June next.

Much good has resulted from these hearings, viz, return transportation to shippers, and better service by all the railroads in handling live stock shipments.

The executive committee also feels that the association was largely instrumental in securing the plank in the democratic platform recommending enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission.

The association, through its attorneys and officers, has at different times appeared before the railroad commission of Texas in the interest of its members with good results.

The following is a copy of circular letter from the executive committee sent out to its executive committee members and instructions for distribution to new members:

Dear Sir:

The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas has for years by organized effort done splendid work for the public good. It has borne the burden of every effort to benefit the industry in the great southwest, primarily in order to benefit its members, but in actual results, every one engaged in the business has received the benefit of our organized efforts. It is true our organization was originally intended for the protection of our members against depredations of those who coveted the property of others, and that is still the most important work of our organization. We congratulate ourselves and the country at large that great good has been accomplished in this line. Our work of protection has been of the greatest good to the public and still more to our members. It has been and is very largely preventive. It must be and will be kept up and in this you will receive as you have received much benefit. But in other lines our association has been watchful of the interest of its members and of your interest and much remains to be done and to accomplish it constant effort is necessary. We are fighting the battle of the public against unreasonable exactions of the railroads in the matter of freight rates and we expect to succeed. Do you know that it costs you probably 75 cents per head, more to ship your cattle to northern ranges and markets than it did six years ago and that amount more than the average of ten years previously? It is only by organized efforts that we can combat these exactions. We believe you are willing to bear your share in making the fight. Already you have received some material benefit in that we are getting better service this year. The first of the year return transportation was taken off. We believe our efforts had much to do in getting it restored, and we believe that our urgent demands and organized effort has brought relief on these lines. The benefit is to you as well as to our members. We

have brought about a joint effort of cattle organizations of eleven states to take up the fight on the matter of transportation, rates and service and other matters and as a result the Cattle Growers' interstate executive committee has been organized and is doing good work along these lines. To this all pay and do our share. A supreme effort is being made to obtain such amendments to the interstate commerce law as will give every one a speedy, inexpensive and adequate remedy against any unreasonable freight rate or practice in interstate traffic. Our own live stock laws need amending in many particulars. None of these things can be done except by organized effort. In union there is strength. We need your assistance. Will you not give it? By joining the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas you will contribute your dues which are very small, and your power and influence to this united effort. The stronger our association in numbers as well as in funds, the more we can accomplish.

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

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

- I. T. PRYOR,
- RICHARD WALSH,
- A. G. BOYCE,
- S. B. BURNETT,
- J. D. JACKSON,
- DR. E. B. FRAYSER,
- D. B. GARDNER,
- GEO. T. REYNOLDS,
- M. B. PULLIAM,
- R. J. KLEBERG,
- T. A. COLEMAN,
- C. A. CAMPBELL,
- H. E. CROWLEY,
- J. H. P. DAVIS,
- JNO. N. SIMPSON,
- MURDO MACKENZIE,
- D. H. LUCAS,
- JNO. T. LYTLE,
- Secretary.
- W. W. TURNEY,
- President.

The association keeps competent inspectors at all the markets, viz, the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.; Independent Stock Yards, St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.; St. Jo Stock Yards, South St. Joseph, Mo.; Omaha Stock Yards, South Omaha, Neb.; Union Stock Yards, Denver, Colo.; Stock Yards, New Orleans, La.; Union Stock Yards, Wichita, Kan., and at the following Texas markets: Fort Worth, Houston, Galveston and San Antonio.

It keeps about thirty inspectors, known as range inspectors, distributed at different points in Texas, New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territories, who assist the sheriffs and rangers in promptly arresting and bringing to trial all parties who depredate upon the property of its members.

It employs competent attorneys, who assist in all prosecutions where parties are indicted for the theft of cattle belonging to its members, besides rendering other valuable service to the association.

Its office is in the city of Fort Worth, Texas, in charge of its secretary and general manager, with competent assistants in charge of each department.

The affairs of the association are conducted by an executive committee, which meets the last Monday of each quarter, the first meeting being the last Monday in May, the second the last Monday in September, the third the last Monday in November and the fourth in March during its annual convention, which will be held in the city of Fort Worth on the 21st of March, 1905.

PROFESSOR WILLET M. HAYS. The appointment of Professor Willet M. Hays, professor of agriculture in the Minnesota Agricultural College, to the position of assistant secretary of agriculture, made vacant by the death of Colonel J. H. Brigham, is one on which the agricultural interests of the country may well be congratulated.

Professor Hays has demonstrated his ability as an agriculturist of the highest class. His work in plant breeding at the Minnesota experiment station has been particularly valuable. Within the past ten years he has succeeded in breeding several varieties of wheat that have yielded several bushels per acre more than the wheat ordinarily grown. This seed wheat has been distributed all over the state and is now bringing the wheat growers large returns annually. He has also bred improved varieties of other grains. The value of his work to the farmers of the northwest can not be estimated.

Professor Hays is 42 years old, and his ability as an agricultural investigator is well known. He graduated from the Iowa Agricultural College nearly twenty years ago. He was recently elected secretary of the American Association of Plant and Animal Breeders.

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

There lies the great value of Ligozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and

it can not be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Ligozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that we have spent over one million dollars to supply the first bottle free to each sick one we learned of.

Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Ligozone 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
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- Bowel Troubles
- Coughs—Colds
- Consumption
- Colic—Croup
- Constipation
- Catarrh
- Cancer
- Dysentery
- Diarrhea
- Dandruff
- Dropsy
- Dyspepsia
- Eczema
- Erysipelas
- Fevers
- Gonorrhoea
- Gall Stones
- Gout
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- Hay Fever
- Influenza
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- Gleet
- Tumors
- Ulcers
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- Womens 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 Ligozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c Bottle Free

If you need Ligozone, 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 Ligozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever. Ligozone costs 50c and \$1.

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

Mexico's Live Stock

It is difficult to get the exact number of head of live stock in the republic of Mexico. For some time past the states have been endeavoring to collect reliable data on that subject. This has been a long and tedious task. The summary of the available figures gives a conservative estimate of the animal population of our neighbor up to the end of 1903. The figures are an underestimate. The correct figures would probably be 10 per cent more than those at hand. The tabulation of the reports gives the following census of the tidle live stock of Mexico:

	Head.	Value.
Cattle	6,200,000	\$39,200,000
Sheep	3,500,000	6,250,000
Hogs	700,000	2,500,000
Goats	4,300,000	7,510,000
Totals	14,700,000	\$115,460,000

Those outside of the republic who have surmised the extent of the live stock of Mexico have given the country wide credit for 10,000,000 cattle. The remarkable feature of the Mexican live stock industry is the number of goats over there. There are nearly 1,000,000 more of them than sheep. These either enter largely into the rural diet or are exported to the surrounding countries. The goat has nearly as high a value per head as the sheep of Mexico. This dispels the idea that goats are shipped to the United States for use in the abattoirs. The Mexican goat is worth \$1.75 per head in Mexico and the Mexican sheep \$1.79 per head there. But as the wool of the sheep is worth much more than the goat fleece, the goat is really the dearer animal for food purposes or for the available market there or abroad.

The little Pacific slope states of Jalisco (33,486 square miles) contains the most cattle of any of the states of Mexico. In the seven states of Jalisco, Michoacan, Chihuahua, Vera Cruz, Guanajuato, Sonora and Durango are nearly half the cattle of all Mexico, though cattle raising is general all over the republic. There are 2,600,000 head in the above named states. The remainder of the herds are scattered through the other twenty-three states and territories of the country. The cattle states of Mexico rank in the importance of their herds as follows: Jalisco, Michoacan, Chihuahua, Vera Cruz, Guanajuato, Sonora and Durango. The other states are of minor importance.

With the exception of Chihuahua, all of the important Mexican cattle raising states are located on the coasts. The most popular breed there for all climates is the Holstein; but the Swiss cattle get on well on the table lands, like those of the Valley of Mexico. They do not thrive on the mountain sides.

While the average price of a goat is less than that of a sheep, the better grades of goats outsell the better grades of sheep. The prices for goats run from \$1 to \$3 per head, while those for sheep range from \$1 to \$2 per head in Mexico.

The expert figures of Mexico teach a lesson which is contrary to the conclusions generally drawn by the American retail meat trade and general public. While the tariff against cattle across the Rio Grande has remained about the same and the demand for beefs has grown, the exports of cattle from Mexico during the past eight years have generally declined. The following are the republic's own export figures:

Year	Head.	Head.	
1895-6	238,998	1896-7	313,633
1897-8	227,336	1898-9	160,028
1899-00	184,165	1900-1	197,624
1901-2	166,479	1902-3	213,649

While the export of live cattle seems to have become fixedly less, that of hides has increased as follows:

Year	Kilos.
1900	8,252,000
1901	10,383,000
1902	13,000,000

The five chief goat states in their or-

der of importance are: Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Durango, San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas, having from 430,000 to 920,000 head each. The five chief sheep states are Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Durango and Puebla, in their order. They have from 230,000 to 850,000 sheep each.

Mexico presents this industrial problem: Though there are about 8,000,000 sheep and goats in the republic, the country does not possess enough wool and hair naturally to supply the home factories and hand weavers. To meet this deficiency the following quantities are imported.

Year	Carded	Unwashed
	Lbs.	Lbs.
1899-00	29,767	2,100,000
1901-2	69,961	2,350,000
1901-2	101,000	680,000

The complete consumption of the locally sheared fleece in the country is shown by the fact that only the following small quantities of wool were exported from Mexico:

Year	Lbs.
1899-00	66,614
1900-1	22
1901-2	1,736

The home consumption of both the wool and the sheep slat by the Mexicans may be seen from the fact that only the following small amount of sheep skins were exported:

Year	Lbs.
1899-00	1,916
1900-1	2,191
1901-2	1,682

The inference that the live goat is not sent abroad either under the heading of "sheep" or "goat" in the lists is manifest in the fact that only 13,836 head of both were exported in 1900, 4,039 in 1901, and 6,821 in 1902. The Mexican evidently is fond of goat meat and a large herd of goats are slaughtered annually for food purposes. After supplying the local market with the mohair, the slats go to the foreign market, principally New York, which pays the highest price for good pelts. The following quantities of dried goat skins have left Mexico yearly:

Year	Lbs.
1900	4,252,000
1901	5,100,000
1902	5,860,000

The figures show a steady increase in this trade of the outside world with the republic.

The state of Chihuahua is the most progressive of all the states of Mexico from a meat and provision factory point of view. The ham and bacon factories of the state are becoming larger and more important. There are large lard and soap factories at Monterey. There are rendering and soap plants in other cities of this state. These factories import a lot of outside soap stock to keep them going. Mexico takes our lard and sends us hog and other hair bristles. It is a curious reciprocal trade. The figures are as follows:

Year	Imports of Exports of	
	Lard	Bristles
	Lbs.	Lbs.
1900	9,180,000	333,300
1901	9,600,000	364,000
1902	11,100,000	335,000

A review of the Mexican live stock and meat industry dispels much of the idea that the country is overflowing with stock in excess of the local requirements, or that export cattle and sheep are cheap enough to compete at a long distance with foreign cattle that have not to pay the cost of transportation and stand the expense of feed or the loss by shrinkage. Labor is cheap, but lazy and trifling as well as stupid, and requires costly supervision. Mexico, with a different class of people, would be a busier and more prosperous, but probably a less happy country.

BEEF TRUST CASE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The hearing by the supreme court of the United States court in the case of Swift vs. the United States, popularly known as the "beef trust case," was today postponed to an unfixed date at the request of the government. The case was on the court's calendar for today, and at the opening of the day's session Assistant Attorney Day appeared and moved that the case be passed under the twenty-sixth rule of the court, which rule



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provides that upon agreement by counsel, any case may be postponed and retired at a future time to be agreed upon. Mr. Day stated that the purpose of the motion was to serve the convenience of the attorney general, who desires to participate in the argument and who was not prepared at this time to proceed. He added that counsel on the other side had consented to the postponement. Under the arrangement the argument may be made at any time upon which counsel and court agrees.

REBATES MUST STOP

Above all else, we must strive to keep the highways of commerce open to all on equal terms; and to do this it is necessary to put a complete stop to all rebates. Whether complete stop or the railroad is to blame makes no difference; the rebate must be stopped, the abuses of the private car and private terminal track and side track systems must be stopped, and the legislation of the Fifty-eighth congress which declares it to be unlawful for any person or corporation to offer, grant, give, solicit, accept or receive any rebate, concession or discrimination in respect of the transportation of any property in interstate or foreign commerce where by such property shall by any device whatever be transported at a less rate than that named in the tariffs published by the carrier must be enforced.—President Roosevelt's Message.

MAY FORCE COMPROMISE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President Roosevelt is standing squarely on his message in reference to the fixing of railroad rates by the interstate commerce commission, and desires that action be taken by congress at this session. Many senators and representatives called on him today to learn his views, and he told them frankly that he thought something should be done in the way of enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission to

remedy this evil and should be done immediately.

The senators who have determined that nothing shall be done until the beginning of the next congress have accepted the situation and the contest between the white house and the senate on the great question of railroad rates and increased powers for the interstate commerce commission is now fairly on.

It is believed at the capitol that the senate leaders stand as a stone wall against any action along the line of the message. The determination in the senate is to prevent action if possible, but if the full power of the administration is brought to bear the alternative is to bring forward the compromise as contained in the proposition for a court of interstate commerce.

AMERICAN CATTLE EXPORTS

Cattle exporters, despite a large volume of business this year, unite in declaring their ledgers are balancing on the wrong side. During the expired ten months of the year ending October, 518,593 cattle valued at \$34,938,641 have gone abroad, against 440,870 head valued at \$30,924,177 during the same period of 1903, and 277,518 head valued at \$20,270,579 in 1902. October exports were 50,089 head valued at \$3,420,254, against 48,904 valued at \$3,411,712 in October, 1903. Deficient quality is the cry raised by exporters. Canadian exporters are talking in the same tone. Shipments of cattle from Montreal have ceased for the season and while last year's volume has not been reached, the trade is declared by Canadian authorities to have been decidedly unremunerative despite the packing house strike which decreased British consumption of American dressed beef greatly for over two months.

G. W. SAUNDERS, President.

F. A. COLEMAN, Vice President.

J. JACOBS, Secretary and Treasurer.

George W. Saunders Live Stock Commission Company

Capital Stock, \$30,000.00

SALESMEN

W. S. VINSON, Cattle.
BEN HACKETT, Hogs.

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The Fort Worth Stock Yards Show Phenomenal Growth

By COL. T. O. WALKER

The growth of the Fort Worth stock yards as a receiving and market point for live stock of all kinds is a matter of supreme interest to every cattle, hog, sheep and horse and mule raiser in Texas. It is more than that—it is of life interest to similar producers in New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, while consumers of meat products and users of horses and mules in all the gulf and adjacent states are equally interested in the maintenance of Fort Worth as a source of supply.

The increase in the receipts of live stock at this market since the establishment of the Armour and Swift packing plants here has been phenomenal, except in the matter of sheep, where a loss is shown, and for which special reasons exist which will be noted later on.

As compared with other markets the development of the yards has been greater for the time they have been established than similar development of other yards. It took Chicago nearly ten years to bring as many cattle to its pens as Fort Worth has brought in less than two years, and the increase here has been in a larger ratio than the gain attained by either St. Joseph or Kansas City in the same length of time. With this general statement in mind the reader is invited to a comparison of figures, showing the receipts at these yards for the years 1902, 1903 and 1904. It will be borne in mind that in the year 1902 the big packing houses were in course of construction. They did not begin active operations until in March the following year, so that the figures for 1902 represent the receipts with only the old packing house in operation. The figures for 1903 show receipts with the packing houses in operation for ten months in the year, and the figures for 1904 show receipts with the plants in full operation for the entire year. Figures for the month of December are estimated.

STATISTICAL SHOWING

Taken for the three years noted, the figures show as follows:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Mules
1902	132,182	79,071	9,622	4,872
1903	146,796	156,504	125,322	10,197
1904	638,967	275,754	105,204	18,924

This exhibit shows a substantial and healthy growth in stock yard receipts in everything except sheep. The reason for the loss in mutton receipts lies in the fact that the winter of 1903-04 was a most unfavorable one for the sheep interests of Southwest Texas, from whence most of the receipts for these yards come. The rains did not materialize, the grass did not start and flockmasters killed their new-born lambs by thousands in order to save the ewes. The sheep production of last spring, therefore, was at a standstill in that territory, and as a consequence the sheep run of April, May and January, 1904, noted a shrinkage of 40,000 head.

In all other classes of live stock, however, the yards score an increase.

Compare these figures with the totals of the year 1903. In that year the packers bought 265,279 head of cattle and calves against 321,529 head this year, an increase of 56,250; they bought 128,934 hogs in 1903 and 237,298 in 1904, an increase of 108,364; sheep were purchased by them in 1903 to the number of 50,160, in the year following they bought 41,811, a decrease of 8,349.

The packing plants have not been able for any length of time, perhaps at no time, to secure hogs or sheep in sufficient numbers to equal their capacity. These are two features of the market that can bear considerable stimulation. For some months the packers have been killing calves and cattle up to their limit. In these two branches of the trade they have largely exceeded the capacity for which they were built. The growth in this respect is very flattering for a continuation of the increase in the number of cattle and calves slaughtered. Already it is announced that one of the plants will soon add a canning department. This will call for the slaughter of more cattle. The plants close the year killing double the number of cattle and calves they were

slaughtering when the year began, and turning into pork and mutton an equal number of hogs and sheep with which they opened the year.

GAIN IN GATE RECEIPTS

Another feature of some interest connected with the growth of business at the yards is the car account—the number of carloads of live stock delivered. With car receipts for December estimated, the account by quarters for the year stands as follows:

RECEIPTS BY CARLOADS

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
First	2,636	93	1,124	83
Second	5,740	100	843	291
Third	3,962	440	479	60
Fourth	5,772	660	933	87
Totals	18,110	1,293	3,384	521

Yardmaster J. F. Williams is authority for the statement that if receipts of cattle continue to arrive all through the month of December as they had come in for the first twelve days thereof, the month would turn out to have the largest receipts of any month since the yards were established. In the twelve days noted, 964 cars had come in against 860 for the same number of days in November, and 662 for the corresponding time in December 1903.

ness of the yards has such great improvement been made as in the facilities for receiving, caring for, exhibiting, selling and shipping horses and mules.

In the early days of the yards, the class of horses and mules brought here was hardly up to present requirements, and the facilities of the yards were in keeping with the stock received. Horses and mules were received the same as cattle, and such accommodations as they received they got in open pens, along with the cattle. Now, they are received in a special chute, taken to large and well-equipped barns, fed under shelter, have ample exercise grounds when needed and receive such care and grooming as their blood and value warrant. Two barns, one of brick and the other of wood, afford shelter for 4,000 head, and other accommodations are at hand for 6,000 more. Box and padded stalls are provided for the aristocrats of the equine world. Feeding facilities are unexcelled and the finest water in the world is piped to every pen and stall.

—Before the establishment of the new yards, no horse buying firms were doing business at the yards; now six established firms are buying and selling at the rate of 20 to 25 carloads per week. Under the former order of things such an institution as a horse auction was unthought of. Now an auction amphitheater is provided, capable of holding 1,500 people, where weekly or daily auction sales are conducted, according to the demands of the trade. Then, the horse receipts were confined to rangers and emigrant outfits. Now some of the finest blooded horses in the United States are brought here for sale, and purchasers can find anything

May	141	850	134	675
June	77	526	71	458
July	348	714	333	569
August	293	944	140	577
September	2,737	2,636	649	2,160
October	3,529	3,660	766	2,703
November	1,150	2,492	484	1,809
December	1,664	2,620	199	1,722

Totals ... 10,197 18,924 2,860 13,747

The difference between receipts and shipments represents the number sold on the yards for local consumption, 7,337 in 1903 and 5,177 in 1904.

Each week horse and mule buyers are on the Fort Worth market from the principal equine markets of the south, west and southeast. The extent of the trade and its scope may be judged from the fact that in the week just past shipments of mules and horses were made from Fort Worth to St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, Havana, Chattanooga, and other horse markets of the southeastern states. Buyers have ascertained that whatever they require in horse or mule flesh can be found on the Fort Worth market.

EXPORTS TO CUBA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Steps will be taken by members of the Texas delegation to prevent the consummation of the plan announced from Havana some days ago, by which it is proposed to raise the duty on cattle imported into Cuba from the present rate of \$1.56 per head to \$9.36. The latter rate would apply on practically all the animals sent there from this country and particularly to those shipped from Texas. A very large proportion of the total exports of cattle from the United States to Cuba comes from Texas, and about 70 per cent of shipments from there originate in Congressman Garner's district. Naturally, therefore, he will be most active in looking after the matter, although Messrs. Gillespie, Slayden, Burleson, Burgess, Smith, Gregg, Cooper and perhaps some of the others will assist in every possible way.

The rate of \$9.36 would be prohibitive and while it is argued that soon Cuba will be in a position to export cattle rather than import them, there is every reason to believe that she will require large shipments from this country before this condition of affairs can be brought about.

The exports from Texas last year amounted to approximately 100,000 head. Congressman Garner figures that the shipper would have to get a price approximating \$35 per head in order to come out even, should the proposed high tariff go into effect. Charles Fowler of Galveston and others have asked that the matter be looked after.

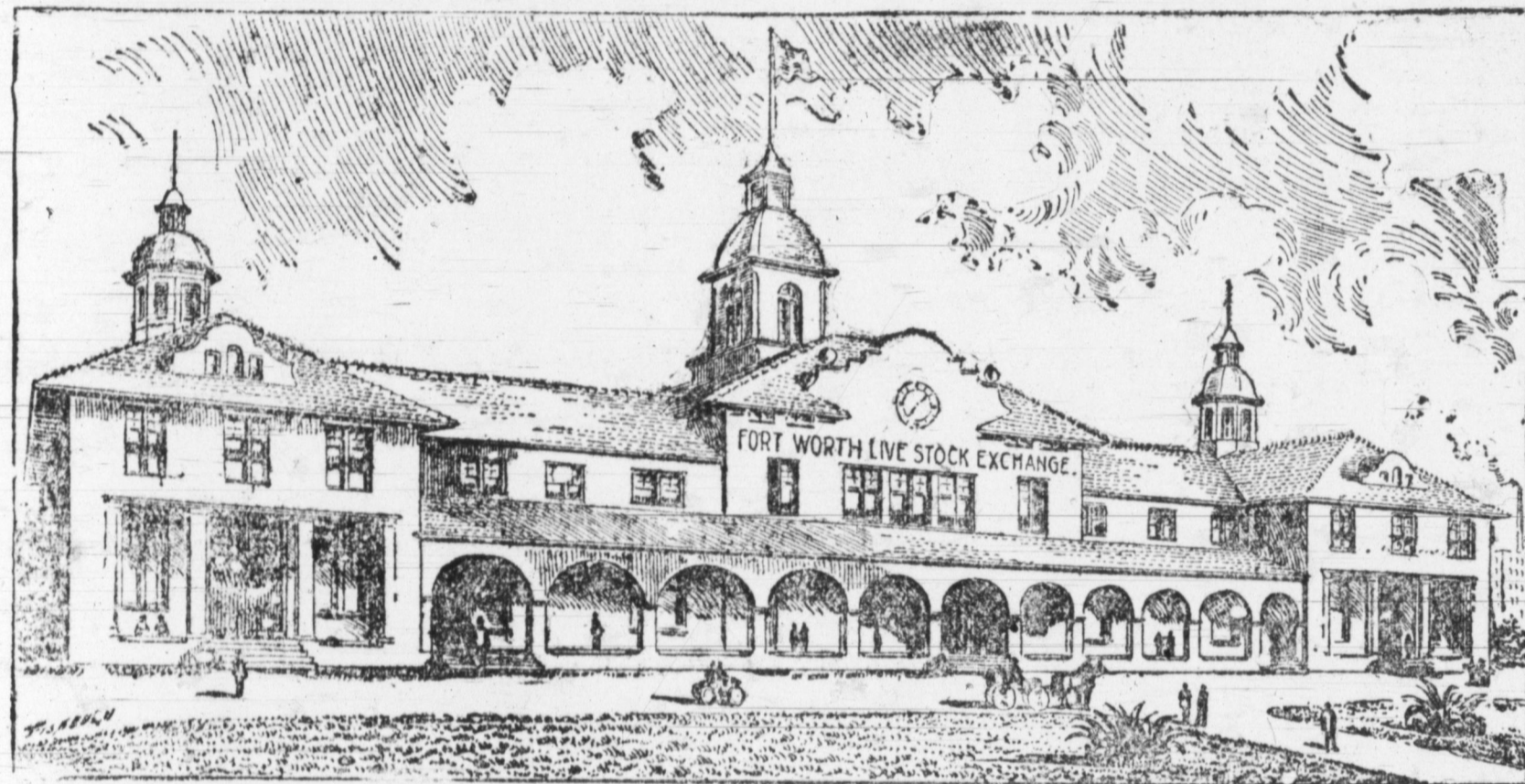
Mr. Garner and Mr. Slayden will call on Secretary Hay tomorrow and discuss the subject with him with a view of inducing him to take it up with the Cuban government.

NEW MEXICO BUYERS

The cattle market is again in the ascendancy and the cattlemen are jubilant over the prospective return of the former good prices when they felt sufficiently repaid for the trouble, time and expense of raising cattle for the market, says the Carlsbad Argus. During the past two weeks many buyers have been in the city and purchased several thousand head of feeders which will soon be shipped to pastures near market, where they will be wintered.

Some days ago it was announced that Bryan Snyder had been relieved of the duties of passenger traffic manager of the Frisco system, after an active service with this and other roads in various capacities.

It is announced that he will assume the active management of the Ozark Land and Fruit Growing Company, in which he is largely interested, the other members of the company being C. E. Ware, G. A. A. Deane and W. G. Vincenheller.



FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING.

DEMAND FOR HOGS

The present need of the market is for more hogs and more fat sheep. Cattle come in profusion, more than the market can absorb, but market days are few indeed when fat hogs and fat sheep are in the pens in sufficient numbers to supply the demand. True, the hog supply has increased almost 90 per cent within the past year, but until receipts shall exceed 2,000 per day or 600,000 for the year, the present limit of the market's capacity will not be reached. The farmers of Texas have it within their power to largely increase their incomes by the judicious fattening of hogs for the Fort Worth market. The same observation applies to sheep.

HORSE AND MULE MARKET

Any description of the growth of the Fort Worth stock yards would be incomplete without reference to the horse and mule market, for in no branch of the busi-

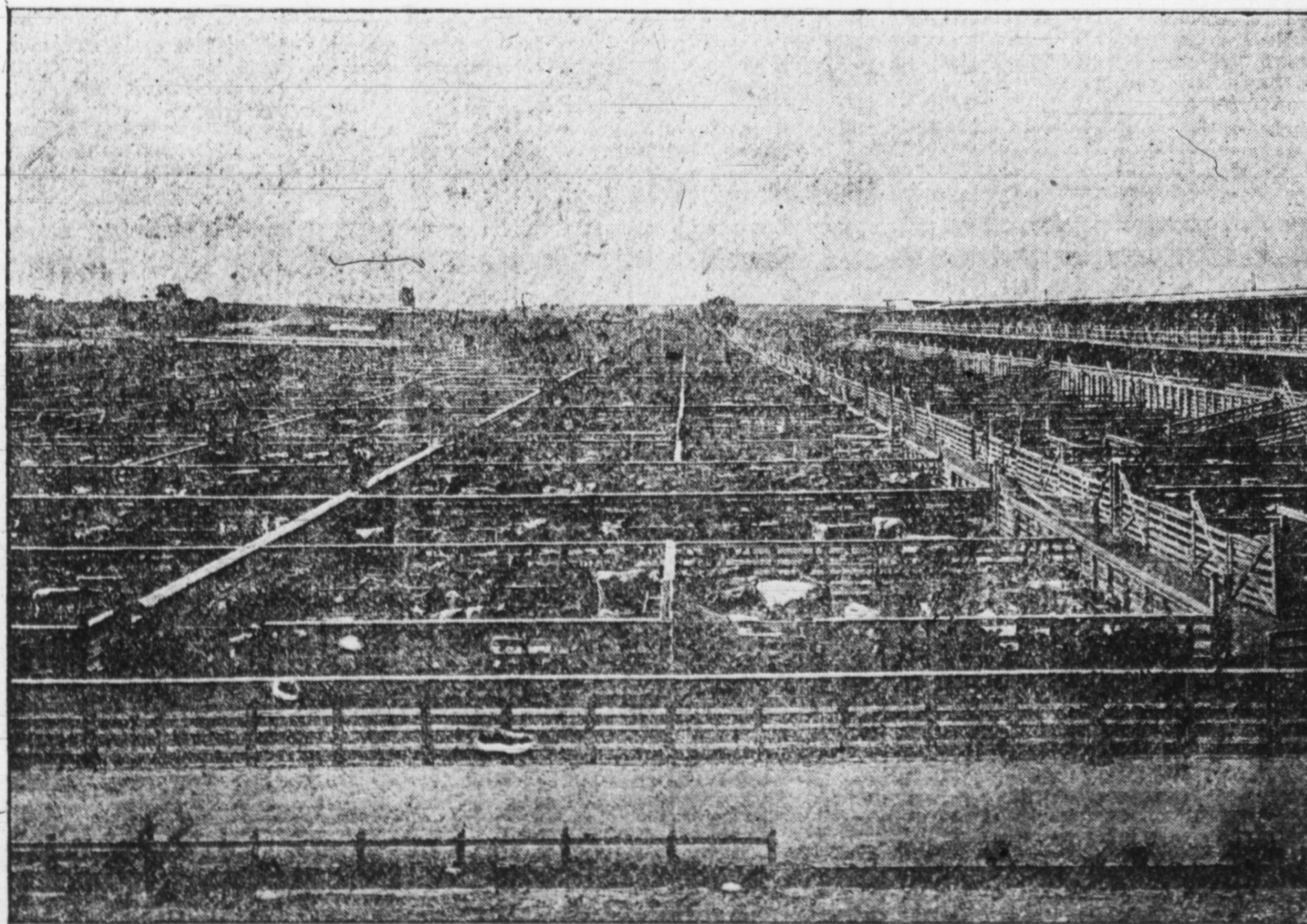
ness on sale from coaching stallions to cayuses. Speaking of auction sales, some 6,000 horses and mules were disposed of at the great winter sale of 1903, a somewhat larger number in the fall sale this year, and another great sale is announced for the coming January.

In the year 1902 the receipts of horses at the Fort Worth yards amounted to 4,872. They had risen to 10,197 in 1903, and this year will reach 19,000, probably 20,000.

SHIPMENTS AND RECEIPTS

The following table will show the movement of horses and mules, by months for the past two years, the figures for December, 1904, being estimated:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1903	1904	1903	1904
January	18	1,394	821
February	1,087	1,194
March	42	586	20	427
April	198	815	64	602



SECTION OF THE CATTLE DIVISION OF THE FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS.

STOCKMEN PLAN REORGANIZATION

A circular letter has been received from the headquarters of the National Live Stock Association outlining the plan of reorganization to be had at the annual meeting in Denver. The letter is in part as follows:

The committee appointed by President Hagenbarth of the National Live Stock Association to prepare details of a plan for a reorganization of the association at the Denver meeting during the week of Jan. 9 has developed a plan, which will be presented to the convention. It provides for a radical change from the present organization.

As it is desirable that the new organization should be actually and literally national in scope, it is proposed to base the organization upon the various branches or interests of the industry, regarding each branch as a unit, and the representation of each branch will be regarded as representing the whole of that branch or interest.

The primal representation of each branch will be through a committee, to be selected by those interested in that branch. This committee will be known as the general committee of the branch selecting it. It will be selected and organized as those interested may determine. Each of these general committees will have full authority to represent the branch or interest appointing it, but its executive authority will be confined to matters relating to its own branch of the industry.

The sole executive authority of the national association will be confined to an executive committee, consisting of one man from each branch of the industry. This committee will be known as the central committee, and each general committee will select one of its members to represent its branch or interest on the central committee.

By this method each branch of the industry will have a general committee and one representative on the central committee. The general committee has only authority as regards its own branch, and speaks to the other branches through its members of the central committee.

NO MORE CONVENTIONS

Delegate conventions are dispensed with and in place there will be annual meetings, at which all general committees meet in joint session to hear reports of officers and make suggestions and recommendations to the central committee.

On all ordinary matters a majority vote of the central committee will prevail, but in matters affecting policy or commercial interest any branch shall have the right to protest, in which case the matter must be referred to the general committee of the interests directly affected, and provisions are made to enable these general committees to meet in conference to discuss such matters. This practically means that in matters of vital importance there must be unanimous consent on the part of the central committee to secure action.

The object of this last provision is to guarantee absolute independence to each branch or interest, as it would be unjust and impracticable to attempt to force any branch to agree to a proposition which it might regard as against its best interests. The plan provides an opportunity, however, for such matters to be discussed, and in most cases such matters can be adjusted through conferences between the interests directly affected.

The details of the plan provided for adequate machinery, under the control of the central committee, for practical and energetic work, and for adequate finances for conducting any operations agreed upon for the benefit of the industry as a whole. As each branch is represented upon an absolute equality, and maintains its independence, there can be no interference with each other, but full opportunity is given to work in harmony upon approved business lines.

OBJECTS OF PLAN

The objects to be attained are:

1. To allay friction between the various branches and interests of the industry by providing an opportunity to confer with each other readily, thus producing a better understanding of the conditions and necessities of each and the obstacles with which each has to contend.

2. To encourage more advanced and scientific methods in the production, transportation, marketing and manufacturing of live stock.

3. By co-operation with the various departmental branches of the federal and state governments to secure intelligent development of the live stock industry in all of its branches along educational and commercial lines.

4. To develop plans for collecting and disseminating vital statistics and other valuable information in relation to the live stock of commerce, and, as far as possible, to eliminate the present uncertain knowledge regarding the supply.

5. To develop plans for a better distribution of live stock on the markets, and to eliminate as far as possible the present disposition to oversupply and glut the larger markets at critical times.

San Antonio Liquor Company

OLD OAK RYE WHISKEY
BOTTLED FOR FAMILY USE

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\$4.00 for four full quarts, express prepaid.
Any shipment that is not satisfactory may be returned.

THE SAN ANTONIO LIQUOR CO.,
Corner Alamo and E. Commerce St.
San Antonio, Texas

HIGH GRADE LIQUORS, WINES, ETC.
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STILL DOING BUSINESS AT THE SAME OLD PLACE.

THE NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS
(Across the Mississippi River from St. Louis, Missouri.)

THE LARGEST HORSE AND MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD.

We have handled more range horses and mules than any other firm in the world and have been engaged in this business for over 33 years. We sell either at auction or at private sale, as preferred. Range horses and mules a specialty. This will be the banner year for range horses and mules. Prices are 25 per cent better and demands stronger than we have known them before in the history of this market. Farmers are raising colts again and we consider this likely to be the top year. Market your range horses and mules this year sure. If you have anything to sell, write us before shipping. We are always glad to give information about the market and conditions.

POMEROY & HANDLEY, National Stock Yards, Illinois.

North Texas Live Stock Commission Co.

INCORPORATED.

Officers:

J. P. DAGGETT,
Pres. & Genl. Mgr.
STERLING P. CLARK,
Vice President.
J. F. GRANT,
Secretary.

References:

Fort Worth Nat'l Bank,
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MAIN OFFICE Fort Worth Stock Yards

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Consolidation of the Texas Stock Journal with the West Texas Stockman. Published every Tuesday by The Stockman Publishing Co., incorporated.

HEC. A. McEACHIN.....Editor

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WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 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

Treasurer—S. B. Burnett..Fort Worth

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.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK

During the past ten years the live stock breeders of this state have made wonderful progress in the development of that industry, and today it is generally conceded that no state in the union is showing better results along those lines than Texas. The display of cattle at the World's Fair and again at the International Live Stock show at Chicago has served to open the eyes of the world to the high character of cattle that is now being produced on the Texas ranges. During the not very remote past it was supposed that Texas would never get beyond the long horn stage in the production of cattle, but the past few years have demonstrated the fallacy of that assumption, and Texas range bred cattle are recognized now as the equals of those produced in any of the older breeding states. The money that has been spent in the grading up of our range herds is well invested, for it is now yielding the most substantial returns. Eastern feeders have fallen very much in love with the range bred Texas calves, and they are now bringing prices that will no doubt serve to stimulate further effort along the line of improvement. What has been done by the Swensons and other leading breeders can be accomplished by all our ranchmen. There is always a good demand for the best character of stuff, and even during the years of depression under which the cattle industry has been staggering, there has been good demand and good prices for the better class of stuff.

There are some cattlemen who have become more or less discouraged over the cattle outlook, and these have shown their lack of faith in the outcome by arranging to get out of the business. But this is a small element, and does not materially affect the situation. The men who are in close touch with the situation believe that the turning point has already been reached and from now on there will be a steady improvement in every branch of the great industry. As has been repeatedly stated, much of this hope of better things is based on the shortness of the cattle supply. So far as Texas is concerned, there are fewer cattle in the state today than for a period of twenty years. This shortage exists in every class of cattle, and Texas is not the only portion of the producing area that is so situated. The same kind of report comes from practically all the great range area, and may be regarded as a fact, from the further fact that the range area itself is a constantly lessening proposition. Out in the Texas range country during the past year there has been much soil turned over to agricultural purposes that has heretofore been used for grazing, and the same conditions prevail everywhere. It is true that seasons out in the western range country continue very uncertain, but that fact does not deter a determined effort to plant the agricultural banner on every section of land that is

coming on the market. It may be true that some of these efforts will prove abortive from the fact that the seasons are uncertain, but the great majority of the men who are making homes in the range country today have gone into that section with a full appreciation of the difficulties that are to be encountered, and instead of trying to adapt the country to their ideas, they are willing to adapt themselves to the conditions known to prevail in that country. They are combining farming and stock raising, and the result of this combination in the past has already demonstrated that these people are on the right track. The latter day settlers in the range country are not going to be starved out, for the very simple reason that they are stayers, and are on the right track.

All over the western portion of this state there are new homes being established and new stock farms being opened up. All over the western and northwestern portion of our common country the same conditions are prevailing, and the big range cattle outfits are giving place steadily to the men of small holdings who are developing the country along the proper lines. This does not mean that fewer cattle will be produced, but it means that perhaps more cattle will be the result, and it is certain that they will be better cattle. The man of small holdings will be compelled to make quality take the place of quantity, and while individual production may and will be smaller, the aggregate output will not have the effect of cheapening the cost of production. As range is plowed up and the native grass is destroyed forage crops must be produced to take the place of the grass. It is safely asserted that the era of cheap cattle has passed and will never return. The world had as well concede that it must pay more for its beef on the hoof, for that is a fact that cannot be successfully refuted. Taking this view of the situation, the future seems rosy with the promise of better things, and the cattle producers continue hopeful that the worst is now past and prosperity for them is but a little bit ahead.

During the period that the cattle industry has been at its lowest ebb the sheepmen have been enjoying great prosperity, and as a result of this fact, the sheep industry has taken on new life all over the state. Many cattlemen out in the range country have adopted the idea of combining cattle and sheep production, with the idea that the despised sheep can now be depended upon to contribute a very liberal mite toward the desired prosperity. Where this combination has been effected the result has been more than satisfactory. The sheep business is taking on new life all over the country, and thousands of sheep have been brought into Texas from New Mexico and other points to supply the deficiency. The outlook for the sheepman is very hopeful.

This year Texas has raised one of the biggest corn crops in the history of the state, and this fact has stimulated the hog industry. From all over the state comes reports of more hogs and better hogs, and as the market demand is still for more hogs, the outlook for the hog grower is just about as flattering as could be desired.

During the past year there has been an active demand for horses, and the prices paid have been very satisfactory. The horse growers have had a full share of prosperity, and the outlook for the future is as good as could be desired. The producer of good horses and mules seems assured of a good and steady market for all he can produce.

Taking it all in all, the live stock industry of Texas and the southwest is getting in very satisfactory shape. There has been much to depress but there seems substantial reasons for assuming that better things are now already in sight.

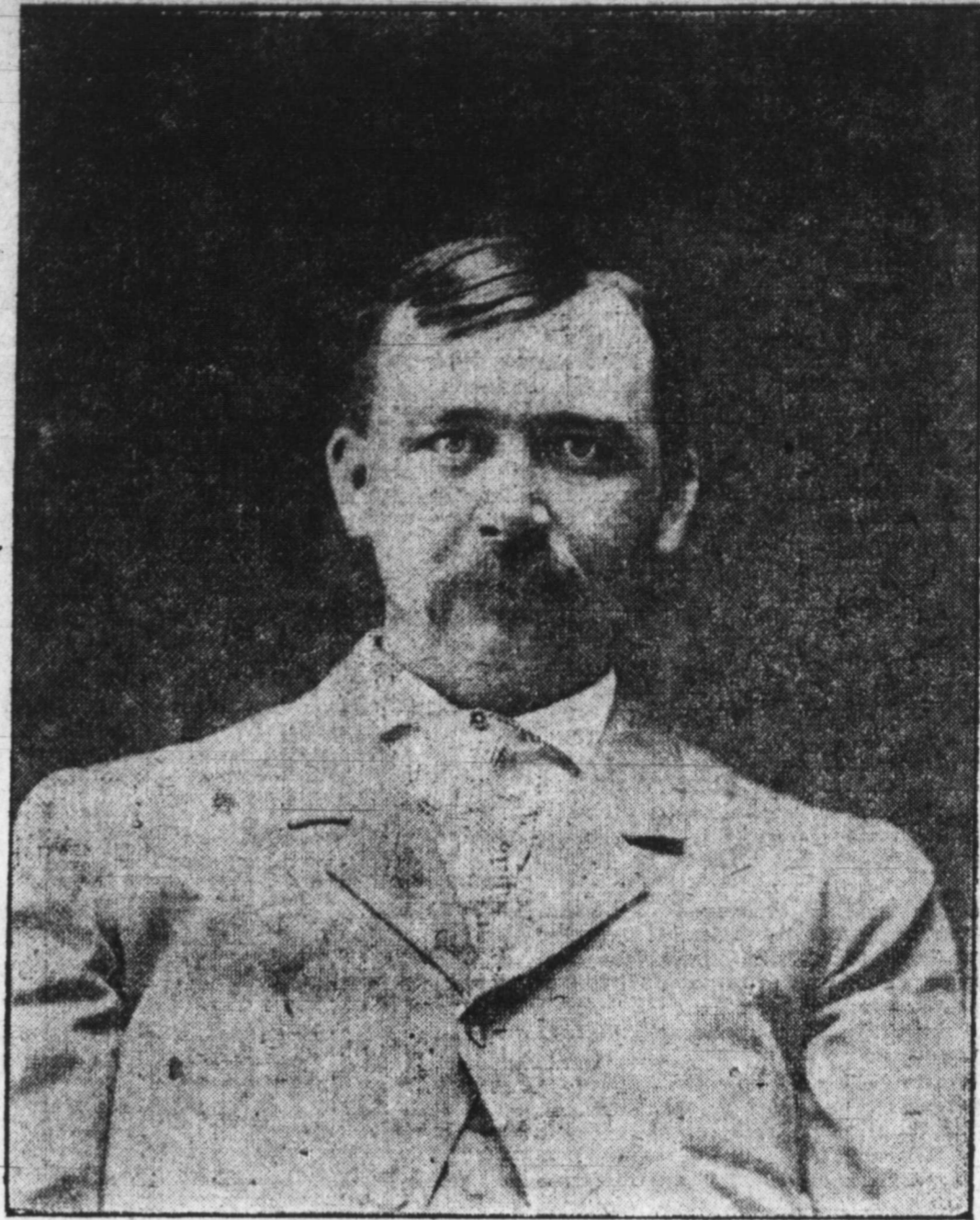
MANGE REGULATIONS

Inspectors in the bureau of animal industry have received a circular of instructions regarding the government scab regulations, in which they are admonished to use the greatest care before classifying cattle that are to be shipped as "exposed."

Under order No. 123, which is now in full force, exposed cattle destined for a point outside a state can only be shipped for immediate slaughter in cars that must be placarded "Exposed cattle." It is with this classification that the circular referred to deals. The following paragraphs are taken from the order:

"On and after Dec. 1, 1904, amendment No. 1 to the bureau of animal industry order No. 123 will have expired and after that date you will be guided in your inspection of cattle according to instructions given in order No. 123 only.

"Such order, as construed by this office, means that cattle found free of scabies may be shipped without dipping, and all exposed cattle, going to a point outside the state can only be shipped for immediate slaughter, in cars placarded 'exposed cattle,' or they



HEC. A. McEACHIN.

The above is a fairly good representation of the editor of the Stockman-Journal, whose style of beauty and architecture is peculiarly his own.

Mr. McEachin was born in Perry county, Alabama, 40 years ago, but was raised in Lowndes county, Mississippi. He has been a resident of Texas now for about twenty years, residing in the western portion of the state, where he has been actively engaged in journalism during the entire period, except for three years during the Hogg state administration, when he held an important desk in the department of state.

Mr. McEachin has made a specialty of

live stock matters for the past ten years, having been identified with the leading live stock publication, the West Texas Stockman, from the time it was founded until it absorbed the Texas Stock Journal, and has since been published as the Texas Stockman-Journal. Mr. McEachin is universally regarded as the best posted newspaper man in Texas on live stock matters, and no man in the state has done so much for the great live stock industry. During the coming year the Stockman-Journal will continue under his editorial direction, and he will spare no efforts to make it the greatest exponent of the live stock industry in the southwest.

may be shipped without restrictions after dipping.

"Care must be taken, however, as to what is meant by 'exposed,' and it is urged and advised by the chief of the bureau that an inspector must have absolute knowledge that cattle have actually been in contact with diseased animals or other indisputable evidence of exposure, before classifying a shipment. The mere fact of cattle coming from a territory where scabies exists does not prove exposure or warrant an inspector in treating them as exposed."

BEEF TRUST REPORT

A Washington dispatch says: The report of James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations, under whose direction the administration has conducted its inquiry into the operations of the so-called beef trust, is nearing completion and soon will be ready for review by President Roosevelt. Commissioner Garfield expects to present his conclusions to the president the latter part of this month, or early in the new year.

No investigation conducted by the government has been kept with such jealous care from the public as that affecting the beef packers. Field agents were started out with instructions to pursue their work diligently and without ostentation and to see to it that the results reached only the eyes of their superior officers. They were charged not to talk about the matter with their friends.

Mr. Garfield has been the personification of mystery. As a result, only a few department officials are advised whether evidence has been collected to justify the administration in instituting criminal proceedings in the courts.

The beef inquiry was the subject of two or three conferences at the department of commerce today. Representative Martin, of South Dakota, author of the law under which the commissioner of corporations is proceeding, called on that official and spent some time with him. Commissioner Garfield also had a conference with Secretary Metcalf. Neither official could be induced to talk.

CATTLE ARE SHORT

J. W. Wilson, one of the extensive cattle handlers of the Panhandle district, was here this week with a string

of eight loads of cattle, six loads of steers that sold at \$3, and two loads of cows that sold for \$2.30, says the Kansas City Drivers' Telegram. Mr. Wilson owns a ranch of about thirty sections near Quanah, Tex., and keeps a herd of cows all the time. He has been shipping right along recently but says this is his windup shipment for the year, and leaves him with about 1,500 head of cattle on hand to carry over the winter. Speaking of cattle conditions in his part of Texas, Mr. Wilson said:

"There are not one-fourth as many cattle in the hands of the stockmen in our district now that there were four years ago. The prices of cattle have had much to do with this, and this year has been about the cap sheaf. The spring was very dry and followed on other years that were not extra for plenty of moisture. A good many thousand acres of the range grass has died out until nothing but a rest of a few years will do it any good. This caused many of the farmers to ship out their cattle in the spring and grass it through the summer in other districts. Once out of the country, the cattle were marketed with less loss than would have been caused by shipping them back to Texas, and this has left the fields rather empty. I was lucky enough to have running water in my fields and my ranch is nine miles long, so I could shift my cattle from one field to another, so I got them ready for market there.

"I suppose the farmers will pay more attention to raising cotton and wheat now. Our average crop of cotton a little less than one-half bale to the acre, and as a bale is now selling at close to \$50, it makes a fair return. Wheat grows well and makes a yield of from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. We will find something to take the place of cattle while prices are so low."

PANHANDLE MEETING

Though the year 1904 is by no means spent, the Panhandle Cattle Raisers' Association is hard at work making preparations for the meeting of the association which is to occur at Amarillo, Texas, the first week in April, 1905. William Penn Anderson, the traveling agent of the Santa Fe railroad, and the particular friends of the

Cracked Rice with Cotton Seed Meal

the great flesh producer and fattener, will save you money. We prepare it at our mill. Car lots or otherwise.

The Watkins Hay and Grain Company

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Panhandle association, has just completed a round of the Hereford breeders of the Kansas City territory for the purpose of getting them to send herds to the sales that are to be one of the principal features of the Amarillo meeting.

The Hereford men who sent herds to the meeting at Amarillo last April were very successful in disposing of their offerings in spite of the drouth prevailing in the Panhandle at that time.

So successful were they, in fact, that Mr. Anderson says he had no trouble in securing the consent of several prominent Hereford breeders to the sending of herds to the Amarillo sales. Mr. Anderson says that he has made it clear to these breeders that the opportunity for disposing good breeding stock to Texas cowmen and small farmers is a grand one, and the way that the breeders met the suggestion shows that they appreciate the opportunity. Mr. Anderson says that at yet he has seen none of the breeders but the Hereford men.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

President F. J. Hagenbarth of the National Live Stock Association has just returned to Idaho after several weeks spent in conferring with various live stock interests over the country regarding the proposed reorganization of the association at the coming Denver meeting. He has received the greatest encouragement from all sources and details of the plan are already pretty well sifted down.

"I visited the leading men at the principal live stock markets," said Mr. Hagenbarth, "and without exception found them all greatly interested by the proposition and all ready and even anxious to help. I expect to see a most representative gathering at the Denver meeting next month, and feel certain the conference will result in great good to the industry."

"There seems to be a general feeling on all sides that the time has come when the various branches of the live stock industry should have a better understanding. While the producing branches feel that they have certain grievances against other branches, we realize that there is little to be gained by sitting on the fence making faces and calling names. We want to get closer together and talk over our matters together in a business-like way, and it may be possible to adjust some of our differences, and at any rate we shall lose nothing by talking things over. Our plan of organization proposes simply an opportunity for the various branches to meet together in an independent way, to discuss matters and to act when it is found that action will be for the benefit of all. The plan also encourages independent organization in the different branches. No branch is expected to surrender any rights it may possess and no branch can be compromised in any way by being represented in the organization."

"The attendance at the coming meetings in Denver will be quite large; in fact, from the eastern section the attendance will be larger than ever before, and we look for a good attendance also from the range section. The attendance will be more representative than ever before, and no matter what is done at the meeting, the results will be of the greatest importance to the industry."

LIVE STOCK AGENTS

The National Association of Live Stock Agents will hold a meeting in Denver on Wednesday, Jan. 11, during convention week. This was decided on at a banquet in Chicago during the International Live Stock Exposition, and President Harding has already issued the call. This association has been dragging along for the past two years and an effort is to be made at the Denver meeting to broaden the scope of the organization and make it of more benefit to the railroad men. It is probably, also, that the organization will seek to be represented in the National Live Stock Association.

The number of conventions coming to Denver is increasing every week. There is no longer any question but that all the principal branches of the industry will be well represented at the coming meeting. Arrangements have been made to hold a meeting of the executive committee of the National Live Stock Exchange. A number of the big trunk lines of railroads will be represented by prominent officials, a number of the big packers will be represented or be here in person. The idea of a general conference between the various interests is meeting with favor from all sides.

THE FAT STOCK SHOW

The Telegram does not want the people of Fort Worth to forget the fat stock show, and now, upon the eve of Christmas holidays it is mentioned, with the expectation that as soon as the New Year is turned, that a general movement toward making it a success will commence.

During the past ten days quite a little has been said about the exposition, and it has been emphasized. The Telegram has interviewed a number of the best citizens of Fort Worth on this matter and they are enthusiastic on the subject of the affair, and believe that it should be held independent of any other movement, to the end that it can be made a permanent and substantial affair. It will bring valuable exhibits here, it will bring many people here, and in addition it will create an interest in Fort Worth, as a live stock market. A few days ago William Penn Anderson referred to the excellent conditions which prevail through the western part of the state. This is bound to help Fort Worth in every way, and it is bound to help the fat stock show. Stuart Harrison, who has for so long been identified with the movement, believes it will be successful, but he can not do the work alone, and he needs help. Let it be a determined effort on the part of every citizen, and Fort Worth will reap returns which will be far beyond the value fixed by the most sanguine expectations.

Of the general development of the live stock interests of Texas and its essential importance to the Fort Worth market probably the greatest strides toward the establishment of a permanent horse and mule market have been due to the firm of Cooke & Simmons, who, as the oldest established firm on the Fort Worth market, are in an indirect way responsible for the present great market, which is now conceded to be the largest south of St. Louis and Kansas City.

Even before the packing houses were erected north of the river, Cooke & Simmons were located in their new offices adjacent to the stock yards and were then doing more for the general development of the industry than any other firm. The new offices, barns and stables were opened May 18, 1901, and since that time the business has grown in bounds until today the firm handles thousands of horses and mules per annum and have constantly on hand from 600 to 1,000 head, with a capacity of 2,000 head. Including office, brick barns, pens and open lot, more than five acres are covered by the business of this one firm and within another year possibly the growth will be as much as 10 per cent over this average.

Shippers and buyers now patronize the Fort Worth market from all portions of the south and west and this market is now recognized as an important factor as a rival trading point with Kansas City and St. Louis.

RIVALRY FOR OFFICE

Postmastership at Texarkana Much South After

TEXARKANA, Texas, Dec. 20.—Who will be Texarkana's next postmaster has excited considerable interest and discussion during the last two or three weeks. The term of J. G. Bickley, the incumbent, expires on Feb. 28 next and he is a candidate for reappointment.

There are also several others in the field who aspire for the place, among them being Frank M. Thompson, Colonel Lyman S. Roach, W. W. Shaw and E. A. Schieker. Colonel Ben M. Foreman, former postmaster, who resigned in 1900, and Tom Daley are also mentioned as possible candidates. The prize is considered an Arkansas office, being situated on the state line and serving the people of both states, Arkansas and Texas.

An Arkansas man has always been postmaster, but this time, it is thought, Texas will make a strong effort to capture the place for one of her citizens. The Arkansas state central committee has been called to meet in Little Rock on the 29th inst. for the purpose of settling the question and other offices throughout the state, at least, insofar as Arkansas may have a voice in the matter.

BUSINESS HOUSES BURN

PILOT POINT, Texas, Dec. 20.—Two brick business houses and several frame warehouses were destroyed by a destructive fire Monday evening, the total loss suffered being about \$30,000, only partially covered by insurance.

**Crescent Stock Food
Crescent Poultry Food
Crescent Antiseptic**

Crescent Stock Food makes your cow give more and better milk.

Crescent Poultry Food makes your hens lay more eggs and won't let your chickens die till their time comes.

Crescent Antiseptic heals wire fence cuts without a scar. Once you try it, you'll always buy it.

Crescent Stock Food Co.
Fort Worth, Texas

Established June 1, 1903.

Incorporated June 15, 1904.

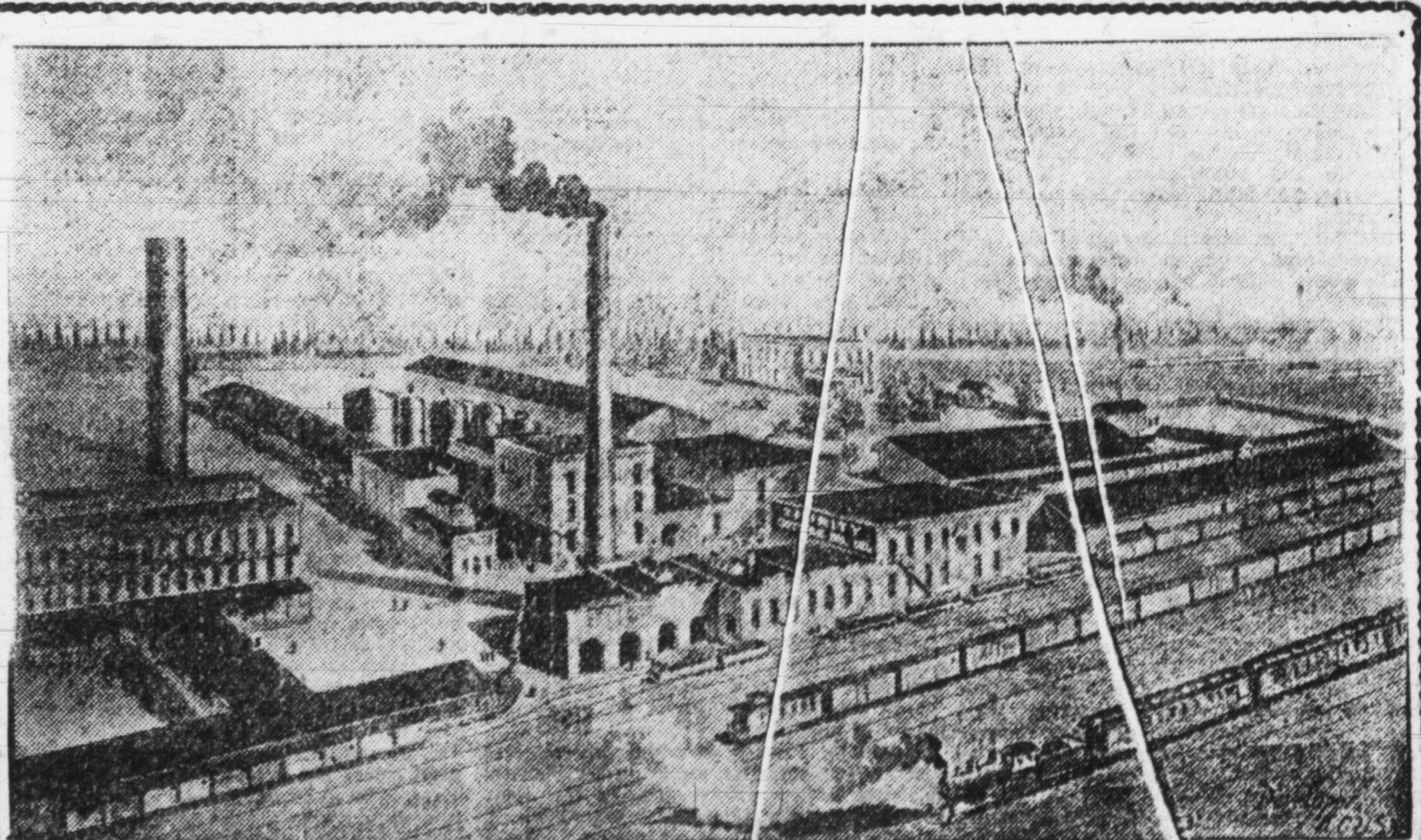
West Texas Business College

ABILENE, TEXAS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$5,000

Offers complete courses in Bookkeeping, Stenography and all branches connected with a complete business education. Good positions open at all times for graduates. TERMS REASONABLE. For full particulars address.

GASTON HILL, President.



Plant of **TRINITY COTTON OIL COMPANY**
Manufacturers and Refiners of Cotton Seed Products.

Dallas, Texas, U. S. A.



J. W. DRAUGHON, President
NELSON AND DRAUGHON BUSINESS COLLEGE,
 Corner Sixth and Main Streets,
 Fort Worth, Texas.

Nelson and Draughon Business College, Inc.

Corner Sixth & Main Sts.,
 Fort Worth, Texas

Is a thoroughly reliable, up-to-date educational institution, and is recognized as such, not only in Fort Worth, but throughout the south, and we attribute our success to the fact that we have been honest in our dealings with the public and have been conscientious in our advertising, making our work in the interior correspond with our advertising without. We have never resorted to false promises or questionable methods in order to secure patronage, but have always made it an aim to do exactly as we advertise and to appeal to the better class of people. In this way we have gained the respect and confidence of our patrons and of the business men throughout the entire south. In addition to this, we have never spared either labor or expense in adding any new feature that would, in our opinion, strengthen our school.

OUR COLLEGE

Is Owned by Fort Worth Bankers and Business Men

Our stockholders and directors are composed of some of the wealthiest and most influential business men of this city. Our board of directors is composed of the following well known persons:

J. W. Draughon, president of the Nelson and Draughon Business College; W. E. Connell, cashier First National Bank, president of the Commercial club; Ben. O. Smith, cashier Farmers and Mechanics' National bank; A. E. Want, president A. E. Want Grocery company; G. H. Colvin, cashier American National Bank; O. Nelson Draughon, teacher and treasurer Nelson and Draughon Business college.

Read What Bankers and Business Men Say of the Nelson & Draughon Business College

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
 Grandview, Texas, Sept. 29, 1904.—
 J. W. Draughon, President, Fort Worth, Texas. Dear Sir and Friend: It is with pleasure that I watch the forward movement of the Nelson and Draughon Business College, and my one regret along this line is that I did not have such an up-to-date and thorough college as this one to attend when I was a business college student. With best wishes,
 DAN E. LYDICK, Cashier.

STOCK YARDS NATIONAL BANK.
 (Capital \$100,000.00)
 North Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 20, 1904.—Prof. J. W. Draughon, President Nelson and Draughon Business College. Dear Sir: Bookkeeping has been defined as "systematized common sense," and I am pleased to see that your book follows out this idea in a practical way without unnecessary or impractical complications. Wishing your college the success it so well deserves, I am, yours truly,
 T. W. SLACK, Cashier.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK.
 Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 20, 1904.—
 I take pleasure in recommending the Nelson and Draughon Business College to any one interested in a business education. I have examined the course in Bookkeeping, Banking and Commercial Law now being taught at this college and consider it practical and complete. I also wish to say that the Nelson and Draughon Business College is meeting with wonderful success. It is one of the best patronized schools of the kind in the state. Respectfully,
 ELMER RENFRO,
 Assistant Cashier.

FARMERS & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
 (Capital Stock \$200,000.00.)
 Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 9, 1904. This certifies that we, the undersigned, have examined Draughon's Practical Accountant and Commercial Law, a book recently published by Prof. J. W. Draughon. We take pleasure in indorsing this book as being the most original and complete

book on Bookkeeping, Banking and Commercial Law we have ever examined. This book contains almost every account imaginable, accounts being treated upon in a thorough and practical way. It contains information valuable to all, especially to those interested in a business education. We believe that a person can accomplish as much at home studying from this book as they can learn at a great many business colleges by taking a personal course. Respectfully,
 David Boaz, Jr., C. N. Heitt, L. L. Manchester, Bookkeepers F. & M. National Bank; A. L. Winfray, Note Teller, F. & M. National Bank.

THE TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK
 (Capital \$125,000.00.)
 Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 25, 1904.—
 To Whom It May Concern: I have carefully examined Prof. J. W. Draughon's "Practical Accountant and Commercial Law," and am much pleased with it, both from its practical value and conciseness. I am also personally acquainted

with Prof. Draughon and can unhesitatingly recommend him, and his school to any one in search of a complete and practical business education. Respectfully,
 W. R. EDRINGTON, Cashier.

FORT WORTH BOARD OF TRADE
 Prof. J. W. Draughon, Fort Worth, Texas. Dear Sir: We congratulate you and the city on the grade of school you are conducting. The writer has had some experience with your graduates, and has found them in every way satisfactory. Wishing you abundant success, we are, yours respectfully,
 B. B. PADDOCK, Secretary.

Any one wishing a business education I gladly refer them to the Nelson and Draughon Business College, Fort Worth, as being the best institution for a young man to obtain a business education. R. F. MILAM, County Judge Tarrant County, Fort Worth, Texas.

Life Scholarship \$35. Write Today for Catalog. Address Nelson & Draughon Business College, 6th & Main, Ft. Worth, Tex.

War On Weevil; Plan Outlined by Cotton Men

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 15.—After passing resolutions commending the work of the government experts in their efforts to exterminate the boll weevil and urging the farmers of the infected districts in Texas and Louisiana to burn all cotton stalks in the early fall, the National Cotton convention adjourned late yesterday afternoon.

The resolutions feature what are generally recognized to be the most successful methods of combating the pest.

Prior to the adoption of the resolutions a spirited fight was precipitated on the floor of the convention by the offering of a majority and a minority report. The bone of contention was a plank inserted by M. L. Johnson of Georgia, which reads:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the only way to destroy and prevent the spread of boll weevil is some means to prevent the planting of any cotton within the infected sections of Texas or any other state or territory where infected lands exist for a period of one year.

The minority report agreed to all recommendations of the majority except the plank above and a successful fight was made on it.

Many delegates spoke for and against the insertion of the Johnson plank, but it was finally voted down.

RESOLUTION IN FULL

The resolution in full follows: Whereas, We have learned through the farmers of the boll weevil infested districts of Texas that commendable progress has been made in combating the cotton boll weevil in their districts and that a cessation of the great work so auspiciously begun might prove to be a calamity to this great wealth producing section, therefore, be it

Resolved, First, That we extend our sincere thanks to the department of agriculture of the United States for the timely assistance it has afforded in the effort to overcome this menacing evil through the department of plant industry, instituting the Farmers' Co-operative Cotton Demonstrative work, and that this department, headed by Dr. S. A. Knapp, has faithfully carried into effect what appears to be the most effective methods yet used in checking the ravages of the boll weevil.

Second—That we thank the department of entomology, headed by Dr. W. D. Hunter, which has accomplished excellent results in educating the people regarding the nature and habits of the boll weevil and other insect pests, and for the well-

conceived plans and work of experiment along this line.

Third—That we desire the department to continue its work in the infected districts, as well as closely to watch other sections which might become endangered by the boll weevil and that we invoke a continuance of national aid, whenever and wherever it may be needed.

Fourth—That we heartily approve the methods already employed as being both scientific and practical, and that we emphasize the idea of thorough preparation of the cotton lands, a reduction of acreage, the rotation of crops and intensive cultivation, with most vigorous efforts to secure early maturing cotton for all the boll weevil districts.

Fifth—That cotton planters throughout the districts infested by the boll weevil be and they are hereby urged to cooperate with the general government in the plan for overcoming this devastating pest.

Whereas, The wholesale destruction of insectivorous birds, their eggs and young, is annually removing from the plane of militant action innumerable natural enemies of the boll weevil, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the legislatures of the cotton states be memorialized, to enact stringent laws for the protection of all insectivorous birds, their eggs and young, wherever such laws are not already in operation, and where they do exist to strengthen their punitive provisions and provide for their enforcement when enacted.

Whereas, The pernicious idea that the boll weevil is not an unmixed evil, in that its ravages must of necessity in diminishing the quantity of cotton harvested raise the price of the staple, and that therefore its propagation should be encouraged by the farmers, is daily gaining ground in many sections, either through ignorance or the criminal selfishness which would strike down an industry; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention indorses and recommends for adoption by the legislatures of the cotton states a law relative to the importation of the boll weevil in any of its stages or growth. Be it further

Resolved, That a vigorous campaign of public education should be inaugurated.

1. Through the farmers and pedagogical institutes of the several cotton states.

2. Through the press, particularly by means of prepared copy on stereotyped plates furnished free to the rural press

by the departments of agriculture of the cotton states.

3. Through the public schools, from the kindergarten up to the higher colleges, by means of illustrated lectures, and through every other agency that may contribute in creating an enlightened public sentiment, and thus make possible the execution of the cultural methods, restrictions, salutary laws or rules of action approved and indorsed by this body.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this national cotton convention that the early fall destruction of all cotton stalks in the boll weevil infested areas of Texas and Louisiana is an absolute necessity. Burning the stalks will destroy many weevils and will prolong the hibernating period to such an extent as to destroy a large portion of those weevils attempting hibernation.

Resolved, That it is necessary for the stalks to be uniformly destroyed by counties and parishes to secure the full benefits of fall burning; therefore it is the sense of this convention that we commend to the legislative bodies of any infested area the urgent necessity of taking immediate steps under the supervision of proper authorities to burn the cotton stalks of next year systematically and at once behind the pickers.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the use of Paris green is, in the opinion of many, very useful, and we recommend the continuance of the use of it by all persons when advisable.

WILSON RESOLUTION

A plan for organizing all the cotton growers of the south to combat the boll weevil was introduced by Oswald Wilson, statistical agent of the United States department of agriculture, of Fort Worth, Texas, was received and incorporated as a part of the resolutions. It is as follows:

The result of experience of all the scientists and practical farmers in the boll weevil area up to the present time is that cotton can be made even under boll weevil infection, if the farmers are properly organized. This means the adoption of what is known as the cultural methods. In order that every farmer in the south may have the benefit of this cultural method, we recommend:

1. That this convention shall select five members who, with themselves and the secretary, shall constitute the general executive committee.

2. That the vice president of each state shall select six prominent men from each state, who shall constitute a state executive committee.

3. The state executive committee shall organize each county in their respective states by appointing a chairman, who, in turn, shall select an executive committee to assist him.

4. The county executive committee shall enroll the names of all the cotton farmers of their counties and send the same to the state executive committee, who, in turn,

shall report to the national executive committee.

5. We recommend that each state raise a sufficient fund among the cotton farmers, merchants and bankers to carry on the work.

6. We recommend that the various state legislatures and the department of agriculture, through the bureau of plant industry and the division of entomology, co-operate in the campaign of education with the state executive committee and the county executive committee to reach each individual planter, as has been done in Texas, and that a sufficient appropriation be made by congress to carry out the cultural methods.

7. Until some remedy is found which will destroy the boll weevil and eliminate it from the cotton fields of the south, to make a cotton crop will depend on the individual efforts of each cotton farmer, and without this organization the government can not aid the farmers as it should.

"I believe the first duty of the people of Fort Worth is to the fat stock show, and every effort should be put forth to make it a permanent annual attraction, and a success in every way."

So said Sam Davidson, one of the shrewdest business men of Fort Worth. Mr. Davidson has much to do with working up interest in Fort Worth affairs in the past. He has business interests in several sections of Texas and in the territory, but here is his home, and in this city he takes the greatest interest. Having had much to do with the cattle interests for years he knows the cattleman and his needs and his wants, and when he talks of what will be attractive to the business class which has done as much as anything in the world to build Fort Worth, he knows his subject.

"My idea," continued Mr. Davidson, "is that the fat stock show will do more than anything else at that time of the year to bring people to this city, and there should be nothing done which will detract from it. Make the fat stock show the central figure in the spring, and it will bring people here. If carnivals are wanted there are other times in twelve months to have them, because people will patronize them more at other times, but in the spring the stock exhibit is the thing to attract the attention. While it may not be possible to get the cattlemen's convention here every year, still a permanent fat stock show every spring will do more than anything else to get them here at that time. We have enough interests here identified with the cattle business to assure a big success of such an affair, and from the report made by Stuart Harrison regarding what he saw at Chicago, I am satisfied we will be able to profit by his experience and we will do wonders."

MONEY TO LEND ON LAND

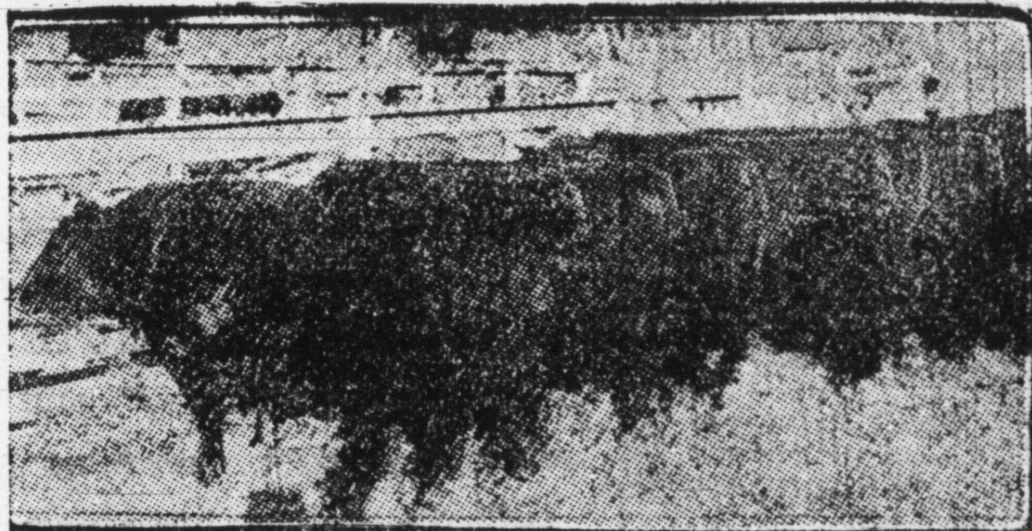
We want to make a few big ranch loans, ranging from \$10,000 up to any amount; so if you have a big lot of patented land, all of it in one solid body, and you want to borrow money on it, write us. Our loans are payable in ten equal annual installments, 8 per cent, with other privileges which we will explain on application.

Our land business is buying large tracts of good agricultural land and cutting it up into small tracts and selling on long time to actual settlers; so if you have a big tract for sale, or you want to buy along that line, write, or come to see us.

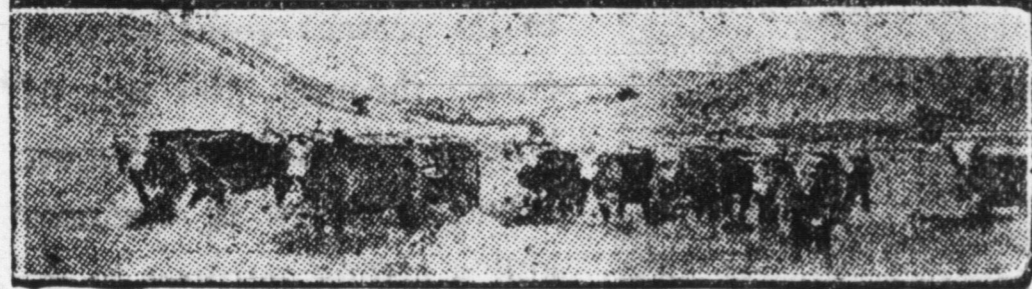
COMPERE BROTHERS,

Land Dealers and Money Lenders, Abilene, Texas

Quality More Important Than Size in Christmas Beeves



A PAIR OF FINISHED CHRISTMAS BEEVES.



BEING FED FOR CHRISTMAS MARKET.
EARLY LIFE ON THE WESTERN RANGE.

By Prof. H. R. Smith,
Nebraska Agricultural College

The holiday display is now no longer confined to the toy vender. The dealer in the more useful articles has caught the infection of holiday gayety, and makes a special display of his ware. Even the butcher strives to show the public samples of the choicest beef, pork and mutton.

From the rows of hooks in his shop hang the meat carcasses. The sides of meat are worthy of special note because of their size, quality and artificial adornment. Ribbons and flowers are often used to give color and brightness to a display.

To make an elaborate Christmas display of the choicest meat the meat dealer is entirely dependent upon the farmer, who if sufficiently skilled in the art of breeding and feeding animals, gets the advantage of the fancy prices offered. The prices vary from the ordinary quotations on prime beef to almost double such quotations, according to the merits of the animals offered. As high as 15½ cents

per pound has been paid for an entire carload of fancy Christmas steers. Usually Christmas prices range from 7 to 10 cents per pound. At these figures it is possible for the farmer to secure a handsome revenue from a load of cattle. Larger prices must be received for such cattle because of the extra expense for feeding them.

A few years ago it was customary to make Christmas cattle weigh from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds. To attain this weight it was necessary to keep such cattle until the age of 3 or 4 years has been reached. With the modern demand for younger and earlier maturing beef, it is now customary to market Christmas cattle as 2-year-olds weighing perhaps 1,500 to 1,600 pounds each. No longer is it necessary to have the extremely large frames. A prime quality of flesh, neither too fat nor too lean, with fair size, seems to be in greatest favor in most of our markets. Even the well-finished yearlings are sold as Christmas beeves if they possess the desired quality; but they are in somewhat less favor because of the lack of the element of "bigness," a certain amount of which is desired for show window purposes.

CLEBURNE MAN WANTS EXPERIMENTAL FARM

Addresses Letter to Congressman Gillespie Outlining Bill for Purchase of Land in Johnson County

CLEBURNE, Texas, Dec. 20.—Clay Harpold, who is well known in Cleburne and Johnson county as a discoverer of agricultural methods, has addressed a letter to Congressman Gillespie requesting the introduction of a bill in congress establishing a government diversity experiment farm near Cleburne. Mr. Harpold outlines the bill he desires passed in the following words:

"Outline of a bill to finance the Clay Harpold method to raise cotton in spite of boll weevil, boll worm, root rot or other crops, such as corn, wheat, oats or to diversify:

"I would want 1,000 acres of land, more or less, to cultivate, at or near Cleburne or some other place; and if practicable or possible let the farm be one of the permanent diversification farms, so in case of my death or disability the money so in vested will not be wasted, but may be carried on by others.

"I would like an appropriation sufficient to maintain this farm in a high state of cultivation, with such buildings, laboratories, barns, etc., as would be considered necessary to carry on the work properly.

BIG TERRITORY FARM

Value of Products for Year Will Reach \$50,000

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Dec. 20.—What is believed to be the largest cultivated farm in Indian Territory lies in a big bend in the Arkansas river in the Osage nation. This is known as the "Bill" Connor ranch. The river at that point makes a sweeping curve around twelve sections of land. It is a leasehold, owned by H. Gilliland of Ponca City. A large per cent of this land is under cultivation. Last year there was 125,000 bushels of corn raised on the ranch in addition to a big cotton crop and other crops. The crop this year is larger than it was last. The corn is husked and piled on the ground in large ricks. One of these big piles of corn was sold several days ago as it lay on the ground for \$9,000 in cash. It is believed that the value of the corn crop on this farm this year will be \$35,000 and that the other crops will swell this amount to \$50,000.

Advice to the Aged.

Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and bladder and TORPID LIVER.

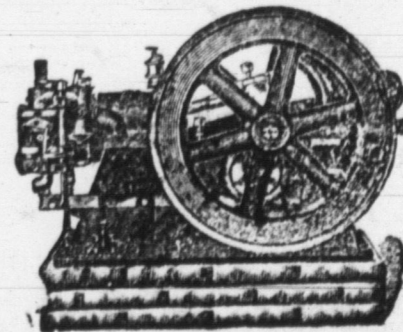
Tutt's Pills

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

IMPARTING VIGOR

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

ALAMO Gasoline Engines



Write for Catalogue and Prices
F. H. Campbell & Co.,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



W. L. COOKE.

D. P. SIMMONS.

Cooke & Simmons

DEALERS IN

HORSES AND MULES

Sale, Feed and Commission Stables.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS
CAPACITY 1500 HEAD.

Constantly on Hand from
400 to 600 Mules.

PHONE 1539

STUDEBAKER BROS. MANUFACTURING CO.

WM. T. FULTON, Manager. **DALLAS, TEXAS** 317-319 ELM STREET.

The cut herewith illustrates the growth from the humble beginning in 1852 to the large tract of 101 acres of ground occupied by factory and lumber yards at present.

It is a lesson of the times—the name Studebaker is a household word, the synonym of strength and durability.

When John Studebaker built the first wagon in the little shop shown in this illustration, he had no idea that he had started the largest business of the kind in the world.



A good name is like TRUTH—which is "mighty," and since that first wagon was built the business has grown to its present great proportions through the use of honest material and honest labor, integrity in business and a strong purpose to do the right thing.

BRANCH HOUSES ARE LOCATED AT

<i>New York,</i>	<i>Chicago,</i>	<i>San Francisco,</i>
<i>Portland, Ore.</i>	<i>Salt Lake City,</i>	
<i>Kansas City,</i>	<i>Denver,</i>	<i>Dallas.</i>

We carry a stock of all kinds of Carriages for pleasure and business. A full line of Business Wagons and a large assortment of all the various styles of Farm Wagons for the benefit of our Texas Trade.

**Dealers will call on us for Local Shipments
at Carload Rates.**

Horse Department

THE AMERICAN HORSE

Here are the names of the men whom it is proposed shall compose Secretary Wilson's commission for carrying out the government plan of establishing an American type of carriage horse:

Eugene H. Grubb, Colorado.
M. H. Tichenor, Illinois.
Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Iowa.
Dr. D. E. Salmon, Washington, D. C.
When John Splan talks horse, he is always interesting—he is more than that; he is eloquent. He has associated with horses so long—slept, eaten and lived with them—that he admits that he is almost a centaur, and what he doesn't know about horses in general and track horses in particular, is hardly worth finding out. Chicago has another horseman, however, that is a star of scarcely less magnitude, and that is M. H. Tichenor. These two men are certainly a lexicon of information on the driving horse and to hear them reel off horse talk is indeed a treat. By appointment, Splan and Tichenor met last Saturday evening at the Auditorium with Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, at Washington, D. C.; Eugene Grubb, Fred Johnson and Prof. W. L. Carlyle of Colorado; Prof. C. E. Curtiss of Ames, Iowa, and G. H. Rommel, also representing the government in the horse industry.

As was noted in the Live Stock World some time ago, through the united efforts of Eugene Grubb and Prof. Carlyle, the government was induced to appropriate a liberal sum for the purpose of establishing in Colorado a horse breeding farm to try the experiment of producing an ideal type of an American carriage horse. That there is a lamentable scarcity of such a type of horse in this country is frankly conceded by all who come in touch with the horse business. Now that the appropriation has been made and a commission appointed to create such an establishment, the next step is to find out what an ideal American carriage horse is. To get the opinions of such experts as Splan and Tichenor, the conference was called at the Auditorium Saturday evening.

"What is an ideal American carriage horse?" Splan was asked. "He is to the horse family what a bank president is to the human race," said the veteran driver.

"He is aristocratic, intelligent, strong in character and individuality and endowed with the proper balance of nerve energy." Mr. Splan outlined at some length what he considered a standard carriage horse. He believed that the time was right for the government to take hold of such enterprise. He cited how many individuals had failed, but he was confident that the plan produced by the government and carried out by such men as were back of it now would prove an unqualified success, though he differed with Mr. Tichenor in the idea that it would take more than a generation to establish the proper type.

He described the ideal animal as the "Tichenor horse," and it devolved upon Mr. Tichenor to explain. He said: "My idea of a standard carriage horse is one that is 15 to 15.6 hands high and of splendid conformation, and above all, a good depth of heart. Without this a horse lacks endurance and that is an essential quality in an animal of this kind. Breed a horse with depth of chest, round in body and not too wide in the hips, for that gives a rolling motion that is not only objectionable, but soon produces fatigue.

RUINED BY SPEED

"The great misfortune of the times is the universal demand for a horse with speed. Thousands of splendid carriage horses are being ruined because their owners want to make a record. I have in mind a farm in Wisconsin where some twenty colts of a splendid carriage type were raised that gave excellent promise. Improper hands gave excellent promise. In proper hands fine road animals, but the owner was ambitious, and in a short time they were all spoiled.

HARRIMAN'S LACK OF JUDGMENT
"Another time I had occasion to inspect the stable of Harriman, the railroad magnate. He had some of the finest colts I ever saw, sired by Stamboul, which is one of the greatest horses in this country. Unfortunately, Harriman got about him some of the so-called trainers, whose only object seemed to be to make these horses develop speed. What was the result? The next time I saw these horses there wasn't one of them that had a good leg on him—absolutely ruined by a crazy desire to get speed out of animals not naturally racers."

Mr. Tichenor said that the demand for good carriage horses far exceeded the supply and he firmly believed that notwithstanding the automobile craze the time was a long way off when the supply would catch up. Certainly not until more carriage horses are bred.

THE KIND IMPORTED

"Are many such horses imported?" asked Mr. Johnson.
"Yes; many horses are imported, but they do not fill the bill; they are not the kind of horses Americans want. Horsemen have spent \$5,000,000 in importing a Hackney class of horses, but not five head out of the lot have

proved good. We do not want the British horse. We want one strictly American, and we can get him if the race idea is eliminated. A good sire of course is necessary, but I think the dam gives the colt much character," and Mr. Tichenor proceeded to give illustrations of maternal prepotency in some of the famous track horses of the world. "What do you think of feeding the colt?" said Mr. Tichenor. "The size and development of a horse depends very much on early care and feeding. Many large men had small parents and so many good-sized horses had small sires and dams.

WESTERN DEMAND GROWING

"The demand for good carriage horses is growing rapidly in the west," continued Mr. Tichenor. "We can not begin to fill the orders from that direction, and during the past year have shipped a good many horses to the coast, as the tide of civilization moves westward, and the people accumulate more wealth, the demand for good horses gets greater, and they can never be bred fast enough to meet this demand. I believe that the government's plan to establish a breeding farm for that type of a horse known as the American carriage horse, will prove a great success, and that good results will be obtained the first generation.

"Where can one get this type of a horse?" asked Dr. Salmon of John Splan. "I can not answer that without some thought," said the veteran horseman. "There are comparatively few of such horses to be had. One can not find a Robert McGregor or a Carmen every day. However, I do not believe that the government will have any difficulty in getting enough for a start, for you know the child must creep first and it is best to go slow." Mr. Splan feels very enthusiastic over the new venture, and declared that a new family of horses should be started, known the world over as the "American carriage horse." He said the Austrian horses were the best, as a whole, it was ever his pleasure to see. This was because the government superintended the breeding of all horses in that country and a splendid family type had been developed.

THE ARABIAN HORSE

This horse deserves to be known, having taken a prominent part in forming the most valuable European breeds and being still used with decided success for the improvement of degenerated or insufficiently developed light breeds. Many equestrians who write about this horse seem to undervalue it, probably on account of having met underbred specimens of oriental breeds which in no way realize the traditional and often highly exaggerated descriptions by experts of the wonderful qualities of the Arabian horse.

The stories about the Arabian horse lacking a disposition to trot may come from breeders who have visited northern Africa, where there exist some related breeds, especially the well known Barbe horse, which, through generations have been trained to gallop only and therefore really are very poor trotters.

There are many varieties of the Arabian horse unequal in quality, though most of them are of pure blood. The kind of which the Arabians consider best—the so-called Nedschedis—will hardly ever be seen in good specimens out of the mountains of Happy Arabia. This is a very high bred pony—not exceeding 14 hands in height—but with an extremely noble appearance and of fine quality. Most of the Arabian horses which are imported to Europe are bred in the environs of Bagdad, in Syria, and in the southern part of Asia Minor, and can be included under the name, the Syrian. As will be referred to later this horse is frequently used for breeding purposes in Europe, as for instance in Hungary and southern France.

Through special favor shown by the Turkish authorities, I was enabled to study these families of the Arabian horse in their native country and also to try their qualities practically. Among other places I visited for some time the largest stud of oriental horse situated on the mountain plateau of Asia Minor, toward Angora. Here as well as in Hungary, I saw specimens of the Syrian breed with really excellent qualities, very harmonious exterior, much bone and with energetic though easy and elastic action in gallop as well as trot. They are very hardy, but do not come up to the specially cultivated race horses in speed. Their height is about 15 hands. The prevailing color is gray. Other colors are mostly combined with white face and legs.

HORSE NOTES

Corn should never be fed to growing colts nor to road horses.

Successful horse feeding is an art and should be studied by all who have horses. It amounts to more than simply throwing the feed at them. The skill of the successful feeder enters the very life of the animals he cares for, and it pays.

Do not neglect the lump or roll of salt in the manger.

Give a warm bran mash, nicely salted, with a pint or so of molasses on Satur-

I. Mayer's Private Stock



Four full quarts guaranteed best on earth for the money \$3.00
HILL & HILL, 8 years old, per gallon \$3.50
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Mayer's "81"

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

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BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT VACCINE FOR BLACK LEG.

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

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

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—IN—

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As our assistance may be of great value toward securing what you need or wish, as regards either Agricultural Properties or Business Opportunities, and will cost nothing, why not use us? Drop us a postal.

A. A. GLISSON, Gen. Pass. Agt.
Fort Worth, Texas.

day night, as the horses will rest the following day.

See that no parts of the harness chafe the horse, and that the bits are not drawn up too tight in the mouth.

Young horses should not be worked too hard. Overtaxing a young horse will impair his usefulness.

FAT STOCK SHOW

The Fort Worth fat stock show, to be held during the cattlemen's convention next March, will be the largest ever held in the state of Texas, and from the preparations that are being made will be one of the largest ever held in the southwest. The Shorthorn and Hereford Breeder's associations have taken the work up of assisting in the Fort Worth show, which will put this show on a par with any. The management will endeavor not only to have an extraordinarily large exhibit of fat show cattle, but a special stress will be put on the exhibits of swine, sheep and other live stock, so as to have as complete a show as can be had in Texas.

The name has been changed to that of the National Breeders' and Fort Worth Fat Stock Show.

The Stock Yards company will build a large shed to the west of the hog and sheep pens, which will be used for show purposes of cattle. The shed will be so constructed as to be of permanent nature.

HIS DIFFERENT NAMES

The little Hollanders name our Christmas saint Santa Claus, the same as we do, though sometimes we call him Kris Kringle. In England he is both Santa Claus and St. Nicholas, in Switzerland Samiklaus, in Italy Bambino, in Russia he is Saint Nicholas.

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.

100 REGISTERED AND HIGH-GRADE HEREFORD BULLS

FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES



Weight 2200

Our herd won 32 prizes on 9 head of cattle at the St. Louis World's Fair cash premiums amounting to \$1080. We bred and showed the grand champion female and champion steer. We took every first prize shown for in first twelve sections except cow, second and fourth in bull of third, and one yr. steer second.

These cattle have been bred on conservative lines by us for the past 18 years. Our aim has always been to produce the early developing, low down blocky type, regardless of expense.

Our herd has won more premiums in 1904 than any Hereford herd south of the quarantine line.

LEEDALE STOCK FARM

SAN ANGELO, TEX LEE BROS., Proprietors

Breeders of Registered High Grade Hereford Cattle, Berkshire Swine, Mules, Jacks and Jennets, Saddle and Harness Horses.



Weight 2485

HOG RAISING TEXAS LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY'S PROMISING FEATURE

By JOHN A. CRAIG

PROPER DEVELOPMENT OF THE TEXAS LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY

In accepting the subject assigned me I recognize its importance, and feel that it is hardly possible to present the matter as it should be discussed in a single communication. However, at some future time it may be well for me to discuss in detail the various features which are outlined in this article.

In taking a general view of the history of the live stock industry of Texas, I am reminded very forcibly of Kipling's description of the ship that found herself. He first outlines the voyage of the ship, during which the bolts, beams, braces and all other parts failed to work in harmony. After the ship had weathered a storm or two then the bolts would warn the beams of trouble that was coming, so each part after this time co-operated with the other and the ship sailed without the strain that was the case in the first voyage. In the early history of the live stock industry of our state the interests were very much opposed to each other. The cattle and the sheep men were continually at war, and these had supreme contempt for the man who devoted his time to truck gardening. The proprietors of sugar plantations were just as apathetic toward all other interests, and so we might continue the analogy all along the line. Just at this time our live stock industry, however, is, to use Kipling's phrase, finding itself. It is one of the most marvelous features of our development that some of the cattlemen are running sheep with their cattle and this antagonism as it used to exist is almost completely done away. Those who are feeding cattle find that the products of the farm and the by-products from the manufacturing interests are helping them a great deal in the economical production of meat, and in these ways there is growing up a community of interest which is certainly very gratifying to those who have the interests of the whole state at heart.

In the development of our cattle interest, referring particularly to that of beef cattle, a very interesting development has taken place through the energetic efforts of several of the ranchmen of the state.

PROGRESS OF TEXAS FEEDING

It was a great work to demonstrate to the feeders of the corn belt that they should have Texas feeding steers to meet the demands of the best market. The winnings of these steers at the Chicago International has demonstrated that on the ranches of Texas are to be found the best feeding stock in the world. This is sure to lead to an enormous development in this direction. While this development is going on, it is not out of place to demonstrate that they might also be finished here and still meet the demands of the most painstaking market. Some of our feeders have been doing this but not in a way to attract universal attention. With cotton seed meal and hulls and molasses, I believe that we have the constituents of a ration which cannot be surpassed for producing a high quality of meat in an economical way. We have demon-

strated this in our experimental work, and it only remains to carry the product to the highest tribunal to satisfy others that we can do this. It is one of our aims in our present experiment to finish a carload of cattle which shall have sufficient merit to demonstrate through the International that Texas can also produce fat cattle the equal of those sent to the market by any other section. Having done that, then we can be satisfied that we have within ourselves the conditions to produce beef in the most satisfactory manner. Within recent years the stock yards at Fort Worth have become able to handle all the products produced within the state. We are reaching the point where Texas steers and Texas feeds brought together by Texas feeders will find their way to a Texas market which will, taken as a whole, be as satisfactory as that of any in existence. Just at this time the cattle feeding and breeding interests are under depression, but I cannot imagine any one believing that this depression is going to exist much longer. Our guide in this matter is the experience of the past, and this demonstrates very clearly that the cattle interests, like all other lines of the live stock industry, have periods of depression followed by periods of prosperity. In the cattle feeding industry Texas has long been a producer of raw products. Her development in the future seems to be toward the production of the finished article.

DAIRYING AND ITS POSSIBILITIES

A large portion of our state is particularly adapted for dairying. As yet but very little has been accomplished, although what has been done has been of such a satisfactory growth as to augur well for the future. It would seem that the most profitable lines along which the dairy industry might develop would be the production of butter, cream or milk. The first mentioned might develop into an export trade, but at this time it would seem that the main interest for some time to come would be meeting the demands of the consumers in our large cities. I question whether cheese production will be profitable in any section of Texas, but over a great portion of the state dairying, meaning thereby the production of butter, cream and milk, will prove exceedingly profitable. In the north the features that operate against this industry in the greatest degree are the scarcity of labor, and the fact that it is very difficult to carry on the operations in winter. In the south these two obstacles are overcome to a large extent. The silo is going to play a very important part in the development of our dairy interests, not for the reason that it is necessary in the north, namely, for the production of succulent food in winter, but because it is the most economical manner in which to cure some of our products, and also the most economical manner of feeding them. In those conditions where green food can be produced liberally, both summer and winter, and the cows out of doors the year round, dairying will surely prove a profitable industry. We

find that our silos are necessary at the college because it is almost impossible to cure properly such crops as corn and sorghum; then with the silos we have no trouble in keeping our cows on succulent feed throughout the year. Last winter there was only one day that our cows remained in the barn; during the balance of the season they were only there during the time it was necessary to keep them in to be milked and get the supplementary food that went with their oat or other pasture.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE HORSE INDUSTRY

Up to this time our horse industry has been confined chiefly to the production of cow ponies, and their next of type, Polo ponies. Considering the prices which good horses are selling for in the market now after a long period of depression, I believe that we are going to find that the production of a good carriage horse is going to be profitable on our ranches. Also, it will prove a profitable line to produce a good grade of draft horse, and incidentally with this, the production of mules for market. When connected with the Iowa experiment station, I secured a carload of weanling colts from a ranch in Wyoming. We handled these colts from the time we received them just as we would the colts that are natives of the state. We did not follow the system of breaking which is common with so many ranches, but rather treated them as a dealer who wanted to make a horse satisfactory for the best market. I may say that one of the carriage teams which we bought in this way was sold to the secretary of agriculture for \$1,000, and I dare say they are now being used by him on the streets of Washington. They were well broken, a good size and thoroughly mannered, as such carriage horses should be. From among the draft colts obtained from the same ranch we sold several teams for \$250 and \$300. We had no difficulty whatever in making them weigh fifteen to sixteen hundred pounds as 3-year-olds. I believe that these results can be duplicated and perhaps improved upon by taking colts from our Texas ranches when they are weaned and giving them the care and feed necessary to develop them into marketable horses. One winter on a ranch seems to give them something of that wild spirit which is hard to tame, so then to get the best results it is necessary to take them when they are weanlings. We hope to demonstrate in the near future that there are great possibilities along this line, and I look for our horse interests following some such direction as this in the development in the near future.

ADVANCEMENT IN SHEEP RAISING

Our sheep interests are just now in the midst of prosperity, but there is no reason why we should not study its proper development just as thoroughly as that of others which are not enjoying similar prices. I think it is a safe line of development for this interest to take to have in view the production of a most salable lamb from

a ewe that produces the greatest profit in wool. There are some who believe that it is not possible to secure a profitable combination of wool and mutton in the same sheep, but I believe that it has been amply demonstrated that a high degree of merit can be secured in an animal in these two directions. When connected with the Wisconsin experiment station I conducted an extensive experiment in crossing Shropshires and Merinos and from the second to the fourth cross the result was a sheep producing greater profit in wool than the fine wool Merino, and as much profit in lamb as the Shropshire. It is only necessary to say that a cross of this kind has been champion at the Chicago International. It seems to me that in the sheep business the aim should be to produce the lambs that are required for feeding purposes from a ewe that gives the greatest return in fleeces. As to the possibilities of fattening lambs in our state, there is much that is yet only theory, but I am satisfied that we have the conditions in certain portions to fatten lambs with success. I have liberally fed cotton seed meal in experiments and have found it about equal to oil meal in a ration with corn meal. I am satisfied that the cotton cake, broken to about the size of peas, would prove a food of exceptionally high value. I know that the English flock master sets great store on cotton cake, and the experiments which have been conducted at Rothamstead show that it is as satisfactory as any food that can be found.

GREAT FEATURE IN HOG RAISING

Of all the features of live stock interests perhaps none are more promising just at this time than swine rearing. In Eastern Texas particularly, conditions exist which are superior to those of any other locality with which I am familiar. There are some places in other states where the swine industry assumes large proportions because of its association with other interests. In Iowa and most of the states in the corn belt, the hog interests would not assume near the proportions that they do if it were not for the fact that they are a side issue of the steer feeding. And in Missouri it is a side issue of dairying. In other localities the interest is developing to large proportions because alfalfa makes remarkable growth, but neither in the corn belt, or what might be termed the alfalfa belt, have they conditions for the production of pork cheaper and better than we have in some parts of Texas. I had a letter a few days ago from a swine breeder in New Mexico who had about 4,000 head on his place at the time of my latest visit. He can grow alfalfa to perfection, but when it comes to finishing his hogs the corn costs too much, though he is in one of the best kaffir corn districts in this country. He wrote me he was looking for some place in which to finish his hogs for market and he had in contemplation shipping them to Nebraska or Kansas. I told him if he could find some point with good railroad connection that had conditions similar to our locality at the college that he could finish his hogs more economically than in any other section of the United States. In making that statement I have in mind the fact that Spanish peanuts do remarkably well with us; and on them, and other crops such as rape, pork may be produced at not more than two cents per pound. We have now nearly all our brood stock running on Spanish peanuts of a winter variety, and they are as healthy hogs as any I have ever seen. Not only are the peanuts very fattening, but there is also the additional economy in the fact that the hogs harvest them. When it comes to slopping hogs three times a day, the cost of labor enters largely

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Located on the Main Line of the FORT WORTH AND DENVER RAILROAD

One hundred and eighty miles northwest of Fort Worth and 200 miles southwest of Oklahoma City. The celebrated Wanderers Creek Valley—from 10 to 12 miles wide and 22 miles long—spreads its fertile land on all sides of Chillicothe, giving it the advantage of the finest farm and stock-growing country in the Southwest. Any kind of land, from the black waxy wheat land which has made this section famous, to the sandy lands of Red River adapted so well to the growth of fruit and vegetables. The place for diversified farming—wheat, small grain, feedstuffs, cotton; wheat does well; watermelons and cantaloupes in profusion. The best water in Texas, and more of it. Good wells at a depth of 25 to 40 feet, and never known to fail. We are north of the cattle quarantine line. Good health; no malaria; elevation, 1500 feet above sea level, insuring cool nights. There are no mosquitoes. Good schools, and churches of all demoninations. A friendly and hospitable people, with no lawlessness or disorder.

If You Don't Stop at Chillicothe, Texas,

You will miss seeing the famous Wanderers Creek Valley, and when you miss it you are missing the garden spot of the Panhandle. You will be missing the place where the best milo maize grows; where the kaffir corn grows; where the largest watermelons grow; where the sweetest cantaloupes grow; where the wheat, oats and corn grow. The worst of all, you miss seeing thirty-five thousand acres of the finest cotton in Texas, and you will miss seeing

CHILLICOTHE, THE BEST TRADING POINT FOR ITS SIZE ON THE DENVER.

The town that ships more melons, stock, wheat, oats and cotton than any town of its size on the Denver. You will miss meeting the most hospitable people in the state, and you will miss the best drink of water on the Denver Road.

If you can't come now, come later, but write us. All correspondence will receive prompt attention.

We have about seventy-five farms for sale in Wilbarger and Hardeman counties. From \$4.50 to \$20.00 per acre. Some good ranches on the Plains; houses and lots in Chillicothe, Texas, cheap and on good terms. Call or write to

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into the expense of making the pork, and this is the condition that exists to a great extent in the north. Not only have we the conditions under which pork may be produced economically, but I believe that they are wholesome for hogs; also that the very best quality of meat will be produced. At the Ontario experiment station they experimented a great deal to determine the cause of soft bacon, and they found that the exercise which the hog received was very essential in overcoming this fact which threatened to ruin their trade. Under the conditions which exist in the south the hog would get an abundance of exercise, and this would result in the production of a fine meat of good quality.

At some future time I will be glad to discuss the experimental work which we are conducting and have in view to help the various industries to develop along the lines I have indicated.

JNO. A. CRAIG,
Dean and Director A. and M. College.

**Texas Showing of
Range Bred Cattle
At World's Fair**

The crowning feature of the last stock show at the World's Fair was the excellence and character of the car lots of fat and feeder cattle and it was indeed gratifying to see that the grand champion car load of fed steers were "Texas bred," branded cattle. They were 2-year-old Hereford steers from the J J herd in Texas and fed by Dan Black of Lydon, Ohio. Also the grand champion grass fed or feeder steers were from Texas. They were Hereford steer calves, bred by Bishop.

The classifications at the World's Fair were arranged in the following districts: Eastern, Central, Southwestern and Southern. The eastern district embraced the states of Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, all states east of these and north of the quarantine line and the Canadian provinces of Quebec and Ontario. There were no entries in the 3-year-old class in this district. In the 2-year-old class there were two entries, both bred in Texas. Dan Black's Herefords captured first prize and a nice lot has seldom if ever been seen. Big, mossy-eared, thick-fleshed fellows as smooth and mellow as peaches, weighing around 1,500 pounds.

L. H. Kerrick's Aberdeen Angus were second, of X I T breeding; capital look-

ing killers, but a trifle off the ground, weighing around 1,450 pounds. These cattle were not so highly finished as the Black cattle.

In the yearling class in this district there was nothing of Texas breeding. From the central district there was nothing of Texas origin.

The southwestern district includes Arizona, New Mexico and that portion of Texas and Oklahoma north of the quarantine line. There were no fed cattle from this district in the feeder class. There was only two cars of 2-year-olds, both shown by C. C. Slaughter of Dallas; one car Herefords, the others Shorthorns. They were placed in the order named. These were very nice cattle, although very wild and not in high range condition.

There were two entries in the yearling class. In the calf class there were six entries, all from Texas. Dan Black, Lydon, Ohio, won first and second on best of steer calves, and John Lovelady, Colorado, Texas, third on car of heifer calves, bred by Jake McCall.

The Dan Black calves were good on both ends, with short heads, although a little thin, they showed plenty of breeding. The Lovelady calves were a pleasing bunch, showing lots of breeding, in fine condition, but being heifers were handicapped when up against good steers.

The southern district includes all the country south of the quarantine line and Mexico.

The winners for grain-fed were three years old. M. Sansom Jr., Fort Worth, Texas, on a bunch of Herefords, bred by Byron Snyder, Albany. They were a good smooth, well finished bunch, looking like good killers. They were carried onto the International (where they were first in their class).

The first prize 2-year-olds were a bunch of Herefords from the famous Hoxie ranch (on San Gabriel) which afterwards topped the St. Louis market by \$1.30 per hundred pounds, selling for \$6.50 per hundred, and dressed 64 per cent chilled.

There were no yearlings shown in fed class. In the feeder 2-year-old class J. E. Boog, Scott, Coleman county, Texas, took first and second on Herefords and O. Cresswell of Alpine, Texas, third, on Aberdeen Angus, leaving Mrs. H. M. King's Mammoth Shorthorns unplaced.

In the calf class there were seven lots in competition, the largest number in any of these car lot competitions. Charles Collins of San Angelo took first on a very growthy bunch of Shorthorns, shown in nice condition. J. E. Boog, Scott, Texas, came in for second and third on Herefords. Second car steers and third Herefords. These calves showed plenty of breeding, with good lines and clear faces, were of low down blocky type and according

to outside opinion were better than the first prize calves.

In conclusion, will again say, it is gratifying to see Texas produce the grand champion car lot fed and feeders cattle, from all of which the prospective feeder should be able to decide where to go for his embryo material, which is grand old Texas, the home of the kind that win.

PHIL C. LEE,
San Angelo, Texas.

**PACKERS TO TELL
ABOUT "TRUSTS"**

Representatives of Five Companies Ordered to Appear Before Supreme Court

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 17.—Five of the biggest packing houses of the country must appear in the supreme court next week in answer to an order from that tribunal, the order having been made on the instance of Attorney General Donovan, who alleges that the companies have formed a trust and having thus violated the laws of the state of Montana, they should be enjoined from doing business in the state. The application for an order to show cause was made by the attorney general last Monday, the defendants in the suits being known as the beef trust, Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Cudahy & Co. and the Hammond Packing Company of Chicago and the Hammond Packing Company of Pueblo.

PRIVATE STOCK CAR COMPANIES.

During the investigation in this city last week by Judge Prouty of the interstate commerce commission of the charges made against the railroads by the cattlemen of Texas, alleging excessive freight rates, poor service, etc., special stress was laid on the interrogations of Judge Prouty on the testimony adduced regarding alleged exorbitant charges of private car (stock) companies made against cattlemen who use these cars. Pertinent questions were propounded, the evident object of the commission being to get to the bottom of the question.

The prediction is made that within six months the private car lines of the country will pass from their present

owners into the hands of the railroads. No doubt exists that the interstate commerce commission, in its decision, which is expected soon, will assail the railroads for their connection with affairs of the private car lines, and will express the opinion that the roads should be required to furnish the equipment for the transportation, of not only live stock, but every other kind and character of freight.

"The railroads feel that they ought not allow themselves to be the scapegoat for the actions of private car lines," said a prominent railroad man, "and for this reason the roads are considering measures that will enable them to overcome this trouble. Just how this can be accomplished has not yet been determined on the part of the railroad companies."

It also has been a question whether the railroads would be able to supply the cars needed by shippers for the prompt transportation of certain commodities, and whether it would not be better to have one company to own all the cars as the Pullman company owns cars on passenger trains. It has been suggested the railroads buy up the independent companies and combine them into one big independent car line company, to be owned by the various railroads over which the cars run, as is now the case with most fast freight.

The decision of the interstate commerce commission is awaited with deep interest by the railroad companies.

OPENING OF NEW LINE

Announcement is made by the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico railway of the opening of its Hidalgo branch, effective Monday, Dec. 19. The new extension traverses the fertile valley of the Rio Grande from Harlingen, a point on the main line twenty-five miles north of Brownsville, to Fordyce, a new town located on the Texas side of the river directly opposite San Miguel, Mexico. The additional trackage which the opening of the new branch gives the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico railway is fifty-five miles. A daily service of one train in each direction between Brownsville and Fordyce will be operated with main line trains.

KATY'S COTTON MOVEMENT

J. F. Dolard, commercial agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas in Fort Worth, today received from General Freight Agent Allen his report of the cotton movement from along the line in Texas and the Indian and Oklahoma countries for the period from Sept. 1 to Dec. 3.

The report shows the total shipment to have been 532,942 bales; on hand, 117,990; in sight, 225,665; total, 876,597. The total increase of cotton along the Katy is 113,390 bales, or 14.9 per cent.

Sheep Department

STOMACH WORMS IN SHEEP
 The sheep business is coming into favor in the corn and grass states. Those who are entering upon the business must remember that perhaps the greatest enemy of sheep, particularly where kept in large flocks and on the same pastures from year to year, is what is known as the stomach worm. We think, therefore, that it is our duty to furnish them all the available information as to how to deal with this disease, and therefore, we quote from Dr. John Spencer, of the Virginia station, as follows:

"Freshly ground areca nut gave us good results in doses of one to two drams, according to the size of the lamb. Much difficulty is, however, experienced in getting the drug fresh, which, when old, may be worthless. When placed on this treatment the animal would be fasted for twelve hours previous to dosing. Areca nut being a powerful astringent, may require to be, and should be followed by a laxative of oil or epsom salts. Creoline, well diluted, has given us marked results in doses of one dram for each fifty pounds weight of lamb. Having an objectionable taste and causing a smarting sensation to the mouth, sheep struggle violently during drenching, which sometimes results in an accident, such as choking. This treatment should be repeated every five or six days until three doses have been given.

"Our experience with gasoline corresponds with the general reports we have read of it, that unless great caution is exercised in its administration there is danger of sudden death from suffocation when the drug reaches the lungs. Repeated treatment is expensive and is liable to produce much intestinal irritation. Fluid extract of kamal has given the best results of anything we have yet tried, administered in doses of one dram for each fifty pounds weight of lamb. As it is not readily dissolved in water, it should be mixed with an equal quantity of glycerine before adding the water. Sheep take it readily, with not much resistance.

"As it is non-irritating to the mouth, it does not require much dilution, from two to three ounces of water being enough for a full dose. Being a purgative, it also carries off dead worms by the intestines. Kamal has, however, the disadvantage of being expensive, but on the whole it is the most satisfactory agent we have yet tried.

"In the treatment of stomach worms animals should be at once removed from the source of infection. If they have been on low, damp land, they should be placed on upland. All stagnant pools should be drained or (when that is impracticable) fenced. The emaciated animals should have plenty of good feed, with tonics, such as iron and an abundance of salt and fresh, clear, running water. Where lambs are raised for market it is much safer to have them shipped before July."

The stomach worm is like a good many other animals, parasitic and otherwise. It is best dealt with by preventives, and the best preventive is not to keep too many sheep on the place, a hundred on a quarter section is enough, and change their pastures as frequently as possible."

FATTENING SHEEP FOR PROFIT

Where possible the farmer should fatten his own sheep. Recently we heard about a community of farmers where a great many sheep had been raised but had been sold to men that made a business of fattening and fitting sheep for market. The men that did the finishing in this case took their sheep only a few miles away and began the work of putting on flesh and fat. They came back from time to time to buy the clover and corn fodder of the farmers and even the grains they had raised. But principally they purchased the rough feed that every farmer had in abundance. The finishers made money out of their enterprise. The question naturally comes, why didn't the farmers themselves have the enterprise to keep the rough feed at home and not let go of the animals to consume it. They would then have retained on their farms the manure that was lost to them. In some cases the farmers in the locality mentioned hauled hay and other roughage fifteen miles to sell to the men doing the feeding. It looks very much as if some of our farmers have not figured the different operations down close enough to know what will prove profitable and what will not. We need the work of the pencil more in the problems of the farm. Because a certain method of doing has become the vogue is not a proof that it is the right thing to do or that it is the profitable thing. Ultimately it will be found that it pays the farmer to follow all the operations of sheep breeding, feeding, including finishing on his own farm.

SHEEP IN HISTORY

Of all domesticated animals, the sheep has, from time immemorial, been most closely associated with mankind, says Henry R. Rew, in *Outing* for November. An erudite author sixty years ago, having laboriously collated an

assortment of allusions to sheep, made by sacred and profane writers, concluded that "the history of these animals is so interwoven with the history of man that they never existed in a wild state at all." Biblical history from the time of Abel is full of allusions to the flocks, which formed the chief possessions of the Jewish people and their neighbors. The spoils of war consisted of sheep. Thus we read that Mesha, king of Moab, was a sheepmaster, and rendered unto the king of Israel an hundred thousand rams with the wool. Moses after his victory over the Midianites obtained as loot no less than 675,000 sheep, and long before the Christian era sheep were cultivated in western Europe. Spain and Italy possessed them from an unknown period, although long after Rome was founded the inhabitants had not learned to shear the fleece; and, until the time of Pliny, the practice of plucking it from the skin was not wholly abandoned.

WORLD'S SHEEP SUPPLY IS SHORT

There is undoubtedly a shortage in sheep throughout the world, several occurrences having contributed to the condition. The heaviest loss in this class of animal was experienced in Australia. Recent statistics show that disease ravages in Great Britain have reduced the total number by 1.7 per cent or 433,000. On this continent there is an admitted deficit but actual figures are not obtainable. Speaking of the high price of wool, the *Manchester, Eng., Guardian* says:

"The only explanation of the continued rise in wool values in the face of indifferent trade is the shrinkage of supplies. Everywhere the number of sheep has been declining. In the United Kingdom there has been a considerable decline in our flocks and home-grown wools have in many cases about doubled in value during the last two years. On the continent of Europe the falling off has been much more marked, for in the German empire alone the number of sheep during the last thirty years has fallen from 25,000,000 to 10,000,000.

RULES FOR SHEEP DIPPING

The best time for dipping is from one to three months after shearing.

The sheep should not be overheated or thirsty at the time of dipping.

If the sun is very hot it is better to have the draining pans under the shade. If the nights are cold the dipping should always be stopped soon enough to allow the sheep time to dry before sunset.

See that the preparation is properly mixed and the correct quantity of water is added. Do not guess at it.

Never hurry the dipping. Always take care that the sheep is kept in the bath full time, never less than one minute, nor more than two minutes.

SHEEP NOTES

Sheep, being close grazers, graze so closely that weeds eaten off by them in the summer seldom sprout again.

The secret of the good flocks of some raisers is that they cull and select and eliminate, and cull until nothing inferior remains.

One sheep or two may appear to thrive under almost any circumstances. But a large flock must have constant care from one who understands his business.

For sheep, roots should be chopped into small, short pieces. This work can be done with a sharp spade in a plank box made for the purpose. When a large number of sheep are fed one of the improved root cutters should be secured.

At a sale of Lincoln rams in England held in September, the average price was \$108.72 per head. The principal demand was from Argentina, in South America. One ram sold up to 300 guineas, which amounts to \$1,459.20 in American money.

Large districts in New South Wales, Australia, reported an average of eight pounds of wool per sheep at the last shearing.

Recent lamb quotations at Chicago, all sales at price stated per 100 pounds: Native lambs—Culls and common \$4.00 to \$4.85, fair to good \$5.00 to \$5.90, choice to extra \$6.00 to \$6.20. Range lambs, not fat, selling to feeders—Fair \$4.00 to \$4.50, good to choice \$4.50 to \$5.35. Fat range lambs \$5.40 to \$5.75, fed and fat western lambs, \$5.85 to \$6.15.

The Colorado Angora company averages six to twelve pounds of fleece from bucks and wethers and three pounds from does. The 1903 clip of 89 goats sold for 42 cents per pound.

The National Shepherd's Bulletin says that the sheep exhibit at the World's Fair exceeded both in quality and numbers any similar exhibit ever held in Europe or America.

CURTIS RANCH SOLD

Curtis Brothers sold their large ranch here to W. T. (Tom) Waggoner this week. The report is that Waggoner will put in an oil mill, gin and feed pens at Giles. We could not find out the amount paid for the land.—*Memphis News*.

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YOUNG TEXAS STEERS FOR THE NORTHWEST

BY A. E. De RICQLES.

Your kind invitation for me to write a few words about "Young Texas Steers for the Northwest" is appreciated. Perhaps the most important thing that has happened to young Texas steers in the last ten years is the new blood that has been put into the ranches of Texas and the fact that these steers when they go to the northwest become a different being from what they used to develop into; in other words—if properly handled the good blood asserts itself and the steer is a welcome addition to the feed yards of Iowa and Illinois, provided, he is not too aged. It has been discovered, this year particularly, at market that the feeder will not buy five-year-old rangers or thin steers that have matured into a rough class in the north. During the last two or three years bad conditions have existed over large parts of the country; that is, there has been scant range and grasshoppers, and the water is getting less, and the cattle have not matured as they should, but where the feed was good and where the cattle had water and were let alone, the good blood has shown the change that has come over Texas. I might speak specially of the wonderful cattle that George A. Keeline shipped this year from his Wyoming ranch. These were well-known brands from Texas and as they had their range to themselves, where there was plenty of water and good grass, they developed into the class of steer that was intended when the Texas man carefully selected his bulls and sorted his cow herd. There is nothing the matter specially with the Texas steer today, even at what may seem a high price. Where the trouble lies is in the northwest, where the range industry is practically over. It is the old question of the settler dominating, and we might as well accept it as final.

In our own case, I suppose our company handles more Texas cattle in the northwest than any other concern, and while we resell many of these steers, still we have enough of them to follow carefully and determine what class of steer is the most profitable. It has developed with us that certain breeds of cattle must have certain class of pasture. In other words, where steers grow very large and are bred in a particular way, they must have big feed to put on the fat that they should carry for their frame. This year we shipped 2,300 five-year-old steers to market, of one of the best known brands in Texas, that average 1,205 pounds, and they were not fat. These cattle had the frames and had the breeding to weigh

1,400 pounds. The fault was not with the cattle, but it was with our grass.

It is possible that a steer, though not so well bred, that would not grow so large, might have been more profitable for us on the grass that we had. We might have gotten more fat and sold for more per head if he had only weighed 1,100 pounds. This may sound like nonsense, but I assure you that there is more truth in it than many range men will acknowledge.

It has been the policy of most range men to move their cattle from the southwest to the northwest in the spring of the year. It is not necessary for me to call your attention to the fact that in the spring cattle are very weak; that they come off of new grass; most of them have not shed their hair, and probably are at the point of shedding; it is a long drive to the railroad and then a long trip on the cars, including the severe setback of being branded while in transit, and often times these cattle reach a country where the grass is barely started and may be set further back by a severe blizzard at destination. All these elements are against the steer, and it is wonderful indeed how they get ready for the first winter with all these things against them. Very heavy losses have been experienced by range men in the spring of the year from late blizzards.

We have been experimenting somewhat in taking Texas cattle to the northwest in the fall of the year, for in the fall they are in good condition and strong, and are placed on excellent pastures, that have been kept free from cattle the entire summer, when arriving at destination. I believe that moving cattle to the northwest in October and in November is a better proposition, provided one has proper preparations for their care during the winter, than in the spring.

We have just taken up about 5,000 yearlings from the Panhandle that we are holding in South Dakota in pastures that we have been preparing for them this summer. These cattle we commenced to ship on the 15th of October, and the last of them got up to Dakota about the 5th of November. They have done wonderfully well and I believe will be better cattle for us next spring in every way than if we had left them in Texas.

We are going to experiment a little in this direction by keeping track of these different cattle. For example: We have bought one bunch of 2,500 steers, that are being wintered in Texas, that we will take up in May of next year, and we will keep track of how they do as compared with

the steers we have brought up this fall, carefully weighing them and noticing their gain.

All these things should be interesting to the Texas stockman, who depends a good deal on his northern friends for a customer. I might say, in conclusion, something that is so well known that it hardly bears repeating, namely, that there is possibly one northwestern man who made money, during the year 1904 out of his Texas cattle. I think the loss on the Texas cattle that went to market this year is in the neighborhood of \$5 to \$10, and there were a considerable number held over on the ranges for another year. How this will affect the demand and sale for these cattle in that section next year is for the Texas man to figure out himself.

NEW ADVERTISING PLAN

The Matador Land and Cattle Company has adopted a very effective plan for advertising its steers among the corn belt feeders. It has just presented the Iowa agricultural college with fifty head of Hereford calves, which are to be fitted for the International Live Stock show in 1905. The Texas agricultural college would no doubt be glad to be the recipient of a like favor from some South Texas cattleman or company as Professor John A. Craig recently stated that he hoped the college would be able to have representation in the carload class next year. The Matadors have tied no strings to their gift and the Iowa college will not only get the proceeds of the cattle when they are sold, but all premium money as well. If the cattlemen below the line desire to cultivate the northern trade the presentation to the college of at least a carload of calves would be a good investment. The Matador calves are as highly bred as the S. M. S.'s, but the owners of the former have kept their light under a bushel. Shall we do so any longer?

TEXAS CATTLE RAISERS

The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas now has 1,800,000 head of cattle undivided by members for purposes of assessment to meet the expenses of the organization. This is the largest number ever in the books before, but if the association had 3,000,000 head undivided it would not produce a revenue in excess of the requirements. Eighty-two new members were admitted for the last quarter at the meeting of the executive committee and there should be 200 applications for membership each representing 6,000 head of cattle at the next meeting of the association, next spring, and it would be better still to have 600 new members with 2,000 cattle each.

QUARANTINE CONVENTION

Dr. Joseph W. Parker has returned to San Antonio from Perry, Ok., where he was a witness in the case of the government against Z. T. Miller for violation of the quarantine regulations last year. The trial, which resulted in a conviction, establishes the fact that orders formulated by the department at Washington for regulating the movement of cattle are in effect laws and must not be violated under penalty of fines or imprisonment or both. The case just disposed of had its inception in a shipment made by Z. T. Miller of the 101 ranch in Oklahoma in July, 1903, from Red Rock. The cattle were from the western pasture of the Otoe reservation which were under special quarantine and from which no cattle were allowed to be shipped from an authorized inspector for the bureau of animal industry. The cattle were shipped, however, to Kansas City, accompanied only by the certificate of a Kansas inspector. Mr. Miller was bound over to await the action of the federal grand jury, but that body failed to return an indictment possibly for the reason that it could not determine whether the shipper or the railroad was at fault in interpreting the order or the bureau of animal industry in not being explicit enough in promulgating it. Colonel Albert Dean took the matter up with the department at Washington and Attorney General Knox ordered the case reopened with the result as above stated. Dr. Parker was a witness in the case by virtue of having examined the cattle when they reached Kansas City. The story of the case only accentuates the fact that it is dangerous to violate regulations emanating from the seat of government, whether they forbid the peddling of moonshine whisky or moving cattle from a quarantined district across the line.

FEEDING AT GEORGETOWN

Nearly 2,000 cattle will be fattened at the cotton seed mills of Georgetown, Texas, this winter for the Chicago market, says a report from there. Among those feeding are John Flinn, 250 head; J. D. Elliott, 200; K. O. Woodley, 250; J. R. Taylor, 250; D. D. Fowler, 125; C. Smith, 50. Several other parties are collecting heaves and arranging for pastures convenient for feeding from the mills.

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This company issues two forms of policies, known as Special and Ordinary. These policies contain all the new and liberal features embodied in any other policy, which provides insurance at lowest possible cost consistent with safety. Under our special policy we insure only pedigreed stock and especially valuable animals. Our ordinary policy is issued at a reduced rate on account of its protecting stock of only ordinary value. Our insurance is based upon a three-quarter valuation of the animals insured. We do not delay payment of losses for ninety days, as permitted by law, but pay same immediately upon proper presentation of proof of loss, as is verified by partial list of testimonials hereinafter contained.

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Owners of valuable stock should not feel secure when taking out an ordinary fire policy, which insures against fire and lightning alone. Statistics demonstrate that only one animal dies from fire and lightning where 200 die from other causes. Colic alone causes 25 per cent of all losses among horses; lung affections 12½ per cent; blood poisoning, lockjaw, paralysis, liver and kidney complaints, influenza and spinal meningitis all figure prominently. Our experience shows that only one-half per cent of our losses are caused by fire and lightning, so that a fire risk alone is practically no protection at all to the insured. See that your policy covers death from any cause.

A Word to the Wise

The reason why you should insure your stock is that business men of today recognize the fact that it is very unwise to run chances, and in consequence everything they value is protected by a policy of insurance. It is just as essential and logical, and even more so, that you insure your stock, as it is to insure your fine buildings. We find a large number of people who make a living out of their stock and depend upon the profits from the sale of same to purchase property and establish their homes, yet they run chances. This is a bad policy.

Our policy contracts, applications, terms and methods are the simplest, plainest character, intended and calculated to afford greatest protection at the least cost in simplest possible way.

You will find a satisfaction in doing business with a company having this kind of record, and especially so when it is the determination of the management to rigidly adhere to the methods in the future that have gained for it confidence and brought success in the past. Its course has always been marked by rigid economy in every department in field and office.

Investigation and correspondence solicited. Address, Southwestern Office, Dallas, Texas.

PROBABLE TREND OF LIVESTOCK MARKET

By JOHN JAY

The outlook for the commoner grades of live cattle is still far from encouraging; the receipts of this kind of stock continue to be large and the demand indifferent. It is a fact, however, that bargains in handy cattle are not nearly as numerous in the big markets of the country as they were at this time last month. Receipts of cattle so far this week have been large in all markets of the country and values have scored a moderate decline for all but the best steers. Prices realized for the show cattle at Chicago were not especially large, but the dressed beef trade is in much better shape in Chicago than it was at this time last year. The big coolers were then overstocked with prime beef; the reverse is true now, for the supplies of prime cattle have been far below the needs of the trade for the past six months, and the big packers have kept sold up very closely on all of their better grades of steer beef.

Eastern markets have suffered from a glut of cheap beef all the fall, but this situation is gradually clearing up and a much better demand for the medium and better grades of beef is looked for before long.

The demand for prime beef steers has been extremely active of late and there is little prospect of prices working lower in this department for some time to come.

The demand for prime feeding cattle is much better than it was at this time last month, and still better things are looked for in this department a little later.

There is no improvement in the demand for common stockers, and none is looked for in the near future. Veal calves are in active demand in all markets and look like working higher soon.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

have been gradually working higher for some time past, and the movement bids fair to continue for some time to come. Supply and demand has been about evenly balanced, except in the feeder departments of the big markets, where it has been impossible to meet the demands of the trade. Commission buyers in all parts of the country have a stack of orders for feeders on hand which they have no hope of filling.

Some extravagant prices have been paid for feeding lambs, one fine band changing hands in the Chicago market for \$5.60 per cwt. to go into a Michigan feed lot. Feeding ewes have sold as high as \$3.75 per cwt.

The general outlook for fat sheep and lambs is considered better than any year for a long time, some dealers going so far as to predict \$9 on the crop of lambs in Buffalo.

FUTURE OF HOG MARKET

Experts are not agreed as to the probable future for live hog prices, but there are many who believe that

the present range of values is near the bottom for the season. There are others, however, who insist that prices must go lower before the market turns for the better. The speculative provision trade has been fairly firm of late and there is reason to believe that the leading options have been quite largely bought of late by outsiders who have faith in the high side of the market.

One thing is noted by the careful observer, namely, that every time the price of the active option in mess pork rises above \$13 per barrel somebody sells and the price eases off. It is true that provision stocks are light, but it is also true that, figured on a basis of present live hog prices, barrel pork should sell lower than the present range.

Recent receipts of hogs in the big markets of the country have been larger than were needed and should these large arrivals continue for any great length of time, prices will surely work lower. The present looks like a good time to sell finished hogs.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT

The American Live Stock and Loan Company is making an interesting experiment at their ranches in South Dakota in the matter of moving steers from Texas to Dakota in the fall instead of the spring. As has been reported in this paper that they have had large numbers of cattle shipped through Denver, numbering 6,000 head, during November, and they are now getting reports of how these cattle are wintering. Mr. Nisbet, the president of this company, has just returned from Dakota and says these cattle have done wonderfully well, and that they have improved and filled out and look like different cattle. His company is running these cattle in buffalo grass pastures that have been saved all summer, and they have alfalfa and clover hay for protection during storms. The only drawback they find in handling these cattle is that in the fall of the year these steers are liable to try to get back where they have been wintered, which is a common feature with these range cattle. These cattle are divided up into bunches of 500 or 600 head, and they are given all the salt they want, mixed with saltpetre and sulphur.

IN NOLAN COUNTY.

Sweetwater Review.
Mrs. Thomas Trammell had 100 cows placed on feed at the oil mills at this place this week.

Several shipments of live stock went out from Roscoe Sunday to the Fort Worth market. Among them were five cars of cows and calves for John G. Carlisle and one car of steers for J. S. Edridge.

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IMPROVED BREEDS OF CATTLE FOR RANGE

By H. C. HARDING

I have watched the improvements of range cattle from the days of the long-horn Texas steer up to the present time, and have had considerable experience in the last few years in handling steers on the range for the feeder trade in the corn states, and while it is generally said that the improved breeds of today are not possessed of the rustling qualities of the old longhorn Texas cow, my experience has been that the high-bred range animal when allowed the same amount of territory with good grass and water that the old-timer had, can rustle just as good as any cattle. One of the greatest troubles with the improved breeds on the range is that they do not get enough to eat. It seems that while the range men have been breeding up their herds they have been breeding down their ranges by overstocking to the extent that even an old longhorn Texan could not live through the winter without extra feed. I have observed that the improved breeds of cattle when raised up and developed on even an overstocked range, round out, get fat quicker and make smoother animals than the common breeds.

A good merchant when purchasing his stock keeps in mind two important points. One is, the quality of the goods, the other the quantity, but it seems that some of our range men through the desire to be in the "big cattleman" class have overlooked the fact that good grass and water make larger and fatter cattle and that fewer and better cattle would naturally command better prices. For instance, take a full-blooded animal at a calf of any of the prominent beef breeds, and give it the same amount of grass that is allowed for two of the common breeds, then feed it the same amount of cotton seed cake that would be fed to the two to keep them from dying in the winter time and I dare say at a 2-year-old its owner will realize a greater profit from the one than from the two at 4 years old, and at the same time be relieved of a great deal of worry. We need more good cattle and less of the "any old kind will do just so its cattle;" that idea of the business is doing more toward keeping down the prices than any other one thing. The range business has just about simmered down to where a man must own his own land, which will cost him from \$2.50 to \$5 per acre; in fact, taking everything into consideration, the cost of production and marketing our cattle from off the range is greater than ever before, and we can not afford to

raise anything else but the very best kind.

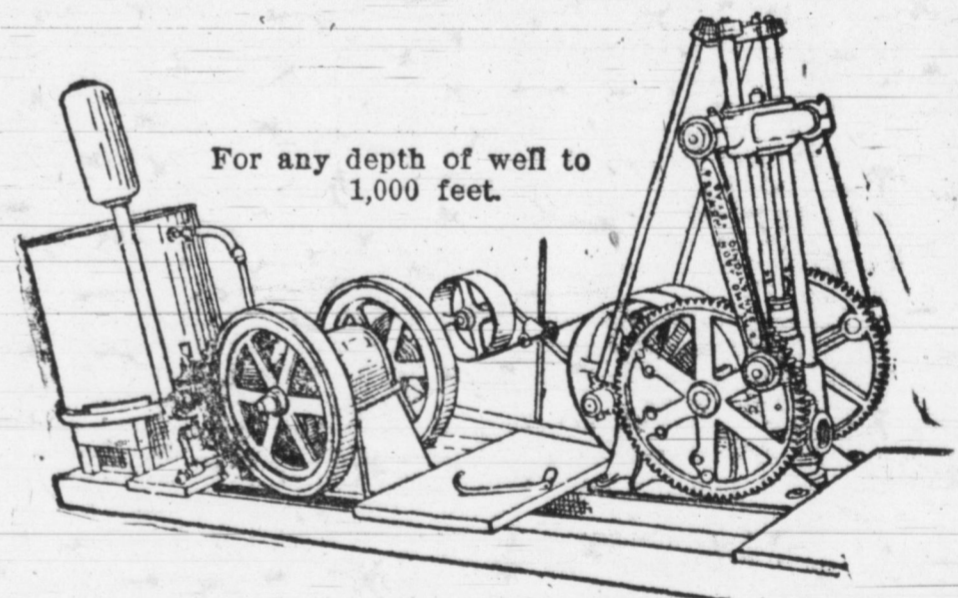
The times are changing with such rapidity that it is difficult for a range man to keep up. He can not turn his herd loose on the range in the fall and hire his cowboys to round them up in the spring and drive them to market while he lives in town and rides on the trains with a pocket full of railroad passes, as we used to do in olden times, but if he succeeds he should live on the ranch, his actual place of business, have telephone and telegraph connections with the market, read the daily papers and stock journals, study the financial situation and keep posted on the general topics of the day.

Pure bred registered cattle of all of the beef breeds are cheaper now than they will be again for many years to come and now is the time for the range men to buy and go into the fine, cattle business, not for the purpose of supplying the neighboring ranchmen with bulls, but for raising good beef steers that will command good prices in the market. The cause of the cheap fine cattle is very obvious and now that the fine bull business has had its boon let us try the fine steer business.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The renewed weakness which the cotton market developed today is directly due to the inaugurating of a fresh bear movement by the head bear element, which was so successful in precipitating the break a month ago and calling the turn on the ginners' report and the government's bearish crop estimate. The present movement is predicated on the assumption that the forthcoming census bureau report on the amount of cotton ginned up to Dec. 14, will show a total of about 11,500,000 bales ginned in all the states up to that time. This they would regard as being ample confirmation of the government's recent crop estimate and strengthen their own convictions that the actual yield is over 12,500,000 or 13,000,000 bales. As was the case with last month's ginners' report, the forthcoming report will be given out in a piece-meal fashion and the bears are calculating on using them for a basis on hammering the market down pretty much the same as they used last month's reports. The first installment is expected on Wednesday or Thursday and the last report covering the total area is not expected to come out till the end of the month. With the bulls having been so badly whipped during the past month that

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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.

there is no clique or bull leader to rally the few that are left, and outside bull speculation having crop estimate, and all the spinning interests on top of the market and doing what they can to depress prices to weaken the position of holders in the south, the slump in the market today was not surprising.

The strength at Liverpool during the last three or four days has been mainly on covering of shorts and efforts of some of the local and Egyptian bull operators to rally that market while covering of shorts furnish the principal stimulus to the strength there Saturday. With the short interest among the professional operators of the smaller class having been pretty well eliminated during the last week's trading, there was no support to the market today when the big bear operators assumed their more aggressive attitude. It can thus be seen that the situation and outlook at the moment is a weak one and furnishes little encouragement to bulls or holders of cotton and that the market is likely to go lower before there is any fresh upturn of any importance which can be sustained.

McINTYRE & CO.

BIG ROPING CONTESTS

A match roping contest for \$500 a side has been arranged to take place in San Angelo, Texas, on Dec. 1, between Abe Wilson, a crack roper of Carlsbad, N. M., and Clay McGonigill, who is at present the world's champion roper. Each man is to rope and tie two steers. On Dec. 15 and 16 a grand steer roping contest is to come off, the festivities being styled a Christmas carnival.

Fred Schmidt, who is managing the affair, has also gotten up a grand roping contest to come off at San Antonio Dec. 31, Jan. 1 and 2. He states that a great deal of interest is being manifested in the roping contests. The matched contest at San Antonio between Ellison Carroll and Clay McGonigill is for the world's championship, and \$8,000 purse. The steers for these contests, Mr. Schmidt informed the Express correspondent, would be shipped from here to San Antonio. He has procured them from Berry Ketchum and the animals come from the Devil's river country. They are wild and untamed and are said to have never been roped. It is quite certain they will be fierce enough to furnish good sport.

DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH OF WEST TEXAS

By Richard Ellis Carter, Abilene, Texas

Your invitation to me, as an early citizen, and life-time agriculturist, to write you what progress has been made in Texas, especially in the past ten years, is appreciated and accepted, because I am proud and happy to see all Texas realizing the onward march of development predicted by her grand sons of the past. My father, Colonel Champe Carter, moved with his family from Stanford, Ky., to Milford, Ellis county, Texas, when I was 17 years of age, in 1859. Then it was not believed that cotton would grow on prairie lands in the black land district of Texas. In 1860 my brother, Rev. Thomas M. Carter, brought some cotton seed and planted them in our garden at Milford, and it grew; but we had nothing to compare it with and were not certain of success. Many citizens would not believe that section was an agricultural country. The best lands, away from villages, could not be sold for \$2 per acre. We now sell the same land at \$50 to \$100 per acre. It was going through an experimental stage then. There were no railroads nearer than Millican, then the terminus of the Houston and Texas Central railroad, and many seemed to think there never would be a railroad in that section. After the war, I farmed in Washington and Wharton counties, until I came here in 1890. Then it was not believed this section would ever be a farming country. But the "man with the hoe" ("Veni, vidi, vici") has introduced sorghum, milo maize and many other crops, which, with cotton are a wonderful success.

During this experimentation some doubting and disheartened returned to their former homes, only to come later and realize what perseverance could accomplish. A man can cultivate three to four times as much land here as he can in other sections. It is undoubtedly the best cotton and stock feed country extant. More can be made to the hand, or cost, than elsewhere in the United States. It is true that our average rainfall for the past eighteen years has been only twenty-five inches, and that from November to April we only average one and one-quarter inches each month, but the other seven growing months, averaged from 2 inches in July to about four inches in May.

In 1894 I introduced the first disc plow in this section of country, against the judgment of the dealers in plows. We had a panic about that time and money lenders would not put any loans here, and for a time we were greatly in need of money for development.

During the past five years our country has doubled in population and values have increased very materially. Our farmers are making plenty of money, are satisfied, and many would not exchange, acre for acre, to occupy and keep, for the \$50 lands in the eastern part of the state. We can get loans of half the value if wanted. But many decline to borrow.

We have black hog wallow, rich red, mulatto, sandy and intermixed soils, suitable for any one and for any purpose. Our sandy soils are the richest sands in America, being at least one-half to three-fourth soil, and overlaid with red, equal to the Brazos bottoms. All the moisture goes into and remains with this land. These sandy shinnery lands produce an abundance of vegetables, fruits and berries, and it is safe for corn and cotton. From \$300 to \$700 per acre has been realized from this land. None of our lands are difficult to prepare for cultivation.

Central and northwest Texas have made

rapid progress in diversified farming and stock raising during the past ten years, and in the past five years our population and land values have fully doubled.

They say, and truly, too, that faith is necessary in the spiritual kingdom. It is absolutely required in temporal affairs. When a man has sufficient confidence in himself, and in the country, as well as the Lord, to execute his own judgment and produce works perseveringly he is surely successful here. But if he expects the Lord to do it all he is not needed.

Our soils have been analyzed and tested and are as rich and stand drouth better than any known. We have no malarial sickness, and the people can work more days in the year here than anywhere we have heard of.

Our cities, villages and school communities are constantly growing. It is profitable to raise, hogs, horses, mules, cattle, fowls, vegetables, fruits and berries, as well as other staple crops. Our average rainfall is twenty-five inches, but we have seen fair crops made on fifteen inches, which was in 1901, the smallest rainfall ever known here.

To hold and occupy for a period, I would rather have 1,000 acres here than in the east, where it is selling at from \$50 to \$100 per acre, because the climate is more desirable, and it will increase to the same prices in time.

We have a moral, law abiding, religious people here, and there is less violation of the law here than in the case in a like community anywhere. We proscribe none on account of their religion or their politics, and give the glad hand to all good people who will come or invest in the central or any part of Texas, and we think no one can make a mistake who will come here. We have several new railroads ready to built, and expect to accomplish more in the near future than even in the past, and we herewith invite any and all good people to come with us and "Get into the wagon and we will all take a ride."

Texas, all parts of it, will come to the front, whether our friends abroad conclude to help financially or not. We will soon be perfectly independent and will work out our own destiny, and soon be the grandest country on terra firma, if not also the grandest people.

SOUTHWEST RANGE NOTES

E. B. Baggett of Ozona, Texas, ordered cars for shipment next week of 500 steers from his Crockett county ranch to the Belton oil mill feed pens.

Hector McKenzie, among the extensive sheepmen in Texas, just returned to San Angelo from a mutton-buying expedition in New Mexico, where he found the sheep business in a flourishing condition.

The largest single purchase of land in Eddy county, New Mexico, for some time was made last week by George Wettig of Kansas, he secured the David W. Runyan 640-acre track of unpatented land at \$10,500.

It is reported that the grazing permits filed by J. E. Cree of the Angus VV ranch, on the Mescalero Apache Indian reservation, in New Mexico, have been canceled and that all VV cattle—about 4,000 head—will be removed at once.

In New Mexico prospects for winter range over a large area of Lincoln, Ontero and Socorro counties, lying east of the Oscura and San Andres ranges, and west of the Sierra Blanca and Sacramento mountains, is discouraging, and a number of stockmen are shipping a large per cent of their stock out of the country, and others are driving to more favorable localities.

Juan Castellan and Francisco Armentiaz, bankers and ranchmen of Monterey, Mexico, have purchased five cars of high grade bulls as a result of their trip to Fort Worth, which will be used for breeding up Mexican herds.

From Lawton, Ok., comes the following: "The Oklahoma live stock sanitary commission, composed of W. E. Bolton of Woodward, Thomas Morris of Guthrie and P. A. Becker of Jefferson, is now in the Kiowa-Comanche country. They are here to hold meetings with the cattlemen to talk over the measure looking toward the enforcement of the live stock sanitary laws and the quarantine laws of Oklahoma. They held a meeting at Hobart, Ok., and are expected in Lawton soon. The commission finds the conditions here to be very satisfactory."

Mrs. Harriet M. King, known in this country as the "cattle queen," has, near San Antonio, Texas, a ranch ninety miles long, containing 1,500,000 acres. Here she has herds of 100,000 cattle and 50,000 sheep. Her income is said to be between \$300,000 and \$400,000 a year. Mrs. King is credited with being her own manager, and employs and oversees about 2,000 men.



SAFE SIDE
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Incubators & Brooders have been the standard. Best results with least care. Incubator, poultry and poultry supply catalogue **FREE**. Poultry paper one year 10 cents.
Des Moines Incubator Co., Dept. 623, Des Moines, Ia.

Clean Cattle

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

SARNOL FLUID

THE ARGENTINE CATTLE DIP

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

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

Every lot tested on animals, before being marketed, to insure its purity and activity.
For sale by druggists. Literature free—write for it.

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Slaughter's Hereford STOCK FARM

FINE BULLS FOR SALE, Single or in Car Load Lots
Car Load Lots a Specialty.

Apply to **GEO. M. SLAUGHTER**, Manager,
Or **HARRY W. HAMILTON**, Foreman,

.....**ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.**

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.

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.

Crowdus Bros.

Dealers in

Hides
Wool and
Furs

Fort Worth, Texas.

Special attention given to consignments. We also handle Pecans, Tallow and Country Produce.

WANTED**BUTCHER COWS AND HEIFERS**

If you have any, write us fully what you have; if fed, how long, ages, weights, etc.

WANTED**FEEDER STEERS**

We have orders for good ones. Write us fully what you have; ages, flesh, etc.

WANTED**STOCK CATTLE**

Write fully what you have, where located, whether any grass to go with them; in fact, furnish all the information you can in your first letter.

Cuban Orders Filled on Short Notice

ED. F. SMITH COMPANY

Live Stock Commissions

Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Texas

WANTED

To furnish you the market quotations if you are a shipper, or if you wish to become a shipper, no matter how small.

WANTED

If you are a butcher, stocker or feeder, we want your order. A trial will convince you that our purchases are the quickest and less expensive method of getting just what you need. Write fully.

WANTED

We want to make your acquaintance, whether you are a large or small dealer or shipper, but refer you to the Stockyards Company and the Stockyards Bank, with whom we have dealings daily.

WRITE OR WIRE US FOR ANY INFORMATION YOU MAY NEED. WE WILL FURNISH IT.

**OPPORTUNITIES FOR
TEXAS FEEDERS**

BY F. R. MARSHALL.

To discuss "Opportunities for Texas Feeders" would imply the need of a look into the future. To speak of the future of the cattle trade with sufficient certainty to command the respect of any considerable number of people, is happily, not within the power of any one man.

There is a growth going on, however, in the development of the trade. From a study of the past and present conditions of this growth it is much more nearly possible to tell of what may be ahead.

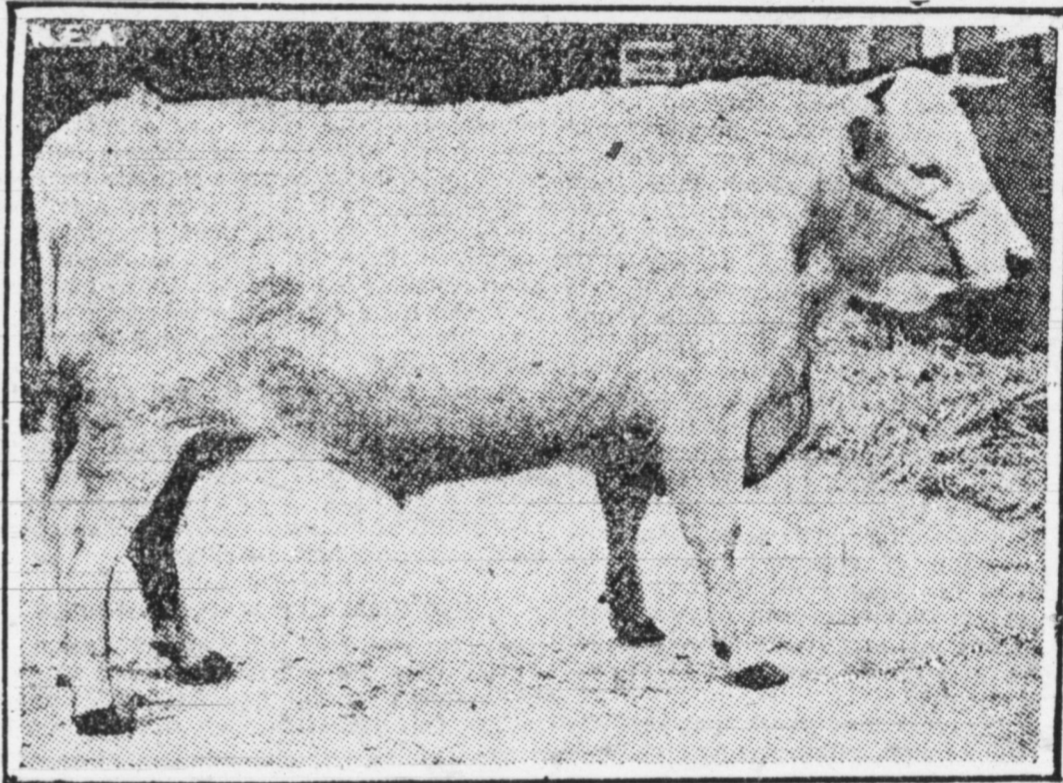
Texas is today exporting large quantities of materials to feed the cattle of other countries. We also export the best and highest priced feeding cattle that go into the feed lots of the states that are more nearly fully developed than Texas at present can be said to be. We stand then, in the position of the producers of raw material the combination of which in a skilled manner is enriching those not of us. The consumers of our raw material are situated closer to the markets than are we. Much as is said in favor of the Fort Worth market it would not seem wise, at the present time, to consider it as ready to receive large shipments of fully finished cattle. Whether this is because of the lack of demand for fancy meats in our towns of greatest consumption, or whether it is caused by an insufficient supply of fancy cattle to justify the packers in building up such a trade, is hard to determine, though the writer inclines to a belief in the latter statement.

Heretofore the extension of the business of feeding has been handicapped by a lack of readily accessible carbonaceous feeds to allow us to feed for such periods as are necessary to produce the market topping kind. The thin condition in which our stock commonly comes off the range is in their favor to a feeder of the corn belt, but to a meal and hulls man does not permit the attainment of the desired finish in the limited time this ration can

be used freely. To these feeders the molasses products will probably find favor. The results of what experimental work has been done with Texas molasses are contained in a bulletin recently issued. The feeding value of by-products of rice are also reported in the same publication. At present there seems to be likelihood of low grade and damaged rice being used for feeding purposes; this being a carbonaceous grain may become useful to commercial feeders and work will be begun at the experiment station this winter to study its value as a cattle fattening food.

But it is to the farmer that we must look for the greatest and most lasting extension of the feeding industry. The same materials made use of by the commercial or speculative feeder are available to the farmer but should be regarded more as supplementary to the home grown products. Corn belt feeders use large amounts of southern meal, but the rates at which this is delivered to our competitors gives us little advantage of being near the source of supply. The ease with which North Texas corn-growers can produce protein from leguminous crops affords them a home balanced ration. Their proximity to the breeding ranges also gives them opportunity to buy more closely, and as well bought is half sold, this advantage is not inconsiderable. Also, at the season that the farmer can secure calves from the range he can usually have something green at hand which constitutes a distinct advantage not possessed by the buyers from other parts.

Of what then consists the Texas farmers' opportunities to feed profitably? First, in his proximity to the proven best breeding ground. Second, in his ability to grow a greater variety of crops than can his competitors. Third, in his ability to grow feeding crops over a greater part of the year. Fourth, in his nearness to the supply of both carbonaceous and nitrogenous by-products, which while not ordinarily meaning lower prices, affords opportu-



SHORTHORN STEER OWNED BY KING EDWARD, PRIZE WINNER AT NORWICH, ENGLAND, SHOW.

nity to watch for best time to buy, and to secure the best quality.

With the same operators buying in all the markets, the distance from point of sale does not seriously enter into consideration. The profits from farm-fattening of cattle in the future are not so likely to go to those who wait for a sure thing and buy stock on short notice and pay cash for part of their feed, as they are to go to those farmers who plan such a rotation of crops as will each year give some materials for feeding and who, knowing they are to feed are ready to buy when conditions are most favorable.

**PERMISSION GRANTED
TO ISSUE CERTIFICATES**

Permission to issue certificates to the amount of \$35,000 was granted the Texas Cotton Products Company this morning by Judge Meek on the application of Receiver G. P. Meade.

The certificates are to be issued to pro-

vide funds for current expenses, the fund providing for the payment of insurance to the amount of \$13,000; payment of \$5,000 taxes, expenditure of \$5,000 for necessary steps to preserve the physical condition of the property and the retention of the balance for emergencies to be expended by the receiver in cases of necessity only.

During the discussion of the affairs the question of the appointment of a master in chancery was brought up and though no official application has yet been filed, it was announced one would be appointed, the choice being taken under advisement by Judge Meek.

It was ordered that all parties having claims against the company file interventions within six months. A general order was made for the reference of all such claims to the master without the necessity of application for reference by each individual claimant. Judge Eugene Williams of Waco appeared on behalf of the company and Receiver Meade.

An auditor will be appointed to act under the direction of Receiver Meade.

**Royally Bred Poland-China's
AT BARGAIN PRICES**

Two sows and one boar out of my \$1575 sow, ANDERSON'S MODEL. NULL'S TOP CHIEF, RADIUM and MISSOURI DUDE head my herd. Twenty bred sows and gills. One hundred boars and sows weighing 50 to 150 pounds. Nothing better in the herd books. Twenty-five years a breeder and shipper on mail orders. I can please you in anything you want. Write

GEORGE W. NULL,
ODESSA, MISSOURI.

FORT WORTH BOARD OF TRADE TO INVESTIGATE GRAIN RATES

Local firm declares the cost of bringing wheat to Fort Worth from Missouri Kansas and Oklahoma unjust.

The Board of Trade has been asked to investigate the charges made by the Rock Island on grain shipments to this city from points in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma.

This matter was brought to the attention of the board by a local grain firm, which alleges that 3 cents more per hundred pounds is being charged on shipments from the foregoing states to Fort Worth than is charged to North Fort Worth.

Members of the board are at a loss to know why there should be an additional charge of 3 cents per hundred pounds on grain hauled to Fort Worth, proper, and at a meeting of the board held last night, F. M. Rogers, S. H. Ransom and R. M. Kelso were named a committee to investigate the matter complained of by local grain dealers.

Messrs. Paddock, Burnside and Davidson were appointed a committee to look into a proposition made by E. C. Schna-

bel to establish in Fort Worth a plant to manufacture wire fencing. The committee was instructed to confer with the gentleman, who proposes locating here.

A proposition of an eastern firm has been submitted to the Board of Trade looking to the establishment of a buggy factory. Secretary Paddock was authorized to conduct a correspondence with the firm in an effort to get a definite proposition from them.

On motion of Director Sam Davidson the board authorized the president and secretary to extend an invitation to President Roosevelt to visit Fort Worth when he comes to Texas in the spring.

The model of the Texas building of the World's Fair was presented to the board by Paul Waples.

In the absence of President Bomar last night, Vice President Cooper presided over the meeting of the board.

Paul Waples was elected a member of the directory, to succeed A. E. Want, who refused to serve.

RUSH TRADE IN FARM LAND SALES

County Surveyor Says Transfers at Present Time Will Break Record

"More transfers of farm lands are being made in this county now than for any other time in the past twenty years," declares County Surveyor Goodfellow.

The running of division lines for use in deeds as comprising 1/4 part of the duties of the county surveyor place him

in a position to know the amount of such transfers better than any other person.

The large amount of transfers at present, he declared, are due to the incoming of people both from the northern states and from the black land districts, by far the greatest number of recent sales being made to such persons.

A large amount of cattle land, he declares, is also being cut up, through the northern part of the state, the portions cut off being devoted to farming purposes.

A gauge of the activity in this direction can be had by the large number of advance orders on file in the office, which the surveyor and his assistants can not cut down. A number of outside surveys have been refused by the officials because of the press of business within the county.

The census bureau sends word to the Cotton Exchange that it will continue to put out its ginners' report on the installment plan. The date of the first bulletin concerning the amount of cotton ginned prior to Dec. 13 has not yet been announced.

COTTON CROP TOO LARGE SAY TEXAS FARMERS

Decision to Hold 1904 Yield for Ten Cents and Reduce 1905 Acreage, Reached at Many Meetings Held Saturday

Reports received of combined and individual action of cotton raisers in all parts of the state show a general determination to hold the staple until the price reaches 10 cents and to so reduce the acreage next year as to prevent all possibility of an over-stocked market.

County meetings were held Saturday in many sections in response to the call of President Murray of the Farmers' Union and President Jordan of the Southern Cotton Protective Association, several of these gatherings determining to hold over from 10 to 20 per cent of the present crop in addition to reducing the acreage. A determination to await better prices was shown everywhere, the co-operation of merchants and bankers being secured in many places.

IN LAMAR COUNTY

Lamar county farmers, assembled at Paris, declared the alleged surplus to be more a speculative bugbear than a reality, but resolved in order to prevent a recurrence of present conditions to pledge themselves to a 30-per cent reduction of acreage, if necessary, and an increase of diversification. A willingness to co-operate with other sections in holding over from 10 to 20 per cent of the crop was expressed and the sale of the remainder of the present crop at prevailing prices declared to mean a loss of from \$50,000,000 to \$80,000,000 to the legitimate interests of the south. Membership of every farmer in the Farmers' Union or one of the cotton associations was urged. A permanent committee with power to act in furtherance of the objects of the meeting, was appointed.

HOOD COUNTY TO HOLD

Hood county farmers in session at Granbury passed a motion that all cotton on hand be held for 10 cents and urged co-operation in a 25-per cent reduction of the acreage for 1905. The aid of business men and bankers was besought and more perfect understanding between the farmers and ginners urged for the dissemination of statistics among themselves prior to those issued by the government.

In Hopkins county the meeting was held at Sulphur Springs, organization of a Protective Association being completed and delegates elected to the New Orleans meeting Jan. 31. The action of the Shreveport convention urging holding for 10 cents was indorsed and many members pledged themselves to remove their cotton from the yards to await that price.

GRAYSON TO REDUCE ACREAGE

Grayson county cotton producers met at Collinsville and declared the decline in price had reduced the figures below the cost of production. A resolution declaring they would not put a bale on the market at present prices and favoring a 35-per cent reduction of acreage was adopted.

Merchants, bankers and others business men met with the Denton county farmers at Denton. They declared the estimate of 12,000,000 bales was excessive and that the speculators had reduced the price. They resolved to hold for 10-cent cotton and voted in favor of a 25-per cent reduction of acreage. A number voting against the measure declared they favored a 35-per cent reduction.

A reduction in acreage as great as 50 per cent was resolved upon by Lampasas county producers, the figures being fixed so as to make the combined 1904-1905 crops yield 20,000,000 bales. It was resolved to hold unsold cotton for 10 cents and bankers present agreed to carry the unsold product over for next year if necessary.

Kaufman county farmers met at Ables Springs and determined to hold for 10 cents. It was also resolved to hold over 20 per cent of the present crop for next year.

A reduction of 25 per cent in acreage was decided upon by the Brown county farmers in a mass meeting at Brownwood. Pledges to be offered for signature at each voting box Dec. 28 calling for such a reduction were ordered prepared.

Collin county farmers in session at East Collin, declared the cost of production above 8 cents and asserted that another large crop would place the producers at the mercy of the speculators. They, therefore declared for a 20-per cent acreage reduction and indorsed the Shreveport convention in recommending a minimum price of 10 cents.

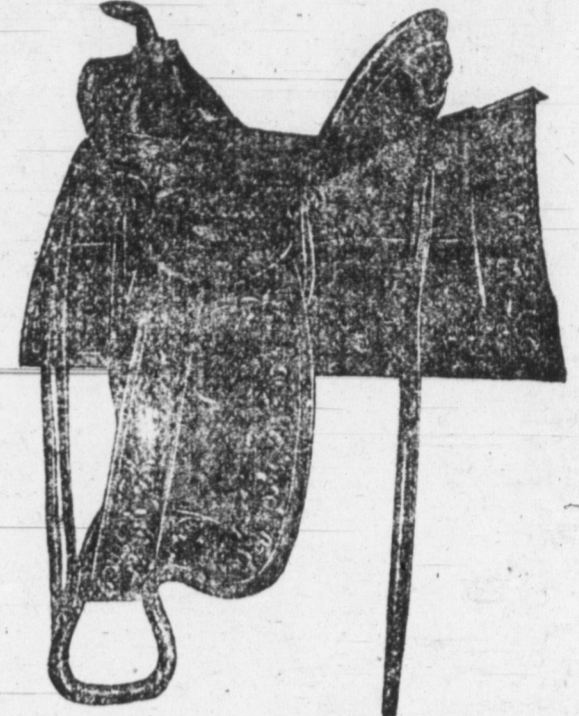
Temple reports that many of the farmers in that vicinity are calling for their cotton and hauling it back home to await an improvement in prices.

Clarksville reports some cotton being brought in, but declares none of it is being offered for sale, the determination to await better prices seeming general.

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

FAVORS STOCK SHOW FIRST

William Anson Says Fort Worth's Energies Should be Concentrated on Making Big Event a Success

"I think The Telegram is taking the right position in its utterances regarding the fat stock show," said William Anson of the Fort Worth Horse and Mule market. "While this city is now considered the headquarters of the live stock interests of the southwest, nothing will assure that fact more than the permanency of an annual show of the best blood in the live stock interests of the country. I do not think it well to divide the energies of the city by giving a small carnival or anything of that character which has no permanency and no substantial reason for existence. With a permanent fat stock show we can expect always to have the cattle-men's convention in this city as the two go together, and a show of this character will bring to the city the most substantial men of the southwest, fakers of the country to come here a carnival is but an opening for the and separate people from their money, without a proper return therefore.

"We have just made arrangements to have here the best breeding stock in the country in the mule line. We will have a jack and stallion sale in this city next spring during the fat stock show, and we are now in correspondence with the breeders of the finest stock in the north and east. These men will send their best stock here for the occasion, and it will be a show in itself. In this country where the people require the best in the mule line, such a display will be of incalculable benefit in teaching them something about the strain in draft animals which are needed in heavy work. I endorse The Telegram position regarding the fat stock show and I hope the citizens will see it in the proper light and give the affair the best support."

CATTLE RAISERS CASE DATE NAMED

Judge Prouty Will Begin Hearing in Suit Against the Railways

Captain John T. Lytle, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, this morning received the following telegram from Judge S. H. Cowan, who is now in Chicago:

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Captain John T. Lytle, Fort Worth, Texas: Judge Prouty begins hearing in Fort Worth in the case of Cattle Raisers' Association vs. the railways Dec. 13. Have witnesses there for 12th and 13th. S. H. COWAN.

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REFERENCES:

Stock Yards Bank, East St. Louis.
Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

The National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis.
National Live Stock Bank, Chicago, Ill.

CONCHO MOHAIR LEADS

Quality of Texas Praised by Eastern Firm

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Dec. 20.—E. E. Stricklen of Eldorado was in from his big ranch in Schleicher county Saturday and while here showed a newspaper representative a letter from the Boston Mohair Plush Company of Lowell, Mass., stating that the mohair shipped to them by Mr. Stricklen classed among the best the company had purchased this season. The prices paid for this shipment of Schleicher county mohair ranged from 28 to 36 cents per pound. The Lowell firm is one of the largest buyers of mohair in the world.

SUNDAY SALE MAKES INTERESTING CASE

Defendant Alleges That Purchase of Drink by Court Officer Makes Him an Accomplice

Justice of the Peace Charles T. Rowland has been occupied all day in the trial of a case to which much interest attaches. Charles Leeper, charged with Sunday selling, is the defendant.

The interest develops over the charge that an officer of the court bought the liquor.

The attorneys for the defendant say that the officer buying the liquor makes him an accomplice and corroborating evidence must be introduced to support a conviction.

Up to a late hour this afternoon the jury was still out.

OIL MILL MEN MEET

Secret Business Session Being Held at Waco Today

WACO, Texas, Dec. 20.—Thirty or forty proprietors of cotton seed oil mills in Texas met here this morning. The conference was behind closed doors. They gave out nothing except that the present low prices of cotton seed products caused the gathering.

A RAISE IN SALARY FOR EACH BABY BORN

County Officials Encourage Infant Industry by Offers of Five Dollars Monthly Increase With Each Child

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 20.—In order to encourage the raising of big families the commissioners of Shawnee county have voted to increase the salary of every employe in the court house \$5 per month for each baby born in his family.

"In placing a premium on babies,"

WIND MILLS

Famous for durability and pumping capacity.

This is its 52d year.

PUMPS

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

TANKS

Steel tanks shipped in knock down that can be set up by any one.

T. R. FLEMING, MGR.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

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, 2 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 16 Horse Power.) High-grade gasoline Engines, 3 to 6 horse power—adapted for Electric Lighting, Marine and Pumping purposes. Temple Pump Co., 15th Street, Chicago, Ill. This is our 50th year.

said Commissioner Sterne, "we are simply carrying out the republican policy of encouragement to infant industries and the Roosevelt idea of big families."

In case of twins the employ will get a raise of \$10 a month and if triplets \$15.

"The county board has no way of offering a bounty to the people generally as an inducement to raise big families," said Mr. Sterne, "but it can reach the employes of the county through a salary increase and proposes to do it."

IRRIGATION AT CHILDRESS

Fort Worth Engineer to Inspect Surrounding Country

CHILDRESS, Texas, Dec. 20.—J. H. Dawson, irrigation engineer, of Fort Worth, was in town last Saturday. He went out with B. T. Williams to look over the country west of town. Mr. Dawson says there are numerous places around Childress where irrigation plants on a small scale can be put in. He is of the opinion that the best paying plants were those that would irrigate ten to forty acres, as such plants would be the property of the farmer and not very expensive to put in. Mr. Dawson expects at an early date to give the country around Childress a thorough inspection.

SKELETON FOUND IN CAVE

ABILENE, Texas, Dec. 20.—J. S. Carroll, while hunting near the mouth of Brady creek, found in a cave the skeleton of a man, also a flint and steel pistol, which was half rusted away. It is supposed the skeleton had been there possibly fifty years.

FARMERS TO RAISE MORE GARDEN TRUCK

Many Organizations Voted to Reduce Cotton Acreage Next Year and Hold Present Crop

Additional reports of meetings of cotton growers throughout Texas show a determination to hold for higher prices and to reduce the acreage to be general. At Texarkana a meeting of the Texarkana Truck Growers Association, comprising the farmers of Bowie county, Texas, and Miller county, Ark., instructed the secretary to notify Colonel Peters, president of the Texas Cotton Growers Association, that the association had endorsed the Shreveport convention action and stands pledged to sell no cotton until 10 cents is offered.

In Hunt county the farmers met at Greenville, the headquarters of the Farmers' Union, and voted to hold their product for 10 cents. A reduction in acreage of one-third was advised.

In Titus county, a meeting held for the organization of a truck growers' exchange, took up the cotton question and adopted resolutions declaring a difference between the visible and the available supply and advising the holding of the visible supply for higher prices. A 20 per cent reduction of acreage and a corresponding increase in the amount of truck grown was declared the sense of the meeting.

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:

There is nothing doing in the spot market, factors are not offering.

OLD RELIABLE PERKINS WINDMILL



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Fort Worth, Texas.



OUR CATALOGUE shows 400 articles, including HARNESS, SADDLES, CANVAS COVERS, ROBES, BLANKETS, BUGGIES, etc., with wholesale price direct to user.

Send for it at once. Select what you want. We will guarantee the quality and replace any parts that prove defective within a year at our expense.

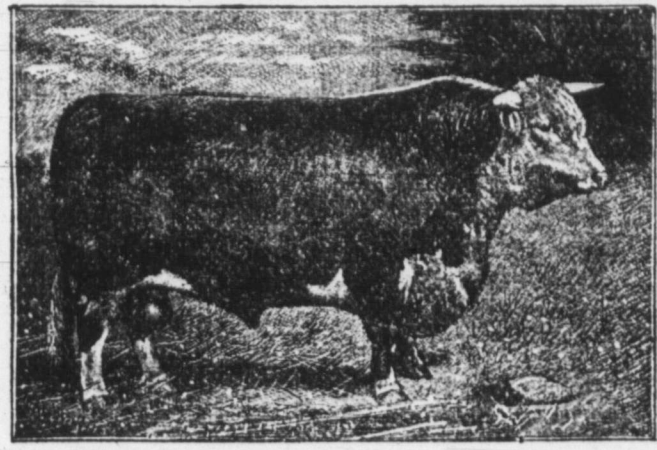
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Poultry Supplies FLOWER.
T. LEE ADAMS
117 WALNUT ST. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Write for special prices.

Stock Farm For Sale



On Texas and Pacific railroad, 136 miles west of Fort Worth, 6 miles east of Baird, the county seat of Callahan county.

Contains 640 acres, 165 in cultivation, balance divided into four fenced pastures.

Abundance of permanent stock water. Tenant house on the tract. Plenty of firewood.

All valley and second valley mesquite land, and only a small fraction of it exclusively pasture land.

Railroad crosses the land, with switch and flag station on the tract.



Millet, Milo maize, sorghum, Johnson grass and other forage crops grow finely here and yield enormous returns.

The nearness of this tract to the packeries and markets of Fort Worth, with full shipping facilities immediately on the land, renders it an unrivalled location for the profitable raising and feeding of all kinds of live stock.

Much of this land is especially adapted to growing a fine pecan orchard, there being already some pecan trees along the creek flowing across it. It is also well suited for alfalfa, and much of it can be easily irrigated from the creek. There is a public school within half a mile of the tract, and society here is good. If more than 640 acres is wanted, 480 acres of adjoining land can be bought with this farm. For price and terms, address

A. G. WEBB,

BAIRD, TEXAS.

THE CULTURE OF BEES IN WESTERN TEXAS

By J. W. THOMAS

Bee culture is a subject, the extensiveness of which can hardly be discussed in one issue, and in this I will attempt to outline in a general way the methods used by beekeepers in west Texas.

First a beekeeper must have a good taste for the business, and a reasonable amount of pride, or he will make a failure, and abandon it in disgust, and minus of all that he invested in the business. There are three essentials to be learned in the art of bee culture in this country: First, the probable time of each honey flow, and whether or not to kill all young queens so as to prevent early swarming, thereby retaining all of the young bees in the hive, and have a strong hive to gather the honey early in each honey flow. If bees are permitted to swarm early the young swarms should be fed until the approaching of the honey flow. Then they will refuse food. If bees swarm late in the season the swarms should be doubled in one hive and can be tribled without material loss.

In doubling swarms I take two hives of the same color. I hive a swarm in one of them and sit it on its permanent stand. I hive the nest swarm in the other hive and sit it by the side of the hive in which I put the first swarm, at about sundown. I smoke the bees until they are well up in the hive. I then dump the bees in the second hive in front of the first hive and apply smoke until they are well mixed, and the next morning I will find a dead queen on the alighting board, and perhaps not a dead bee. By thus mixing them they will make a living and perhaps some surplus honey.

Another important fact in bee culture in this country is bees must be kept on clean ground, no grass nor weeds allow to grow near them; otherwise small ants will keep them at home. Hives should be placed about four inches above the ground so that the wind will pass under them, and keep the ground dry. The ground should be well drained with sunshine to keep the ground hot and keep the ants away, and hives must be well painted. If the hives are not situated near water, the bees must be well supplied with water, placed about fifty feet from their hives. If the water is placed nearer they are confused. Owing to the hot winds we have usually in June, bees must have water near them or lose their young brood. During the hot winds a strong hive will consume at least one gallon of water each day.

One great trouble in bee culture in this (the Abilene country) is their disposi-

tion to rob each other. When the honey flow comes it is sudden and very abundant, and if it rains and washes it out there is quite a disposition to rob until a return of the flow.

Another trouble we have is what we call the tallo weed, which blooms quite early and causes early brood, which is frequently killed by the cold weather in March, and if we have two cold spells in March we have no swarms until very late, if any.

The moth fly is bad, but I am not troubled with it. I make my hives and have the entrance in the bottom board, and not in the hive.

As regards the strain of bees best adapted to this range and climate I am undecided. I have the five, and also the three-barred Italians; but any of them are better than the little black bees. Yet the latter are good workers, but they are hard to make work in supers. The best way to work them is in single-story hives, 18x20 inches in the clear, with cross frames and entrance at the end, and take frames from the rear as they fill them.

The Abilene country is not a first-class bee country, but with proper management there is money in them. We have a vast territory adapted to bee culture, but it will have to be developed by the succeeding generation from the fact that a bee is less than a cow and a bale of cotton, and is not branded. I can not tell whether or not this will interest a single individual within the great boundary of the territory in which bees are kept. If so write me, inclosing a postage stamp, and I will give any information I can.

J. W. THOMAS,
Abilene, Texas.

TEXAS FRUIT GROWERS INVESTIGATING TH

HENDERSON, Texas, Dec. 15.—In the organization of the Texas Fruit and Truck Growers' Association a resolution was adopted requiring the secretary to have printed in the newspapers of Texas the objects and purposes of this association and in doing so I herewith submit the plan and the objects and purposes as outlined by the committee selected for that purpose:

First, This organization shall be known as the Texas Fruit and Truck Growers' Association.

Second, The objects and purposes of

this association shall be to promote the general welfare of the fruit and truck growing interest of this state; to aid and assist each other in securing and accomplishing everything pertaining to the common good of this industry.

Third, This association shall have for its officers a president, three vice-presidents and a secretary-treasurer.

Fourth, The president of this association shall appoint a committee on transportation, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to look after all matters of freight and refrigeration and express rates to the different markets.

Fifth, A committee on legislation shall also be appointed by the president, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to secure such legislation as shall best protect and promote the fruit and truck interest of this state.

And the president shall have the power to appoint such other committees as exigencies of the occasion and the business of the association may require.

Sixth, The membership of this association shall be composed of different district fruit and truck growers' associations which are now, or may hereafter be, organized in this state, and which may become members upon the terms and conditions hereinafter specified.

Seventh, Any district fruit and truck growers' association may become a member of this association upon the payment of twenty-five cents to the treasurer of said state association for each member belonging to said district association.

Eighth, Each district association shall be composed of one or more counties.

Ninth, The officers of this association hereinbefore named shall be elected annually, and shall constitute an executive committee; and said executive committee shall prepare a constitution and by-laws for the government of this association, to be presented for adoption at its January meeting, 1905.

Tenth, The president shall call a meeting of this association to convene on the last Wednesday in January, 1905, at such place as he may deem suitable for the purpose of transacting such business as may come before the association.

Eleventh, Each district association shall be entitled to one vote in the state association for every fifty members in said district association or fractional part thereof over twenty-five; provided each district association shall be entitled to at least one vote.

Twelfth, Each district association shall adopt its own rules and regulations for the classification, grading and packing of the produce grown, and

marketed by said association.

You are hereby requested to organize your district associations, so as to have representation at the January meeting, 1905, at such place as may be designated by the president of the association. Respectfully submitted,

R. H. THOMPSON,

Secretary of the Texas Fruit and Truck Growers' Association.

WHY TEXAS SHOULD RAISE MORE SHEEP

The first reason why Texas should keep more sheep; it is purely a matter of economy. There are wasted several millions of dollars' worth of weeds that are allowed to go to seed in the pastures and fields that kill out the grass and destroy the fertility of the farm lands. We see this on nearly all the pastures and farm lands of the southwest. If sheep were used as a part of the farm crop it would save thousands of dollars that are being spent in hoeing. Then there is the sum of the fields when the crops are growing that would be lost if it were not for the flock. Nearly every farm in Texas allows the straw to go to waste. This can and should be used by the sheep. I have found that forty per cent of the corn crop is in the stalks and fodder. I would not think of letting the crop stand as we did a few years ago, and burn up. I cut and save it all. The corn is gathered from the shock and hauled in, then the shocks are hauled in and carefully housed for the sheep. The second reason why we should keep sheep and this is the best one of all, they improve the fertility of the soil. The more sheep the richer the land; the more contented we are. This has been the case in all the history of man. Abel, the second son of Adam, was a herder of sheep. They were kept in the days of Abraham. England has the highest priced land in the world and the most sheep to the acre.

The third reason why Texas should keep more and better sheep: We have a mild climate that is suited to the production and development of the best quality of wool and mutton. The demand for early lambs is constantly growing. We are so near the packing houses it will pay to raise the very best. The demand for wool is on the increase. Texas has the best grass of any state and that is Bermuda. I have examined the grass of many of the northern states. Sheep can eat the crawler of the grass out, while Bermuda hasn't any crawler to eat out. We have plenty of feed to put them in the best marketable condition. A mixture of cotton seed meal with ground corn and oats, with all the nice fodder and hay they will eat makes an ideal ration.

The last reason why we should keep more sheep, it would teach the young people faithfulness, a love of home and country, that they will never reach in any other line of farming.

W. F. WUFFEL, West, Texas.

POMEROY & HANDLEY

"THE OLD RELIABLE."



STILL DOING BUSINESS AT THE SAME OLD PLACE.

THE NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILL. (Across the Mississippi river from St. Louis, Mo.)
THE LARGEST HORSE AND MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD.

We have handled more range horses and mules than any other firm in the world, and have been engaged in this business for over 33 years. We sell either at auction or at private sale, as preferred. Range horses and mules a specialty. This will be the banner year for range horses and mules. Prices are 25 per cent better and demands stronger than we have known them before in the history of this market. Farmers are raising colts again, and we consider this likely to be the top year. Market your range horses and mules this year sure. If you have anything to sell, write us before shipping. We are always glad to give information about the market and conditions.

POMEROY & HANDLEY, National Stock Yards, Illinois.

GINNERS FORM NATIONAL BODY

Organization Is Completed in
Dallas Tuesday—To Pre-
pare Secret Estimates

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 20.—The National Cotton Ginners' Association of the United States was formally organized here Tuesday afternoon, J. A. Taylor of Wynnewood, I. T., being chosen president, and J. H. Connell of Dallas, secretary. The plan of organization as adopted provides for a board of directors representing each cotton growing state, the board to be appointed by the president on the basis of one director for each million bales produced. This board is to prepare the constitution for the organization. Membership fee in the organization was fixed at \$2 per gin plant, with annual dues of 50 cents for each stand operated.

The president at once appointed directors for Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory as follows: Ennis Munger, Dallas; W. H. Webb, Itasca; D. C. Combest, Prosper, Collin county; A. M. Debolt, Oklahoma City, and S. D. Williams, Purcell, I. T. These men will also act as vice presidents.

The matter of a ginner's private report antedating that issued by the government was taken up and although no definite action was taken, the general discussion showed the sentiment to favor this action and the policy of withholding the information gained from all but members of the organization. This question will be settled in the constitution and by-laws to be drawn.

A. M. DeBolt, H. L. Seales, President Taylor and M. H. Thomas made speeches, showing the injury done the ginning interests by the government publications, for which they were unprepared and urged the compilation of the report and the maintenance of secrecy. The charge was made that before the report was issued it could be seen on the bulletin boards of the bucket shops.

President Taylor, it is announced, will make appointments for meetings in the other cotton growing states to complete the association.

LIVES TWO WEEKS WITH THROAT CUT

Ultimate Recovery Expected to Follow
Insertion of Artificial Tubes for Res-
piration and Eating

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 20.—Matthias Kraus had his throat cut out at Trinity hospital over two weeks ago and is still living. He breathes through a hole in his chest and is fed by pouring liquid food down his epiglottis from an opening in his neck. The back part of his mouth is sewed up entirely, so that he can not make any vocal sounds whatever.

The operation, the like of which has not before been performed in this country and only on a very few occasions in Germany, was performed by Dr. Herman Stolte. The patient is a workman who was brought to the hospital in a dying condition, suffering from cancer in the throat. He could live only a few hours at most, as he could scarcely breathe and could not swallow food. The cancerous growth had almost completely filled up the passages leading from his mouth to his lungs and his stomach.

His recovery now depends upon his constitution. If it can withstand the shock of the operation for a few days longer artificial tubes made of rubber, with artificial vocal cords, will be inserted and he can learn to talk over again. The doctor says that it will take him two or three weeks to learn to speak. He can also swallow and masticate food.

Operations for removing the larynx have been performed in this country before and also for removing the pharynx, but never have both the pipes and a part of the epiglottis been removed at one time.

TAMMANY ASKS PLACE IN INAUGURAL PARADE

Famous Democratic Organization Seeks
Good Position in Procession Attend-
ing Roosevelt's Induction

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—A most unusual request and one which caused considerable interest at the headquarters of the inaugural committee was received today from New York. It came from a committee of the Tammany organization, and asked that that great democratic body be given a good position in the inaugural parade on March 4 next.

It was the first intimation received here of any desire on the part of Tammany to participate in the inaugural ceremonies, and such a request from the leading organization of the defeated party caused no little comment.

The inaugural committee today sent invitations to the governor of every state to be present at the ceremonies.

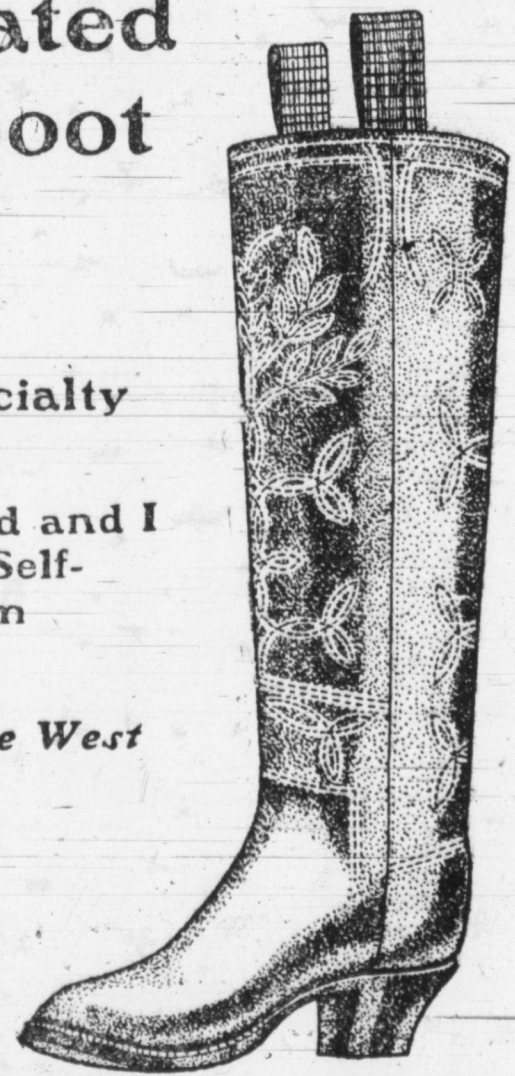
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H. J. Justin
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Pure and Rich!

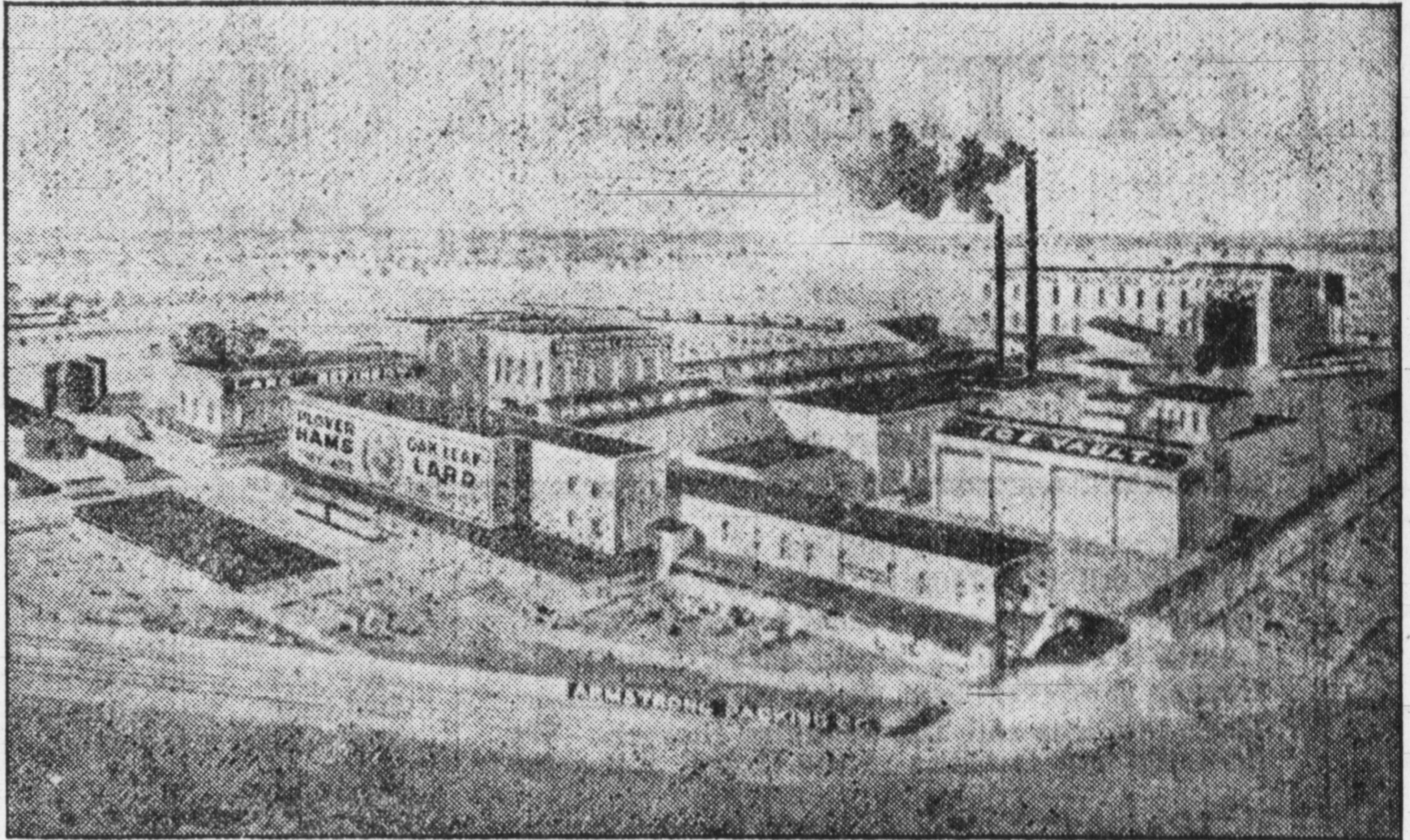
The Armstrong Packing Co.

That the packing house business can be made to pay in Texas when properly directed by brains, intelligence, energy and sufficient capital is amply exemplified in the growth and stability of the Armstrong Packing Company of Dallas. In the packing business, with its multitudinous ramifications and details, the "personal equation" counts far more for success or failure than in almost any other which might be named. It is therefore but justice to say that to the unique personality of its founder and president, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, is due the credit for the great success which the company has achieved, and for demonstrating that the killing and packing as well as the raising of meats in Texas is a practical proposition.

Entitled in every sense to all the word implies, Mr. Armstrong is a hustler of the old school and right up to the minute. Every detail of the big business is conducted under his ever watchful eye, from the selection of stock through the various processes to the consumer's table. Practically expert in every department, it is this everlasting attention to details and careful study of the wants of the available markets which has brought the company from its small experimental beginning in 1890 to its present high standing and capacity in the face of numerous failures elsewhere and the competition of the greater packing centers. The company has also been fortunate in having loyal and faithful assistants in every department, particularly those of Mr. Lawrence Jones, vice president, and Mr. E. L. Flippen, secretary and treasurer.

The plant of today has a capacity of four hundred cattle and one thousand hogs. Improvements to the amount of forty thousand dollars are now under way and as soon as completed a new house to cost sixty thousand dollars will be erected. All the by-products are utilized in the manufacture of lard compound, butter oil, lard, tallow, soap and soap powder. The soap department has a capacity of 12,000 boxes of laundry soap per month. Seventy-five thousand pounds of compound lard can be turned out daily, and fifteen thousand pounds of pure lard. The company are firm believers in the efficacy of advertising and spend large sums in that way, with the result that their products are popular in every city and town in Texas and surrounding territory, creating a demand always in advance of the supply.

We believe every hog raised in Texas can be converted into merchantable packages in Texas without shipping long distances to other points, and every Texan should first test his home markets before shipping elsewhere. The Armstrong company are prepared to pay as high, and sometimes higher, cash prices as any other market in the country.



OF INTEREST TO The STOCKMEN

THE UPPER PANHANDLE

"The stockmen and land owners of Sherman county are about as prosperous and happy as the settlers in any new country are," said W. W. Smith of Stratford. "The extreme northwestern corner of the Panhandle has been settled less than four years, and in that short time we have made good headway in improvements, and during the past three years land there has doubled in price. A few years ago that whole country was occupied by one or two ranchmen, and there were no settlers to be found in a day's travel. And there were no railroads. But now every foot of land in Sherman county is fenced, and the big ranchmen have disappeared, and we are converting the country into a stock farming district.

"We can raise Kaffir corn, maize and cane there almost every year, and are thus assured a crop of one or the other or all of them. And along the low lands alfalfa is being raised, and this year some hogs were raised in a few localities. At the present time there are two herds of sheep in the county, and the owners state that it is one of the best sheep countries in the southwest. Cattle raising is the chief industry of the country. And at the present time the cattlemen are well provided with feed for this winter. One thing that is in our favor is that there are fewer cattle there now than last winter, while there is a good deal more feed in the country."

GOOD FOR RANGES

"The rain and the snow and the cold weather of the past few days have damaged fat cattle—those ready for shipping—to the extent that they have shrunk several pounds each in weight, but that is all the damage that has resulted," said Dr. T. A. Bray, chief of the United States weather bureau of animal industry in El Paso to a newspaper representative.

"The weather was not severe enough," he continued, "to cause any suffering among the cattle or sheep, especially down in Texas, and I do not think it was severe enough to do much damage in New Mexico, although the weather was colder and the snowfall greater than in Texas."

"The cold had the effect of making the cattle very 'frisky,' however, and the cattlemen are having trouble in loading those that were ready for shipment. I was advised this morning that an attempt to load a train of cattle at Alpine had been going on for two days without success, and a load which I was expecting up from Haymond yesterday did not arrive for the same reason—the cattle could not be driven up the chutes into the cars. The cold made them lively and 'frisky'

and instead of going into the cars when an attempt was made to load them, they would throw their tails over their backs and scamper about the pens. The weather is moderating now, however, and I expect the loading to be accomplished today.

The snow and the rain will help to keep the ranges in good condition and will in the end be a big help to the cattle interests. The few pounds lost in shrinkage on the fat cattle will be more than made up by the good that will result to the other cattle on the range, as a result of the benefit to the grass."

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Frank J. Hagenbarth has just finished an extended tour, made in the interest of the proposed re-organization of the National Live Stock Association, and in a lengthy interview in Chicago expressed the utmost satisfaction with prospects for the reorganization as developed in his rounds of the several stock yards and other interests allied with the live stock trade. After outlining the proposed scope of the new organization Mr. Hagenbarth touches upon the need of a yearly live stock census as follows:

"The cattlemen and the sheepmen, and those who furnish them credit, are reduced to the condition of gamblers. Who knows today whether we are operating on a shortage or surplus of cattle? Nearly half the stuff going to slaughter is young she stock. How long can this continue? Such treatment will soon cure this most radical case of surplus. I do not believe there is a man in the United States today who can furnish a safe estimate as to the number of cattle on hand. To correct this evil we propose to ask for an annual census of live stock and farm products. Such a census is made annually of the cotton crop; why not include the others? This work will go to the department of commerce and labor."

BIG CATTLE ROUNDUP

Two parties of cowboys recently commenced operations on what it is said will be one of the largest roundups of cattle ever held in the interior of British Columbia. The herds which are to be rounded up comprise all the cattle belonging to the late John Wilson. It is not known exactly how many head of cattle Mr. Wilson owned, as they have not been collected on his ranches near Savona, Northwest Territory, for a number of years. The cattle have been variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000 head. After the roundup the cattle will be divided among the three heirs.

MEAT TRADE DULL

Dressed beef men report a glut of inferior meat in eastern markets. General L. McCarthy, business manager of the National Provisioner, was in Chicago this week and corroborated it.

"Eastern markets are fairly glutted with cheap beef," he said. "It is a condition existing for several months past. On the other hand choice cuts are scarce and high priced. Everybody wants good beef at this season and the average consumer refuses to look at a joint of inferior quality. I see no prospect for improvement as long as common cattle are marketed in such excessive numbers."

HAGENBARTH SCORES SUCCESS

Frank J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Live Stock association, left Chicago this week for his home in Salt Lake City after completing a successful campaign for the reorganization at the Denver convention in January of that association. Every interest has responded to his call and abundance of money will be at the disposal of the movement to carry on the proposed campaign at Washington to secure legislation ameliorating or eliminating existing live stock trade evils. The new movement is not antagonistic to either transportation or slaughtering interests but its policy will be along the line of conciliation.

TAKES OPTIMISTIC VIEW

Frank Hastings of S. M. S. fame, who was in Chicago attending the international, takes an optimistic view of the cattle outlook. "The best feature of the past summer and fall is the enormous number of cattle of only feeding quality that have gone to the shambles," he said. "They were scrubs and feeders would not look at them; consequently killers got bargains, but they the out of the way and will not figure in market returns again. Packers have been slaughtering feeders for months and the result can not but be beneficial to the whole trade."

RANGE CATTLE SCARCE

According to the official figures the western range cattlemen's season of 1904 was not so disastrous as it might have been even allowing everything in the damage line claimed for the strike. Total receipts up to Nov. 25 in the Chicago market from the west and north west were 179,000, or about 76,000 more than in 1903. The average price was \$3.65, exactly the same as it was last year. Best range steers sold at \$5.65, poorest price \$2.25; cows \$3.90 down to \$1.75, feeder steers \$3.65 down to \$2.25. October had the largest run, 93,000; August the smallest, 47,000.

ELECTRIC LINE OPENED

Traction Company Begins Operation Between Temple and Belton
TEMPLE, Texas, Dec. 20.—An event of great importance to the towns of Temple and Belton occurred yesterday with the

formal opening of the interurban traction line to traffic between the two cities, which are situated but five miles apart. This is about the most highly prized Christmas present that either town has ever received. The line has been open to intermittent traffic for some time, but today is the first time that the people of the two places could make the through trip. The line is not completed into the business section of Belton, but lands passengers at a point convenient thereto for the present. As the track is laid on the business streets service will be extended over it. Cars will be run on a half-hour schedule. This will result in giving Belton the same transportation facilities that are now enjoyed by Temple to all intent and purposes.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 20.—Figures of the valuation of city property have been completed, showing a total appraisal of \$34,801,500, an increase of a million dollars over last year. The total assessment on the unrendered roll showed a marked increase, despite a reduction of money assessments from \$2,000,000 to \$180,000. All of the latter, however, is declared collectable as against an average of 12 per cent on the old assessment.

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is so sensitive to cold as a nerve and this is the cause of

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by friction and penetration warms, soothes and cures the worst cases. Price 25c. and 50c.

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Special Auction
CATTLEMEN'S CONVENTION
March 1905

Fort Worth Horse and Mule Co.

CHAS. E. HICKS

WILLIAM ANSON

If you want to buy a Stallion or Jack; if you want to sell a Stallion or Jack, attend this sale. We will bring buyer and seller together. We will have a number of Tennessee Jacks, French and German Coach Stallions, Standard Bred Stallions, Draft Stallions and Thoroughbred Stallions. We have the best facilities in the United States for

conducting sales of this kind. Our sales pavilion is a model of its kind. We will have accommodations for 200 Stallions and Jacks in stalls. If you wish to sell anything, list them early. We will only take a limited number of approved stock. Remember, we are doing business all the time, and can sell merchantable stuff for the full market value.

MONDAY AUCTION
EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR

ONE WEEK—JANUARY 2ND TO 7TH
To Open the Year 1905.

The Ft. Worth Horse & Mule Co.

WILL HOLD A

Big Special Sale

Consignments solicited of well broken horses and mares which are ready for market; also mules of all descriptions. We do not anticipate any demand for bronchos or broom-tails, so please don't ship any. Remember, your stock must be FAT to bring full market value.

The receipts of horses and mules at the Fort Worth horse and mule market for the year 1904 have been

Over Twenty Thousand Head

And we will show forty thousand head for the 1905 season.

Commission and feed charges furnished on application.

Ft. Worth Horse & Mule Co.

CHAS. E. HICKS.

WILLIAM ANSON.

What Have You to Sell or Trade

???

Advertise it in the Classified Column if you want to reach a Buyer.

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.

HEREFORDS

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

V. WIESS

Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Goliad county, Texas). Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer #17, 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 BOEHRENS & LINDERMAN, Christoval, Texas.

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

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

SHORTHORNS

THE J. W. BURGESS COMPANY 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.

ROYALLY BRED POLAND-CHINAS—All ages. Descendants of my \$1,575 sow Anderson's Model, Null's Top Chief Radium and Missouri's Dude head my herd; nothing better in the herd books. Twenty-five years a breeder. I can please you; write. George W. Null, Odessa, Mo.

IRON ORE HERD—Registered Red Polled cattle, both sexes for sale. Breeder, W. C. Aldredge, route No. 4, Pittsburg, Tex.

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 deborned, in Jack county. Write for prices to W. P. Stewart, Jacksboro, Texas.

GOATS

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

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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 SEED PRODUCTS. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

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.



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At Rate of

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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, 501 1/2 Main st., Fort Worth, Texas, Dept. A.

WORMS IN SHEEP AND GOATS

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

West, Texas, Sept. 19, 1904.

Mr. G. B. Bothwell, Breckenridge, Mo.: Dear Sir—Please send me another package of Vermifuge. It is the best remedy I have ever tried for sheep or goats.

W. J. DUFFEL,

Pres. Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association of Texas.

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

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

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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

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

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

SAN MARCOS VALLEY HERD Red Polled cattle, some bulls and heifers for sale. Breeders, J. L. Jennings & Bro., Martindale, Texas.

EXCELSIOR HERD,

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

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

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

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WATER MAKES THE HEART WORK HARDER

Physicians Attack Practice of Flushing Body for Various Ailments, Declaring it a Petriem

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—A paper read before the New York County Medical Association by a professor of clinical medicine in the New York Polytechnic Medical School on the subject of water drinking has aroused considerable discussion at the monthly meeting of the members.

"The abuses of water drinking are committed by every one," said the professor, "in his routine work. Usually, no harm is done, even though we fail to achieve the results desired. But the contrary is true in the not infrequent cases where we add to the burdens of an already taxed heart and circulation, another where we thoughtlessly augment the embarrassments of organs we are striving to relieve.

"Most striking of all is the abuse of water drinking in chronic nephritis, where patients require no urging to drink as much as possible. To doubt the efficacy of 'kidney flushing' is the rankest heresy; that good might result from reducing the daily amount of fluids to normal quantities is incomprehensible and yet such is the case. In heart diseases the abuse of fluids is less evident, but none the less serious in its consequences. Every drop of water taken into the body means additional work for the heart."

NEW JAPANESE LINERS

Fast Merchant Ships Taken for Navy to Be Replaced

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha, whose steamships, the Hongkong, America and Nippon, were taken for use with the Japanese navy, soon will be in the field again with three new, fast ocean liners.

The company will, it is said, within two months begin work on three 12,000-ton steamships. The material for the liners has been bought in Scotland. The vessels will be built at Nagasaki. It was the intention to build the liners with a speed of nineteen knots. The Japanese government, however, wants the Toyo Kisen Kaisha to build faster boats—at least twenty-one knotters. As this additional two knots will involve considerable expense the steamship company has asked for a greater subsidy than it was originally agreed to give them.

This is now under consideration at Tokio and as soon as it is settled the keels of the liners will be laid.

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

THE DIXIE HOME, No. 301 Birmingham, Alabama.

ATTENTION COWMEN—Am offering my entire herd of high-grade shorthorn cows and magnificent bull (eligible to registration) for sale. This bunch of cattle must be seen to be appreciated. It is the nucleus of the finest herd in America. Write, or come and see for yourself. Rockwall Stock Farm, Box 99 Rockwall, Texas.

FOR SALE—One gray gelding, 7 years old; price \$250. One chestnut mare (registered), \$200. One bay mare, 7 years old, \$200. One bay horse, 7 years old \$150. Also one 5-year-old black Spanish jack, \$300. For description and breeding, address, S. C. McReynolds, Rockwall, Texas.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS

DAILY CAPACITY—15,000 CATTLE, 17,000 HOGS, 12,000 SHEEP, 3,500 HORSES AND MULES.

Located directly opposite the City of St. Louis at National Stock Yards, Ill. Street cars taken at Washington avenue entrance to Eads bridge will convey you to Exchange building. Unexcelled facilities for marketing all kinds of live stock. Fastest growing market in the country. Being continually enlarged and improved to meet the requirements of the trade. Buyers for four large packing houses and an endless number of small packing houses and city butchers induce lively competition. Good demand for stockers and feeders from an expanding territory.

Receipts for Five Years Ending	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.
1903	4,523,029	8,609,763	2,401,348	630,835
1898	3,660,882	7,208,679	2,378,288	330,197
1893	2,947,028	4,164,182	1,557,229	89,280

The above figures are an index of the growth and vastness of the St. Louis market. The geographical location of St. Louis, situated as it is in the central part of the United States, makes it the natural market for both shipper and buyer of live stock. All roads lead to St. Louis, and no market has the superior advantages for concentrating and distributing live stock products which abound here.

The greatest horse and mule market in the world. Is the natural gateway to the South and East for the great product of the Western states. The greatest mule market of two continents. The heaviest and most varied supply of mules on earth. A trainload can be bought here as easily as a pair.

New auction pavilion—New and commodious stables—Unlimited accommodations—Auction sessions almost daily—Private sales at all times.

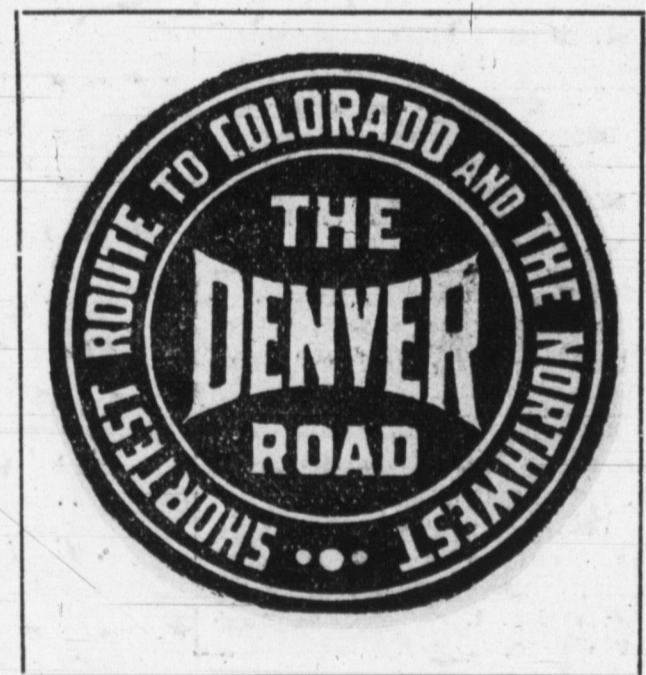
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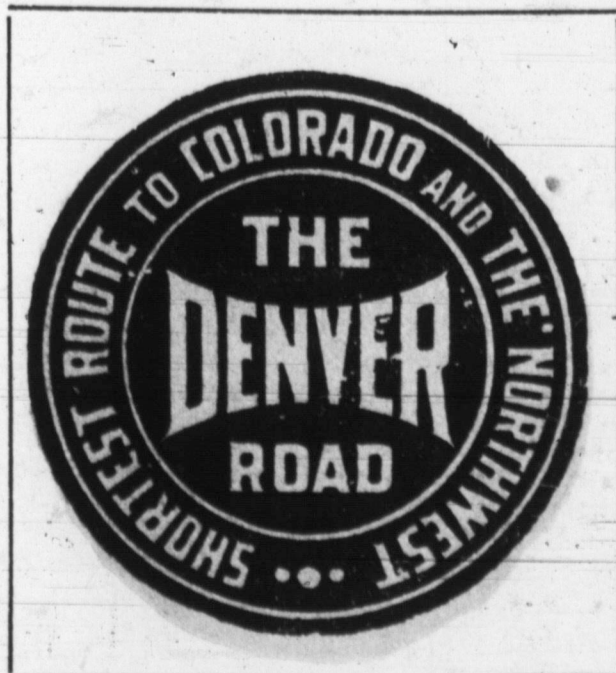
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Remember

The great importance to you of the interests to be considered at the Annual Convention of the National Livestock and Wool Growers' Associations at



Denver



Beginning January 8, and that "THE DENVER ROAD" can be used to your greatest advantage going and returning.

A. A. GLISSON, Gen. Pass. Agt.,
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