

# THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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## BEEF TRUST COIN BLOOD-STAINED

Iowa Bank Failures and Suicides Traceable to Its Methods

## SAVINGS ARE SWEEPED AWAY

Seven Cashiers Die by Own Hands as Result of Unfortunate Loans

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 29.—Hawks-eyes of all classes are greatly perturbed by the revelations made in the bank commissioners' report, which was made recently, but they will be more astonished when they peruse the forthcoming report of the state auditor which shows eleven bank officials have committed suicide because of financial embarrassment, traced directly to methods of the alleged beef trust.

No complete list of suicides is at hand, but among them are the following:  
Charles H. C. Spencer and his son, assistant cashier of Gunnel state bank.  
Cashier George D. Wood, bank of Colfax.  
Cashier Wood, Citizens' bank of St. Charles.  
Cashier F. L. Lane, Corning state bank.  
Cashier G. D. Utterback, Sigourney Savings bank.  
Cashier H. W. Main, Lynn Grove.  
Cashier, Lone Tree.  
Many prominent public men and some of the leading bankers blame the meat trust. Senator Lewis of Page county, a prominent banker, a member of the banking committee in the legislature, shares this view. They fix the liability in this way:

### MANY HOUSES FAIL

These institutions that have failed in most instances have been located in small communities, where they have loaned money extensively upon mortgages, or upon chattel mortgages upon cattle. The purpose of the loan in nearly all instances was to enable the borrower to purchase cattle and supplies with which to feed them. The market was at its height two years ago.

Then, according to the views of those who evolve this theory, the meat trust decreed that the prices should fall, notwithstanding there was a comparative scarcity in cattle and an increase in population. At the same time the price of dressed meat was maintained. At any rate, many a farmer was ruined by the loss of large investments in cattle, and his inability to meet the obligations at the banks caused the collapse of the latter. Computing the aggregate loss sustained by Iowa farmers by reason of the artificial decline in the value of cattle, the leading cattlemen declare they have been robbed of more than \$12,000,000.

### ASSIGNMENTS ARE FREQUENT

Each week adds to the list of failures and it is impossible to say when the tide will be stemmed. The auditor contends that a reformation of the banking system alone will reduce the number of failures. Despite the fact that this year's corn crop was the largest ever known and conditions would indicate extraordinary prosperity, times are unusually hard among the farmers, and bankers are closely pinched.

Never before were so many precautions taken in loaning money and collections are exceedingly difficult. An incomplete list of the failures has been compiled by Millard Cox, head of the banking department in the auditor's office. The state has no supervision over national banks. Data relating to these is difficult to obtain. State and savings institutions alone are regulated by the

state. Following is the list compiled by Mr. Cox:

**FAILURES IN 1903**  
Buck's Grove—H. S. Green's bank, private.  
Down City—H. S. Green's bank, private.  
Grinnell—Citizens' bank, private.  
Waverly—German-American Loan and Trust company.  
Pisgah—Bank of Pisgah, private.  
Curlow—Bank of Curlow, private.  
Gaza—Bank of Gaza, private.  
Little Sioux—Little Sioux bank, private.  
Tiffin—Corn Exchange bank, private.  
Emerson—Farmers' bank, private.  
Sheldon—Sheldon State bank.  
Ireton—Bank of Ireton, private.  
Germania—State bank.  
Colfax—Bank of Colfax, private.  
Royal—Bank of Royal, private.  
Ireton—F. S. McKeever's bank, private.  
Providence—O. E. Miller & Son's bank, private.  
Lynn Grove—H. W. Maine bank, private.

**FAILURES IN 1904**  
St. Charles—Citizens' bank, private.  
Victor—Iowa County bank, private.  
Mount Ayr—Citizens' bank, private.  
Sigourney—Sigourney Savings bank.  
Holstein—E. H. McCutcheon & Co.'s bank, private.  
Corning—Corning State Savings bank.  
Pella—People's Savings bank.  
Coin—Bank of Coin, private.  
Garden Grove—Farmers' bank, private.  
Maquoketa—Royal, Richardson & Co.'s bank, private.  
Dixon—Bank of Dixon, private.  
New Liberty—New Liberty Savings bank.  
Imogene—Citizens' bank, private.  
Birmingham—E. H. Skinner & Co.'s bank, private.  
Olin—Bank of Olin, private.

## TEXAS RICE YIELD BIG

Government Estimate Places Crop at Over 8,000,000 Bushels

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The rice acreage in Texas this year was 234,200 acres and the production of rough rice 8,311,300 bushels, according to a statement issued by Statistician Hyde of the department of agriculture. The total acreage in Louisiana was 376,000 and the production 11,445,600 bushels, while in Georgia, North and South Carolina and all other states the acreage was but 51,306 and the production but 1,366,338 bushels.

This shows that the rice area planted this year in Texas and Louisiana was 93 per cent of the total acreage of the whole United States. With regard to varieties, the acreage and yield in the gulf states were as follows:

Texas—175,655 acres in Honduras, producing 5,972,300 bushels; 58,545 acres in Japanese, producing 2,341,800 bushels.

Louisiana—199,000 acres in Honduras, producing 5,462,600 bushels; 177,500 acres in Japanese, producing 5,984,000 bushels.

The total value of the whole United States rice crop, based on farm values Dec. 1, is estimated at \$13,891,523, or about 60½ cents per bushel.

No statement as to the value of the crop in Texas and Louisiana is made by the statistician, but on the rough basis of 60½ cents per bushel for the varieties the value for Texas would be \$5,402,165 and for Louisiana \$7,433,640, or a total of \$12,841,805 for the two states.

### REPORT BY STATES

Nearly 3,000,000 Bales of Cotton Ginned in Texas

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The census bureau yesterday issued a report giving the quantity of cotton ginned in 737 counties up to Dec. 13 last, which is 11,986,612 running bales, which is the equivalent of 11,548,113 commercial bales. The report to the same date last year covered 812 counties as against 737 this year. The report for the present year covers the output of 29,657 ginneries, while 29,527 were included in the report for 1903. The product of the different states for this year in running bales, reported to Dec. 13, is as follows: Alabama 1,296,915, Arkansas 769,186, Florida 75,283, Georgia 1,795,797, Indiana Territory 433,755, Kentucky 1,252, Louisiana 870,518, Mississippi 1,403,458, Missouri 36,444, North Carolina 657,195, Oklahoma 294,041, South Carolina 1,083,756, Tennessee 271,235, Texas 2,982,819, Virginia 14,960.

## GINNERS CONFER WITH VIEW TO ORGANIZING

J. A. Taylor, President of Organization Recently Founded in Dallas, Meets Ginner at Memphis Today

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 29.—President J. A. Taylor of the National Ginner's Association was in conference here today with a number of prominent ginner from Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee for the purpose of organizing along lines mapped out by the recent convention of ginner at Dallas, Texas.

Local officers were named to complete the scheme of organization in this territory. President Taylor is scheduled to leave tonight for Atlanta, where a conference with ginner of the southern cotton section will be held tomorrow.

After a thorough organization has been effected, it is proposed to issue reports on the condition of the cotton crops and amount ginned, these reports to be circulated among ginner and their customer in advance of the government report.

## REAL IS CLOSED

Fred Fleming Buys 32,000 Acres at \$3.50 Per Acre

Fred Fleming, a prominent banker of Corsicana, Monday acquired 32,000 acres of land in Ford and Cottle counties at \$3.50 per acre, the deal being closed in this city.

The land is the property of the White & Swarr Live Stock Company. With Mr. Fleming's former purchases in this section he now has a tract of about 75,000 acres. The property will be continued as ranch land for the present.

### THE COTTON BUSINESS

Export Trade at Galveston Unusually Light

Commercial Agent Dillon of the Santa Fe has returned from a visit to South Texas. He was as far south as Galveston. "How about the movement of cotton?" was asked. "The people at Galveston don't know much about cotton just now as they haven't seen any for so long," replied Mr. Dillon. "But little cotton is moving to Galveston for export now, as farmers all over the state are holding and say they will continue to hold until better prices prevail."

### SNOW IN TERRITORY

Three-Inch Fall as Far South as Oklahoma City

F. C. Rhea, live stock agent of the Katy at San Antonio, is in the city, having just arrived from Oklahoma. He reports cold weather in that section of country, with a three-inch snow covering the ground as far south as Oklahoma City.

Mr. Rhea does not believe that the cold weather will result in any material damage to cattle. He says the movement of cattle to market is very light. He looks for an improvement in prices soon when the movement of fat stuff will be larger.

### CATTLE FOR LOUISIANA

COMANCHE, Texas, Dec. 28.—John Bryson has sold 1,900 head of cattle to E. B. Harold of Fort Worth for shipment to Louisiana. Mr. Bryson states the low price of cattle is due to the enormous lot of them that are being fattened, especially up north and west, and put on the market, the unusually big crop of corn and its cheap price enabling the cattle owners to fatten cheaply.

Many people are inclined to chide the good farmers of Denton county, who, when they had a chance some time ago, refused to sell their cotton to the buyers at 10 cents per pound, hoping to get more for it by holding it a while longer. The news does not believe in crying over spilled milk, and the merchant or business man has made just as many and just as foolish mistakes as the farmer ever did, yet the farmer did not presume to criticize. The merchant ought to know his own business better than any one else, and so we believe ought the farmer.—Denton News.

While it is unfortunate that the farmers did not sell all their cotton when it was bringing 10 cents per pound, yet their refusal to do so involves no crime. It was simply an error in judgment, and the men who committed the error are the chief sufferers.

## STEER FEEDING

The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station has now in press and about ready for distribution, bulletin No. 76, prepared by John A. Craig and F. R. Marshall, of the department of Animal Husbandry, on "Experiments in Steer Feeding." Among the results of two seasons work with 118 head of steers are the following:

1. Rice bran added to a ration of cotton seed meal and hulls in two out of three trials gave an increased rate of gain at a lower cost.

2. Rice polish added to a ration of cotton seed meal and hulls slightly increased the rate of gain at the same cost.

3. Rice hulls were not satisfactory as a substitute for cotton seed hulls as the steers did not relish them.

4. Rice hulls fed with cotton seed meal, rice bran and molasses were unsatisfactory as the steers could not be induced to eat a fair ration.

5. Sorghum hay in a ration of cotton seed meal and rice bran gave equal results in gain to cotton seed hulls, as 1 of the former results equal to 1.02 lbs. of cotton seed hulls. The daily rate of gain per head was slightly in favor of the hulls being 2.98 lbs. as against 2.35 lbs. in the instance of the sorghum.

6. Cow pea hay was not found as satisfactory as cotton seed hulls in a ration of rice bran and cotton seed meal as the daily rate of gain per head was 2.98 lbs. in the instance of the lot receiving hulls and 2.3 lbs. in the trial with cow pea hay. A pound of cow pea hay was equalled by .94 of a pound of hulls.

7. Peanut hay was very unsatisfactorily fed with rice bran and cottonseed meal owing to the fact that it was very nutritive food being too similar to cotton seed meal in composition to mix well with it.

8. Alfalfa hay was a very unsatisfactory addition to rice bran and cotton seed meal ration for the reason that it was also rich in those constituents which are abundant in cotton seed meal making the ration too nitrogenous.

9. Cotton seed meal and hulls make the most generally fed ration in the cotton belt, while corn and alfalfa hay are considered the best combination in the corn belt. A comparison of these rations becomes interesting from these facts. The steers, receiving the ration of cotton seed meal and hulls ate daily per head 5.7 lbs. of cotton seed meal and 22.4 lbs. of hulls and gained 2.21 lbs. With the cotton seed meal at \$20.00 per ton and the hulls at \$4.00 per ton, the feed cost of one pound of gain was 4.6c.

The steers receiving the alfalfa and corn and cob meal ate daily per head 11 lbs. of corn and cob meal and 16.9 lbs. of alfalfa and gained 2.53 lbs. With the corn and cob meal at 40c per bushel and the alfalfa at \$5.00 per ton, the feed cost of one pound of gain was 4.1c. It will be seen from this that the cost of fattening steers under the very best circumstances for securing the most economical rations is very similar.

10. Molasses added to a ration consisting of cotton seed meal and hulls resulted in a greater and cheaper gain from those steers receiving it as they gained 3.11 lbs. daily while those not receiving it gained 2.59 lbs.

11. Yearling steers in comparison with two year old steers on rations of cotton seed meal and hulls made about the same gain at a little cheaper cost. The two year old steers gained 2.59 lbs. per head daily and the yearlings 2.21 lbs.

12. In feeding steers on pasture it was found that a corn and cotton seed ration gave better returns than corn alone. The substitution of 3075 lbs. of cotton seed meal for 3,438 lbs. of corn gave an increased gain of 881 lbs. on the lot of 19 head.

This bulletin may be obtained by addressing John A. Craig, Director, College Station, Texas.

### FARMERS HOLDING NEAR DENISON

DENISON, Texas, Dec. 28.—John Mc-Nalley, who has made a tour of the county, says 20,000 bales of cotton are being held for better prices. Mc-Nalley's statement causes surprise. The biggest estimate heretofore was 10,000 bales. He thinks 25,000 bales are held in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

# CATTLE KING TO WED GERONIMO'S DAUGHTER

**APACHE BELLE WARNED HIM OF PLOT TO MURDER  
AND ROB HIM AND AT HIS SIDE HELPED BEAT  
OFF ATTACKING BANDITS**

MARBLE FALLS, Texas, Jan. 2.—In all the world no two people are happier today than Alva Ronan, a wealthy young cattle king of Southern Texas, and Zona, a famous Indian beauty, who is the daughter of the once widely known Apache chief Geronimo. These young people are about to start upon a wedding journey that may not end until they have traversed the globe. This affair of the heart commenced one dark night a short time ago when Alva and Zona stood side by side with smoking pistols in their hands defending themselves against a band of midnight assassins. The pretty Indian maiden won the heart of the brave youth who is now her protector by her devotion and courage.

Mr. Ronan is the owner of a fine cattle ranch in Southern Texas and for several years past he has been in the habit of pasturing large herds on lands that he leased from the Indians in the Indian Territory. In pursuance of this plan it was necessary for the wealthy young cattle man to spend considerable time among the Indians. As the lonesome days passed he became acquainted with the leading characters, the chiefs and their families. He attended their feasts, and, being high-spirited and fond of sport, he was always invited to join in their games and dances.

#### GERONIMO'S DAUGHTER DANCES

Zona, the daughter of old Geronimo, a famous belle, always glittering in costly robes, dazzling with bright beads and jewels, often danced with the young Texan or circled about him on a gayly caparisoned pony during a chase, but her conduct passed without comment. Now everyone knows what was in her heart.

A short time ago there was a great feast at an Indian village on Six Killers creek, which was largely attended by Indians of various tribes. This great frolic lasted three days and nights and when it was over hundreds of Indians were lying about under the trees exhausted. It was a good time for robbers and a better time for bad men to take advantage of their enemies. Zona, wide awake and better informed than others, took it upon herself to be a watcher. Passing a tepee on the outskirts of the camp, the Indian maiden heard Ronan's name called. Pausing for a moment, whispered words fell upon her ears that startled her. She dropped on the grass and crawled closer to listen. Peeping through a crack in the tepee, she saw several well known assassins and robbers with their heads close together. She could hear nearly every word that the villains whispered. She learned that they were planning to murder and rob the rich Texan.

The Indian girl felt her blood running cold through her veins; she had never before heard monsters coolly planning such a crime and such awful cruelties. As she crawled away into the shadows of the trees she determined that the villains should not succeed. At first the distressed maiden thought of arousing some of her friends and asking them to go to the assistance of the young Texan, but remembering that the Indians were sorely exhausted after three days' revelry and realizing that no time was to be lost, she wisely resolved to ride to Ronan's house and tell him what she had heard. But little preparation was necessary for such a journey. Not many minutes passed before Zona was galloping over the prairie, well armed and mounted on Bullet, the fastest horse in Indian Territory. She might easily have kept far ahead of the robbers, but she took the wrong trail and when she discovered her mistake it was too late to retreat her steps. She could hear the roaring of the waters of the Jim Ned river and she determined to reach the stream and follow the shore until she came to a crossing not far from the Texan's camp. The stream was raging from a sudden rise.

#### RODE HER HORSE TO RESCUE

At that moment the perplexed maiden heard the clatter of hoofs and without an instant's hesitation she spurred Bullet into the roaring torrent and, bending forward on the brave animal's neck, she whispered soft, coaxing Apache words into his quivering ears. More than once the mad waves rolled over the shoulders of the struggling horse and his head was nearly submerged. Zona maintained her self-possession and with the spirit and courage of an Apache, guided Bullet safely to the shore.

Would the robbers dare to cross? was the question uppermost in the mind of the Indian girl. She reined Bullet in the dark under the trees, but she did not have long to wait. Above the noise made by the horses floundering in the water Zona heard the words of the robbers. "They are all drunk and eager to shed blood," she muttered as she rode away, trembling with emotion

and proud of the part she was taking. The war spirit of the old Apache had been aroused in her bosom. At the pasture gate the Indian girl saw a light in the cabin where Ronan stayed and her heart throbbed with joy.

Ronan had not retired and when he heard the clatter of hoofs he sprang to his feet.

Zona on her foaming horse was at the door when he opened it. The flood of lamp light showed her handsome features glowing with emotion and her dark eyes flashing fire.

"What is the matter?" said the alarmed Texan.

"Robbers! Robbers!" exclaimed Zona. "They are coming to rob and murder you—five of them—they are just behind me—get your gun." Ronan sprang to the table and extinguished the light, and the next instant he appeared at the door armed.

"I have guns," said Zona. "I have come to help you kill. Zona is the daughter of an Apache chief and she knows how to shed blood." Ronan had taken her horse by the bridle for the purpose of leading the way from the house, when some one, concealed by the darkness, shouted, "Don't move a step—surrender or we will fire." Zona slid from the saddle and, bending low by Ronan's side, they started to get away from the house.

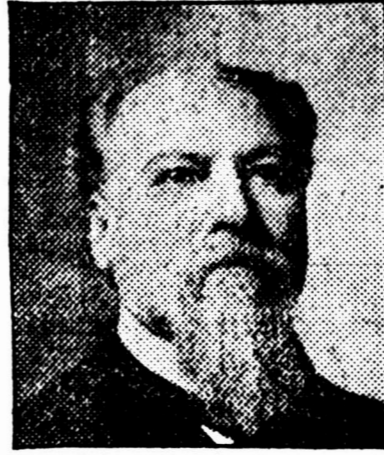
#### GIRL KILLS MOON FACE

"Halt!" said a robber, as the glint of a bright weapon flashed in Zona's face. Ronan shot the man dead. Then the imperiled young people attempted to gain a cluster of trees. The robbers rained bullets after them, and Ronan foolishly returned their fire. The flash of his gun revealed his position, and one of the bandits sent a ball through one of the Texan's legs. Falling on the grass the brave youth whispered to the Indian girl: "Fly now and save your life." "The daughter of an Apache chief dies! She never deserts a fallen comrade," said Zona, her eyes flashing fire.

Throwing her Winchester to her shoulder, the aroused Indian girl, now thoroughly intoxicated with the joy of battle, poured a blaze of fire and a storm of hot bullets among the amazed bandits, causing them to seek cover. Prompted by an intuitive sense of warfare she seized her opportunity to crawl further away among the trees, where she bound up Ronan's wound and stopped the flow of blood. Again Ronan begged the brave girl to leave him and not risk her life any further. Zona patted the wounded youth on the head. "A girl of Apache blood is not a wolf," she said.

The robbers, thinking the place

## I CURE DISEASES OF MEN!



DR. J. H. TERRILL.

No maladies lower a man's vitality more than what are known as the Special or Pelvic Diseases. Where sufferers of these troubles have been fortunate enough to come to me, I have accomplished almost miraculous cures. While I do not wish to be egotistical, I have no hesitation in making the statement (and the testimony of thousands of cured men will corroborate it) that I CAN, and that I AM constantly curing cases that have baffled the skill of some of the most eminent physicians of modern times. My only explanation for my marvelous success in these cases is that I apply to them the knowledge and skill attained by much study and a vast experience. It will cost you NOTHING to investigate my methods and it may save you years of misery and suffering, and should you decide to place your case in my hands for treatment I will give you a LEGAL WRITTEN GUARANTEE OF A POSITIVE CURE.

#### I CURE TO STAY CURED

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DALLAS, TEXAS

abandoned, determined to enter the cabin and search for Ronan's gold. Zona saw a light through a window and with the tact of an Indian she seized Ronan's rifle and threw it to her shoulder. She did not have long to wait before the light was obscured. There was an object between the lamp and the window. The Indian girl touched the trigger and the shot was answered by a death wail. Zona recognized the mournful tones of the Apache death song and she whispered: "Moon Face is dying."

#### FIND BODIES OF BANDITS

Again the lamp was hid and again Zona fired. The crack of the gun was answered by a crash and the oaths of

a fiend inside of the house. But one of the bandits remained on his feet, and as he ran from the room he was met by a shower of bullets, one of which caused him to spring into the air and fall forward on his face with blood, cursing and the froth of death on his quivering lips. Silence now prevailed, and the wounded youth and the brave Indian girl sat through the long night waiting for morning. When light came the bodies of the five bandits were revealed. Two were lying on the floor of the house and the other three had fallen upon the grass in the yard.

## We Will Buy

**A 50c Bottle of Liquozone and Give It to You to Try**

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

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

#### We Paid \$100,000

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

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

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissue,

too. Every drug that kills germs is a poison, and it can not be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

#### Germ Diseases

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

Asthma  
Abscess—Anaemia  
Bronchitis  
Blood Poison  
Bright's Disease  
Bowel Troubles  
Coughs—Colds  
Consumption  
Colic—Croup  
Constipation  
Catarrh—Cancer  
Dysentery  
Diarrhea  
Dandruff—Dropsy  
Dyspepsia  
Eczema  
Erysipelas  
Fever  
Gall Stones  
Goitre—Gout  
Gonorrhoea  
Gleet  
Hay Fever

Influenza  
Kidney Diseases  
La Grippe  
Leucorrhoea  
Liver Troubles  
Malaria  
Neuralgia  
Many Heart  
Troubles  
Piles  
Pneumonia  
Pleurisy  
Quinsy  
Rheumatism  
Scrofula  
Syphilis  
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Throat Troubles  
Tuberculosis  
Tumors—Ulcers  
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All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

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

#### 50c Bottle Free

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

Liquozone costs 50c and \$1.

#### CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquozone Company, 453-464 Wash. Ave., Chicago.

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

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W 3 0 3 .....  
Give full address—write plainly.

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

## PACKERS WIN IN MONTANA

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 26.—The state supreme court decided Saturday that it had no jurisdiction in the suits filed by Attorney General Donovan against the big Chicago packers, thus ending what gave promise to become a bitter legal war. The attorney general sought to secure an injunction from the supreme court restraining Armour & Co., Cudahy & Co., Swift & Co. and the Hammond Packing Company from doing business in Montana on the alleged ground that they had formed a combination in restraint of trade and for control of prices in violation of the organic law of Montana.

When the matter came before the court Saturday the defendant's counsel urged lack of jurisdiction, his main contention in support of his demurrer being that the section of the penal code under which the proceedings were brought provided a punishment for acts interdicted by the constitution, and among other things provided a fine and forfeiture of the companies' property and a prohibition preventing it from doing any business in the state if convicted of the charge set forth in the attorney general's complain. The imposition of such fine and forfeiture of the property could come only from a criminal court; an equity court had no jurisdiction over a crime, and therefore the defendant corporations were entitled to a jury trial.

### SUSTAINS DEMURRER OF PACKERS

This demurrer was sustained by the supreme court and the order directing the packers to show cause was ordered taken from the records. Thus the packers gained an important victory.

It is said Attorney General James Donovan has not decided on his future course in the case. It is probable he may institute criminal proceedings against the representatives of the packing companies, but this is only a matter of conjecture. Under the ruling that is the only action left open to him.

"The decision of the higher court of Montana ends the litigation," said A. R. Urion, attorney for Armour & Co., last night. "The suit begun by Attorney General Donovan sought absolutely to bar the packing companies of Chicago from doing any business whatsoever in the state, even to the purchase of cattle, but the whole thing has been wiped out by the decision. PACKERS WERE NEVER ENJOINED."

"The companies involved were not restrained from operating in Montana pending the hearing, as the application for an injunction was not of that character. The supreme court decision was on the application of a permanent injunction, and its declaration that it has no jurisdiction puts the whole situation back where it was before Attorney General Donovan began his action. I am pleased, but have felt all along that the suit to oust the packing companies was beyond legal right. What Mr. Donovan or the persons back of the attempt to drive us out of the state may now do in furtherance of their desires is problematic. I hardly look any more action on the lines presented in the concluded suit."

### FIRE AT GLEN ROSE, TEXAS

GLEN ROSE, Texas, Jan. 3.—Fire last night completely destroyed the restaurant of C. W. Campbell, entailing a loss of \$700, with no insurance, and creating other damages as follows: Montooth & Reeder, blacksmiths, loss \$400; no insurance. T. J. Bryan, warehouse, loss \$100; insured. The stable of T. B. Campbell and a shed belonging to him caught, but the blaze was extinguished. The postoffice and several other buildings were saved by the volunteer fire department.

### HABIT'S CHAIN

Certain Habits Unconsciously Formed and Hard to Break

An ingenious philosopher estimates that the amount of will power necessary to break a life-long habit would, if it could be transformed, lift a weight of many tons.

It sometimes requires a higher degree of heroism to break the chains of a pernicious habit than to lead a forlorn hope in a bloody battle. A lady writes from an Indiana town:

"From my earliest childhood I was a lover of coffee. Before I was out of my teens I was a miserable dyspeptic, suffering terribly at times with my stomach. "I was convinced that it was coffee that was causing the trouble and yet I could not deny myself a cup for breakfast. At the age of 26 I was in very poor health. Indeed, my sister told me I was in danger of becoming a coffee drunkard."

"But I never could give up drinking coffee for breakfast, although it kept me constantly ill, until I tried Postum. I learned to make it properly according to directions, and now we can hardly do without Postum for breakfast, and care nothing at all for coffee."

"I am no longer troubled with dyspepsia, do not have spells of suffering with my stomach that used to trouble me so when I drank coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

## OWNERS DESTROY TERRITORY COTTON

Pile Valued at Several Thousand Dollars Burned at Asher, Oklahoma

SHAWNEE, Ok., Jan. 3.—Several thousand dollars' worth of cotton, gathered together in a huge pile in the little town of Asher, in the southern part of this (Pottawatomie) county, furnished a huge bonfire with which to greet the new year. In the presence of a large crowd the torch was applied, and the ascending smoke was a witness that the farmers of this section are not to be outdone by those of other sections in the effort to reduce the supply of cotton and restore the equilibrium of the market.

The fire was the result of a bantering jest and which spread rapidly throughout the town and community. The joke soon became a reality and nearly every farmer around Asher contributed of his surplus cotton to make the bonfire a success.

In a short time after the movement was begun considerable cotton had been dumped in the pile, which increased in size as the enthusiasm spread and soon assumed the proportions of a small mountain. One man contributed two bales, many others a bale each, while load after load of seed cotton went to swell the pile.

At 3 o'clock Dad Coleman, after delivering a short speech, applied the torch and the assembled hundreds cheered the curls of smoke as they ascended. So large was the pile that it will probably require a couple of days for all of the cotton to be consumed.

This year the acreage will be greatly reduced and the land planted in potatoes, corn, alfalfa and other crops which can be profitably grown in this section. The great success of potato raising the last year has given a stimulus to the culture of this crop. Many farmers raised 250 bushels per acre, realizing 75 cents a bushel for them. One dealer in Shawnee has ordered twelve car loads of seed potatoes from Minnesota.

## JAMAICANS TO DIG BIG DITCH

Returning Visitor From Isthmus Says They Are Best Adapted to the Work

John C. Hodgson was a visitor in the city Monday. He has only recently returned to this country from Panama, where he spent some time investigating conditions in that country, and had an excellent opportunity to study the problems undertaken by the United States government when the right was acquired to dig the great canal.

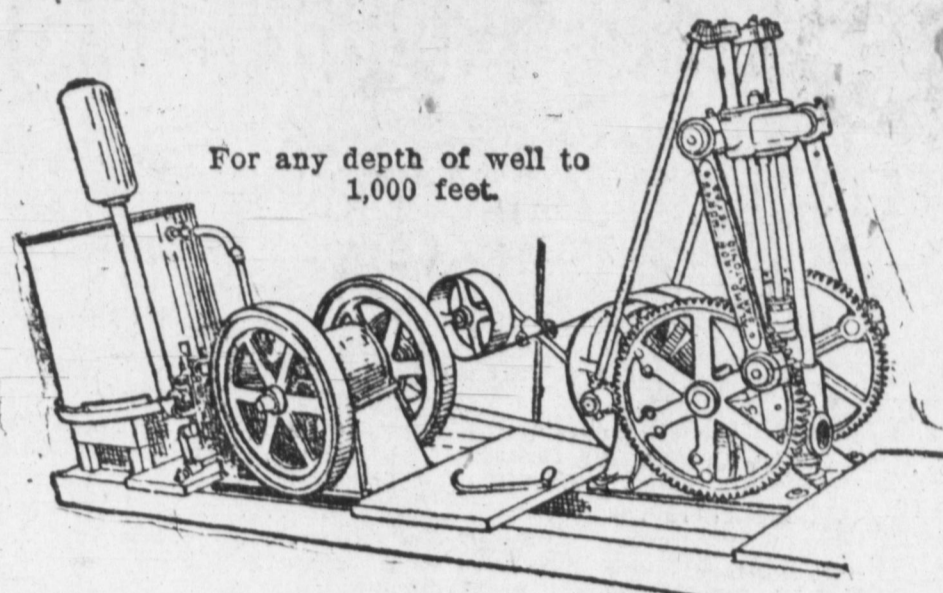
Mr. Hodgson says that the rainy season is now on and is retarding the work, but the last of January will see renewed activity on the canal work. Mr. Hodgson states that only about 3,000 workmen are now employed on the Isthmian canal, but shortly there will be some 10,000 men sent there from Jamaica to work on the canal.

"There was at first the problem as to what labor would be used in constructing the canal," said Mr. Hodgson, "and many firm friends of the negroes of the southern United States contended that they be given the task. Investigation by United States officials, however, soon disclosed that the southern negro did not crave work in the hot country, and that they declined to go in sufficient numbers to make the working force even look respectable. In this emergency negotiations were begun with the Jamaican government and these ended by the canal commission securing all the laborers they wanted conditional upon a proviso that when the laborers had completed the undertaking they were to be returned to Jamaica without expense to them. The canal commission agreed to this and the island soon had 3,000 men waiting for the distribution of picks and shovels. More men can not be used just now, as all the surveys have not been completed and to bring over the men would entail needless expense, which it is desired to avoid as much as possible. Subsequently, however, the entire forty-seven miles across the isthmus will be a regular beehive of industry, and the Jamaican laborers will be greatly in the predominance."

"With the formal institution of work, supplies for more than any army will be needed, and that is where Jamaica should make her greatest showing. The dis-

## YOUR CATTLE

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



For any depth of well to 1,000 feet.

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

ALAMO IRON WORKS

BOX 378.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.



## Making History

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

### COMING

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

### GOING

We have maintained the record of the "Cattle Trail Route," in handling the one great export product of this region. Requests for information should be addressed to

A. L. CONRAD, Traffic Manager, Amarillo, Texas.

## Read Stockman - Journal Advt's.

tance between Panama and Kingston, Jamaica, is but 500 miles, which is considerably shorter than to any other base of supplies. Furthermore, the Jamaican laborers employed on the canal have been accustomed to living on the products of their island, and it is quite likely that they will insist on the United States furnishing their provisions from the island. All the vegetables, fruits, coffee, rice and sugar used in Panama will be imported, undoubtedly, from Jamaica, and if that island is wise she will then begin an era of commercial and agricultural development which will soon place her in the front rank among the Bahama Islands." Mr. Hodgson is on his way to Chicago on business.

### DO NOT SUPPRESS A COUGH

When you have a cough do not try to suppress it, but remove the cause. The cough is only a symptom of some disease and the disease is what you should cure, then the cough will stop of itself. The most common cause of coughing is a cold. Anodynes will promptly suppress the cough, and preparations containing chloroform, opium, etc., are used for that purpose, but they do not cure the cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on the other hand does not suppress the cough, but relieves it by removing from the throat and lungs the mucus which obstructed the breathing and allaying the irritation and tickling in the throat. It also opens the secretions and effectually and permanently cures the cold as well as the cough. For sale by all druggists.

### LOCAL OPTION CARRIES IN HILL COUNTY FIGHT

One Box Showed Evidence of Tampering, But Result Could Not be Changed by Ballots Cast

HILLSBORO, Texas, Jan. 3.—The commissioners' court late Saturday afternoon announced the result of the local option election held in this county Dec. 17. The official result is as follows: For local option, 3,115; against local option, 1,146; pro majority, 1,929. The pro. gain in two years was 1,418 votes, but the vote was short of the vote two years ago by 2,682 ballots.

The court began counting the vote

last Wednesday, but found the Malone returns missing, causing a delay until the returning officer was summoned. He opened the box and found the returns all there, though the box showed that it had been tampered with.

Only 94 votes were polled at Malone and the result would not have been changed by their absence. They are thought to have been stolen.

### TO CONTEST ANNEXATION

Rosen Heights Citizens Call Mass Meeting to Consider Recent Action of North Fort Worth Council

Citizens of Rosen Heights have called a mass meeting to be held Friday night at Rosen Heights school house to discuss the annexation of the portion of that territory by North Fort Worth.

Sam Rosen, the founder of Rosen Heights, declares the action of North Fort Worth is not legal and will not stand. Citizens of Rosen Heights also make similar claims, and declare they will have the matter thoroughly investigated by lawyers.

City Attorney Valentine of North Fort Worth, on the other hand, declares the action as taken by the council was perfectly legal and in response to the affidavit and request of citizens in the annexed territory. Mayor Pritchard also expressed surprise at the opposition, declaring that the special meeting and action was the direct result of requests by Rosen Heights citizens.

### BIG FLYWHEEL BURSTS

One Man Killed and Four Injured at McKeesport, Pa.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 3.—Between 2:40 and 3 o'clock this morning a fifty-ton fly wheel in the National Tube Works Company plant at McKeesport, burst and completely wrecked the continuous mill. One man was killed outright and four seriously injured.

The loss to the plant will reach \$100,000. The mill can not be repaired inside of a month, and eight hundred men will be thrown out of employment.

# HOW LOCAL STOCKYARDS GREW DURING PAST YEAR

### RECEIPTS OF HOGS GAINED 88 PER CENT, HORSES AND MULES INCREASED 78 PER CENT, WHILE CATTLE INCREASED NEARLY ONE-HALF

The following tables, giving receipts at the Fort Worth stock yards for 1903 and 1904, show the phenomenal growth of the packing industry in this city during the past twelve months. As will be seen from the tables the greatest gain was made in hogs, receipts showing an increase of 88 per cent, or more than three-fifths. The horse and mule trade was a close second in the matter of gain, adding a total of more than three-fourths of 1903's business to the past year's record:

RECEIPTS 1904.	
Cattle	642,826
Calves (included in cattle)	95,047
Hogs	280,338
Sheep	102,662
Horses and mules	18,015

RECEIPTS 1903	
Cattle	446,796
Hogs	150,504
Sheep	125,342
Horses and mules	10,093

INCREASE.	
	Pct.
Cattle (calves included)	196,110 44
Hogs	129,874 86
Sheep (decrease)	22,989 22
Horses and Mules	7,922 78

The above figures show in brief the business done on the yards for the past year. Below will be found, for the purpose of comparison, receipts for each month for the years 1903 and 1904:

CATTLE AND CALVES.			
	1904.	1903.	
January	36,452	19,157	
February	32,158	13,038	
March	31,763	17,870	
April	52,339	29,936	
May	55,871	49,630	
June	67,094	47,554	
July	31,801	35,326	
August	46,493	37,085	
September	59,111	45,417	
October	70,600	49,797	
November	88,767	66,319	
December	70,343	44,667	

HOGS.			
	1904.	1903.	
January	25,171	9,818	
February	31,741	9,022	

## TEXAS CAN HOLD EVERY BALE, SAYS COLONEL PETERS

### Head of Cotton Growers' Association Announces Formation of Syndicate to Take Care of the Crop

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 3.—E. S. Peters, president of the Texas Cotton Growers' Association, who arrived here today, in an interview announced Texas is prepared to take care of every bale of her surplus crop of cotton.

"This will be done on the basis of 5 per cent interest," declared Mr. Peters. "An advance of \$25 per bale will be made and every bale of the surplus cotton in Texas and the territories will be taken on this basis. No matter what the price goes to this has been arranged by a syndicate capitalized for that purpose."

Mr. Peters issued a note of warning to cotton growers to hold on to their surplus stock. He said: "Beware of spinners who are resorting to every device to get their hands on spot cotton. They are offering to take it off the hands of growers and to pay for it at any time the growers desire at the then market price. This is a thin scheme, as also is that one advising holders to sell spot and buy futures. Holders of cotton have the key to the situation and to retain it must hold every bale."

Mr. Peters says a large delegation of the Cotton Growers' Protective Association will meet at New Orleans Jan. 24. The purpose of this meeting is to band all farmers and cotton growers' organizations

March	36,647	15,140
April	32,591	19,827
May	23,429	10,037
June	13,148	16,235
July	7,178	7,215
August	8,467	4,483
September	20,857	10,376
October	24,348	17,483
November	24,735	16,323
December	32,038	14,545

SHEEP.	
January	2,695
February	5,277
March	2,405
April	11,792
May	29,396
June	21,437
July	3,908
August	4,066
September	4,019
October	4,745
November	6,300
December	5,870

HORSES AND MULES.	
January	1,994
February	1,087
March	586
April	815
May	850
June	548
July	714
August	944
September	1,636
October	2,660
November	2,492
December	1,567

Of cattle, the heaviest receipts were in November, 88,767, including calves. The biggest week's run was for the week ending Dec. 3, when the total, inclusive of calves, was 24,206. The biggest day was June 6, when 7,078 were yarded.

The biggest run of hogs came in March, the number being 36,647. The heaviest receipts for one week were 9,819, for the week ending Dec. 24, and the heaviest day was Jan. 11, with 3,268 in.

Sheep showed up best in May, with 29,396 in. The week's record was for the week ending May 21, when 16,230 were in, and the honor of the biggest day is due to May 15, when 11,086 were in.

together and to form a bureau of statistics and information which will operate independently of the bureau of statistics of the United States department of agriculture.

## RAILROADS SEEK CONSOLIDATION

### Bill for Merger of Five Lines Will Be First Before the Next Legislature

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 3.—The first tussle the Twenty-ninth legislature will take with railroad consolidation will be over the bill to be introduced authorizing the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad Company to purchase the following lines: New York, Texas and Mexican, the Gulf, West Texas and Pacific, the Gonzales branch, the San Antonio and Gulf, the Galveston, Houston and Northern.

These five lines with all their branches and franchises, the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio has arranged to absorb, provided authority can be obtained from the next legislature to do so.

The New York, Texas and Mexican extends from Rosenberg to Victoria, with a branch from Wharton to Matagorda. The Gulf and West Texas and Pacific extends from Victoria to Beeville, and from Cuero to Port Lavaca. The Gonzales Branch extends from Harwood to Gonzales. The San Antonio and Gulf extends from San Antonio to Stockdale. The Galveston, Houston and Northern extends from Houston to Galveston.

The aggregate length of these five lines is approximately 350 miles.

### COTTON LOST BY FIRE

GEORGETOWN, Texas, Jan. 3.—The barn and outouses of Professor R. F. Young were destroyed by fire Monday night. Four bales of cotton were burned. The loss is about \$1,000; partly insured.

Snakes may almost be said to have glass eyes, inasmuch as their eyes never close. They are without lids and each is covered with a transparent scale, much resembling glass. When the reptile casts its outer skin the eye scales comes off with the rest of the transparent envelope out of which the snake slips.

## COTTON MARKET SHOWS STRENGTH

### Prices Go Up After Three Days of Idleness in the Trading Ring

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Cotton is slightly stronger after the three days' idleness on the exchange, the market here having run up 20 points to 6.85 for March on scarcity of offerings and better demand for spots at prices 1-16 to 1-8 better than Friday's quotations. A good many stop orders are being filled, accounting for the rapid advance.

Reports received here from New York indicate a stronger market there, attributed to the continued determination of the farmers to hold and the light offerings. Advice to manufacturers to secure supplies at the present prices, as contained in a leading financial publication this morning, is expected to further stimulate the market.

## MINNESOTA CROP IN GOOD DEMAND

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Wheat today is on a trading market. Minnesota wheat is in better demand than for any other time in the past two weeks. The millers are in the market and bidding for wheat to arrive.

A statement of the world's shipments shows 6,936,000 bushels, as against 10,432,000 for the previous week and 8,648,000 for the previous year. Scarcity and high prices is affecting the exports at all ports. Minnesota stock is reported to have increased 200,000 bushels in the past three days. Kansas City receipts, however, were 58 cars as against 309 a year ago.

## TO DEVELOP OIL ALONG M. K. & T.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Jan. 3.—Announcement has been made of one of the most important oil and railroad deals for many years, to the effect the Katy has leased its right of way through Kansas and Indian Territory for gas and oil development.

The lease, which includes a strip of right of way 800 miles in length, is made to J. B. Sholter, a prominent oil speculator of Butler, Pa., who accumulated a fortune in the Pennsylvania oil fields. Prospecting will be begun at once and it is announced the first well will be drilled here.

### LEGAL LIFE OF A RAILROAD TICKET

A decision as to the life of a railroad ticket, which is attracting considerable attention, has been rendered in favor of the Southern Pacific Company by the civil court of appeals at San Antonio, Texas. The court has decided that a railroad ticket which is not used within a reasonable time after issuance is barred by the statute of limitation. The case arose out of the sale of a ticket by the Southern Pacific on April 29, 1885. This ticket was for a trip from Houston to San

Antonio. The man who bought it died without using it. Fifteen years after it was sold, late in 1899, it was offered to a Southern Pacific conductor. The latter refused to accept it and the man refusing to pay his fare was ejected. There was nothing irregular in the ticket or in its purpose and transfer. In deciding against the man in his damage suit for ejection, the court holds that "it was never contemplated that the ticket should be held for nearly half of an average lifetime before it was presented for the purpose for which it was purchased. The ticket held by the appellant could not occupy any better position as to the statute of limitation than a promissory note payable on demand."—The Railway and Engineering Review, Dec. 3, 1904.

## JOINED CHURCH AT 88

COMANCHE, Texas, Jan. 3.—"Uncle Bob" Carter died here Sunday night. Uncle Bob, as he was called by every one, has operated the Carter hotel for about twenty years, and was a great friend to the traveling men. He was a Virginian by birth, came to Texas in 1867 and to this county in 1879 and was 88 years old. He was a Mason, and within the last few months joined the Presbyterian church. His widow, four daughters and one son survive him. The cause of death was old age.

## NEW ORLEANS STREET RAILWAY CO. INVOLVED

### Suits to Place it in Hands of Receiver Follows Action of State to Annul Corporation

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 3.—The New York Securities Company has sued for receivers for the street railway company of New Orleans, bringing suits simultaneously in New Jersey, New York and the federal courts here. President E. C. Foster of the railways company and Pearl Wight, local merchants, were appointed receivers.

The state recently sued to annul the corporation, which sought to consolidate all local lines of street railways and capitalize the concern at eighty millions, C. S. Fairchild and other eastern capitalists being interested. A compromise was finally proposed to reduce the capitalization to sixty million dollars. This was presented to the New York bondholders, who proposed a reorganization plan assessing the preferred and common stock. This has not yet been acted upon, but the securities company took the matter to court to forestall outside action and protect itself. Interest on bonds was due yesterday and no payment was made so as to furnish a basis for the receivership suit.

## THREATEN TO CUT OFF CITY'S WATER SUPPLY

### Denison Company Announces That Action Will Be Taken at End of Month Unless Settlement is Reached

DENISON, Texas, Jan. 3.—Notice has been served on the city by attorneys for the water company that unless some agreement is reached regarding the rates and other matters in controversy, the city's supply will be shut off Feb. 1.

The notice is the culmination of a long series of troubles which has been taken through the courts and then back into the council chamber.

The city will get out an injunction.

## FAMOUS JOCKEY HANGED

### John Hathaway, Famous Fifteen Years Ago, Executed at Winchester, Ky., for Murder of Sweetheart

WINCHESTER, Ky., Jan. 3.—John Hathaway, a negro, who fifteen years ago ranked high as a jockey, was hanged here today for the murder of Ella Thomas, his sweetheart. Hathaway was a well known rider in the days of Ike Murphy, Pike Barnes, Tom Britton and others and rode many mounts for Kentucky breeders and owners. Many efforts were made to save Hathaway, but to no avail. He is believed to be the first jockey of any note to meet death on the gallows.

**Kansas City and Return**

Jan. 13 to 19—One fare plus \$1. Implement Dealers' Convention.

**Denver and Return**

Jan. 7, 8 and 9—\$26. Annual Convention National Live Stock Association.

**Amarillo Country**

Homeseekers' rates, Tuesdays and Saturdays, good 30 days.

**Dallas**


Double Daily Service. Morning and Evening. Mileage Books \$5 for 500 miles. Trains leave 7:40 a. m. and 7:40 p. m. Arrive from Dallas 8:20 a. m. and 8:40 p. m.

**Holiday Rates to Oklahoma and Texas Points**

Dec. 31 and Jan. 1, limit Jan. 4.

**Write V. N. TURPIN, C. T. A.**

Cor. 5th and Main Telephone 127  
Fort Worth, Texas



## Little Mavericks

### NEW MEXICO COMPANY

SANTA FE, N. M., Dec. 28.—Before Associate Justice Frank W. Parker, presiding judge of the Third judicial district, in chambers this afternoon, the Lyons & Campbell Ranch and Cattle Company was asked to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for its property in New Mexico, and why the temporary injunction restraining the officials of the company in New Mexico from disposing of the property of the company should not be made permanent.

The company was incorporated under the laws of the state of New Jersey, and a temporary receiver has already been appointed in that state. The company has secured debts amounting to \$1,200,000, but it is believed that it is insolvent. It claims to have 25,000 head of cattle in Grant county, near Cliffe, where it owns about 6,500 acres of grazing land, but the creditors claim that it only has between 5,000 and 6,000 head of cattle. Among the other assets are about 5,000 head of cattle in Colorado.

### PRICE OF BEEF

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 31.—The members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in convention here yesterday, listened to an interesting paper read by Frederick C. Croxton of the United States bureau of labor, in which he accounted for the advance in the price of beef during the past ten years. He presented statistics in support of his theory, giving the ratio of supply to the demand during the period covered by his paper. He said in part:

"The retail price of fresh beef at the present time is about 10 per cent above the average for the period from 1890 to 1899. The margin between beef at wholesale and at retail is usually rather close.

"The most difficult question encountered in a study of beef prices is that of supply. The estimates of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture show an increase, from 1890 to 1904, of 15.6 per cent in the number of cattle in the United States, while in the same time the population increased about 30 per cent and the exports of fresh beef increased 72.9 per cent.

"It is possible that combinations of packers exist, which would doubtless exert a steady influence on declining prices, or a conformation might be strong enough to control to some extent the prices of cattle bought for slaughtering, or the supply of beef, which would seriously affect the price to the consumer."

### RANGE CATTLE PRICES

The average price of western range cattle for the season stood at \$3.65, the same as 1903, while showing a decline of \$1.03 from the banner year of 1902, 90 cents lower than 1901 and 70 cents under the average of 1900. Barring last year, the average price was the lowest since 1894, though in the sixteen years previous to that date the average price was lower than this year during nine different seasons. Tops for the season sold in October up to \$5.65, showing an advance of 60 cents compared with the high point in 1903, while \$1.75 lower than the record price of \$7.40 in 1902. Barring the record year also 1899 and 1901, when the top was \$5.70 and \$5.75 respectively, this year's high mark stood the best since 1885, when choice lots reached \$6, while showing an advance of \$1.80 over the low year of 1879.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

### SANITARY BOARDS MEETING

The proposed meeting of cattlemen during convention week to consider the mange question is attracting much attention and at the request of several of the state live stock sanitary authorities, a meeting of the live stock sanitary board of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska, Montana and the Dakotas has been called for the purpose of trying to secure some uniform regulations to govern the control of this infection. There has been much confusion owing to the great difference in rules in the various sections and it is believed that the Denver meeting will result in much good and a much better understanding of the situation.—Denver Record-Stockman.

### OUR TRAVELING MAN

Colonel C. C. Poole, representing that sterling paper, the Stockman-Journal, arrived in our little city Thursday night and reports stock in the Chinati mountains in fine shape. The colonel has been at his brother's (John A. Poole Sr.) ranch several weeks, having a hard tussel with la grippe. Said he: "I'm a little disfigured but still in the ring." The colonel is always a welcome visitor in Marfa and this office. May his shadow never grow less.—Marfa New Era.

### FEED TOO HIGH

J. W. Corn, the big feeder from Fort Worth, spent a few hours in the city Thursday on his way down below to recover some steers recently bought from Cyrus B. Lucas of Berclair. Mr. Corn is now feeding about 2,000 steers on his farm on Bear creek, about twenty-five miles from Fort Worth, but he does not feel as enthusiastic in regard to prices as he would like to feel, and in fact has fewer cattle on feed than he usually has at this season of the year. "Feed is too high," said he to the Express Thursday morning, "and this is keeping many cattle out of the feed lots. The way feeders have been selling, it will take about 5

cents in the market to let a man out even on them, and of the number that has been marketed the sales at \$5 per hundred have been distressingly few. Feeder steers have been bought on the Fort Worth market at \$3.60 per hundred and it doesn't require much of a mathematician to figure how a man will come out who feeds \$20 meal and \$4.50 to \$4.75 hulls. The only hope for those who have stuff now in the pens, which includes myself, is for a more urgent demand to develop by the time it must be marketed."—San Antonio Express.

### MUST CHANGE METHODS

"When the cowmen on the southwestern ranges," said N. H. Hoover of Las Vegas, N. M., "get right down to taking care of their cattle and raising just what they are sure they can handle, then there will be less dissatisfaction among the stockmen of that country. The old way must be abandoned, and new and up-to-date methods employed. In years past it was the custom to just let the cattle run and breed and multiply and look out for themselves. If half of them died from starvation it made no difference, but that will not do now. The range country is being fenced up, and the good pastures are being taken up, and it is up to the cowmen to be careful how they handle their cattle. To raise fewer and better cattle will be more profitable."

### EXPORTS OF CATTLE

While our exports of breadstuffs are falling off at a remarkable rate, our exports of live cattle are increasing in a gratifying way. The disclosure of this state of trade is made by the customs figures for the eleven calendar months ending with November.

The continued high domestic price and large home consumption of food and feed stuffs at home largely accounted for the smaller grain exports. The exports of live stock have increased as follows: 1901, \$32,789,000; 1902, \$22,604,000; 1903, \$33,922,000; 1904, \$38,461,000. Provisions fell off from \$174,824,000 in 1901, to \$134,209,000. This was due to the higher market generally and the hard financial year in Europe. The American trade consumed the output at good prices.

### ONLY AT NIGHT

At a certain ranch in the Panhandle country in Texas the men are at work by daylight and seldom get back to the ranch house before dark. One of the cowboys was asked to describe the ranch house and replied: "I've been there ten years, partner, but never saw the place except at night, so I can't tell you a thing about it."

According to the report issued by the census office, 9,906,075 bales of cotton were ginned up to Nov. 14, and the rapidity with which cotton opened and was picked leads naturally to the belief that November saw practically the whole of the crop ginned. If there are 12,000,000 bales they should be in sight by this time.—Austin Tribune.

With the passing of time there is a growing suspicion that the 12,000,000-bale cotton crop estimate might have been made for the purpose that has been so nearly accomplished.

Hon. Tom Watson advises southern farmers to hold their cotton until they get 12 cents for it. He shows such a practical mind that it is a pity that he wasn't elected president.—Austin Tribune.

If Tom's cotton sense is no better than his political acumen, the farmers would do well to pass up his judgment. Twelve cent cotton may come some time in the future, but it is a very uncertain quantity.

It looks like an easy matter to run a newspaper and for this reason many incompetent men drift into the business, only to make failures. To succeed a combination of mental and business ability is required which but few really have. So rare are these qualifications found in one man, that the modern paper has been forced to departmentize its management with men in charge of each branch of the business peculiarly adapted to that special department. The day has passed when any kind of a misfit can succeed in newspaper work.—Brownwood Bulletin.

It is said that poets are born and not made to order, and the assertion will apply with equal force to newspaper men. The successful newspaper men are those who have a natural aptitude for the work, supplemented by long experience and careful training. Every man can not be a success as a newspaper man just because such is his desire.

Some of the farmers' unions of the state take a very sensible view of the cotton situation by attributing the decline in price to the big crop, and recommend that all planters reduce the acreage to at least 25 per cent. If this can be done they claim that 10 cents per pound can be realized. A few of the organizations attribute the slump to the machinations of the gamblers and manipulators. When cattle are scarce the price is good, but overproduction puts the breeders on the wrong side, and they suffer. It is the same way with all other products. The law of supply and demand has not yet been repealed.—Stephenville Empire.

It has not yet been clearly demonstrated that the slump in the price of cotton was caused by an excessive crop. The indications are rather that it was caused by

an excessive estimate. At any rate the result has been the same and those producers who held back for higher prices are now confronted with the probability of considerable loss.

### FOREST TREES FOR FENCE POSTS

It seems to me that our prairie farmers are not planting enough forest trees. Carload after carload of fence posts alone are shipped to the prairie countries every year and the farmers are paying large sums of money for something that they could just as well raise for themselves, and very cheaply at that.

The bureau of forestry at Washington, D. C., has, in the last few years, done a great deal to encourage farmers to plant forest trees and showed them what, and how to plant. Still a large per cent of our prairie farmers are almost without any trees and very few have planted systematically and are taking the right care of them. The large railroad companies have seen the point long ago, and have planted forests of trees suitable for their purpose. Railroad corporations are shrewd business people and if it pays them to raise their own ties, telegraph poles and bridge timbers, I cannot see why it would not be a good investment for our prairie farmers to raise their own fence posts and fuel.

It is a very easy matter and with a little care a good grove can be had on a farm and with very little expense. Almost any land, even when very stony or sandy, will grow trees of some kind. Before setting the trees plow your land deep and harrow it well, about the same as you would for corn. I would advise to use one or two year old seedlings. They root readily and can be cultivated the first year with a double corn cultivator. Care should be taken, however, to keep the ground level. It is best to plant trees 4 by 4 feet, making the rows straight both ways. They will grow much straighter than if planted farther apart, and will shade the ground in two or three years, thus saving the work of cultivating them. When they get to crowding each other, every second row should be cut down. The wood thus gained will pay well for the labor.

### THE LOCUST

Best trees for fence posts and suitable for Texas and Oklahoma are the Black and Yellow Locust. This is a very fast grower, surpassed in quick growth only by the cottonwood. The tree grows straight, forms good tops, has small thick thorns, the blossoms are white and the seed pods look like small string beans. It is native anywhere south of Nebraska and I have seen some trees growing wild on the Little Blue river, in Jefferson county this state. The wood is very durable. Fence posts lasting almost as long as Red Cedar. This tree should be largely planted everywhere. It is a money maker and grows large enough for fence posts in five years, in good ground. When cut down, the stump will throw up sprouts again, and if all but one are removed, it forms a strong tree in a very few years.

### THE CATALPA

Of this variety only the Speciosa or Hardy Catalpa should be planted for timber. It has a very smooth bark, large broad leaves and quite showy flowers, growing in pyramidal clusters. It grows very fast and the wood is probably the most durable for fence posts. In bulletin No. 73 of the forestry division of the department of agriculture, a picture is shown of a Catalpa post which was in the ground thirty-eight years.

### THE RUSSIAN MULBERRY

Another good tree for fence posts. It grows reasonably fast, will make posts in 8 or 10 years, which are very strong and durable. The tree is hardly anywhere south of South Dakota.

### THE OSAGE ORANGE

Not hardy north of here. A quick grower, thorny, wood of excellent quality, posts lasting from twenty to twenty-five years.

### HONEY LOCUST

A rapid growing tree, with long sharp thorns. Very hardy. The wood is heavy and lasts well in the ground.

Any further information on planting, prices of seedlings and where to procure them will be cheerfully furnished. CARL SONDEREGGER, Beatrice, Neb.

### FEEDING COTTON SEED MEAL

Stockman-Journal. The advocates of feeding cotton seed meal are again in the land. About twenty years ago there was considerable experiments made with feeding parched seed. I had then been raising hogs for twenty-five years, but as I wanted in on the cheap plan I fed them the parched seed in an hundred and eighty days they were all dead. I have never tried sousing the meal. This would do to feed hogs that were intended to kill in a very short time, but would not do for breeding stock. I don't think there is a breeder in Texas that would souse his feed for hogs that were intended to be used as breeders. The life and health of the hog depends on the pure water, clean nice feed and the clean quarters where they are kept. I have been with hog cholera since before Lincoln was president of the United States. I had much rather have the cholera in its worst form than to undertake to care for hogs that have been fed cotton seed meal as a part of the ration for ninety days.

What we southern farmers want is to raise them just as cheap as we can

on some kind of green pasture; keep them clear of worms. It is my opinion that worms kill more stock than all the diseases put together. After they have him raised on good pasture it does not require much feed to finish them for the market. I have the profitable hog to feed and know him in any crowd regardless of color or breed. Weighing and feeding the different types will soon learn the farmer and breeder that he will have to look to something besides color and size to make money out of the hog. Quality should be first of all both in the feed lot and at the packing house.

McDUFFEE,  
West, McLennan County, Texas.

## ACCORDING TO DEPEW



"Yes," said the Noted After-dinner Orator, "I expect to return to the senate. To be perfectly frank with you, I must admit that for a while my Chaunceys for re-election looked a little bit Black, but the clouds have cleared away in a very satisfactory manner. I hardly expected to have my second term handed to me on a Platter, and I must say that the thoroughly amicable and friendly manner in which matters have been arranged is most agreeable to one who is, like myself, of quiet tastes, and opposed to strife and contention."

So saying, the Noted After-Dinner Orator took up a beautiful silver paper cutter shaped like a Stiletto, and began his morning task of opening a pile of invitations to banquets and semi-annual dividend checks.

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## POULTRY DEPARTMENT

### CHICKEN KILLING A SCIENCE

One of the big Chicago packing houses has a capacity for killing and dressing about 10,000 chickens, 6,000 ducks or 5,000 turkeys a day, and they have reduced it to a science. To follow a bird from the time it arrives there as part of a car load would be an affair of days, but we will give a hasty glance at the way they are handled. As the car runs alongside the building it stops opposite a chute in which is an endless belt with small cleats on it. As fast as a man can catch chicken, duck or turkey, he puts it on this belt, which takes it to the second floor. There it is landed in a cage over large scales. As soon as this is full, they are weighed and distributed to feeding pens, where they are fed until thought fit for market. We will leave our first bird here and follow another through the slaughter room. A careful is weighed and sent down to a small crop on the first floor. Here a man grasps it by the body, turns it on its back and fastens both its feet in a small prod. Another endless chain. As it goes on, another man kills the chicken by a blow in the throat, and at the same time passes a weighted tin can on its bill. This holds the bird firmly in an upright position, head downward, and the can catches the blood, which after goes to the fertilizing department. Now it must run the gauntlet of about twenty men, white and colored, each one of whom takes off a certain part of the feathers. Then it passes through a cage in which there are eight men. Their duty it to pull the choicest feathers, which were left for them. They drop to the bottom of the cage, to be gathered up later on. There may be some feathers or pin feathers left, and the last man takes off the prong and puts it on a hook, where he takes these last feathers off, and then passes it to the inspector. If he is satisfied with its appearance it is sent to cold storage, and when thoroughly cold, it may be sent off at once, or it may remain for weeks, according to the market demands.

They have about 20,000 birds in the feeding quarters at the present time, and usually kill chickens one day, ducks another, and turkeys still another, partly for convenience in handling the feathers, for it would not do to mix chicken and duck feathers, the latter being much more valuable than the former. About eighty men are employed, and the wages work from \$1.50 to \$2.50 for eight hours' work, according to smartness and experience. Some fowls are scalded before picking and the endless chain carries them through scalding and cooling baths before they reach the pickers.

This business was begun by them about eight years ago and has grown to its present large proportions. They keep men on the road buying poultry all the time, and it is said they also encourage and assist the farmers to obtain thoroughbred stock to breed from or to grade up their flocks that they may have better poultry to sell. They also have a large poultry yard at St. Joseph, Mo. It is in this way that they and others are able to fill orders for car loads of poultry for England almost at a moment's notice, and to have such as will be sure to give satisfaction to the most fastidious customers of that country.—Ruralist.

### ADVICE TO AMATEURS

It is a well recognized and established principle, says Poultry Life of America, that it is a much easier matter to prevent a disease than it is to cure and get rid of it once it makes its appearance among a flock of poultry. Hence it is important that the sanitary measures of poultry quarters be very thoroughly looked after, as poor sanitation is very often the cause of disease—a thing all poultrymen are anxious to avoid. Perfect sanitary conditions should surround, or as nearly so as possible. The poultry house should be well lighted, kept perfectly clean and so built that the sun can shine on the interior—there is no better disinfectant and insecticide than sunshine; at the same time it must not be so constructed that the poultry can not get shade, on the inside, whenever they want it. Drainage of the house and runs is another important consideration, as damp quarters often prove fatal to poultry. Whenever any members of the flock appear a little sick or droopy, remove them from the well ones, for treatment.

Many amateurs get inflated ideas of the poultry business by reading articles that bob up in print every once in a while, telling of the immense profits that can be had and are being made out of the poultry business, they go at it blindly, expecting to realize such profits, and it is not long until some of them "hit the bottom" and find their profits on the wrong side of the ledger.

Poultry culture is by no means a get-rich-quick scheme, and no one should expect to make very much more money out of it than they would out of any other legitimate business with a like capital invested. Some men invest a hundred dollars in their poultry venture and expect to clear three times that amount in profit the first year. Like any other business, it takes some hard work and experience to make money out of chickens. A person can't buy up a lot of fowls, pen

them together and go right to "coining" money.

If you want to make profit from poultry as a new venture, first get down to a practical business upon which to run the hens, then pay close attention to all the details of feed, water, cleanliness, etc., and time will do the rest. There is not in the whole world of business enterprises a more pleasant and profitable one than this when it is properly conducted. It is not, by any means, a lazy man's business—there is plenty of work in connection with it.

### WHAT IS THE INCUBATOR WORTH?

"How many chicks did you hatch with that high-priced incubator of yours," asked a gentleman recently of another who had purchased one of the most expensive makes of hatching machines. To the reply that he had hatched seventy-five chicks from 120 eggs the first gentleman said: "Why, my wife beat that with a hand-made machine the first year we ever hatched in an incubator, and last year she got 100 chicks from 115 fertile eggs from a ten-dollar machine."

We knew that the statements of both gentlemen were correct, and it might seem that the owner of the cheap machine had the best of the bargain, but we wished we could ask his wife if it was worth \$10, we would like to know what the good hatch in a cheap incubator cost her. The items of expense would run higher than might be supposed. Coal oil of a quality suitable to be used in an incubator costs 18 cents per gallon. We know from actual experience running two makes of incubators side by side in the same room at the same time, that one make, and that not a cheap incubator, but not the most expensive, took double the amount of oil for the hatch that the other did; that is, one took three gallons where the other took but one and one-half gallons; a difference of 27 cents for each hatch, probably \$1 for the season's hatching.

We found that so far as temperature went the thermometer on the better incubator adjusted itself to every change when regulated so as to just clear the boiler, and required but the time needed to attend to the lamp twice a day. The second incubator kept one watching at every change in the weather. If the lamp was adjusted for 103 degrees in the morning and it warmed up towards noon the temperature would jump to 105 degrees; if a cold wind blew it would drop to 100 degrees or lower. Say we found it at 105 degrees. The lamp was lowered, eggs cooled, and in an hour another visit was in order. Reverse the order for a lowered temperature. The lamp as turned up, the cooling of the eggs omitted, and another visit. Along about 2 o'clock in the morning, when we have our coldest hour of the twenty-four, the temperature of the second incubator was nearly sure to get too low unless a nocturnal visit was made and the flame turned up. Three extra visits for the cheaper made incubator were necessary every day, and at times more. The nightly visit was worth every chick it saved at each trip, and no one but the owner of the machines knew the value of the day trips. Multiply each day's extra trips by twenty-one, and add half a dozen extra for the time the chicks were hatching, and if time is worth anything the cheap incubator has a large bill to settle before it is fully paid for.

Undoubtedly a cheap incubator will often hatch as many chicks as the very best, but one does not want to live with an incubator in order to secure a hatch, and more, they are not buying it for one season only. A badly built incubator will last but a short time. When the cost of oil and time is charged against it the cost is more in the long run than it is worth. There are moderately priced incubators on the market which are good ones, but there are also poor ones, and in buying do not consider merely the price, but the build. A cheap single wall machine is dear at any price. We have mentioned the loss of eggs for we are assuming that both incubators can be made to hatch equally well. The cost of the incubator, where it hatches three, seven and fourteen chicks each hatch from one hundred eggs, an actual occurrence, depends on the quality of the eggs.

### POULTRY NOTES

Confinement and idleness causes the vice of feather pulling.

Gravel should always be supplied to fowls being fattened in confinement.

Water is as important as food and should be supplied clean and fresh.

When fowls are permitted to roost in foul, damp houses it causes droopishness.

So far as is possible, feed the chickens early in the morning and late in the evening.

When the hens are laying abundantly lime should be kept before them at all times.

It is a good plan to feed wheat as the grain food at this time, as corn is too fattening.

Lime is a purifier and should be used often as a wash to coops, perches and nest boxes.

Growing chickens should be fed three times a day, just what they will eat up clean, no more.

Fowls will eat a great deal of granulated charcoal. As a preventive of disease it is invaluable.

By giving young fowls a free range it

will aid materially to develop a strong, healthy constitution.

The object of caponizing is to improve the quality and increase the quantity of the flesh of fowls.

Filth is the breeder of disease. See that everything around the coops and yards is kept scrupulously clean.

Poultry should always have access to green food when possible, and when they can not it should be supplied.

It is the nice appearance of goods that sells them. Nice, large, fat, plump fowls always bring the best prices.

It is easier to keep fowls in a good condition now than to allow them to run down and then build up again.

Tobacco stems covered with straw are an excellent preventive of insect breeding when the hens are sitting.

Don't forget the dust heap during the cold weather. It is absolutely necessary for the health of fowls.

Corn, when fed to the hens by itself, has a tendency to fatten rather than produce the most profitable egg laying.

Show-legged fowls fatten quickly; long-legged ones are hard to fatten. Those first hatched fatten quickest in a brood.

## URGING BILLS TO PAY WAR CLAIMS

### Southerners Hopeful of Reimbursement for Confiscated Cotton by Congress

For several years people in the south who lost great quantities of cotton by confiscation during the war between the states, have been making efforts to get back their losses, which ran up into the millions, by the introduction of bills in congress providing for reimbursement by the federal government. Successful passage of such bills at the present session is now expected.

Congressmen and the senators from Texas have been interesting themselves in behalf of those who now make claim against the government for losses sustained. Representative Cooper has already brought the attention of President Roosevelt to the matter and asked him to assist in passing the bill. Senator Joe Bailey has also undertaken to aid in securing the passage of the proposed bill.

He has personally taken up the matter of securing the reimbursement of nearly a million dollars for one citizen of Fort Worth who had 600 or 700 bales of cotton confiscated while a resident of Mississippi, by a certain Illinois regiment. The gentleman in whose interest the Texas senator is working, has had the matter before congress for two or three years, and says he believes that the claim will be adjusted during the present congress. He has secured the affidavits of some 500 or 600 parties who took part in the confiscation of his cotton.

President Roosevelt has shown much personal interest in the efforts to have congress pass favorably on the measure and has asked Representative Cooper for a brief on the subject so that the matter could be fully and carefully investigated.

The aggregate of the cotton claims of southerners is about \$80,000,000, most of which would go to Mississippi, Louisiana and Georgia. About \$2,000,000 would come to Texans, one-half of which amount is due a Fort Worth citizen.

### WACO MILL SOLD

WACO, Texas, Jan. 2.—The Cameron mill and elevator plant has been sold to Frank Kell of Wichita Falls, the consideration being \$20,000. It will be refitted at once and put in condition as soon as possible and a large roller will be installed by the time the grain season is here. The plant has been idle for some time, and the fact that it is to be opened shows that the grain interests in this section of the state are improving very rapidly and many people will plant very largely of wheat during the coming season.

## MITCHELL DENIES CHARGE

### Oregon Senator Declares He is Innocent of Any Connection With Land Frauds in That State

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 2.—The following authorized statement by Senator Mitchell regarding his connection with the alleged land frauds conspiracy was given out last night: "I am as innocent as a babe unborn of any complicity in any land frauds in Oregon or elsewhere. I assert in the most positive terms that the indictment must be based upon the testimony of self-confessed and convicted land thieves and perjurers who have been offered immunity in case they meet the vindictive desire of Secretary Hitchcock and his agents who have, by their testimony, involved me and others in the frauds."

"The prosecuting officer, Francis J.

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Heny, filled the newspapers of the United States with press dispatches from Portland ten days before the grand jury met, to the effect that I was involved in the land frauds. I immediately left Washington for Portland to answer any charges against me by the grand jury, and I wired Heny that I desired the privilege of going before the grand jury to argue any charges against me. On my arrival at Portland, I made a similar request of the foreman of the grand jury.

"I was told by Mr. Heny that I could go before the grand jury. Upon my appearance there I was told by Mr. Heny that no evidence had been submitted to the jury against me. I then said that if there were no charges against me to answer, I was still ready to submit to an investigation. I did so for two hours and a half and answered promptly all questions. I was not advised as to what the charge against me was and assured the jury that I was ready and willing to answer any other questions which either Heny or any members of the grand jury might wish to ask me, and especially did I desire the privilege of answering any charges that might be made against me by any witnesses.

"Having been answered that no such evidence up to that date had been submitted I then remained in Portland for four days after that, and, receiving no word, either from Heny or the grand jury, the latter being in session all that time, I left Portland for my place of duty in Washington.

"If an indictment has been returned against me I am prepared to meet it before a trial jury immediately and in this connection I defy the prosecuting officer to produce against me one particle of evidence worthy of a moment's belief, which in any manner improperly or criminally connects me with any land frauds or with any confessed criminal, and I shall demand a trial at the earliest possible moment.

"That there have been land frauds in Oregon I do not deny, but speaking for myself, I do deny in the most positive and unqualified manner that I have been in anywise, either directly or indirectly, connected therewith or received any benefit therefrom."

## EL PASO VALLEY OWNERS INCORPORATE

EL PASO, Dec. 28.—Land owners of the El Paso valley yesterday incorporated a water users' association to pledge lands to the government to guarantee the cost of a dam to be built at Elephant Butte, N. M., to reclaim almost two hundred thousand acres above and below El Paso, in New Mexico and Texas. The dam means the settlement of thousands of families in a hitherto barren waste of land, as no man can have more than 160 acres under irrigation.

# Horse Department

## RAISING SHETLAND PONIES

"A Shetland pony will live on what an ordinary horse would starve to death on, and what is more, at 2 years of age he will bring from five to ten times as much as a steer of the same age," said Aivla C. Owsley of Denton, in speaking of the raising of Shetland ponies for market. Mr. Owsley is in the business for pleasure more than anything else. He started to raise Shetlands for his own children. He had hardly gotten well started before his friends and neighbors began calling on him for animals, with the result that he is today turning a good many dollars out of the industry without being put to any trouble at all.

"In the first place, the Shetland is a hardy animal. Taking his weight into consideration, a Shetland can do more work than three horses of any other breed. He can go farther on less feed than any other horse. He is affectionate in disposition, kind in his temperament and is tractable and docile. While primarily a pony for children, a Shetland will serve any man who cares for nothing but a horse to drive. He is easily raised, is not subject to as many ailments as the average horse and there is always more demand for Shetlands than can be supplied.

"A great many people are prone to place the Shetland pony in the same class as fine poultry, fancy pigs and the like. Never was a greater mistake made. Three Shetland ponies can be raised on what it will take to raise one horse of any other breed. A Shetland will live on what a sheep would starve on. It can eat the leaves of the forest, the grass of the prairies and the shrubbery of the hills and remain hardy and fat. In work it is a marvel. Not so very long ago I drove a Shetland stallion I own over fifty miles in a little over six hours and this stallion is over 16 years of age. I can sell 2-year-old horses for \$75 every day in the week and every week in the year. Allowing to prices, a 2-year-old steer would not bring over \$20. Two, and possibly three, Shetland ponies can be raised on what it takes to raise a steer. Simple calculation shows what money there is in this business.

"The greatest pleasure I find in raising Shetlands is not in the money I make out of it. My children derive the greatest joys they know from their Shetland ponies. They are their pets, their playmates and friends. The little animals are as much a part of the family as the house dog or the kitchen cat. My boys and girls ride them and drive them and not once has a Shetland ever acted unruly and not once has one of my children been hurt or injured in any manner by a Shetland pony.

"They require no shelter in the winter time. On Shetland Islands these hardy little animals often have to paw their way down through many feet of snow to get to the lichen on which they feed. In this country if they are turned loose in a pasture where they can get water, leaves and sprigs of shrubbery, they will forage their own living. In the summer time they are also able to take care of themselves. In fact they are the least bother of any animal I have ever had anything to do with.

"My experience with crossing them with other breeds has been very satisfactory, but I have never found a cross that makes as desirable an animal as the pure blood Shetland. A cross between an Indian mare and a Shetland stallion gives a good, hardy pony—a much better one in fact than a cross between an Indian stallion and a Shetland mare. When crossed with thoroughbreds the fastest kind of sprinters are obtained. I have bred and sold several crosses that won good purses on the race track. They are fleet of foot and sure of wind and can go from three-quarters to seven-eighths of a mile with the best of them, if they are trained to race.

"I believe that from 100 to 200 Shetland ponies can today be disposed of every week in the cities of this state. Once let a breeder establish a repu-

tion for pure bred stock and he will have more calls for colts than he will be able to supply. People whom I have never met have written me time and again begging that I let them have a pure blooded Shetland mare or stallion and in several instances I have been offered prices that would appear exorbitantly high to those who are not familiar with this demand for the animals that are the favorites of my family.

"The only mystery attached to this condition of affairs is that today there are so few people aware of this demand. I have been called a crank and all that because I raise a few Shetland ponies each year for the members of my family and for my friends; but this is the sort of crankism that is needed in Texas. It is the kind that pays and pays handsomely. I believe that if any one would go extensively into the business of raising Shetland ponies that he would acquire an independent fortune in a very few years."

## CAN A HORSE REASON?

All Europe is profoundly interested in a horse which has apparently developed the capacity to reason, calculate numbers and do sums of considerable perplexity. A committee of experts, who tested his powers, report that this horse does sums in mental arithmetic much the same as those set for boys in the elementary schools. When told that this is Tuesday and asked what day of the week is that, the horse strikes the ground three times with its foot. It also, by striking twenty-three times, indicates in reply to the trainer's question, that it is the twenty-third day of the month. Other performances are to show how many ladies are looking on, how many officers in uniform, how many trees there are seven, and the remainder, spelling with large pasteboard letters and the identification of people by their photographs. Of course it is possible that the horse may be aided by private signals from the trainer, which the experts were unable to detect, and in this case the whole business would resolve itself into a series of tricks, such as are known to account for the ordinary animal performances. The point of interest is, whether a horse or any other of the lower animals can be taught to reason like a man, if only to a limited extent. While it is well established scientifically that there is much in common between man and his humbler fellow-creatures, and that all belong to the great kingdom of Animalia, the decisive dividing line—that differentiates Homo Sapiens from all others, has always been supposed to be drawn at the point where the reasoning faculty begins in the former but was absent or suspended in the latter.

Aside from the scientific feature, there are sentimental reasons why all lovers of horses would be pleased to learn that, in addition to his many other virtues and attractive qualities, he was capable also of mental achievements associated only with the reasoning faculty. Dean Swift, in one of his imaginative flights, went so far as to picture a land where the horse was the only reasoning animal while man, typified as the Yahoo, occupied the inferior position of brute. This, however, was but fiction; very pleasant fiction, indeed, and very complimentary to our beloved quadruped companion while decidedly degrading to ourselves, but, of course, nothing is settled on the main question by the old Dean's savage satire of his own race. Many a horse lover, however, has fondly imagined that his pet had a head full of sense, could understand much that was said around him, and only lacked vocal organs to be able to express his opinions in words. The great drawback of the lower animals is their inability to speak. Their means of communication are quite limited, most of them having but little power of facial expression and being without the equipment even for pantomime. Man, even when deprived of the power of speech, can do much by facial expression and movements of that most wonderful of all instruments, the human hand. But in case of the horse and indeed all of the fourfooted animals, it is easy to see the difficulties in the way of their communicating thoughts, even if they are capable of forming them.

## HORSE NOTES

Let the horse rest an hour after eating.

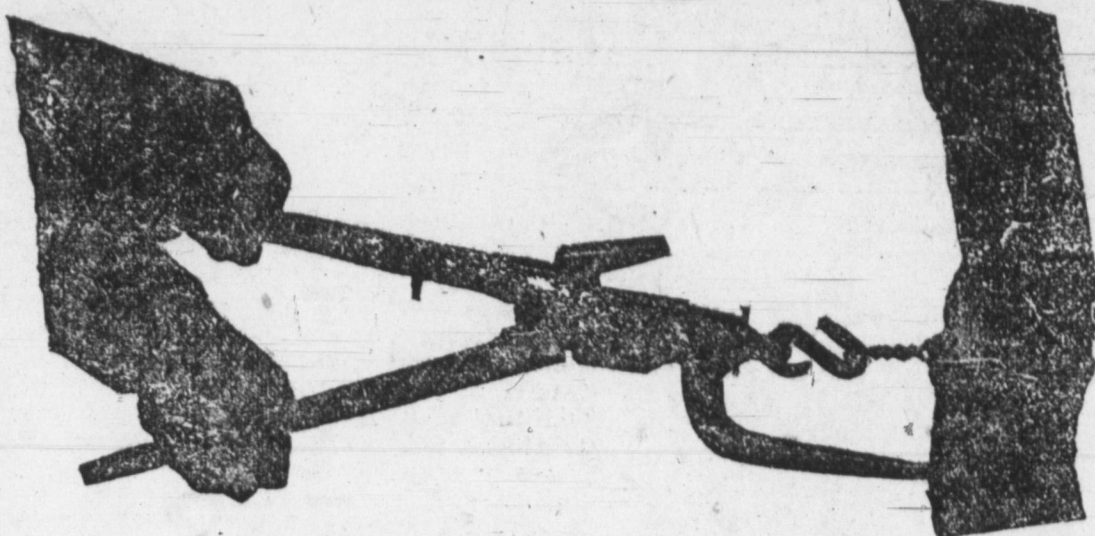
When horses are not thrifty it may be due to sameness of diet.

Horses fed on sound oats are less liable to indigestive diseases than those fed on corn. In order to avoid indigestive diseases feed on oats.

Don't expect to get the best profits out of horse raising unless you raise the class of horses that meets the requirements of the best class of customers.

"It is a wonder to me," says Mr. T. W. Moulton of New Orleans, "that the opportunity of making money by breeding Shetland ponies is so greatly overlooked. Here is a business that is light, pleasant and profitable. Good specimens of these ponies are always in demand by people of means, who buy them for the pleasure of their chil-

## THE TATE WIRE FENCE TOOL



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

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

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Postoffice Box 704 F, San Antonio, Tex.

## FARM LANDS

—ALONG—

### "THE DENVER ROAD"

—IN—

### NORTHWEST TEXAS

(THE PANHANDLE)

Are advancing in value at rate of 20 per cent per annum.



**Do You Know  
Any Equal Investment?**

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.

It is a common thing for a Shetland to sell for \$100, and they often bring more. They are easy to raise, and, being small eaters, their keep is not expensive. I have a friend down south that makes a comfortable living out of a little herd of these ponies, and it is by no means his principal occupation."

Dr. Ray, Osteopath, Fort Worth National bank building, Fort Worth, Texas.

## 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.

When the pigs are kept without shelter, corn must as a necessity be made the principal ration, as it is one of the most materials that can be used for maintaining animal heat.

B. C. Rhome has been notified by the National Hereford Association that a donation of \$800 will be set aside by the organization for prizes at the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show. This amount is \$300 in advance of the usual contribution. It is stated the total amount available for prizes at the show will be \$9,000.

## POLL EVIL AND SCABIES

Dear Journal: Will you or some of the readers of your paper give me a remedy for poll evil. I have a valuable horse afflicted with it and have failed to make a cure.

I have seen a good deal in the paper about scabies in cattle. What is it? and how does it come? What does it look like? Is there any of it in Texas? I will appreciate it very much indeed if you can answer these questions, especially about poll evil. I enjoy your paper very much. Yours truly,

L. R. MILLICAN.

Allamore, Texas.

Answer—In its earlier stages the following is recommended for poll evil: Salt-peter 4 ounces, sugar of lead 1 ounce, muriate of ammonia 1 ounce, common salt 1 pint, cold water 1 gallon. After applying hot fomentations to the parts, saturate two or three thicknesses of cloth with the above lotion and bind on the affected parts. If pus has formed it must be drawn out. An old horseman claims that if corn cobs are burned and the cavity filled with the ashes it never fails to effect a cure of either fistula or poll evil. Scabies in cattle is nothing more nor less than mange, and there is lots of it among Texas cattle. The remedy lies in dipping the affected animals under a formula furnished by the Federal government.

## WANTED

BEEF HORNS WANTED and bought by C. W. Geller. P. O. Box 1610, Boston, Mass.

REGISTERED HEREFORD cattle, choice lot of bulls and females of all ages for sale, car lots a specialty. Ranch near Fort Worth, J. L. Chadwick & Son, Cresson, Texas.

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

WE PAY \$18 A WEEK and expenses to men with rigs to introduce Poultry Compound. International Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kan.

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## 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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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.  
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STOCKMAN PUBLISHING CO.

## THE TEXAS CATTLE SUPPLY

There are not as many cattle in Texas today by several million head as there has been claimed by the interest that is responsible for an effort to depreciate values. While the last United States census gave Texas nearly ten million cattle, the total number in the state now, as evidenced by figures furnished by the state controller is less than seven million head. The falling off in numbers has been brought about by many causes that are fully understood here in Texas, and it is clear that with conditions as they are several years must elapse before the figures are very materially increased. In fact, there is grave doubt as to whether the former high water mark will ever again be reached. The rule with the average Texas ranchman today is to make quality take the place of quantity, and Texas is today producing a higher quality of cattle than ever before in all her past history. And while this is a well known fact, it is a further fact that the progressive ranchmen of this state are not yet satisfied with developments along this line. They are still striving to improve the quality of their herds and will not be satisfied until they excel those produced anywhere else. On all the big ranches and small stock farms the rule is the same, and that is to obtain and use the very best stock possible. The effect of this policy is already reflected in the improved demand for young range bred stuff to go to eastern feed lots—the development of an entirely new field for our breeders.

The Texas cattle supply may be safely assumed to be very considerably below the normal. There will be fewer cattle of all classes offered for sale in the spring than for a number of years. Buyers are going to be surprised and disappointed at the smallness of the offering, but they will be pleased with the quality of the stuff, which will be better than ever before, as the result of intelligent breeding. This means, too, that the prices demanded for this small offering of Texas stuff will be higher than those of last year. Texas cattlemen are pleased with the outlook for this year, but realize that there is still room for improvement. The following expression from Luke F. Wilson, a leading Texas cattleman, is well worthy of consideration in this connection.

Mr. Wilson takes a somewhat pessimistic view of the situation, and is of the opinion that there may continue an excess of supply and attendant low prices, but his views are well worth consideration, even if representing the minority side of the situation in that respect. Mr. Wilson says:

In preparing an article for the Cattle Raisers' Association last spring my research showed that the meat products had increased in a greater ratio in the last decade than the population. Mr. Swift's attorney failed to catch that point, and it was about the only truth he could have used to defend the packing house trust. In the last eighteen months the Swifts and Armour's have purchased nine independent packing houses and placed them under one management, called the National Packing Company. Now, if they intended to appear against each other as opposing forces to buy our products, why did they do this? Only last week one of their managers said to me prices were going to be better. "Now, you think we are pooled," he said, "but I assure you we are fighting each other as hard as we know how; we want the meat, and you will see that my prophecy will come true." For my neighbor's and my own benefit I trust he is correct; but let us

look over actual conditions and close our eyes to the dream of hope and glance at facts and figures.

Texas has an area of 265,780 square miles, of this acreage 42,000 is estimated to be mineral, and 55,527 timber land. Of this acreage not more than one in forty is under the plow. Population 3,250,000.

Oklahoma has 38,715 square miles. Population in 1900, 3,98,331. In 1902, estimated at 600,000. In 1902 there was constructed 568 miles of railway—the greatest number of any state in the union for that year. There were shipped out of that territory 6,442 loads of cattle. Assessed for taxation 459,016 cattle.

The Indian Territory, 68,991 square miles; 44,159,240 acres, includes five civilized tribes. There is in cultivation 273,000 acres, which is one square mile out of every 161 square miles.

Now, I am giving you these figures to show that out of the one state and two territories, containing 373,486 square miles, there is but a tithe of the ground under the plow; there is but a very sparse population to the square mile; and yet, almost every acre except the timbered land in Texas, is covered with cattle. But with this vast acreage and area of country with its rapid growth as to settlers, in spite of the ranchman, will, as it is settled up by the smaller farmer and ranchman, produce from two to four times the number of cattle it does now. This was demonstrated in the early settlement of Kansas. It is true we have shipped a few cows and a few calves in the last three years, and the ranchman who was in debt has either failed or has been badly crippled. I can't see my way clear yet to predict a very great advance in cattle.

You ask as to the benefits of improved breeding. I can better illustrate this by comparing the states of Iowa and Texas. The result as to prices between the above states is as follows:

Iowa has 5,667,600 head, including calves, with Texas 9,428,196, or nearly twice as many. The value of Iowa cattle was \$142,518,902. Those of Texas \$163,228,904. The average Texas cattle was worth \$17.31, while that of Iowa was \$26.55, or on account of superior breeding 53.4-10 per cent greater.

The improved breeding of cattle has been more clearly demonstrated at the exhibition recently held in Chicago, where Swenson Sons, from their ranch near Stamford, Texas, and also Mrs. Odair's cattle from near Clarendon, Texas, have taken the prize for superior weights and quality.

Until the introduction of cotton seed products—meals and hulls, we were unable to feed and compete with the corn grown states of the north.

The census of 1900 shows that the average value of bulls was only 16 9-10 per cent greater in Iowa than in Texas; while that of breeding cows showed an excess of 57 per cent of that of Iowa. In 2 and 3-year-old steers Iowa showed a gain of 91 9-10 over Texas. In calves Iowa showed an advantage over Texas of 22 per cent. This shows the benefit of improved breeding that we are now introducing into our state.

The improved breeding of herds of cattle in the states of Wyoming and Washington—the value of calves in Wyoming was \$14.11 in 1900, and in Washington only \$8.46.

The census of 1900 developed the fact that only 5 per cent of the cattle in the great ranch states of the west are kept exclusively upon the public domain. While the range men have been stigmatized as cattle barons, it shows that the live stock farmers outnumber the purely ranchman 95 per cent.

Several years since, through the knowledge and forcefulness of the Hon. John W. Springer and Charles F. Martin of Denver, backed by the National Live Stock Association, they secured the taking of a census by the government of the United States of the live stock. It was demonstrated by this showing that the range people failed to have anything like the strength that had been attributed to them.

You ask me what the superior breeding is doing for the state of Texas. As shown by comparison of Iowa and Texas, Iowa has 53 4-10 per cent greater profit than the Texas farmer; notwithstanding the Texas farmer has the cheaper pasture and the minimum expense of farming, we fall down before the superior breeding. I can illustrate this in no better way than to recite the fact that the Swenson yearlings, held upon Mr. Rube Masten's farm in Cass county, Missouri, were quoted at \$28 per head, while the average ranchman's yearlings, throughout the central and northern part of the state of Texas could have been purchased at from \$9 to \$15 per head.

## PEOPLE DEMAND REFORM

The people of the entire United States have become thoroughly aroused to the importance of railway regulation, and the much-abused Texas railway commission is being constantly importuned for information and data to be used in other states in an effort to bring the offending lines of railway to terms. The following Austin dispatch to the San Antonio Express will give some idea of the drift of affairs:

"The many letters which the railroad commission has received during the past few months, particularly since the recent elections, from members of legislatures and other officials of different states, inquiring as to the operation of the Texas commission law, and asking for copies of the acts under which the commission performs its duties, indicates that there is a general demand in these states for a reform in railroad rates, and the manner of control of railroads. The Texas rail-

road commission is looked upon throughout the country as the most successful and practical body of its kind of any state, and for that reason, it is proposed in a number of states to adopt the main features of the commission acts of this state. Legislation of this character is proposed in Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, the state of Washington and probably in other states. The visit of J. M. Winterbotham of Madison, Wis., deputy railroad commissioner of that state, to Austin, for personally obtaining information in regard to the railroad commission and laws governing same, shows what interest is being taken in the matter. The particular object of increasing the powers of the Wisconsin commission over railroads is to stop rebating in that state. It is said that during the past seven years, the railroads of Wisconsin have paid in rebates between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000. As a result of this practice that state has suffered the loss of about \$400,000 in railroads during that period, based on the 4 per cent license fee. The railroads practiced two methods of rebating. One was to charge the tariff rate, apparently, but to credit upon the company's books a portion of the rate as prepaid. The other method was to charge the full tariff rates and then allow claims which represented the difference between the tariff rate and the rate at which the shipment was taken. Some of these states, including Wisconsin, also propose to enact a law placing express companies under the jurisdiction of their respective railroad commissions."

It is gratifying to note that the Texas commission is regarded so highly in other states, especially when so much effort has been made to discredit this very essential tribunal at home. For many years after the creation of the Texas commission it was berated as an utterly useless organization, created for the exploitation of some of Jim Hogg's fallacious ideas of necessary reform. And even yet there are critics who seriously urge that the commission could very profitably be dispensed with. But for all this, the Texas railroad commission is doing a great work for the protection of the people from railway rapacity and mendacity, and its creation and maintenance has saved to our people millions of dollars that would have otherwise gone to enrich the residents of other states. The fact that railway reformers, and regulators of other states are coming here for information is ample proof that the efficiency of the great Texas organization is generally appreciated and understood.

There is another feature of the situation reflected in this seeking after information, and that is that railway oppression through the medium of excessive rates has progressed to the point where it has become a national burden. The people of the entire country are crying out against it and seeking for methods of redress and emancipation from the shackles that have been fastened upon them. Not only has pressure been brought to bear on the president and congress, but the different states are also engaged in this great problem, and the indications are that the fight will be pressed to a conclusive issue. For a long time the railways have been permitted to have things practically their own way, but the end is in sight. The time has come when the public will no longer stand hatched. This fact is being recognized by some of the most astute railway managers of the country, and is reflected in their apparent willingness for Federal regulation, provided they be allowed to legally pool such business as they desire.

When congress reconvenes after the holidays the fight will again be taken up along the line of conferring more power on the interstate commission. As matters now stand that tribunal is but a mockery and can afford the shippers of the country not one scintilla of relief. That fact is well illustrated in cases of extortion now pending which have been in process of review for the past three years. The decision on the part of the commission that the rates are unjust simply carries with it a recommendation, and the railways can continue in the way they are going without any form of restraint. This is the weak place in the present law that the shippers are trying to have strengthened, and when it is done it will be possible to hold the railways down to the point where they will at least be willing to confess that shippers have the right to remain somewhere on the whole broad face of the earth.

This demand that is now going up from the people for reform is not to be disregarded, for there is more in it than appears on the surface. It is but the forerunner of government ownership, unless there is a speedy change.

## APPEAL TO PACKERS

The following appeal to the packing interests of the country originated in Nebraska:

The following appeal has been made by a Nebraskan and is reproduced for the benefit of Press readers by request:

Almighty ones who rule the destinies of sheep, cows, pigs, farmers, chickens and other live stock, place your ears near the ground and listen to our plea.

Eternal and ever growing ones, who kill, kill, kill and chop and slash and can; who fry and boil and freeze at will, we pray that you confine your boilings and freezings, your cannings and killings to the tribute we pour in, nor insist forever on human sacrifice. Let the blood you spill be the blood of beasts and not the drippings from corn-husking fingers.

All powerful one we do not ask to see your books, we do not question as to your rebates, your private cars, your methods of ruining small butchers. We do not care what price you charge for

beef, embalmed or fresh. We question not the ingredients of your croquettes, soups or tamales.

But, oh, great ones, please let up on us. We pray you call off the market quaters who, at your dictation, tell us our stock, when light, is "half fat" and would bring good prices if heavy. Make them drop their call for "light handy cattle" when ours are heavy.

Oh, rich ones, don't continue to steal our young heifers and our old bulls. Tell your menials in the yards that when they skin us, as they ever do, that our hides do not reach to the bone.

Stop, we pray of you, the daily yawp of "lack of demand" when you, by corralling the whole works on land and sea, and on lands beyond the sea, are the only demand. Say you don't want out stock and we shall the more greatly respect you.

Oh, large, fat and prosperous ones, our prayer rises before daylight from a million farms; rangemen sing it in the teeth of the blizzard and in storms of alkali dust. It must be heard or we perish, and with us your power to work more evil. We who produce the meat wail by the fall to which you have driven us. We care not for the price you charge the consumer; we cannot afford to eat of your output. Charge as much as you like, great people, but divide, oh divide a fraction of your spoils with us or we perish.—William Kent, of Kent & Burke, Genoa, Neb.

The people of the entire country are deeply interested in the matter of lower railway rates and the prevention of extortion on the part of all the railways. Those are the issues involved in the existing movement to have congress clothe the interstate commission with more power. While the railways are seemingly acquiescent, the idea of legalized pooling undoubtedly originated with them, and has been advanced as a counter-movement to that inaugurated by the people.

Texas cattlemen are not taking very kindly to the proposed reorganization of the National Live Stock association at Denver next week. The prevailing sentiment in Texas is that the state association is good enough for them, and if they enter into any kind of national organization at all it must be a cattlemen's organization exclusively. The average cowman does not enjoy the smell of sheep that is attached to the present national organization.

Abilene has succeeded in raising the cash bonus demanded by the promoters of the Colorado, Texas and Mexican railway, and it is announced that work will begin on the construction of the line within the next week. That is a good way to start off the new year, and the citizens of the plucky little west Texas city are to be congratulated on their enterprise.

Many of the farmers say they will hold their cotton until next season but what they will have better prices than those now offered for the staple. This is a most commendable determination, as it shows the producer is not prepared to sit down just at this time and allow the consumer to fix the price of his year of toil and anxiety. At present prices there is no money in cotton for the producer.

A meeting is to be held in New Orleans in January to take further action with reference to marketing the cotton crop, and this will no doubt be followed by further advice to the producers to hold the surplus. When a man is needing money and sees the price of the staple steadily going downward, it is going to be a pretty difficult matter to convince him that it is good business policy to hold the fort until the consumer has had time to make way with the bulk of the crop.

The cotton producers of the United States are requested to reduce the acreage for 1905 twenty-five per cent. While some will doubtless do this, the majority will consider the fact that such is the recommendation, and believing it will be done, they will increase their acreage about 100 per cent in the hope of getting the lion's share of the anticipated better prices. It is human nature to try to take advantage of even little things that come our way.

THE GREAT EAST AND WEST LINES EVER  
Louisiana and Texas.

NO TROUBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.  
Runs through the irrigable districts of

WEST TEXAS AND THE PECOS VALLEY

Those residing out of the State are requested to write for

NEW BOOK ON TEXAS—Free

H. B. TURNER, General Passenger Agt.,  
DALLAS, TEXAS.



## Sheep Department

### WINTER CARE OF SHEEP

The first requisite in raising sheep is to have a large, warm, dry basement facing the south or east, says a writer in the Epitomist. The sunlight can then enter and be of untold benefit in keeping the sheep quarters in good condition. Particularly should this be so when lambs arrive during cold weather. They need quarters warm enough so that the temperature will reach 65 degrees during the warm part of the day. Plenty of fresh air must be provided, of course, but in no case should drafts strike the lambs. Never keep more than twenty-five ewes in one pen. When the lambs begin to come, transfer the mother and her little ones to a pen by themselves; continue doing this as fast as the lambs appear and keep the older ones together, so as to prevent injury to the younger ones. Have the pens always well bedded with straw, and give the ewes plenty of salt and fresh water. Corn ensilage is probably the best feed for them, but it should be from corn cut after the kernels were glazed. Feed this morning and night and at noon roots and hay and never give more than the sheep will eat up clean every time. Meanwhile, let the lambs run out in the yard as much as possible and when old enough to wean, put them into pens by themselves and give them corn meal, bran and all the ensilage they will eat. Barring misfortune, they will then develop in fine condition for the early spring market. Many times, however, serious and even fatal injury is done by the bloodthirsty sheep tick. It is imperative, therefore, that these pests should be searched for and if present, hunted until the flock is freed from them. Mid-winter is a good time to examine the ewes for these blood-suckers, which not only draw the blood and thus weaken the animals, but inflict much pain and a constant tormenting irritation on them. Indeed, some think it profitable to dip the sheep just before winter sets in, to free them from the pests. However it may be accomplished in an easier way, namely, by pouring any of the common sheep dips, or even buttermilk along the back of each animal and guiding the liquid down the sides so that it will be sure to reach the ticks. Any viscous liquid coming in contact with the ticks will kill them by stopping their breathing organs, which are placed on their sides. Provided there are but a few ewes, they may be freed from the ticks by opening the fleece and killing them with a small pair of scissors, taking care to kill the young ticks at the same time. They will be found in the form of round egg-like bodies scattered among the wool. These are the pupae of the ticks and it is of the utmost importance that they be destroyed with the full-grown insects. They are really wingless flies and closely related to those voracious insects which attack horses during the summer.

The condition of the feet of the sheep in the pens or barn should also be carefully watched. Manure tends to rot the horn of the feet and this sets up the inflammation that quickly spreads through the feet, not only softening the horn, but destroying the attaching tissue between the interior of the feet and the horny covering. This tissue, unfortunately, is exceedingly vascular and tender; hence, inflammation causes severe pain and discomfort to the sheep, wholly preventing the further growth and hindering the lamb ewes from even properly developing the lambs. The fact is, it may result in loss of lambs by still birth, or those so weak that they will perish in a few days after birth. The most effective means of eliminating or guarding against this trouble is to keep the pens well littered with dry straw, which may consist of the waste from what is fed at night in the feed racks and spread the next morning at feeding time. When disease does appear, it should be looked after in this manner at once.—Epitomist.

### ARIZONA SHEEPMEN

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., Dec. 31.—The Arizona Wool Growers' Association met at the court house here. The business of the meeting was of general nature. The allotment of the ranges within the forest reserves in which sheep are allowed to range was discussed, and the differences between individual owners as to range was referred to Forest Supervisor Breen for adjustment.

Some complaint had been received from the counties of Yavapai and Maricopa regarding the affidavits required by law by the sheep owners when they change grazing grounds from one county to another. While it is believed all members of the association make the necessary affidavits, yet they fail to reach the proper county official and thus create confusion. F. C. Reid was appointed as attorney to see that the affidavits are properly made and reach the proper official.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the association: "Resolved, by the wool growers grazing upon and adjacent to the San Francisco mountain forest reserve. That it is the unqualified opinion of all well informed stockmen on said reserve that the recent order issued by the department of the interior requiring all sheep coming upon said reserve from the south to enter at 'Beaver Head' and follow the Flagstaff and Verde valley wagon road, etc., is extremely detrimental to the sheep in-

dustry, to other stock and ranch interests along the line of such trails, to the public roads traveled and to the forest range, and we respectfully and earnestly request that the said regulation be rescinded.

"We further request the president of the Arizona Wool Growers' Association, E. S. Gosley, to present this resolution to the department with a full statement of the facts and conditions upon which these conclusions are based."

Among the sheepmen present were H. H. Scorse of Holbrook, Collin Campbell, W. W. Perkins and N. S. Bly of Winslow, Dr. E. B. Perrin, C. C. Hutchinson and J. M. Kilgore of Williams, T. J. Evans of Seligman, H. C. Lockett, J. C. Mundersbach, D. M. Francis and H. E. Campbell came up from Phoenix to attend the meeting. The local sheepmen present were Thomas Sayer, Harry Henderson, L. D. Yeager, C. H. Schulz, E. B. Newman, E. S. Gosney, T. E. Pollock, Robert B. Walton, John Hennessey, L. W. Quinlan and A. H. Beasley.

### FEEDING ROOTS TO SHEEP

In feeding roots to sheep it is important to get the animals gradually used to them by feeding a small allowance at first. J. Jackson, Ont., writing to Orange Judd Farmer, says: "This may be done by having a small plot of White Globes or Greystones or other late variety in the ground convenient to pasture, where the sheep can run in and out at will, or by pulping and giving a light feed night and morning, gradually increasing the quantity until the full feed is reached.

The late soft sorts are all right for late fall or early winter feeding. For fattening lambs these should be fed in conjunction with a liberal grain ration, the quantity of grain fed being as great as if they were getting no roots. The advantage of the roots along with the grain is that lambs will gain flesh very much faster than otherwise.

Roots give greater results per bushel by being fed in small quantities, than by feeding sheep all they will eat, especially in the early stage of the feeding. The above mentioned varieties of turnips should be fed in the early part of the season. Later Swedes are perhaps the best roots for sheep, although mangels, carrots or sugar beets will fill the bill admirably, especially as the season advances. Mangels are much improved by keeping.

Too heavy feeding at first is apt to cause scours, but when sheep are accustomed to roots of any kind there is little danger. A profitable feed is perhaps about three pounds per head per day, the quantity depending somewhat on the size and kind of sheep. I have fed South-down lambs this way in the month of November, making an average gain of nineteen pounds per head for the month, they having in addition to grain and roots good clover hay. If the supply of roots is unlimited, lambs after being accustomed to them may be fed all they will eat up clean of pulped roots, twice a day, with safety. This, with a moderate feed of grain, with well-cured green cut clover hay, will give the best results. They do fairly well with good straw instead of the hay.

Young sheep for stock purposes may be fed much the same way, regulating the quantity so as to keep them growing without getting too fat.

Regarding breeding ewes, some people have the idea that roots are not good for them. This notion, no doubt, originated in the old country. When there was an abundant crop of turnips their ewes were put on them in the field with nothing else to eat for the whole winter and a poor crop of lambs was the result. Big, soft, helpless lambs with inflamed udders were raised and the shepherd knows too well what this means. Ewes should have something beside roots, but can be fed a moderate quantity of any kind of roots with the very best results. About two pounds per day along with good hay should keep them in fine form through the winter.

A very important matter with breeding ewes is plenty of fresh air and exercise. A good way to give them these is to have a good, clean grass plot convenient, and when there is not much snow on the ground, scatter a few roots about, or have narrow troughs to place them in, and in eating these whole roots the ewes get both the fresh air and exercise so necessary.

After the lambs are a week old, the ewes may be fed with safety all the roots they will eat, being sure no more is given at a feed than they will eat up clean. This latter applies with the same force to any kind of feed.

### SHEEP NOTES

Sheep, through the peculiar nutritiveness of their manure and the facility with which it is distributed, are found to be the most economical in renewing the productiveness of the land.

There is no better plan for fattening wethers than to feed plenty of hay, with a ration of one part ground oats and two parts corn meal. If the weather is cold, good shelter should be provided. Buying sheep and fattening them for market usually proves profitable.

## 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.

## 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.

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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.

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## Hog Department

### FEEDING PIGS

The question of feeding pigs correctly requires as much study, if not more than any division of animal husbandry. It has been said that a correctly fed pig is half way to market in two months. We sometimes think that a correctly fed pig is half way to market in one month after weaning, says Farmers' Guide. We feel that we are not far from right if we figure the difference in feed consumed during the fattening period and the difference in money received when the hogs are marketed.

So necessary is the feeding of the mother before and for three weeks after farrowing, and the feeding of the pigs for four weeks after weaning, that the future profit from these pigs depends entirely upon such feeding. If you feed the mother before farrowing upon feed she should not have, you in a measure affect the growth of the pigs yet unborn. If you feed her after farrowing upon feed that she should not have, you invariably impair the growth of the litter dependent upon her for its start in life. If after weaning you do not exercise the same care in feeding you are paid with scrubby hogs and lost profits. The question, then resolves itself into three branches: First, feeding the pigs before their birth; second, feeding the pigs through the mother's milk; third, feeding the pigs after weaning.

Coburn makes the statement that the sow is a laboratory wherein are developed the germs of the future herd. We may add that she is also the laboratory wherein is begun the development of the material that fills the future meat barrel. When we look upon the mother as a laboratory, we can see the necessity of putting into that laboratory only such foods as nature will need to make healthy and easily reared pigs. The prevailing mistake made by the unposted feeder is feeding the sows upon foods that produce heat instead of those that contain bone and muscle. How often, in fact we almost invariably, see the farmer feeding the brood sows upon nothing but corn three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, and all the time we find him wondering why his pigs don't do better.

Corn should be fed very sparingly to the brood sow and during the six weeks just before her farrowing it should scarcely enter into her diet. The reason is simple. Corn produces too much heat and is almost entirely without those materials needed to make bone and muscle. As a good grain feed before farrowing, a chop made of two parts oats and one part corn, dampened sufficiently with clear water to make it a loose mush, is no doubt the best. To this one part of chopped wheat may be added with excellent results. As a slop, take a half-gallon of chop, make from equal parts of corn meal, wheat bran and oats chop, and put it into two gallons of water and let it soak for ten or twelve hours. This makes a rich, milky-looking slop that contains a large amount of nourishment and keeps the animal's system in the best of condition.

The sow should have a limited supply of sweet milk, but should never be given sour milk. Sour milk, if fit for anything, should be fed only to the fattening hogs. Blue grass and clover should be fed freely and green wheat and oats, if free from smut, also make a good food. Above all the sow should have all the clear, cool water she can drink. The great laboratory that she is needs it to cool the fever and build up the future of her kind in the process of development therein.

### PIGS ON ALFALFA PASTURE

It is well understood by many hog raisers that alfalfa is a splendid crop for hogs. It has further been observed that young growing pigs until the time they weigh about 100 pounds show the beneficial effects of this crop in the greatest degree. Brood sows also give excellent returns from a field of alfalfa. While young pigs are growing and are producing muscle and bone they need food rich in the constituents which go to build up a strong frame work. An abundance of protein is needed for that purpose and this is found in alfalfa, hence its value. When hogs are pastured on alfalfa it is more economical to feed some grain in addition as more economical gains are made in this manner. About half of the regular grain ration fed in connection with alfalfa will give splendid results.

Alfalfa should never be pastured the first year, and as a rule it is better not to do so the second year, but rather cut the crop for hay. By the third year the roots have become well established, are strong and have grown a good way down into the soil and pasturing may be begun. It is estimated by some that an acre of alfalfa when the hogs are fed a one-half grain ration will produce 200 pounds of pork during the season. If we credit one-half of this gain to alfalfa the profit per acre from this crop at 5c per pound for the pork would not be less than \$50, which would be a handsome profit, considering the fact that no harvesting was necessary. The great value of green feed for hogs is not generally so well appreciated as it should be. Let us have more hog pastures in the future.

### BUYING PIGS FOR BREEDING

From fair reports, from reports of auctioneers and others, it is quite evident that a great many farmers are preparing

to buy pure-bred pigs or cattle this fall, and indications are that the demand for registered pigs will be exceptionally good this year. As breeders are going to want a goodly proportion of pure-bred pigs, a word concerning pig buying will not be out of place. There are two classes of buyers, those who may enjoy the privilege of visiting the breeder and personally inspect the herd from which they expect to buy, and those who must buy from advertisers and do so without seeing their animals before they arrive, says Farmers' Tribune. It is needless to say that to the latter class, the reputation of the breeder has a great deal of weight; they must rely entirely upon his honesty; but to the credit of the breeder, who advertises it may be said that he usually furnishes as good stock as he claims to have. At the same time it is a well-known fact that a merchant always sells his best apples first, and this he continues to do, until all are sold; he picks out the best for customer No. 1, and he also picks out the best for customer No. 2. Quite likely hog breeders use the same tactics. There is nothing wrong in this method that we know of, but it operates on the principle first come first served, and suggests that it would be wise to buy breeding stock as early as possible. When a man wants registered breeding stock he wants the very best, and we believe in the old saying, the early bird catches the worm, in this particular instance at least, and never bother our head about the worm. But really, there is good common sense in this logic, which we believe is worth while discussing.

Any hog raiser who has had experience in raising pigs, knows that in nearly every litter there are a few pigs not so vigorous and strong nor so full of life and vitality as are the rest of the litter, and further that these little fellows often pick up in good shape later on and as they advance in age, the difference between them and their bigger brothers and sisters becomes less pronounced, especially so when the big and most vigorous fellows are taken away and are not there for comparison. Sometimes these little fellows grow up and produce as large and apparently as good hogs as the good ones of the litter, but somehow we suspect that there is something about these little fellows that partake more or less of breeding back or reversion and we would always prefer to pick those for breeding purposes that have been the biggest from the start. The chances are in favor of the big fellows to become better breeders and producers of stronger and more vigorous offspring than the little ones, and hence they are of greater value.

Now the earlier a man buys the more are his chances of getting the very best and fewer are his chances of getting the little fellows, and hence the greater number of pigs the breeder has for sale. The increased cost of keeping the early purchased pigs before they can be bred is partially offset by the smaller cost of freight bills and hence this item need not be considered very seriously.

The man who can visit the breeder and make his own selection can much more easily select the best pigs, while they are small than he can later on and therefore, take it all around we are strongly inclined to think the plan of buying early to be the better one of the two.

### HOG NOTES

Tanworths are a bacon hog. Of all the hogs introduced into the United States the Tanworth most nearly resemble the original type of hogs, in length and narrowness of nose and head, length, depth and narrowness of body and lightness of hams. The large proportion of lean red meat to fat make them very attractive to packers who make a specialty of bacon curing.

Although the breed is comparatively new in this country, the large Yorkshires are becoming more numerous at our fairs. Their attractiveness is in the length, depth and height of this white-haired bacon hog. There are three distinct types—the large Yorkshires, Middle Whites and small Yorkshires. Some of these types are black.

Experiments made by the Wisconsin station to learn the cost of producing a pound of pork from birth to maturity showed that during the first four weeks, 100 pounds of gain was made at a cost of \$1.17; while, as the pigs grew older, the cost of making gains gradually increased up to the eighth four weeks, when it was \$4.20, or nearly four times as much as during the first four weeks. The way the cost of feed was obtained during the suckling period was by charging to the pigs the food consumed by the dam, except that needed to maintain her body; or, if the sow lost in weight, this loss was deducted from the weight of the pigs.

### Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

For Sale. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys are noted for their large size and beautiful plumage. Gobblers when matured weigh 35 to 45 pounds, hens 20 to 30 pounds. They are good foragers, hardy, very docile and not inclined to wander far from home. Price \$5 per pair or a trio of two hens and one gobbler for \$7. Put in strong light coops and delivered to freight office. Address, LOUIS F. STILES, Rochester, N. Y.

## 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  
BROOK HILL, 10 years old, per gallon ..... \$3.75  
Bottled ..... \$4.00

### 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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THE GREAT MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

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BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT VACCINE FOR BLACK LEG.  
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Within the next thirty days we offer two for the price of one: THE STOCKMAN-JOURNAL, the leading live stock paper of the southwest, and THE AMERICAN FARMER, Both one year for \$1.50.

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Fort Worth, Texas

# BIDS WANTED!

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

Address all bids or inquiries for further information to

## L. J. WARDLAW

County Judge of Sutton County, Sonora, Texas.

## Journal Advertisements Pay

## Echoes of the Range

### IN BEE COUNTY

#### Beeville Bee.

A timely rain of 1.69 inches, or 45,000 gallons to the acre, fell as a Christmas present from Mother Nature to farmers and ranchmen in this section on the afternoon of Christmas day. The rain was just in time to give a hopeful aspect to the new year. Many farmers had already broken their lands for a new crop. These go to the full benefit of the rain.

Sr. Vicente Perez, the wealthy cattleman of the Mexico valley, who last summer purchased a lot of Bee county cattle from J. W. Cook & Son, writes these gentlemen that the cattle, the first which have been imported to that section, have become acclimated more speedily than we expected and are thriving better than the native cattle. This news is encouraging to Bee county breeders, who have at great expense imported animals from above the quarantine line and established an immune breed of blooded stock and who must depend on the sale of breeding cattle to recompense them for their outlay. Senor Perez says his purchase was in every way satisfactory and that the success of his shipment will be the means of more importation from this country.

### IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY

#### Hereford Brand.

J. A. Oden, manager of the VVN ranch in Lamb county, was among Hereford's business visitors Wednesday and Thursday. Mr. Oden reported everything in good shape on the ranch.

Henry Farmer of Mangum, Okla., purchased the three-section ranch of J. E. Rhodes, situated about twelve miles north of Hereford, last week, the consideration being \$6,250. This is a splendid tract of land and Mr. Farmer is to be congratulated upon becoming the possessor of it. The deal was closed by C. L. Davis.

J. T. Norfleet, a prominent Hale county ranchman, was a business visitor to the city Thursday and while here sold 232 2-year-old steers to Murchison & Thompson at private terms. Mr. Norfleet owns fifteen sections of land, and while he is making a success of the ranch business, he is not overlooking the fact that the country is well adapted to agriculture which is shown by the fact that he raises good crops of corn and all the forages.

### IN TAYLOR COUNTY

#### Abilene News.

J. M. Chumley shipped two cars of cattle Tuesday; J. M. Chandler three and Dr. Magee five, the two last mentioned shipments being fed stuff.

John Lovelady of Colorado, well known in live stock circles, had in 121 head of choice 162-pound calves yesterday at Fort Worth that brought \$4.75, and eighty 238-pound average, that sold at \$4.

L. C. Round has sold the 320 acres land on Elm to a Mr. Beatty, who lived on the place. Mr. Round sold to George W. McDaniel recently and later went back to Ellis county. Mr. Beatty gave \$15 per acre for the land and will stick to west Texas.

### IN MIDLAND COUNTY

#### Midland Reporter.

J. F. Bustin was in yesterday from Shafter Lake, and gives a good report of the range.

J. J. Williams returned the first of the week from a visit to the 84 ranch, and reports everything in good shape.

H. Halley was here Thursday from his ranch near Monahans, and reports cattle in good condition for the winter.

Biair & O'Neill, through the agency of W. J. Moran, this week sold 135 head of 2-year-old heifers to Charles Crowley of Callahan county, at \$16 around.

Scharbauer Bros. have recently sold registered Hereford bull calves to the following parties: Doc Cowden, twenty-two, at \$70; Charles Edward, ten, at \$65; G. W. Walcott, thirty-two, at \$50, and to the Scharbauer Cattle Company five at \$100 around.

These are out of the Lone Star herd.

#### Big Springs Herald.

Mr. Ingleswood of Gaines county shipped three cars of steers to Kansas City Saturday.

Charles Read shipped seven cars of cattle from Iatan to Fort Worth Tuesday.

J. O. Pratt shipped one car of cows to the Fort Worth market Tuesday.

H. O. Perkins was in Stanton the first of the week attending to the shipment of ten cars of cattle to his firm in Fort Worth.

### IN CROCKETT COUNTY

#### Ozona-Texan.

Jeff Moore sold eighty head of goats to E. W. Bennett yesterday morning at \$2.25 per head.

Felix Harrell sold to Roy Hudspeth his ten and a half section ranch twenty-two miles below Ozona, two sections individual, balance school land, for \$5,500.

Roy Hudspeth bought of Felix Harrell 275 head of cattle at \$19 around.

Stockmen in Crockett county are in much better condition now than they were twelve months ago and are sleeping more at night. The range is far better and they are not going to have to go against those big feed and pasturage bills like they did last winter.

Muttons are selling right close to the \$3 mark, and it is predicted that wool will bring 20 cents in the spring. The sheepmen of Crockett county are stepping at a Dan Patch gait these days. Hur-

rah for them! When the sheepmen are prosperous, we are all prosperous in West Texas. We would be glad to see muttons go to \$4 in the spring and honestly believe they will do it.

Steve Coose was through town Sunday with 100 Hereford bulls, which he was sending from the T Half Circle ranch down to the Howard Wall ranch.

### IN REEVES COUNTY

#### Pecos Times.

The NK'S finished branding and turned loose Tuesday. Bud Avant and the rest of the outfit came in Wednesday morning.

Rev. A. S. Bunting moved his cattle Monday to better range in the J. E. Davis ranch in the four-section country in the southern part of the county.

Messrs. Collier and Love shipped three car loads of mixed cattle to Fort Worth Saturday. Bud Owens went in with them.

Lod Calahan, association spectator, was in town a short time Sunday. Lod says the shipment to market is very heavy all along the line of the Texas and Pacific, but that returns are generally light. There is still a great deal of stuff to go.

W. D. Hudson was down from his New Mexico ranch the first of the week. W. D. says he was like others of this country for a while—hunting for a buyer for his steers, but not finding one then is some five or six thousand dollars better off by not finding a buyer. His steers are worth more money now.

### IN FOARD COUNTY

#### Crowell News.

T. N. Bell informs us that he has been investigating the wheat crop and finds that wheat that was up before the snow is looking well, and that the outlook for early sown wheat is encouraging.

The cattlemen of Foard, Hardeman, Cottle and Dickens counties are making war on the lobo and propose to give a bounty of \$30 for grown wolves, \$10 for each pup and 50c each for coyote scalps taken by trappers with permits. Let the loboes take warning and govern themselves accordingly.

### IN EDWARDS COUNTY

#### Rock Springs Rustler.

J. D. Pepper sold to W. T. Ford 206 head of nannie goats at \$3.

Messrs. Bob, Will and Wilber Meirs and Jesse Mayfield were in from the Devil's River closing the deal by which the above named Meirs brothers bought Mrs. Mayfield's ranch and cattle. The deal amounted to more than \$20,000.

### IN BREWSTER COUNTY

#### Alpine Avalanche.

Jackson & Harmon will ship two cars of mares to New Orleans tomorrow.

B. F. Billingsley will ship one car of cows and one car of calves to Calexico, Cal., tomorrow.

Section 105, block 9, Gulf, Houston and San Antonio, has been awarded to J. D. Jackson upon his application to purchase.

One fourth of section 2, block 17, Gulf, Houston and San Antonio, has been awarded to J. W. Martin on his application to purchase.

J. D. Jackson will ship to New Orleans tomorrow one car of 3-year-old steers bought of Kokernot & Kokernot.

R. L. Nevill brought in a car load of calves Monday and sold them to J. D. Jackson, who shipped them to New Orleans.

J. A. Anderson is moving 145 head of stock cattle, belonging to himself and his sister, Miss Kate Anderson, from the Nine Points ranch to Dick Riggs' ranch in Jeff Davis county.

B. F. Billingsley bought of Jackson & Harmon one car of cows and shipped them to El Paso Wednesday night. At the same time Jackson & Harmon, on their own account shipped one car of cows to the same market. Both cars are for Christmas beef, and are exceptionally fine and fat.

O. R. Slavens has returned from California to receive the balance of the Haley steers, which were included in the contract for 600 at \$24 per head. There are 125 of this lot, and they will be shipped tomorrow. Mr. Slavens has also bought of Mr. Haley seven cars of cows, which are also to be shipped tomorrow. Both steers and cows will be weighed at El Paso and delivered to William Connelly, who represents the Maler Packing Company of Los Angeles.

Captain Kellam and his assistant, Lee S. Dickson, returned Wednesday from their latest round of classifying school lands. Their work this time was south of the railroad, including the territory covered by Combs, Gage's, Francis Smith's, Jackson & Harmon's, Nevill's, Crosson's, Guthrie's and Blackburn's ranches. Captain Kellam will remain in town until after the holidays. His next field work will be in connection with Captain Jack-Carter along the line between Brewster and Presidio.

### IN TOM GREEN COUNTY

#### San Angelo Standard.

Fayette Tankersley and the Sawyer Cattle Company bought from J. B. Wilson of Dallas one car load of bulls, calves to 2-year-olds, at \$90 per head. These are registered Shorthorns and will be the direct cause of future high prices for the

Tankersley and Bar S cattle. Messrs. Yardley and Drennan took out the bunch Thursday morning.

J. M. Shannon has purchased the entire brand of the Phil Ferner cattle at \$10.50 per head, everything counted, delivery at Schauer ranch, Jan. 27.

R. L. Carothers bought from G. W. Shield 125 head of cattle and from Dick Carothers fifty head.

J. A. Bevans of Menard county delivered and sold to Felix Mann in San Angelo seventy-five head of hogs for \$8 per head. Mr. Mann shipped the porkers to Fort Worth Tuesday.

Harold B. Opp, formerly of St. Louis, has recently purchased the George A. Brown ranch, situated four miles east of Fort McKavett. The consideration was in the neighborhood of \$15,000. The ranch contains nearly 9,000 acres of excellent grazing lands fronting San Saba river. Mr. Opp will engage in fine stock raising and states that he will at once begin breeding Aberdeen-Angus cattle on a large scale. Mr. Opp is well known in San Angelo and has the best wishes of many friends in his new venture.

D. B. Newsom of the firm of Newsom & Williams, the new owners of the Rapplepe ranch near Water Valley, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Newsom says the pride of the ranch is their registered trotting brood mares. Four hundred acres of new ground is being grubbed, which will be plowed, seeded, cultivated and irrigated in the early spring. This 400 acres will be used exclusively for the cultivation of grain and hay. A large Fairbanks-Morse & Co. gasoline engine has been bought from C. G. Hagelstein Company to do the irrigating. They have a fine herd of Shorthorns and are in every manner going into the stock business in the right way.

## TO MANAGE X. I. T. RANCH

Son of Late C. B. Farwell of Chicago  
Now in Texas—Land Will Be Eventually Cut Up

Walter Farwell of Chicago, principal owner of the Capitol Syndicate ranch in the Panhandle, is in the city, having come to Texas to give his personal aid in the management of the famous property, Former Manager Boyce having resigned active control.

Although admitting the ranch will eventually be cut up for farming purposes, Mr. Farwell declares such action will not be taken at the present time. Upon this point he says: "We have not yet seriously considered the advisability of cutting the ranch into small tracts and disposing of it to the actual settlers. That this, however, will eventually be done, goes without saying. I believe that the agricultural possibilities of the Panhandle are as yet comparatively unknown. For those who will conduct the experiments and ascertain exactly what can be raised with profit, there is a world of hard, laborious work before the best results can be obtained. I think it would be unwise to dispose of small tracts of land out of the ranch now to the average American, for the reason the average American, when he becomes a pioneer, wishes to make money rapidly."

The Capitol Syndicate ranch is one of the most famous in the United States, consisting of land deeded to C. B. Farwell in exchange for financing the building of the state capitol. The ranch has been reduced since that time by sales.

## REST KILLS HORSES

### Christmas Holiday Disease Causes Heavy Death Rate Among Them

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—More than 100 horses in Chicago were victims of the fact that Christmas came this year on Sunday and was followed by a holiday.

The animals, dropping suddenly in their tracks under stress of work, have died of spinal paralysis, or were shot to end their suffering.

Azoturia is the technical trouble, resulting from two consecutive days of inactivity in the stable, and the eating of the same working day ration of oats and corn. This feeding of grain and the consequent idleness of the animals in the stalls for forty-eight hours result in the vascular systems gorging with blood beyond the ability of the heart and blood vessels to control.

## TO PLAN FAT STOCK SHOW

Meeting of All Persons Interested Will Be Held at Board of Trade Rooms Tuesday Evening

A general meeting of all persons interested in the fat stock show to be held here during March will be held in the Board of Trade rooms Tuesday evening. Members of the committee announce that various details of the arrangements will be discussed.

The coming show will be the first one in this section in which the National Shorthorn Breeders' Association will cooperate, the organization having agreed to take entire charge of that branch of the show.

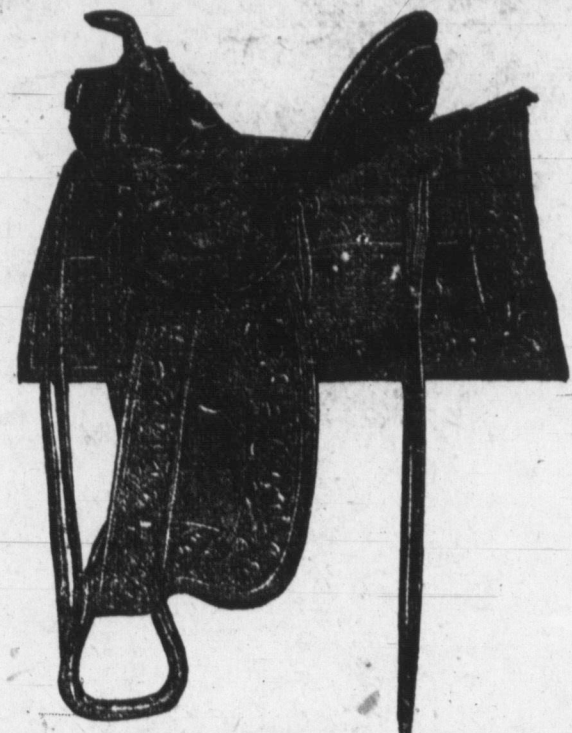
Active participation by the Hereford Association will also be had, a donation of \$800 for prizes having already been made.

The meeting Tuesday evening will not be confined to committeemen.

## Good Saddles

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

## The Famous Pueblo Saddles



Our double strength trees are fully guaranteed.

—Made by—

### R. T. Frazier,

PUEBLO, COLORADO.

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San Antonio, Texas. American Plan. The leading hotel of San Antonio. Situated on the Alamo Plaza, convenient to all street car lines and places of amusement. Reasonable rates.

McLEAN & MUDGE,  
Managers.

LAND AS GOOD AS YOURS

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

The well known lands of the Loving Cattle Company are being sub-divided and sold out. Fuel near by and plentiful; good water, near the surface; Graham, a fine market close by, for what you raise. Let me tell you about it.

PHIL A. AUER, G. P. A.,  
Rock Island Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

## CATTLE MOVEMENT ACTIVE

Much Shipping Now in Progress From West Texas—Heavy Feeding Operations Begun at El Paso

According to reports there is a big demand for West Texas cattle, and the movement to market from that section of the state is quite heavy just now, while the shipments from other sections of the state seem to be very light. There is said to be a much larger demand than supply for cattle in that section of the state. There will be quite a large number of cattle fattened for market at El Paso this season. One bunch of 2,000 head is to be placed on feed this winter at El Paso and equally as many at Bisbee, Ariz., for the purpose of supplying the Arizona market.

Among those who will feed at El Paso this winter are A. B. Urnston, Cromo & Shannon, Stittin & Schneider, Nations & Co. and Henry Newman.

Thousands of cattle are being brought up from Mexican points to Arizona to be fattened this winter for the markets in Arizona and New Mexico.

The cattle at El Paso and at Don Luis, Ariz., are being fed on cotton seed meal and hulls, which is a new experiment in those sections. From West Texas this week nine carloads of cattle were shipped to the Maler Packing Company at Los Angeles. The consignment was made from Alpine. Seventeen cars of fat steers were shipped from Alpine to Calexico, Mex., a point on the border between California and Lower California.

On the whole the cattle movement from West Texas is the best in some time.

## PECAN GROWING PROFITS

One Farmer's Crop Bigger Source of Income Than Cotton

SAN SABA, Texas, Jan. 2.—The pecan industry in this section is rapidly developing. T. Y. Elton, on his 256-acre place on the river, cultivates about 150 acres, and this year gathered thirty-two bales of cotton. On between fifty and sixty acres of this land there is pecan timber and from this timber this year he gathered 21,225 pounds of pecans, which were sold for \$1,310.30. Thus it is seen that at the present price of cotton the pecan crop brought Mr. Elton more money than the cotton crop and part of the cotton grew on the pecan land.

## WOULD LET STATE CONTROL COTTON

Georgia Man Offers a Novel  
Solution for Problem of  
Supply and Demand

## MANY THEORIES SUGGESTED

Secretary Wilson of National  
Association Flooded With  
Suggestions

A meeting, the results of which will be of vast importance to the state of Texas, particularly those interested in the growing of cotton, will be called to order at the Oriental hotel in Dallas Saturday morning.

At this meeting the work to be prosecuted against the boll weevil, and also the work of organizing a state branch of the National Cotton Association, will be commenced. Oswald Wilson of Fort Worth is secretary of the national association, and will attend the meeting.

Mr. Wilson is, almost daily, in receipt of letters from interested persons throughout the twelve cotton growing states, offering suggestions as to the best plans to be adopted to bring about the situation in the cotton world to be sought through the organizations in the various states.

Associations are now being formed in Alabama and North Carolina, and the movement is being urged in every other state in the south interested in growing cotton.

This movement to better cotton conditions had its inception four years ago and was brought about after a thorough investigation of the proposition by the federal government through the entomological department.

The suggestions offered by Mr. Wilson to the department were incorporated in a bill that was passed by congress having as its aim the eradication of the boll weevil.

Since the inauguration of this work there has been no cessation of efforts to put plans advanced into actual practice and the formation of associations in the various states is one of the satisfactory results of the work begun four years ago by Mr. Wilson, who can properly be called the father of the movement to exterminate the boll weevil and also to further the best interests of the cotton industry in the south.

During the past week Mr. Wilson has received numerous letters from persons venturing to offer suggestions as to the best plans to be pursued, in bringing about the desired ends. To these letters Mr. Wilson is today making replies as follows:

### CURE LIES WITH FARMERS

Fort Worth, Texas, Dec. 30, 1904.

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your valuable communication of Dec. 23. In answer to same I would invite your careful attention to the resolutions on the back of this, under which our association was organized.

We are all working for the same purpose, but our association believes that the point at which we should start our reformation is with the individual planter. We believe that until the cotton farmer is independent and can make his crop on a cash basis, raising all his supplies at home, he will never be in a position to reap the rewards which are his due in growing cotton.

To this end we ask that all the farmers of the south go into an organization to

carry out plans having this object in view. As the first step towards this we advocate the cultural method of growing cotton, whether his field is infested by the boll weevil or not. This will necessitate rotation of crops, intensive cultivation, and one of the results will be the restriction of acreage. Second, "Diversification—something to sell every day." This will require the farmer to plant more of feed and forage crops, providing a full smoke-house and corn crib, and relieving him of the necessity of depending on cotton as the only cash crop. Whenever we can bring the farmers up to this condition every farmer will be happy and prosperous and the south will be independent, and will become the richest section of the union.

Can you not join us on this platform and aid in carrying out the plans and purposes of this association? Will any other plan bring permanent relief and prosperity to the farmer or benefit to the merchants, bankers and other interests?

### FAVORS STATE CONTROL

An Atlanta gentleman writes as follows:

"If the twelve cotton states will get together and as states agree to buy and control all the cotton raised in each state, paying the farmer 9 cents for all the cotton delivered by Nov. 1, on basis of middling, 9½ cents on Feb. 1, and 10 cents on May 1, the state selling this cotton 10 cents delivered by Nov. 1, 10½ cents by Feb. 1, and 11 cents by May 1. Each state to have three commissioners to represent it. By this arrangement, if Georgia made one and one-half million bales the state would get five dollars per bale or over seven million dollars' profit on each crop. This cotton would be delivered to the warehouses in the railroad towns, and each week or month these commissioners would receive this cotton and settle for it, from the farmer or merchant or bank if they had received or bought it from the farmer. Or the commissioners would give orders for the delivery of it to the factories or shippers, as they would take it as fast as it was delivered, as the difference would pay them to carry it and most of the planters, merchants and bankers that were not obliged to sell it would hold it until May for 10 cents.

"It would keep off a rush any time, for the factories, merchants and banks would gladly carry this cotton, for it would pay them well to do so. The state would not be taking any risk for they would be sure to get their price for the cotton. If there should be made a half million bales more than was needed each state would hold their proportionate part until it was needed, but if they should burn it up Georgia would still have over three and one-half million dollars' profits to pay her commissioners or any other expenses. There would not be any storage expense or insurance or interest on the money that the extra five dollars per bale between the 10 cents and the 11 cents would not more than pay.

"So the farmers would get a good price for their cotton. The factories would be satisfied, for they would know exactly how to figure and what to expect for it would take all the risk or gamble out of cotton. The business would be as staple as money. The state of Georgia would have from three to eight million dollars clear each year to run her schools and other expenses, with no taxes to be collected on anything.

"The whole south would be benefited and boomed as never before; especially the farmers, for their credit would be extra good when the banks and merchants know that they will get 9 to 10 cents for their cotton. All the factories and other enterprises would want to come south, when they know they had no taxes to pay and the south was booming. This can be carried out by each state agreeing to it, and all of them working together, which they could easily do and the thirty-six commissioners would and could control the output of cotton from the twelve states. Each state would pass a bill putting a tax of five dollars per bale on all cotton raised in the state, so the farmer would not run off and sell to some one else. If they did, then they would pay the state five dollars per bale. If they sold and delivered to the state the five dollars per bale taxes would be canceled. To prevent the raising of all cotton and no corn, put a tax of fifty cents per bushel on all corn bought by a farmer. That would keep him home and raise more corn than he does now. By this arrangement everybody would be interested in every other man doing his part, like they are now in him paying his taxes. Each state could arrange for an issue or five or ten million dollars of bonds of small denominations to be used any part of them in handling this cotton if it was necessary to do so. But the banks, farmers and merchants would and could carry every dollar of this cotton, that would be necessary to carry, as they or the state would and could get all the money on the cotton receipts they want from eastern banks. In a few years the states would have millions of dollars piled up of this surplus to carry this cotton themselves and these millions of gold that are given the cotton states are paid by outsiders from every nation of the earth, and they will make all the cotton states and her people rich if they will stand together, and this is the way they can stand together. The states can pay the farmer five dollars per bale or one cent per pound more for his cotton and sell it one cent higher if there were a short crop. The states each year can invest half of this income of fifty million dollars in cotton

factories if they wanted to do so, and in a few years they could spin every bale made in the south with their own mills, making this cotton worth 20 cents per pound to the south and giving the south about three hundred new cotton mills each year worth one hundred thousand dollars each, or in 10 years three thousand mills. This would also put the bulls and bears out of the cotton business. This large amount of fifty to seventy-five million dollars' profits the states will make each year will take at least one-fourth of the children out of the cotton patch and put them in the improved schools which will reduce the production of cotton over one million bales. With 9 cents guaranteed one-half of the family can afford to keep the other half in school. If the states will not make this fifty million dollars, if they will put a tax of five dollars per bale for every bale raised in each state and guarantee to protect a syndicate of bankers who will underwrite or indorse this plan for ten years, they guaranteeing the farmer to net 9 cents by Nov. 1 and 10 cents by May 1, for his cotton. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan and many other bankers would gladly indorse or assume their part of a one hundred million dollar corporation, for they would and could make more than one-half of this amount clear in one year or over five hundred million dollars in ten years and not have any risk and not any money invested, for if the banks, good reliable merchants, factories and farmers would give their obligation for a number of these shares, subject to call for any part of it, if it is ever needed every dollar could be subscribed in the south. I believe every southern bank would at least handle as much as ten per cent of their capital stock, if they did not do it for the bank they would for their customers, for they could loan a customer this money or obligation at a very low rate of interest, for they could afford it; because they would keep the money in their banks on deposit, besides getting the interest. Every cotton factory could and would subscribe for some of this stock. There is one corporation with twelve hundred millions capital that is not half as important. But the states should make this money themselves, and they can do so by each state having the same bill passed by the legislature and the people would vote to ratify it as soon as they could vote on it.

"What is to keep the cotton states from doing this?"

### OTHER PLANS

A banker of Fayetteville, Tenn., offers a plan which he believes will accomplish the purposes sought. He says the land owners of the south hold the key to the situation. Let the county organizations be of a strictly private nature. Each member to sign a contract that he will reduce his next year's acreage by 10, 20, 30 or 40 per cent. No information of what is being done by the cotton growers is to be made public. By this system the price of cotton will not be in the hands of speculators.

Frank Simmons of Wilmington, N. C., writes that he is able to show that the world wants every pound of cotton the southern states can raise at 12 cents per pound, and that if the price is properly handled no farmer ought to sell a pound of cotton for less than 12 cents. The writer offers to give the associations the benefit of what he knows about cotton growing and prices when called upon.

Another gentleman of Birmingham, Ala., also offers a plan for destroying the boll weevil with the aid of the "bear." He suggests first the formation of a syndicate of cotton growing states for the purpose of destroying a common enemy—the boll weevil. Each state to charter a bond issue based on its prorata of the total bale production. The total syndicate bond issue shall equal the necessities as shown. Lease for two years or longer 4,000,000 acres of land planted to cotton this year, and covering thoroughly, all boll weevil infested fields and contiguous cotton land. Prohibit cotton planting within that district during the term of lease. It is stated that the removal of all cotton plant food for a period of two years will destroy all boll weevil larva and eggs. This plan will annihilate the insect.

## COUNTRY BEING SETTLED

Judge J. P. Cooper has recently returned from a visit to South Texas, through the country along the Brownsville road, and he reports that there are a great many people locating in that part of the state. The country is being gradually settled. The tests already made with irrigation show conclusively that all classes of crops can be easily raised.

Judge Cooper states that he met Colonel L. J. Polk while in South Texas and that he is confident of making a success of his project to build a railroad from San Antonio to Rio Grande City, a distance of 250 miles. The colonel is working zealously on the project and believes that he will ultimately make it a go.

The stockmen of the state will ask the next legislature to make an appropriation of about \$50,000 for the extermination of wolves in the range country, and also to pass a measure to cut out roping contests. It is probable that Representative Hudspeth of Crockett county, who engineered the prairie dog bill through the last legislature, will have charge of both the proposed measures.

## COTTON RAISERS URGE REDUCTION

Blanks for Voting on Decrease  
in Acreage to Be Distributed  
Throughout State

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 31.—The executive committees of the National Cotton Association, National Farmers' Union, Texas Farmers' Union and the Texas convention, were in session here all day and until late this evening, discussing the cotton situation. Resolutions were adopted urging farmers throughout the south to reduce their cotton acreage next year 25 per cent.

A form of blank was prepared and adopted for use in every voting precinct and school district, to be signed by individual farmers, pledging themselves to reduce the acreage as indicated.

Meetings are expected to be held in every precinct and school district to arrange for sending delegates to the interstate commerce meeting to be held in New Orleans. County seat meetings were ordered for Jan. 11 to promote the movement to reduce the acreage.

Resolutions were also adopted, urging congress to provide for gathering statistics covering the stock of old cotton on hand; supply held by mills, demand for cotton and other data to place the producer on a par in the matter of information with the speculator. These proceedings were all signed by E. S. Peters, president of the National Cotton Association; J. H. Connell, president of the Texas Farmers' Congress, and George N. Aldridge, president of the Texas Cotton convention.

## UNION TO PUSH NEW TAX BILL

San Antonio Representative  
Will Urge Immediate Ac-  
tion by Legislature

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 31.—J. F. Onion, a member of the Twenty-ninth legislature from San Antonio, who is here on business, announced this afternoon that upon the convening of the legislature he will introduce a joint resolution providing for the creation of a committee composed of twenty-five members, fifteen from the house and ten from the senate, to meet immediately and formulate a brand new tax law for Texas, one which will meet all demands and exigencies for the support and maintenance of the government, and also the present deficiency. This, he says, is the only way to dispatch the tax problem, as if many bills are introduced on the subject none will be passed which will prove satisfactory.

### IN EASTLAND COUNTY

Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth: We have just moved from Runnels county and haven't made much acquaintances as yet. There is some cattle changing hands here at \$1 a head, but few sales. Crops all gathered and people fixing for another year. We have had no rain since we got here, but most land in fair condition to work. Yours, J. C. SWIFT.

AMARILLO, Texas, Dec. 28.—J. T. McKinstrey has closed the sale of three and one-half sections of land lying three, five and nine miles east of Amarillo, to W. S. Rankin and J. A. Whitsett of Holden, Mo. The price was \$11,000.

## FROM MAKER TO USER

BUY DIRECT FROM MAKER  
SAVE DEALER'S PROFITS  
Finest Line and Highest Grade  
of Goods in U. S. at no  
greater cost than ordinary  
kind. We make these  
goods ourselves. Money  
can buy no better.  
Our 20 years reputation  
stands back of every  
purchase made.

100 Styles Hand Made STOCK  
SADDLES, 25 Styles Best SHOP  
MADE BOOTS, 35 Styles Built-  
to-Wear HIGH GRADE HARNESS,  
Buy nothing in our line until you  
get our New CATALOG, Sent free.  
STOCK YARDS HARNESS CO.,  
Chas. P. Shipley, Proprietor,  
1535 GENESEE ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

SEEDS GARDEN  
FIELD.  
Poultry Supplies FLOWER  
T. LEE ADAMS  
117 WALNUT ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Write for special prices.

## Colds

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

## Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

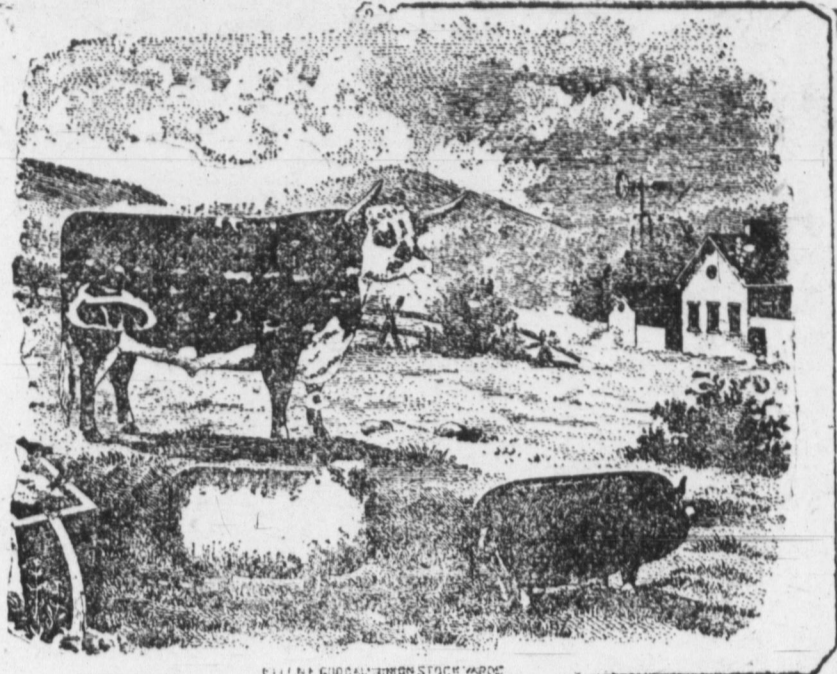
has won its great popularity by its prompt cures of this most common ailment. It aids expectoration, relieves the lungs and opens the secretions, effecting a speedy and permanent cure. It counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia.

Price 25c, Large Size 50c.

J. E. GREER  
FRANK O. MILLS  
JESSE SHERWOOD

GENERAL OFFICES,  
UNION STOCK YARDS,  
CHICAGO

(ESTABLISHED 1886)



LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE 414

# GREER, MILLS & CO.

## LIVE STOCK

### COMMISSION MERCHANTS

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.  
SOUTH OMAHA, NEB. FORT WORTH, TEXAS. SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO

Stock Yards Station, Fort Worth, Texas

January 2, 1905

## To Our Friends and Customers

Receipts upon the opening day of the week were much lighter than was expected, in view of the extremely moderate run during all of last week. The early supply was made up principally of cow stuff and calves, several loads of which were billed through to St. Louis. Later in the day several lots of steers were driven in from near-by feed lots, but counting everything, the supply was small.

**STEERS**—There were no real good fat steers on sale, the top being \$3.65 per cwt. for 1206-lb. steers, with 890 to 1200-lb. steers at \$3.10 to \$3.60 per cwt. The bulk of sales was made on a basis steady with last week's close.

**COWS**—All offerings of good butcher cows met with a strong demand at prices steady to 10 cents higher. Cannery were steady, but slow; neither of the packers being anxious for thin stuff. There is now a wide margin in price between thin cows and those in medium to good flesh. Cannery are no higher than during the low time before Christmas, while cows in medium to good flesh are fully 25 cents higher than two weeks ago.

**BULLS**—Prices show little change.

**CALVES**—Supplies are very moderate and the demand strong from both packers and the New Orleans buyers.

**HOGS**—The hog market opened today from 5 to 7½c lower than the close of last week; best heavy hogs selling at \$4.65 per cwt.; mixed and packers, \$4.35 to \$4.50; light weights, \$4.20 to \$4.35; pigs, \$3.25 to \$4.20; mast fed pigs, \$3.00 to \$3.50. The run has been very light for the past ten days, and prices are just as good, or better, than Kansas City prices.

**SHEEP**—The receipts are very light—not enough to supply the demand, and the packers are very anxious for sheep at good prices. Lambs are selling from \$4.50 to \$5.50; good heavy muttons, \$4.00 to \$5.00; ewes, \$3.50 to \$4.25. There is quite a good demand for feeders at the following prices: Wethers, \$2.75 to \$3.25; ewes, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per cwt.

At any time you desire any information regarding the market do not hesitate to command us at our expense.

Yours very truly,

## Greer, Mills & Co.

## MARKET REVIEW

### WEEK'S MARKET REVIEW

The cattle supply for the week shows a falling off of 9,000, due in most part to the holidays. However, the run is some 2,000 greater than for the week a year ago.

The hog supply shows a shrinkage of 5,000 for the week, and a betterment by 3,000 over the week a year ago.

Sheep have likewise fallen off 500 from last week, and the run is double that of a year ago.

The steer trade finds itself in about the same condition it was in at the close of last week. Best steers are steady. The quality in all cases governing the price. This appears to be somewhat less here than at northern points, and a good many fed steers are going past this market. Medium steers are weak. Feeders are scarce with a limited demand, the price being steady with the close of last week.

In butcher stuff, best cows are selling no better than steady. Medium cows have scored an advance of 25 cents during the week. Cannery and cutters are going no better than a week ago.

Bulls at the week's close show much improvement in quality and a betterment in price. Fat bulls are in good demand at a round advance, while common feeder bulls are steady.

Calves of the best quality are 25c to 50c higher than a week ago.

Hogs for the week show an advance. Heavy packers are selling 5c better than at the close of last week. Medium weights are fully 10c better, while pigs are selling 10c to 15c higher.

Sheep have developed a good market.

Heavy fed old muttons are selling at 10c advance. Yearlings are as much as 50c better and lambs are selling 25c to 50c advance.

### WEDNESDAY'S SHIPPERS

CATTLE	
S. B. Bainbridge, Otto	1
G. V. Henley, Gordon	33
T. W. Chamberlain, Gordon	40
L. C. Parish, Vernon	30
John McDonald, Vernon	52
Albany, Cauble & Con, Cisco	150
C. M. Cauble, Cisco	196
Dan Hill, Chico	54
Bacon & Smith, Bowie	28
A. E. Green, Colorado	33
W. F. Bigham, Merkel	123
William Anheor, McGregor	36
W. F. Stephen, Dublin	35

HOGS	
E. Kille, Ripley, Okla	93
Babcock Bros. & Co., Okla	77
T. T. Lowery, Perkins, Okla	56
Luck Lee, Bassette	58
Petrie & Jones, Union City, Okla	59
J. M. Carpenter, McLeod, Okla	55
C. Watts, Yukon, Okla	52
Henton & M., Hydro, Okla	67
First National Bank, Watonga, Okla	69
W. E. Pecord, Toyah	79
Brown & Whatley, Calvert	112
Baugh & Sharp, Rogers	72

HORSES AND MULES	
H. Febels, Durant, I. T.	29
C. M. McCary, Durant, I. T.	28
W. C. Cooper, Durant, I. T.	27
C. E. Thompson, Temples	28
G. V. Henley, Gordon	9
A. Stewart, Waco	27
Wallers Bros., El Reno	25

### REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS					
25.....	896	\$3.10	7.....	864	\$3.15
22.....	1,206	3.65	25.....	1,012	3.50
22.....	1,063	2.50			

### COWS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
12.....	803	\$2.40	1.....	1,120	\$1.75
1.....	940	2.10	1.....	1,000	2.50
1.....	830	3.00	15.....	972	2.50
5.....	792	1.25	1.....	1,260	3.50
29.....	736	2.15	32.....	841	2.50
13.....	803	1.75	1.....	820	1.75
5.....	690	1.25	1.....	800	1.25
40	800	1.50	1.....	880	1.50
30	630	1.10	12.....	814	2.15
52	740	1.25	4.....	800	2.00
150	872	1.75	12.....	715	1.75
5.....	730	2.35	8.....	688	1.10
11.....	814	1.50	8.....	821	2.00

### HEIFERS.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
1.....	850	\$3.00			

### BULLS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
1.....	1,080	\$2.00	48.....	987	\$1.75
1.....	1,370	2.00			

### CALVES

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
1.....	250	\$1.00	1.....	199	\$1.00
1.....	150	1.00	1.....	230	1.00
1.....	250	2.50	1.....	280	1.00
67.....	225	3.50	1.....	160	3.00
3.....	376	2.25	4.....	385	2.15
1.....	150	3.00	1.....	199	1.50
1.....	260	1.50	7.....	214	1.50
1.....	220	3.00			

### HOGS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.			
56.....	221	\$4.62½	3.....	223	\$4.50	
59.....	215	4.60	53.....	225	4.60	
36.....	234	4.55	73.....	209	4.60	
27.....	224	4.65	3.....	213	4.50	
23.....	151	4.20	42.....	197	4.40	
9	10.....	138	4.25	14.....	135	4.00
27	50.....	203	4.57½	61.....	201	4.45
31.....	141	4.15				

### PIGS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
20.....	116	\$4.15	4.....	76	\$4.00
7.....	106	3.10	15.....	121	4.00
19.....	109	4.00	7.....	88	4.00
53.....	129	4.00	3.....	130	4.00

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
23.....	121	4.15			
440					

### SHEEP

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
97	\$4.00				

### THURSDAY'S SHIPPERS

CATTLE	
H. Kopps, Jacksboro	26
W. L. Clark, Gainesville	34

### HOGS

D. B. Jones, Perry, Okla	71
R. H. Brown, Bassetts	263
Joyce & Smith, Mount Vernon	295
J. A. Hagler, Carleton, Okla	83
Oakwood Bank, Oakwood	108
L. M. Co., Buffalo	141

### REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS					
49.....	1,181	\$3.65			

### COWS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
1.....	790	\$2.35	2.....	815	\$1.00
1.....	760	1.00	1.....	810	1.00
24.....	974	2.50			

### HEIFERS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
10.....	554	\$2.00			

### CALVES

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
10.....	339	\$2.40			

### HOGS

71.....	237	\$4.70	1.....	180	\$3.50
18.....	206	4.40	84.....	194	4.65
24.....	154	4.25			

### PIGS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
19.....	105	\$4.10	101.....	100	\$4.00
44.....	112	2.90	79.....	101	3.40
12.....	119	3.40	111.....	80	3.40

### FRIDAY'S SHIPPERS

CATTLE	
C. Van Denbant, Midland	5
D. I. M., Odessa	58

Coffin & Stone, Itasca .....						47
J. M. Coffin, Itasca .....						52
R. E. Eddington, Itasca .....						45
J. B. Chilton, Comanche .....						49
John Anthony, Comanche .....						70
D. C. Brandt, Jacksboro .....						48
HOGS						
F. P. Shifflett, Krum .....						61
E. N. Anderson, Guthrie, Ok. ....						66
A. L. McDonald, El Reno .....						69
Donald Gunn, Comanche, I. T. ....						53
STEERS						
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	
22	1,040	\$3.50				
COWS						
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	
27	695	\$2.10	23	955	\$1.75	
24	743	2.10	11	660	1.40	
3	670	1.00				
BULLS						
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	
1	1,060	\$1.75	1	1,800	\$2.50	
CALVES						
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	
11	293	\$1.75	2	115	\$3.50	
1	150	1.50	1	120	3.50	
2	215	2.25	12	178	2.25	
1	220	1.25				
HOGS						
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	
66	251	\$4.65	13	217	\$4.50	
28	165	4.30	16	164	4.50	
39	202	4.50	34	152	4.00	
PIGS						
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	
5	126	\$3.75	30	116	\$3.75	
6	110	4.00	19	126	3.50	
2	45	3.50				
SHEEP						
116 sheep, average 93 .....						\$4.00
30 stags, average 82 .....						4.00

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**IF YOU WANT 4 FULL QUARTS OF HARVEST KING BALTIMORE WHISKEY FOR \$3.50 WE PAY EXPRESS FOR YOU. FRANKY GLASS & CORNSCREW FREE!**

**\$3.50**

**4 FULL QTS.**

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**Where Ship To \_\_\_\_\_**

Walling & Malone, Malone .....						12
W. D. House, Mansfield .....						30
First Nat. Bank, Jacksboro .....						63
Kapp & Foxhall, Jacksboro .....						20
D. M. Hodges, Sweetwater .....						32
P. W. Reynolds, Cisco .....						39
R. S. Payne, Cleburne .....						78
J. E. Price, Stephenville .....						28
HOGS						
W. Jorgenson, Tryon, Ok. ....						74
C. E. Bullard, Madisonville .....						567
Walling & Malone, Malone, Tex .....						44
R. E. Moody, Wichita Falls .....						72
A. T. Haynes, Kingfisher, I. T. ....						64
Tate & Pain, Hennessy, Ok. ....						131

**FRIDAY'S SHIPPERS**

CATTLE						
C. & A. P. Gray, Llano .....						29
R. E. Taylor, Llano .....						33
B. F. Moos, Llano .....						30
C. C. Ussery, Valley View .....						40
W. T. Wilson, Aubrey .....						40
Coffin & Stone, Itasca .....						22
G. D. Boyd & Son, Grand View .....						8
C. S. Hutchison, Bowie .....						56
Jim Bros., Wichita Falls .....						31
Byers Bros., Byers .....						44
Oil Mills, Cisco .....						46
Ingram Bros., West .....						22
C. Woolfolk & Co., Graham .....						30
C. Baccus, Bowie .....						21
E. P. Slade, Boyd .....						20
Tom Ratliff, Brownwood .....						54
HOGS						
W. B. Coats, Kernes .....						53
G. D. Boyd & Son, Grandview .....						51
Coffin & Stone, Itasca .....						56
C. C. Ussery, Valley View .....						13
C. A. A. Hould .....						96
E. P. Slade, Boyd .....						43
Joyce & Smith, Mount Vernon .....						103
SHEEP						
G. D. Boyd & Son, Grandview .....						4

STEERS						
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	
15	1,063	\$3.30	20	1,005	\$3.50	
23	1,259	3.90	20	1,138	3.60	
1	820	1.50	28	918	3.40	
27	943	3.40	1	920	3.10	
3	956	3.10	4	890	3.25	
37	966	3.35				
COWS						
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	
1	1,020	\$3.00	12	781	\$1.90	
1	820	1.90	34	873	2.30	
2	995	1.50	28	805	2.25	
1	880	2.00	2	825	2.00	
1	750	1.50	1	690	1.50	
17	868	1.75	1	710	1.00	
29	728	2.10	10	842	1.90	
5	856	2.25	1	830	2.50	
1	720	1.90	1	770	1.90	
1	620	1.50	7	737	1.40	
19	816	1.40	1	910	1.75	
1	1,370	2.25	4	1,012	2.65	
27	842	2.75	25	775	1.50	
1	820	1.50	6	813	2.10	
10	792	1.80	29	722	1.90	
HEIFERS						
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	
29	742	1.65	1h	620	1.50	
BULLS						
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	
2	1,210	\$2.00	1	860	\$1.75	
1	990	2.00	1	1,480	2.50	
2	1,075	2.30	14	1,136	2.30	
CALVES						
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	
1	120	\$4.00	2	160	\$2.75	
1	175	2.75	5	228	2.75	
1	140	2.75	5	236	2.50	
1	230	2.50	2	220	3.25	
1	110	4.00	2	110	4.50	
HOGS						
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	
4	208	\$4.55	1	340	\$4.60	
1	160	4.00	34	233	4.55	
19	160	4.37 1/2	3	320	4.65	
51	253	4.67 1/2	16	190	4.50	
56	221	4.67 1/2	18	240	4.60	
21	145	4.35	2	145	4.25	
PIGS						
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	
4	115	\$4.00	3	106	\$4.00	
20	102	4.15	28	89	4.00	
21	125	4.12 1/2	1	100	3.00	
6	99	4.12 1/2	3	89	4.00	
SHEEP						
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	
4	123	\$4.75				

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**SATURDAY'S SHIPPERS**

CATTLE						
W. J. Gearhart, Celina .....						18
A. L. East, Kingsville .....						53
W. & N., Detroit .....						18
F. Clark & Co., Kingsville .....						289
T. N. O., Dallas .....						2
Chandler & Copeland, Stoneburg .....						75
Sam Young, Stoneburg .....						33
E. Riley, Jacksboro .....						32
H. Kapps, Jacksboro .....						27
T. Beevy, Jacksboro .....						27
Dinsmore & Co., Graham .....						32
William Allen & Son, McKinney .....						8
Cooper Bros., Rio Vista .....						40
Muse & Williams, Cleburne .....						84
H. Fuchs, Burton .....						44
J. M. Craig, Burton .....						23
Russell & Montgomery, McGregor .....						26
W. Mallory, Brady .....						62
J. B. Chilton, Comanche .....						75
J. E. Price, Stephenville .....						36
HOGS						
First National Bank, Blum .....						90
William Amthor, McGregor .....						72
T. J. Pannell, Minco, I. T. ....						73
W. & Norris, Detroit .....						95
Dallas .....						72
Newton & Faulk, Calvert .....						80
William Allen & Son, McKinney .....						97
W. J. Gearhart, Celina .....						44
R. T. Moore, High Bank .....						61
T. E. Hurley, Custer City, Okla. ....						85
Beecher Bros., Thomas, Okla. ....						100
SHEEP						
William Allen & Son, McKinney .....						4
E. Gearhart, Celina .....						38

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**IN SHAKELFORD COUNTY**  
Albany News.  
H. C. Arendt, general manager of J. Black & Son's ranch, sold to Mr. Ingram of Weatherford, fifty-four head of twos at \$28.50 per head. This was a fine bunch of grass cattle; they tipped the beam at 900 pounds. Mr. Ingram bought them for feeders and shipped them Wednesday to his feed lots at Weatherford.  
Three trainloads of Shackelford county beef cattle were shipped from Albany last week to the St. Louis markets. These cattle were raised by Jim Nail and were strictly range cattle.  
While it has been extremely dry in Shackelford county the past year, yet we are shipping fat cattle to St. Louis in the dead of winter. We don't know of any other locality in Texas where they do this. Shackelford county is the banner county of the state, anyhow, on anything that is produced. It's no place for scrubs, or neither man nor beast.

**IN SUTTON COUNTY**  
Sonora News.  
E. F. Vander Stucken Company sold about 2,000 stock sheep to D. S. Laro of Sonora at private terms.  
Max Mayer leased for A. P. Belcher to D. E. Sims of Paint Rock, range for 6,000 sheep.  
Max Mayer sold for R. G. Peacock & Co., to Bevans & Russell of Menardville, 100 steers, threes and fours, at \$21.50.  
Max Mayer sold to T. B. Adams of Sonora for Sol Mayer & Bro. ranch consisting of six sections, well and improvements. Price, \$3,840.  
Max Mayer sold to R. F. Halbert of Sonora for Sol Mayer & Bro. ranch property consisting of six sections, three of which are deeded and three leased, good well and improvements, consideration \$3,850.  
Max Mayer sold for Sol Mayer & Bro. to George W. Stephenson of Sonora 9,000 acres of land, 1,920 acres deeded and balance leased school land, for \$5,500. Good well and improvements and this tract will be used for ranch purposes.  
In this country, which contains the largest wheat producing section of the world, it is a fact borne out by government statisticians that less wheat is planted every year of late. The farmer turns to more profitable and less hazardous crops.  
J. B. Stafford came in from his ranch

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???

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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. Rhone, Fort Worth, Tex.

#### SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS—

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

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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.

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

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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.

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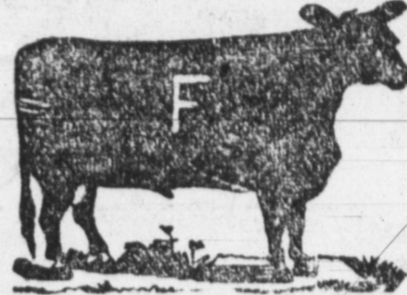
## WORMS IN SHEEP AND GOATS

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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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.

#### 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.

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D. M. MORGAN, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

J. F. LEHANE, G. P. A., Tyler, Texas.

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.

#### STEER ROPERS WORK FAST

Ten Animals Disposed of in World Record Time

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 2.—What is believed to be the world's record on ten steers was made by J. E. Carroll of Oklahoma at the base ball park today in the world's championship roping contest between Carroll and Clay McGonigle of San Antonio. Over 3,000 people saw the contest.

Each man roped ten steers. Carroll made the remarkable time of six minutes and nine seconds. McGonigle, who had hard luck on three of his steers, took seven minutes and fifty-six and three-fifths seconds for his ten.

McGonigle made the best time on an individual steer, getting his fifth in twenty-five seconds. Carroll's best time was on his last steer, which he tied in twenty-six seconds.

## TO BRACE COTTON MARKET

New York Bankers Favor Withdrawing 10 Per Cent of Crop From the Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Representatives of local banking interests and capitalists, concerned in the condition of the cotton market, at a meeting in this city, have formulated a plan to avert demoralization in the cotton market, to prevent further burning of the crop by southern growers and to insure a steady price for the staple in the future.

As a result of the conference messages were sent to southern financiers interested in the cotton situation, asking for co-operation. These men include E. F. Weber, president of the Memphis Cotton Exchange; Colonel Harvie Jordan, president of the Cotton Growers' Association of New Orleans, and W. P. Brown.

The proposed plan suggests that each cotton growing section appoint certain trustees, who will act in the interests of producers and that growers deliver or agree to deliver 10 per cent of their holdings to these trustees on the condition that cotton shall be withdrawn from the market and not sold for less than a stated price; that these trustees issue certificates to the cotton producers expressing the conditions and stipulation that cotton to the amount of, say 1,000,000 bales, be received before this becomes effective.

This 10 per cent, it is argued, could be marketed at any time at the price agreed upon, and the trustees could distribute the proceeds arising from the sales.

Bankers and money interests, it is also suggested, could create a fund to be used in the purchase of cotton to be withdrawn from the market and held under similar conditions.

Out in Montana the beef trust argued that the state had no right to exclude it as a monopoly, and as the supreme court of the state sustained the contention, there was nothing for the attorney general to do but dismiss the suit brought against the octopus that is sucking the life blood of stockmen all over the country.

## TO MAKE OLEO IN MEXICO

Representative of Cotton Seed Oil Firm Inspects Territory With View to Establishing a Plant

Mr. Thomas, a representative of the cotton oil mill firm of E. H. Young of Galveston was here a few days ago. He had been sent to Mexico to investigate the situation in that republic for the purpose of establishing a plant at some point, possibly the City of Mexico, for the manufacture of oleomargarine, lard compound and other by-products of cotton seed oil.

While only a cursory inspection of the possibilities of such a factory have been made by Mr. Thomas, he believes he has seen enough to warrant the opinion that there would be great returns to the man who engages in such an industry in the republic of Mexico. This would mean, he says, not only the establishment and maintenance of the factory, but also scrupulous attention to cleanliness and marketing such products as would be readily purchased by those desiring a wholesome article at reasonable price.

Not the least difficulty to be overcome, he thinks, is the fact that the Mexican does not regard cotton seed products in the same light as they are regarded in the United States where practically the entire nation has recognized their value as food products. A similar condition, he believes, could be brought about in Mexico by practically demonstrating to the people what an excellent culinary article is pure cotton seed oil either as such or when made into oleomargarine or lard compound.

Mr. Thomas admits to bring about this condition in Mexico will naturally take considerable time, but he also believes the ultimate future of the product would justify the expenditure of both time and money in that direction.

At the present time a plant of the character contemplated would, says Mr. Thomas, have to depend almost entirely on importations from the United States for its supply of crude cotton seed oil. This condition, he says, would later be obviated by the farmers of Mexico raising more cotton, and the fact of there being a plant to handle the resultant seed might act as a stimulant to cotton growing. Even if every ounce of the oil had to be imported, it is his opinion that it could be done and yet a vast profit realized from the refined oils and butterine.

Mr. Thomas says that the little refining of cotton seed oil now being done cannot begin to supply present demands. Aside from the refining he says that considerable oil is used in soap making in the northern portion of the republic and that this practically exhausts the cotton seed ginned in the Laguna district, thus forcing the manufacturers to import oil from Texas when an additional amount is needed. Texas also sends much oil to the City of Mexico and other Central and Southern American towns.

Another investigation of the proposition is to be made before a decision is reached to establish the proposed plant, says Mr. Thomas.

In company with other members of the company Mr. Thomas will visit the republic during the next few months in an effort to decide on positive plans.

## COLONEL POOLE ON THE WING

Editor Stockman-Journal: Before leaving my brother rancher, John A. Poole, Sr., I had the pleasure of driving over his pastures, looking over his red muly or Polled Durham cattle. He has been breeding and raising them eighty years. They are perfect beauties. He has on his ranches something like two hundred of these big red bulls, all registered, bought from J. C. Murray of Iowa. Their calves are all well marked, fine colors and are tip-top. Any one wishing to buy a few first-class bull calves of that breed write John A. Poole, Sr., at Shafter, Texas; no better in the state. I had the pleasure while here of spending some time with my friends, W. E. (or Wert) Love, and his good wife. They know how to make their friends welcome at their ranch. It still haunts me in my dreams how as ugly a cuss as Wert ever married as pretty a woman as he did, but it is an old adage and a true one that it is as easy as falling off a log to fool a woman. Wert is an old Taylor county boy; been here twenty years; started with nothing, but now has amassed quite a nice fortune by sticking to the cow business; has a fine herd of cattle, 4,000 head, and will have a fine string of young steers for sale next spring, with a good sprinkling of 3-year-olds among them. Wert, old boy, you and your good wife have my good wishes for such nice attentions while in Presidio county.

In the morning at daylight, Dec. 22, I bid adieu to the Poole ranch in company with my brother's wife, seated behind a pair of good horses. We headed for Marfa, fifty miles away. While in Marfa I had the pleasure of meeting a number of my friends and had a pleasant time with them. Mr. and Mrs. Bill McGee, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Fendley, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Breeding, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Childers, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Breeding, all elegant, nice gentlemen and ladies. Mrs. James A. Poole, from the lower Poole ranch, accompanied by the pretty and accomplished Miss Elizabeth Robertson of Austin, was up to spend Christmas in Marfa. Miss Robertson is teaching school at the Poole ranch. Among the gentlemen who extended me a hearty welcome and produced the required amount was W. H. Cleveland, R. L. McGee, Bob Love, R. R. Ellison, Judge W. W. Bogel, George Howard, Taylor & Shields, H. W. Reynolds, A. V. Oden, D. Laken, W. B. Mitchell, D. L. Musgrave, all up-to-date stockmen. W. H. Cleveland has on his ranch forty miles southwest of Marfa a 2-year-old steer that his horns are now about six feet from tip to tip and four inches through where they join on his head. This is a peculiar freak of nature, as he is a well bred steer. If he lives until he is 5 or 6 years old and no misfortune befalls him he will have the longest horns of any steer that ever made a track in Texas. Bill, as the boys all call him, is proud of the brute.

I am glad to learn that all the herds in this country are being bred up to a high standard. Good blood will tell in any country, and beside it requires no more grass to produce a first-class animal than an inferior one, when you have the blood in their veins. A number of northern buyers come to this vicinity each year to purchase young cattle for the northern feed lots and claim that they have better results from them than cattle raised in the northern states. A good string of calves from here went north this fall and winter to farmers and feeders.

Christmas day I accepted an invitation to take dinner with L. C. Brite and family. I found Mrs. Brite to be an elegant lady. It has been many moons since I sat down to such a feast as greeted my eyes. The turkey was cooked to perfection, the table was loaded down with fruit cakes, pies, cranberries, jelly, nuts and candies. I am a little bashful in the presence of the ladies, but I presume Mrs. Brite has concluded ere this that I am not given to bashfulness in facing a dinner like that from the way I stored it away. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Anderson of Shell City, Mo., father and mother of Mrs. Brite. They are typical old Missouri southern people. He is a staunch democrat. Both are devout members of the Christian church. I was real glad to meet such splendid people. The Misses Ada and Bessie Smith, charming young ladies from Valentine, were also visitors to the Brite family during the Christmas holidays. Mr. Brite has a fine residence, finely furnished with the very best of furniture of modern style, carpets, etc., a fine barn, where he keeps his teams and buggies; a splendid young orchard, consisting of pears, plums, peaches and grapes, which is irrigated from a well and tank. I presume there is some three acres in the plat of ground, including barn lots. This is a beautiful home in Marfa. Mrs. Brite is a lover of flowers and has a fine selection, which always adorns a home. I had heard several stockmen say that Brite had the best herd of cattle in the county and that there was some fine land in his pastures. At the dinner table he remarked that business compelled him to go to his ranch that evening. A thought struck me, now is my time to take a look at that land, free of charge, and being a

nice gentleman, would like to have him for a neighbor. Said I, "If you will bring me back tomorrow I will be glad to go out with you and see a little more of Presidio county." "Very well," he said, "I shall be glad to have your company," little dreaming that I had any notion of jumping on a section of land in his pasture. At 1:30 o'clock we took a seat in his buggy, behind a spanking pair of brown horses. Our road led almost a due west course the most of the way, over a beautiful level country, the road as level and smooth as the streets in a city. We passed through the Murphy & Walker pasture, where they are wintering 3,000 young steers from yearlings up to 3s. They are doing nicely. We passed into the Brite pasture, twelve miles east of the ranch. We then passed through two gaps in the mountains in his pasture, which was a little rough sailing, with the exception of that the road was magnificent. I had him drive off the road several times through bunches of his cattle, as I like to look at something fine. We arrived at the ranch house about dusk, a distance of thirty-three miles. There are eight rooms to this building, built of dobies, well finished inside and nicely furnished, he having lived here with his family until two years ago, when he moved to town. We soon had supper, and a good warm fire of cedar wood to sit by.

Next morning I noticed a little pile of dirt near the house and asked where it came from. He said with a smile:

"From that hole in the ground. It cost me a little over twenty-five hundred dollars, 813 feet deep and never did get a drop of water. I bored in several places on this ranch from 500 to 813 and no water."

I thought to myself, "Old boy, you are welcome to all this land. I would not live in any country where a fellow has to go to China to get water." He then explained to me that he had thirty-two dirt and rock tanks, which are costly to make. These tanks are located in different parts of the pastures, so as to be sure to catch a part of them full each year. It sometimes happens that the rains are spotted and only a part of the country has enough rain to fill the tanks.

This ranch is subdivided into four pastures and embraces a territory twenty miles long and seventeen miles wide, splendidly arranged. This valley is surrounded by high mountains, twenty miles long and from five to eight miles wide. This is the most beautiful scenery around this ranch in all Texas and I want to say Brite is an up-to-date stockman. I expected a good herd of cattle, but was agreeably surprised to find them much better than I had expected to see. He is using registered Hereford bulls on high grade cows; has been buying most of his bulls from the celebrated William Powell herd of Channing, Hartley county, Texas. This is the best herd west of the Pecos river. He branded eighteen hundred and twenty-two calves this year. He said:

"I keep my herd cut down to fit my grass and water and never overstock."

In driving through his herds I only saw one cow that was as much as 8 years old. Their backs are straight as a line and all show high breeding. He sold this fall 200 yearling steers for a top price that went direct to an Illinois feed pen from the ranch.

So much for good breeding. He has a pair of scales at his branding pens and sells by weight. Northern buyers prefer to buy by weight, as they pay for what they get, and if a rancher has extra good stuff he gets pay for same. The water problem in this county is a serious one. It requires a man of ample means to prepare water for a good ranch like this one.

In driving through the cattle over this beautiful valley I said to Mr. Brite:

"Why don't you plow up two or three hundred acres of this land and raise corn?"

He looked at me in astonishment and replied:

"I tried it on a small scale once and it was three years before it all came up, and I have never planted any since."

Just then he pointed out three helper yearlings, saying:

"I weighed those three yearlings a short time since, when I was weighing my-steer yearlings, and they averaged a shade over 760 pounds."

I took them to be about an average of the balance I had seen.

Mr. Brite has about 250 antelope in his pastures that he is protecting against the hunters and a number of blacktailed deer. He said: "They are welcome to kill all the panthers and lobo wolves they like."

It was getting cold and the wind had

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commenced to blow a gale, and I said: "I have seen all of this country I care to. Turn your horses' heads toward Marfa."

To tell the truth I was thinking of that turkey and other good things at the Brite mansion. We arrived there at 3 o'clock and I again paid my respects to Mrs. Brite's good things for the inner man. The Brites have my good wishes for all time to come. C. C. POOLE, Marfa, Texas, Dec. 27, 1904.

### HORSE AND MULE MARKET

The Fort Worth Horse and Mule Company beg to announce that in response to demands from all over the country they will hold a special big auction sale for one week, Jan. 2 to 7, to open the 1905 season. The market receipts for 1904 have been over twenty thousand head and the business continues to grow in a manner little short of marvelous. We will be able to handle all classes of broke stuff, ready for market, but can not under any consideration handle any broncos or broom-tails, as the season for them is past. Gentle and fat mares of all sizes will be most in demand. Terms on application.

### STOLEN

Gray horse, pades, branded X right shoulder, brand on left thigh. Also saddle, Lee Barrett, maker, Vinita, I. T. Thief has big roll money, probably \$1,000; has red skin and hair, may have hair dyed. Three hundred dollars reward for property and conviction. We have evidence. Bravo Ranch, Naravisa, N. M.

## OREGON FRAUD JURY INDICTS CONGRESSMEN

### Bills Found Against Senator

Mitchell and Representative

Herrman for Alleged Com-

plexity in Land Deals Now

Being Investigated

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 31.—Senator Mitchell and Representative Binger Herrman were this afternoon indicted for complicity in the land frauds against the government.

### SECRETARY HITCHCOCK NOTIFIED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—Secretary Hitchcock received the news of the indictment of Senator Mitchell and Representative Binger Herrman late this afternoon in a private message from Inspector Greene, who has been in charge of the land frauds investigation in Oregon and who is now assisting the department of justice in gathering evidence for the pending prosecutions.

"The indictment of Senator Mitchell and Representative Herrman in no way changes the situation with respect to land frauds in Oregon nor the attitude of the

department of the interior on that subject," said Mr. Hitchcock this evening.

"The cases are now in the hands of the department of justice. We will simply render every assistance possible in prosecuting those who we believe guilty."

"Every one against whom we can obtain evidence will be prosecuted, whether of high or low degree. Public position will not stand in the way of public justice, and the highest will have to stand with the humblest if investigation connects them with these frauds."

When asked if he felt gratified at the finding of the Federal grand jury in Oregon, Mr. Hitchcock said he had nothing further to say than his only interest was in the successful prosecution of those who have been guilty of criminal operations in public land transactions.

The increase in the hog crop of Texas will amount to but 8-per cent this year, notwithstanding the strong efforts of the big packing concerns to interest farmers in hog growing. The work of the various agricultural journals along this line will probably cause a more healthy increase in 1905.—Clarksville Times.

The big packing concerns located in this city are doing all possible to encourage the production of hogs in Texas, but the indications are that it will be some time before the supply is equal to the demand. There is good money to be made in hog growing and Texas farmers should adopt the idea more generally.

The continued depreciated values of cattle in the west will have a tendency to cut down many of the big herds another year. Many grown cows and young heifers are being put on the market which naturally will run the increase down considerably in one year.—Sweetwater Review.

The depression in cattle values has had the effect of causing the marketing of a great deal of breeding stuff from the range country, and this will soon be reflected in a much shorter supply of all classes of cattle.

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