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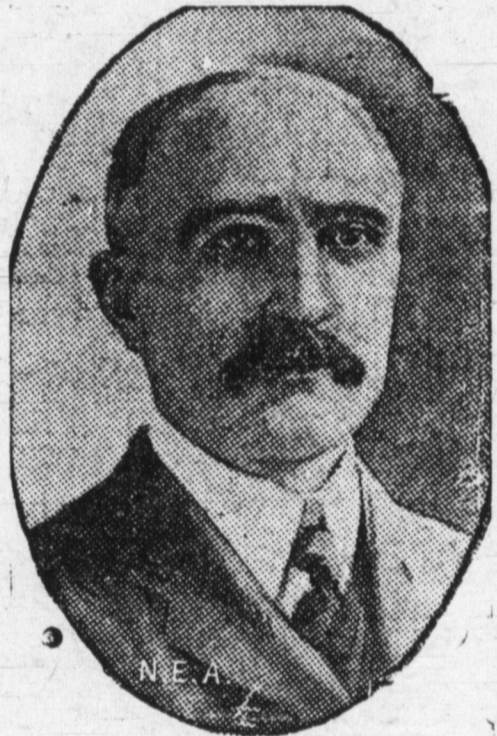
NUMBER 38

REORGANIZATION TO START FIGHT

Cattlemen Look for a Lively Time at the Session Just Opened in Denver

DENVER, Col., Jan. 10.—Every section of the United States where stock raising is an industry was represented this morning when the National Live Stock Association opened its annual convention in the Tabor Grand opera house. Prominent among the Texans present are Murdo Mackenzie, John Lytle, secretary of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, and S. H. Cowan.

Aside from the cattlemen in attendance are representatives of the leading packing companies of the country, including Nelson Morris. An attempt will



F. J. HAGENBARTH, President National Live Stock Association.

be made at the present convention to organize the live stock men into a combination including the packers and the railroads, and it is expected this attempt will provoke a hot fight.

When the convention opened this morning President F. J. Hagenbarth of the association delivered his annual address, HAGENBARTH'S ADDRESS

The year just closed has been a momentous one for the live stock interests and for your association. Calamities and blessings have been mixed. The grim reaper, death, has dealt severely with us. He has taken away in his prime that sterling friend, untiring worker and prince of good fellows, our late secretary, the lamented Charlie Martin. May peace go with him.

The past year has seen a continuation of the falling prices for range cattle inaugurated two years ago. Statistics show this year's depreciation to have averaged \$1.75 per head on all cattle marketed. To partially offset the losses sustained by the cattlemen, the mutton grower reaped a rich reward. With depleted domestic markets, and a world's shortage of wool, the grower of that commodity faces an approaching season which at this time seems to be of the brightest. In the fact of the year's bumper corn crop it would seem that before long the cattle feeder must fill his feed lots or store his corn for another year. The latter he can not profitably do; sooner or later he must feed. When this movement begins a much enlarged market will open for cattle and prices should move upward.

A gratifying feature of the past year has been the phenomenal success of the Royal Fat Stock Show at Kansas City and the International at Chicago. These exhibitions have furnished ocular proof of the great improvement in the scientific breeding and feeding of live stock that has taken place the past five years. The exhibits were not confined to pure-bred sections of the country. Texas demonstrated, in no uncertain manner, that splendid results in breeding and feeding can be wrought out by range methods. She is no longer "the land of the long-

horn," but stands today the foremost exponent of scientific breeding among the range states. We doff our hats in honor of the Lone Star State.

During the year the activity of your association has been greatly hampered by the condition of your treasury. Your committee have, however, been to Washington in connection with legislative matters in pursuance of resolutions adopted at the Portland meeting. They reported back that all was done that could have been hoped for in a presidential year; our political friends at the national capital, in a winning way, bade us hope for better things in the future.

Your transportation committee met in Chicago in February with the traffic directors of a number of western trunk lines and in conjunction with efforts made by other influences, succeeded in a measure in softening some of the hardships that railroad practices had imposed upon us.

In August, under the auspices of this association, the land commission appointed by President Roosevelt held a hearing in this city for the purpose of discussing the range question and formulating the desires of the rangemen as to this momentous proposition. This discussion brought out the fact that, of late years, a great change had occurred in the trend of our thoughts concerning the public domain. The sentiment was indorsed that it was desirable that all grazing areas should be placed under governmental jurisdiction, and that a scientific control be established, under the supervision of the department of agriculture, which, recognizing the present conditions as a starting point, would seek to establish a new order of things inuring to the benefit of the range and all concerned. Present occupancy to determine priority of range right and changes made to be so gradual and so regulated as not to create commercial distress to those interests directly involved.

In this brief retrospect covering the year in the live stock world, we can not forbear congratulating ourselves on the fact that one whom we may be pardoned in calling one of us has been elected to the presidency. I am sure that this sentiment will not be styled political partisanship; as far as the west, the home of the live stock industry, is concerned, politics on this occasion seem to have been wellnigh wiped out. The election of Theodore Roosevelt, the man who loves "fair play and a square deal," I believe, means more to the live stock and agrarian interests of the great west than the most sanguine profit would foresee. For the first time in our history there is a man in the White House who knows and understands and will help us. Whether we can rise to the occasion and do our part remains to be seen. Another such opportunity may not occur in generations.

REORGANIZATION EFFORTS

During the past year the efforts of your president and executive officers have been largely devoted to a reorganization of your association. The condition of your treasury, the inefficiency of your efforts and the general lack of interest shown in your association by the allied issues, some of which went so far as to withdraw from membership, had demonstrated a need for radical treatment. It has become evident that your association, though national in name, is not so in character. The constitution which binds you is too narrow in its scope, and does not provide sufficient centralization; your financial scheme is uncertain, improvident, and not based on business principles. In a word, you are attempting to draw a thousand-ton load with a hundred-ton engine.

THE YEAR'S MISTAKES

Our own mistakes have been many. Through a short sighted and unguarded policy our grazing areas have lost a large part of their value. Where two blades of grass grew before but one grows now. Is the rangeman, as a whole, breeding much better cattle or sheep or horses than he bred a decade ago? Is he caring for and feeding them so as to bring out the very best that nature intended? I think not. Is this progress? Do cattle and sheep go to market in the perfect form they should present—well-bred, well-fed, wellnigh perfect in shape and condition? Or do we often send scrubs, which the feeder is afraid to touch and which the tanners only can use? Have we not set quantity as the god we worship and forgotten quality? After doing these things do we lay the blame for poor cash returns at the doors of the railroads and the packer, censuring the one because in the progress of transportation he did not transform our scrub into a well-conditioned thoroughbred, and accusing the other of manipulating the markets because our half-bred, half-fed trash

brought us nothing? Is this progress? Is our work shorn and packed and graded and marketed in a scientific manner?

Nor are our own mistakes the only ones that have hurt us, nor have the rangemen and feeders alone been short-sighted and unprogressive. Those who have properly bred and properly fed their animals, rejoicing that their labors were done and the golden harvest about to be gathered, have consigned their stuff to the tender mercies of the common carrier. Time and again have they seen the fruits of their labor destroyed and their profits shrunk and sacrificed on the countless side tracks of a conscienceless corporation. Though believing that many, and knowing that some, railroad rates are unscientific and unjust, yet I maintain that inefficient and many times negligent railroad service has cost the live stock shipper dollars where the excess in freight rates has cost his cents. There may be some excuse for high rates, but gross ignorance or criminal negligence alone can account for much of the bad railroad service which we have suffered. Is this progress?

Then again our friend the packer has fallen in the way of error. In the scientific development of his branch of the industry and economical marketing of his wares, the packer stands unique and alone; he has converted the waste of the slaughtered animal into gold; he, like the railroad, has been a great force in the upbuilding of the commercial world, yet, and we presume just to prove that after all he is but human, the packer sometimes errs—mistakes perhaps of the head and not the heart, but none the less expensive to others. I will not dwell upon the two-day market which he has established, whereby the surplus shipment of one day is used to bear the price of supplies the next. Others more competent will tell you about that. The packer claims he wants a steady market fed by steady supplies. Market manipulations, such as have been practiced in the past, are not conducive to steadiness. Is it a square deal when the feeder prices are bid for second cuts of fat stuff, when such stuff is bought to kill and not to feed? Does this treatment encourage the breeding and feeding of first-class animals? Is this progress?

Our government, the grandest institution in history, has too made mistakes—sins of omission and neglect primarily due, perhaps, to our own inaction. Though millions are annually expended for the benefit of agricultural and commercial interests, the live stock industry has received scanty recognition. We are not afraid of fraternalism. Government interest in and direction of scientific live stock advancement, is carried on to a less extent in our so-called fraternal government than in any other civilized country. Is this progress?

Other mistakes have been made which may not be charged to any specific interest or branch of the business. For instance, our method of marketing is unscientific and crude. Often neither time nor place of shipment is considered, the result being excessive or unequal distribution of supplies on the various markets. We ship, as some railroads make rates, by "instinct." This evil results from ignorance on the part of the shipper. He has no data or comparative information for his guidance at hand, and ships when he gets ready and where his instinct may determine. At certain seasons of the year the great cry "car shortage" goes up. Whilst I do not believe that the railroads withhold these cars from philanthropic motives, yet, in my judgment my friends, were they available at the times and in the quantities the shippers order them every freight engine in the country would be busy hauling live stock, stock yards facilities would be paralyzed, packers totally unable to kill or sell our stuff, the markets demoralized and many of us bankrupted. The shortage of cars compels us to make a fairly even distribution of our shipments in spite of ourselves, and thus maintain comparatively steady supplies and prices. We do from force of circumstances that which we should do from choice; chance, not science, guides us.

THE REMEDY

The remedy for most of our troubles is in our hands, and by this I mean a proper organization of each and every live stock interest; an organization so big, so broad, so solid, so impartial, that criticism will be disarmed and honor and obedience follow its every dictum. You have heard it said that this idea is visionary or Utopian. Have we then reached a point in this industry beyond which we can not go? Is the millennium upon us? Is abuse of or attack upon an allied industry the only method of correcting bad condi-

BEEF TRUST NOW IN THE BALANCE

Supreme Court Hears the Conclusion of Arguments by Both Parties

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—It rests with the supreme court of the United States to decide the questions whether or not such a thing as a beef trust exists in the United States, and if such does exist, whether or not it is amenable to the law.

Closing arguments in the case of Swift & Company vs. the United States, better known as the "beef trust case," were heard by the supreme court Monday afternoon. Attorney General Moody represented the government and Attorney Miller spoke for the packers. At the conclusion of their arguments the court took the case under consideration. An early opinion is expected in view of the general belief that both the government and the packing interests would like a decision as quickly as possible.

MOODY'S ARGUMENT

In presenting his argument Attorney General Moody said that, eliminating all TO FIX PRICE OF MEATS characterizes the purpose and effect of the government, the following statement of facts is clearly shown:

Persons owning live stock and living in other states and territories than those where the stock yards are situated were accustomed to send such stock to the various stock yards named for the purpose of sale. Therefore defendants, who were engaged in the business of buying such live stock for the purpose of slaughtering and converting it into fresh meat, entered into an agreement with each other to refrain from bidding against each other except colorably, in the purchase of such live stock, with the purpose and result of suppressing all competition in such purchases.

The interstate character of the transactions, he said, where an owner of a commodity living in one state ships to another, continues from the beginning of the shipment to an end, including the sale of the commodity if it has not lost its identity by the breaking of the original package in which it had been imported.

Continuing, he said: "It is contended that the unloading of the cattle from the cars in which they are transported and their disposition in the various pens in the stock yards constitute a breaking of the original package and a commingling of the property with the domestic property of the state to such an extent that the sales of them are domestic commerce. It is difficult to treat this contention seriously. If the original package conception has any real value, surely it must be the package which nature itself has made is, the original package.

"The two parties to the transaction, the buyer and the seller, when they agree upon the contract of sale, are effecting an interstate transaction.

"The further question arises," said Mr. Moody, "whether such an agreement affects interstate commerce and by way of direct restraint upon it or by its tendency to monopolize it."

After citing a long list of decisions, including those in the Addison Pope and Northern Securities cases, Mr. Moody said:

"I conclude that the agreements disclosed in the sixth paragraph of the petition also suppress all competition among the parties to it in the purchase of live stock so situated as to be the subject of interstate commerce because in the words of this court in the Northern Securities case, 'to destroy or restrict free competition in interstate commerce is to restrain such commerce.'"

The second main subject of agreement, he said, is that alleged in paragraph 8, saying:

"It appears from that paragraph that the defendants have combined and conspired arbitrarily to raise, lower and fix prices of fresh meats and to keep them uniform as among themselves. That such

(Continued on page 3.)

(Continued on page 4.)

COMING FAT STOCK SHOW

By Stuart Harrison, Fort Worth.

This show, has accomplished something in the past few years for the cattle and live stock interests of Texas and the territories, but it has a future that is far brighter than its past. It has had to get strong and powerful before it could really work out its greatest good. An institution of this kind has to first prove to the public that its findings and awards carry with them the great idea of merit and standing, and that it is not run in behalf of any clique or cliques in other words, a blue ribbon, to be of any value, must be won by the best animal, and not because the animal belongs to this man or that man. I do not believe that the management of our show can be accused of favoritism or partiality. We have tried to avoid this by selecting our judges from out of the state, and we have always chosen gentlemen who have not sold to Texas or territory breeders their cattle, thus taking away any possible personal interest that the judges might have had when they tied on the ribbons.

I believe that this show, together with the fairs at San Antonio and Dallas, has raised the standard of Texas cattle below the quarantine line at least 33 1-3 per cent. This is a broad statement, but I really believe it is true. If it is, it is worth many times to Texas what the fairs and shows have cost.

Of course it is difficult for the average citizen to figure what individual benefit he derives by improving the cattle interests of the state, but he should stop and think that the better the cattle the more they bring, and the more the seller has to spend with the merchants the more he deposits in his bank, and of course this adds to everybody's prosperity and increases the general welfare of the state.

So far as Fort Worth is concerned, I am inclined to think that if this town is ever a large city it must be made such by her cattle interests, aided by the railroads, and the fact that our prosperity solely depends upon cattle should be the incentive to the people of Fort Worth to nourish and cherish her Fat Stock Show and to so encourage it that it will work out its great future to our renown and credit.

The future of the Fat Stock Show is to so improve the cattle of this country that we can produce the same class of steers here that are being produced in Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois, and the other corn states. We can do this if our cattle are graded high enough. We can not if we stop at the point we have arrived at now. A great many cattlemen think they have highly graded cattle when they have not. They think thus from the fact that they compare them with what they had ten years ago. The idea is to go higher, to have better cattle, produce steers that will cut more and better meat. We have several large ranches in the Panhandle producing calves that are taken to the corn belt and "fed out," and the steers when finished go on the Northern markets and are sold just as their native steers are sold, and at a much higher rate than we get for our steers. I believe that notwithstanding the disadvantage of the tick curse, we can do the same thing—that is, produce as good steers as they do in the Panhandle, provided we breed the cattle high enough and learn when and how to feed them. In this mild climate we can with success feed calves and produce the finest baby beef in the world if we will only try it. The Agricultural and Mechanical college has proved this, getting a few days ago \$5.50 for a load of Shorthorn calves that weighed 1,050 pounds, which were culled at that, as the college informs me that it will have a load at the Fat Stock Show very much superior to the ones just sold.

In this connection I do not believe that there is any kind of cattle feed, be it ever so high, that you could fail to make money out of 18-months-old calves that weighed 1,050 pounds and sold for \$5.50. We have fallen into a rut with the old-fashioned Texas longhorn, waiting for him to get four years old before we fed him, and we can not get out of the rut, it seems, until some experiment station actually takes our calves and shows us what we can do with them. True, it is hard to get money with which to feed baby beef, because the commission man in this country is in the same rut as the feeder, and naturally so, for he has grown up with the feeder, loaned him money on his 3 and 4-year-old steers every year for the last twenty years, and he very naturally opposes anything new. He knows he has a good thing as it is now, and he does not want a change.

It is the fat stock shows and fairs that will correct these evils by showing to the public just what can be done in the way of getting out of ruts, and every energy of the promoters of fat

stock shows should in the future be bent towards educating the people into grading up their cattle and feeding them younger.

Our Fat Stock Show has been recognized by the National associations controlling the Shorthorn and Hereford cattle very generously. The Shorthorn association appropriated fifteen hundred dollars at its last meeting in Chicago towards premiums for the March, 1905, show, and the Hereford association appropriated eight hundred dollars towards the premiums on Hereford cattle at the same show. In addition to this the Texas Shorthorn association and the Texas Hereford association have each appropriated one thousand dollars to be paid out as premiums on individual fat steers of various ages, provided they are sired by registered bulls. This makes a total of \$4,300 hung up by the Shorthorn and Hereford associations (National and State) for our coming show, which ought to guarantee a magnificent exhibition of these two popular breeds of beef cattle.

The show bids fair to be the best ever held in Fort Worth, especially the steer classes, as the writer knows that as many as thirty entries will be made in one of the younger classes of steers. There is no doubt that the effort to show good steers is a step in the right direction, as the only value of the registered herds is to breed up the cattle of the country to a higher standard, the block being the final end of all beef animals.

NO MOVEMENT FROM BELOW QUARANTINE

Two Months of Open Season Have Elapsed Without Single Shipment of Quarantine Cattle at El Paso

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 7.—Dr. T. A. Bray, inspector in charge of the district for the United States bureau of animal industry, has noticed a peculiar and unprecedented condition during the present "open season" for cattle from below the quarantine line, in that none have been brought above it in his division.

The "open season" is the months of November, December and January, and as a general case, as soon as the season opens there is a rapid movement of cattle across the line to get into the market which is closed to them the rest of the year under ordinary circumstances. This year, however, two months of the season have passed and there has not been a shipment from below the line in this section, something that has never before happened during the incumbency of Dr. Bray in his present office, the past seven years.

Dr. Bray can only account for it through the fact that he cattle have either all been dipped and shipped north while the season was closed, by the Fort Worth route, as the dipping pens are in that city (and the pens have been established since the last "open season"); that there is either no demand above the line for such cattle or that they are all consumed at home. Any how, it is strange, and is something that never happened before that any one can remember.

The cattle below the line are supposed to have fever and ticks which will prove fatal to cattle further north and the quarantine is the result. The quarantine line cuts off the Panhandle of Texas and a big portion of the western section of the state, of which El Paso is the shipping center.

V. S. WARDLAW RESIGNS

Succeeded by John F. Grant as Secretary of Live Stock Exchange

Secretary V. S. Wardlaw of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange tendered his resignation at the regular monthly meeting Friday.

John F. Grant of the North Texas Live Stock Commission Company was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Wardlaw.

Mr. Wardlaw has been a leading factor in the stock yards and cattle selling in Fort Worth for the past fifteen years. He was at one time the manager of the yards here. The secretary was directed to suitably convey to the retiring official the sentiments of regret by the members of the exchange.

James H. Campbell of St. Louis brought from the St. Louis Live Stock Exchange a message of greeting to the members of the Fort Worth Exchange.

A SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE

The Inland Manufacturing Company of Oklahoma City, with a capital stock of \$75,000, has recently put in a plant at San Antonio, Texas, both plants of which are now successfully engaged in the manufacture of Tonic Stock Salt. This salt is the formula of one of America's most celebrated veterinarians, and has been subjected for many years to the severest practical tests by the largest and most successful stock raisers in the United States. This salt is honestly and scientifically prepared. That is to say, whether purchased in small packages, or by the ton, the user gets identically the same thing. It is the result of years of scientific research and actual experiment.

Professor J. W. Carson, superintendent animal department of the A. and M. Stock Salt and heartily recommends it as a preventive of hog cholera and

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 hesitancy 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

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

I HAVE A COPYRIGHT GIVEN ME BY THE GOVERNMENT ON A REMEDY FOR LOST MANHOOD AND SEMINAL EMISSIONS WHICH NEVER FAILS TO CURE. I WILL GIVE A THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR ANY CASE I TAKE AND FAIL TO CURE, IF THE PATIENT WILL FOLLOW MY INSTRUCTIONS.

NOTICE—All persons coming to Dallas for treatment are requested to inquire of any bank, commercial agency, or any business firm as to who is the best and most reliable specialist in the city.

WRITE TODAY for my new book No. 7 on the DISEASES OF MEN. It will be sent you in plain sealed wrapper, postage prepaid. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL.

CONSULTATION AND X-RAY EXAMINATION FREE

DR. J. H. TERRILL

285 MAIN STREET

DALLAS, TEXAS

College of Texas, highly endorses Tonic other diseases common among Texas live stock. Among other Texas feeders, Messrs. Lee Bros., San Angelo, Texas; G. R. Adams & Company, Alice, Texas; G. A. Jackson & Company, Henrietta, Texas, and H. Gervais, Victoria, Texas, highly recommend this tonic.

ALMANAC FREE

Studebaker Almanac for 1905 is, as usual, full of valuable information of especial interest to farmers. In addition to this statistical and other information, it contains a large number of practical recipes, and has revived some of the best sayings of old Josh Billings—the most genial and philosophical of all American humorists. A free copy can be obtained from any Studebaker agent. For free copy address Studebaker Mfg. Co., Wagon Dept., Dallas, Texas.

STEERS TRAINED FOR RACING

No longer is the steer to be regarded merely as so much potential roast beef or as a slow-moving drawer of cumbersome vehicles. Ingenious Gallic sportsmen have discovered a new mission and a new dignity for him. He is to be ridden like a horse and to participate in racing, steeplechasing and fox hunting.

They have proved that this beast, heretofore credited with abundance of innate "cussedness," but little intelligence, is capable of all these things when properly trained. Several races have been organized to test their capacities, with results that amply justify the experiments now making, for the Frenchmen concerned have taken the matter up seriously.

Most successful in developing their latent capacities is a French nobleman who in sporting circles is known as "Le Baron Ch. C." His favorite mount is an ox that can assume various gaits, gallop swiftly over flats and leap nimbly over obstacles. It obeys the rein or the rowel as readily as a horse.

The bridle and saddle used with these riding steers are similar in general design to those used with horses, but the bit is exceptionally powerful. For obvious reasons, it has been found desirable to affix rubber pads to the ends of their long horns. In one respect, the steer is possessed of agility superior to that of the horse. He can turn sharp at right angles when going at full speed.

In a semi-wild state on the western plains the steer is capable of a good turn of speed, and at round-ups often leads cowboys mounted on fleet ponies

a long chase. How far this may be improved by judicious breeding remains to be seen. Heretofore the only object aimed at by that means has been to develop their beef qualities.

The horse, in its present state, is the result of centuries of evolution directed by human agencies. It is quite possible, French scientists declare, that the ox is capable of similar development and improvement, and that the result would be something vastly different from the present breed.

It is well known that in certain parts of Africa horses succumb so rapidly to poisonous flies and other pests that oxen only can be employed as beasts of burden. In such regions it is evident that there would be a demand for one that could be ridden to saddle. In future punitive expeditions in these portions of the Dark continent "steer corps" may be employed by the British army just as now camel corps are used in the Sudan.

A charge of mounted steers, with the pads removed from their formidable horns, would suggest to the ordinary man the desirability of beating a hasty retreat, even quicker than would a charge of ordinary cavalry. Whatever may be the outcome of it, the French experiment is certainly a novel one and interesting one.—Boston Herald.

BEEF PRICES UNCHANGED

Normal beef prices have not changed much in the last two years. If prices have moved up and down it is because the grade of the meat has gone up and down. No one expects to get A1 prime beef at prices such as are paid for what the trade knows as short-fed stuff. And no one expects to buy blue ribbon show beef, upon which science has expended its best energy, at the price paid for the best quality of commercial corn-fed native carcasses. Taking ordinary stuff as the proper level of beef prices, a careful search among the market quotations will show that the packer has not sensibly departed from this level, whatever swing there has been in the run and prices of cattle. This is a curious fact, but it is true.—National Provisioner.

OIL FOR DIPPING

The bureau of animal husbandry has been conducting an experiment in Colorado in dipping cattle with oil from the Beaumont, Texas, district. It is intended to dip a couple of thousand head. Dr. Graham, the college veterinarian, who has been watching the work very closely, is quoted by the Denver Record-Stockman as saying that up to the present time the results are all that could be expected. He says that each steer carries out about three gallons of the dip upon his body. The oil is light and clings to the hair and spreads to every part of the body. As soon as the experiment has progressed to a point where it is safe to draw conclusions a public statement will be made.

REORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 1.)

tions? You can't catch flies with vinegar, or court a girl with a big stick. The age of the club and stone hatchet has given way to the age of reason and arbitration.

The live stock industry is like the woven cloth; the producer forms the warp, the transportation and manufacturing interests become the woof, and neither can exist without the other. A weak or defective spot anywhere injures the whole fabric.

By a thorough organization of every national live stock interest we collectively gain much and singly lose nothing that we now have. If the wool grower believes the rates on his product too high, he does not lose the privilege of carrying that contention to the highest court in the land, or to have legislation enacted that will make a fair adjustment possible. Nor does the cattle man commit himself to a peaceable condonement of bad railroad service or excessive rates, nor are the railroads irrevocably bound to haul forever for nothing private refrigerator cars for the packer, nor will the packer be compelled to pay corn-fed prices for second-class hides stuffed with sage brush.

I am optimistic enough to feel that many of our differences being founded on ignorance of true conditions and lack of understanding one another, can be settled or regulated by such an organization. By this plan we can at least determine clearly the lines of demarcation between us, and if fight we must, ascertain precisely what we are fighting about. Friction is waste, wherever found. Ignorance and prejudice are the chief menaces to progress. Let us dispel the one and forgo the other.

AN INTERSTATE COMMERCE COURT

In this beginning of the brightest century of all the ages, opportunity presents itself to us here and now in no uncertain manner. We have a noble work to perform for the live stock industry both today and forevermore. We must uphold the hands of the president in the great work of adjusting the range problem. The fearful power held by corporations must be regulated; it will save us, and it will save them. The power to confiscate property either directly or indirectly belongs to the government alone, and then only in certain contingencies. Yet this power is possessed by railroads and other corporations, it is but a step from such a condition to socialism or even anarchy. "Early and provident fear is the mother of safety." The interstate commerce commission must be given broader powers or an interstate commerce court be created, of equal dignity with the United States supreme court. Such action, in the long run, will prove as beneficial to corporate interests as to the public. The great traders in meat supplies must not stifle competition; it is dangerous to thus arouse public sentiment. The packer's profit is secure and fixed and great enough without resorting to the manipulation of markets. A five-day market should obtain. Over crowding and shortage on markets must be avoided or minimized. An even distribution of supplies will result in stable and higher prices. Half-finished stuff must not be slaughtered; the bad quality of any product restricts its consumption. The average American thinks no part of an animal fit to eat except loin steaks or rib roasts, when in fact the most nourishing portions of a beef are found elsewhere. By concerted effort the public can be educated to appreciate the value for food of the lower cuts of carcasses. Our growers must breed fewer and purer animals, thus creating a superior product, and feed such product, whether on the range or feed lot, so as to go to market in the best possible condition. Thus ill-bred and thin trash will be eliminated as a competitive factor in fixing prices. It is easier, more profitable and quicker to produce a two-year-old steer weighing 1,400 pounds than a four-year-old weighing 1,000 pounds. Government and state aid must be had along proper constitutional channels for the educational up-building of our industry. This aid we need not supplicate, but, as representatives of the greatest American industry, we can, when organized, demand. Federal control of infectious diseases in live stock is imperative, and should be uniform in all states. We require an annual census of live stock and farm products, in order to take us out of the gambling column. Fat stock and pure bred shows should be held in every part of our great land under governmental auspices and as determined by climatic and topographical differences.

All these Utopian dreams can be made realities by our organization, if we are broad and big and fair enough to build accordingly. Fairness with one another is essential; the mote in our eye must not obscure high Olympus on the horizon. "The fault is not in the stars, but in ourselves that we are underlings."

BEAUTIFUL CALENDAR

Write at once to Studebaker Manufacturing Company, Wagon Dept., Dallas, Texas, for one of their new handsome and useful calendars, which are indispensable to the farmer or stockman.

HEREFORDS IN 1904

Secretary Thomas of the American Hereford Breeders' Association has written the following in reviewing what has been done in Hereford circles during the year:

"While cattle of all kinds have been very low the past year, work in the Here-

ford office has not decreased one iota, and at the present time we are recording more calves and making more transfers than we have at any time in the past. From Jan. 1, 1904, to the present writing 23,100 calves have been recorded and about as many transfers of Herefords have been made upon the records of the association. Reports from various parts of the country show that cattle generally are in an excellent condition.

"Bulls of a serviceable age are beginning to get scarce, and my prediction has been, and still is that by the opening of the spring Herefords will be commanding a higher price than at any time in the past eighteen months and will continue to grow better in price, although it is not the expectation that at any time, in the very near future, will prices go to where they have been.

"At the World's Fair in September, at which the best lot of cattle that has ever been seen together was congregated, the Herefords, while in no very great numbers, demonstrated very thoroughly what this grand breed can do. In eight individual steer classes, where all breeds competed, they were successful in carrying off seven blue ribbons, and at the show of grass and fat cattle held at the same place in November, the Herefords won grand sweepstakes in both the fat and grass-fed sections, which is very conclusive evidence that they are profitable cattle for the feeder to handle. We do not claim that there are no good cattle but Herefords, as there are excellent cattle in all the breeds, but we do think the Herefords are a little better than any others. The great trouble is that there are too many poor ones of all breeds and that the knife is not used freely enough.

"While all kinds of pure bred cattle are as low as they have been in the past, and still are, the breeders should embrace the opportunity of still further improving the breeds by castrating all of the poorer bulls. By doing this, those they have left will bring more money than they otherwise would, besides they will have a number of good steers which will also bring more money than poor bulls."

TWENTY-ONE BELOW IN WISCONSIN

SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 10.—Official temperature showed 21 below zero at 8 a. m. today, while the street thermometers indicated as low as 27 below.

FEDERAL FORMULA FOR THE MANGE

A North Dakota subscriber writes as follows:

"Will you please give me the government formula for itch or mange?"

The formula recommended by the bureau of animal industry is as follows:

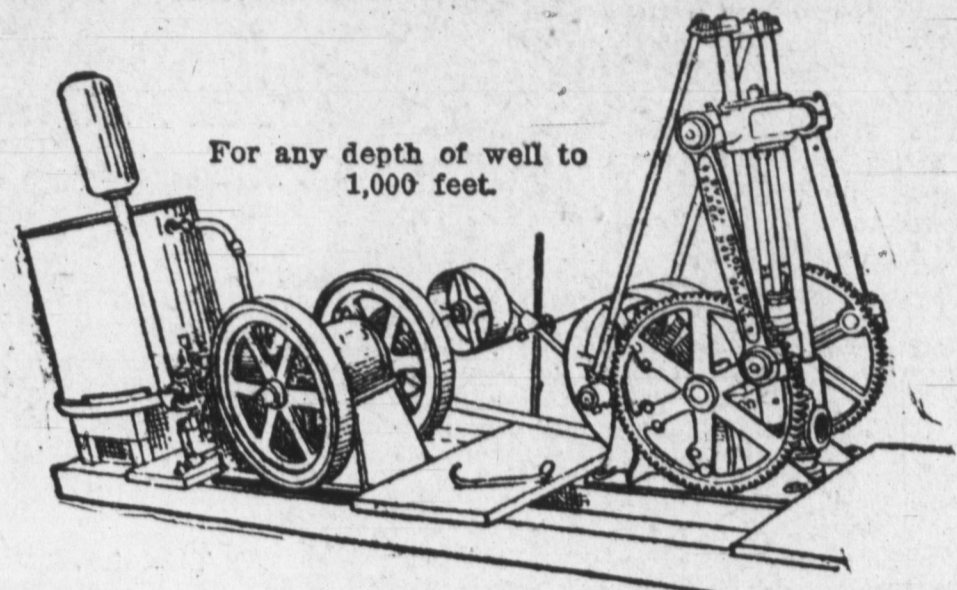
Flowers of sulphur, 21 pounds; unslaked lime, 16 3/4 pounds; water, 100 gallons. This is a formula which has been used a great deal in North Dakota, and the directions given for preparing it are as follows:

Place the unslaked lime in a mortar box or some suitable vessel, add enough water to slake the lime and form a lime paste or lime putty. Sift into this lime paste the flowers of sulphur and stir the mixture well. Be sure to weigh both the lime and sulphur, and do not trust to measure them in a bucket or guess at the weight. Place the sulphur and lime paste in a kettle or boiler with about twenty-five or thirty gallons of boiling water, and boil the mixture for two hours at least, stirring the liquid and sediment. The boiling should be continued until the sulphur disappears, or almost disappears, from the surface. The solution is then of a chocolate or liver color. The longer the solution boils the more the sulphur is dissolved, and the less caustic the ooze becomes. Most writers advise boiling for thirty to forty minutes, but a much better ooze is obtained by boiling from two to three hours, adding water when necessary. Pour the mixture or sediment into a large tub or barrel, placed near the dipping vat, and provide with a bung hole about four inches from the bottom, and allow it ample time (from two to three hours, or more if necessary) to settle. The use of some kind of a settling tank provided with a bung hole is an absolute necessity, unless the boiler is so arranged that it may be used for both boiling and settling. An ordinary kerosene oil barrel will answer very well as a small settling tank. To insert a spigot about three or four inches from the bottom is an easy matter. Draining off the liquid through a spigot has the great advantage over dipping it out in that less commotion occurs in the liquid, which therefore remains freer from sediment. When fully settled, draw off the clear liquid into the dipping vat and add enough warm water to make 100 gallons. The sediment in the barrel may then be mixed with water and used as a disinfectant, but under no circumstances should it be used for dipping purposes. A double precaution against allowing the sediment to enter the vat is to strain the liquid through ordinary bagging, as it is drawn from the barrel or settling tank.

The above directions are for the quantity of dip given in the preceding formula. Any multiple of the constituents may be used, depending upon the capacity of the boiler, vessels and tank to be filled, but let it be repeated, that there should

YOUR CATTLE

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



For any depth of well to 1,000 feet.

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

ALAMO IRON WORKS

BOX 378. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Short Horn Bulls!

60 coming two and three-year-olds, full-bloods, but not entitled to registration. Four registered yearling bulls, coming twos.

For prices, address

W. P. STEWART
JACKSBORO, 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.

be no guessing about the proportions; that the directions for the preparation of the dip as here given should be closely followed, care being taken that boiling be continued for the full time recommended, and that the sediment is not used for dipping purposes.

In order to attain success in the treatment of mange, care and thoroughness of method must be observed. Animals that have been exposed should be dipped as well as those that show distinct evidences of the disease. After the lapse of two weeks following the first dipping, the animals should be subjected to a second dipping, in order that parasites which may have survived the first treatment, or that may have gotten on the animals from corrals, sheds, buildings, or elsewhere, may be destroyed. Several thousand cattle were carefully examined by our inspector forty days after being put through the dip for the second time, and he failed to find evidence of scabies on any of them. These animals commenced to improve soon after being subjected to the first dip, as the dip killed lice as well as the scab mites, and owners of cattle adjacent to the dipping plants have declared their intention to dip in future years to kill lice, even if scabies does not exist. The dip-liquid in the tanks during the whole dipping process should be kept at a temperature of from 102 to 110 degrees Fahrenheit. Each animal should be kept two minutes in the dip, and be put completely under twice during that time. All bad cases should be hand-rubbed and kept in the dip four minutes."

ALMANAC FREE

A postal card will bring you one of Studebaker's beautiful and useful almanacs free of charge. Address Studebaker, Wagon Dept., Dallas, Texas.

THE GREAT EAST AND WEST LINES EVEN 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

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

BEEF TRUST NOW IN THE BALANCE

(Continued from page 1.)

an agreement acts to restrain commerce according to the well settled rule of this court is so plain that I can not permit myself to argue it."

Further replying to counsel for the defendants, Mr. Moody said:

"It is not the less interstate commerce because the manufacturer in one state instead of taking his product into another state for purposes of sale and there selling it, sees fit to transport it to a resident agent for the same purpose and with the same result."

Continuing, Mr. Moody said:

"The offense is complete when the combination is made. The combination is not cured of its vice, if perchance some agent sees fit to divide the carcasses before they are sold. Controlling 60 per cent of the fresh meat industry of the whole country, they sit down at their slaughtering and packing establishments, and, with the aid of the telegraph through the instrumentality of the countless agents and attorneys clothing their transactions and sheltering their misconduct by secret codes, lower or raise, and when thus lowered or raised, fix and maintain absolutely, as among themselves, the price of every pound of one of the great necessities of life as it enters and follows the channels of interstate commerce. This is an unlawful restraint of commerce among the states."

Referring to the allegation in paragraph 10, he said:

"From this it appears that the defendants are all engaged in the common effort to obtain unlawful rates which they subsequently share or pool among themselves, and that their scheme contemplates not only the pooling of those unlawful rates, but the exclusion of all outside competitors."

"No competition can long endure against those who are secretly and in defiance of the law enjoying rates for the transportation of their property in interstate commerce which constitute a preference, over all others in the same business. No more fruitful source of monopoly can be found than the enjoyment of preferential rates. The history of the country demands this."

PACKERS REPLY

Mr. Moody concluded at 3 o'clock and was followed by Mr. Miller, who closed the case for the packers.

Mr. Miller said that necessarily the presentation of the case must be confined within the limits of the bill of complaint, and that epithets could not be appealed to, as attempted by the attorney general, to make the case complete. In all other cases of like character there had been a distinct agreement, but hereafter, he said, the charges were all general and the specifications indefinite conclusions of law or evidence.

Mr. Miller took up the charge of rebates and said the facts must set up in some way before the court could take cognizance of them. There were no specifications, and, as a consequence, the defendants could properly respond only by demurrer.

"Suppose," asked Judge Harlan, "the combination alleged were confined to domestic commerce in the state of Illinois, would you consider it a restraint of trade?"

Mr. Miller replied in the negative.

Justice White asked a question as to the effect of an agreement to fix the price of meat in another state, but Mr. Miller contended that the charge in the pending case did not go so far as that. With reference to the charge that the packers bid up prices at certain places in order to cause increased shipments, Mr. Miller said if this was true it was evident that cattle growers would send to more desirable markets and thus cheat the packers of the end sought.

In conclusion, Mr. Miller contended for the right of the defendants to definite specifications. It must be remembered, he said, that agreements relating to interstate trade would not be prohibited, but that the prohibition extended to combinations in restraint of trade only. The purpose of the Sherman bill was, he said, to encourage trade and not to shackle it, but if injunctions are to be granted on such pleas as that before the court the end sought surely would not be attained. He concluded, as he had begun, by declaring that the method of proceeding was without precedent.

CHARGES PACKERS WITH CONSPIRACY

That there is a conspiracy to control the market of the nation for fresh meats; that it does control it; and that its control is merciless and oppressive, are facts known of all men."

This is the stand taken by the administration, for these are the words used by the attorney general of the United States in a brief filed by him today in the supreme court as a preliminary to the great oral argument he will make later on.

The case comes up in the supreme court on technicalities entirely, it being alleged that Judge Grosscup in Chicago made a mistake in issuing an injunction against the beef trust regardless of the facts.

Attorney General Moody, with a direct-

GEO. R. BARSE Live Stock Commission Co.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Fort Worth, Texas, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1905

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

WE QUOTE THE MARKET AS IT IS

TO THE LIVE STOCK TRADE :

Finding that one market letter each week is inadequate to keep our trade closely posted on the changes and conditions generally of the market, we have decided to send out two special market letters each week from our office. We are conservative in our quotations, and any time we find our market out of line with other markets on any class of live stock we shall not hesitate to direct you to the best market. If you should desire the daily market paper, let us know, and we shall be pleased to send it to you.

If you are tied up with some other commission firm, we shall still be pleased to "quote the market as it is" to you. You may want to make a change some day.

We were never better prepared to handle your trade at Kansas City, St. Louis or Fort Worth than we are today, and you may look for the full market value on all shipments consigned to us.

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

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

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

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

Very respectfully,

GEO. R. BARSE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

ness and honesty which have not always been characteristic with all of those who have held his high office, after dealing in his brief with the purely legal aspect of the case, which is, of course, all the supreme court is called upon to consider, takes the bull by the horns and charges the packers without equivocation or evasion with being parties to a conspiracy to control the price of the meat product of the nation.

PROSECUTION BEGUN IN 1902

It is all the more remarkable that the attorney general should have used such plain language because the brief submitted today concerns a case which is strictly legal and technical in its present phase. A prosecution of the beef trust was ordered by President Roosevelt April 12, 1902. A month later a petition for an injunction based on the Sherman anti-trust law was filed in the United States circuit court in Chicago, the defendants being Swift, Armour and the other great packers.

Judge Grosscup was swift to act. He issued a temporary injunction forbidding the packers to combine. This was on May 20, 1902. The packers filed a demurrer Aug. 4 attacking the petition for an injunction purely on technical grounds. Feb. 18, 1903, Judge Grosscup overruled the demurrer and made the injunction permanent. Thereupon the packers appealed, and it is this appeal which is now pending in the United States supreme court.

In perfecting their appeal the packers made an assignment of twenty-one errors for each and all of which they claim Judge Grosscup is responsible in issuing the injunction at all. It is upon this assignment of errors in deciding the original demurrer that the case now comes up before the supreme court.

ERRORS REDUCIBLE TO FOUR

These alleged errors are scurvily treated by the attorney general, who sarcastically refers to them as "this prolix assignment of errors," and declares they are reducible to four, as follows:

1. Is the petition for injunction multifarious?
2. Does the petition disclose a misjoinder of parties?
3. Did the circuit court err in not sustaining the demurrer to the bill in its aspect as a bill of discovery?
4. Do the facts stated in the petition and admitted by the demurrer disclose a combination or conspiracy to restrain or monopolize any part of interstate or foreign commerce?

This fourth question, he declares, is the vital one of the case, and as there are no questions of fact to be discussed, since the allegations of the original petition stand confessed by the demurrer, it is this vital issue he takes up at the opening of his argument.

On this subject the attorney general declares the combination or conspiracy which the government is seeking to destroy is one between all the principal American producers or packers of fresh meats for the purpose of jointly con-

trolling the market for those products throughout the entire United States so as to maintain uniform prices therefor and destroy competition in the sale thereof to dealers and consumers.

DISPUTES DENIAL OF PACKERS

Analyzing the original petition on which Judge Grosscup issued an injunction the attorney general declares it is a full and complete statement of the ultimate facts constituting the principal combination or conspiracy and the means agreed upon to enforce its object, so nothing could be added to the averment without entering upon a recital of evidence, which would be both unnecessary and repugnant to the elementary principles of pleading.

Taking up the allegations made at Chicago the attorney general declares it is impossible to say with even the color of reason that these facts, which can not be denied, do not show a combination between defendants to suppress competition between themselves in an area embracing more states than one, which combination is a restraint upon interstate commerce.

The attorney general quotes the celebrated Addyston Pipe case to show the character of a combination is decided not by the nature of the particular transactions of its individual members, but by the extent of territory in which it controls prices and sales and suppresses competition. If that territory embraces more states than one the combination restrains interstate commerce.

STATES VIEWS WITH EMPHASIS

The other three points of the quartet noticed by the attorney general are dealt with from a purely legal standpoint, and then he concludes with a significant paragraph dealing with the subject as a whole and which may be taken as defining the policy of the administration as follows:

"That there is a conspiracy to control the market of the nation for fresh meats; that it does control it, and that its control is merciless and oppressive, are facts known of all men. The broad question here is, does the government's petition, with its statements of fact standing unchallenged, discover that conspiracy to the court? We submit that it does, and that the decree of the civil court in all things should be affirmed."

When he comes to address the court orally within a day or two, Attorney General Moody will make an extended and brilliant argument covering not only the legal points involved but the commercial, social, and economic aspects of the modern beef trust from the government's point of view.—Chicago Tribune, Jan. 6.

Colonel H. G. Williams of Austin spent the afternoon Monday in the city on his way home from a trip to Beeville. Colonel Williams was, until about Dec. 1, quite extensively interested in the cattle business of Cuba, but closed out his interests there, and is as yet undecided as to what field he will invade next. He sees the cattle industry of the United States, and more especially of the southern states, seriously threatened by the bill now before the Cuban congress, which

seeks to place a duty of \$9.50 per head on cattle exported to that country from the United States. If I understand the provisions of the bill all, of whatever class or age, will be compelled to pay the tariff, and the effect of the measure, if it becomes a law, will be to completely paralyze the traffic. The introduction of the bill has been brought about by the holders of steer cattle in the new republic, who claim that the government should protect them, now that the country is fairly well supplied with cattle. During 1904 over 200,000 head of cattle were taken from the United States to the ranges and markets of Cuba. Female cattle were admitted free, and steers paid the following duties: Yearlings, 60 cents per head; two-year-olds and up, weighing less than 700 pounds, about \$1.25, and steers weighing 700 pounds or over, about \$4.80 per head. Sikes Bros. of Florida and a number of other Americans, who have been actively identified with the trade over there even before the Spanish-American war, are doing what they can to convince the powers that be that the country is not in a position as yet to declare itself independent of the world for its fresh meat supply. It is very essential that every cattleman in Texas who will be in anywise affected (and there are few who will not) by the passage of the measure, exert what influence he has in impressing the lawmakers of Cuba with the fact that they will be making a grievous error in prohibiting the importation of the better grades of cattle. If the bill is passed, Texas will have received the severest blow, as she furnished 100,000 of the 200,000 taken over there last year, and which placed, at a conservative estimate, \$1,000,000 in the coffers of the cattlemen. I don't know whether I will engage in the business over there again or not. Most certainly not if I am compelled to pay a duty of \$9.50 per head to unload them. I expounded the gospel truth on the proposition before I left there, about the first of December, and I regret that I haven't confidence enough in my oratorical powers to believe that my suggestions took sufficiently deep root. We can at least hope that nothing rash will be done.—San Antonio Express.

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.

Little Mavericks

KANSAS CITY EXCHANGE

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 4.—The case of Charles L. Wilson, charged with disposing of cattle upon which A. J. Gillespie, a Kansas City live stock commission merchant, held a mortgage, was taken under advisement yesterday by the Kansas supreme court. Wilson was convicted in the lower courts and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. He appealed on the grounds that the Gillespie company was a part of the Kansas City live stock exchange, a trust, and that under the laws of Kansas a trust has no standing in the court and therefore its paper is void.

DULL RANCH SOLD

It is reported on good authority that John Young has just sold the Dull ranch in Pecos county, consisting of 250,000 acres of land and 10,000 head of cattle, to Russell, Ellis & Corder of Menardville, for \$330,000. Only about one-half of this land is owned in fee simple, balance leased.

THE SHEEP HERDER

Do you realize what it means to watch 5,000 sheep alone in the desert? You have read weird, gruesome stories of the horror of the solitary lighthouse keeper's life, but compared to the days of the Mexican shepherd those of the average keeper of the light are filled with gaiety and noise. Even with their one or two dogs, the shepherds often go insane; and were it not for the company of their shaggy collies, the lunacy among them would rise to an almost incredible percentage.

Once in old Santa Fe, N. M., I met a man who for twelve years had followed the sheep. His work was done. All day long he sat in a chair in the rear of a little dobe store, crouched over, jibbering to himself, bleating—an idiot. He still saw his sheep swaying like a great white wave among the sage brush, and ever in his ears sounded the killing monotony of their bleats. A boy, though 15 years of age, is mentally no further advanced than the average child of 5. His father is a shepherd; his mother died when he was 4 years old, and his father took him out upon the range. All his life has been spent among the sheep. He is one with them today.

How is it possible, then, you ask, that men are to be found willing to watch them? It is very easy. Sheep herding is a lazy job at best, and the "greaser" is the laziest creature on earth. For \$20 a month he is willing to sit in the sand and listen to the never-ending bleating until the little mind he has given way and they fetch him in from the range insane. He is glad to take the chance for \$20 a month. And the greaser is not the only shepherd in the west. On the vast ranges of Nevada and Wyoming you may run across an occasional college man tending the sheep. Once, indeed, a college professor, all of consumption, undertook to follow 5,000 bleaters for the summer. In autumn they found him insane, on his hands and knees among the sheep, bleating with them. Day after day his eyes only a brilliant turquoise sky, in which hangs a sun of brass; an ocean sweep of sage-flecked sand, and a slowly moving, compact mass of sheep. His ears hear no sound save the steady, baa, baa, day and night, affecting him as the Chinese criminal of ancient days was affected by the regular tap, tap of a hidden drum.

And yet so long as the desert continues to provide food for the "bleaters," so long will shepherds go mad among the flocks; and for ten years the desert's greatest value to man has been the food it has offered the sheep, nor yet is the store depleted.—The Pilgrim.

YOAKUM COUNTY CONDITIONS

J. W. Cone, an old time cowman, who operated out in western Kansas in the early days, who has been following the frontier of the southwest for a quarter of a century, arrived at the yards today. Mr. Cone is now running a cattle ranch in Yoakum county, Texas, where there is nothing but the plains and cattle. There is not a foot of railroad in the entire county, and not more than two dozen permanent settlers. "We shipped out all of our surplus cattle last fall," said Mr. Cone, "and we are now fairly well fixed to carry everything through the winter. In fact, there is no danger but what all the stock we have will get through unless some unusually severe storms come along late in the spring. Yoakum county is strictly a cattle county, and no attempt has ever been made to raise anything there. This is due, no doubt, to the fact that there is no one there to raise anything."—Drovers Telegram.

BAD RANGE YEAR

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 4.—The annual report of the state board of stock commissioners was filed with the governor today. The report shows there were no changes on the board during the year other than the death of Len Lewis, who was succeeded by J. H. Freeser to represent Meagher county. The inspectors' reports for the year show a total of 121 arrests made during the year, mostly for violation of the stock laws. Of this number there were fifty-eight convictions, with twenty-seven cases still pending, while three jumped their bonds and left the state. Some of these cases were very aggravated ones, causing the stockmen great loss and annoyance, and some sections of the state have been pretty well rid of certain gangs which have infested them for years.

During the past years there were 1,023 head of cattle reported killed on the railroads of the state, the hides being inspected and report made to the board.

The year 1903 was considered an exceptionally unfavorable year for the stock interests and because of market conditions last fall, a large number of cattle were held back for the season of 1904 and up to the latter part of June of the past year the prospects were exceedingly bright. At that time, however, the packing house strike occurred, and the cattle market was paralyzed as a result, while a drouth set in on the ranges and what promised to be a most favorable year turned out to be one of the most disastrous seasons in the history of the stock industry. The reports show the total receipts for the year as \$28,826.51.

IN NEW MEXICO

According to cattlemen living in southern New Mexico, the spring cattle sales will greatly exceed those of last year and heavy shipments are predicted. Although the stockmen lost a large portion of the calf crop early this year on account of the drouth, they will be able to deliver plenty of one, two and three-year-olds to the market if the price is right.

During the past week several contracts have been made with cattlemen of Grant county for the delivery at the stock yards at Silver City of a large number of head. The Crowfoot Cattle Company secured the biggest contract and the price paid will be \$11 for one-year-olds. This price is not very high, but it is expected to improve after the first of the year.

LUCAS RANCH SOLD

Lucas & King closed the trade a few days ago to Hugh Burns of Taylor for the 33,000-acre ranch formerly owned by these gentlemen in Frio county. This is a splendid ranch with about twelve miles of river front and coming to within about three miles of the International and Great Northern railroad. It is said to be one of the best fattening ranches in Texas. Mr. Burns, the new owner, and G. E. King will stock it with steer cattle. The price paid was somewhere around \$2.50 per acre, and the property is cheap at that price.—San Antonio Stockman.

SCARCITY OF STEERS

The Texas cattlemen will not be loaded to the guards with two-year-old steers next spring, on which they will be compelled to make concessions for they are living on grass. The corn belt is busy filling out its order blanks for Texas calves and as remarked recently by Judge O. H. Nelson of Kansas City, who is finding a market for thousands of them: "Northern cattlemen who promise to go down into Texas next spring and buy two-year-old steers at prices just high enough to make them immune from indictment for larceny are preparing for a disappointment. The breeder will have something to say about prices from now on."—San Antonio Express.

CATTLE ON FEED

From reports received from the feed pens along the line of the Santa Fe in this state and the two territories the number of cattle on feed this year is about 25,000 less than last year. General Live Stock Agent J. I. Conway of the Santa Fe system, with headquarters at this point, has just received reports from all the feed pens, which show that only about 43,500 cattle are in the feed pens at the various points along the line. From what can be learned from the representatives of the other lines the decrease in the number of cattle on feed is about the same.

THE RANGE COUNTRY

Reports from the cattle country, made by the inspectors of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association to Secretary John T. Lytle, show generally satisfactory conditions. Except in south and southeast Texas, where a light rain has fallen, the country is dry, but there is no suffering on account of lack of water. The reports in detail are here given:

Victoria, Goliad and Edna—Range good; weather cold and clear the early portion of the week, followed by rain.

Amarillo and Shamrock and Wheeler county—Very cold and big storm Dec. 26 and 27; fair and pleasant later, the week closing very warm, but pleasant.

Bagle Pass and Del Rio—Range in good condition; weather clear all week.

Purcell, I. T.—weather cold; some snow on Dec. 25.

Cotulla, Encinal and Artesia—Range and weather fine.

Lawton, O. T.—Range good and stock doing well; weather cold Monday and Tuesday.

Liberal, Kan.—Range good; weather threatening and cold Monday and Tuesday, the week closing with warmer weather.

Carlsbad, N. M., and Seven Rivers country—Range dry at Carlsbad and weather warm for this time of the year. Everything all right and stock in good condition in Seven Rivers country.

Roswell, N. M.—Weather and range good.

Ozona—Weather warm for this time of year; range in good condition.

Alice—Weather generally cold and cloudy, some rain; range good.

Bellville, Berclair, Clip and San Antonio—Cool or cold everywhere except San Antonio, where it is clear and warm; some rain at Beeville, Berclair and Clip.

Hebbroville and Starr county—Everything frozen Wednesday; moderated slightly Tuesday; slow rain Friday and Saturday; warmer, bright and clear Sunday.

Clarendon and Estelline—Weather cold but dry.

Dickens and Paducah—Range good; weather dry and clear.

Marfa—Weather cold and clear; range good.

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.

Will Lease

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

PREVENTS BLACKLEG

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

Every lot tested on animals, before being marketed, to insure its purity and activity.

For sale by druggists. Literature free—write for it.

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PLAN TO REORGANIZE STOCK ASSOCIATION

General Committees of Each Industry With Central Body to Be Urged

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 6.—That the eighth annual convention of the National Live Stock Association, to convene in Denver Monday, Jan. 9, will be the most important in the history of that organization, and of paramount interest to the live stock industry of the country, is apparent from the plans of reorganization and various other weighty subjects which will come up for consideration.

In the past there has been more or less friction in the association on account of the conflicting interests represented, notably the sheep and cattlemen, while in other ways the organization has become unwieldy, and a new plan has been decided upon for reorganizing the national association on more concise and broader lines.

To bring this about, the advocates of reorganization plan for a body of affiliated industries. Each distinct industry will be represented by a general committee which will pay particular attention to its cause alone. Then there will be a central committee which is to represent the affiliated bodies and which is to be composed of one representative chosen from each industry.

The objects to be attained by this are: First—To allay friction between the various branches and interests of the industry by providing an opportunity to confer with each other readily, thus producing a better understanding of the conditions and necessities of each and the obstacles with which each has to contend. Friction is expensive in economic as well as mechanical affairs.

Second—To encourage more advanced and scientific methods in the production, transportation, marketing and manufacture of live stock.

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

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

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

Sixth—To encourage and assist in better organizations within the various branches, to the end that there may be more intelligent action and a more stable base to the industry.

The convention of the National Wool Growers' Association will also meet here Jan. 9. This is the oldest organization of its kind in the United States. It was formed in 1865, and at this convention will celebrate its fortieth anniversary. After its meeting on Monday the convention will adjourn to Tuesday for a joint meeting with the National Live Stock Association.

The cattle growers' interstate executive committee will also be in session here Jan. 9.

Under the proposed plan of reorganization it will be necessary for each industry to have a national organization. This the cattlemen and sheep owners now have, but it will be necessary for the horse breeders and others to effect one. For this reason representatives of all of the industries are planning to come to Denver.

The Pure-Bred Cattle Association and the pure-bred sheep organization will both have representatives here, and the big packers, too, will be represented. Some of the principal officers of the trunk lines will also probably take part in the conference, although the range cattlemen object to this, and many have sent word that they are coming in force to fight the railroad proposition.

However, there will likely be a dozen private cars come into Denver, filled with railroad, stock yards and packing house men, as well as men from all the principal live stock markets.

The convention will meet under the old constitution and by-laws. A committee will then be appointed for a conference from each of the following industries: Range cattlemen, pure-bred cattle breeders, range sheepmen, pure-bred sheep breeders, dairymen, horse breeders, swine breeders, commission merchants, union stock yards, packers, stock feeders, railroads, state boards of agriculture and state live stock commissions.

Committee to Perfect Reorganization Plan To this committee will be submitted the plan of reorganization, and they will report it back to the convention for a new constitution and by-laws, and if adopted they will proceed to organize under the new constitution.

While the live stock men are coming here principally for business, the local committees propose to keep up Denver's reputation for hospitality, and that means that they will get the best treat-

ment in the land, for Denver hospitality is proverbial.

Among the social plans is a grand reception to be held at the Brown Palace on Tuesday night from 8 until 10 o'clock, concluding with a dance; a big vaudeville show Wednesday night, mask ball Friday night and an excursion around the Horn Saturday.

President F. J. Hagenbarth of the National Live Stock Association, who is in Washington, will return in time for the convention.

Although a young man, Mr. Hagenbarth is one of the most heavily interested stockmen in the country, both in cattle and sheep. He owns ranches in both Idaho and Mexico, on the latter of which are more than 40,000 head of cattle. He is one of the brightest and most conservative cattlemen in the country, and if the reorganization plan, of which he is the author, is adopted, it will be entirely due to his personal efforts and popularity. He has the confidence of both the producing classes and the marketing, manufacturing and transportation interests, and is a man of unusual ability.

Eastern papers have already begun to claim that this proposed reorganization means the formation of a gigantic live stock trust, but the fact that the government will have representatives in the central committee seems to thoroughly preclude any suspicion of such a purpose.

Pleasure Trip to Conclude Program

Following is the official program for the six days of the convention:

MONDAY, JAN. 9
10:30 a. m.—National Wool Growers' convention, Tabor Grand opera house.

10 a. m.—Meeting board of control Interstate Cattle Growers' executive committee, Brown Palace hotel.

2 p. m.—National Wool Growers' convention, Tabor opera house.

2 p. m.—Interstate Cattle Growers' executive committee, Brown Palace hotel.

8 p. m.—Executive committee National Live Stock Association, headquarters 211 Quincy building.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10

10:30 a. m.—Joint convention National Live Stock Association, National Wool Growers' Association, Cattle Growers' Interstate executive committee, Tabor Grand opera house.

2 p. m.—Convention National Wool Growers' Association, Tabor Grand opera house.

2 p. m.—Meeting of western cattlemen to discuss cattle scabies problem, Brown Palace hotel.

8:30 p. m.—Reception to delegates and guests by committee on reception and citizens, Brown Palace hotel. Dancing, 10 to 12.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11

9:30 a. m.—Convention National Live Stock Association, Broadway theater.

2 p. m.—Convention National Live Stock Association, Broadway theater.

9 p. m.—Entertainment for guests, vaudeville, Orpheum theater.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12

9:30 a. m.—Convention National Live Stock Association, Tabor Grand opera house.

2 p. m.—Convention National Live Stock Association, Tabor Grand opera house.

During the evening there will be band concerts around the principal hotels and private entertainments.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13

9:30 a. m.—Convention National Live Stock Association.

Afternoon devoted to sightseeing around the city.

8:30 p. m.—Grand masque ball, Windsor hotel, open only to holders of tickets.

SATURDAY, JAN. 14

9 a. m.—Grand excursion "Around the Horn." A trip through Northern Colorado, visiting Boulder, Longmont, Berthoud, Loveland, Fort Collins, Greeley, Fort Lupton, Brighton and other towns in Northern Colorado.

TO ADMIT TEXAS CATTLE

Much Interest in Action of Osage Nation—Sheep Raising in Territories Being Revived

The legislature of the Osage nation has under consideration the matter of whether that country will be opened up for the admission of cattle from Texas during the coming season. As cattlemen of this state usually pasture thousands of cattle in that country every year the decision of the legislature is awaited with interest by stockmen in this state. If it is decided Texas cattle may be brought into that nation it will be only upon all cattle being dipped.

Another measure before the Osage Nation council is the passage of a bill placing that country below the quarantine line. It is now above the line.

C. C. French, representing the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company, has recently returned from a trip into the Indian country, and reports conditions very good there. The wheat crop, he says, has been saved only through the recent fall of snow.

Mr. French states that he notices the

great scarcity of sheep all over the country, not only in Texas, but in the two territories. There were in Texas ten years ago a total of about 7,000,000. Now there are a fraction in excess of 1,300,000. He says, however, there is renewed interest in the sheep industry and believes that there will be an increase in their production. He says that there are two causes for the great reduction in the number of sheep in Texas. One is that low price of wool and high price of mutton brought about these conditions. There has been war made on sheep-growing all over the south and west by cattlemen who claim that sheep injure the cattle business and have done considerable towards crushing the industry out. Now, however, stockmen are coming to believe that there is very little injury arising from the sheep industry and are not making war upon them to such an extent as formerly.

GOAT INDUSTRY BEING REVIVED

Western Ranchmen Disgusted With Farming Ventures by Low Cotton Prices

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Jan. 6.—Renewed interest is being taken by the stockmen in Angora goats and there appears to be a prospect of a revival of this industry which of late has been slightly on the wane. There are a number of herds of pure-blood Angoras through this section and a considerable number of graded Angoras. Their owners maintain that this industry is a most profitable one and as there is a great deal of land in western Texas which is eminently suited for the purpose of goat raising there seems a prospect that this business will receive more attention in the near future than it has been getting of late years. As is well known, Texas leads in the production of mohair and while this product was down in price last fall, the goat men are extremely confident that the short production will cause materially increased prices next spring. Fine Angora bucks bring high prices and the blooded bucks are hard to find.

Horse business in west Texas is dull at present. Shortly before the holidays the horse buyers ceased their visits and there were none of them here during the holidays. They are expected in next week from several different points in Texas and Louisiana and several car loads of horses will be shipped out. Horses have been bringing extremely good prices in west Texas all through the past fall and winter, but the animals are said to be declining in price now and there is said to be an abundance of them in the country.

The great number of ranchmen who went into the business of farming last year for the first time in their lives are disappointed at the results attained. Most of them went in for cotton and the low price of this product has caused them to wonder whether they were wise in abandoning the business of cattle or stock raising even to a slight extent and putting their land in cultivation.

Joe Montague has sold to Mauldridge of Fairfax, Okla., 110 steers, 3s, at \$23 around.

W. C. Jones has sold to E. Hallsey 450 steers, 2s, at \$15 each.

W. C. Jones has sold to J. W. Barkley and Uren Jackson 320 two-year-old steers at \$12 per head.

HE WILL STICK TO TEXAS

J. T. Munn of Big Springs Decides Not to Engage in Cattle Raising Across the Border

J. T. Munn, a young cattleman of Big Springs is in the city, returning from an investigation of the cattle ranching prospects in Mexico. Although declaring there are good opportunities offered for the cattle importer in that country he has returned without making any investment there, and will continue to herd his cattle in this state and in the territory. "While there," he said, "I found a number of the cattlemen making a specialty of Swiss cattle which they report do exceptionally well in that country. The Swiss cattle resemble the Jerseys to a great extent but are of larger bone and much heavier. There is a good demand for them there and high prices prevail. Present yard facilities in the City of Mexico are very bad but I understand plans are being considered for modern yards and abattoirs."

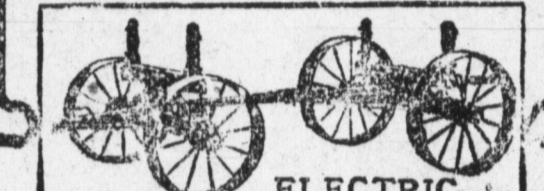
BEEF TRUST AGENTS PLACED UNDER ARREST

Montana Representatives of Packing Companies Alleged to Comprise Combine Served with Penal Warrants

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 5.—Proceeding under the terms of the penal code, Attorney General James Donovan has caused to be issued warrants for the Montana state agents of the so-called beef trust, charging the defendants with conspiracy in the alleged unlawful combining to fix the price of certain articles of commerce

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for consumption by the people of Montana, that in pursuance of this alleged conspiracy the defendants did actually carry out a restriction of trade in the sale of meats and meat products in this state and county by creating an alleged monopoly in the sale of such articles.

The warrants were placed in the hands of Sheriff O'Connell, who placed under nominal arrest the representatives of the Hammond Packing Company of Chicago and Pueblo, Armour & Co., Chicago; Swift & Co., Chicago, and Cudahy & Co., South Omaha.

Under the instructions of Judge Smith these representatives were released under \$50 bonds each, the personal recognizances of the agents being accepted. The representatives are required to appear in Judge Smith's court in Helena Jan. 9.

The course of the packers in the case is a matter of conjecture, but it is regarded as probable that a general demurrer will be filed.

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.

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; Gram, 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.

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Johnson started his new Pay-for-itself hatcher last year and raised a rumpus with high prices. Don't get fooled. Put your trust in **Old Trusty.**
The Incubator that is sent on **40 Days Trial** Five Year Guarantee.
The training he got making 50,000 other incubators enabled him to make "Old Trusty" right. Every user says it's right. No other incubator ever got in first rank the first year. You should get Johnson's Free Catalog and Advice Book. He wrote it. Makes his success your success.
M. M. JOHNSON CO., Clay Center, Neb.



Echoes of the Range

IN MIDLAND COUNTY

Midland Reporter.

T. G. Hendrick was with us a day or two this week from his ranch in Crane county, and reports everything in splendid condition for the winter.

Ernest Phillip was here Monday from his ranch in the Pecos country. He says cattle are fat there and were never in better condition at this season.

R. A. Whitaker came up Thursday from his ranch south thirty-five miles and reports a bright outlook for cattle conditions this winter.

Clay McGonagill shipped the stag Thursday that is to play the active part in the McGonagill-Schoonover roping contest, to be pulled off in Carlsbad in a few days.

Crenshaw & Dixon this week shipped two cars of cows, C. C. Johnson one car of calves and Henry Van Ham a car of bulls to Campbell Brothers & Kosson at the Fort Worth and St. Louis markets. The firm is locally represented by C. C. Johnson and the shipments were secured by him.

IN SCURRY COUNTY

Snyder Coming West.

H. E. Randle was down from his home in Lynn county, on the plains, Monday, trading with our merchants. Mr. Randle reports grass in his country in better shape than it was at this time last year.

Jim Ellis was kicked on the knee by a horse Tuesday and is now walking with difficulty.

Yesterday while Ed Gable was in the west part of town running a cow his horse fell on him and he was painfully but not seriously hurt. He is unable to be about this morning.

Willie Binnion, who was recently hurt in a collision between his horse and the horse of Wilbur Hull, has about recovered and Wilbur, who was the more seriously hurt, is recovering.

J. E. Ketner and Coprtney Mellard of Lynn county, on the plains, were at Ira Monday, after cotton seed for the T. Bar ranch. That ranch bought 3,000 bushels in the Ira community before seed went down, paying 20 cents.

IN RUNNELS COUNTY

Ballinger Ledger.

M. Barbee, who purchased a ranch in Schleicher county and moved to it from Ballinger, sold out his ranch, moved back here, will buy a suburban home and settle down for life. "They all come back," but none who ever left Ballinger and returned ever received a more cordial welcome than is extended to Mark Marbee and his excellent wife.

The number of beeves fed on products of the Ballinger Oil mill this season is not quite so large as last, on account of the unsatisfactory market that has prevailed of late. However, the number is as large or larger than was expected before the season began.

A few have been marketed at reasonably satisfactory prices. Following are the names of feeders and the approximate number fed by each: Glover & Shaw, 500; Vaughn & Gliesecke, 500; C. C. Coats, 200; Alf Ten Eyck, 150. The beeves will be sold on the markets during February and March.

IN McCALLOCH COUNTY

Brady Enterprise.

Ellison Carroll won the world's championship in roping and tying ten steers over Clay McGonagill at San Antonio last Sunday. Carroll made the remarkable time of six minutes and nine seconds. McGonagill's time was seven minutes and fifty-six and three-fifths seconds. Ellison Carroll is a brother of R. J. Carroll of this place.

Five suits were filed in the county court Tuesday against the Frisco railway by Attorneys Mourson & Mourson and C. A. Wright, for parties living in Mason and Llano counties. The suits are all of a similar nature and allege damages to cattle and sheep shipped to St. Louis about last June. Damages are claimed for shrinkage in weight and decline in market value, caused by delay in shipment while en route. The five suits call for an aggregate of about \$1,500 damages.

IN SHACKELFORD COUNTY

Albany News.

E. H. McCowan, agent of the Texas Central railroad, informs us that 831 cars of cattle have been shipped from Albany station during the year 1904. Estimating twenty head to the car would make a grand total of 16,620. The receipts for December alone were 208 cars. Albany is by far the largest shipping point on the Texas Central railroad.

IN COLEMAN COUNTY

Coleman Voice.

Bird Lewis reports the sale of 278 acres in the Busk pasture to O. A. Allen of Ellis county at \$15 per acre. Also H. N. Beakley 500 coming 4-year-old steers at \$25; Sam Coggin 600 coming 4-year-old steers at \$23 and Gill & Son 250 coming 3-year-old steers at \$21. Cattle were sold to Aiken & Johnson, St. Joseph, Mo.

IN WARD COUNTY

Barstow Journal.

Mrs. Adam Hocker has moved from her ranch to Monahans and is occupying a handsome residence, which she recently built there.

T. D. Lucas was in town Saturday, en route home to his ranch some sixty-five

miles southeast of Midland from a trip up into New Mexico. He informed us that he had just received a telegram that his home had been totally destroyed by fire while his family were visiting at a nearby neighbor's house. He estimated his loss at \$1,500, with no insurance. His residence had not been built but a short time.

IN NOLAN COUNTY

Sweetwater Reporter.

C. M. Coggin of Eskota brought in 230 head of steers Tuesday evening and placed them on feed at the oil mill pens. There are now about twenty-five hundred head on feed out there.

While out exercising one of J. F. Newman's race colts one day last week, Monte Preston had a collision with a Jersey cow, in which he was thrown from his horse and sprained his shoulder and the cow was killed instantly.

IN BREWSTER COUNTY

Alpine Times.

J. D. Jackson bought of P. H. Pruett a car of fat cows, which he shipped to New Orleans Friday.

Ben Billingsley bought, of Jim P. Wilson one car of fat cows, which he shipped to El Paso Friday morning.

L. F. Buttrill has bought from Mrs. Richard Riggs, Miss Kate and Jim Anderson the ranch known as "Cedar," located east of Nine Points. It is said that there is sufficient water there to run about one thousand head of cattle, and as it joins Mr. Buttrill's range will be quite a valuable acquisition for him.

IN DONLEY COUNTY

Clarendon Banner-Stockman.

T. M. Pyle has sold for spring delivery to Hull & Landerger 700 3-year-old steers, at private terms.

Q. E. Brown, one of Briscoe's substantial cowmen, was here this week on business. He reports cattle interests in good shape.

Jim Christal, foreman of the RO ranch, was in town yesterday. He reports a steer buyer now out at the ranch, but does not think a trade likely. The RO cattle are in fine condition.

J. W. Cowart of Silverton sold his entire calf crop, no cut back, to eastern buyers this week for \$11 around. So far as we are able to learn this sale tops the price on young stuff in this section this year.

Captain D. H. Sweeney and sons, Hyram and Lon, came over from their ranch near Silverton yesterday. Lon will take up his studies in Clarendon college again. Captain Sweeney reports ranch interests in first-class condition and does not seem to be worrying over the low price of cattle. He raises a good class of stuff and generally succeeds in getting top prices.

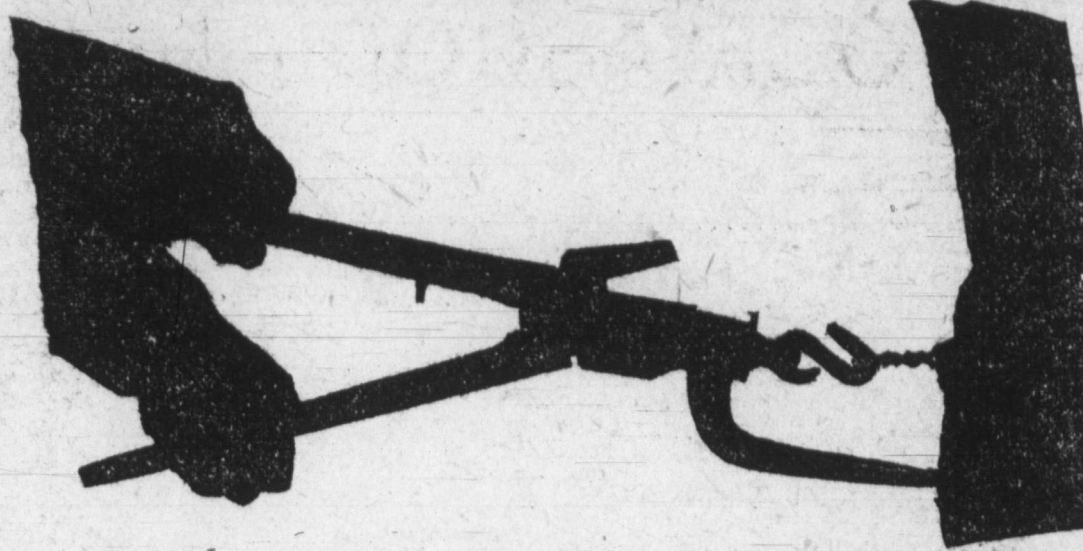
A. P. Donnell, one of the solid stockmen of Briscoe county, was here the first of the week. He reports some cattle trading going on in his country. Doak & Smith of Washburn bought lately from various parties 350 head of steer yearlings, twos and threes, at \$14 to \$16 for the yearlings and \$17 to \$22.50 for twos and threes. Mr. Donnell topped the string with his yearlings, receiving \$16 per head with cutbacks at \$14. He raises a good grade of stuff and generally succeeds in landing a top price.

Sol B. Owens, our commissioner from the south side, was a visitor here Wednesday. Mr. Owens reports everything in fine condition at his ranch, and that while the recent cold spell affected the cattle more or less, that the cattle generally were never in better shape than now. Mr. Owens is holding something like 1,700 long steers, from which he expects to realize a handsome profit during the coming year. —McLean News.

A few days ago Wadsworth Rogers, who is now the guest of his aunt, Mrs. C. Adair, at the JA ranch, purchased a horse from Harry Weatherly for \$150 and will ship the animal to New York to be used as a polo pony. For any other purpose this horse probably is not worth the money paid for him by half, and we are surprised that some far-sighted horseman has not taken advantage of the opportunity to purchase horses for the polo market in large cities.

Cattle trading except on a small scale has been extremely quiet for the past several months. The only purchases that have been made in the Clarendon district since early fall have been made for immediate shipment to market and these purchases have in the main involved bunches of cattle of less than 100 head. However, it seems that the season of big deals has opened and we look for heavy sales for the next ninety days. A sale that is attracting considerable attention in stock circles has been made by Adair & Walsh. This ranch has disposed of all its speyed coming four-year-old heifers consisting of between 300 and 400 head, to C. C. Patten of Reading, Kan. Manager Walsh also informs us that his ranch has sold to Patten-Price & Hyde all steers of the 3D, 3 stripe, IK— and AD brands. This sale embraced all the 4,000 steers purchased last year by Adair & Walsh from W. Q. Richards, with the exception of the OX yearlings. Two thousand seven hundred head of steers changed hands in this deal, and the bunch will be delivered in the spring. Mr. Walsh has also been in the market for good stuff of late, buying from Lewis & Molesworth 2,000 three past. This purchase was made for October delivery. While not given out for publication it is understood that pretty

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stiff prices prevailed in all these deals.

IN KERR COUNTY

Kerrville Sun.

A. J. Merritt was in the city Wednesday from his ranch on the divide. Mr. Merritt reports the winter range good and stock in excellent condition.

Adam Wilson, a well known ranchman of the Frio country, spent several days in Kerrville this week. Mr. Wilson stated to a Sun reporter that everything was in good shape on the ranch.

IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos Times.

Bert Simpson was over from his ranch in the Monahans country the first of the week looking after steers to ship to California.

W. D. Hudson came down Monday from his ranch in New Mexico and says that ranch, cattle, men and weather are all doing to suit him.

Al Popham came down from Amarillo the latter part of last week and went out to the U ranch. The U people are having a ranch house built and Mr. Popham expects to move to the ranch as soon as it is completed.

Clay McGonagill lost in the thousand-dollar roping match with Sol Schoonover at Carlsbad in which he was to tie ten steers as quickly as Schoonover could tie one. When the man eating stag from Terrazas' ranch in Old Mexico was turned out of his cage Sol took up the chase and mercilessly pursued him until he lay down and stuck up his feet. It is said the mar-eater failed to fight because he was intimidated by the two or three companies of rough riders and array of artillery Sol had on hand for rescue purposes in case of mishap.

IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY

Hereford Brand.

J. D. Thompson on last Saturday purchased 160 yearling steers of J. F. Noorfleet of Hale county.

A. P. Murchison this week sold J. D. Thompson one-half interest in seventy head of yearling steers at private terms. J. D. Thompson this week leased the B. T. Ware ranch, four miles north of town, and will move his cattle there soon for winter pasturage.

Murchison & Thompson shipped three cars of mixed cattle to Kansas City Saturday night. With them Henry Von Llenen shipped one car cattle and a car of fat hogs.

L. R. Brady and R. H. Norton, breed-

ers of registered stock for this section of the Panhandle, returned this week from Hereford Riverside Farm near Ashland, Neb., where they went to purchase a carload of registered bulls. In conversation with a Brand representative, the former gentleman stated that they secured a fine bunch of Herefords and would soon offer them for sale at his ranch headquarters east of town.

IN MOTLEY COUNTY

Matador Maverick.

A. B. Echols and Harry Campbell left the latter part of last week with a bunch of cattle which they shipped to Fort Worth. They shipped from Estelene.

J. W. Hamilton was over from his ranch on Whiteflat Wednesday. Mr. Hamilton is one of the good old Georgia "Goobar Grabbers," having come from Georgia to this state some ten or fifteen years ago. He says that raising bald-faced cattle in the Panhandle beats farming on the rocky hillsides of Georgia awful badly. Mr. Hamilton has a nice bunch of cattle and plenty of feed and grass for them this winter.

IN CROCKETT COUNTY

Ozona Texan.

It is reported that John Young sold the Dull ranch, consisting of 250,000 acres of land and 10,000 cattle, to Russell, Ellis & Corder of Menardville for the net sum of \$300,000.

WANTED

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HEC. A. McEACHIN.....Editor

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.
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TURNEY FOR PRESIDENT

At the annual meeting of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, which will convene in this city in March, the election of a president to serve for the ensuing year will be one of the most important matters to come up for consideration, and already there is a strong sentiment crystallizing in favor of re-electing the present incumbent for the third term. Those who are in favor of this procedure have run up against a small snag, however, in the form of an amendment to the constitution adopted two years ago, which provides that no man shall be eligible for more than two terms. This amendment was adopted on account of the fact that some presidents had proven so popular in the administration of the affairs of the organization that there was a decided tendency to keep them in position almost for life, when the feeling is rampant that it is an honor that should be distributed more evenly among the capable and deserving membership. Hon. A. P. Bush of Colorado City held the position for twelve terms in rapid succession, and when he turned the gavel over to his successor he was just as popular as he was when first inducted into office. The fact is that Bush had to encourage the idea of only two terms in order to prevent himself from being elected for life.

Hon. W. W. Turney, the present head of this, the greatest cattlemen's organization on earth, has filled the position for two terms with rare ability and perfect satisfaction to every interest involved. He makes a fine presiding officer, is an excellent parliamentarian, a brilliant and successful lawyer, and has taken a deep interest in all that pertains to the work of the association. He has all the affairs of the great organization practically at his fingers' ends, and has been the leader in the fight the association is making for numerous reforms. Recognizing his eminent fitness and ability, the new national organization which was formed at Denver last May under the title of the Cattlemen's Interstate Executive Committee, honored President Turney by placing him at its head. As the head of this important organization he has done some very effective work in inducing the railways of the country to abate some of the nuisances of which the cattlemen of the country have made most vigorous complaint, and his friends point to the fact that to retire him from the position of president of the Texas organization would also doubtless include his retirement from the national organization and necessitate the taking up of intricate lines by hands that were not familiar with the surroundings and the exigencies of the situation. They do not question the fact that there is sufficient ability within the Texas organization to develop a leader who is amply able to cope with the situation, but they do insist that it is bad policy to stop and swap horses in the middle of the stream when you know that the horse you have already tried is amply able to bear you in perfect safety to the objective shore.

It is known that President Turney is not a candidate for re-election, and that in his heart he prefers that the office should go to another and he be permitted to resume his place in the ranks. But his friends say that at the proper time they are going to have the constitution of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas again amended so that it will be possible for Mr. Turney to succeed himself, and the enthusiasm that is being manifested in the movement is pretty conclusive evidence that it will be done. The intention is to do this in recognition of the splendid services of Mr. Turney and through the belief that important

work now in hand that has been but partially accomplished, will be the best served by such action. Sam Davidson of this city, in speaking of the affairs of the association and the election of a president at the forthcoming meeting, says:

"I regard the meeting as being a very important one and one which will be well attended. This association stands as the representative of the cattle interest, not only in Texas, but in the entire southwest, and its operations have been of great value, not merely to members, but to all. Fort Worth ought to see to it as it will that every courtesy and aid due to it shall be given, and it is time we were about it."

Being asked who would be elected as president to succeed Senator W. W. Turney, Mr. Davidson said: "I am positive in my convictions that this association has never had a more popular and competent president and it can not duplicate Senator Turney at this time. I have heard it on all sides and no one doubts it that he ought to be retained. While there is a by-law which limits a president's service to two years, it has no very good reason to support it. It was passed merely in obedience to a sentiment to let the honor pass around, there being no limit then. Now we have a condition which demands that the convention in the exercise of the good sense which it has always shown, should amend that by-law to make it read four years instead of two. That condition is that the association has entered upon an era of progressiveness; seeing that the public is being gouged by the railways exacting rates which are too high, it has set to work to remedy the evil and for that purpose has adopted a policy first of proceeding before the interstate commerce commission for an order against the railroads maintaining the advanced rates, and second, of getting all the cattle associations together by a committee known as the cattle growers' interstate executive committee to urge that the interstate commerce commission be given the power to fix the rates when they find one unreasonable."

"I can't recount the progress made, but it has been substantial and has every prospect of ultimate success in both directions. Now that policy has been inaugurated and pushed under Senator Turney's administration. He understands it and has both the ability and courage to force the fight. I do think it would be more than foolish to not amend the by-law as suggested and unanimously elect him as president. Without disparagement of any man I believe that the members of the association who think for its best interest will view this matter in the same way. I have heard that Mr. Turney discourages this idea, but we need to continue him for his usefulness, and I do not think he can refuse a popular demand. I wish every one interested would express himself."

ILLS OF THE CATTLEMEN

Assuredly we shall not undertake to adjudge the dispute between the cattlemen and the railroads as to how the rates and the service of the present compare with those of years gone. That the business is not so profitable to large cattle raisers now as it was in the halcyon days of that industry is not denied, we believe. The controversy is as to the causes of this condition. Perhaps the railroads do get a larger share of the profits than they used to get; but certainly it is more clear that the greed of the packers has increased even more than is charged against the railroads. Another probable cause of the low estate of the cattle raising industry, and a cause which stockmen seem reluctant to recognize, is that the business has undergone marvelous evolutionary changes to which they have not adjusted themselves. Ranching is giving way and must continue to give way to stock farming. Instead of one man marketing by the train load, the time is not far distant when he will market by the car load. Stock raising then will not be the business of a few men, who count their herds by the thousand, but of many men who will count their cattle by the score. Land fit for tillage will be put to that use by the law of right, and as men's need of homes increases they will dispossess the grazing steers. Perhaps these conditions have brought about economic changes whose force the cattlemen do not appreciate, and, therefore, in the blind search for a cause they have hit on the railroads because it happened to be nearest at hand.—Austin Current Issue.

While the cattlemen of the country have been entertaining the idea that they have serious grievances against the railways, they are not disposed to saddle these great institutions with responsibility for the ills that have encompassed them. For the past two or three years the railways have laid a heavy hand on the cattle industry. Through the consolidation of important systems, the community of interest plan, and the desire of the new school of railway managers to earn every dollar possible in the handling of traffic, the handling of live stock has undergone a complete change. The tonnage system was the most diabolical ever invented so far as its effects upon the live stock industry was concerned. This idea involved the pulling of just as much freight as an engine was capable of handling, and instead of live stock being rushed to market on a fast schedule, they were held out until the capacity of the engine pulling the train was entirely absorbed, and then moved with all the celerity that is attendant upon the transmission of dead freight. The old rule of side-tracking passenger trains in order to give live stock trains the right of way was abandoned, and under the new dispensation cattle were in transit so long that it has been facetiously asserted that heifer calves started from the range country became grandmothers while in

transit. But the stock interests of the country have made such a warm and unrelenting fight on the tonnage system that the railways very graciously abandoned it.

But this is not all that is involved in the railway situation from the standpoint of the cattlemen. There has been such an increase in shipping rates as to almost amount to confiscation during the time when prices on the markets have been so depressed. The matter of these arbitrary advances in rates has constituted the basis of action instituted by the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas against the offending railways, which is now pending before the interstate commerce commission. In the investigations that have been held about the only satisfactory reason that the railways could give for their action was the assertion of their belief that the cattle industry of the country could stand it. Their first allegations of increased cost of service did not pan out under official investigation, and all along the line the cattlemen now have the railways on the run. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to obtain the necessary relief under the present status of the interstate commerce law. The commission can only find the railways guilty of unreasonable rates, and has not power to prescribe what it considers a reasonable rate. It can only recommend to the department of justice prosecutions for defiance of the law, and history shows that in not one of these recommendations has the attorney general of the United States ever taken any action. It is a realization of these facts that has caused the cattlemen of the country to strike at the very root of the evil by asking that congress shall clothe the interstate commerce commission with the necessary power to make and enforce rates. The matter has been brought before congress through the medium of the executive message, and an attempt is now being made in Washington to devise some plan that will bring the proper relief.

The cattlemen have not charged the railways with being responsible for market manipulation. They know that the packing interests of the country are responsible for that phase of the situation, and they are hopeful that out of the investigations that have been made by the department of commerce and labor and the pending injunction suit to restrain the packers that is before the supreme court of the United States there will come some form of tangible relief. The fact that the so-called beef trust is prospering while the cattle industry of the entire country is languishing is pretty conclusive evidence that there is work being done not calculated to advance the interests of the producer. With an actual shortage of cattle prevailing throughout the country, it would seem to the impartial observer that prices just now would be rapidly getting back to the normal were it not for the determination of the men who are engaged in making the prices.

The fact that there is a form of evolution in progress in the cattle industry is not responsible for low prices. On the contrary, that evolution is continually resulting in the shortening of the supply, through the curtailment of the western ranges, and the natural consequences should be an enhancement in values. The majority of the stockmen out in the range country have recognized the drift of affairs and have made big efforts to meet them. They have reduced the size of their herds to fit the conditions induced by range restriction, and are striving to make quality take the place of quantity. They are marketing now by the car load instead of the train load, and some of the largest ranches in the west that have heretofore had 2-year-old steers to sell by the thousands in the spring will not have a single car load to sell next spring.

It is true that some of the old-time ranchmen can not reconcile themselves to the new conditions that have arisen in the cattle industry, and sigh for a return of the good old days when grass was free and the range extended from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. But they represent a very small minority. The man who is staying with the cattle industry now has come to a realization that he must own his range, and that he can only undertake to carry the number of cattle that his range will easily accommodate. He is just as progressive in his views as any other class of citizenship, and he is only asking that he be permitted to remain on the face of the earth and enjoy that which his money has paid for. They are only asking from the railways and other interests that which they have a legitimate right to expect. In other words, the cattlemen of Texas are only demanding their rights, and it may be stated confidentially that they will have them.

IS THERE A HEN ON?

Next week there is to be a meeting of the National Live Stock Association in the city of Denver. This is the regular annual meeting of the national organization, which of late years has fallen very considerably into disrepute among cattlemen, from the belief that it has been dominated by adverse interests. During the time that the late Charlie Martin was secretary of the organization it was used principally as the clearing house for the independent packing house scheme, which was regarded as chimerical by the cattlemen of the southwest, and which seems to have passed with the death of Mr. Martin. At the same time, it has been contended that the organization has been given over almost completely into the hands of the sheepmen, and the entente cordiale between the sheepmen and the cattlemen has not yet reached the point where the white-faced steer and the frisky little lamb could be persuaded to lie down together. The steer has wanted the grass that was affording suste-

nance for the lamb, and the lamb has felt that the steer was getting more than his legitimate due.

It will be remembered that last May the cattlemen of the southwest, under the lead of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, organized what was called the Cattlemen's interstate executive committee—an organization intended to perform all those functions and duties which the cattlemen felt could not be obtained within the national association. This cattlemen's organization has been making a warm and unrelenting war on the railroads of the country to obtain relief from the oppressions which they allege have been laid upon them. And this same organization has taken the directing hand in the contest for clothing the interstate commerce commission with more power, in order that it may be enabled to enforce its own mandates without the necessity of appealing to the courts, as is now the case. Both of these fights in which the cattlemen have been engaged and are still engaged have antagonized the railways to a considerable extent, from the fact that the cattlemen have held the winning hand all the way through.

One of the purposes of the Denver meeting next week is the re-organization of the national association on broader and more liberal lines, and in the list of interests invited to be present and participate in this re-organization is the railways, whom the cattlemen have been fighting. This fact has given rise to the suspicion that there is a bug under the chip in the proposed re-organization, in the shape of an attempt to tie the conflicting interests up in such manner that the dogs of war will be called off. Whether this suspicion is just or not, it is certain that it is going to militate against the attendance of cattlemen from Texas, and it has destroyed much of the interest that was felt here in the plan of re-organization before it became known that all interests would be included. "We have been fighting the railways, the packers and the stock yards companies," says the secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, "and it looks a little bit peculiar that we are now called upon to take those interests into a national organization in which we would hope to be the central figure." And that is the dominant sentiment in Texas today. Cattlemen consider it very peculiar that these interests should have been invited to be present and participate in this re-organization. While the Panhandle country will no doubt be fairly well represented at the Denver meeting, the balance of the state will be conspicuous for its lack of representation.

The state of affairs regarding the situation has unquestionably reached Denver, and its gravity appreciated. The Denver Record-Stockman, whose editor is secretary of the cattlemen's interstate executive committee, and who is prominently mentioned as the next secretary of the National Live Stock Association, says:

There has been some talk to the effect that the proposed reorganization of the National Live Stock Association was intended to call off the cattlemen in their struggle for better railroad rates and service. This talk is based upon the fact that the railroads were invited to be represented in the proposed new organization. There is absolutely no truth in such an idea. Even the railroads have been made to distinctly understand that in extending to them an invitation to be present at the Denver meeting and be represented in the proposed new organization it was for the purpose of placing them where they could better understand the conditions the producing interests were combating and to enable the organized producers to meet them in a business way to discuss these and other propositions. The producing interests will be no more expected to sacrifice any rights they possess to struggle for what they believe are their rights, than will the railroads be expected to allow the producers to dictate to them their business policy.

While the stockmen feel that they have been unjustly treated by the railroads and the packers and are determined by every power they possess to bring about a better condition of affairs, they realize that the railroad and packing interests are necessary adjuncts to the industry. The railroads are needed to transport the stock to market and the packers to manufacture the stock into merchantable product. But the stockmen also feel that if the present policy of the railroads and packers is continued they will be forced out of business. It is hoped that by a business conference with these interests they may be made to realize the conditions that exist. If they can be induced to make concessions, so much the better. If, however, they insist upon a continuation of the present ruinous policy, then, most certainly, the producers maintain the right to continue their struggle to force them to change.

The fact that the railroads and packers are willing and even anxious to meet the producers in an organized way to discuss these matters is in itself a favorable sign. They realize that there is something wrong and that the antagonism of the producing classes must sooner or later make much trouble, and as business men they are willing to discuss the matters at issue in a business like way in hope that something may result that will bring peace.

There can certainly be no harm in such a conference of interests. There are undoubtedly many points in conflict that are imperfectly understood by both sides. A more perfect knowledge of these matters will bring greater wisdom. The producing interests will have nothing to conceal. If the railroads or packers are laboring under any misapprehension there is every reason why they should understand perfectly the actual conditions. As the time approaches for the live

stock convention in Denver the indications are multiplying that it is to be the greatest and most important gathering of cattlemen ever held in the country. Usually it has been necessary to advertise liberally the arrangements being made to entertain the visitors at these meetings, but this year nothing has been said about it. The stockmen are not coming on pleasure bent, but for business, and while local committees are preparing to make their stay in Denver as pleasant as possible, it is distinctly understood that the entertainment is not to interfere with the business of the meeting. That there will be business done of far-reaching importance is already a foregone conclusion. The stockmen are not in a humor for the usual hot-air performance that has characterized these meetings in the past, but there will be numerous conferences held and very likely some pretty plain talking done, but all on business lines. The programs of all the conventions will be entirely taken up with business propositions.

THE NATIVE TEXAS GRASSES

An interesting article on the native grasses was written by H. L. Bentley, who is connected with the agronomy division of the bureau of agriculture, and printed in the Texas Almanac, issued by the Dallas News. Mr. Bentley says, in part:

The soils, climate and general conditions of Texas are favorable to grasses and forage plants generally. The soils have in them all the essential elements that go into the makeup of rich pasture lands, and severe freezes are unknown, so that many varieties continue their growth through the winters; and it has paid, and still pays, the growers of stock to protect the native varieties and cultivate them and others. In the state are many types of soils, each favorable to certain varieties, hence it is that there are a large number of different grasses. In the yellow loam and clay uplands certain varieties are found to thrive in the alluvial river bottom lands. In the prairie regions still others are found, while in the pine woods regions there are many species different from those that are in evidence elsewhere. Then, too, out on the Staked Plains, where the annual rainfall is not so great as in the sections "back east," are to be found still other varieties that are characteristic of that region. The division of agronomy, department of agriculture, is authority for the statement that there are quite 800 or 900 varieties of native grasses in the United States. I know of no systematic efforts having ever been made to determine accurately how many native to the soil are in Texas, but I risk nothing when I state that there are a greater number in North America than in any other one continent; that in the United States there are more than in any other section of this continent, and in Texas there are more than in any other one state in the Union. I have had occasion to look into this question to some extent, and taking my own observation as the basis for my estimate, supplemented by reliable statements of others, I am confident that there are fully 300 in the state worthy of special mention.

In strictly agricultural sections of the state farmers are realizing the necessity for taking care of the grasses on their respective holdings, hence no special suggestions are necessary to them. In the stock farming and strictly range sections the general recommendation is offered that those growing live stock should supplement their pasture supply of stock food by the establishment of meadows and pastures, and they will find Prof. Smith's report, issued in 1899 by the department of agriculture as Farmers' Bulletin No. 66, a very valuable aid to them, not only in determining the special grasses to be used, but the manner of propagating them. His report, "Grazing Problems in the Southwest and How to Meet Them," issued also in 1899 by the division of agronomy, as Bulletin No. 16, will also be found of much value in such work. In Farmers' Bulletin No. 147, issued by the department of agriculture, Prof. Ball, in 1902, discussed "Winter Forage Crops for the South" in an intelligent and practical way; and in "Forage Plants for the South" (department of agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin No. 18), Prof. Tracy has given many important facts and figures, with suggestions that can not fail to be interesting to stockmen and farmers.

In 1902 I had the honor to submit a report of my three years' work as special agent of the department of agriculture in charge of the experimental

grass and forage plant station at Abilene. This report was issued as Bulletin No. 18 by the bureau of plant industry, under the title, "Experiments in Range Improvement in Central Texas." In said report I attempted to enumerate the grasses and forage plants that I tested in central Texas, with full explanations as to the efforts made by me in the direction of range improvement. As the particular grasses discussed are, in the main, common to other sections of Texas, I am inclined to believe that those specially interested in the subject will find this and all other reports of some value to them.

In conclusion I will say:

First—That it is necessary for stockmen and farmers of the state, from now on, not only to take the best possible care of such grasses as they now have, but to go in for improving them, and developing them, and developing the present capacity of their ranges and pastures. The live stock business just now is not very flourishing, but it is likely to improve at some time in the future, and those who shall improve their present facilities for stock growing are those who are going to "come out on top" when the improvement shall come.

Second—That one need not look outside of Texas for first-class grasses for pasture or hay purposes. As a rule grasses native to the several sections of the state will be found the best. Nature has indicated in its own way, and very conclusively, that these native grasses are particularly adapted to the local conditions, soils and climate considered. With such natural resources practically at their very doors, Texas stockmen and farmers need not look to foreign countries or to other states, or to other sections of their own state, for grasses that may be cultivated to the best advantage. On every natural range about them, growing on their farms, along the fence rows and wherever else they are allowed to grow, are such as are peculiarly adapted to the conditions that obtain. They are where they are because the soils and climate are favorable, and no experimental work is necessary to determine their adaptability and general value. The soils of the state are quite as rich in food for grasses in 1904 as they were when Texas was the best grass section in this country, and the seasons are as good, if not better, in that the rainfall is somewhat greater and is much more satisfactorily distributed. Let the proper methods for rejuvenating the ranges and improving the pastures and meadows be adopted in Texas, and it will not be many years before the capacity of the state for sustaining live stock will be quite as great as it was back in '60s and '70s, when there was no better stock country found on the face of the earth.

THE BENEFITS OF PROTECTION

"As the shippers become reconciled to the regulations of the bureau of animal industry, relative to Texas fever and scabies, the work of the bureau of animal industry becomes more and more effective," said Colonel Albert Dean, live stock agent in charge at Kansas City. "And, to take the experience of past years, the year 1905 should show better results than preceding years in the prevention of the spread of those diseases, and even develop good progress toward their abolition in the United States."

"At the time of the adoption of the Texas fever regulations, many of the shippers were ready to believe that the officials of the government were plotting against their liberties, and many and bitter were the complaints forwarded to the government at Washington. This feeling has not entirely died out, but it is rapidly giving way to the realization that the bureau is laboring in the best interests of the industry as a whole. It has been so often shown that but for the department's efforts the spread of these diseases and the death of thousands of cattle in individual communities would have been inevitable results of the outbreak of the disease."

"Take for instance," continued Colonel Dean, "the case of the stray car that started the outbreak of fever in Northern Illinois, not long ago. A car that had been used for the shipment of Texas cattle had been loaded near Cleburne, Texas, with cross-ties for one of the northern roads. The car was taken to its destination and unloaded. The car was then used by the receiving road for the shipment of a lot of fine cattle. Twenty or more fine Shorthorns were loaded in the car and shipped to pasture in another part of the state. In some twenty days, nineteen of these cattle died. Experts

were called in to determine the nature of the disease that had caused the death. The opinion was given that it was the deadly Texas fever. In due time this office was notified of the fact and an inspector was detailed on the case. The report that the locality had the Texas fever spread among the farmers like wildfire, and many of them prepared to ship their cattle to market in whatever shape they happened to be at the time, in order that they should not develop the fever and die on the hands of the owners. When the experts of our department came on the scene, they told the excited farmers that there was no need for doing anything of the kind. That there was no danger of the disease spreading if animals were not allowed to go into the pastures where the affected cattle had been, or were not allowed to come in contact with anything likely to carry the ticks or the tick eggs. The inspector of the bureau then took steps to prevent the multiplication of the ticks or the communication of the disease to other cattle, with the result that no other cattle died.

"Now, it is natural to ask what caused the cattle shipped in the car to catch the fever. The cause was the ticks which had dropped from affected animals during their presence in the car while the car was away down in Texas. These ticks had crawled under chips or droppings on the car floor and had laid there until cattle were loaded into the car, when they crawled onto the cattle and the disease was the result. The railroad had done what they thought was disinfecting the car, sprinkled lime in it, but the lime did not kill the ticks."

"It is easy to see that but for the efforts of the bureau the farmers in the locality of the farm where the cattle died would have been caused great trouble and expense, besides probably spreading the disease in one way and another through not handling the situation right."

"It must be said of the shippers of southern cattle that they are making efforts to comply with the regulations of the bureau regarding Texas fever. The regulations regarding scabies are not yet observed by the shippers in the serious way that they are inclined to take hold of the fever regulations, however. Many of the shippers take every advantage possible of the inspectors in shipments of scabby cattle. For instance, one of my inspectors tells me that on a day when it was necessary for him to inspect cattle at three stations during one day he was imposed on by shippers who held back scabby cattle until the inspector had gone to the next place. Scabby cattle were then driven into the herd to be loaded, and loaded, the presence of the affected cattle being discovered in this market after a bill of health had been issued on the shipment by the inspector."

"The scabby cattle and sheep regulations are still new, however," concluded Colonel Dean, "and the shippers will be more reasonable when they realize that the government is determined to enforce the regulations, and that the regulations are for the best interests of the shippers themselves."

THE EXISTING CATTLE SHORTAGE

Much has been said of late regarding a possible cattle and beef shortage staring this country in the face. The live stock and agricultural press while generally admitting that this country is too big to have a real cattle famine generally agree that the immediate outlook favors a shortage in cattle. Production in cattle has not been keeping pace with the increased demands for beef, both in the way of increased population at home and wider demand abroad. Upon this subject the Denver Stockman says:

There is a growing conviction among well posted men who are interested in the live stock business, that before the coming year is ended the people of the country will be confronted by an actual beef shortage. This shortage has been talked about so much, however, that it is only the best posted that are willing to admit even the possibility. Most of those engaged in the business, especially those who look after the marketing, when the idea of a shortage is suggested, shrug their shoulders and reply, "Oh, that is an old story; I have heard that for twenty years or more. This is a big country, and there are cattle in places we never heard about."

While it is true that talk of a cattle shortage has been the stock in trade of speculators for years, and hardly a season passes that the old runner is not trotted out for a heat or two, yet it is also true that the country has no positive way of determining what the actual condition of the cattle supply may be. Very often the scarcity of cattle in one or two localities is responsible for the rumor and it generally develops that there were plenty of cattle in other localities, more than enough for all demands.

It must be confessed, however, that the present rather peculiar condition in the cattle business can best be ex-

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plained by the theory that the available supply of cattle is much shorter than it has been in recent years. No interest is better posted on the actual conditions than the big packers, and the fact that they have been investing heavily in feeder cattle which are being fed under contract at a number of points in the west, would seem to indicate that they fear a shortage of choice beef in the coming season. Packers do not feed cattle without good reason.

It has long been claimed that it will require just one real shortage in the beef supply to convince the general government of the necessity of securing better and more reliable statistical information regarding the live stock of the country. It was only about three years ago that many of the sheepmen were badly frightened at the apparent glut of sheep in the country, yet this fall sheep feeders have been unable to fill their lots as they would wish and buyers are scouring the western ranges even today looking for additional feeding sheep.

This is a great beef eating country and few realize what an actual shortage of beef would mean. The sheep and hog supply can be increased rapidly, but with cattle it takes a long time to overcome an actual shortage. An actual shortage has never really existed in modern times and may not really exist now, but the matter is serious enough to require the serious contemplation of government experts.

TEXAS SHORT ON CATTLE STOCK

"Present conditions in Texas have not existed in twenty years," said Judge O. H. Nelson, president of the Fort Madison yards, who has just returned to Chicago from a trip into the southwest as far as San Angelo. "The people down that way are long on grass and short on cattle. Of course, I am talking in a comparative sense, as in the aggregate Texas is the home of large numbers of live stock."

"All over the country I traversed a decidedly different feeling exists to that of a year ago. Optimism, while not rampant, is not difficult to detect. The cowman is conscious of the fact that there is no surplus of cattle pressing on the market, and what is better still, that this depressing weight has been removed. Liquidation, which has been such a distressing feature of trade during the past two years, is practically over. The past season has witnessed a cleaning up of all the ragged edges and the cowman's horizon now begins to betray evidence of possessing a silver lining."

"Down in Texas there is no longer apprehension of the attitude likely to be assumed by the northern cattleman in the spring. One reason for this is that there will be no considerable number of 2-year-old steers pressing on the market. We are rapidly creating a market for our calf crop in corn belt feed lots, and as that outlet widens the 2-year-old crop will diminish. This year fully half the calf crop was sold at weaning time and the tax on winter grass will consequently be lighter. Northern cattlemen who promise to go down into Texas next spring and buy 2-year-old steers at prices just high enough to make them immune from indictment for larceny are preparing for a disappointment. The breeder will have something to say about prices from now on."

Judge Nelson says the corn belt campaign, conducted by Texas breeders, is making satisfactory headway. Within five years he predicts that every southwestern range calf on the market will be contracted for corn belt feed lots before weaning time.

FEDERAL MEAT REGULATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—Regulations which will prevent the use of acids and preservatives in the preparation of beef were approved today by the secretary of agriculture. These regulations were prepared by the agricultural department in compliance with provisions of the new food law. One of the regulations as far as possible puts an end to the use of acids and other preservatives, and hereafter when inspectors find such meat on sale they will seize and destroy it. This regulation is based upon the results of the experiments made by Dr. Wiley with his famous "poison squad," which proved conclusively that preservatives are dangerous. In the future, according to the regulations, fresh meat will be meat freshly slaughtered and preserved only by refrigeration. Salt, packed and smoked meats are to be unmixed meats preserved by salt, sugar, vinegar, spices or smoke, singly or in combination; sausages and other mixed meats must be pure and bear marks telling of just what they are made.

The new regulations go into detail concerning the component parts of lard and other meat products. In each case the adulterated goods will be seized. In addition to the meat regulations, the department of agriculture has adopted new milk regulations. The definition as to what constitutes pure milk is as follows: Milk, "whole milk," is the lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within fifteen days before and five days after calving and contains less than 12 per cent of total solids, not less than 8 1/2 per cent of solids not fat, and not less than 3 1/2 per cent of milk fat.

The regulations provide for seven other classes of milk designed as "blended milk," "skim milk," "butter," "sweetened condensed," "condensed swim," "cream" and evaporated. Percentages in each case are given. The regulations tell of what percentage cheese and butter shall contain to be perfect.

The farmers who burned cotton in Georgia as an evidence of good faith in the suggestion to other farmers that they agree to burn two million bales of cotton and thus restore former remunerative prices, are bigger fools than Thompson's colt, which it is claimed, swam Tennessee river to get a drink. Cotton will keep, when properly housed, for fifty years. It will keep longer in a perfect state than any other product of the soil, if kept in a dry room or warehouse. Why not then act sensible and carry over the two million bales, and finally sell them for a fair price? This thing of burning, or proposing to burn cotton, is idiotic.—Tyler Courier.

Georgia farmers only burned one

bale of cotton and it is thought this was done to induce Texas producers to burn all their's in order that the goober grabbers might sell the balance of their holdings at a large price.

IN NEW MEXICO

Carlsbad Current.

Lod Callahan, Frank Dawson, James Shoemaker and Caesar Brashear came in from Midland on the same train with the bad stag. Clay McGonagill was also along to see that no one got "hooked."

J. T. Humphreys, who ranches out north of Toyah, was here this week engineering the sale of 200 head of high grade stock cattle. E. Virgil Albritton bought the herd at \$12, and leaves Sunday morning to superintend their delivery.

Hub Brogden, a well known cattleman of Seven Rivers, died suddenly yesterday morning. He was a member of the firm of Segrist & Brogden and had friends all over the western country who will regret to learn of his sudden demise.

IN SUTTON COUNTY

Sonora News.

George Allison reports that March Bros. of San Angelo sold his wool for 17 1/2 cents.

Max Mayer sold for J. A. Allison 900 head of stock goats to Ira L. Wheat for \$2.35 per head.

Max Mayer sold for Ira L. Wheat Sr. to A. P. Belcher for Jot Gunter of San Antonio his entire I R A brand of stock cattle at \$10 per head. The cattle will be shipped from Kerrville.

Max Mayer, the hustling commission man, sold for W. L. Aldwell his three-section ranch to S. A. Hunter of London, Kimble county, Texas, for \$3,100. Mr. Hunter will move to his new home about Jan. 5.

Colman Whitfield arrived home Thursday from New Mexico, where he has been several months with his sheep. Colman says he started with a couple of thousand, but traded half of them for a race mare and lost the other half betting on her.

IN TOM GREEN COUNTY

San Angelo Standard.

Joe Montague sold this week, to Maulderge of Fairfax, Okla., 110 3-year-old steers, at \$23 per head.

E. Hallsey bought of W. C. Jones 450 two-year-old steers at \$16 per head. Same party bought of J. W. Barkley and Uren Jackson 320 two-year-old steers at \$16 and \$18 per head.

Messrs. Tom and Tad Richards brought in a bunch of twenty-one head of bulls and steers Monday, which were purchased by Messrs. Guber & Shaw, who will ship them to market.—Ballinger Ledger.

There is an excellent demand in this section for sheep. In fact the demand is much greater than the supply. As evidence of this, we cite the fact that just a few days since a certain prominent Concho sheep raiser was offered \$4 per head for a flock of mixed sheep, including ewes, lambs and muttons. The offer was promptly refused.

John Kennedy, a prominent ranchman of Fort McKavett, was in town a few days this week. Mr. Kennedy has about 400 head of Aberdeen-Angus cattle on his ranch in the McKavett country. These are among the first thoroughbred cattle. It will be recalled that at the recent International Live Stock Exhibit at Chicago the Angus breed won three first prizes against all other breeds. The Angus captured the blue ribbon offered for best single animal of any breed. This renowned breed also took down first ribbon for best carload of aged steers.

IN SAN SABA COUNTY

San Saba News.

J. M. Kuykendall sold 107 coming three-year-old steers to Koogler of Henrietta at \$23 per head, delivered at Brady.

W. M. and Mat Allison sold for O. D. Kirkpatrick 100 acres of land off the J. H. Brown old place, one and one-half miles east of San Saba, to J. W. Miller for \$1,800.

IN HALL COUNTY

Memphis Herald.

J. A. Benton, a prosperous south side farmer was in the city Monday. He reported cattle wintering well over there. He had just returned from Mansfield and reported people feeling the drop in cotton worse there than here.

Thomas Richards brought 400 head of cattle from Paducah this week, and will pasture them in stalk fields near town. He had originally intended to pasture them in the R. L. Ellison pasture, but through some misunderstanding failed to get it.

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

A man was fatally injured in a cattle roping contest at San Marcos. The roping contest, like the bull fight, occasionally works both ways.—Houston Post.

And cattlemen say that hundreds of cattle are maimed and injured every year in preparing for roping contests. It is on this account that the next legislature will be asked to prohibit the sport.

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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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.

This unparalleled offer is made to all new subscribers, and all old ones who pay up all arrears and renew within thirty days. Sample copies free. Address:

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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

PREMIUM LIST FOR FAT STOCK SHOW IS ISSUED

Prizes Offered for Coming Event Aggregate Approximately \$10,000

Secretary V. S. Wardlaw has completed the list of prizes for the Fat Stock Show to be held in this city March 21, 22, 23 and 24, the total amount of premiums approximating \$10,000.

Representative cattlemen have been secured to take charge of the various decisions of the show, and the number and value of the premiums is expected by the committee to cause a large list of entries. Entries, it is announced, will close March 1. The complete list of events and prizes is as follows:

CLASS 1, BEEF CATTLE, CAR LOTS
Not less than fifteen beef cattle of any age to car. (Beef standard will apply in determining quality of cattle entered in the beef class. The judges will decide whether cattle are admissible to this class.)

Sec. 1. Steers, 2 years old and under 3; best car steers, 3 years old and over \$150; second best car steers, 3 years old and over, \$100; third best car steers, 3 years old and over, \$50; best car steers, 2 years old and under, \$150; second best car steers, 2 years old and under, \$100; third best car steers, 2 years old and under, \$50.

Sec. 2. One-year-old Steers: Best car steers, 1 year old and under 2 years, \$150; second best car steers, 1 year old and under 2 years, \$100; third best car steers, 1 year old and under 2 years, \$50.

Sec. 3. Steer or heifer under 1 year: Best car steer calves under 1 year, \$150; second best car steer calves under 1 year, \$100; third best car steer calves under 1 year, \$50.

CLASS 2, SINGLE STEERS, BEEF CATTLE

Sec. 1. Grade Shorthorn steers by registered Shorn-horn bull, 2 years old and under three: Best steers, 2 years old and under 3, \$100; second, \$70; third, \$60, fourth \$40; fifth, \$30.

Sec. 2. One year and under 2 years old: Best steer 1 year old and under 2 years, \$100; second, \$70; third, \$60; fourth, \$40; fifth, \$30.

Sec. 3. Steer calves under 1 year: Best steer calf under 1 year, \$100; second, \$70; third, \$60; fourth, \$40; fifth, \$30.

Sec. 4. Grand champion Shorthorn steer. Competition limited to winners of first moneys in class 2: Best steer, grand champion, \$100.

All cattle in class 2 to be shown in at halter and in the arena where pure-bred cattle are shown.

CLASS 3, SINGLE HEREFORD STEERS

For the best Hereford steers from registered Hereford bulls, owned or sold by members of the Texas Hereford Association.

Sec. 1. For best 2-year-old steer, \$100; second best, \$70; third best, \$60; fourth best, \$40; fifth best, \$30.

Sec. 2. In yearling class: For best yearling steer, \$100; second best, \$70; third best, \$60; fourth best, \$40; fifth best, \$30.

Sec. 3. Calf under 1 year: For best calf under 1 year, \$100; second best, \$70; third best, \$60; fourth best, \$40; fifth best, \$30.

To be shown in the same ring and to be broke to lead with halter.

Grand champion Hereford steer, competition limited to winners in above: Grand champion, \$100.

CLASS 4, HOGS IN CAR LOTS

Not less than fifty to car load. Hogs shown in car loads not eligible to competition in pens of five.

Sec. 1. Hogs, 225 pounds and up: Best car fattened hogs, 225 pounds and over, \$100; second best, \$75; third best, \$50; fourth best, \$25.

Sec. 2. Hogs, 175 to 225 pounds in weight: Best car hogs, fattened, 175 to 225 pounds, \$100; second best, \$75; third best, \$50; fourth best, \$25.

CLASS 5, HOGS IN PENS OF 5 HEAD

Sec. 1. One-year-old or over: Best pen of five fattened hogs, either barrows or sows, 1 year old or over, \$15; second best, \$10; third best, \$5.

Sec. 2. Best pen five fattened hogs, either barrows or sows, under 1 year old, \$15; second best, \$10; third best, \$5.

CLASS 6, SHEEP IN CAR LOTS

Not less than fifty sheep shall constitute a car. Sheep shown in car lots not eligible in pens of five.

Sec. 1. Wethers, 90 pounds and up: Best car load mutton wethers, 90 pounds and up, \$75; second best, \$50; third best, \$25.

Sec. 2. Sheep in pens of five, over 1 year: Best pen of five mutton wethers, 1 year old and over, \$15; second best, \$10; third best, \$5.

Sec. 3. Sheep in pens of five. Under 1 year: Best pen of five mutton wethers under 1 year old, \$15; second best, \$10; third best, \$5.

CLASS 7, REGISTERED HOGS, BERKSHIRES

Sec. 1. Best boar, 1 year old and over, \$6; second best, \$4.

Sec. 2. Best boar under 1 year old, \$6; second best, \$4.

Sec. 3. Best sow 1 year old and over, \$6; second best, \$4.

Sec. 4. Best sow under 1 year old, \$6; second best, \$4.

Sec. 5. Best four swine, 1 year old and over, bred and owned by exhibitor, \$6;

second best, \$4.

Sec. 6. Best four swine under 1 year old, bred and owned by exhibitor, \$6; second best, \$4.

Sec. 7. Sweepstakes: Best boar and four of his get, \$10.

Sec. 8. Best boar any age, \$10.

Sec. 9. Best sow, any age, \$10.

Sec. 10. Best herd, one boar and four sows, any age, owned by exhibitor, \$10; second best, \$5.

Sec. 11. Best sow and litter of her own pigs, under 6 months old, not less than five in number, owned by exhibitor, \$10; second best, \$5.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS

Sec. 1. Best boar 1 year old and over, \$6; second best, \$4.

Sec. 2. Best boar under 1 year old, \$6; second best, \$4.

Sec. 3. Best sow, 1 year old and over, \$6; second best, \$4.

Sec. 4. Best sow under 1 year old, \$6; second best, \$4.

Sec. 5. Best four swine 1 year old and over, bred and owned by exhibitor, \$6; second best, \$4.

Sec. 6. Best four swine under 1 year old, bred and owned by exhibitor, \$6; second best, \$4.

Sec. 7. Sweepstakes: Best boar and four of his get, \$10.

Sec. 8. Best boar, any age, \$10.

Sec. 9. Best sow, any age, \$10.

Sec. 10. Best herd, one boar and four sows, any age, owned by exhibitor, \$10; second best, \$4.

Sec. 11. Best sow and litter of her own pigs, under 6 months old, not less than five in number, owned by exhibitor, \$10; second best, \$5.

POLAND-CHINAS

Sec. 1. Best boar, 1 year old and over, \$6; second best, \$4.

Sec. 2. Best boar under 1 year old, \$6; second best, \$4.

Sec. 3. Best sow 1 year old and over, \$6; second best, \$4.

Sec. 4. Best sow under 1 year old, \$6; second best, \$4.

Sec. 5. Best four swine, 1 year old and over, bred and owned by exhibitor, \$6; second best, \$4.

Sec. 6. Best four swine under 1 year old, bred and owned by exhibitor, \$6; second best, \$4.

Sec. 7. Sweepstakes: Best boar and four of his get, \$10.

Sec. 8. Best boar, any age, \$10.

Sec. 9. Best sow, any age, \$10.

Sec. 10. Best herd, one boar and four sows, any age, owned by exhibitor, \$6; second best, \$4.

Sec. 11. Best sow and litter of her own pigs, under 6 months old, not less than five in number, owned by exhibitor, \$10; second best, \$5.

CLASS 8, REGISTERED SHEEP

Sec. 1. Southdowns: Best ram 1 year old and over, \$5; second best, \$3.

Sec. 2. Best lamb ram under 1 year old, \$5; second best, \$3.

Sec. 3. Best ewe 1 year old and over, \$5; second best, \$3.

Sec. 4. Best ewe lamb, under 1 year old, \$5; second best, \$3.

Sec. 5. Sweepstakes: Best ram, any age, \$10.

Sec. 6. Best ewe, any age, \$10.

Sec. 7. Best ram and four ewes, \$15; second best, \$10.

SHROPSHIRE

Sec. 1. Best ram, 1 year old and over, \$5; second, \$3.

Sec. 2. Best lamb ram under 1 year old, \$5; second, \$3.

Sec. 3. Best ewe, 1 year old and over, \$5; second, \$3.

Sec. 4. Best ewe lamb under 1 year old, \$5; second, \$3.

SWEEPSTAKES

Sec. 5. Best ram, any age, \$10.

Sec. 6. Best ewe, any age, \$10.

Sec. 7. Best ram and four ewes, \$15; second, \$10.

HORNED DORSETS

Sec. 1. Best ram, 1 year old and over, \$5; second, \$3.

Sec. 2. Best ram under 1 year old, \$5; second, \$3.

Sec. 3. Best ewe, 1 year old and over, \$5; second, \$3.

Sec. 4. Best ewe lamb, under 1 year old, \$5; second, \$3.

SWEEPSTAKES

Sec. 5. Best ram, any age, \$10.

Sec. 6. Best ewe, any age, \$10.

Sec. 7. Best ram and four ewes, \$15; second, \$10.

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

Sec. 1. Bull, 3 years old and over, first, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$10.

Sec. 2. Bull, 2 years and under 3, first, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$10.

Sec. 3. Senior yearling bull, dropped between Jan. 1, 1903, and Sept. 1, 1903, first, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$10; sixth, \$10.

Sec. 4. Junior yearling bull, dropped between Sept. 1, 1903, and Jan. 1, 1904, first, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$10; sixth, \$10.

Sec. 5. Senior bull calf, dropped between Jan. 1, 1904, and Sept. 1, 1904, first, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$10; sixth, \$10; seventh, \$10; eighth, \$10.

Sec. 6. Junior bull calf dropped since Jan. 1, 1904, first, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$10; sixth, \$10; seventh, \$10; eighth, \$10.

Sec. 7. Cows, 3 years old and over, first, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$10.

Sec. 8. Cows, 2 years and under 3, first, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$10.

Sec. 9. Senior yearling heifer dropped

between Jan. 1, 1903, and Sept. 1, 1903, first, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$10; sixth, \$10.

Sec. 10. Junior yearling heifer dropped between Sept. 1, 1903, and Jan. 1, 1903, first, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$10; sixth, \$10; seventh, \$10; eighth, \$10.

Sec. 11. Senior heifer calf dropped between Jan. 1, 1904, and Sept. 1, 1904, first, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$10; sixth, \$10.

Sec. 12. Junior heifer calf dropped since Sept. 1, 1904, first, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$10; sixth, \$10; seventh, \$10; eighth, \$10.

Sec. 13. Senior bull sweepstakes bull, 2 years old and over, \$40.

Sec. 14. Junior sweepstakes bull under 2 years old, \$40.

Sec. 15. Senior Sweepstakes cow, 2 years old and over, \$40.

Sec. 16. Junior sweepstakes cow under 2 years old, \$40.

Competition limited to the first prize animal in the twelve classes for sweepstakes.

Sec. 17. Grand champion bull, first, \$50.

Sec. 18. Grand champion cow, \$50.

Only winners in the junior and senior classes can compete for grand champion.

Sec. 19. Aged herd, consisting of one bull 2 years old over, one cow 3 years old and over, one heifer 2 years and under 2, one heifer 1 year and under 2, one heifer 1 year old, first, \$60; second, \$50; third, \$40; fourth, \$30; fifth, \$20.

Sec. 20. Young herd, consisting of one bull under 2 years old, two heifers 1 year and under 2 and two heifers under 1 year. All except bull must be bred by exhibitor, first, \$60; second, \$50; third, \$40; fourth, \$30; fifth, \$20.

Sec. 21. Calf herd, consisting of one bull and four heifers, all under 1 year. All the animals composing this herd must be bred by exhibitor, first, \$60; second, \$50; third, \$40; fourth, \$30; fifth, \$20.

Sec. 22. Best two animals, either sex, produce of one cow, first, \$50; second, \$40; third, \$30; fourth, \$20; fifth, \$10.

Sec. 23. Best four animals, either sex, get of one bull, first, \$50; second, \$40; third, \$30; fourth, \$20; fifth, \$10.

Ages to be computed from January 1 on all except junior classes, which shall be Sept. 1.

The American Short Horn Breeders' Association will contribute \$1,500 of the above premiums.

This division of the show will be in charge of B. C. Cowan, assistant secretary of the American Breeders' Association, Chicago, Ill.

CLASS 10, REGISTERED HEREFORDS

Sec. 1. Best Hereford bull, 3 years old and over, first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Sec. 2. Best Hereford bull, 2 years old and under 3, first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Sec. 3. Best senior Hereford yearling bull, dropped between Jan. 1, 1903, and Sept. 1, 1903, first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Sec. 4. Best junior Hereford yearling bull, dropped between Sept. 1, 1903, and Jan. 1, 1904, first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Sec. 5. Best senior Hereford bull calf, dropped between Jan. 1, 1904, and Sept. 1, 1904, first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Sec. 6. Best junior Hereford bull calf, dropped after Sept. 1, 1904, first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Sec. 7. Best Hereford cow, 3 years old and over, first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Sec. 8. Best Hereford cow, 2 years and under 3, first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Best senior yearling heifer dropped between Jan. 1, 1903, and Sept. 1, 1903, first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Sec. 10. Best junior heifer yearling dropped between Sept. 1, 1903, and Jan. 1, 1904, first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Sec. 11. Best senior heifer calf dropped between Jan. 1, 1904, and Sept. 1, 1904, first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Sec. 12. Best junior heifer calf dropped after Sept. 1, 1904, first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

SWEEPSTAKES

Competition limited to first prize winners.

Sec. 13. Senior sweepstakes bull. Best Hereford bull, 2 years old and over, \$30.

Sec. 14. Junior sweepstakes bull. Best Hereford bull under 2 years old, \$30.

Sec. 15. Senior sweepstakes cow. Best Hereford cow, 2 years old and over, \$30.

Sec. 16. Junior sweepstakes cow. Best Hereford cow under 2 years old, \$30.

Sec. 17. Grand champion sweepstakes bull. (To be competed for by premium bulls in the senior and junior sweepstakes classes only). Grand champion sweepstakes, \$40.

Sec. 18. Grand champion sweepstakes cow. (To be competed for by the premium cows in the senior and junior sweepstakes classes only). Grand champion sweepstakes, \$40.

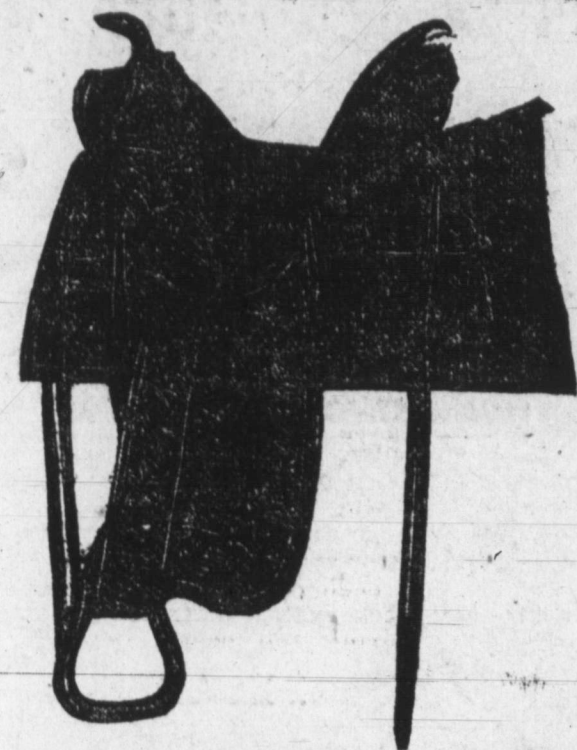
HEREFORDS, AGED HERDS

Sec. 19. Consisting of one bull 2 years old and over, one cow 3 years old and over, one cow 2 years old and under 3, one cow 1 year old and under 2 and one heifer under 1 year, first \$35;

Good Saddles

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

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Our double strength trees are fully guaranteed.

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PUEBLO, COLORADO.

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second, \$30; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Sec. 20. Young herd, consisting of one bull under 2 years old, two heifers 1 year and under 2 and two heifers under 1 year old, first, \$35; second, \$30; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Sec. 21. Calf herd, consisting of one bull and four heifers, all under 1 year old and bred by exhibitor, first, \$35; second, \$30; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Sec. 22. Best two animals, either sex, produce of one cow, first, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Sec. 23. Best four animals, either sex, produce of one bull, first, \$35; second, \$30; third, \$20; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

This division of the show will be in charge of C. R. Thomas, Kansas City, secretary of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association.

The briefs of the government and the defense have been filed in the beef trust injunction proceedings now pending in the United States supreme court, and the argument will commence today. The attorney general is showing some evidences of sincerity in the case at this time, and it is hoped that he will be able to win out, as there is much at stake even in this portion of the proceedings. Cattlemen all over the country are practically a unit in the belief that market manipulation is all that is now keeping the price of cattle down to such a low level.

A Few Reasons Why You Should Feed Your Stock TONIC STOCK SALT!

BECAUSE—It prevents disease in Cattle, Horses, Hogs and Sheep.

BECAUSE—It develops your animals rapidly, furnishing bone-making material, keeps them healthy and in fine condition.

BECAUSE—It keeps your animals free from ticks and lice, the skin healthy, hair sleek, and the digestive organs in perfect condition.

BECAUSE—It is a sure preventive of Texas Fever and other Fevers, Scours, and all such troubles, and will absolutely prevent Black Leg.

BECAUSE—It is a stock food, condition powder, bone-maker, quick developer, and salt combined.

Because There is Nothing on the Market that Takes its Place

PRICE \$2.00 PER 100 POUNDS, F. O. B., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS; OR OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT CARRY IT, SEND POSTOFFICE OR EXPRESS ORDER FOR AMOUNT DESIRED AND WE WILL SHIP GOODS AT ONCE.

Address, Inland Manufacturing Co.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

AGENTS WANTED

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

MARKET CLASSES AND GRADES OF CATTLE

Heifers of the stocker class range in weight from 500 to 700 pounds. Very few choice stock heifers are offered on the markets, and Professor Mumford omitted this class in his exhibit.

Stock heifers are bought to be shipped to the country, both for feed lot and breeding purposes. Good heifers show considerable beef blood and possess good, square frames.

Medium heifers show less breeding and in general are notably thinner in flesh and lighter than good heifers. They lack the blocky frames possessed by the better class of stockers.

Common heifers lack both quality and condition. They are lighter weight than the better grades and show evidence of dairy rather than beef blood, and do not finish into high-class beef.

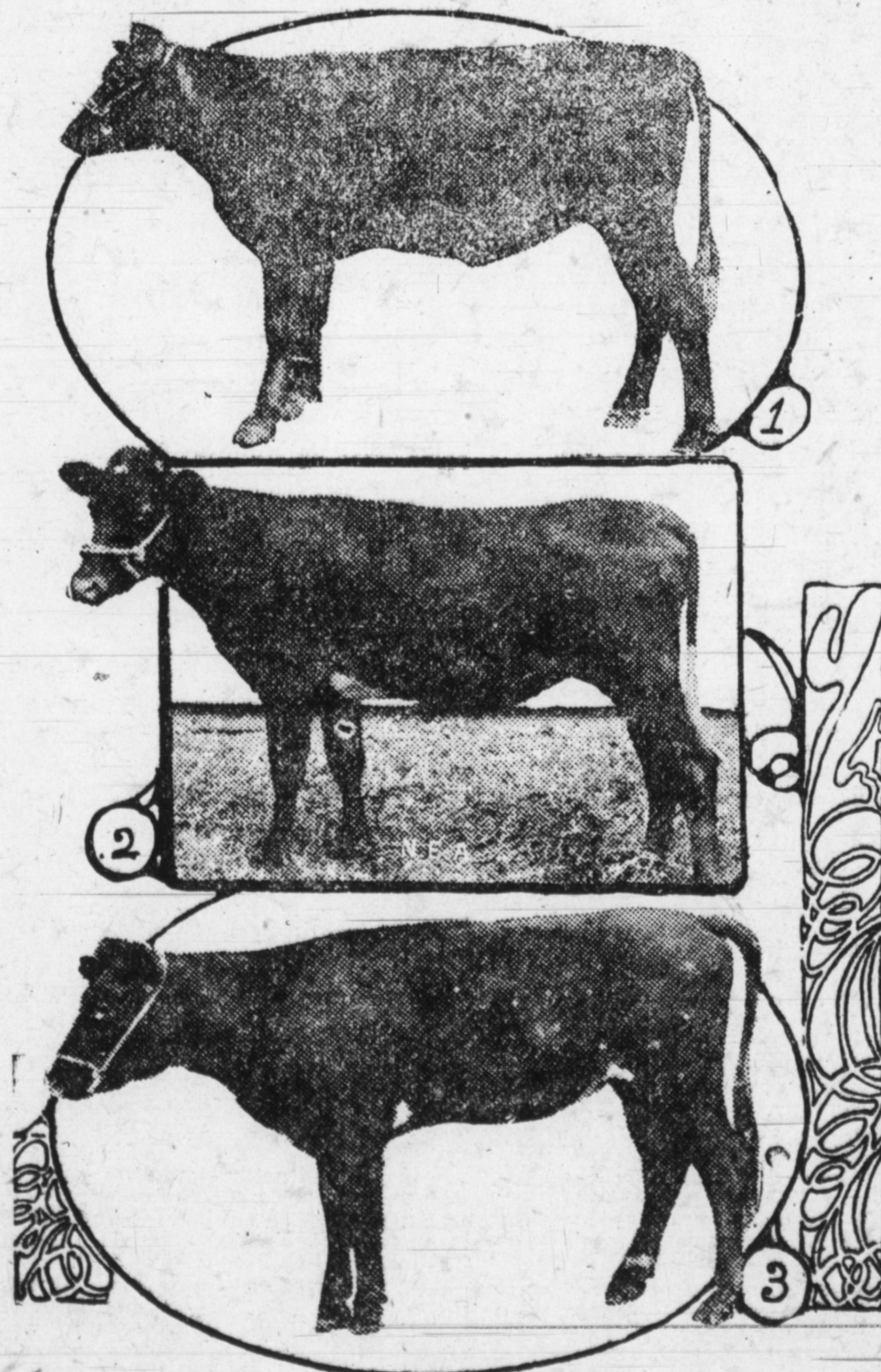
At all the large markets of the country there is a difference in cattle marketed, depending on the quality, condition, age and weight of the various animals that reach these markets. This difference has led to the classification of the various market animals, which is very well understood by dealers in the markets, but not generally known by farmers who do not do business at the stock yards frequently.

Without a thorough understanding of market and feed lot requirements the feeder is groping in the dark. His work is largely guesswork, rather than an intelligent and well-directed effort.

To enlighten the public on this question of market classification, Professor Herbert W. Mumford, chief in animal husbandry of Illinois experiment station, published an illustrated bulletin describing the various market classes of cattle. This was the first work of this kind done, and this bulletin caused a great deal of favorable comment from stockmen in all parts of the country.

To give a practical object lesson in this work, Professor Mumford selected an example of each of the various market classes which the Illinois station exhibited at the St. Louis fair during the cattle show. A similar exhibit was made at the recent international, where it proved to be one of the most interesting features of the show.

Professor Mumford and the Illinois station deserve a great deal of credit for the investigations along this important line. In speaking of the exhibit at the international, Hon. Eugene Grubb of Colorado said: "It would be worth \$1,000 to every cattleman to study this exhibit of Professor Mumford's." Professor C. D. Smith of Michigan said: "I would like to see



EXAMPLES OF STOCK HEIFER CLASS

NO. 1. GOOD STOCK HEIFER. No. 2. MEDIUM STOCK HEIFER. No. 3. COMMON STOCK HEIFER.

this exhibit made at every farmers' institute in the country this winter." Professor C. S. Plumb of Ohio said: "It is one of the greatest educators of the

show."

Realizing the importance of this work to the cattle grower, the Newspaper Enterprise Association has secured a set of photographs of the animals representing the different classes in the Illinois lot, and publishes them now for the first time, together with the weight and value of each individual by expert cattle dealers of the Chicago stock yards, and represented their worth in Chicago on Nov. 26

Figures from the office of the state auditor in Iowa show that no less than forty banks in that state have gone into liquidation or assignment owing to losses through the meat trust. More than that, ten prominent bank officials have committed suicide on account of losses sustained directly or indirectly through the operation or machinations of this iniquity. A great deal of the banking business of Iowa consists in loans on cattle and on feed for stock in preparation for market. These securities have been forced down by the trust while the product of the packers were forced up until ruin stared in the face of half those engaged in such industry despite the scarcity of and the great and increasing demand for cattle. It is a terrible arraignment. The property and life of the honest business man is now taken as the penalty for daring to pursue an occupation claimed as its particular field of prey by the trust.—Cleburne Enterprise.

It is a terrible presentation of facts that comes from Iowa in connection with the operations of the beef trust in that state, and the probabilities are conditions are just as serious in other states if the facts were made known. In the meantime, the government investigation is proceeding as leisurely as if nothing was really at stake.

The growth of the Fort Worth stock market for the past year was almost phenomenal. According to the official figures given out by the stock yards company, the increase in cattle was 196,110 head, which was 44 per cent; in hogs, 129,874 head, which was 86 per cent; in horses and mules, 7,922 head, which was 78 per cent. This tells a wonderful story of progress and development, and serves to demonstrate that Fort Worth's promise of a Texas market for Texas stock is already an accomplished reality.

Walter Poole and Drew Smith, two well known Johnson county boys, have purchased a fine bunch of stock and feed cattle, for a consideration of \$9,000. They formerly lived at Grandview and bought the cattle in Bosque county. Their old friends wish them great success in their undertaking.—Cleburne Review.

J. E. GREER
FRANK O MILLS
JESSE SHERWOOD

GENERAL OFFICES
UNION STOCK YARDS,
CHICAGO

ESTABLISHED 1886.



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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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

Station Fort Worth, Texas, January 10, 1905

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:

Monday's receipts showed a good gain as compared with the opening day of last week, and consisted principally of medium to good cows, with a fair supply of light to medium weight steers, and a few loads of calves. The total receipts were heavier than any previous day this year, but all offerings, of both cows and steers, met with an active demand.

STEERS—After Tuesday of last week our market was very draggy on steers, the local packers insisting upon lower prices. Practically all sales on Wednesday were 10 cents lower than on the previous day, but prices remained steady the balance of the week. Most of the steer supply of Monday consisted of light to medium weight kinds at \$3.00 to \$3.20, with good 1000 to 1200-lb. steers at \$3.40 to \$3.35, the latter price being the top on that day. There is a better demand here for the class of steers that are selling at \$3.00 to \$3.25 per cwt. than for the better grades, although we sold on last Saturday a load of extra good 1336-lb. steers at \$4.00 per cwt.

COWS—The strong prices in force on Monday and Tuesday of last week had the effect of causing a liberal run during the closing days of the week. Wednesday's closing prices were 10 cents lower than Tuesday's, and the week closed with a decline of 15 to 20 cents as compared with Tuesday. Monday's supply was again liberal. Good fat Southern grass cows sold strong to 10 cents higher than Friday. Good few cows were steady; canners slow, and about steady.

BULLS—The bulk of the good fed bulls are bringing \$2.25 to \$2.40 per cwt., with a few odd head \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.

CALVES—Good fat calves of all weights are in good demand. Choice, light, few veal calves are selling at \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt., but the bulk of offerings range from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cwt.

HOGS—The hog market this week opened up about 5 cents per cwt. higher on the best quality, while pigs and lights were about steady with last week's close; best heavy hogs selling at \$4.70 per cwt.; medium weights, weighing from 150 to 200 lbs., \$4.40 to \$4.60 per cwt.; lights, \$4.15 to \$4.40 per cwt.; pigs, \$3.50 to \$4.15. From the tone of the market at present it doesn't look as though they would get any higher soon, and we would advise any one who has hogs ready to market now, to ship them in.

SHEEP—Sheep receipts are light and the packers are anxious for them at good prices. Lambs are selling from \$4.50 to \$5.75 per cwt.; good mutton, \$4.00 to \$5.00 per cwt. There is also a good demand for stocker and feeder sheep at a good price. Good feeders are selling from \$2.50 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Hoping that we will soon have the pleasure of hearing from you, and that you will bear our name in mind when you ship again, we remain

Yours very truly,

GREER, MILLS & CO.

MARKET REVIEW

WEEK'S CATTLE MARKET REVIEW

Cattle receipts have increased for the week about 3,000 head, and hogs have nearly doubled in numbers. Calves have not quite held their own, and sheep show a loss of 50 per cent.

The cattle market had a see-saw time of it the past week. Monday developed good strength on all classes, killing cows advancing a dime on an urgent call from packers. Calves jumped 25 cents, while all others were steady. Tuesday there was no let up in the demand for fat cows and the market showed another advance of 10c to 15c. A decline on steers was noted on Wednesday. This was continued on Thursday, while cows and calves held what they had previously gained. Friday the steer market steadied with the oncoming of a foreign buyer. Yesterday all classes of cattle except bulls were strong to higher for the week.

HOGS

Other markets opened the New Year with a decline in hogs of 5c to 10c, and the buyers in Fort Worth followed suit. Tuesday showed the loss of another nickel. Receipts fell off in northern markets Wednesday and the market here steadied in sympathy. This lasted only that day, however, for Thursday loosened the strings and a dime dropped off of lights and a nickel from heavies. Saturday developed a strong active market on heavy hogs, closing the week even with the close of the last week in the year. A great inrush of South Texas trashy hogs resulted in forcing the market for pigs and lights down 30c to 50c. If the rush continues the coming week, no bids will be found for this class of hogs. This market can absorb around four cars a day of most hogs, but a glut will follow the introduction of seven to ten cars of razorbacks.

WEDNESDAY'S SHIPPERS

CATTLE		CALVES	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
J. E. Haney, Alvord	39	21	323
W. H. Taylor, Alvord	42	1	170
C. D. Copeland, Mart	49	3	113
N. B. Bingham, Merkel	60	1	240
J. L. Green, Colorado	29	5	198
D. C. Brant, Paradise	40	16	227
Gordon Bros., Sulphur Springs	32	17	152
D. C. B. Weatherford	75	1	150
R. L. M. Trenton	52	1	370
Boom Freeland, Godley	20	1	360

CATTLE		CALVES		HOGS		PIGS	
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
J. D. Raines, Terrell	60	52	227	3.25	100	152	4.50
W. R. Bingham, Merkel	42	3	323	2.00	1	310	1.25
E. D. Harrington, Odessa	992						
		CALVES					
E. D. Harrington, Odessa	100	1	230	4.35	2	295	4.55
Robert K. Ketch, Yorktown	65	47	212	4.45	79	214	4.60
		HOGS					
C. D. Smith, Lindsay, I. T.	13	4	205	4.32½	68	270	4.70
D. B. Jones, Perry, Okla.	149	81	203	4.57½	52	197	4.42
W. A. Taylor, Alvord	2	75	218	4.55	72	206	4.55
J. E. Hainey, Alvord	21	1	230	4.50	31	163	3.95
J. F. Gullidge, Alto	63	77	180	4.30	83	235	4.62
J. D. Banks, Alto	90	5	194	4.50	5	160	4.45
C. H. Murdock, Cordell, Okla.	32	8	161	4.47½	2	175	4.49
B. F. Gallion, Arapahoe, Okla.	78	2	250	4.47½	21	147	3.50
Ind. M. and E. Co., Custer City, Okla.	58	2	300	4.7½	9	246	4.60
A. F. Hughes, Wautonga, Okla.	73	1	270	4.60			
A. T. Haines, Kingfisher, Okla.	71						
A. J. Crump, De Kalb	104	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
Murray & H., Wills Point	75	5	100	\$3.85	1	130	\$3.60
James W. Grant, Paris	76	57	87	3.50	27	90	3.50
B. H. Woolters, Crockett	97	16	118	4.10	7	105	3.50
J. W. Marthews, Crockett	79	24	112	4.10	55	124	3.50
B. Bros., Madisonville	136	17	105	3.50	83	95	3.75
F. J. Reynolds, La Grange	81	55	124	3.50	98	84	3.25

REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
20	1,336	4.00	3	786	2.60

COWS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
19	718	1.75	3	513	\$1.35
1	890	2.65	6	846	2.10
3	710	1.50	18	771	2.10
2	375	2.15	21	770	2.15
4	900	2.15	3	893	2.99
2	725	1.30	11	794	2.15
5	830	2.00	5	698	2.00
8	731	2.00	1	930	2.60
1	1,080	2.35	1	980	1.50
7	644	2.00	1	890	1.00
26	721	2.00	13	720	1.25
6	875	2.25	1	730	1.75
13	793	2.00	2	805	2.00
28	824	2.00	25	788	1.75

HEIFERS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	
2	575	2.25		

BULLS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
24	971	\$1.75	1	1,160	\$1.65
1	1,180	1.65	1	1,160	2.00
1	720	2.00			

CALVES

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
3	210	\$2.40	3	210	\$2.40
30	249	2.50	5	240	2.59
5	240	2.59	20	372	2.25
11	358	2.60	11	358	2.60
1	250	2.00	1	250	2.00
10	252	1.75	1	250	3.50
1	250	3.50	1	350	2.50
1	350	2.50	1	170	4.75

THURSDAY'S SHIPPERS

CATTLE

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
26	18	980	\$2.50

CALVES

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
33	26	145	\$4.00
25	8	321	2.00
60	4	152	3.50
411	85	181	4.25
125	55	318	3.00
47	11	174	4.25
27	6	215	4.50
91	1	110	4.00
50	14	362	2.25
56			

HOGS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
45	99	190	\$4.40		
100	77	204	4.62½		
65	77	192	4.50		
15	90	192	4.50		
57	1	140	4.00		
78	255	4.70	41	202	4.50
79	42	177	4.57½		
78	61	170	4.30		
131	56	186	4.40		
90	42	177	4.57		
104	24	266	4.67½		
89	51	183	4.50		
7	22	163	4.45		
130	20	166	4.37½		
99					

HOGS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
90	12	117	\$4.00
110	38	100	4.00
139	23	110	4.00
281	8	125	3.75
90	6	123	4.00

PIGS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.			
29	50	\$3.50	4	137	4.00	
39	50	110	4.00	9	121	3.75

FRIDAY'S SHIPPERS

CATTLE

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
30	50	\$3.50	30	50	\$3.50

CALVES

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.			
29	50	\$3.50	4	137	4.00	
39	50	110	4.00	9	121	3.75

HOGS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.			
29	50	\$3.50	4	137	4.00	
39	50	110	4.00	9	121	3.75

PIGS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.			
29	50	\$3.50	4	137	4.00	
39	50	110	4.00	9	121	3.75

FRIDAY'S SHIPPERS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
30	50	\$3.50	30	50	\$3.50

FRIDAY'S SHIPPERS

CATTLE

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
30	50	\$3.50	30	50	\$3.50

FRIDAY'S SHIPPERS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
30	50	\$3.50	30	50	\$3.50

FRIDAY'S SHIPPERS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
30	50	\$3.50	30	50	\$3.50

FRIDAY'S SHIPPERS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
30	50	\$3.50	30	50	\$3.50

FRIDAY'S SHIPPERS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
30	50	\$3.50	30	50	\$3.50

FRIDAY'S SHIPPERS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
30	50	\$3.50	30	50	\$3.50

J. S. Frokes, Valley View	27
Lee Thompson, Weatherford	30
E. G. Nichols, Penelope	27
Coffin & Stone, Itasca	53
Roberts & McCormick, Blooming Gr.	39
Hurt & Miller, Cleburne	48
Boedecker & Turner, Bowie	27
C. H. Boedecker, Bowie	69
M. H. Lyons, El Reno, Okla.	8
Swearinger & S. Bowie	51
J. F. Smith, Cleburne	72
R. G. Love, Abilene	41
J. F. Wright, Abilene	33
Mayse & McBride, Abilene	40
R. G. Williams, Putnam	41

HOGS

J. S. Franks, Valley View	15
Hurt & Miller, Cleburne	57
James Crawford, Purcell, I. T.	75
W. T. Waggoner, Bridgeport	65
Pharr Bros., Sulphur Springs	100
M. L. Larvin, Como	164
W. G. Jackson, Luling	55
W. S. McAfee, Mineola	80
W. S. Bobe, Grand Saline	50
T. N. O., Athens	99
W. C. S., Malakoff	79
T. R. Ivey, Oakwoods	122
G. T. Lanier, Marquez, Texas	449

HORSES AND MULES

E. B. Reed, Temple	24
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REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
20	924	\$3.30	30	869	\$3.00
9	850	2.75	4	572	2.00
1	710	2.00	10	692	2.65
30	1,093	3.50	30	1,051	3.50

COWS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1	1,260	\$2.50	1	1,330	\$3.00
14	730	1.70	2	585	1.00
3	875	2.50	2	705	2.50
1	720	2.70	1	1,000	1.50
9	777	2.25	11	633	1.80
1	860	1.80	3	713	1.50
1	660	2.00	1	810	2.75
16	800	2.00	1	880	1.75
5	712	2.25	6	953	2.25
3	823	1.50	1	870	2.00

HEIFERS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
3	623	\$2.50	2	575	\$2.35
1	900	\$2.75			

CALVES

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
2	110	\$4.00	1	170	\$3.50
1	150	3.50	10	325	2.40
1	310	2.50	2	120	4.23
4	397	2.85	1	90	4.25
2	70	3.25	2	235	3.00
2	395	2.50	1	390	1.50
4	115	3.50	1	130	2.00
1	100	2.00	8	281	2.00
2	210	2.00	1	120	4.00
2	190	2.00	7	312	2.00
1	140	4.25	1	290	2.75
2	110	3.75	1	150	3.75
1	360	3.00	6	325	2.00
1	100	3.00	2	405	2.25
15	325	3.00	1	110	3.03

BULLS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1	1,000	\$2.75	2	1,190	\$2.00
1	1,020	1.50	1	910	1.85
1	930	2.00			

HOGS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
65	223	\$4.60	20	140	\$3.35
73	147	4.20	12	225	4.50
46	173	4.37 1/2	37	268	4.60
19	306	4.57 1/2	10	300	4.60
38	200	4.57 1/2	5	190	4.50
56	160	4.37 1/2	3	216	4.50
4	135	4.15	53	303	4.60
75	254	4.62 1/2	9	284	4.55

PIGS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
14	104	\$4.00	31	106	\$4.30
47	75	4.00	23	101	4.00
1	100	4.15	6	125	4.15

SATURDAY'S SHIPPERS

CATTLE

D. C. Brant, Jacksboro	28
W. L. Goodman, Italy	29
G. W. Cook, Italy	23
Pittman & R., Grandview	54
Roberts & McCormack, B. Grove	87
M. G. Young, Blooming Grove	53
Carroll & Williams, Toyah	112
J. H. Marsh, Midlothian	5
Lee Curry, Midlothian	4
Hushes & Reade, Cisco	38
G. G. Bennett, Cisco	43
W. A. Parks, Cisco	69
W. E. Clark, Cisco	63
Clay Haskins, Cisco	66
L. C. Downtain, Eastland	110
D. Taylor, Cisco	59

HOGS

C. S. Smith, Moore, Okla.	71
J. F. Meyers, Pauls Valley, I. T.	81
M. Allen, Marietta, I. T.	103
H. King, Maude	20
W. L. Dykes, Tishomingo, I. T.	91
G. W. Ladd, Chickasha	68
D. L. Howe, Ringgold	74
Saunders & J., Wortham	83
G. W. Cook, Italy	58
Sam D. Capps, Brady	99
A. T. Haines, Kingfisher, Okla.	79
R. F. and H. L. Howe, Billings, Okla.	82

REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
28	774	\$3.00	1	810	\$2.25
1	1,080	2.75	13	733	2.90
6	775	2.65	1	710	2.65
1	870	2.80	28	830	2.85
1	940	2.85	10	686	2.00
16	958	3.35	2	805	2.35
24	1,026	3.50	21	1,086	3.65
1	1,090	3.65	1	1,270	3.65
1	774	3.00	1	810	2.25
1	1,080	2.75	13	733	2.90
6	775	2.65	1	710	2.65
1	870	2.80	28	830	2.85
1	940	2.85	10	686	2.00
16	958	3.35	2	805	2.35
24	1,026	3.50	21	1,086	3.65
1	1,090	3.65	1	1,270	3.65

COWS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1	1,30	\$2.60	3	990	\$2.60
23	713	2.50	15	782	1.40

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IF YOU WANT 4 FULL QUARTS OF HARVEST KING
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No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
42	16	633	2.25	21	768	2.45					
26	12	1,112	2.70	2	1,165	3.75					
37	3	922	2.25	6	905	2.90					
63	1	1,250	2.25	2	705	2.25					
28	27	832	2.60	8	762	1.40					
24	17	1,003	2.40	4	862	2.90					
51	11	949	2.50	1	1,000	2.25					
20	1	770	1.25	2	840	2.35					
28	13	878	2.20	23	790	2.10					
17	751	1.50	7	800	1.50						
57	29	810	2.50	9	732	2.25					
77	23	866	2.15	1	950	2.75					
82	1	850	2.15	1	1,100	3.00					
28	18	843	2.20								

HEIFERS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
53	3	669	\$2.60		

BULLS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	
84	18	1,180	\$3.00	3	1,250	\$2.40
65	28	1,220	3.00			

CALVES

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	
175	1	120	\$4.00	1	210	\$4.00
115	2	120	4.00	1	270	2.75
69	1	140	3.50	1	330	3.00
6	3	388	2.60	5	218	3.25
15	1	210	3.00	1	140	4.00
4	1	160	3.00	1	110	3.00
77	1	292	2.25	21	342	2.25
1	1	110	4.25	1	280	2.25
77	1	185	4.25	20	224	2.35
1	1	460	2.50	3	210	3.00
7	1	247	2.25	1	300	1.50
1	1	120	4.00	1	200	4.75
16	1	377	2.65	1	180	2.65

HOGS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
14	220	\$4.57 1/2	2	290	\$4.25
8	282	4.62 1/2	8	187	4.55
4	282	4.52 1/2	1	220	4.65
28	225	4.62 1/2	4	226	4.90
73	235	4.62 1/2	4	219	4.60
65	233	4.55	77	219	4.60
51	203	4.50	6	312	4.65
2	280	4.45	19	176	4.45
18	291	4.60	8	175	4.60
2	135	4.25	15	158	4.25
8	225	4.60	30	145	4.25
82	204	4.60			

MONDAY'S SHIPPERS

CATTLE

John Teel, Frisco	9
G. S. Hall, Caldwell	22
R. N. Hinson, Rogers	41
E. S. Wallace, Clifton	31
R. W. Foster, San Angelo	28
E. Morgan, Ballinger	21
C. C. Coates, Ballinger	75
S. M. Cowan, Graham	62
B. A. Simpson, Paradise	25
D. C. Brant, Weatherford	51
J. S. Dyer, Irene	49
O. Dorwin, Waco	78
S. M. Allen, San Marcos	25
J. J. Scott, Frost	64
S. M. Allen, San Marcos	62
J. M. Sharp, Frost	24
J. C. Hess, Colorado	154
George Harris, Monahans	77
Capps Bros., Monahans	70

REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
31	830	\$3.00	1	830	\$3.00
28	827	3.00	4	975	3.00
21	1,020	3.00	34	1,038	3.20
62	924	2.85	31	901	3.15
25	951	3.15	40	1,056	3.50
51	1,360	4.00	1	1,080	3.50
49	1,175	3.60	59	881	3.40
78	1,068	3.25			

COWS

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	
64	13	722	\$1.25	14	643	\$1.65
24	1	540	1.00	13	781	1.75
154	16	787	2.40	15	868	2.00
77	1	1,410	2.75	3	873	2.35
70	3	696	2.35	5	902	1.90

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

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

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

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE

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

FOR SALE

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

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

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

SHORTHORNS

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

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

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

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

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

Yearling Steers

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

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

POULTRY

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

GOATS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

FOR LEASE

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

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

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

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

W. D. & G. H. CRAIG

GRAHAM, TEXAS, On Rock Island Railroad.

Breeders of immune registered Shorthorns and double standard polled Durhams. Young bulls and heifers of both breeds for sale at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.



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Also to the North, including ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND CHICAGO

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DECEMBER 20, 21, 22, 26

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

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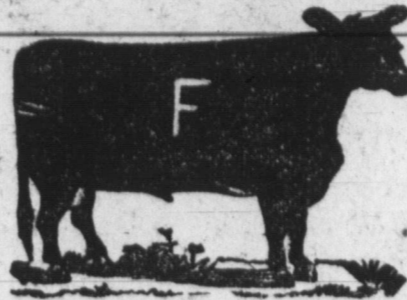
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J. M. & W. L. FOSTER. Postoffice, Shreveport, La. Ranch in Howard and Mitchell counties, Texas.



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

Calves For Sale

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

BERT SIMPSON, MONAHANS, TEX.

RED POLLED

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

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

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

I WOULD LIKE to correspond with a good looking young lady; must be strong and healthy. I have some of this world's goods and now want a good wife. My age is 25 years. C. W. Jenkins, 1025 South Union avenue, Pueblo, Colo.

NEW SYRUP

Made by Mrs. B. Bingham, at Juliff, Texas, by the old fashioned open-kettle process. It is the only plant of this kind in Texas or Louisiana.

Syrup by this process is the best on the market.

Will sell in half barrels and five and ten-gallon kegs for family use; also carload lots.

For prices write Ed C. Lasater, Sugarland, Texas, or Mrs. B. Bingham, Juliff, Texas. Five and ten-gallon kegs 50 cents per gallon.

FARMERS LOSE MONEY

Most of the successes in agriculture are only partial. Farmers as a rule do not realize maximum returns for their work and time. They lose money through lack of technical information. Technical knowledge, coupled with industry and prudence, compels success. The Breeder's Gazette is a 48 to 60-page illustrated live stock and farm journal which brings every week to the farmer's home the latest and most usable information along these basic lines. It tells him how, why and when. It teaches economy through improved methods and better live stock. It helps the farmer to solve all the problems which beset him in his work. Its regular perusal will enable him to convert losses into profits. With its profusion of beautiful pictures of live stock and farm scenes, and its columns of practical information, it stimulates larger interest in and love for the country, indicating its pecuniary possibilities and emphasizing the wholesomeness and independence of rural life. For \$2 we will send you both The Stockman-Journal and The Breeder's Gazette for one year. The Gazette invariably stops when the time is up, so that at the end of the year, unless you renew your subscription, it will be discontinued to your address.

A GOOD LITTLE POULTRY BOOK

We take pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to a little book before us, entitled, "Proper Care and Feeding of Chickens, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys." It is published by the Des Moines Incubator Company, Des Moines, Iowa, and is sold for 10 cents a copy. No reader will begrudge the small price to get the accurate, specific information which this little book contains. It is in neat, compact form and gives directions and pointers in a way that they will be applied every day by the poultry raiser. The different classes of fowls are treated separately. Particular attention is given to right starting, the foods that are adapted and those not adapted to the new born fledgelings. It is an especially valuable book for beginners. Old poultry raisers will get many valuable suggestions from it. A copy may be procured by sending the 10 cents direct to the publishers.

RANGE REPORTS ARE VERY GOOD

According to the range reports received at the office of Captain J. T. Lytle, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association, the range in Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territory and Kansas is in good condition, and up to last Saturday the weather was generally clear, although quite cold in several sections. Since that date a considerable snow fall has prevailed over the Panhandle and all the other localities named, which is believed will add no element of injury to range conditions unless the snow should be followed by long continued severe cold.

A bit of good old solid comfort comes from W. F. Smith, who is the inspector governing the territory around Lawton, O. T., and in the Chickasha country. He says that the weather and the range are good and couldn't be any better. In fact, he says that everything is simply all O. K.

T. M. Pyle, the inspector in charge of the territory around Estelline, Quanah and Clarendon, sends in a report to the effect that the weather and range conditions are exceptionally good for this time of the year.

D. G. Franks, an inspector sending in reports from Spofford Junction and vicinity, states that the weather is cloudy and that range conditions are good. In conclusion he wishes happy Christmas greetings to all. His report was made out Saturday.

News received from Kent county is not as encouraging as that sent from other places. In that county it is said that the range is in poor condition.

Reports sent in for the week ending Saturday are as follows:

Portales and Carlsbad, N. M.—Range good, weather fine.

Estelline, Quanah and Clarendon—Weather and range exceptionally good for this time of year.

Marfa and Alpine—Weather clear and cold; range good.

Hebronville—Weather dry and warm; range good.

Ranches of Spate and Votaw, near Ozona—Range fine; weather cold.

Cotulla and Pearsall—Weather and range fine.

Beeville and Goliad—Weather and range good.

Spofford Junction—Range good; weather cloudy.

Kent county—Range poor.

Alice—Range good; weather cloudy and warm.

Ashland and Englewood—Range fine; weather clear and cold.

Victoria and Berclair—Range good; weather warm.

Liberal, Kan., and Elmwood, O. T.—Range good; weather pleasant.

Lawton, O. T., and Chickasha country—Range and weather good; couldn't be any better; everything all O. K.

San Antonio—Good range; cattle in good condition.

THE ANGUS BREED

Secretary Thomas McFarlane has compiled some very interesting tables which show that ten years ago there were recorded in America 1,787 Angus cattle, and in Scotland the same year there were recorded 2,063 head, or a difference in favor of the Scotland entries of 276 head.

The entries in both countries have steadily increased since until in 1903 the American entries numbered 8,398 and the Scotch 3,096, a difference of 5,302 in favor of the American. This is a remarkable showing for ten years and plainly indicates the growing popularity of the "Dod-dies" in the feeding districts of the west. There has been a steady increase in the number of transfers during these ten years until in 1902 the high tide marked 7,639 recorded transfers.

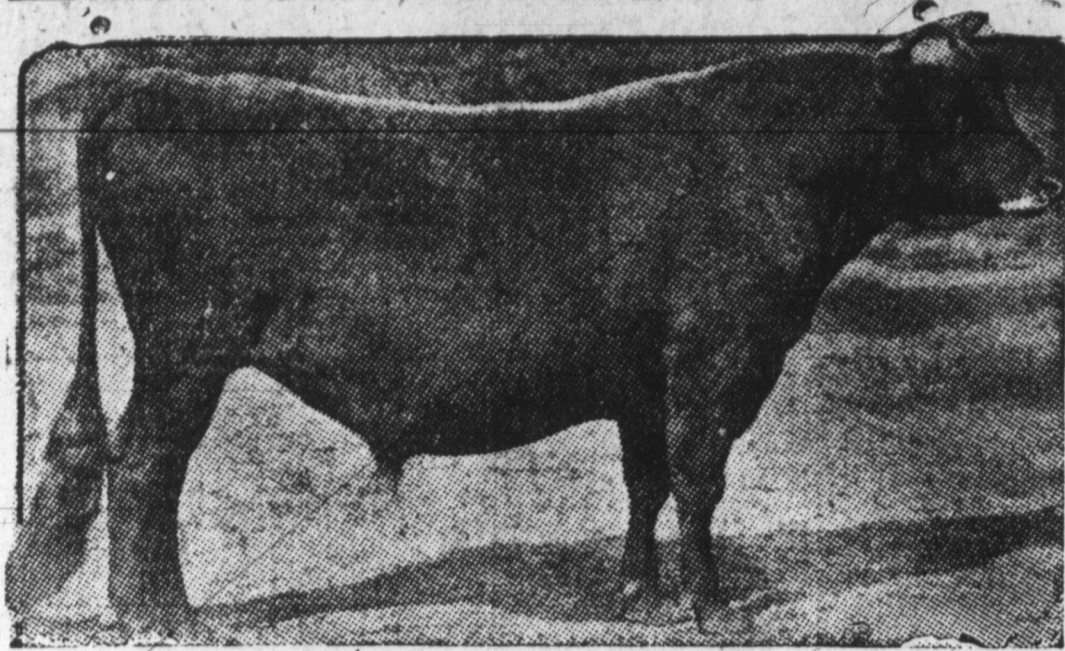
Secretary McFarlane says a conservative estimate will show there are from 45,000 to 50,000 living pure bred recorded Aberdeen-Angus animals on this continent. This number is exclusive of those herds which are pure bred but not recorded or where the pedigrees have not been kept up. The remarkable showing made by the Angus breeders throughout the show circuit of 1904 has done much to further the interests of this splendid beef breed.

CAPTAIN LYTLE'S VIEWS

Captain John T. Lytle, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, was here a few days ago circulating among his many friends. The captain says that the cattle industry is now down to a bed rock basis and what ever changes occur are bound to be for the better. The whole range country, said he is short on aged steers and this is especially true of Texas. He says that southwest Texas stockmen, who have fat grass cattle during the months of April, May and June, are bound to receive good prices for them. Not more than once in fifteen years, he said, had he ever known it to fall that fat cattle from southwest Texas brought good prices during the months named above. Captain Lytle reports the affairs of the big association of which he is secretary in good shape. The membership is increasing day by day. The next meeting of the association will be held at Fort Worth and will be on the third Tuesday of March instead of the second Tuesday as heretofore.—San Antonio Stockman.

READ STOCKMAN ADS

AN ILLUSTRATION OF TYPE OF DAIRY



MERRY MAIDEN'S THIRD SON, CHAMPION JERSEY BULL OF AMERICA, 1904.

In studying the above picture one is impressed that here is a bull of excellent dairy conformation. His head is masculine, but not coarse. The body is deep, and the abdomen capacious. The rump is long and sloping, and the thighs remarkably free from super-

fluous flesh. The fullness of the eye, position of legs and general carriage and expression indicate an animal of much quality and constitutional vigor.

A slightly swayed back is quite common among both Jerseys and Guernseys. It is not liked by some breeders, but others value it.

ADMISSION FEE FOR STOCK SHOW

Former Custom of Throwing
Exhibition Open to Public Will Cease

PRIZES TO TOTAL \$8618

Half of Sum Must Be Raised
in Fort Worth—Big Attendance Promised

The Fort Worth Board of Trade executive committee met in the board rooms last night. E. H. Carter presided as chairman. The attendance of members of the committee was fair. Secretary Paddock read a communication presented by A. P. Fout from the executive committee of the Texas Credit Men's Association referring to a bill for the regulation of the sales of goods in bulk, which will be introduced in the Texas legislature at the coming session. Mr. Fout said the measure has been endorsed by the local retail butchers and grocers, and asked the endorsement of the bill by the Board of Trade. He said every jobbing house in the state was interested in having the bill become a law. The matter was endorsed.

The representatives of Tarrant county will be asked to push the measure in the legislature.

A letter from Stuart Harrison regarding the coming fat stock show was read advising the board that \$1,500 for premiums to the fat stock show had been appropriated by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. This appropriation, he said, was conditioned on Fort Worth appropriating \$1,000.

Secretary Paddock announced that there was a vacancy in the directory. The matter is to be looked after by the secretary.

Stuart Harrison, representing the executive committee of the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, appeared before the meeting and made a report of the action of the executive committee of the fat stock show detailing its action with reference to a division of prizes to be offered at the coming March show among the various classes of live stock.

Fort Worth Must

Raise \$4,318 for Prizes

The division as recommended gives the following prizes: Car load lot of steers, \$1,125; single steers, \$2,000; car load lot of hogs, \$500; pens of hogs, \$60; registered hogs, \$360; car load lots of sheep, \$150; pens of sheep, \$60; registered sheep, \$213; registered cattle, \$4,100; carcasses, \$50; making a total of \$8,618.

Of the foregoing amount Mr. Harrison announced that the Texas Hereford and Shorthorn Breeders' Associations have contributed \$2,000, the American Shorthorn Association \$1,500 and the American Hereford Association \$800, leaving \$4,118 to be provided for by Fort Worth.

The report of Mr. Harrison also suggested that an admission fee of 25 cents be charged all those who desire to see the show, excepting the exhibitors, members of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association and members of the Texas Shorthorn and Hereford Breeders' Associations.

After an exhaustive discussion of this matter by the Board of Trade directorate it was finally decided to adopt the report as offered by Mr. Harrison, and for the first time since the fat stock show was organized, eight years ago, an admission will be charged.

It was announced by the fat stock committee that ample arrangements for comfortably seating the visitors to the show will be made at the barns of the horse and mule company.

Mr. Harrison stated that the fat stock show was the greatest one ever held south of the quarantine line, and brought many men from the north who came to Texas to buy their bulls, and that already as many as 1,400 animals had been sold at a single show.

C. C. French suggested that it would be better for the fat stock show management to announce its premium list at least one year in advance in order to give prospective exhibitors ample time in which to get their stock in better condition for show purposes.

All local bank cashiers were named as a committee on finance.

Night Parade to

Take Place of Smoker

On suggestion of Captain Paddock it was decided that in lieu of the usual smoker tendered the visiting cattlemen, a parade and show of horses and teams, both buggy and draught, be made at night, with the streets appropriately illuminated. It was maintained that this feature would be better enjoyed by stockmen than a smoker. Prizes aggregating \$250 were suggested.

Charles E. Hicks was added to the executive committee of the fat stock show. President Bomar of the Board of Trade was authorized to appoint the various committees to arrange for the coming cattlemen's convention, and he will designate the committees today.

On motion of Director Paul Waples it was decided that all future meetings of the board be held at 4 o'clock in the afternoon instead of at night.

CATTLE RANCH CHARTER

Incorporation for Stock Raising in Brazoria County Approved

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 4.—The charter of the C. N. Cattle Company of Brushy ranch, Brazoria county, has been filed with a capital stock of \$10,000. Raising, buying and selling live stock is the purpose of the incorporators, who are Lee Young, W. R. Nash, T. L. Smith and T. M. Smith.

A charter has also been secured by the Garrett Implement Company of Waco, with a capital stock of \$10,000.

NELSON AND DRAUGHON BUSINESS COLLEGE

Fort Worth, Texas, guarantees to teach you Bookkeeping and Banking in from eight to twelve weeks, and Shorthand in as short time as any first-class college, telegraphy in four months. For catalogue address J. W. Draughon, President, Nelson and Draughon Business College, 6th and Main Sts., Fort Worth, Texas.

Camp Clark Red Polls

Good Judges and Experienced Breeders
Pronounce My Herd of

REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE THE EQUAL
OF ANY

An inspection of my herd and the number of ribbons my cattle have won proves this statement. My herd being located below the quarantine line makes them immune. I have for sale choice animals of both sexes and invite inspection of my herd at the San Antonio Fair or at my stock farm, six miles from San Marcos.

J. H. JENNINGS, Martindale, Texas

TAKE THE

H. & T. C. R. R.

The Short and Quick Line Between

North and South Texas

2—THROUGH TRAINS DAILY—2

Pullman sleepers between Houston and Austin, Houston and Waco, Houston and Fort Worth, Galveston and Denison. For full information relative to rates, connections, etc., call on ticket agent or address

M. L. ROBBINS, G. P. A.,

Houston, Texas.

"NO BEEF TRUST" DECLARES SWIFT

Head of Big Packing Company

Stamps Charges Without

Foundation

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of Swift & Co. here today was attended by a number of eastern capitalists. In an address to the stockholders President L. F. Swift said: "It is needless for me to say to those present who are more or less familiar with the facts that the reports in circulation about the beef trust are without foundation. There is absolutely no conspiracy or combination to control prices of live stock, the sale of meats or packing house products. On the other hand the packing industry is subject to the severest kind of competition, both in buying and selling, and the percentage of profit on sales in the packing house industry is less than in other lines of business."

FEW CATTLE ON HAND

Randall County Stockmen Have Sold Majority of Their Stock

WACO, Texas, Jan. 4.—Travis Shaw of Canyon City declares stock in his section of the county are in very good

condition, though there were not as many cattle as most persons thought. He remarked that it really looked as though the cattlemen had sold off most of their stock during the period of low prices. Despite this fact, Mr. Shaw stated, the country is in good condition and people seem to have plenty of money. The cattlemen are in fairly good spirits, as stock have done well thus far this winter and they believe that a better market is coming.

McGONIGLE IS DEFEATED

Loses Steer-Roping Contest to J. E. Carroll.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 3.—In the presence of nearly 2,000 people J. E. Carroll of Oklahoma yesterday wrested from his old enemy, Clay McGonigle, the title of world's champion, in the closing hours of the three days' roping contest between these two men at the San Antonio base ball park. Carroll went into today's contest with a lead of 1:31 4-5 on the eighteen steers already roped. His time on ten steers today was 5:43 1-5. McGonigle's time was 7:03 4-5.

McGonigle lost the contest and the title on his third steer, which he took two minutes and ten seconds to throw and tie. He broke two ropes on this animal and had to gallop back to the pen for a third. Had he gotten his third steer in average time for the day he would have won out easily, as he was in fine form.

The best time was twenty-two seconds, made by McGonigle on his eighth steer. This is within half a second of his record. Carroll broke his record of 0:24 flat by getting his sixth steer in 22 3-5 seconds. The men's time for the total contest—twenty-eight steers each—was as follows: McGonigle, 21:49 3-4. Carroll, 18:58 1-5.

POMEROY & HANDLEY "The OLD RELIABLE"



STILL DOING BUSINESS AT THE SAME OLD PLACE.

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

THE LARGEST HORSE AND MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD.

We have handled more range horses and mules than any other firm in the world and have been engaged in this business for over 33 years. We sell either at auction or at private sale, as preferred. Range horses and mules a specialty. This will be the banner year for range horses and mules. Prices are 20 per cent better and demands stronger than we have known them before in the history of this market. Farmers are raising colts again and we consider this likely to be the top year. Market your range horses and mules this year sure. If you have anything to sell, write us before shipping. We are always glad to give information about the market and conditions.

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