

BILLY, THE KID, IN NEW MEXICO

Another Chapter Portraying the Work Done by Sansom's Scouts Out in the Range Country of Arizona and New Mexico in Early Days.

Captain Sansom resumed his relation of the life and adventure of Billy the Kid, to the San Antonio Express, to which this chapter will be devoted. The captain said:

"Billy claimed that Chism had not paid him \$500 he said was due him for his services for fighting the Chism faction of feudists. This sum he claimed for services during the last month of the fighting and which had culminated by Governor Wallace having the feudists get together and shake hands. One day afterward Billy met Chism and said to him:

"I intended to kill you the first time I met you for the way you treated me for not paying me for the last month's work I did for you. That's the way I am going to collect that \$500, and I am going to do it now." Billy had his pistol in his hand, but Chism talked him out of it and made him some good promises. When Billy left Chism his parting words were:

"You have talked me out of killing you now, but later you do it. I will shoot you sure next time I see you, and I won't give you the chance to talk me out of doing so, for I will ambush you."

"He did not kill Chism, but after giving him full time to settle with him financially, one day some one entered Chism's pasture where Chism had some fine saddle horses and took away twenty-five of them.

The Kid's First Arrest

"The first time the Kid was arrested had a very humorous sequel. He was captured by the United States soldiers, who found and took him unawares. They put him in a room and were there holding him for delivery to the civil authorities. The room had a large fireplace and the chimney was very spacious. There was no one in the room with the Kid. There was a single sentinel pacing outside. The Kid climbed up the chimney, and got to the roof, watched his opportunity when the sentinel had his back to him, slid down the roof, which was not a very high one, and, landing on his feet, slipped away in the darkness. He was not missed until the guard was changed.

"The only men that I know of the Kid's having positively killed were first a cowboy, who was killed by Billy while they were out with the herd together. The next one was Murphy, the sheriff, whom the Kid killed during the fighting between the Murphy-Chism factions; Carlisle, the constable, whose killing I have previously narrated; Bell, an account of whose death is given in the preceding chapter, and the next one, whose tragic end I will now proceed to relate.

"In the preceding chapter, in which the killing of Bell is narrated, we had left the Kid standing at the window watching the coming of Ollinger to the court house from the hotel where Ollinger had gone to get his dinner. A crowd started to follow Ollinger over to the court house, having heard the two shots fired by the Kid, one of which had killed Bell. The crowd, not seeing anything, turned with the Kid, and he came along with or near Ollinger. Ollinger suspected that something wrong had happened until he noticed the Kid standing at the window with the handcuffs on his wrists and shackles on his nether limbs. It was then that Ollinger checked up. As he was looking up at the Kid, the latter fired a shot at him and said, 'Bob, do you remember when you were loading this gun and told me that whoever got its contents would feel it, that I told you were loading it for yourself?'"

"With that he pointed the gun at Bob Ollinger and discharged one of its loads into his head and face. The Kid fired the other barrel at him and filled Ollinger's breast and body with its contents. There were eighteen buckshot in each barrel. The Kid then turned to the lawyer, who was standing dumfounded near Ollinger, and remarked to him:

"Unless you want some of the same thing, you had better skip." As soon as he had emptied both of its barrels into Ollinger, the Kid struck it against the door jam and broke its stock and bent its barrel in such a way that it was rendered unserviceable.

How the Kid Made His Escape

"After smashing the gun the Kid, who had previously armed himself with pistols from the 'arsenal,' came down stairs as quickly as he could with his shackles on. Near the foot of the stairs a German boy was standing cutting wood. Pointing a pistol in the German lad's face the Kid told him to take the axe and first break the shackles on his legs. This the boy did. The Kid then commanded him to break those on his wrists, which the boy likewise did. The Kid was then unmanacled and unshackled, or at least the links and connections of the manacles and shackles, having been shattered rendered the portions around his wrists and ankles of no effect.

"There was a very fine horse belonging to the country clerk hitched over near the hotel. The Kid instructed

ed the boy to go and get this horse and to bring it to him immediately. To insure compliance with his instructions, the Kid kept the German boy covered with his pistols. The boy brought it back. The Kid jumped into the saddle and rode directly toward the crowd that had gathered in front of the hotel. He was yelling like a Comanche and rode through the crowd. As he passed the owner of the horse the Kid yelled to him:

"I have borrowed your horse and I will return him as soon as convenient." While the German boy was going after the horse, the Kid passed by the body of Ollinger, and shaking the handcuffs over it, said:

"When you spoke of my 'jewelry,' as you tauntingly called it, I told you then I would live to rattle it over you. He shook his wrists over Ollinger.

"Billy succeeded in getting clear away before the spell-bound crowd that had happened. It did not take more than five minutes from the time Bell was shot to the killing of Ollinger and the escape of the Kid. It took much longer to make preparations to chase him and he had got too much of a start of the crowd which went after him.

"Ollinger was a cruel man. He had himself been a killer, and had buried his victim. He had seemed to take delight in twitting the Kid with his being shackled. They had played cards together during the Kid's confinement in the court house and all during the game Ollinger would make remarks which were calculated to increase the prisoner. Sheriff Garrett had on several occasions spoke to Ollinger and told him not to anger or annoy the prisoner, but Ollinger had persisted.

"When I handed Garrett the letter containing the information, the latter read it in silence. Garrett was near Roswell when the Kid killed Bell and Ollinger, and was working with a mowing machine. He was silent for some time.

"When he spoke Garrett then told me how the Kid had resented Ollinger's cruel remarks at the time that Ollinger was loading his shotgun in the Kid's presence.

"Garrett set at once to recapture the Kid. A posse was organized and sent in pursuit of the Kid, but he eluded it or was hidden by some of his many friends among the Mexicans and others and got away from the possemen.

"The first place that the Kid went after getting away from Lincoln was to the house of a Mexican. Here he spent sufficient time to file off the bands of the shackles and manacles that were then still on his ankles and hands. Then being entirely free from all evidence of fetters he took a good meal and rested. He then hired a Mexican to come back into Lincoln with the county clerk's horse on which he had ridden away when he escaped.

"The Kid was familiar with all of the country in New Mexico and Arizona as well as of Texas. He had come from Dallas, Texas, and had operated extensively in this state and those two territories. It was a comparatively easy matter for him to escape and he could, by taking ordinary precaution, have avoided capture or recapture. He had one weakness, common to the human family. It is one that has caused the death and downfall of many another man before him and will cause that of many another. It cost him his life, but the death of the Kid will be related in the next chapter."

PROGRAM CHICAGO MEETING

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 5.—Following is the official program announced for the judging at the International Live Stock exposition, opening at Chicago, Dec. 16, and continuing until Saturday, Dec. 23. The opening day, it will be observed, is devoted to the students' judging contest, such arrangements being necessary in order that the regular judging, beginning Monday morning, may not be interfered with in any way. It is the policy of the management to push forward the work of placing prizes as rapidly as possible, beginning at 9 a. m., Monday, the 18th. The judging of steers, wethers and barrows on the day is rendered necessary by the fact that the slaughter test may be carried out during the week.

Program for evening show will be issued each evening.

Monday, Dec. 18, 9 a. m.—Pure-bred and grade bullock classes complete. Hereford breeding classes. College and experiment station fat cattle in Clay, Robinson & Co.'s specials. Car load lots native and range sheep.

Tuesday, Dec. 19, 9 a. m.—Hereford breeding classes concluded. Aberdeen-Angus breeding classes. Car loads feeding cattle.

Wednesday, Dec. 20, 9 a. m.—Short-horn breeding classes. Aberdeen-Angus concluded.

Thursday, Dec. 21, 9 a. m.—Short-horn breeding classes. Red-Polled breeding classes. Red-Polled breeding classes. Polled-Durham breeding classes.

Monday evening, Dec. 18. The hour for slaughter and for awarding prizes on dressed carcasses will be designated by committee in charge.

Sheep Department
Saturday, Dec. 16—Students' judging contest.

Monday, Dec. 18, 9 a. m.—Pure-bred, grade and cross-bred wethers, all classes complete. College sheep in Clay, Robinson & Co.'s specials. Car load lots native and range sheep.

Tuesday, Dec. 19, 9 a. m.—Oxford and cheviot breeding classes. P. M.—Shropshire and Dorset breeding classes.

Wednesday, Dec. 20, 9 a. m.—Shropshire and Leicester breeding classes. P. M.—Southdown and Lincoln breeding classes.

Thursday, Dec. 21, 9 a. m.—Hampshire and Cotswold breeding classes. P. M.—Rambouillet breeding classes.

Fat sheep entered in slaughter test will be placed in the hands of the committee Monday evening, Dec. 18. Hour for slaughter and carcass judging will be designated by committee.

Swine Department
Saturday, Dec. 16—Students' judging contest.

Monday, Dec. 18, 9 a. m.—Fat barrows, college classes in Clay, Robinson & Co.'s specials. Fat barrows, all classes.

Tuesday, Dec. 19, 9 a. m.—Barrow championship. Car load lots fat hogs. Swine entered in slaughter test will be placed in the hands of the committee Monday evening, Dec. 18. Hour for slaughter and judging carcasses will be designated by the committee.

Horse Department
Saturday, Dec. 16—Students' judging contest.

Monday, Dec. 18, 9 a. m.—Clydesdales, German coach horses, all classes.

Tuesday, Dec. 19, 9 a. m.—Percherons, Hackneys, Clydesdales continued. 8 p. m.—Draft geldings in harness, single or pairs in harness.

Wednesday, Dec. 20, 9 a. m.—Shires, French coaches, Percherons continued. 8 p. m.—Draft geldings in harness, three or four in harness.

Thursday, Dec. 21, 9 a. m.—Belgians and Suffolks. Shires continued. 8 p. m.—Draft gelding in harness, fours. 8 p. m.—Friesians.

Friday, Dec. 22—22—An unfinished draft or coach horse judging. 8 p. m.—Draft gelding in harness. Sixes. Poles.

COMMITTEE WILL ACT
CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Big men in live stock affairs are at the yards today in conference on matters of interest to the live stock trade.

A. L. Keechler of St. Louis, president of the National Live Stock exchange, is here to join J. K. Rosson of Fort Worth, Mortimer Lavering of Chicago and E. J. Mendenhall of Pittsburg, who constitute the twenty-eight hour law committee chosen at the last meeting of the National Live Stock exchange. This committee will proceed to Washington to be present when congress convenes next week to urge upon its members the twenty-eight hour law, with an extension to thirty-six hours as the time for which live stock may be held in cars without unloading during shipment to market.

Two Plans Suggested
A proposition for an arrangement whereby the time limit should be extended to the year excepting the period from June to September inclusive, does not meet the approval of the entire committee, the regular thirty-six hour plan being in favor.

Murdo Mackenzie and T. W. Tomlinson, president and secretary of the American Stock Growers' association; A. L. Ames, president of the Corn, Beef and Meat Producers' association; C. R. Powers of Billings, Mont., and Conrad Kohrs of Helena, Mont., will meet with the committee at 2 o'clock today to discuss plans for securing the desired legislation and the form of a bill to be introduced that will meet the approval of all sections of the country.

"From present indications there is the best kind of encouragement that a rate measure that will be entirely satisfactory to shippers and good protection to their interests will pass congress during the coming session," said Attorney Cowan this morning.

Bill Approved by Commission
"It has been understood by all familiar with interstate commerce affairs that a senate bill wholly meeting the approval of the interstate commerce commission and the attorney general would be shaped up ready for introduction, probably by Senator Cullom, when congress convenes.

"By the provisions of this bill the position of the interstate commerce commission will be changed from that of a body without power to enforce its rulings to one that shall have power to cancel a rate that is considered discriminatory or unreasonable and substitute for it a reasonable rate. The burden of seeking an evasion of this rate, which is to go into effect within thirty days, will rest upon the railroad, which must seek its restraining order against the commission in court and a ruling that the order of the commission is upon its face illegal.

"A preliminary injunction can be issued to determine questions of fact involved in the decision it seems to afford that power that the commission

has long needed to render it a body of great service to the public.

"It will put the railroads for the first time in a position where a refusal to obey an order of the commission will invite a fixed penalty."

Former Senator Harris Views
"President Roosevelt seems to be gaining ground rapidly in his fight for rate legislation and the Cullom measure, which, as reported, must meet the approval of the commission, seems to embody the necessary conditions to make the commission an effective body.

"But when rate legislation has been secured, the commission is invested with power to enforce its rulings, we will be only half-way out of the woods.

"Once a body is empowered with fixing a reasonable rate the question of what shall constitute a reasonable rate arises as a source of contention.

"In the supreme court decision of the Nebraska case it was held that a reasonable rate is one that enables the road to maintain its service, pay fixed charges and something besides.

"It seems then that if a body with power to fix a reasonable rate is to protect the public from exorbitant rates some provision must be made limiting the extent to which railroads may bond their property, thus enhancing fixed charges, which are held as a principal factor in the basis upon which a reasonable rate is fixed. This is a question that may well be brought into the discussion of rate legislation before it is finally settled as a protection for the people."

VALUE OF ROUGHAGE IN CATTLE FEEDING

Experiments by Nebraska Station to Determine Superiority of Various Kinds

Bulletin 90 just issued by the Nebraska experiment station gives the details of a feeding experiment with 2-year-old range steers, the results of which show very clearly that the character of roughness supplied in connection with corn is a very important factor in the economical production of beef. Six lots of steers with ten in each lot were fed experimentally for a period of six months. The rations used were very similar to those fed yearling steers the winter of 1903-1904 and the results verify in every particular the conclusions drawn from the earlier experiment.

Without entering into the details of the test with 2-year-olds as reported, the conclusions are tersely stated in the bulletin as follows:

First—When the ration consisted of corn 15 cents per bushel, the amount of grain required for each pound of gain was lessened 5 per cent by adding oil meal to the grain ration.

The cost of producing a pound of gain was not lessened by the addition of oil meal, but a better finish was secured, which caused the cattle to gain 15 cents more per hundred-weight, making a profit of \$1.09 per head, where a loss of \$1.13 per head resulted from feeding corn and prairie hay only.

The cattle required a value of \$35 per ton for the oil meal fed, with corn worth 39 cents per bushel.

Second—Alfalfa is much superior to prairie hay when the grain consists of corn alone. It also proved to be a cheaper source of protein than oil meal. The returns on the cattle fed alfalfa hay, where the alfalfa figured at \$11.14 per ton, would have been as great as the returns on prairie hay at \$6 per ton, with corn as a grain ration at the price named. In comparison with prairie hay at \$6 when oil meal worth \$28 per ton was a part of the grain ration, the alfalfa returned a value of \$8.28 per ton.

Third—Bright, well cured corn-stover fed with an equal weight of alfalfa, the grain consisting of corn alone, gave slightly larger gains than corn and alfalfa, and proved the most economical ration in the experiment. The addition of corn-stover may have improved to some extent the corn and alfalfa ration by furnishing greater variety and by its tendency to check scours, sometimes caused by alfalfa. The stover, fed with alfalfa, returned a value of \$4.57 per ton in comparison with alfalfa at \$6 per ton as the sole roughness.

Fourth—Sorghum hay returned a value of \$4.63 per ton in comparison with prairie hay at \$6, each being fed with corn 90 per cent and oil meal 10 per cent.

Fifth—The ration given lot 1, corn and prairie hay with a nutritive ratio of 1:10.2, was too low in protein for large gains. However, the fact that corn, alfalfa and stover, with a nutritive ratio of 1:8.4, gave a little larger gain for food consumed than corn and alfalfa (1:7.4) is additional proof of the correctness of the "American feed" and the old accepted German standards call for more protein than is needed for the best gains, and that a nutritive ratio of 1:8 may be just as satisfactory for fairly mature cat-

tle as one more narrow. For western conditions it is certainly more profitable.

Sixth—The margin between cost and average selling price (net) for all steers in this experiment was a little less than \$1 per hundred. The profit on this small margin was due in part to the liberal use of roughness. While the profit was small, the steers returned a good price for the rough feeds at the market values quoted, viz., alfalfa hay \$6 per ton, prairie hay \$6, sorghum hay \$3.50 and corn-stover \$2.50—high enough to make them profitable crops to grow on the farm. Had the feeds been sold, these values for roughness would not have been secured on the average Nebraska farm, nor would the manure have been left to make the next crop larger. The results furnish a strong argument in favor of judicious feeding.

A matter of interest in connection with this experiment is the fact that the only lot of steers in the experiment that lost money was the lot fed corn and prairie hay. This is the only ration which would be considered an unbalanced one, yet it is a ration more commonly fed in Nebraska than any other. The loss per steer on corn and prairie hay was \$1.18. The average gain per steer in each of the other four lots was as follows: On corn 90 per cent, oil meal 10 per cent and prairie hay \$1.09; on corn and alfalfa, \$2.86; on corn, alfalfa and cured corn-stalks, \$3.32; and on corn, oil meal and sorghum hay, \$1.92.

In this experiment the same four facts so strongly brought to light in the yearling steer stand again in bold relief for the consideration of the farmer. They are:

First—That with present prices for both corn and beef, greater consideration must be given to the character and quantity of roughness fed in connection with corn to fattening cattle.

Second—The alfalfa hay is pronouncedly superior to prairie hay for beef production and that the more rapid the extension of the area of land devoted to the production of alfalfa, supplanting the less valuable and lower yielding native hay, the more rapid will be the production of wealth from our soil.

Third—That native prairie hay, if for any reason is most available for feeding purposes, should not be fed with corn alone, but rather with corn supplemented with a small quantity of some protein food, such as oil meal, cotton seed meal or gluten meal, to give the ration a balance of nutrients in keeping with the animal requirements.

Fourth—That cornstalks cut immediately after the ears ripen possess a food value which cannot consistently be ignored by the farmer and that existing land values warrant the larger adoption of methods of harvesting that will make such material more valuable for feeding purposes.

BIG RANCH DEAL
LLANO, Texas, Dec. 4.—There was concluded this week a ranch deal by which W. J. Mendenhall, president of the Home National Bank of Llano, buys the Hooper ranch at Blowout, Blanco county, about twenty-eight miles southeast of Llano. The ranch comprises 5,100 acres. Price paid was \$18,000. This is an old ranch. It was owned for many years by Mr. Bal of our soil.

When Mendenhall purchased the ranch of W. H. and Ira Kuykendall, near Llano, at \$7 per acre, the Kuykendalls had recently moved all their stock interests to Encinal, where they purchased about 20,000 acres of land.

Sewall Buchanan, one of our stockmen here, had purchased the ranch of W. H. and Ira Kuykendall, near Llano, at \$7 per acre. The Kuykendalls had recently moved all their stock interests to Encinal, where they purchased about 20,000 acres of land.

The colonel did teach them a lesson in the way of raising cattle. As the spring advanced and the men went out to look over the stock they began to find that many a calf had a strange brand. A calf with one brand was following a cow with another brand. It was a mystery to the men. As time sped on it seemed that every calf had a brand, and that there would not be the slightest use of having a round up. This was told to the owners and an early round up was ordered. All the stock in Modoc and Klamath was gathered up and among the cattle was some of the Ivory brand from Idaho. Some calves which properly belonged to Idaho had on the queer and the unknown brand.

When the branding was at its height there appeared the familiar face of Colonel Benton.

"Ah, gentlemen," he said in his most friendly tone, "see that you have some of my calves over here."

"Your calves," yelled an owner, purple in the face with righteous indignation. "How in the name of all that is sacred can you claim these calves?" pointing to a fine lot of Durhams.

"Well, boss, they have my brand and I can't see how you are a-going to get away from that," replied the colonel in a bantering tone.

"You infernal nigger!" began the exasperated cattleman.

"Here, none of that," answered the colonel as he whipped out a gun and put it close to the man's head. "Take back that word or you'll never be calling anyone a bad name again."

That year the colonel gathered in about three hundred calves. Then he began to add to his holdings. Old cows began to appear with altered brands and it looked as if the colonel would soon have every cow, calf and steer in the country. Threats were made against his life, but as he only took from the big owner and as the hired men were admiring him for his audacity, he was perfectly safe.

Then the colonel's hut was mysteriously burned down, the water was deflected from its course, but the colonel held on like grim death and began to sell cattle, adding to the indignation of the man who had a moral claim to the animals, but no legal one.

"Gentlemen," said the colonel

THE CATTLE THIEF TURNS CLERGYMAN

A Story of Early Days in the West That Graphically Portrays Conditions That Have Long Since Passed Away Before the Advancing Sweep of Civilization.

When Colonel Thomas Benton appeared at the head of Tule Lake and announced to the few settlers that he intended to embark his energies in the cattle business he was met with a broad grin from the impetuous cattleman and with something like hostility from the well-to-do stock raiser.

The colonel had nothing to commend him from a personal point of view. He was as black as the proverbial coal. He was tall and ungainly, and his outfit consisted of an ill-looking sorrel nag, a set of branding irons, and a full grown and particularly evil appearing bull-terrier. It was a brindle animal with powerful legs and one, the colonel declared, that "could chew up anything that walked."

In spite of his ill-looks the colonel was a cheery soul and soon established himself in favor with the poorer element. He asked for a location to settle, and was shown as pretty a piece of meadow land as could be found in Modoc county. It did not matter to the community whether there was a previous owner, the proper, or what it was within the fence of the biggest land owner, or land grabber, in the state. There was something like one hundred and twenty acres in this great meadow, through which a stream purled, and it was well wooded.

The colonel built himself a stout hut, put a fence around the grass land and threatened instant death to anyone who would interfere with him. He was left alone. The title to the land was too insecure for the alleged owner to attempt any overt act leading to ejectment, and so the colonel was suffered to remain.

There was another argument advanced. What could the colonel do with only one partially branded horse and a bull-terrier? They ever penetrated to the "Nigger Cabin," as the place was called, and when anyone did go the colonel never showed any keen anxiety for their presence. Sometimes he would come into the valley and while away a few hours telling of the original Colonel Benton.

"I am powerful like the colonel after whom I am named," he would begin.

"He was a statesman, sir, and when I have the time I intend to read his 'Forty Years in Congress.' A mighty fine book I am told. No, the colonel and me ain't brothers," he would reply with a menacing glare.

"The colonel was a white man, as white as the milk 'em. We was all brought up in the colonel's family, and it is the greatest honor I know of to be called after the colonel. I am said to resemble him in my general appearance and the colonel was a mighty handsome man. He wasn't short on brains, either, and I ain't short, either, and so if any of you galoots think I am, you'll wake up one day and say the colonel can teach you a thing or two."

The colonel did teach them a lesson in the way of raising cattle. As the spring advanced and the men went out to look over the stock they began to find that many a calf had a strange brand. A calf with one brand was following a cow with another brand. It was a mystery to the men. As time sped on it seemed that every calf had a brand, and that there would not be the slightest use of having a round up. This was told to the owners and an early round up was ordered. All the stock in Modoc and Klamath was gathered up and among the cattle was some of the Ivory brand from Idaho. Some calves which properly belonged to Idaho had on the queer and the unknown brand.

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day, "I am getting a bit sick of the cattle business, feel a mighty powerful call here," and he pointed to the region of his heart. "If there is any gentleman who would like to buy me out I would be willing to sell at a fair profit. I have built up this business by strict attention to details, and there ain't a man in the county can say that he has done as well as me at so little cost."

When the big land owner heard that Benton was ready to sell he lost no time in communicating with him and buying back his land and his cattle at a generous figure.

When the colonel packed up his belongings and appeared at the lake preparatory to a final departure he asked permission to preach his initial sermon, as he was going to turn preacher and he wanted to know how his oratory would affect callow cattlemen.

"You show us how you turn the trick of branding and you can preach here for a fortnight," was the answer to his request.

"Very well," said the colonel with a slight "I'll show you."

"He mounted his horse, called his bulldog and went off on the hill. When he saw a calf he whistled and pointed to the animal. The bull-terrier would pin the calf down by the nose, the colonel would dismount, start a sage brush fire, heat his irons, and brand the captive.

"Gentlemen," said there ain't no bribery about this. I don't take nothing. I simply decorate the animal with a sign which strikes my fancy."

The colonel left the region of Modoc and Klamath and opened a church for colored people in the northern part of the state, where he had a large and a devoted congregation. He was said to be a powerful preacher and particularly liked to dwell upon the sin of theft. He died several years ago in the odor of sanctity, and it would have been a serious matter for any man to have called Pastor Benton an old ex-cattle thief in the hearing of his congregation.

FARMING COUNTRY NOW
SALINA, Kan., Dec. 4.—Western Kansas, a portion of the country that has come in the past to be spoken of solely as a vast cattle raising territory, has been literally transformed within the past five years.

So natural and so gradual has been the change that its consummation is nothing short of marvelous, and the results obtained are bound to interest not only the farmer and the real estate dealer, so vitally interested, but the scientist also.

Inspired by cheap land, splendid climatic conditions, good water and fine railway facilities, hundreds of brainy, capable tillers of the soil from all parts of the union went into this territory a few years ago to make homes and fortunes. In five years their efforts have shown almost unbelievable results.

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Inspired by cheap land, splendid climatic conditions, good

48 Head Dispersion Sale 48 Head of the High Bred and Champion-Producing Maple Leaf Herd of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

At Hamilton, Missouri, Dec. 14, 1905—37 females, 11 bulls, 15 calves at foot. The offering consists of Blackbird, Coquette, Queen Mother, Drumin Lucy, Nosegay, Easter Tuloch Duchess, Garline Beauty and other fashionable families. J. B. Withers, Missouri City, and R. S. Williams send a consignment of highly bred prize-winning cattle. We sold a car load in our sale last spring to go to Texas and can sell you something better this time. Sale will be in McBrayer Bros. new sale pavilion. Free entertainment at Hotel De Porter. For catalogue that tells it all address,

BERRY LUCAS, Manager, Hamilton, Mo.

Col. R. E. Edmondson, Col. Harry W. Graham, Col. F. E. Williams, Auctioneers.

Hamilton is on the Hannibal and St. Joe Railway, 69 miles northeast of Kansas City and 50 miles east of St. Joseph.

ECHOES OF THE RANGE

Weekly Compilation of Interesting Ranch and Stock News from All of the Great Range Country of Texas

IN DICKENS COUNTY

Dickens Item.
J. C. McNeil of the SR ranch happened to the misfortune of getting his barn and feedstuff burned up Thursday a week ago. Mr. McNeil was away from home at the time, and Mrs. McNeil thinking that she would burn out a hen's nest that was under the hay loft, put some straw in the nest and applied a match, and the wind suddenly carried the flames to the loft and before many minutes the barn and everything near it was burned to ashes. In this fire Mr. McNeil lost several hundred bushels of grain and several tons of hay.

IN TAYLOR COUNTY

Ahlens Reporter.
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. O'Keefe and family and Mrs. J. W. E. Gilland passed through on the noon train en route to Fort Worth. Mr. O'Keefe is a wealthy ranchman at Colorado and has recently purchased a beautiful residence in Fort Worth, costing \$23,000, and will make that his future home.

IN BREWSTER COUNTY

Alpine Avalanche.
Jim P. Wilson shipped two car loads of 3-year-old steers to New Orleans Tuesday. They were the first cattle weighed on the new scales at the stock yards. The average weight per head was 1,092.
Joe Moss has sold his cattle, numbering about eight hundred, to J. R. Sanford at \$11 per head. He has also sold his ranch, containing seventeen sections of leased land, to J. H. Derrick and J. L. Crawford, the consideration being \$3,500. Mr. Moss will carry out his long-cherished desire to remove to Mexico.
J. W. Espy brought in a load of fat

IN SUTTON COUNTY

Sonora News.
Sol Mayer of Sonora shipped from Chattanooga, Ala., to Kansas City on Nov. 21, eighty-one steers, average weight 951 pounds, which sold for \$3. Sol Mayer of Sonora, manager for the Val Verde Land and Cattle Company, shipped from Chattanooga, Okla., to Kansas City, Nov. 22, sixty-two steers, average weight 1,014 pounds, which sold for \$2.95.
The ranching firm of Knorrp & Co., of Clarendon, the latter being the junior member of the firm and manager of the business. The division was made for the purpose of better cutting down their holdings and disposing of the lands, which are becoming too valuable for farming to be used for the range cattle much longer. We understand that much of these lands are suitable for agriculture, and lying in the counties of Donley, Armstrong and Carson. That it is only a question of a short time until the day of the big ranch be entirely over is the foregoing conclusion.

IN DONLEY COUNTY

Clarendon Banner-Stockman.
The ranching firm of Knorrp & Bigbee is no more. The lands, embracing something over one hundred sections, have been partitioned, and the partnership dissolved. The firm was composed of J. C. Knorrp of Kansas City, T. S. Bigbee of Clarendon, and Wesley Knorrp of Clarendon, the latter being the junior member of the firm and manager of the business. The division was made for the purpose of better cutting down their holdings and disposing of the lands, which are becoming too valuable for farming to be used for the range cattle much longer. We understand that much of these lands are suitable for agriculture, and lying in the counties of Donley, Armstrong and Carson. That it is only a question of a short time until the day of the big ranch be entirely over is the foregoing conclusion.

IN HOWARD COUNTY

Big Springs Herald.
J. A. Hood shipped two cars of horses to Roscoe on the 22d.
E. E. Abney shipped two cars of stock to Fort Worth the first of last week.
Thirteen cars of beef cattle en route from El Paso to Fort Worth were unloaded and fed here Wednesday.
Bigham & Pearson shipped two cars of calves Tuesday to Fort Worth. Cole & Bigham shipped on car to Fort Worth Tuesday.
Bigham & Dorwood shipped two cars of cows to Fort Worth last Sunday. W. R. Bigham shipped four cars to Fort Worth Sunday.
Tom McWhorter shipped one car of cows, J. F. Coats two cars, J. O. Bigby two cars of cows to Fort Worth last week.
Pearson & Allen shipped three cars to Fort Worth Monday, J. O. Pratt two cars to Fort Worth Monday, S. Curtis one car of beef steers one car of calves to Fort Worth Tuesday.

IN MITCHELL COUNTY

Colorado News.
W. A. Corgan shipped one car cattle from Colorado to Fort Worth Sunday.
Scoggin & Dunaway began shipping a string of 500 head of fat cows from Llanito to Fort Worth Thursday. They bought them from Scoggin & Morrison.
E. B. Gallin of Howard county this week bought 118 steer calves from W. F. Scarborough for \$12 per head.—Dawson County News.
A. B. Jones sold to T. T. Smith of Julia, Eorden county, a registered bull calf for \$125 Wednesday.
The case of C. S. Slaughter against Cass Lyons, a suit for damages, which was tried in the county court this week, resulted in a judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of \$148.—Big Springs Enterprise.
Ed Dupree last week sold to George Coughran fourteen head of the Glover mares and horses at private terms.
Ed Dupree last week sold Mr. Gatliff one car of beef steers which were shipped to the Fort Worth market.

IN TOM GREEN COUNTY

San Angelo Press.
The following shipments were made from San Angelo Nov. 23:
Hugh Rogers of Fort Worth, to Temple, five cars for feeding; C. A. Brown of Houston, to Houston, two cars of mules; Jackson Bros., one car of mules to Fort Worth; Lee Bros., Herefords, one car two and yearlings; to San Antonio, for exhibition.
John P. Lee received a telegram from Phil C. Lee Saturday morning, advising that Black Artist had won the first prize and championship offered at San Antonio for the best ad-

dle stallion, mare or gelding. Black Artist's stallion took first over the champion at the World's Fair, which animal also competed for honors at San Antonio.
Henry Guthrie of Reagan county sold a nice lot of fat cattle to butchers here Thursday and Friday.
Through Max Mayer, W. A. Glasscock bought of R. S. Winslow, 1,635 dry sheep at \$2.25 per head.
Citizens returning from Indian Territory report an excellent condition of things there.
G. O. Odum, a brother-in-law of Captain Charles A. Dalley, last week sold the Odum ranch in Pecos county, comprising fifty sections of pasture lands on the west side of the Pecos river and also 3,300 cattle to J. H. and O. P. Tippett.
S. D. Harbert of Bell county was in this city and section last week buying mules.

IN POTTER COUNTY

Amarillo Herald.
John Watson was in from his ranch in Moore county last Wednesday trading, and says that the people out there are watching developments in regard to the new bridge over the Canadian with a great deal of interest. They all want to come to Amarillo to trade. But it is often impossible to cross the river, and when it is they have to go somewhere else.
Captain Slocum Simpson, formerly of Dallas, now ranching near Bovina, Texas, was in the city one day last week en route to Bovina. Captain Simpson's visit here brings to mind his brilliant career in the army during the Spanish-American war. He enlisted in the First Volunteer Cavalry, Rough Riders, as a private and rose by rapid promotion to a sergeantcy when he with his troop was sent to Cuba.
Judge O. H. Nelson, president of the Western Stock Yards company of Fort Madison, Iowa, announces that he will conduct a public sale of Panhandle cattle this Friday in Fort Madison, Iowa, Dec. 7, and that preparations are being made for the disposal of something like 2,000 head of the best quality of Hereford and Shorthorn calves and yearlings to be found in the Panhandle of Texas. Judge Nelson personally supervised the big sale held at Fort Madison Oct. 26, which was one of the most successful ever held in the corn belt, and he hopes to even make this coming sale of more importance and interest. The cattle to be sold at this offering include the "tops" of many of the best bunches of graded stuff to be found anywhere in the state, and the success of the sale is a foregone conclusion since the last one demonstrated the practicability of Panhandle calves and yearlings for feeding purposes in the corn belt. At present Judge Nelson is in Old Mexico, but will return to Amarillo about the first of the month, when the final arrangements for the coming big sale will be concluded.

IN LLANO COUNTY

Llano Times.
N. H. Skaggs of Junction City was in the city this week to receive some fine sheep which had just arrived by express from Ohio. These sheep are of the Delaine strain, and have on a coat of the longest, richest wool ever saw on the back of a sheep. Mr. Skaggs had just bought five of these beautiful animals, all of them ewes, at an average cost of \$30 each. It is a most encouraging thing to see the attention of our people turning to the breeding of thoroughbred stock. The Skaggs and Lowerys are the people that are doing much toward developing our country and bringing it into public note. May their tribe increase!
There was concluded this week a ranch deal by which W. J. Moore, president of the Home National bank, of Llano buys the Hooper ranch at Blowout, about twenty-eight miles southeast of Llano. The ranch comprises about 5,100 acres. Price paid is \$18,000. This is an old and well known ranch. It was owned for many years by old man Bahn of Austin. He fenced it before the time of wire with a rock fence that cost him about \$17,000. The ranch is thought to have been a great bargain at the price, as ranch land has advanced about \$2.00 per acre the past four years. Sewell Buchanan, one of our prosperous stockmen, has purchased the ranch interests of W. H. and Ira Kuykendall, which was a part of R. H. Moseley's ranch, purchased by them about twelve months ago. They sold Mr. Buchanan 1,960 acres at \$7 per acre. Messrs. Kuykendall have recently purchased about 20,000 acres of land in southern Texas, near Encinal, and moved all of their stock down there.
The following stock were shipped from Llano the past week: Matt Moss, eighteen cars beef cattle to Kansas City; W. J. Rogers, one car beef cattle to Fort Worth; C. E. Shultz, two cars beef cattle to Kansas City.

IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY

Hereford Brand.
J. E. Martin, one of Castro's prosperous stock farmers, called at this office while in the city Saturday to inform us that he has fifty acres of wheat sown. Mr. Martin believes this will eventually be an excellent wheat country and is strongly in favor of a flour mill being built at this point.
W. M. Scarborough, who recently

came here from Missouri and purchased the Carl ranch, a few miles east of town, was a welcome caller at this office Wednesday and informed us that he has twenty acres of fine wheat on his ranch. Mr. Scarborough is about half way in the notion that whatever can be grown in Missouri can be grown in the Hereford country.

IN SCURRY COUNTY

Snyder Coming West.
H. Pruitt, who was placed in prison in Canada, has been liberated. He moved from this county about three years ago and went into the cattle business near Medicine Hat.
Dr. and Mrs. Scarborough went out to their ranch in Garza county Monday. Dr. Scarborough has sold his residence and practice in Snyder and will live on his ranch and devote his time to his interests there. The town will greatly miss this excellent family. Dr. Scarborough is one of its oldest citizens and one of the well known men in the medical profession throughout the state. He has well earned his retirement though the town and community will be the loser by his doing so. Dr. Scarborough has 12 or 14 sections of land on which browse the stock white faces of only the high grade breed.

IN BAYLOR COUNTY

Seymour Banner.
F. A. Sterling, manager of the Hash Knife ranch, returned home Monday evening from New York City, attending the marriage of his brother, Robert Sterling, the happy event taking place the 18th ultimo. Mr. Sterling was accompanied to Seymour by his mother, Mrs. E. C. Sterling of St. Louis, who is here for the purpose of putting the elegant ranch home in order for the reception of her son and his bonny bride upon their arrival about the 15th of the month.
It was reported in Seymour several days ago that W. T. Waggoner had purchased the Sidney Webb ranch, east of Seymour, but we were unable to trace the report to an authentic source. The Waggoner ranch, which covers one thousand acres of land in Baylor and Archer counties, much of it good agricultural land, and it would be a fine thing for the country if it could pass into the hands of a man who would subdivide it into small tracts and sell it out to actual settlers. But it is a culmination that can scarcely be hoped for if Mr. Waggoner secures control of it.

IN NOLAN COUNTY

Sweetwater Reporter.
Last Thursday's issue of the Mineral Wells Index contained the following account of the death of William Hittson of this section, having at one time owned a large cattle ranch in Tishler county, and had many friends in Sweetwater who will regret to learn of his death:
"Uncle William Hittson died last night shortly after midnight at his home on Kidwell Heights. Deceased was well known to all the old settlers of this county and was identified with its entire development. He was a whole souled, big hearted man, beloved by all. For many years he was an active factor in the affairs of men, devoting his life to the cattle business and the cattle markets of the United States. A fond and devoted wife and a number of children mourn his loss while the entire community is bowed in grief. The funeral was held at the family residence this morning and the remains were laid to rest in the family lot at the Hittson place in the country."

IN IRION COUNTY

Sherwood Record.
Weeds are coming up fine on the range out here.
At Boston last week 20,000 pounds of Texas wool sold at 24 to 25 cents per pound.
Lee Brothers sold three registered Hereford bull calves at San Antonio for \$1,000 last week.
Henry Guthrie was here Saturday on his way home at Stiles from San Angelo, where he delivered a small lot of fat cattle to the butchers there.
T. B. Wilson of Stiles was in town Saturday. He was just getting back from San Angelo, where he had delivered eight head of mules to West Bros.
That it pays to put prime fat steers on the market in preference to scrubby stuff is easily made plain from the fact that there is a difference of from \$3 to \$5 per head in the selling price.
Jack Williams is moving 350 head of cattle from the ranch he recently sold near town to the Pecos, about 125 miles here. He is being accompanied by Creek Brown and one or two others from this point.
J. H. Yardley is home after a two months absence. He left here with a big crowd of stockmen, who took 1,355 head of cattle eleven miles west of Odessa for the Sawyer Cattle Company. Those in the crowd besides Mr. Yardley were Wash Tankersley, foreman of the Bar S ranch; Brown Marshall, Grover Sullivan, Fred Terry, Pat Murphy, Jim Alexander, Jenks Blocker, George Walker, Rec Cannon, Parker Thackston and Alfred Gardner.

IN MIDLAND COUNTY

Midland Reporter.
Blair & O'Neal sold 126 cows recently, highly graded Herefords, at \$20 around. Delivery last Sunday.
The "SWIS" outfit is in today and is shipping 13 cars of cows and two cars of calves to St. Louis. Ranch

a change of the twenty-eight-hour law to forty hours be gotten up and forwarded to the commission of this district. The way the law now stands it can be safely said that there is a financial loss to the shipper of from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per head on account of having to unload his cattle between point of origin and market, and where they have to be unloaded twice the loss is greater. The cattlemen are going to have a committee to go to Washington when congress convenes this month for the purpose of urging the repeal of the law.

IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos Times.
Association Inspector W. D. Swank went up to Kent this morning to inspect a sixteen-car shipment of cattle to be made today by John Means.
L. L. Russell of Fort Worth came in Friday morning on live stock business. He went over to McCutcheon & Brother's ranch Saturday with Willis McCutcheon.
R. L. Haley and Ed Stuckler were in from the U ranch Saturday and Sunday. They came in with a car load of bulls to ship to Fort Worth, but sold them to Joe Duncan instead.
F. W. Johnson spent a couple of days this week out at the W ranch, accompanied by Sheriff Leavelle, returning Wednesday evening. Their principal business was with the birds, and a very successful hunt is reported.
Johnson Brothers' shipment of about eighty head of fine bull calves arrived over the Santa Fe yesterday from Kansas and was taken out to the W ranch by Bravley Oates and the W boys, who have been in town several days, waiting for their arrival.
Ed Stuckler left Monday for Amarillo, where he was joined by Al Popham to go to Kansas City, Mo., to purchase two cars, about eighty head, of full-blood Durham bull calves, for use on Wilson & Popham's U ranch. Ed expects to return with the calves in about ten days.

Howard Collier and Jack Love, comprising the firm of Collier & Love, bought of B. B. McCutcheon & Brother an eighteen-section pasture adjoining their Toyah Creek ranch. The deal was made the latter part of last week. The consideration was \$1,000.
J. D. Duncan of Toyah shipped two cars of bulls from Toyah to Fort Worth Saturday, and the same number from Pecos. The latter two cars were purchased of the U people, who brought them in for shipment, and were also shipped to Fort Worth.

IN TOM GREEN COUNTY

San Angelo Standard.
Willie Johnson sold to Hugh Rogers of Fort Worth an even hundred head of calves at private terms. The calves were shipped Monday to Fort Worth.
Pulliam Bros. sold 500 head of three-year-old steers to H. M. Brant of Dewey, I. T., for \$24.50 around. The steers are to be shipped the middle of next month.
George T. Hume received from Coleman Tuesday morning 430 steer yearlings which he recently purchased there. The steers are to be taken to his ranch. They are all Hereford stock and said to be one of the finest lots ever brought to this city.
George T. Hume returned Saturday from Colorado where he has been the past week. He purchased of Mrs. M. Tye Overall 430 steer yearlings at private terms. The cattle are to be placed on the Washington county school land south of Angelo.

IN TARRANT COUNTY

Dr. E. R. Forbes spent Saturday in moving his household goods shipped from Galveston to his ranch on the McIntock road, fourteen miles from San Angelo. His family are to come here from the Seawall City and will live at the ranch.
Charles Broome, with a force of five cowboys, left Monday morning for Fort McKavett, where he goes to bring 800 head of stock cattle to the Big Springs country through this city, which he recently purchased there. He expects to move the cattle in less than ten days.
F. Beck of Coleman, the well-known sheepman, exhibited some of his fine Delaine sheep at the San Antonio fair. He was awarded the following prizes: Best ram 2 years old and over, second; best ram, 1 year, first; best ewe, two years and over, first; best ewe lamb under 1 year, first; best ewe, any age, first, and best ram and four ewes, first.
The following stock shipments were made Thursday: Jim Daniel, one car of horses, to Fort Paine, Ala.; John Young, one car of fat bulls to Fort Worth; Hugh Rogers, one car of bulls to Temple to be fed; Mike Wiggin, one car of fat cows to Fort Worth.
J. R. Ward of Concho county, near Eden, was in the city Tuesday with a part of his fall clip of wool, bringing in 4,300 pounds. He consigned the wool to George Richardson. Mr. Ward has not been in San Angelo in twelve years, and he thinks that there are chances of better prices for wool here and was willing to take a chance. He sees many changes in San Angelo and was agreeably surprised at the progress San Angelo has made.

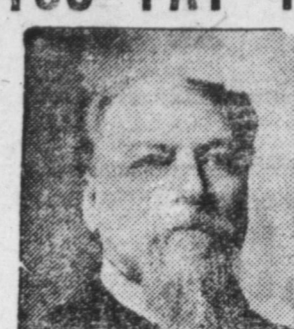
George D. Cook and G. S. Cook of Kennedy were in the city Saturday and Sunday, considering the advisability of establishing a cotton oil mill in this city. They spent the three days in looking carefully over the field and left Monday without giving out what they had finally decided to do. The men stated that they were greatly impressed with San Angelo and would like very much to locate here. They expect to return in the near future.
W. C. Parsons of Lester, England, purchased Monday, through Jackson & Murrain, the C. M. Rawls ranch near Water Valley. The ranch contains nearly 2,700 acres of fine land, situated along the North Concho, adjoining the old Jim Slaton ranch. It has thousands of fine pecan trees on it. This season some fifty acres were cultivated, raising fine fava crops. The ranch sold for \$200,000 cash. Mr. Parsons also purchased sixty head of stock cattle at private terms. It is the intention of Mr. Parsons and his wife, who have been in the city for the last three weeks, to live on the ranch and give it their personal attention. Both are charged with the Concho country and think it an ideal place to live. They are delightful young people and can be assured that they could not have come to a more desirable place than among a finer class of people.

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The Portland live stock show demonstrated that there is a marvelous demand in the west for pure bred stock of the right kinds, and there is little doubt that the Lewis and Clark exhibition opened a market for pure bred stock that will grow steadily and strongly from now on.

Dr. Curtis and Mr. Odum are immensely pleased with their experiments thus far, and we shall give fuller details another time as we learn them later. In the meantime this discovery promises to revolutionize the dehorning business and make it a success without an objection to the process, and these gentlemen will have become benefactors to the whole cattle country.

Most stockmen now know or are beginning to know the value of dehorning their cattle. Some of them are cutting horns off any animal on his place. He cuts them off, top down close to the head, making of each animal a perfect mule, and does it without loss of blood to the animal and without the consequent after-aching that has heretofore deterred stockmen from adopting this method of bettering and making more valuable their cattle. The animal leaves the chute in four or five minutes after entering its horns off and without a drop of blood flowing from the wounds.

It is a process that has never been heard of before by stockmen in this country, and no mention of it is given by any of the many veterinary books. W. N. Odum, Dr. Curtis' ranch manager, saw it, being done by an old fellow in Iowa a year or two ago, told

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Excursion Rates Periodically. For complete information and descriptive literature, see I. and G. N. Agents, or write, D. J. PRICE, 2nd Vice. Pres. & Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent. "THE TEXAS ROAD," Palestine, Texas.

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WINTERING BEEF STEERS IN CENTRAL KANSAS

It must be admitted that breeding is the foundation upon which all practical tests of raising and feeding depend. If you begin with a scrub you will constantly be reminded that, in the end, you will produce nothing at a cheap grade of beef. Knowing that this result is inevitable you will feel compelled to give this animal the lowest priced feed available so that the price of beef when slaughtered will exceed the cost of feeding. The difference between a scrub bred and a well bred animal is that, from the one you have no hopes of being able to produce a good beef and get a good price, while with the other you know you have a good foundation to work on and the possibilities of producing high priced beef. In the case of a well bred calf, one can afford to keep it growing and maturing both summer and winter, knowing that the price obtained at the finish will justify the means of fattening. But it is in the handling of well bred cattle that some very common mistakes are made. Some feeders, having a well bred calf to start with, fail to develop it in proportion to its pedigree and breeding. There is but one scientific and profitable way of developing and maturing a well bred calf and that is by keeping it growing both summer and winter in order that bone and muscle may be developed normally by adding a sufficient amount of flesh at all seasons of the year to assist in giving shape to the animal. By feeding an insufficient amount of good hay and a too strong ration of grain during the winter, one may use more feed than is necessary for the proper development of the calf and for the best profits. It has been found that the most practical and the most profitable way is to feed as much roughage twice a day as the calf will eat up clean and a small quantity of grain in addition. This method will prevent too much fattening in winter and at the same time keep the calf well supplied with food which makes muscle and bone, thus fitting the animal to go on grass in the spring in the best possible condition for growth. Pure water should always be available as the gradual growth and expansion of the animal will greatly depend on its regularity in drinking and in the amount of water he drinks. Avoid too close confinement in small pens in winter until the finishing and fattening period is reached. A man may be a successful breeder of cattle and at the same time a poor feeder and finisher. It is better for such a person to sell his calves or someone who will be able to finish them as their quality and breeding demand. Since in one section of Kansas most of the virgin grass has been plowed up for wheat raising, it is impossible for use to graze as many cattle as we could ten years ago. It is no longer possible for us to graze as many cattle as we can winter and we can only winter with profit as many as it takes to eat up our surplus cheap feed. Therefore we are compelled to purchase our feeders from the ranges west of us. Our problem here in Central Kansas is how to winter the beef steer and make him weigh 100 pounds or more with profit, and pay for the extra feed and care. Should we begin with a fleshy steer in the fall, we must necessarily feed him a good deal of grain to make his gain 100 pounds or more before spring. In case we have a fleshy steer off the grass in the fall, we had better put him in a full feed lot and fatten him as fast as possible, as it will take too much grain to hold this flesh until spring. Feeders in Central Kansas have demonstrated fact that steers may be made to gain in weight by feeding Kaffir corn and alfalfa. Kaffir corn is a sure crop and will grow on land that will not produce alfalfa. When planting Kaffir corn for feed it may be safely planted from the middle of May until the middle of June. The rate of feed should be cut when the seed is in soft milk state, as by cutting it at that stage you retain almost all of the sugar and sap in both stalk and blade, and herein is the secret of its fat producing qualities. Of course, it is hard to improve on the long established custom of making a gain on aged steers from fall to

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spring by the use of shock corn. But at the time when the price of land is to be considered in the production of beef, the larger that very bushels or more of corn to the acre is far too valuable for the production of Kaffir corn. Feeders in this section of the country are convinced that the use of shock corn up to March 1, then shock corn until grass time, would be a profitable way of wintering aged steers and hastening the fattening period on grass for an early market. If the steer weighs 1,000 pounds, and is worth 3 cents per pound in the fall, or \$30, it should weigh 1,100 pounds or more in the spring, and ordinarily have a value of \$40 when put on grass. You could graze that steer and sell him on the market at 4 cents per pound and make your business profitable.

TEXAS SWINE BREEDERS
The exhibitors in the swine department at the San Antonio International Fair held a meeting at the grounds Monday night and discussed hogdom in general, but more particularly the propriety of inaugurating an auction sale for hogs once or twice a year. The Texas swine breeders are a progressive lot and the wonderful success they have achieved is attributable solely to this fact. They have figured it out to a mathematical calculation that the cost of annual or semi-annual sales will be more than overcome by the ability of prospective purchasers to see everything that is for sale at one time and place, instead of having to consume so much time with correspondence and traveling around from one breeder to another. The Berkshires, Poland China, Duroc-Jersey and Essex breeds are practically all the breeds used in Texas at present, and, after an informal discussion of the subject Monday night, it was decided to offer suggestions to these breeders for sale during the Fair Stock show in Fort Worth next March. In discussing the matter Tuesday, Geo. P. Lillard, the Seguin Berkshire man, said: "We shall endeavor to have the sale thoroughly advertised and if it is as successful all round as we anticipate, we will likely have another at the Fair here next year." Mr. Lillard also stated that exhibitors had about sold all the hogs they were offering here this year at private sale. The following exhibitors are represented: Berkshires—George B. Simmons, Ben Franklin, O. W. Clett, Martin Dale; George P. Lillard, Seguin; William Green, San Marcos; H. T. McBride, Laverina. Poland-Chinas—Arnold & Parker, Denton; Burgess Bros., Bement, Ill.; Colbert & Co., Tishomingo, I. T. Duroc-Jerseys—Ed Edmondson, Newark; C. R. Doty, Charles, Ill.; J. O. Terrell & Son, San Antonio. Essex—T. H. Pressley, Kingsbury, Texas; W. B. Warren, Lancaster, Texas.

FORT WORTH HOG QUARANTINE
W. J. Moore, chairman of the Texas live stock sanitary board, was called on by a representative of the Express Tuesday and asked what, if any, action the board had taken relative to raising the quarantine on the stock hog division at the Fort Worth Stock yards. Mr. Moore said: "We have concluded to let matters stand as they are for the present on account of the letter from Governor Laubham some eight or ten days ago in which he enclosed letters he had received from other parties in Fort Worth. I at once wrote M. M. Hankins of Quanah, the north Texas member of the board, and suggested that he come to San Antonio and see the Fair so that we could talk the matter over, but told him I would meet him in Fort Worth if it was impossible for him to come. He came down and spent last Wednesday here and we discussed the situation very freely and our decision was to take no action just now to raise the embargo. Mr. Hankins took the initiative in the matter for the reason that a man of his acquaintance at Quanah bought some hogs at Fort Worth and shipped them up there and they contracted a disease, whether cholera or not, to his other hogs, and he sustained a loss of about \$800 by the operation. There has never been any question so far as the board is concerned as to the sanitary condition of the yards at Fort Worth. We have always believed that the management of every precaution in properly disinfecting the pens, but it had no way of keeping diseased hogs from being shipped in there. We shall be pleased to revoke the order as soon as we consider it safe to do so."—San Antonio Express.

PLEA OF PACKERS EMPHATICALLY DENIED

Government Attorneys File Replications to Immunity Claims of Beef Men

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 5.—Reply on behalf of the government to the special pleas in bar made by the packers on Oct. 23 is on file in the United States district court. The government unequivocally denies all the allegations of the packers, regarding the giving of testimony before Commissioner Garfield of the department of commerce and labor and the use of that testimony by the department of justice.

This raises an issue of fact which must be determined by a jury. This jury will be impaneled from the old northern division of the northern district of Illinois, and the trial will begin before Judge Humphrey on Dec. 13. The packers urged an earlier date for the commencement of the trial, but United States District Attorney Morley C. Taylor, Attorney General Fagan said they could not be ready any sooner for the trial. The document over which Attorney General Moody and his assistants and advisors and Commissioner Garfield have labored for more than a month in order to refute the claims of the packers that they are immune from criminal prosecution because they were compelled to furnish evidence to the department of commerce and labor contains over six thousand words, divided into nine sections, as replies to the nine pleas of the packers. In it is an unequivocal denial that the packers were induced to appear and testify before Commissioner of Corporations Garfield, or that they were promised immunity from prosecution. There is also emphatic denial that Captain Thomas I. Porter seized documentary evidence "by force and arms." The other allegation in the plea that the Federal injunction in the fresh meat cases is a bar to criminal prosecution is demurred to. This question must be argued on points of law. The issues of fact raised in the replications probably will be heard before a special jury. Denies Giving Promise Commissioner Garfield will testify, it is said, that he did not promise the packers immunity, and Attorney General Moody will deny that he used the Garfield report in directing the attack against the packers. Attorney Morrison will substantiate the attorney general and testify that all documentary evidence was secured by due course of law. In the replication the government says: "That the government should not be precluded from prosecuting the indictment against the defendants because the commissioner of corporations did not in the exercise of the power conferred upon him by congress direct, require or compel the defendants to attend and testify before him concerning the matters and things in the indictment, and because the said commissioner did not furnish to the said United States attorney, nor did the said attorney secure from the commissioner any information or testimony whatever by him obtained from the defendants, nor did the said grand jury in procuring or finding the said indictment make any use whatever of any such information; nor has any of such been used or is it being used for the purposes of the trial of the said defendants."

Did Not Seize Papers
The next six replications are similar, attacking the pleas of the packers. The said United States attorney did not on the 23d day of March, 1905, or while the said grand jurors were inquiring concerning the matters in the pleas mentioned, or at any time or place, in order to compel the production and use before the said grand jurors of the said books or papers showing the accounts kept by the Aetna Trading Company and the Oppenheimer Manufacturing Company as agents of the said defendant corporations, direct Thomas I. Porter or any other person to search for or with force and arms to compel the production of or seize the said books or papers. The sixth replication denies that Commissioner Garfield called the attention of the packers to the provisions of law as to his powers to compel testimony or duties, obligations or immunities of the defendants in that behalf. Were Not Under Oath It is denied that the defendants were put under oath and sworn concerning the alleged promise of immunity set up.

"Nor did the said commissioner in any manner assure or promise the defendants that they would have in that behalf the same rights, indemnities and immunities as if they had severally been duly served with the subpoena and thereupon testified, nor did he in any manner assure or promise the defendants that any testimony, information or facts should not be by the department of justice be used in any way as a basis of any prosecution or proceedings against the said defendants. And because some of the defendants before the findings of the indictment at the instance of the commissioner or in reliance upon

A BUSINESS FRIEND
To Be Counted on Under all Circumstances

One of the bright business women of New York city, who found that coffee was wrecking her nervous system, bringing on severe neuralgic attacks and making her "extremely irritable," writes that she has found a staunch friend in Postum Food Coffee. "I had of the old kind of coffee completely and entirely. This I found was easy to do, since Postum was pleasing to my palate from the beginning. Instead of my family arguments with me in thinking it delicious when it is properly prepared—and by that I mean boiled long enough. I have not had one single attack of neuralgia since I began to drink Postum some months ago, my nerves have become steady and the old annoying irritability has, thank Postum, passed away. I cannot withhold this acknowledged gem, which is made in all sincere gratitude." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE RANGE MUTTON SEASON.
Practically, the range mutton season is over. Winter conditions reign placidly over a large portion of the area wherein sheep graze and only a few scattering shipments are in sight. In many respects it has been a remarkable season. Prosperity has fairly run riot. Prices jumped to unprecedented levels. Speculation has been rampant and astoundingly profitable. Growers who three months ago sold their lambs for fall delivery at prices that seemed exorbitant at the time have been charged to find that at the time of delivery values had appreciated 25 per cent. One Idaho outfit lost \$80,000 on its lamb crop in this manner and yet the owners congratulated themselves at the time of making the contract. Quality has been good, the Idaho lamb crop being very satisfactory to killers. Owing to abundance of grass both sheep and lambs have been in good flesh. One factor in establishing high values on the range product was a scarcity of natives, otherwise the western producer would not have pocketed as much money. Owing to a phenomenally heavy direct movement from range to feed-lot no accurate estimate of the number of sheep and lambs sold during the season is available. Chicago shows an increase, but Missouri river markets lost trade. Hundreds of thousands were cut back on the range late in the season, owing to an advancing wool market, wethers and yearlings being held for wool and ewes for lambs. Eastern speculators resold whole trainloads in Montana and Wyoming, otherwise destined for Michigan and Ohio feed lots. A Montana authority places the number of head changing hands in that state during the season at about a million, but not all of these have left the state. Probably 300,000 will be fed on alfalfa in the Yellowstone Valley and afterwards finished on screenings at St. Paul. One feature of the season has been a heavy movement of range breeding ewes to feed-lots in the farming belt. At least 100,000 of these have been bought in Chicago and sent all over the country, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan taking the bulk. These figures in the statistics as feeders but are not to be properly considered as such, as they will form no part of the winter mutton supply.

ABIG RANCH PASSES

Knorrp and Bugbee Tract to Be Cut Up and Sold in Small Portions

CLARENDON, Texas, Dec. 5.—It is a settled fact that the ranch of Knorrp & Bugbee will be cut up into small tracts and sold to farmers and small stockmen. The ranch is situated in Donley, Armstrong and Carson counties, and consists of 100 sections. The only member of the firm who will remain in the cattle business is Wesley Knorrp, the junior member of the firm, who will take over the cattle belonging to J. C. Knorrp and T. S. Bugbee and continue the business on a smaller scale. This is the first of the large ranches in this vicinity that has been broken up because of the fact that land is becoming too high to use solely for grazing purposes. Men whose livelihood depend on the rise and fall of the live stock market, as we know every phase of the business, are strong in the belief that this section is in the midst of a revolution of ideas and interests that will ultimately result in the building up of a live stock business that, though not so extensive, will be founded on actual possibilities and not the ability of Providence to provide a way to pull the cattlemen out of the hole, when his own carelessness and lack of foresight places him there. Even the most pessimistic admit that the small rancher has a great advantage over the 100-section man, in that he is usually in much better shape to care for his stock and has his interests bunched, therefore not so hard to handle as the larger landholder. Few tears are being shed here because of the division of the big ranches. The land is needed badly for home-seekers, and is finding a ready market.

PESSIMISM AMONG FEEDERS
Even a close observer of cattle market events and industrious sounder of sentiment fails to detect optimism in feeding circles. Growers appear to have reached the conclusion that there is now and always will be a surplus of live beef on the market and faith is lacking. Prevalence of this sentiment is suggestive that better things are in store. Nothing can start a liquidating movement as effectively as persistent pessimism. The faculty of the croaker to make himself audible is proverbial and is exceeded only by his ability to infect the whole community with his own views. But it will be admitted that at the inception of the feeding season few who have cattle in their feed lots hope to expect to make money on them. Hogs they are confident will pull them through, but handling cattle is merely a habit. "They put me in mind of Horace Greeley," said a veteran after listening to an outburst of current lugubrious opinion. "Greeley, who prided himself on the live stock department of the New York Tribune, concluded to set his constituency an example in hog raising at a profit. He bought a drove of stock hogs at \$7 a head, fed them \$5 worth of corn each and then sold the bunch at a \$10 average. When his farm foreman announced results Greeley meditated a few moments and said: 'Well we lost a little money on corn, but we made \$3 a head on the hogs. We are not advocating corn raising.'"

A well known magazine writer not long since was assigned to the task of writing a story on life at the Chicago stock yards. After he had spent a week conversing with feeders and shippers he said to a newspaper man: "What worries me is how this live stock growing business continues to exist. I haven't met a man in a week who will admit that he has made money."

And yet in spite of this confirmed and apparently ineradicable spirit of pessimism, cattle and hogs are being bred and fed all over the west in increasing numbers annually. Beef and pork are by-products of the average farm and their manufacture will be continued despite the eloquence of the croaker.—Breeders' Gazette.

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HEC. A. MCEACHIN Editor

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OFFICERS: President—W. W. Turney... El Paso First Vice President—The T. Pryor... San Antonio Second Vice President—Richard Walsh... Palodura Secretary—John T. Lytle... Fort Worth Treasurer—S. B. Burnett... Fort Worth

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

Fully appreciating the efforts put forth by The Stockman-Journal in furthering the interests of the cattle industry in general and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in particular, and believing that said Stockman-Journal is in all respects representative of the interests it champions, and reposing confidence in its management to in future wisely and discreetly champion the interests of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, do hereby in executive meeting assembled, endorse the policies of said paper, adopt it as the official organ of this association, and commend it to the membership as such.

Done by order of the executive committee, in the city of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

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Colonel C. C. Poole is the duly authorized traveling representative of this paper, and as such has full authority to collect subscription accounts and contract advertising.

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THE PECULIAR LOCO WEED.

Experts in botany connected with the department of agriculture are making an extensive study of the loco weed to ascertain what particular element in it is injurious to cattle. The experiments are being made as a result of the losses sustained by Western ranchers through the peculiar disease produced by the plant on their cattle. Whole herds of sheep are known to have become locoed by eating the weed and the resultant loss to the raisers has been extremely heavy.

The experiments are unusual and interesting. A large supply of the different species of the plant has been sent to the department from the state in which it is found, principally Montana, and is undergoing a chemical analysis in the laboratories of the botanical division. One form of the experiments is the tests made on live animals. The poison is extracted from the weed and fed to a rabbit. The effect is similar to that of intoxicants on human beings. For the next several hours the rabbit finds itself on a glorious spree, and its antics are like those of a drunken man. Unable to keep its balance, and seeing double, the rabbit finally collapses completely and falls into a stupor, from which it awakes, maybe, with an awful headache.

So amusing have the antics of some of the animals been that photographs have been taken of them while they were under the influence of the stimulant. One of these pictures shows a locoed rabbit which had been permitted to go on a particularly strenuous jag. The snapshot shows him lying on his back with his feet stuck up in the air. On his face is a foolish grin. His half closed eyes are bleared. His fur is ruffled and mussed. His mouth is half open, giving him the appearance of an inebriated man who is trying to tell a story, but can't quite make it seem to have any sense. Altogether the photograph gives the impression of too much booze.

In addition to these tests, the department is making experiments at stations in various parts of the West. In fact, the latter experiments have been in progress for several years, and the innovation lies in the introduction of the work in the local laboratories. The experiments carried on here are, however, entirely different from those made in the West. The latter consist mainly of observations made on various cattle ranches of the effect of the weed on animals.

It is to find a remedy for this strange disease that the experiments are being carried on at the department of agriculture. No specific remedy has been discovered so far. The only treatment the cattle raisers have found available is the feeding of the locoed animals with nutritious diet. It is generally conceded by persons interested in the raising of cattle that the loco disease is nothing more than a habit similar to habits which exist among human kind. To find a cure it would probably be necessary to discover something that would destroy the appetite of the animals for the weed.—Washington Star.

The loco weed is one of the most peculiar plants known to modern civilization, and it is probable that less is known of it and its peculiar properties than almost any other plant that is so common over a large scope of country. Stockmen have known from time immemorial that the eating of loco exerted a very peculiar effect upon animals. They become thin in flesh and conduct themselves just as if they had totally lost control of their mental faculties. This fact is what has given rise to the expression throughout the West that a man is "locoed" who develops symptoms of insanity.

locoed. He finally gave up the experiment in disgust and was almost ready to dispute the widely accepted properties of the plant.

If the government has been able to get results from experiments with minor animals it is more than the West Texas veterinarian was able to accomplish, and further experiments along that line and in the direction of developing a remedy will be watched with keen interest. The crop of loco is reported unusually abundant out on the western ranges this year, and is causing considerable trouble and annoyance to the ranchmen of that section. The method of obviating its effects upon stock generally observed out on the ranches is to send men with grubbing hoes and wagons over the entire range, and every loco plant that can be found is dug up by the roots, placed in the wagon and hauled off to be destroyed.

In spite of these precautions, however, the loco weed continues to grow and flourish all over the range country. Stock that once begin to eat it are said to soon become of the same disposition as a human being who has acquired the drug habit, and its abnormal appetite cannot be controlled until the animal is placed on a range where it is impossible to find loco.

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOW.

The almost absolute certainty that the President's ideas with reference to railway rate regulation are to be carried out, through the clothing of the interstate commerce commission with the power necessary to make and enforce rates, is peculiarly gratifying to the people of Texas, from the fact that Texas furnished the President with the idea. All of this great result is to come from the unceasing and intelligent campaign inaugurated by the great Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in its fight for a reduction in existing excessive freight rates. As Fort Worth is the headquarters of this organization, it may very appropriately be designated as a Fort Worth idea, but there is more connected with it to more thoroughly identify it with Fort Worth than that.

It has been kept under cover as a great secret, but nevertheless it has been known to a few in this city that President Roosevelt several months ago engaged the services of Judge Sam H. Cowan, of this city, attorney for the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, to draft the administration bill for the amendment of the interstate commerce law, and Judge Cowan has done the work faithfully and well. The brilliant work done by Judge Cowan in his long and continued fight for reduced railway rates has given him national prominence, and that prominence was sufficient to induce the President to entrust him with this very important work. It also disclosed the President's confidence in the man, and has very largely inspired the belief that when the commission is reshaped under the new law that is to be passed by the coming session of congress, Judge Cowan will be tendered a position as a members of the commission. If such should prove to be the case, it would be extremely gratifying to the live stock interests of the entire country, with which he has so long been identified. Following are the most important features of the administration bill:

It defines the word transportation as to include all instrumentalities employed by the carrier, including elevators, terminals, cars, whether owned by carrier or other parties, for refrigeration, ventilation or other purposes, and requires the carrier to furnish such transportation upon reasonable request of the shippers for the published total charges for such transportation.

It makes the through or joint rate where goods are shipped from one part of the United States to another through a foreign country subject to the control of the interstate commerce law. It authorizes the committee to appoint inspectors, forbids the keeping of any other books of account except those prescribed by the commission.

It gives to the interstate commerce commission the power where rates and practices of railways are complained of by individuals or corporations, including other carriers or trade organizations or municipal corporations as unjust or unreasonable or discriminatory, to determine upon a full hearing what a just and reasonable rate or practice is.

To fix the differential and to prescribe both maximum and minimum rates.

To change the classification of any article.

It also gives the commission the power, in case it fixes a joint rate and the carriers interested are not able to agree on its apportionment, to make a supplemental order apportioning the same.

It provides for the collection in the courts of overcharges found due by the commission and the penalties for the failure of carriers to observe final orders of the commission.

It provides that the final orders of the commission shall take effect within thirty days from the time they are served on the carrier and unless vacated by the courts said orders will remain effective for the space of one year.

In case the carriers complained of object to putting orders of the commission into effect their right to have the same reviewed in the court of the United States is provided for.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF FEEDING

The stockmen of Texas and the Southwest are more directly interested in the feeding and finishing process than many of them seem to appreciate, as it is a foregone conclusion that other outlets must be found for the surplus of Texas stock heretofore going to the Northwest and elsewhere for maturity. Texas is one of the greatest breeding grounds for cattle in the world. In all that portion of the state lying below the plains, conditions for breeding are almost ideal, and these favorable conditions are amply reflected in the large per cent of calves annually produced in that section. It is true that the curtailment of the range area in Texas is annually reducing the production of Texas cattle to a considerable extent, the number of all kinds of cattle in the state now being a little less than 7,000,000 head in comparison with the 10,000,000 with which we are usually credited. But Texas is still a great cattle producing state, and is producing far in excess of the home demand. We annually grow millions of cattle, the bulk of which are for market, and consequently one of the greatest problems now confronting the producer is how the surplus may be marketed to the very best advantage. There has long been an idea prevalent that nothing but corn can be depended upon for the proper finishing of cattle, and as the production of corn in this state is very often an uncertain quantity, it has militated against the feeding and finishing idea to a very considerable extent. But Texas is not only the greatest producer of cattle in the union, but she is also the greatest consumer of

cotton. Experience has demonstrated full well that there is no better feed for cattle than cotton seed products, combined with the proper roughage. Cattle fed on cotton seed meal and hulls for a period of about ninety days usually come up in fine shape for market, but this season there is a very marked falling off in the number being fed at oil mills. The high price of the oil mill products has operated as a very decided discouragement, and consequently Texas will not have anything like the usual number of fed cattle to go to market this season.

But while these conditions are prevailing there is no getting around the fact that the feeding and finishing proposition is a growing thing in Texas. Cattlemen realize that they are being rapidly brought to the point where feed and finishing is necessary, and those who expect to remain in the business are studying the situation and trying to evolve a plan of procedure that will fathom the difficulties. Out in the range country they are raising all the forage possible. Some ranchmen are trying the simple experiment of rough feeding with the feed that can be produced on the ranches. Others are making a success of feeding cake on grass. Still others are trying a combination of rough feed with imported cotton seed products, and these experiments are being conducted with practically all classes of cattle from calves up. The tendency is strongly in the direction of feeding young stuff, and in this connection a study of the following extract from a bulletin issued by the Missouri experiment station will be helpful from the methods disclosed of successful feeding operations in that section:

It has long been an established fact that pounds of gain, other things being equal, are in inverse proportion to the age of the steer, or for that matter, any other kind of live stock. The philosophy of this has often been expounded in the press. The reason why the young steer gains more than the old on the same kind of feeding is because, in the first place, the young animal has a greater capacity for digestion and assimilation, and second and mainly, because it requires less food to run the machine. There is less surface, therefore less evaporation, less natural waste, and hence the necessity for less food to repair that waste. In all animals the gain is only the excess of the feed digested and assimilated, over that required to run the machine, otherwise known as the food of support.

On the other hand, the experienced feeder must remember that it requires more skill and knowledge of all the elements of the problem to feed calves than to feed yearlings, and move to feed yearlings than it does 2-year-olds. In the same way it requires more skill to feed lambs than older sheep. They are easier to get off feed, and every feeder knows what it means to have animals get off feed during the finishing process.

There is, however, a still more important point. The profits of the cattle feeder consist largely of the increase in the price of the original weight. If a man starts out to feed 1,000-pound cattle and buys them at a dollar a hundred less than the selling price he has margin of a dollar on which to feed. He needs all this, and more, for it is very seldom that weight can be put on the mature animal at the price of the increase. For example, it cost the Illinois experiment station 7.22 cents per pound to put gain on the 2-year-olds recently sold at Chicago, while they brought but 6.25 cents. Had they sold at 5 cents, as thousands of matured cattle are doing today, there would have been a loss of 2.22 cents for every pound of gain.

If a man starts in with calves weighing about 400 pounds he must make the gain at approximately the price at which they are sold in the market. Therefore it is not safe to feed any but the very best calves. We mean by that the calves that have the best conformation, calves that have never been stunted in calfhood or at weaning time or by disease; in other words, that have never lost their calf fat and have never been allowed to go hungry. There is money in feeding this class of cattle, but only by feeding them to a finish. In short, the problem before the feeder of baby beef is to make the gain at practically the price at which he sells the finished product. Otherwise it is useless for the inexperienced feeder, or the experienced, either, for that matter, to select calves, no matter how good they are for while upon an unbalanced ration, and then take a notion to fit them, and expect to make a profit in the end, unless by chance he receives a phenomenally high price.

The only thing to do is to select the best, and usually the farmer will have to raise them himself. Then keep them going from the beginning, gaining, always gaining, day by day. Then sell them thoroughly fat, not half fat, but thoroughly finished when they run from 900 to 1,100 pounds weight. There is perhaps less variation in the price of this class of cattle than in any other in the market. They are always wanted, but preferably during the summer and fall, when they are from 15 to 18 months old.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Don't try to be anybody but yourself. Doing nothing is equivalent to doing wrong. All men's intentions are good—for paving material. Never judge a man by his looks; lots of fools look otherwise. When a woman has nothing else to do she washes her hair. It is well enough to die happy, but it is far better to live that way. The man on the treadmill doesn't enjoy seeing the wheels go round. A man's idea of an angel is a woman who doesn't talk about her neighbors. If time and tide were to wait for men the world would soon be at a standstill. Many a girl who married for leisure has repented in a hurry. He who rides a hobby never gets very far from home. Frenzied finance by another name would savor of naught. You may have observed that an easy-going man never gets very far. If the public is willing to bite the actor cares not for the critic's bark. Wise is the employer who knows how to do the things he employs others to do. Many a man who thinks himself a born leader surrenders the job to his wife shortly after marriage. However, the man who thinks he will continue to have his own way after marriage is apt to have another think later in the game. A burnt child dreads the fire, but a man fears a flood of feminine tears more.—Chicago News.

SUNFLOWER PHILOSOPHY.

It is never difficult to dig up a horrible example. Almost every one has need of more sense than he has. Ever notice that when your judgment gets in its work it is too late? After a woman has had as many as four children, her conversation becomes statistical. There is no man troubles in the world that yours is of the ten, twenty and thirty order. It is awfully hard to believe that the man who catches you stealing jam found you at it accidentally. After a man passes middle age, the only love affair the world allows him are those with his grand-children. The only husband who is as good as his wife thinks a husband should be, is the one who has a tombstone over him. When a widower is having a love affair, he must wonder what idiot wrote: "The whole world loves a lover." We wonder that they never say an old woman has a mouth like a Cupid's bow; the corners are distinctly turned.

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS

During the debate on the statehood bills last winter opposition to Smoot was temporarily smothered. Rumor had it that in the present senate Smoot controlled eight votes which he could swing under the fear of those colleagues that he could turn the church against them and prevent their re-election.

Smoot showed his power by defeating his colleague, Thomas Kearns, for re-election last winter, although Kearns had large business interests in the West with influential republican senators. Smoot selected an ex-representative, George Sutherland, who from being a Gentile member of the national house, had become known as a "Jack Mormon" and Smoot's special protegee. Although the senate has a republican working majority on straight political lines, the obliteration of these customary ties on the subject of railroad-rate legislation and the tariff gives Smoot's vote and those alleged to be controlled by him greater value this winter. There is no real assurance that the case will be acted on this winter. The large organizations of women may bring much influence to bear, but the case is still up in the air.

Story of Pennsylvania's Vote

Pennsylvania's official vote at the election of Nov. 7 last gave William H. Berry, democrat and fusionist, for state treasurer, 88,244 plurality. In 1904 Kearns had 505,519. Figures like these preach a sermon so eloquent that they are calculated to make a political boss scratch his head. It shows what the people can do and what they will do. The official figures are: Berry's total vote, 546,949; Plummer's total vote, 458,705; socialist vote, 10,330; socialist labor vote, 1,622; Berry's plurality, 88,244; Berry's majority, 76,232; entire vote cast, 1,017,666. The vote given Berry exceeded the highest ever previously cast for a democratic candidate for a state or national office in Pennsylvania. The record in this respect was the vote of 464,209 given Robert E. Pattison for governor in 1890, in which year George W. Delamater, republican, received 447,655 votes. Pattison received many thousands of republican votes. The next highest vote for a democrat was in 1892 for Grover Cleveland, 452,264 votes, while Benjamin Harrison, republican, had 516,011. At the last presidential election the total vote of the state was 1,236,338. At the last gubernatorial election in 1902 it was 1,074,811, divided as follows: Republican, 592,867; democratic, 426,447; prohibition, 23,327; socialist, 21,910. An analysis of this year's vote justifies the conclusion that Berry received the support of about 150,000 independent republicans and 25,000 prohibitionists, the additional votes cast under the latter party's name having been those of democrats and republicans who desired to compliment Homer L. Castle for his work in the campaign. A glance at the figures given below show how great has been the change in public sentiment. The first vote is that for William A. Stone for governor:

| | Dem. | Rep. | Plu. |
|----------------|---------|---------|------------|
| 1898-Governor | 358,300 | 476,306 | 118,006 R. |
| 1899-Treasurer | 327,512 | 438,000 | 110,488 R. |
| 1900-President | 424,323 | 712,665 | 288,333 R. |
| 1901-Treasurer | 291,995 | 423,498 | 131,543 R. |
| 1902-Governor | 436,447 | 592,867 | 156,410 R. |
| 1903-Treasurer | 235,168 | 503,775 | 268,607 R. |
| 1904-President | 335,430 | 840,949 | 505,519 R. |

Testing the People on the Tennessee Senatorship There is a smack of the romantic and unique, combined with plenty of business, in southern politics. Tennessee, following Virginia, has decided, so far as the democrats are concerned, to have the candidate for United States senator come before the people. At the primaries next spring the people will vote direct for their choice. The man receiving the highest vote will be elected by the legislature, which must also be democratic. The term of United States Senator Carmack will expire in 1907. He is a candidate for re-election, and so is ex-governor Robert L. Taylor, one of the famous Taylor brothers. The campaign opened last week in Nashville. Senator Carmack made a speech and invited his opponent to the stage to speak also. Referring to his differences with the President, Senator Carmack said that one reason upon which his defeat was being urged was that he could get nothing for his constituents. He suggested that if peddling party patronage was the chief duty of a United States senator it would be better to elect his opponent, and better still, the republican "boss," Walter Brownlow. He paid a notable tribute to Mr. Roosevelt for changing his policy toward the South and the negro, and for his part in ending the war in the Far East.

The contest thus begun will keep up until the day of primary election. How would it do for Knox and Penrose to canvass Pennsylvania to learn what the people think of them.—Philadelphia Ledger.

QUAKER REFLECTIONS

Most of us know when to stop, but we don't. Riches have wings to enable them to fly from poor relations. Before you kick it is well to know just where the shoe pinches. The way of the transgressor may be hard, but he has lots of company. It is quite possible to transform a round steak into a square meal. No, Maude, dear, there is no similarity between sun spots and freckles. Even with an ax and a woodpile some fellows couldn't strike a responsive chord. The fellow who is afraid to take a chance generally loses his money on a sure thing. "Officeholders are merely the servants of the people," remarked the Wise Guy. "Quite right," agreed the Simple Mug, "and like all servants, they want to run the whole show."—Philadelphia Record. A rose by any other name would have its thorn. No man is a fool who knows enough to keep his mouth shut. It is generally the smallest men who have the most colossal nerve. Even the football player must be head strong if he would butt in. Occasionally you hear of a "good fellow" who has developed into a model husband. The people who never find time to do things can always be depended upon to find fault. The man who is trying to keep his head above water realizes that a floating debt is a poor life preserver.—Philadelphia Record.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

If you like a blond girl enough all the redness seems to come out of her hair. A woman gets married to have babies so they can grow up and do the same thing. If a man has more money he spends so much more that he feels poorer than ever. Most of the friends you have look every day for some excuse to become your enemy. When a man is waked up by the cook going down stairs to get his breakfast and goes to sleep right away again, the only way his wife can pacify him is to tell him he never closed his eyes all night and it is wonderful the way he can go to his work without having had any rest.—New York Press.

A SIGHT FOR ELKS AND MEN

"Way out in Kansas," said joyous Frank Daniels, the comedian, "I saw a sight that would have gladdened Mr. Roosevelt's heart. It was at a country fair. A man went up to a tent where some elk were on exhibition and stared wistfully at the sign. 'I'd like to go in there,' he said to the keeper, 'but it would be mean to go in without my family, and I cannot afford to pay for my wife and seventeen children.' 'The keeper stared in astonishment at the long array. 'Are all those your children?' he asked. 'Every one,' said the family man. 'You wait a minute,' said the keeper. 'I'm going to bring the elk out and let them see you.' No sensible man is willing to swear to the fool things he says during courtship, and no sensible woman would want him to. What most of the dwellers in apartment houses would appreciate is a curfew law for suppressing piano playing after 9 p. m.—Chicago News.

TO A SKELETON.

(The manuscript of this poem, which appeared during the first quarter of the last century, was said to have been found in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, in London, near a perfect human skeleton, and to have been sent by the curator to the Morning Chronicle for publication. It excited so much attention that every effort was made to discover the author, and a responsible party went so far as to offer a reward of fifty guineas for information that would discover its origin. The author preserved his incognito, and, we believe, has never been discovered.)

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull
Once of ethereal spirit full.
This narrow cell was life's mystery;
This space was Thought's mysterious seat.
What beautiful visions filled this spot!
What dreams of pleasure long forgot!
Nor hope, nor joy, nor love, nor fear
Has left one trace of record here.

Beneath this smouldering canopy
Once shone the bright and busy eye
But start not at the dismal void—
If social love that eye employed,
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the dews of kindness beamed,
That eye shall be forever bright
When stars and sun are sunk in night.

Within this hollow cavern hung
The ready, swift, and tuneful tongue;
If falsehood's honey it disdained,
And when it could not praise was chained;
If bold in Virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke—
This silent tongue shall plead for thee
When Time unveils Eternity!

Say, did these fingers delve the mine,
Or with the envied rubies shine?
To heave the rock, or wear a gem,
Can little now avail to them;
But if the page of Truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
These hands a richer meed shall claim
Than all that wait on Wealth and Fame.

Avails it whether bare or shod
These feet the paths of duty trod?
If from the bowers of Ease they fled,
To seek Affliction's humble shed;
If Grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned,
And home to Virtue's cot returned—
These feet with angel wings shall vie,
And tread the palace of the sky!

MAN'S INHUMANITY.

O sad the fact, there lives today
In God's great universe,
Men who pilfer, lie and steal—
The darkest human curse!
Men who sell their very souls
To gain some greedy pelf—
Men who cause the weak to die—
Men who live for self!

These wicked souls are not all found
Behind the robber's mask;
Nor yet in darkened dens of sin
Where virtue seems a task;
But out in God's pure air they walk,
Neath skies and golden sun,
Where honest men are wont to be—
Where work for Him is done.

They wear deception's cloak of Truth,
And draw about their forms
The shield of Righteousness, forsooth,
To ward impending storms.
And like the tiger's cunning traits,
With victims off they play,
Abiding well their time to pounce
On unsuspecting prey.

Sin, like death, is in the world;
It stalks about at will,
Its grasping fangs of poison would
Not hesitate to kill.
O sad the fact that fiends abound
In human form today,
It is not as it ought to be—
It is not God's sweet way.

THE LONG, WHITE WAY

Ho, straight ahead o'er the level plain,
In a ribbon of light it lies;
And it may be wet with the driving rain,
Or dry to the drifting skies;
But it lures me on to the lands afar,
Through the arch of the azure day,
To the purple twilight's swinging star,
As I ride on the long white way.

And I'm out on the long white way once more,
The path to the skies of blue,
Of my broken prison the open door
To things that are strange and new.
I can see the light on its level track
In the sun of a vanished day;
And the singing cities call me back
From the end of the long white way.

Oh! the long white way, with its endless quest
Of distant seas and skies,
The anodyne to the soul's unrest
By the great white wings and files
Ere she frees her wings and flies
By the great white moon in its purple night,
And the sun, in its azure day,
To the strange new worlds that are rising bright
At the end of the star-strewn way.
—Bertrand Shadwell in the Boston Evening Transcript.

TWO CHANGES

Some years ago, says the Boston Herald, Professor Appleton of Brown University, who delighted to have his pupils ask original questions in his specialty, chemistry, was completely stumped by the following from a promising freshman: "What two-fold chemical change did Lot's wife undergo?" "Give it up," said the professor, "what were they?" "First," said the freshman, "she turned to rubber, and then she turned to salt."

GOOD NEWS FOR ALONZO

"How our newspapers do reflect life!" exclaimed William H. Ellis, a New York broker, who has just returned from a mission to King Menelik, of Abyssinia. "Even the advertisements make one feel at home. 'Just as soon as I landed I bought a paper, ran my eye over the 'personal' column and came across this that assured me I was back in God's country. 'Alonzo—Return at once to your Matilda. The piano has been sold.'"

ALL AT SEA

Charles Frohman, the theatrical manager, says one great defect in budding playwrights is their lack of knowledge of the scenes they attempt to portray. "The other day," he said, "I read a manuscript play dealing with the sea, and the author's seamanship would have been a treat to the gallery gods. In the second act the captain shouted to the mate: 'Are you bringing in the blunt end or the sharp end of this ship?' 'And in the third act, when the mate wanted the ship stopped he yelled, 'Whoa, whoa!'"

A REMINISCENCE OF EUGENE FIELD

Eugene Field, sad of countenance and ready of tongue, strayed into a New York restaurant and seated himself at a table. To him there came a swift and voluble waiter, who said, "Coffee, tea, chocolate, ham 'n' eggs-beef-steak-mutton-chop-fish-halls-hash-beans," and much more to the same purpose. Field look at him long and solemnly, and at last replied, "O friend, I want none of those things."



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THE WAVE-RICKS

Terse Tales of the Movements of Cattlemen All Over the Great Range Country of the Entire Southwest

A CATTLEMAN'S PREDICTION

"Good cattle are growing scarcer daily," said a trader who is safe to predict a gradual strengthening. Eventually it will apply to the stuff selling at \$3.25. Storms will soon scatter range cattle so that they cannot be gathered and then there will be more room for inferior grades. However, it will not be good policy to hold anything ready for market until the holidays are approaching demand will be at its height for good to choice beefs."

DESTRUCTIVE PRAIRIE FIRES

Destructive prairie fires were reported from South Dakota last week. A press dispatch from Aberdeen reads thus: "A prairie fire originating near Ellendale, N. D., and sweeping the country for a width of ten miles, halted within a mile of this city after a desperate fight by citizens. It is still raging ten miles west." One the same day Bonesteel sent the following account: "A great prairie fire is burning in Tripp county in the unopened part of the Rosebud reservation and threatens to extend to Boyd county, Nebraska. Many cattlemen have perished and 200 square miles of range have been devastated."

MORRIS DIDN'T SEE BRANDS

Nelson Morris, the packer, was fondly admiring a bunch of Angus "long yearling" steers on Monday of this week which sold at \$16.10, and remarked to a group of traders that they were among the tidest looking lot he had seen in a long time. They all carried brands, but Mr. Morris did not notice them, though he later discovered that they were bred and raised on his own Texas ranch at Midland and had been sold to feeders at a Western stock yard, Illinois farmer, who finished them into choice beef-making condition. Mr. Morris, needless to say, was particularly pleased with them after he had learned their origin.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

CATTLE SALE ANNOUNCED

Panhandle Stock to Be Sold at Fort Madison, Iowa, Yards
AMARILLO, Texas, Dec. 2.—Judge O. H. Nelson of this city, president of the Western Stock Yards and the Union Stock Yards of Fort Madison, Iowa, announces that he will hold a second sale of Panhandle cattle at his Fort Madison yards Dec. 7. On Oct. 26, under his own personal supervision, Judge Nelson sold over 2,000 head of high-grade calves and yearlings at Fort Madison to the corn belt feeders and he says that owing to the success of Panhandle cattle as feeders he will hold a second sale at Fort Madison on the above date.

CORN WORRYING FEEDERS

Corn is still worrying the cattle feeder. Whenever his own supply of grain is nearing exhaustion and he is forced to buy he finds himself up against a perplexing proposition. In many cases he is taking the shortest horn of the dilemma and sending his cattle to market unimproved. Corn bulls in LaSalle street are occasionally routed by the country but not easily. From the point of view of the feeder's standpoint the situation is decidedly aggravating and this has been intensified by the publication, at frequent intervals, of estimates discrediting the figures of the department of agriculture which indicated a bumper crop. One principal bulwark of the week issued an estimate showing a deficiency of 400,000,000 bushels compared with the government report. As this was tantamount to wiping out more than the entire crop of Iowa it naturally had a disconcerting effect on feeders. That it was not issued in good faith was proved by the same corn bull turning around and selling heavily. When LaSalle street makes an announcement it is well to "coffer" it. That there will be a scarcity of corn to fill December contracts goes without saying. Weather has delayed husking, labor is scarce and dear, and there is a car scarcity that would have made transportation of the grain impossible even had it been delivered at elevators, but the same conditions may not affect the May deal and when husking is completed the feeder may find his path less crowded with obstructions.—Breeder's Gazette.

CATTLE AT SAN ANTONIO

The live stock section of the San Antonio fair was a present and a success. The management of this fair has always given great attention to the live stock and agricultural exhibits, believing that a great fair could be built up and maintained by doing everything possible to encourage exhibitors in these the greatest of industries in this state. While many good exhibitions of live stock have been held in Texas in our opinion none ever held have been quite so good as that at San Antonio this year. Breeders of all classes of pedigreed live stock have been greatly encouraged this year by the increased demand for better stock, and many determined to show the best they had at this year's fair.

The Short-horns, Herefords, Polled Angus, Polled Durhams, Red Polls, Sussex, Devons, Holsteins and Jerseys were in evidence in great numbers, and they were all a splendid lot. And there was many a good one there also, good enough to go in almost any herd, but not quite good enough to capture a blue or a red ribbon. The hog show was the best ever seen on the San Antonio fair grounds, while the show of horses, mules, jacks and the beautiful Angoras was never surpassed in Texas. The range cattle exhibits were also above the average of former years and show the good judgment of Texas ranchmen in using good sires. Every breeder of fine stock reported "sold out" before the gates of the big fair had been open more than a day, which shows that the people are being educated into buying the best.—San Antonio Stockman.

JERSEY CATTLE

It is rather strange that a very little island in the English channel should have produced a breed of cattle that has become the leader in a special dairy breed and that is now known the

world around. It is also rather strange that the world has so taken to this breed that there are now hundreds of times more Jersey cows produced in other countries than in the Isle of Jersey. The secret of the influence of this breed is that in this island they have been selected and bred for a long time along lines that must result in the production of the very best possible dairy cow.

This little island of Jersey formed part of the duchy of Normandy in early times. It is about eleven miles long and not more than seven wide, not much larger than two townships in the United States. Its area is about sixty-two square miles and about 40,000 acres. It will thus be seen that its area is much less than that included in the city of Chicago. The climate is, however, very salubrious and the people find it a delightful place in which to live. This is probably the reason why its population is 55,000, or about a great mile or two more than the square mile.

The exact origin of the Jersey cattle is unknown, but it is believed that they came from Normandy. The constant selection of the finest types did the rest. The care they have received is responsible for the production of a cow that is a great milk producer, but is not one suited to roughing it. The man that wants a cow that will stand all kinds of hardships should not select a Jersey.

PLAINS COMING COUNTRY

Increase of Land Values in Ranches Remarkable

MIDLAND, Texas, Dec. 2.—No part of this state has been kept back so much as the Staked Plains. The reason for it is it was so thinly settled and the distance between ranches was so great.

When it rained on the Joe Smith ranch Tom Jones never knew it. They rounded up once each year, choosing the best of the herd, and the distance far between, hence it was considered to be a dry, arid desert, and not until the Texas and Pacific laid its railroad iron and hauled its water ten to twenty miles did they know any better. The road itself hauled water for months, believing it to be waterless.

After a while, when the cattle pastures went out to spy the land and saw the luxuriant grass, they came to the wise conclusion that where the grass grows other things would grow also. They soon found a company of stalwart Germans and went to work. It was then Marlenfeld became the metropolis of the plains. It was then that the fruits of the labor were seen. Corn, cotton, oats and wheat made an excellent showing.

Their fruit was sent over the country and the land reaped the reward. Lands previous to this time considered worthless and a drudge on any market at any price are today sold by the state for \$10 per acre. This land is now in demand. In the purchase the question of drouths is never considered. The new-comers look at them as a permanent home, while many others who have seen the drouths shake their heads sadly. These lands are going rapidly and if they could be had where the rain is known to fall the immigration would double.

A new cotton gin has worked almost a miracle. They see that they are at the water's edge. The feedstuff raised will surpass some counties that sell land at \$100 an acre. The cattle raised are AI. The echo has gone out, the sounds thereof are heard and buyers are coming from all parts to purchase these fine breeds.

BUG UNDER THE CHIP

The more stockmen study Judge Bethea's recent decision denying the right of the interstate commerce commission to compel railroads to grant the live stock rates on live stock on packing house products the more convinced are they that there is an African of large dimensions concealed somewhere in that terror of tramps—the heap of uncut firewood.

First and foremost among the questions that the interstate commerce commission, the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, the Cornbelt Meat Producers' association, and other organizations of stockmen sought to bring out was the fact that freight rates are not and never should be higher on raw material of any kind than upon the more valuable finished or manufactured product.

This is the one question of all others that it was sought to show in its true light. This one question that ran all through the long drawn out hearings of the case does not even so much as get a mention in Judge Bethea's numerous findings. Is it not strange?

So much for what the judge thought best to utterly omit and ignore. So much for the "left out." We have heard of a great thing which he seemed to dwell with especial emphasis in his finding was the decision that live stock freight rates were not too high. That particular point was one

CHILDREN BUILT

The Certain Way to Grow Healthy, Sturdy Children Is by Intelligent Feeding
An Iowa mother tells of the naturally correct instinct of her 5-year-old boy. She says she thinks there is nothing equal to Grape-Nuts for breakfast. "I bought a little baby who was puny and pale, and to find the right food to properly nourish him was a difficult problem. When he got to be about 12 months old we commenced using Grape-Nuts food in our family and I began feeding him a little molasses with milk. We all liked Grape-Nuts, but he liked it especially well. It agreed with him. He began to grow plump and rosy, and for years he has scarcely eaten a breakfast without a dish of Grape-Nuts, and he usually eats nothing else. He wants it and will take no substitute. He has never been sick and today is a remarkably robust child with a fine muscular development. He has a quick active brain—by far the healthiest and strongest, even if he is the youngest, of my five children.

All this I attribute to his regular use of Grape-Nuts food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.

that neither the interstate commerce commission, nor any of the advocates of the stockman's side of the case sought to establish. Not one witness made the claim either that live stock rates were too high or that packing house product rates were too low. No effort whatever was made to show anything like that.

On the contrary, the whole burden of argument and testimony in this matter was upon the point that either live stock rates were too high or product rates were too low. The only consideration the eminent Judge gave to this question was to solemnly declare it as his opinion that live stock rates were not too high.

So much for the "lugged in" decision which the Judge left out and tucked in his decision must stand as a monumental evidence that the stockman is not in any very imminent danger of being confronted through his decision with a Square Deal.—Chicago Live Stock World.

BREWSTER COUNTY CONDITIONS

S. R. Guthrie of Alpine, who has been down two or three days from Alpine, will go back today. He has divided his time equally since he has been here telling about what a good time he has been having and what a great cow country Brewster county is. He was telling a group of cowmen at the Menager yesterday that the grass, water and altitude out there produced more delicious beef than anything raised anywhere else, and as there were about a dozen men present who were convinced that they had the best ranches in the country, Mr. Guthrie found himself up against a proposition of having to prove it or be charged with boasting largely in hot air. As a consequence, W. J. Moore and a half dozen others have accepted an invitation to go out, take their friends and sample some of the choicest cuts. They asked him if they would taste any of his beef, but he told them that they should have Brewster county beef, and that was all he had promised them. In discussing conditions out there more seriously, he said that the country and cattle were in better shape than they had been for years, but says the lobo wolves are a serious menace to live stock interests at present and the probabilities were good that they would increase at a rapid rate unless some plan was discovered to eradicate them. They are too intelligent to be trapped. He is very much interested in the experiment now being conducted in Colorado in inoculating a few lobos that have been caught with mange and turning them loose on the range. Some such plan as this or an appropriation by the legislature sufficient to outfit the co-operation of scalp hunters seems to be the only way out of the difficulty.—San Antonio Express.

FROM CATTLE TO SHEEP

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 1.—Partially transformed and rapidly drifting into total transformation is Southwestern Colorado and New Mexico from one time great cattle country into greater prestige as a sheep country, in the condition described by E. M. Parr of Pagosa Springs, Archuleta county, Colo., who was here Monday with a consignment of five cars of lambs.

"Sheepmen are wearing broadcloth while cattlemen are attired in overalls, about sizes up the situation," said Mr. Parr. "The past few years a greed for sheep has taken hold in that country and everyone seems turning toward sheep as a money-making proposition. Cattlemen who have been in business in that country for years are turning to sheep and the causes leading up to this are not hard to discover. "Comparatively little money has been made in the cattle raising industry in late years. Low prices of live beef have figured conspicuously in the changing of live stock conditions in the southwest. Other unfavorable conditions have conspired to rob the cattle raiser of his profits, while on the other hand sheep raisers were literally coining money. Investments in sheep have paid enormous dividends. Many now influential flockmasters a few years back were not considered in a general sense worthy of consideration in our section and, while their domain has rapidly expanded, many cattlemen have been entirely driven out of the game, and all herds have been greatly reduced in numbers.

"Still, comparative prices between cattle and sheep have not alone been sufficient to bring about this change. Even climatic conditions seem to favor the shepherms of our section. The high altitude of New Mexico and Southwestern Colorado suggests another difficulty with the cattlemen; higher altitude affects the fecundity of the cow, while sheep thrive and are very prolific in the higher altitudes. Altogether, considering these conditions, it is developing that our section of the southwest is more favorable to the shepherms than the cattlemen.

OPEN UP THE MARKETS
CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—A prominent member of the American reciprocal tariff league says: "What to do with our surplus products is a problem of vital interest to the farmer. The manufacturer complains bitterly of what he calls his 'surplus,' but the manufacturer does not have to operate his plant at full capacity unless the trade will take his output. Nine-tenths of the manufacturers of the country work only on orders or contracts, and shut down or reduce their working force whenever they cannot obtain orders. Very few manufacturers make up goods and then wait for customers to come. The farmer, however, does not produce his crop 'to order.' When he sows his wheat he has no means of knowing whether the crops will bring 60 cents or \$1.50 per bushel. He must trust to the market for the price, and to nature for the crop. The same uncertainty prevails in live stock and every other product of the farm. When his products are ready he ships them to market and takes his chances. He cannot, like the manufacturer, close his plant or reduce his force. He must go on, year after year, raising all that he can and trusting to the market.

"In nine years out of ten, American markets for farm products are made by the volume of the surplus which must be exported; and the western farmer must trust to the demand of foreign countries for his price. In normal years about 50 per cent of our wheat and our commercial production of meat must be shipped out of the country. More than 60 per cent of our cotton and about half our tobacco goes abroad, and directly or indirectly about a quarter of our crops is surplus.

"Twenty-five years ago our surplus

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of live stock and provisions had grown to \$175,000,000. In the next two years, when the markets of Continental Europe were closed to our cattle and our pork, our exports declined about \$50,000,000, and the greatest pressure of the surplus on our markets caused a ruinous fall in the values of live stock in this country. American houses searching the world over for other markets, and our exports gradually recovered, and in 1890 the German market was reopened to our pork. The exports of the live stock industry, by 1900, had grown to about \$250,000,000. In the past three years, however, Germany has gradually closed her ports by new inspection laws, and her influence has been exerted in other countries to shut us out, and our foreign trade in meats has been declining. The surplus is left in our markets and is helping to cause depression in prices.
Hence the importance of the reciprocity movement now in progress. Every farmer in the country should ask his congressman and senators to help open the continental European markets to our grain and meats."

THROUGH COLORADO AND UTAH
The Denver and Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western, with their numerous branches penetrating the Rockies, have two distinct and separate lines across the mountains. Tickets reading via "The Scenic Line of the World" and "The Great Salt Lake Route" between Denver and Salt Lake City or Ogden, are available either via the main line through Leadville Canon of the Grand river and Marshall Pass, or via the line over Marshall Pass and through the Black Canon of the Gunnison. Tourists to and from Salt Lake City, Ogden or San Francisco find it to their advantage to take one of the above lines going and the other returning. Write S. K. Hooper, G. E. and T. A. Denver, Col., for illustrated pamphlets.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION
THE STATE OF TEXAS.—To the Sheriff or any Constable of Tarrant County, Greeting: You are hereby commanded to summon T. W. Mace, by publication of this citation once each week, for four successive weeks previous to the return date hereof, in some newspaper published in your county, if there be a newspaper published therein, but, if not, in any newspaper published in the nearest judicial district to the said judicial district, to appear at the next regular term of the district court of Tarrant county, to be holden at the court house thereof in Fort Worth, Texas, on the 24 Monday in February, 1906, the same being the 12th day of February, 1906, then and there to answer the petition filed in said court on the 8th day of July, 1905, in a suit numbered on the docket of said court No. 24033, wherein Roxana M. Mace is plaintiff and T. W. Mace is defendant; said petition alleging in substance that plaintiff and defendant were married in the year 1892; that during their marriage there was born to them a child, Marguerite Mace, in the year 1893; that during the time plaintiff and defendant lived together, she treated the defendant with kindness and affection. That the defendant, T. W. Mace, deserted plaintiff in the year 1897, and left her without means of support for herself and child, and has never since the time he left her in 1897 to the present time, contributed anything to the support and maintenance of herself and child, but has abandoned her for more than seven years. Hence plaintiff falls not, but have issuing before you court at its aforesaid regular term, in answer to your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same. Witness John A. Martin, clerk of the district court of Tarrant county, Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at office in Fort Worth, this 4th day of December, A. D. 1905.
JOHN A. MARTIN,
Clerk of the District Court, Tarrant County, Texas.

THE FUTURE OF THE WOOL AND MUTTON TRADE

Now that the sheepman is counting the cash results of a phenomenal year, the most prosperous in the history of the trade, retrospection and speculation are both of interest. Fortunes of no small magnitude have been cleaned up during the past few months by shrewd speculators, who had been operating in grain or financial circles, would have acquired publicity by their success. Purchases of 100,000 head look small in the light of recent transactions, and most of these sheep have been turned over at a profit of 50 cents to \$1 per head.

Naturally the views of these operators on trade prospects are worth consideration. At the same time they are difficult to secure. While the speculator has had a profitable season he is seriously concerned regarding the future. Growers are aroused to the situation and increased that a lion's share of the year's profits has gone into the strong box of the men who had sufficient foresight to risk his money on the phenomenal appreciation that has made the sheepmen the envy of those operating in other branches of the live stock trade. That it has been the speculator's year is admitted, but the sheepman's opinion of the most successful season's operators in the speculative sphere that the immediate future is luminous for the grower. This oracle is Frank Oxman.

"Yes, we have cleaned up considerable money this year," said Mr. Oxman. "Since last February, when the rise began in earnest the value of the United States has increased in value at least \$3.13 per cent and the speculator has had a goodly share of it. Of course the grower has done well, better, in fact, than he expected, but both wool and sheep speculators have done well. If, however, this has been the speculator's year, the next twelve months will be equally profitable to the grower. The speculator is out of the game, so to speak, as there is no prospect for another such appreciation as we have had during the past ten months. In 1906 the grower, not the speculator, will get the profits of the business. Wool is now being contracted on the range 20 to 25 cents against 15 to 20 cents a year ago. The speculator is taking all the chances now and the grower is getting the money. Year ago conditions were reversed.

"It has unquestionably been the most profitable year in the history of the sheep trade. Last February I bought 160,000 stock ewes in Oregon and Idaho at \$2.25 per head; the same stock was worth \$4.50 per head by October. Most of our investments were in breeding ewes as I realized that heavy marketing of lambs in recent years had created a scarcity. When we bought in Oregon and Idaho it was with the intention of sending them to Wyoming, but before delivery time was found we had a market at the place of delivery. I recall plenty of instances in Idaho where growers who sold ewes at \$2.60 to \$2.80 per head bought them back within sixty days at \$4. This was one of the secrets of the strength of the market all summer. Had the stock secured by speculators early in the season been sent to the stock yards values on the open market would have been 25 per cent lower. Home demand was the influence.

"There is plenty of legible handwriting on the wall for the perusal of sheep growers," continued Mr. Oxman. "Trade atmosphere is now charged with prognostication of impending disaster. I for one take no stock in it. The speculator is on dangerous ground, but that is prosperity ahead for the producer. My prediction is that there will be no decline before 1907. By that time farmers east of the Missouri will probably become a factor in influencing prices and cause both wool and mutton to seek a lower level, but the bargainer's country has been broken up and splintered for all time to come. The American people are eating mutton and wearing all-wool clothing and this demand will increase rather than diminish. Farm production will undoubtedly increase, but curtailment of the range output is equally certain. The sheep business in the West has gone on a new and radically altered basis during the past three years. Open range has disappeared so far as big bands are concerned. Nomadic bands can no longer exist and the business has been put on a permanent basis. After paying his debts the first impulse of the sheep grower was to buy land. Those who did not possess this foresight have no alternative but get out of the business. Trailing sheep across the country is no longer possible. The feud between the cattlemen and the sheep grower has adjusted itself."

Mr. Oxman's forecast of results of the present feeding season make good reading. He said:

"Taking the country as a whole, there are fewer lambs on feed by 25 per cent than a year ago at this time. Colorado has but 90 per cent of last season's output. There is a deficiency in Northern Colorado and the pea country has not made the gain with which it is generally credited, as feeders would not pay prices demanded for this stock. Colorado as a whole has more sheep and fewer lambs on feed than last year. Kansas is short 20 per cent and Nebraska 30 per cent. Nebraska feeders held off by way of protest against prevailing prices, and when they woke up found the stuff had all been gobbled. Iowa is the only state that has an excess in feed lots over last year. There is no telling how many Iowa would have put on feed if the stuff could have been secured. It practically monopolized the Omaha feeder market all summer. Missouri will break about even on the mutton finishing proposition as many of the so-called feeders taken into that state and also Illinois were breeding ewes. Indiana, Michigan and Ohio will show a decrease of 20 per cent in the volume of finished mutton marketed during the winter. Around

St. Paul prospects for professional feeding are at this moment but 40 per cent of that of an average of recent year, and in the far West 50 per cent less stuff has gone on alfalfa. My advice from all the principal hay feeding points in Montana and Nevada indicate this.—Breeder's Gazette.

FAT STOCK SHOW PLANS DISCUSSED

Further Work of Arrangement Will Be Done by Committee

J. F. Hovenkamp, chairman; W. D. Davis, Sterling P. Clark, R. H. Brown, B. C. Rhome, Stuart Harrison and Jacob Wagner constituted a quorum of the executive committee of the National Breeders and Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, which met last night in the rooms of the Board of Trade for the purpose of discussing the coming exhibition to be given during March.

The meeting was in the nature of a conference as to what would be the best thing to do regarding the date of the show. It was stated by members of the committee that the association did not want to set a date that would conflict with the March meeting of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, which is to be held at Dallas this year, and the suggestion was made that a committee be named to confer with the executive committee of the cattle raisers' association when it meets in this city next Tuesday. On motion the following were named by Chairman Hovenkamp as a committee to meet with the cattlemen's executive committee: Sterling P. Clark, W. D. Davis and Stuart Harrison.

A committee was also vested with power to arrange for the catalogue which is to be issued at once. Messrs. Davis, Brown and Harrison were named as the committee. The committee will take the matter of compiling the catalogue into its own hands and the benefits derived from this source will go to the committee which has not been the case in the past.

There was considerable discussion by the committee as to whether the show should be held before or after the cattle convention. This matter was finally left to be suggested by the executive committee of the cattle association.

The committee was delegated with instructions to look into the matter of securing rates on the railroads for the Fat Stock Show. The committee is Messrs. Washer, Clark and Burnside.

Chairman Hovenkamp was added to the catalogue committee and also to the committee appointed to confer with the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association.

Charge Not Decided

The matter of making a charge for admission to the show was also discussed and it was decided that the Fat Stock Show executive committee meet with the regular monthly session of the Board of Trade at its next meeting and present the views of the association, which are understood to be in favor of rescinding the charge on the admission fee.

The selection of judges for the Fat Stock Show was left to Chairman Hovenkamp. On this subject there was considerable discussion, some favored selecting judges from outside the state, while others wanted the judges chosen from local cattlemen. It was finally left to Mr. Hovenkamp, who will make the choice at a later date.

There will be a change in the manner of printing the prize list during the show. It will be so arranged that the visitor will be able to see from the grandstand who is competing and also determine the different entries and the names of each exhibitor and the animal being shown.

It was announced that Texas will have several competitors in the International Live Stock Exposition, which convenes at Chicago Dec. 16, S. B. Burns and Herefords at this show. Exhibits will also be made by W. A. Briggs of Waxahatchie, who will have two car loads of Whitefaces and Angus cattle, and J. E. B. Scott of Coleman will show a car load of Whitefaces. The two latter exhibitions will be calves.

EXPERIMENT IN HOG FEEDING

The department of animal husbandry which conducts agricultural experimental station has just sent to the press bulletin 78, describing extensive experiments conducted by F. E. Marshall in feeding fermented cottonseed meal to hogs. The subject is one of lively interest to every one interested in the cotton industry, as well as to swine raisers, for the possibility of feeding cotton seed meal in any form to hogs means increased demand for the meal industry of the south. The bulletin is extensively illustrated and gives a full description of the experiment, as well as experiences of the feeders and the opinions of the packers when the hogs were sold and dressed on Fort Worth market.

The following is a summary of the bulletin:

1. A comparison of the results of this experiment with those of other stations the ordinary way indicates that cotton seed meal may be used in larger quantities and for longer periods when fermented and fed in a slop.

2. The reports of feeders who have used cotton seed meal for hogs indicate that a light feed of cotton seed meal may be continued indefinitely, and that the consumption of green feed lessens the danger of death from feeding it.

3. In this trial the hogs were yard fed during the hot summer season, consequently they were under conditions making the trial as severe as possible. Under such conditions fermenting cotton seed meal does not entirely remove its injurious effect when fed to hogs.

4. The results of this experiment show that for the first forty-three days of the feeding the mixture containing cotton seed meal and corn gave larger and cheaper gains than straight corn ration, while during the second period of forty days the results were reversed. This leads to the suggestion that to improve a corn ration

It would be advisable to add cotton seed meal to it for about forty days, preferably for other reasons also, during the last forty days of the feeding.

5. The hogs that received cotton seed meal as a part of their ration in this trial showed less fat and more lean meat in the carcass.

6. The carcasses of the hogs that received cotton seed meal, contrary to the previously expressed opinion of the packers, were firmer and therefore more acceptable to them than those of the corn-fed hogs.

Copies of this bulletin, which will soon be distributed, may be obtained by any one free of cost by applying to John A. Craig, director Texas agricultural experiment stations, College Station, Texas.

THE COURSHIP OF ANDREW McNAB

A Matter of Indifference as to Which Sister It Should Be

Written for The Telegram.

In the good town of Thorlok, far north of Tweed, dwelt sober, silent, serious Andrew McNab, unmarried and alone. He was pastor of a numerous flock. It was decided by the elders of the kirk that he ought to get married.

The good man consented upon condition that the elders choose a wife for him. They gravely decided that the "twa Jamieson lassies" were fittest to be parsons' wives, and recommended that Mr. McNab make his choice between them.

Accordingly, Mr. McNab next day took his umbrella and went to the house of the Jamiesons. He soon was standing in the presence of the elder daughter.

"Madam," he said to her, "I have been recommended by my kirk session to seek a wife; they also advise me to ask if you would marry me. I have come this morning to know your mind. Have you any objections?"

"Indeed, Mr. McNab," said she blushing and bridling, "I am surprised that a gentleman of your discernment should ask such a question in such a manner. If I had any desire to change my position (with a most ladylike simper) I could have done so, my dear Mr. McNab, long ago—at least, that is to say, many, many times. I have no wish really to change my name, even for your sake. I am very sorry, my dear Mr. McNab. I cannot bear to make a fellow creature suffer as you will suffer."

"Then," said McNab, "will you oblige me by sending your sister down?"

"Now, Miss Isabel Jamieson was so elated by what had transpired that she tripped upstairs and burst in upon her sister breathlessly, exclaiming:

"Maggie Ann! Maggie Ann! I've had an offer of marriage! Think of that! I am very sorry for him, but I really couldn't, you know. He will get over it; time will help him, poor, poor man! I refused him, Maggie Ann, I refused him!"

"Is Mr. McNab still downstairs?" she asked, suavely.

"Oh, yes, I forgot. He asked to see you. Call Jimmie fox, of course, he wants worship before he goes. You run down, dear."

And Miss Maggie Ann did run downstairs with nimble foot, as before. McNab used the same formula as McNab's kirk session, etc., to which Maggie Ann responded gracefully.

"Dear Mr. McNab, I have long valued your administrations, and I am happy to devote myself to your future well-being."

"Will, will you kindly name the day?"

"Monday next." It was then Saturday. "Good morning."

In the meantime Miss Isabel Jamieson, having recovered her composure, and unfeignedly thinking that Mr. McNab desired to have worship before going, came downstairs, and, coming toward the parlor door, overheard the most important part of the dialogue recorded above. Her astonishment was mingled with mortification. She silently slipped into an adjoining room, and, gazing out of the window mournfully, watched the departing figure of Andrew McNab, while her sister returned to her domestic duties.

As Miss Isabel gazed in bitterness of spirit who should enter her horizon but the subject of her thoughts, Mr. McNab himself, returning to the door. Before he could knock, she stood before him to know the reason of his return.

"Pardon me," said he, "but I did not ask the lady's—your sister's—first name, to call the bans, you know."

"Isabel—Isabel Jamieson," was her prompt reply, is one of those happy inspirations that aid us, only once in a life time.

"Thank you," and the good man hurried away again, repeating diligently as he went: "Isabel, Isabel, lest there should be any mistake on the morrow. But who can picture Miss Maggie Ann's discomfiture to hear that name cried three times in church! In vain she rose to protest, but McNab only said: "So, then you are not Isabel; but if I do not make any difference, does it? I assure you it is all one to me; the thing is done best."

Miss Maggie Ann emigrated to Australia, married to a wealthy squatter, who took her home to Thorlok, where she enjoyed the infinite pleasure of driving in her carriage and pair to hear Mr. McNab preach, passing on the way Mrs. McNab, who had no carriage to drive in.

HATED BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM

The Old Man's Story of a Miserable Revenge

I hated him. I am an old man now, and much of the past is faded into oblivion, but that portion of my life which relates to him is as fresh in my mind tonight as it was fifty years ago, when we were clerks together—Ted March and I—in the great shipping house of Hamilton & War.

Ted was handsome, and I hated him for that, for I was plain and insignificant in appearance.

I hated him more than all for his great influence over Mary Hamilton, Mary was the only child of the head of our firm, and a girl whom I had learned to love with all the strength of my mind, my heart, my soul, and yet I never told her, and she loved me, too. I know she did, before Ted March showed his handsome face in Hamilton's.

I knew the makeup of his life before than he did himself. At night when he and Mary were passing the hours with music and song, I lay in the shadow of the hedge awaiting his leave, cursing him under my breath. After the good night had been said, I would follow him whithersoever he went, and often this would be to a

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Name.....
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Only one free pair to one address.

If you have rheumatism cut out this free dollar coupon and send it to us with your name and address plainly written on the blank lines. Return mail will bring you a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the great Michigan cure for rheumatism. They are curing very bad cases of every kind of rheumatism, both chronic and acute, no matter how severe. They are curing cases of 30 and 40 years' suffering, after doctors and baths and medicines had failed. Send us the coupon today. When the Drafts come, try them. If you are satisfied with the benefit.....
you can send us.....
One Dollar. If not, we take your simple say so, and the Drafts cost you absolutely nothing. Aren't they worth trying on that basis? Our faith is strong that they will cure you, so cut out and send the coupon today to Magic Foot Draft Co., 215 Michigan Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Send no money—just the coupon.

gambling den. Nightly he played for large sums—larger, I knew, than he came by honestly, but I never said a word, only watched, waited.

One afternoon I stole up behind his desk and looked over his shoulder. He was writing over and over again, across a sheet of foolscap, the firm's signature. What a hideous, fiendish joy shot into my heart. The very next day I saw him draw up a check for what amount I could not see, but I did see that it was a check on the bank where the firm dealt. As he left the office I followed, well behind, to where the firm banked. In a short time he came forth.

Entering the bank, I accosted the cashier.

"One of our clerks presented a check here a few moments ago?"

"Yes, sir."

"Ah, just as I thought. There, Mr. Willis, look at the curl of the stem of this 'A,' and the way the 't' is crossed, and the general flowing hand. Does it strike you as old Hamilton's? Very like it, a first-rate imitation, but not quite the thing."

"What! forgery? March—impossible! And for \$5,000?"

"That is just what it is, Mr. Willis, and as you have been a warm friend of Mr. March, will you help me save him?"

"Say him—how can we do it?"

"Cancel the check and replace the money."

"But who will furnish the money?"

"Ah, don't trouble yourself on that score; I believe my balance is \$10,000; turn that over; I am strong and young, and I love poor Ted."

I laughed aloud as I received a forged check in place of my own.

"Go to the bank and cash it, and March—for I watched him night after night—never again visited the gambling house after the day of the forgery. He had squared all his debts undoubtedly, and started anew in life, with good resolutions and noble aspirations.

Rapidly was my enemy climbing the ladder of fame. Let him, let him mount it—up, up, until he reaches the highest round, and then, and then—"

The crisis came at last. March was made third partner in the great shipping house. Wealthy, beloved, honored, about to wed the fairest of God's creatures! The wedding day dawned.

The grand rooms were crowded to suffocation, and I managed to reach the happy pair among the first to offer congratulations after the two had been made one. A moment I stood before them, and the better feeling in my heart struggled hard for the mastery. I knew I was there to stab those generous hearts, but I could not resist the demon of jealousy and revenge, and, bowing low, I handed him the fatal slip.

The last I ever saw of March he was lying prostrate on the carpet, with the crimson life blood oozing from his mouth and nostrils, while she—Mary—was kneeling over him, calling piteously by his name.

For forty years they have been sleeping in the grave. She, well, it's pretty well known that she died with a broken heart.

DAN PATCH SPEEDY

Fast Racer Keeps Below Two Minute Mark for Average of Thirteen Trials

Special to The Telegram.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 5.—In thirteen trials against time this season, Dan Patch, chart recordist, this morning set a world's record of 1:58, with the second better than two minutes for every mile that he has traveled, only four of the trials, and two of these over a half-mile track, having been done in slower time than two minutes.

Dan Patch paced his thirteen miles in a total of 23:54, making his average per mile 1:58 12-13, this taking in all his trials with and without the wind shield, and including his last performance, when he lowered Star Pointer's world record for pacing in 1:58 without help other than a galloping horse close beside him to encourage him in his race.

There is no doubt expressed here as to the trotting authorities accepting the Dan Patch record as official. Lou Dillon, during the supplementary meeting here a year ago, lowered Major Delany's mark from 2:01 1/4, without a shield, to 2:01, after the record was accepted, notwithstanding Lou Dillon was possessed of a faster wind-shield mark in 1:58. In certain quarters it has been charged that Dan Patch would not be allowed to register his recent mile in 1:58, owing to the fact that he had previously negotiated a faster mile.

If you want horses that will be ready sale at good prices, bred the best of what's ever strain you fancy. There are always buyers for good draft or carriage horses.

The Leading Breeders of the Great Southwest

HEREFORDS

For Sale or Trade

One car load each of registered Hereford bull and heifer calves of first-class breeding. Will sell or trade for steers of any age. Address.....

J. M. Proctor & Son
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B. N. AYCOCK,
Breeder of

Hereford Cattle
MIDLAND, TEXAS

W. G. LOW
BROWNWOOD, TEX.

Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Poland-China Swine.

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 safe.

C. T. DeGraffenried
HEREFORD BREEDER.

BOTH SEXES FOR SALE
CANYON, TEXAS

FOR SALE—225 very high grade Hereford cattle, all young, none over 5 years, and but few over 5 years old; nothing but registered bulls used in herd since 1898. Is most carefully bred here in this part of the state. Have been in the business 20 years. Am selling my land is the reason I am offering cattle. Welton Winn, Santa Anna, Coleman county, Texas.

V. WIESS
Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Goliad county, Texas) Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 517, Beaumont, Texas.

HEREFORD BULL AND HEIFER CALVES

We will have this season about 300 full-blood Hereford Calves for sale. Apply early if you want fine calves, as we contract now to deliver Nov. 1.

ELKINS & HENRY,
Colorado and Snyder, Texas.

B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Texas.—Hereford cattle. Nice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale.

GOATS

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

ABERDEEN ANGUS

For Sale

A choice herd of 80 head, all immunes; some choice young bulls. Address C. E. Brown, Willis Point, Texas.

REGISTERED ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus Stock Farm

Breeder of registered and high-grade Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. Some of the leading families represented. Young stock of both sexes for sale at all times. E. W. Perimeter, proprietor, Big Springs, Texas. Farm 10 miles south of Big Springs, Phone 273.

RED POLLED

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

REGISTERED Red Polled cattle, both sexes, for sale at Dallas Fair, Oct. 28 to Nov. 12, by breeder, W. C. Aldredge, Pittsburg, 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.

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

A. B. JONES

Breeder of Registered Herefords exclusively. Big Springs, Texas. Special offering now of one grand 2-year-old and two 8-months-old bulls fit to head any herd, grandsons of Mach On 76035.

SHORTHORNS

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

BELLEVEUE STOCK FARM, Geo. B. Root, Proprietor. "The Texas Home of Halls and Hamiltonians." Registered Hereford Cattle, Poland China Hogs, Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens, A. choice lot of have been registered here. High class trotters and pacers, Colorado, Texas.

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

FOR SALE—1,000 Delaine sheep. Graham, Texas. T. F. Kindley.

SPECIAL NOTICES

LADIES—I want all to know of the splendid opportunity I can give any woman whereby she can actually turn her spare time into money. The work is very pleasant and will easily pay \$13 per week. There is no deception about this. No experience is necessary. If you really want to make money, write to me at once. Address, Ila-let M. Richards, Box H, Joliet, Ill.

Keep posted. Subscribe for The Weekly Telegram, of Fort Worth. Subscription price regularly only 50 cents per year. Until April 1, only 25 cents in advance. Eight to Twelve pages each week. Address Weekly Telegram, Fort Worth, Texas.

HAT AND DYE WORKS—Largest factory in the southwest. Latest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first-class work. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. Wood & Edwards' Hat and Dye Factory, 108 South Akard street, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—500 head steer cattle to pasture, fine grass, living water and splendid winter protection. Cattle delivered at any point on the railroad in the spring. Jack Alley, Tahoka, Texas.

TRUCK GROWERS, Attention: Genuine Austin Dewberry vines now ready for shipping at \$5 per 1,000 f. o. b. Campbell, Hunt Co. D. Yancey.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE

BEST RANCH IN WESTERN TEXAS—Commerch 12,000 acres, 1,500 miles (2 1/2) from railroad; 1,500 white-faced and Durham cattle; five permanent watering places, which includes four wells. Sixty miles, three and four wire fence. Sixty sections under lease with five years and more to run. Capable of carrying five thousand cattle if two more wells are sunk. Large open range adjoining that can be developed to an unlimited extent. For particulars write Austin & Marr, El Paso, Texas.

FOR SALE

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

W. E. PORTER, dealer in real estate, ranches and cattle in United States and Mexico. El Paso, Texas. Correspondence solicited.

FOR SALE—Wolf cat and fox hounds. A. L. Primm, Primm, Tex.

POULTRY

BEST POULTRY PAPER—Sixteenth year, 36 to 112 pages; beautifully illustrated; 50 cents per year; shows how to make poultry pay; large illustrated poultry book free to new yearly subscribers; 3 months' trial 10 cents. Poultry Success, Dept. 96, Springfield, Ohio.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN—cockers, \$1 each; two or more, 50c each. Barred Plymouth Rocks, hens, cockers, pullets, same prices. Meadow Poultry Farm, Coulterville, Ill.

If one will look over the history of the sheep market for the past twenty years he will find that there have been some very high and some very low spots, but nobody in the trade here now looks for the market to get as low as that at least for a decade, as it was in 1898.

THE W. H. POMEROY COMPANY

Successors to Pomeroiy & 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 34 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 sure. If you have anything to sell, write us before shipping. We are always glad to give information about the market and conditions.

THE W. H. POMEROY COMPANY, National Stock Yards Illinois.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN"

All one-cylinder engines; revolutionizing gas power. Costs Less to Buy and Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. No vibration. Can be mounted in any wagon or portable motor or tractor. Mention this paper. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., 310 N. Meagher & 15th St., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-SECOND YEAR.

PAMPHLET ISSUED

Address to Cattlemen Sent Out by the Texas Association Treats Many Topics

The executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association is sending out to the cattlemen of this state and vicinity an "Address to the Cattlemen," which speaks of what the Cattle Raisers' Association is doing and urges everyone to help it in its work. The purposes, objects and aims of the association are dealt with in detail.

The pamphlet is a plea for thorough organization and co-operation. It has twenty printed pages and takes up the following questions: Protective and defective features of the association, other important duties of the association, the railroad rate regulation, the decision of the interstate commerce commission, amendments to the interstate commerce act, amendments to the twenty-eight hour law, regulation of railroad service and furnishing cars, extension of our foreign trade in live stock and its products, the relation of organized effort to the foregoing objects and the importance of individual notions in thorough organization.

The report is signed by the president of the association, W. W. Turney of El Paso and the secretary, John T. Lytle of this city and by the members of the executive committee.

Consul Williams at Cardiff, Wales, who has been looking into the problem asserts that the world is eating up its sheep; that flocks have been declining for three decades and that there will be more money in sheep for years to come than in any other agricultural product.

The St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company OF TEXAS

Now has heavy steel rails, and ballast, over practically the entire system, is equipped with high-speed engines, modern wide vestibule coaches, free reclining chair cars, parlor cafe cars and Pullman's latest style of sleepers. In addition, we lay claim to the fact that our train crews are second to none in efficiency and courteous bearing to the traveling public. In placing these points before you, we do so with the statement that we will serve you to the best of our ability should we be favored with your patronage, in that your journey while in our charge will be most agreeable one. These trains make convenient connections at our junction points for all destinations, North, East, West or South.

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J. ROUNSAVILLE

FORT WORTH MARKET

Complete and Accurate Report of the Business Done in All Classes of Stock in This City

REVIEW OF WEEK'S MARKET

The course of trade has been good along all lines the past week, hogs as well as cattle, and the week closes with the former at \$5. under strong competition from the outside.

Hard finished steers are closing the week about steady with the week before. Up to the close of the Friday market it looked as if that grade of beef was 10c to 15c higher, but late selling was lower, and changed the aspect of things. A good demand has prevailed for thick, fleshy grassers. These are quotable at \$4.40@5.00. On good feeders the demand is good and they are selling from \$2.90@3.10. Plain feeders not in strong demand. These are quotable at \$2.55@2.90. Young stuff for stockers is active and higher. Yearlings \$2.20@2.50 and \$2.30@2.75 for two. East Texas yearlings very dull, at \$1.75@2.25.

The sheaf for the week is strong to a dime higher than last week. The advance looked larger than this up to about the close of Friday's market. Best cows have sold up to \$2.70, and very choice heifers have brought \$3.30. Good cows are quotable at \$2.25@2.75; fair cows at \$1.85@2.25; cutters at \$1.50@1.75; canners at \$1.20@1.50.

Trade in bulls is dull, particularly the feeder kind. These are quotable at \$1.50@1.90. Choice butcher bulls are selling up to \$2.25.

Calves have been active all the week, with the price strengthening. Extra choice light veals are quotable at \$5.50@5.75, with the tops for the week at \$5.25. Good to choice mediums are quoted at \$4@5, and good to choice heavies at \$3@3.75. The class of calves hardest to sell are the heavy and thin kind.

Hogs have been on the up turn all the week, with packers fighting hard to keep prices down. Light hogs and pigs suffered in the last days of the week, losing about the same that the heavy hogs gained. Pigs are quotable at \$4@5.

The sheep trade is hardly worth mentioning, most of the supply for the week being under contract to packers. Fat contract wethers have brought \$5. Commission men are expecting a market on all classes of live stock for the rest of December.

WEDNESDAY'S REVIEW AND SALES

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS, Nov. 23.—Total cattle receipts for the day probably will reach 3,600. The early morning market had 1,800 cattle and 1,800 calves, 1,500 of the latter being billed to Kankakee, Ill. for sale there.

Beef steers were scarce and there was no bidding in the early hours of the market. Heifers were selling slowly. Cows were limited in supply and those on hand were mostly of poor quality. One load of cows brought \$2.40, and one load of spayed heifers sold for \$2.60. This probably will be top for the day.

Three hundred calves were offered and bidding was active and steady. Hogs receipts were 2,000. The supply was mostly divided between heavies and pigs. Top for the day for heavies was \$4.80. Heavies were strong to 5c higher. Pigs were 5c to 10c lower.

One load of sheep was received. The market is strong. Later arrivals of cattle brought the total up to 4,200, making the total for the first half of the week around 11,000. The early promise of activity in selling and strong market conditions was borne out by later action by buyers and sellers. The market remained at the strong level that early indications promised.

Steady. The lack of fed steer cattle led to the sending out for two drafts, which had not been weighed up to 2 p. m. Feeder stuff sold up to \$2.90 on five loads averaging 987 pounds. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 1... 950 2.50 1... 1,000 2.90 2... 1,100 2.25 2... 884 2.85 3... 1,019 2.35 2... 590 2.40 2... 950 2.50

Cows and Heifers. Cows maintained the market level foretold by the early market. Prices did not vary materially from those noted then. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 15... 600 \$2.00 12... 690 \$1.35 15... 324 2.15 27... 772 2.00 28... 726 2.00 36... 862 2.10 22... 821 1.95 25... 821 1.95 25... 947 2.40 22... 668 1.65 25... 649 1.55 28... 860 2.15 29... 864 2.15 28... 842 1.75 19... 808 2.00 14... 656 1.35 15... 711 1.90 12... 756 1.35

Hogs. The calf market declined 5c at the start on heavies and 10c to 15c on light and mediums. Pigs sold strong to a shade higher. No outsiders were on the market, though a local butcher paid the top price, \$4.95, for a bunch of wagoners. The bulk of light hogs found an outlet from \$4.25 to \$4.75. Pigs sold from \$3.70 to \$4.45. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 50... 17 34.75 201... 168 34.65 82... 197 4.87 171... 182 4.65 14... 132 4.00 79... 202 4.00 20... 225 4.75 23... 175 4.65 6... 155 4.00 41... 165 4.35 18... 171 4.25

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20... 92 4.25 98... 81 4.25 5... 128 4.45 24... 106 4.20 90... 78 4.20 145... 65 4.20 5... 110 4.07 16... 108 4.00 \$4... 83 4.15

Total sheep receipts were 300, with no sales up to 2 p. m.

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK. Cattle receipts today amounted to 3,000, including 650 calves. Market generally steady with an early tendency toward weakness.

The steer supply is limited to five loads of wethers up until the best of which is selling at \$3.85.

Cows in quality range from medium to fairly good with the best selling at \$2.30.

The calf market is steady with an inclination toward lower prices; quality only medium.

Hog receipts, 1,100. Market generally 5c to 10c lower. Tops hogs \$4.90, with Texas hogs selling at \$4.75@5. Quality of hogs is generally inferior.

No sheep are on the market. Two hundred came in under contract to packer, price not given.

Steady. The later market did not change the character of receipts in the cattle trade. Some good steers were expected for the afternoon market and they sold at \$4.75 averaging 1,94 pounds. Packers had orders for steer feed and began buying early, the first round netting cattle at \$3.35. Later bids on better finished steers went to \$3.50. Feeder steers sold at \$2.55 and \$2.70. The tone of the steer market was steady.

Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 2... 46 \$2.25 22... 1,059 \$3.80 2... 1,070 3.35 21... 1,107 3.50 2... 718 2.70 27... 890 2.55 1... 1,180 3.50 27... 1,048 3.35

Cows and Heifers. Cows in the south end were generally medium to fair. The north end furnished the bulk of the good cows. Bidding opened steady with Saturday's selling and with \$2.50 as tops, all the good cows went over the scales by 1 o'clock. Whatever tendency toward weakness was observable was on the thin kind of cows. The bulk of sales ran from \$2.10@2.40. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 2... 650 \$1.25 13... 697 \$1.30 7... 837 2.10 15... 679 1.50 4... 717 1.75 80... 789 2.25 5... 802 1.50 294... 784 1.60 1... 809 2.00 25... 728 1.55 32... 895 2.15 29... 830 2.90 3... 887 2.20 29... 767 2.20 27... 785 2.10 1... 740 1.25 1... 980 2.10 1... 710 1.35 4... 877 2.10 2... 615 1.60 8... 790 2.25 24... 827 1.75 1... 770 2.00 20... 889 2.15 28... 811 2.00 39... 866 2.15 60... 874 2.40 28... 890 2.15 29... 780 2.20 29... 892 2.48 29... 783 1.35 1... 880 2.10 7... 767 1.35 6... 678 1.25 30... 781 2.25 22... 788 2.25 1... 1,040 2.25 38... 618 1.50 10... 697 1.90 2... 1,035 2.60 5... 840 2.15 54... 724 1.90 29... 785 2.40 29... 802 1.40 76... 876 2.15

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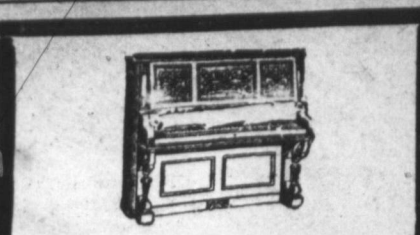
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When you buy a Piano it is natural to suppose that you will purchase an instrument as your circumstances will permit; that you want a piano that costs the most to build for the lowest possible price; that you want a piano that not only looks well, but one that will wear well. If you cannot pay cash you will prefer to avoid signing notes for installment payments and you will also prefer to deal with a house that will treat you kindly should you meet with misfortune. For forty years we have sold reliable pianos in Texas. The grandfathers of many of you who read this are customers of ours, and the pianos that we sold them nearly forty years ago are still giving satisfaction. We sell on easy payments without demanding notes. Write for catalogue No. 180. Headquarters Victor Talking Machines, Records and Needles, Catalogue No. 185. Records exchanged, disc machines repaired.

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LOCAL LIVE STOCK

Talks with Stockmen Who Visit Fort Worth, the Great Live Stock Center and Market of the Southwest

RAILROAD BILL

MUST FACE FIGHT

Hard Struggle in Sight for Rate Regulation Measure

What is to be known as the administration railroad rate bill, and which is generally understood here as being compiled by Sam H. Cowan of Fort Worth at the request of President Roosevelt, has been brought up for consideration in the senate committee of the interstate commerce commission at Washington. The measure has been carefully gone over. Mr. Root and Secretary of War Taft have passed upon its constitutionality and found it perfect in this respect, but whether it can run the gauntlet of the courts, and whether it will get through congress or not remains to be seen.

From Washington comes the news that the President will not acknowledge it to be a personal measure emanating from him, and Senators Cullom and Dooliver are made responsible for it, and it will be put forward as a measure fully meeting the wishes of the commission. While the President no doubt realizes the impropriety of any measure being sent to congress from him, still it is generally known and believed that it was drafted under his direction and recommendations and embodies his ideas and views upon the question of rates and railroad regulation.

Perhaps the most important feature of the bill is one in which the commission is to be given absolute power to determine whether a rate is unjust or discriminatory and to modify the same.

Three leading features of the measure are: First, to fix a maximum rate; second, to fix a differential rate and to preserve both a maximum and minimum; to enforce the same when that may be necessary to prevent discriminations forbidden by the third section of the bill, not otherwise; third, to change classifications of any article. The commission is also given power to establish through rates and joint rates and to fix the terms and conditions under which the routes shall be operated if the carriers fail or refuse to agree upon the same. It provides for the collection in the courts of overcharges found due by the commission, and the penalties for the failure of carriers to observe final orders of the commission, which orders are to become effective thirty days from the time they are served on the carrier, and unless vacated by the court, are to remain effective for the space of one year. The complaint may be revived in the United States circuit court, and elaborate procedure having been provided, differing from the one now operative, namely: That the chancellor may, upon notice to both parties, extend the time in which such order shall take effect, not to exceed sixty days from date of its service, and that the court may also hold if it plainly appears that the order is unlawful, and not otherwise, suspend the operation within the discretion of the court.

Heavy Penalties Provided

The bill provides heavy penalties for failure of officers of railroads to comply with a final order of the commission, the fine being \$5,000 for each offense, and in case of a continuous offense each day shall constitute a separate offense. These penalties go to the United States. Penalties may, by the commission, be modified or suspended.

The bill defines the word "transportation" to apply to all lines, elevators, terminals, cars, whether owned by the company or other parties, for refrigerating, ventilating or other purposes, and requires each carrier to furnish transportation as now required by law.

The measure makes the through or joint rate where goods are shipped from one point in the United States to another in the United States through a foreign country subject to the control of the commission law, and enforces this provision by making the merchandise haulied from the United States

through a foreign country to a point in the United States subject to customs duty at the frontier, unless the through rate is filed with the commission and published as by law.

FAT STOCK SHOW

Stuart Harrison, a member of the executive committee of the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, has the following to say relative to the coming fat stock show to be held in this city next March:

"The Fort Worth Fat Stock Show has arrived at that period in its history where it has become one of the fixed and permanent institutions of the city in which it had its birth. It was brought to life for the purpose of improving the common cattle of Texas, and that it has done so no one who is posted will deny. It has brought a great many cattle raisers face to face with the proposition that if they wanted to keep their herds up to standard and raise the grade of their cattle to that class here cattle raising is profitable they must buy good registered bulls that would produce by crossing on medium cows the kind of steers that the steer buyers wanted, the kind that he can profitably feed, the kind that do not eat any more feed than the commonest scrub in the land, but will finish weighing several hundred more pounds than the scrub and will bring the packers 50 cents to \$1 per hundredweight more money than the scrub. Many a man has bought good bulls because his neighbors would bring home with them good bulls from the Fort Worth Stock Show. This is the practical benefit of the show. It absolutely convinces a man that he must improve his cattle. He sees the point and proceeds to lay in a supply of bulls, thinking that he can possibly stand the expense one time. Now just as sure as the first step is taken he will continue buying bulls and grading higher and higher, thus increasing the weight and quality of his stock. The coming show next March will undoubtedly be the largest and most instructive of the exhibitions that have ever been held in Fort Worth. There will be no cattle convention in Fort Worth next year, and the citizenship of the Panther City are determined to bend all their energies to the Fort Worth Cattle Show. The entries will run into the hundreds and the quality of the cattle will be of a higher class.

SECRETARY NAMED

Live Stock Exchange Elects Paul R. Stieren to Succeed John F. Grant

Regular meeting of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange was held Friday afternoon and adjourned to Saturday morning, when the resignation of John F. Grant as secretary was accepted. Paul R. Stieren was elected to succeed him.

Mr. Stieren is assistant bookkeeper of the Evans-Snyder-Buell Company and has been in this city since February last. Before coming here he was in the mining business in Mexico and had also held a position with the Evans-Snyder-Buell Company in San Antonio and practiced law in San Antonio. Mr. Stieren is 25 years of age.

CAPTAIN LYTLE RETURNS

Second Trip to San Antonio Fair Successful

Captain J. T. Lytle, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, has returned from San Antonio, where he has been attending the International Fair. He said that the fair is considered one of the greatest events ever held in the state, especially as to its exhibits, and is believed to be a financial success in every way.

Captain Lytle said he was particularly pleased with the live stock exhibit. He was judge of the range cattle Monday. The exhibits show the effect of breeding for several years; they were a credit to the state and the men who exhibited range stock were the purchasers from the man who had Herefords and Shorthorns for sale.

Fort Worth is said to have been well represented, both in attendance and exhibits of live stock, and the fair was

well attended by stockmen from all parts of the state.

The exhibition of horses was splendid and the races were good. Captain S. B. Burnett sold several of his fine animals, one of which was a coming 2-year-old, sold to T. A. Coleman of San Antonio for \$500. Others ranged in price from \$250 to \$350. He was well pleased, for he met a large number of his old friends and his horses won first and second in several races.

As a result of the fair Captain Lytle says many new members were added to the Cattle Raisers' Association. Cattlemen who were in attendance at the fair say range and cattle conditions in Southern and Western Texas, from Catulla to El Paso, were never more favorable for a good season.

RANCH LAND SOLD

El Capitan Property, Including Half Million Acres and 18,000 Cattle, Changes Hands

One of the largest ranch deals ever made in New Mexico has just been consummated, the sale being that of the Block ranch in Lincoln county. The purchaser is J. R. Dendinger of Dallas county and the consideration was \$400,000. The Block ranch has been controlled by the El Capitan Land and Cattle Company for many years, and is considered one of the best cattle and ranch properties in New Mexico.

The range is located in both Lincoln and Chavez counties, and includes nearly half a million acres. The company owns 18,000 head of cattle and several thousand sheep, all of which are included in the sale. The owners of the El Capitan property were Mrs. Nancy Thurber and H. Appleton of New York city.

Mr. Dendinger also has heavy ranch and cattle holdings located in the Pecos county of Texas.

LATE RANGE REPORT

Reports Show Frequent Rains and Grass in Generally Good Condition

Range reports for the past week, received at the office of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, indicate that the range is in a good shape. Rains were general the middle of the week, but nowhere heavy enough to be damaging. Reports of car shortage are not so frequent this week. Odessa, however, still reports a lack of cars. Reports are:

Purcell—Cool and cloudy first of the week; heavy rain in Thursday; clear at the end of the week. Three cars were shipped to Kansas City and two cars of horses to San Antonio.

Santa Anna—Grass in Coleman, Brown and McCulloch counties is generally short and stock weak. Weather is mild and stock doing fairly well. Two cars of cattle were shipped to Buckholt.

San Angelo—Rain Wednesday; cloudy and warm the rest of the week. Cattle are doing well. Twenty cars of cattle were shipped, eleven cars going to Fort Worth and the rest to Temple, San Antonio and Stevens Hill.

Dalhart—Weather and range are fine. Thirty-nine cars of cattle were shipped out.

Lawton—Weather and range are good. Rainfall Thursday. Twelve cars of cattle were shipped to Kansas City. Cotulla—Weather and range are fine.

Beeville—Rain fell on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday. Three cars of cattle were shipped to Pierce, San Antonio and El Paso.

Victoria—Weather and range are good. Forty-four cars of cattle were shipped; one car to Fort Worth, twenty-one cars to Hobart, Okla., and the rest to Algiers, Houston and Louisiana.

San Antonio—Range is good. Rain fell Wednesday and Thursday. Stock is in good shape.

Allice—Rains fell Tuesday and Wednesday. Three cars of cattle were shipped from Newcomer to range.

Del Rio—Weather has been cloudy and rainy. Four cars of cattle were shipped to Houston.

Hebbronville—Rain has been falling almost all week. Everything is in fine shape. Tallow weed is growing nicely. One car of cattle was shipped to Corpus Christi.

Odessa—Range and weather are good. There is a car shortage on the Texas and Pacific. A big run is expected next week. Twenty-eight cars of cattle were shipped to Fort Worth and Kansas City.

Pecos—Range is good. Light rains fell Wednesday and Thursday. Five cars were shipped to Fort Worth.

El Paso—Four cars of cattle were shipped from Otero county to Kansas City.

TURKEY SHOOT DECIDED

A. B. Moore Wins First Prize in the Thanksgiving Event

A. B. Moore won first prize at the turkey shoot held at the Panther City Creamery on the North Side Thanksgiving Day. Bob Durrett won second. Fifty turkeys were shot. In the prize event the shooting was at 100 yards distance. Those contesting were A. B. Moore, J. M. Ellis, Towns, Hughes King, G. H. Berge, James S. Day, F. M. Lawson, Ben Lawson, Dan Lawson, G. P. James, P. B. James, Walter James, J. R. High, R. M. Dean, W. G. Newby, J. W. Childress, Dr. C. R. Howard, Dr. S. J. Lawrence, Dr. J. C. Vigil, George W. Carleton, G. K. Bradburn, J. A. Kee, P. L. Stephenson, W. L. Coleman, G. W. Logue, Bob Durrett, W. C. Cantrell.

Another shoot will be held at the same place Christmas day.

SOME GALLOWAY CATTLE HISTORY

Scotland will always be known as the home of more of the best breeds than any other country. Her men are of that stick-to-it character which becomes so necessary in establishing a new type of cattle by long years of consistent, hard work, and her lands and climate seem to instill in the live stock a constitution and hardiness that is seldom equaled and never excelled. The little district of Galloway, situated in the southwestern part of the country, was the first to establish a distinct breed of cattle and this breed was named after its native land, says Farmers' Advocate.

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One of the first things to be considered when depositing your money is the safety of the bank. We present you with a partial list of our stockholders, who own 86 per cent of our entire capital stock. These men are all successful in the management of their own affairs, are men of means, and are contributing to the management of this bank. The stock is well distributed among these parties, no five of whom own a controlling interest:

- Geo. E. Cowden, Glen Walker.
- Mary J. Hoxie, Paul Waples.
- Ben O. Smith, W. G. Turner.
- G. H. Hoxie, Dr. H. W. Williams.
- B. H. Martin, M. Bewley.
- J. N. Brooker, J. W. Spencer.
- Jesse T. Pemberton.

We shall be glad to serve you.

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climate. The thick, curly coat of these animals especially fitted them for the natural conditions of their home, and to produce this the early breeders many times sacrificed that pliable quality of the hide which is so extremely desired by modern producers. Thus it will be seen why, upon their introduction into this country, the Galloway cattle were inclined to be of rather long, lank type, and were, in many cases, considered too thick-hided.

The first Galloways were imported in 1853 by Graham Brothers, Ontario, Canada, and they were so well adapted to Canadian conditions that many other shippers quickly followed until now the hornless, shaggy blacks are found in all the provinces of Canada and nearly every state in the union. Since their introduction into the corn belt, the Galloway type has been changed and improved in many ways. With plenty of feed their frames have broadened and filled out, and their hides become so pliable that they readily commend themselves to anyone looking for an ideal beef type. Indeed, the Galloway of today has many claims to favoritism, either upon the range or in the feed lot. In this day when practically all feeding cattle are deboned, the naturally polled animal has a considerable advantage over his horned rival, as the deboning process is many times dangerous, and occasionally fatal.

As graziers, the Galloways have but few equals, and being protected by heavy coats they are able to rustle for themselves in the worst kind of weather. On the range, under the hardest kind of conditions, the Galloway bulls are always found to be an active and usually prolific, another point which is doing much to bring them into general favor. Perhaps the most valuable characteristic of the breed, however, is their comparative freedom from most of the common bovine diseases. It is a recognized fact among English veterinarians that among Galloways examined for export, a case of tuberculosis is the rare exception. Among many of the other breeds, as many as 40 per cent of certain herds have been known to react to the tuberculin test. The Texas fever tick is also said to have a hard time burrowing through the coat of a good, healthy Galloway.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR CATTLE FEEDERS

Points That Should Be Borne in Mind by Those Who Finish Cattle for Market

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

For example, it is by no means unusual for a feeder to fatten a light weight drove of steers to come to market at a time when heavy ones are in most demand and the best sellers, or vice versa. This, of course, does not apply to yearlings, there being a steady and reliable demand for all baby beefs at all times and seasons. Perhaps the most common error is that of feeding heavy cattle into a hot weather market, that is, for shipment during the latter part of May and the months of June and July when light handy-weight carcasses are required by the trade. Another common mistake is the feeding of steers of common quality for the fall market at which time western rangers are coming in large numbers and against which class of cattle the common natives have to compete. As a result the packers give the rangers the preference as on account of their dressing out a larger percentage of beef. The only class of native cattle that can be marketed along with range cattle is native steers that are well finished. Steers of common quality can be wintered and fed 90 to 100 days in the spring and marketed in May, June and July, at which time light, well-finished cattle sell best.

Steers scaling 1,400 to 1,500 pounds are good sellers any time between the first of August and the first of April, but during the last half of April and the months of May, June and July handy-weights are most sought after and the best sellers. Although a few loads of heavy cattle can be disposed of to fair advantage during the latter months the demand centers principally upon the light-weights. A few years ago the export trade demanded cattle as heavy as could be had, but this is

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changed and the same conditions now apply abroad as in this country. While heavier cattle are used mostly by the exporters during the winter months, the last of April and the fore part of May they begin to call for steers weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds. Another mistake which we often see is made by even the best of feeders when they keep their steers in the dry lot during the entire summer. Of course the first steers that show grass are undoubtedly discriminated against and suffer somewhat in value; but this condition prevails only during June and July. From the 1st to the 15th of August and after those dates dealers have no objection to and in many cases prefer steers that have been fed corn on grass. Under such circumstances it appears to be a great mistake to have cattle in the dry lots during August and September, as they stake no greater gain in value and the cost of such feeding is always larger than when they are fed upon grass.

We occasionally receive during the months of June and July consignments of cattle that average up to 1,900 pounds. These, of course, are entirely too heavy for any branch of the trade and only one or two buyers can use them at any price. While a man is producing steers that will weigh 1,900 pounds he could feed two loads of lighter weight steers with the same feed and obtain much better profits. Our experience teaches us that as a rule short-fed cattle make the most money; that where good thin cattle weighing from 800 to 900 pounds are bought during the months of October and November they can be carried along on fall pasture, corn stalks and other cheap feed, until, say, the first of March, feeding a little corn during January and February to keep them gaining and then putting them on full feed by March 1 and finish to good advantage for the May, June and July market, at which time they sell within 15 and 25 cents per hundred weight more to produce a July lot than satisfactory, and in such a case cattle handled as before mentioned could be readily turned on grass and carried along for the August and September trade. Handled in this way beef can be produced at a reasonable cost and feeders escape a good deal of rough weather feeding during the middle of the winter, at which time cattle make little gain, and most of the corn they eat goes to maintain animal heat.

At the present low-price of feeders it would appear to us a good time to lay in supplies of cattle and handle them something after the foregoing directions. Feeders have sold no lower in several years than at present and a good thrifty lot of steers intelligently handled from now until next spring or summer would undoubtedly prove a good investment.—Charles O. Robinson in Live Stock Report.

CURING MEATS GROWN DOWN ON THE FARM

At this season of the year farmers usually prepare their yearly meat supply. There are many methods of curing employed which vary in their efficiency. According to the directions of the bureau of animal industry, when the meat is cooled rub each piece with salt and allow it to drain over night. Then pack it in a barrel with the hams and shoulders in the bottom, using the strips of bacon to fill in be-

tween or to put on top. Weigh out for each 100 pounds of meat 2 ounces of saltpeter. Dissolve all in four gallons of water and cover the meat with the brine. For summer use it will be safe to boil the brine before using, but that case it should be thoroughly cooled before it is used. For winter curing it is not necessary to boil the brine. Bacon strips should remain in this brine four to six weeks, hams six to eight weeks. This is a standard recipe and has given the best of satisfaction. Hams and bacon cured in the spring will keep right through the summer after they are smoked. The meat will be sweet and palatable if it is properly smoked, and the flavor will be good. Pickled and cured meats are smoked to aid in their preservation and to give flavor and palatability. The crescent formed by the combustion of the wood closes the pores, to some extent excluding the air and is objectionable to insects.

Have House of Convenient Size

The smokehouse should be 8 or 10 feet high to give the best results and of a size suited to the amount of meat likely to be smoked. One 6 by 8 feet will be large enough for ordinary farm use. Ample ventilation should, in order to prevent overheating the meat. Small openings under the eaves or a chimney in the roof will be sufficient to carry off the warm air, if arranged so as to be easily controlled. A firepot outside of the house proper, with a flue through which the smoke may be conducted to the meat chamber, gives the best conditions for smoking. When this cannot well be arranged a fire may be built on the floor of the house and the meat shielded by a sheet of metal. Where the meat can be hung six or seven feet above the fire this precaution need not be taken. The construction should be such as to allow the smoke to pass up freely over the meat and out of the house, though rapid circulation is at the expense of fuel.

Brick or stone houses are the best, though the first cost is greater than if they are built of lumber. Large dry good boxes and even barrels may be made to serve as smokehouses, where only small amounts of meat in such substitutes is so much more difficult and the results are so much less satisfactory that a permanent place should be provided if possible. The best fuel for smoking meats is green hickory or maple wood, smothered with sawdust of the same material. Hardwood of any kind is preferable to soft wood. Resinous woods should never be used, as they are likely to impart bad flavors to the product. Corn cobs are the best substitutes and may be used if desired. Soft wood and corn cobs give off large amounts of carbon in burning, and this is deposited on the meat, making it dark in color and rank flavored. Juniper berries and fragrant woods are sometimes added to the fire to flavor the meat.

Soak Meat in Cold Water

Meat that is to be smoked should be removed from the brine two or three days before being put in the smokehouse. If it has been cured in a strong brine it will be best to soak the pieces in cold water overnight to prevent a crust of salt from forming on the outside when drained. Washing the meat in tepid water and scrubbing clean with a brush is a good practice. The pieces should then be hung up to drain for a day or two. When drained they may be hung in the house. All should hang so that no two pieces come in contact, as this would prevent uniform smoking. A slow fire may then be started, warming up the meat gradually. During the winter months in cold climates it is best to keep the fire going con-

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tinually until the smoking is complete, holding the temperature at about the same point. If the fire is allowed to die down the meat becomes cold and the smoke does not penetrate readily. This results in heavy smoke on the outside and very little on the inner portion of the meat.