

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

VOL. XXV.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 21, 1904.

NUMBER 23

THE RATES ON LIVE STOCK ARE DISCUSSED AT DENVER

HEARING GRANTED BY THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION BRINGS OUT SOME IMPORTANT TESTIMONY FROM STOCKMEN WHO WERE PLACED ON THE WITNESS STAND.

The Interstate Commerce Commission hearing at Denver last week was a very interesting session. Judge S. H. Cowan of this city, representing the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, conducted the stockmen's side of the case.

M. C. Campbell of Wichita, Kan., a prominent stockman of that section for the last thirty years, was the first witness. He had been buying his cattle from the Panhandle district in Texas for a score or more years. "The cattle fattener does not fix the price," he said, "but packing houses do. We ship principally to Kansas City and Chicago. Railroad rates are a big factor in the cost of production, and they have been increasing. At the same time the price of cattle has been going down, so that the stockman is between two fires. I shipped five herds from the Panhandle in Texas to my ranch at Ashland, Kan., last year for \$23 a head. They cost \$1.33 a head for freight. Driving the cattle as we used to is now almost out of the question. I fed cattle at Grand, Colo., one year, buying them at Pueblo, Mountain, Lamar and other points. The railroads charged me for every move, and by the time I reached the market I lost money on the shipment. Ninety-five per cent of the cattlemen are losing money. The railroads are giving bad service. There are delays and injuries to cattle, causing shrinkage and landing them at the market bruised and bad in appearance. More than half of our cattle are shipped on trains that carry other freight. The volume of the traffic has greatly increased, but accommodations of the roads have not kept pace. The cattlemen should have return transportation. I have had numerous claims against railroads for damages to my stock, but have never been able to collect but two of them."

In answer to a question from Judge Prouty the witness said that if there should be a choice better service was more important than lower rates. The minimum is now 22,000 pounds, but the cattlemen, he said, would not object to a minimum of 26,000 pounds.

A. L. Ames of Tama county, Iowa, president of the Meat Producers' Association of that state, numbering thousands of members, followed the line of Witness Campbell, who had preceded him. He pointed out in his evidence that food for stock had steadily been increasing and that freight rates had not gone down, while stock had steadily gone down. "The feeders of the state of Iowa in the last two years have lost the value of the corn crop they raised," he said. "I believe there is joint action between the big packers and the railroads to keep the price of stock down."

According to a confession of Traffic Manager J. A. Munroe of the Union Pacific Railroad today before the interstate Commerce Commission, when hard pressed, live stock rates are based upon the instinct of the official fixing the rate, and this instinct is controlled by the stockholders of railroads who want more revenue.

Some of the most prominent stockmen in the west testified that it was the general opinion of all stock shippers that considering the condition of the cattle business live stock rates in the west were too high, yet, as high as these rates are, they would not object so much to paying them if they could get adequate service. Witness after witness testified that while there had been some improvement in the service, yet it was still very bad; very often poor service resulted in shrinkage and deterioration in cattle equal in amount to as much, or more, than the total freight.

Railroad men practically admitted that the service was not what it once was, but pleaded in extenuation that there were conditions that they had not been able to overcome. Mr. Munroe, for the Union Pacific, stated that steps were being taken

to improve the service, and Judge Baxter, attorney for the railroads, surprised stockmen by asking how many cattlemen would look with favor upon a tariff schedule based upon service. His suggestion was that the tariff be based upon fair running time; that when service was less than standard time, the rate be reduced, and when the roads made better time than agreed upon, it be increased.

A number of cattlemen present promptly agreed that nothing would suit them better, but E. J. Bell, a well known cattleman from Laramie, Wyo., seemed to strike a responsive chord in the hearts of all old traffic men present when he remarked, in reply to a query from Mr. Munroe as to why he did not come to headquarters with his complaints:

"Well, you see your door has been shut against us cattlemen lately. We used to be warm friends, us stockmen and you railroad fellows, but it is getting colder and colder; now your door is shut against us who used to be your best friends."

There was a sympathetic nodding of heads among old traffic men present and several of them took occasion to walk around and shake hands with Mr. Bell, to assure him they were as sorry as he that the good old days were past.

Subsequent testimony from railroad men developed the fact that the steady advancement in rates had been due to the greed of the railroad owners, who had demanded that more revenue be obtained from the live stock business, and traffic managers had nothing to do but comply. Of course the traffic men did what they could to justify their positions, but it was easy to see their heart was not in the task before them. Their explanations were often so remarkable for lack of logic as to excite even dignified railroad men to laughter.

Thus far the stockmen have apparently more than made good their claims that not only is the service given them very bad, but the rates charged are higher than they should be, and in many instances unreasonable. Railroads are willing to accept business from other roads for \$32.37 per car from Denver to the river, but if the business is local from Denver the shipper is compelled to pay about \$85 per car.

Commissioner Prouty several times interposed with leading questions, and the replies of railroad men brought from him some sarcastic remarks, showing that he thoroughly appreciated the position of the traffic men.

Railways raised the freight rates on live stock because the traffic managers thought the cattlemen were too prosperous. This was the testimony of Richard Walsh of Clarendon, Texas, before Interstate Commerce Commissioner Prouty.

Mr. Walsh represents one of the largest shippers in the country. His principal handles 100,000 head annually, and during the last four or five years railways have advanced freight charges three times. "What is the occasion for this advance?" asked Mr. Walsh of a Texas railway official when the last squeeze was applied: "Oh, you fellows are pretty prosperous, and we think we should have a share of it."

"Have you shared in the cattlemen's adversity of the last two or three years?" asked Attorney Cowan, who represents the Texas growers.

"Not that any one knows of," was the reply. Mr. Walsh pointed out that in recent years few cattle growers have been able to break even on their herds between high freight rates and low prices fixed by the beef trust. During these hard times for the growers railways had maintained their very high tariffs.

A. E. DeRieques, manager of the American Live Stock and Loan Company, one of the largest cattle concerns in the world, produced business statements showing that one shipment of 3,-

500 steers had not netted original cost and interest. The cost of feeding and maturing had been a total loss. He said he represented hundreds of small stockmen who lived so far away as to make it impossible for them to attend. His company financed the cattle transactions of these small growers, and for several years the herds of these clients had proven unprofitable. The trouble was between the railways and the beef trust. His testimony brought out the fact that for five years previous to this year the rates on cattle from the Texas Panhandle to Colorado points had been raised \$4 a car annually, and that the shipments decreased from 418,000 in 1901 to less than 200,000 this year. The rate from the Panhandle to South Dakota feeding ground, he said, was less than from same points to Colorado.

Conrad Schaeffer, president of the Colorado Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, was the first witness of the afternoon, proving a good witness for the stockmen, giving his testimony in an effective manner, and his words seemed to be followed with especial interest by Commissioner Prouty.

"Is it not true that whatever may be said about rates, they are sufficiently low to enable you to ship at some profit?" asked Attorney Baxter for the railroads.

Mr. Schaeffer said it certainly might be worse, that railways enable Texas to feed more cattle than otherwise would be fed there, adding: "It is for Texas shippers to determine as to whether it will pay them best to ship feed stock or feed. We must feed by shipping stock to feeding grounds or quit business."

A. E. DeRieques mentioned a special case of a herd of cattle his company had purchased in 1901 and sold in 1904 at a loss. The cattle cost approximately \$30 a head and sold for \$35 a head. It would have been necessary to sell for \$41.70 a head to have made profit. Railway attorneys tried to mix him on his figures and shake his testimony on this point, but failed to do so.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 16.—The Interstate Commerce Commission must pass on the demands of cattlemen before another year goes by. Hearings of the commission in Denver closed at noon. Judge Prouty announced that additional hearings of questions affecting stockmen would be held in Chicago in November. These hearings will be independent of those to be held still later in New York on the Kindel case.

The close of the hearing found stockmen of Colorado and the west elated over the showing they have made. Their grievances, they say, have been smothered for a long time, and railroads, they assert, have refused to listen to their complaints. By their numerous witnesses they state that all facts that were needed to base just complaint upon have been established and not successfully refuted.

The final hearing this morning was taken up with further testimony by A. E. DeRieques. He presented a table showing changes in rates between Amarillo, Texas, and Dakota feeding grounds. In 1897 the rate over this territory was \$70 a car; in 1899, \$85; 1900, \$91.50; 1901, \$91.50; 1902, \$95; in 1903, \$100. This was a flat increase of \$30 a car in five years.

At the close of the hearing Judge Prouty said that the commission had not time to go into details on rates from intermediate points, but would select illustrative points from each group considered, and railroads and cattlemen were instructed to present schedules and tables making these comparisons.

THE CATTLE MARKET

The market outlook is not bright for the immediate future, but there is good reason to believe that those who hold back their cattle will find a better market later in the fall. With plenty of feed on the range and more roughness than has been had for years, it is folly to give cattle away at present prices. The market can take care of the strictly choice fat cattle and until the grass stuff that must go is out of the way, low prices will prevail. After that look out.—Denver Record-Stockman.

MOVING TEXAS STUFF

Ed Reid had three trainloads of southern cattle at the yards, which he loaded at Pecos, Texas. The shipment consists largely of yearlings of good quality and after branding here will be shipped to the range in Montana.—Denver Record-Stockman.

LAND MATTERS

Story Graphically Told of the Recent Rush For a Few Sections Coming on the Market at Odessa

In addition to the application prescribed by the statute the applicant to purchase school land in west Texas must possess a liberal share of "main strength and awkwardness."

Odessa was last week the scene of one of the most exciting of all the land rushes yet recorded. Charley Lewis and H. M. Pegues owned a lease hold ranch in the vicinity of Monahans, upon which the lease expired Tuesday night at 12 o'clock. They had been holding the chute at the court house for several months in order to fight application to purchase when the lease expired. Tuesday afternoon a party of men, fifteen or twenty strong, stepped into the court house and took the Lewis and Pegues crowd, about ten or twelve in number, and by force put them out of the court house and took possession of the filing chute. The remainder of the day and all through the night were put in recruiting forces. Whips were used and fifteen to twenty men were called from Midland and Monahans and attempted to break the line up. The other side looked like a real army.

The sheriff and a good corps of deputies had searched every man and not one was permitted to retain even a penknife. Thus stripped of every weapon of offense, at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning the two factions went together in a mighty struggle for supremacy.

The window of the filing office was to be opened at 7 o'clock and by brute force the party to file on the land must reach the window. H. M. Pegues, with applications properly signed stuffed into his boot and without a thread of his shirt left on his body, finally scrambled over the heads and shoulders of the scuffling mass of humanity, and after 7 o'clock landed his filings first, which was announced as a signal for hands off and peace.

Hardly a single man could be found who had not lost some and most of his clothes. Joe Dawson of Odessa had one arm broken; several others had joints sprained and there were many bruises. Only a few persons got angry; good will generally prevailed and no further trouble came of it.

Commenting on the above incident, the Ozona Texan says:

The land rush out at Odessa a couple of weeks ago was a disgraceful affair. It was not a matter of right as to who won, but brute force. Men tore one another's shirts off, peeled heads and scrapped like a pack of half-starved wolves over a pound of raw liver. And all for what? A little bit of school land that we are told is "absolutely worthless." Gentlemen, the Texan editor is not out for a foot of land; he has no visions of a cotton field on the western prairie, or of red bull yearlings to roam the hills, but a blind woodpecker has sense enough at birth to know that the present manner of filing on school land is wrong, and an insult to justice and civilization. God Almighty intended for all of His creatures to have enough of this big old earth to make a living on by the sweat of their brows. But we do not believe that He, or the Fathers of Texas either, had any intention of putting a premium on physical strength, intimidation or violence. The law should be so amended that every honest man wanting a home would have a chance to secure one, without the loss of an eye ball or a lock of hair, or what is a thousand times worse—his manhood. Over at Junction City a few years ago we attended a land rush; it was a hummer. Two men wanting homes fought to a bloody finish, beating each other into insensibility with six-shooters. The court room after the melee looked like a butcher house and the poor fellows' heads resembled sausage meat. It was horrible! Just think of an American citizen, in this land of the free and home of the brave, having to depend on the thickness of the bark of his head to win a shelter for his loved ones. It should not be tolerated. The human hand is by nature grasping, mortal man reaches out for everything in sight, but a just God and a just nation demands laws that are equitable, laws that will give the weak a fair play with the strong.

DR. J. H. TERRILL CURES PELVIC DISEASES OF MEN

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I cure this disease without operation, and under my treatment the congested blood vessels readily disappear, the parts are restored to their natural condition and vigor, strength and circulation are re-established.

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I cure stricture without the use of the knife or other instrument, but by an application on the affected parts with my Galvanic-Electric Medical treatment, which completely dissolves the stricture and in no wise interferes with your business duties.

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My special treatment for Blood Poison is indorsed by men everywhere. It contains no injurious medicines or dangerous drugs of any kind. It goes to the very bottom of the disease and forces out every particle of impurity. Soon after beginning my treatment every sign and symptom disappear forever, the patient is restored to perfect health and is prepared anew for the duties and pleasures of life.

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CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE

285 Main St. **DR. J. H. TERRILL** Dallas, Texas

Little Mavericks

PURE BRED CATTLE

It has been many a day since trade in pure-bred beef cattle was so dull as it is now. One breeder who has been in the business many years says that he never saw so little demand; another asks what is the matter and declares that he has cut his prices without attracting trade. And so it goes. The trouble is solely and simply that beef makers are discouraged. They have had several money-losing years, and when a man has put a couple of corn crops into beef that sells below cost he is not very enthusiastic over pure-bred cattle or any other kind of cattle. A good many people are going out of the business if we may judge by the character of the receipts at the stock yards, and by the same token many of them ought to go out and stay out until they know the difference between bones and beef. But what does all this mean? It means that in the future beef cattle will pay. The producers are being weeded out, the ranges are succumbing to the sheep and the settler, the farm land is getting too dear to raise steers on—and some day the country will awake to the fact that it is short of cattle. These periodical spells of discouragement always mean higher prices in the future. We have seen sheep sell too low to pay their own freight to market, good hogs at \$2 per hundred and fat cattle at \$3 in the country—and every time they went right to the other extreme. And here a suggestion. Breeders are selling pure-bred cattle comparatively cheap because they have to. Good pure-bred beef cattle can be bought right, and if they are the kind needed we advise their purchase. That the time to begin is when the rest are quitting has proven true in the live stock business of this country.—Texas Stockman and Farmer.

PREFERS RED CATTLE

A prominent breeder of Short Horn cattle recently referred to the popular fondness of our western breeders for red cattle as a kind of fad. Now, although we heartily agree with him that the roan is the most typical of the breed, and in fact is a color to which advanced breeders are becoming partial, yet the stockmen of Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas are given to breeding bulls of solid red color for several reasons, which, under the conditions, will be admitted to be sound. In the range country cattle must necessarily travel long distances for water and back again to the feed. The hot sun continually beating down upon them produces the light bleached-out colors so frequently seen in

our cattle. These conditions give a class of stock in which light colors inevitably predominate. Now, it is the opinion of many of our older rangemen that there is a decided tendency for roan bulls to produce roan or spotted offspring. A roan bull, therefore, combined with the influence of climate, might in a herd of poorly graded or ungraded cows produce what we formerly termed a calico colored bunch of cattle. For these reasons range men in these districts like a very dark red bull.—Field and Farm.

WAR IS REVIVING

A report from Western Wyoming says there is danger of a revival of the warfare in that section against the sheep on ranges from which heretofore they were excluded. It seems also that some flocks have been trespassing upon forest reservation land, and that the reservation officers will endeavor to expel them.

CATTLE HELD BACK

Cattle have been stalled all over the beef country by the strike. There are nearly 300,000 steers up through Montana and the Dakotas waiting to be shipped to market, and there is no market for them. Every day of waiting causes a loss in interest and more expense in keeping these stock up to condition. If they are not fed they will lose weight and go back perceptibly. A depressed market also entails a loss in the sale value of the animals. There are hundreds of thousands of abattoir stock all over the country for shipment. They have been held back ever since the strike began.—San Antonio Stockman.

SOLD IN CHICAGO

C. H. Johnson, a San Francisco slaughterer, bought 50,000 Nevada lambs early in the season, intending to kill them on the coast, but confronted with the strike he hastily shipped them to Chicago, where they went off like proverbial hot cakes at 6 cents, a price that not only let Johnston out, but made him some money. The trade is puzzled as to how the east is disposing of the enormous number of live muttons taken from Chicago since the strike, but the movement is explained by the fact that very little dressed mutton is leaving Chicago.

FEEDER TRADE IMPROVING

Feeder trade is picking up. That the low spot of the season has been struck and passed is evident. Now that the corn crop is assured, feed lots will gradually assume an animated appearance. With

good western feeders selling at \$3 to \$3.25 natives, unless of extra quality, are neglected. Iowa has been buying lately and inquiry from that quarter grows more pronounced as corn nears maturity. Delay in buying stockers or feeders is poor judgment and means that feed lots will be filled at higher prices. The country is hardly open to censure on this score, however, as for two years past cattle were purchased before feed was assured necessitating purchasing of grain or marketing the stuff unfinished, the only difference being that then cattle were as high priced then as they are cheap now.

NO SILVER LINING

Look in whatever way he may the range cattleman can detect no silver lining to the cloud darkening his horizon. August receipts were about 55,000 or nearly double the number received during August, 1903, indicating how dire his necessity for cash. In the latter month prices averaged about 45 cents per hundred higher than in that just closed. The average price of range cattle in August, 1904, will be \$3.25 to \$3.40. Some of the best beefs made \$4.25 to \$4.50, but had to be exceptionally good to accomplish that feat, both in quality and flesh. Considerable numbers had to go at \$2.50 to \$3, these prices being paid for 1,000 to 1,150 pound cattle. Range beef values are the lowest in seven years and the packing house strike is wholly responsible.—Breeders' Gazette.

RANGE CATTLE SALES

Range cattle carrying fat and quality sufficient to make them available for shipping and export purposes as well as thin fleshed stuff, attractive to feeders, have sold better, in a comparative sense, than the in-between kinds, but practically every shipment has grievously disappointed owners, many of whom turned back their stuff last fall, deeming it wise to take chances at this season rather than accept what seemed to them ruinous figures current at that time. Developments show that they would have been more fortunate had they sacrificed marketable stuff last fall. Now the rangeman is faced with the same dilemma, many facing the necessity of shipping stuff for financial reasons. As the matured rangers now coming are the high priced Southern stockers of two and three years ago losses can be more easily imagined than estimated.—Breeders' Gazette.

PLENTY OF FEED

In Lampasas county, Texas, there is a heavy crop of wild grass all over the ranges, and the farmers and stockmen are cutting and stacking it in large quantities. This will provide a great deal of forage during the stormy season through the winter.

ATTRACTING NEW MEXICANS

The good range feed in Colorado is attracting the cattlemen of New Mexico to that state. Over 100 carloads of cat-

tle have passed through Roswell, N. M., recently en route to Trinidad and other points in Colorado, where they will be put on the ranges where feed is plentiful. It is estimated that the value of the cattle shipped out during the past few weeks from southeastern New Mexico to that state will reach \$80,000.

RAISING BROOM CORN

The stock farmers of Lubbock county, Texas, are making all kinds of money raising broom corn, which makes a combination of feed and brush. C. F. Stubbs of that county has seventy acres that has produced fifteen tons which will be worth \$1,700. The fodder that he will secure on this field from the broom corn will pay all the expenses of raising and handling the entire crop.

GREAT STOCK COUNTRY

Tom Green county, Texas, is one of the leading live stock producing counties in the state. It leads in sheep most of the time, and is a great cattle district, while more horses are shipped from there than from any other county. A few days ago four carloads of horses were shipped from that county to Florida, while shipments of horses from there to the regular markets is a common occurrence.

SOLD 2,000 SHEEP

E. K. McMullan of Ozona, Texas, purchased a few days ago 2,000 head of mixed sheep from Hudspeth & Metcalf of near that place. They were shorn, and sold straight at \$2.25, which is considered a good price.

THE RUSH BEGINS

A special from Lamar, Col., says: W. J. Wilson, the well known Denver cattleman, arrived in Lamar today and with a force of cowboys will commence rounding up over 10,000 head of cattle, which he owns, scattered over this portion of the state. The cattle will be shipped to the Kansas City markets.

NEW MEXICO SHEEP

Sheep Inspector Stone reports that dipping under government supervision was started Tuesday afternoon by J. M. Miller at Elkins. The work of dipping under government supervision will be pushed rapidly.—Roswell Record.

SOUTHERN FEVER DEVELOPS

A dispatch from Parsons, Kan., says: Several herds of cattle here are infected with the Texas fever. The situation is becoming serious for the cattlemen. The state authorities are looking after the cases, but little headway has been made against the disease.

KANSAS CITY MARKET

Supplies of cattle during August at the Kansas City market were 20,000 below a year ago and were the smallest for August since 1898. Calf receipts were 9,000 below last year, sheep 17,000 short, horses 1,200. Hogs alone showed a gain over a year ago, the increase being 53,000 in round numbers. Packers were evidently in shape to handle larger numbers of hogs than cattle.

STOCKMEN ARE GLAD STRIKE IS OVER

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Sept. 14.—West Texas stockmen are sincerely glad the packing house strike is over and the markets will be again ready for their cattle. Many of the cattlemen in this section have had steers in pastures in Kansas and the Territories and they are leaving for those places now to ship their stuff to market. Most of the stock held there by Concho country cattlemen will be shipped to northern markets in the next few weeks. Jake French of Temple is here looking for steers to feed this winter. A few other steer buyers have been here, but big steers are scarce and few sales have been made.

B. H. Hambrick of Fort Worth has bought in the neighborhood of one hundred head of horses and is still in the market for more. He paid from \$20 to \$40 a head for those purchased. He wants to buy five car loads and will ship them to Fort Worth for disposition.

Horses seem to be scarce. This buyer has been here a week and is buying everything he can get. Several other buyers were here, but only a few car loads have been sold in the last week. Both horses and mules are said to be scarce in this country at present.

Oscar Cain shipped yesterday a car of calves to Fort Worth. Cox Brothers shipped two cars of horses to De Kalb, Texas, and Tom Conner shipped a car of horses to McGregor.

Will Noelke brought in today 120 young mules purchased in the Pecos country and around Juno, Texas.

Another good rain is falling this afternoon and the pastures have every prospect of having good grass for the fall and winter range.

Ducks and geese soil their food by walking over it, hence it is not advisable to feed hens in the same place, as they are much more particular.

Too much food and too little exercise makes hens fat, lazy and poor layers. Make them work for whatever they have to eat. If possible, give them the run of the fields or gardens after cropping is over.

To catch hen hawks bait a steel trap with chicken and set it on a pole erected on the outskirts of the chicken run. Nail a small board on top of pole to hold trap and chain the trap to the pole. Put trap on top of bait.

When answering advertisements, please mention Stockman-Journal.

Sheep Department

SHEEP IN MONTANA

If all the sheep in Montana were distributed evenly over the state, there would be twenty sheep to every square mile, writes H. E. R., in the Anaconda Standard.

That would be one sheep to every thirty-two acres. On the other hand, if the sheep were equally divided among every man, woman and child, there would be about twenty to each one, for as many know, there is about one person to each square mile in Montana. Some one has estimated that if all the wool on an ordinary sheep were made into a strand of one thread, and joined end to end, that such a strand from one sheep would reach from the earth to the moon and back, and then back again to the moon. Now, take 4,500,000 of these sheep and, well—the reader may figure it up if he wishes, the writer could hardly presume on the good nature of this paper to put such an enormous sum in this article and get the regular space rates for it.

And yet, as many as 4,500,000 sheep are, they do not make such an important industry in this state as we at first imagine.

Montana has more sheep than any other state or territory in the union, but there are less than 2,000 persons engaged in the sheep business as owners, and as these will not require at the outside more than 3,000 helpers, making a total of 5,000 men supported by the business, it will be seen that the sheep business in Montana is not such an important factor as we might at first suppose.

Nor is there as much money in the business as the uninitiated suppose. It is generally estimated that the profit on a sheep for the year is \$1. That is to say, if the wool market is fair and the loss ordinary, a band of 5,000 will, after the running expenses are paid, clear the owner \$5,000.

Out of that money he has to pay his taxes, and the interest on what he owes at the bank, for as an old sheep man told me the other day, it is not, "Does this or that sheep man owe anything to the bank?" but the question should be "How much does he owe?"

In the plant the owner of the 5,000 sheep will have invested about as follows: In sheep (5,000), \$15,000; in land and ranches, \$5,000; equipment and extras, \$2,500; that is a total investment of \$22,500.

Now, whether he owns it clear or owes for most of it, money in Montana is worth 10 per cent, and so out of that \$5,000 we must take \$2,200 for interest, which, with the taxes and leases on such government land as he will be obliged to have will bring up the total to nearly \$3,000. The other \$2,000 represents the salary and profit of the owner. After submitting these figures to an expert, I think that I can say that they are approximately correct and conservative. When wool is very high the profits will, of course, be greater, and when, on the other hand, wool goes down to about 10 cents, there will be no profit paid to any one but the bank. For it has been demonstrated time and again that wool can not be raised in this state of high wages and expensive living unless it brings 12 cents or better.

During the last three years conditions have been peculiar. Fortunes have been made and lost by speculating in wool. It has gone up and down without apparent reason and has disappointed many of the most careful and expert buyers. Last spring a year ago, that is to say, the spring of 1903, the lamb crop was terribly decimated by heavy storms. In some cases the loss was actually more than 80 per cent.

Following that, contrary to every law that is known to affect markets, the wool market was very unsteady. The prices were so low and the wool crop so poor that the banks were obliged to come to the rescue in many instances.

However, in spite of the low prices on wool and cattle last fall, almost all of the sheep and cattlemen, by the aid of the banks, pulled through, and this spring the big lamb crop, followed by excessively high wool, which was more than ordinarily heavy, gave the bank a needed relief and also helped many of the sheepmen out of the hole.

BUYING NEW MEXICO SHEEP

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Sept. 17.—West Texas sheepmen are going over to New Mexico in numbers to buy sheep and the result of their pilgrimage is shown in the many flocks of the "woolies" which are now trailing across the country from New Mexico to west Texas. The returning sheepmen say that sheep are getting scarce in New Mexico; that the constant inroads made into the flocks there are having but one effect and that is to thin out the sheep in that essentially sheep-raising country. They say that the sheepmen there are showing a disposition not to part with their ewes, and that on an average they are asking 50c a head more for ewes than for wethers, showing their desire to keep their ewes for breeding purposes.

Texas sheepmen are forced to go to New Mexico to buy sheep, for the reason that there are none for sale in this section at reasonable prices. While the quality of the sheep obtained in New Mexico is not high, they do very well for muttons and with the use of proper rams can be bred up very well for wool sheep.

R. L. Carruthers has just returned from Carlsbad, where he says there are numbers of Texas sheepmen hunting for sheep. He says there have been a great

many transactions made and that there will be large numbers of New Mexico sheep trailed across to Texas this fall. Mr. Carruthers bought 3,800 muttons from John Yelart of Carlsbad at \$2.50 per head, and this flock is now at Pecos City, on the way across the country to his ranch, located in Crain county. These sheep will be kept on the range through the winter for marketing in the spring next year.

A. W. Mills is another sheepman who has returned here after purchasing 4,500 head of sheep around Carlsbad, for which it is reported he paid \$2.50 a head. These sheep are also being brought overland.

Hector McKenzie of the big sheep firm of McKenzie & Ferguson, whose headquarters are at San Angelo, is over in New Mexico buying sheep. He has purchased 3,500 around Carlsbad and is looking for a good many more. He will purchase quite a string before he returns.

G. S. Long of El Paso purchased 6,000 sheep at Carlsbad and these sheep are being brought overland to be pastured by Sol Mayer, near Howard Wells. As an exception to the rule that the sheepmen in New Mexico are asking more for their ewes than for their wethers, one bunch of 6,000 sheep, said to be this sale, was sold at \$2.75 for the ewes and \$3 a head for the wethers. This was the only exception that roved the rule, so the sheepmen say, and these sheep were exceptionally good ones.

Another well known sheepman, ranching in the Devil's River country—a Mr. Prosser—has purchased 12,000 or 14,000 sheep from Bob Owens at Carlsbad. These sheep will be shipped by rail to either Sanderson or Langtry, Texas, and pastured in the vicinity of the point they come in.

Al Garrett is another sheepman in New Mexico, buying sheep. He has purchased several flocks around Roswell and Hope and these sheep will be driven overland.

Altogether it seems there is a prospect for considerable depletion of the numbers of sheep in New Mexico if the Texas ranchmen continue, as it appears they expect to do, to buy up New Mexico sheep and bring them across to Texas.

SHEEP NOTES

At Boston last week 125,000 pounds of Texas wool sold at 16@18c per pound.

The buying of wool on a large scale for manufacturers' account has continued during the past week in the Boston market and several million pounds of territorial wools in original clips have been moved.

The market for mohair continues strong. Indications all point to an increase in the popularity of mohair piece goods; consequently, manufacturers are naturally desirous of making provisions for future necessities by replenishing their stocks. The fulfillment of the desire, however, is far from being an easy matter, since seller's stocks are by no means large. The tendency is towards higher prices.

In view of the very moderate stocks of wool carried over from last season, the active manner in which the new wools have thus far been taken, a large percentage of the 1904 wool clip having already been taken by consumers, it is evident to any unprejudiced student of the situation that the year 1904 will go out with smaller stocks of wool on hand in the seaboard markets than have been known in several years.

In 1864 the clip of the United States was about one hundred and forty million pounds, of which amount one hundred and twenty-five millions was washed fleece and pulled (at that time there was little unwashed sold, as most all the wool was washed on the sheep's back). The remaining fifteen millions comprised Texas, California and a little unwashed wool. Ohio, Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania were the great wool producing states and very little wool was raised west of the Mississippi river.

BUYING TEXAS CATTLE

William Lutley and several of the other Sulphur Spring valley stockmen have ordered from Texas a car load of thoroughbred Hereford bulls, to be used for breeding purposes on the valley ranges, says the Douglas International American. The cattlemen intend to improve the class of their range cattle and have decided that the Hereford breed gives the best results in this vicinity, producing stock that is hardy and easily fattened for the market. Many of the cattle now in the Sulphur Spring valley are of the small Mexican breed and are not the cattle that find the highest market. The introduction of the Hereford blood at this time will insure within two years herds of cattle in the valley that will be vastly superior to the stock there now.—Arizona Stockman.

Howard county is a fair average of west Texas counties so far as the cattle interests are concerned, and the depreciation in values in that county will well represent similar conditions elsewhere. In 1903 there were 27,495 head of cattle in Howard county, valued at \$12 around, making a total of \$329,595 of taxable values. In 1904 there are 21,345 head of cattle in the county, valued at \$7 around, and giving a total taxable value of \$154,910. The decrease for the year amounts to \$171,685. Is it any wonder that cattlemen continue to talk of depreciated values?

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OF INTEREST TO The STOCKMEN

It is said that a decision in the case which the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas has pending against the railways will be rendered early in 1905. Upon the conclusion of the Denver hearing last week, Judge Prouty, of the interstate commerce commission, complimented Judge S. H. Cowan of this city very highly on the manner in which he handled the case, and in commenting further on the matter, he said: "It has been the most satisfactory and complete hearing we have ever had. Even the railroad officers express themselves as pleased over the matter, as it has provided an opportunity for them to get a perfect understanding of many matters in relation to live stock rates, and none doubt but that the ultimate result will be more satisfactory relations between the stockmen and the railways. It has been the first sensible and practicable effort to bring an understanding between these two great interests which depend so much upon each other."

Shipton Parke of Fort Stockton has gone to Kansas to look after the marketing of some cattle he has been pasturing in that state. Speaking of conditions in Kansas, he says: "The Texas cattle in Kansas are in good condition, and they must now be marketed. The grass is plentiful, but the owners do not care to hold them very much longer, and from this time on I look for a heavy run from the pasture fields of Kansas."

In accordance with an order of the court, a bill of sale has been filed with the county clerk at San Antonio from Floyd McGowan, receiver of the estate of J. M. Chittim, to D. and W. C. Sullivan of San Antonio, conveying 18,956 cattle, numerous horses and mules and ranch equipment. The consideration is \$114,200 cash. The property is located in Maverick, Dimmitt, Zavalla and Kinney counties, and has been subject to mortgage.

The live stock quarantine proclamation governing the movement of Texas cattle for the ensuing season, will make its appearance in a few days. It is said no changes will be made in the line, and the only change from last year is the recognition of Beaumont oil as the official dip.

Down in the Uvalde section of the state stockmen are rejoicing over the best rains they have had in a long time. During the past thirteen days they have received sixteen inches of precipitation throughout that section, and it insures the finest winter range they have had for years.

John T. Shy, who is well known as an operator in Texas cattle, expresses the opinion that the larger proportion of the cattle from the Indian Territory have already gone to market. This opinion is largely predicated on the fact that the territory had fewer cattle to market this season than usual.

D. J. Woodward of San Antonio was passing through this city with four cars of horses he had purchased back east, and was taking to south Texas, but was so attracted by the excellent prices offered him for the stuff that he not only closed it out at stiff figures, but hurried home and shipped another car here. The Fort Worth horse and mule market is a growing institution, and is proving of much value to the entire southwest.

It is reported that Scoggin & Brown, the well known Kent county ranchmen, are putting up a bunch of steers for a Plains ranchman, and will start the bunch north on the trail in a few days. The number in the contract and the price paid is not known here.

STOCK SHIPMENTS

A meeting of the general freight agents of all the lines centering in this city was to have been held this morning at 10 o'clock in the office of General Freight Agent Preston of the Frisco. The lateness of the Santa Fe train, upon which a number of the agents were expected, however, caused a postponement of the meeting, which will be held some time this evening.

The meeting, Mr. Preston stated, had been called with a view of discussing the best means of handling the live stock

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WRITE FOR CATALOG HOG STOCK LAWN CHURCH CEMETERY. COURT HOUSE BANK & OFFICE FIXTURES. TEXAS ANCHOR FENCE CO. FORT WORTH TEXAS

shipments into North Fort Worth and to take up suggestions regarding the securing of greater speed and improvement in the service. The agents of all the roads handling the live stock shipments into this city will attend the meeting.

Echoes of the Range

IN CROSBY COUNTY

Emma News.
Fine rains visited us the last of last week, extending over the entire country and putting lots of water in the lakes. Farmers say their feed crop is made, and that a fine yield in cotton is assured if it does not rain too much.
Last Saturday morning while playing around the lots one of the work mules kicked little John Witt, the 3-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Witt, breaking his skull directly over the left ear. Drs. Carter and Guyton performed an operation at 12 o'clock Saturday night, in which the broken part of the skull was lifted from the brain, taken entirely out and a silver plate put in. Very strange to say, the little boy seems to have suffered but little and will soon be up again.

IN IRION COUNTY

Sherwood Record.
It is reported that cattle will be a good price this fall.
Fayette Tankersley had the misfortune last week to have his barn and all his hay at his ranch burned.
It has rained in Irion county. She is thoroughly soaked and we will have plenty of grass and fat stock this winter.
There was never a time in the history of the county when conditions were more flattering than now.

IN MAVERICK COUNTY

Eagle Pass Guide.
The long dry spell was broken by a generous downpour last Saturday night, commencing about 10 o'clock. Another shower came Sunday night, and since then it has rained nearly every day—the heaviest rains falling Wednesday morning about 7:30 and Thursday afternoon about 6 o'clock. Reports from the country east of Eagle Pass up to Thursday were to the effect that showers had been local—had not fallen as heavily in some portions as in others, though it is believed

the rains of Thursday were general. The rainfall in Northern Mexico has been extremely heavy, several washouts occurring on the Mexican International Railroad, near Barroteran. The passenger train on Wednesday arrived about ten hours late on this account.
The heaviest rains reported in West Texas fell near Sanderson, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Several hundred yards of track were washed out near Dryden, delaying traffic for fifteen hours. Six feet of water poured over the roadbed at the point known as the horseshoe curve.
It would be impossible to estimate the amount of good this rain will bring. It insures fine grass and plenty of water during the winter. It restores confidence in every branch of business. Men who were not sure of their future can now feel secure. Bankers and merchants can know that their interests are safe, and people generally are wearing a smile of contentment.

IN ARCHER COUNTY

Archer Dispatch.
C. A. Shekells bought from Ed Goodwin this week twenty-nine head of stock cattle at \$8 a head.
A. J. Ikard sold 120 head of 3-year-old steers last week to Mr. Payne of Graham at \$25 a head.
The rains of last Saturday and Sunday, while not so heavy as were needed, seemed to have been general throughout the county. Plenty of stock water was made and the extreme heat dissipated.

IN MIDLAND COUNTY

Midland Reporter.
C. A. Goldsmith this week bought two cars of calves of T. J. Martin. He shipped same to Fort Worth from Odessa Wednesday.
E. H. Brice and Mr. Nail were here the first of the week and shipped three cars of horses to Ocala, Fla. They were

driven across the country from New Mexico.
John Gardner and wife were up from their ranch at Stiles this week. Mr. Gardner reports the black muleys in fine shape and lots of good pasturage for them.
W. P. Love was with us the first of the week from his ranch in the 5WLS country. We are glad to know that Mr. Love is contemplating moving in to Midland to spend the winter.

J. F. Bustin came in Tuesday from his ranch at Shafter Lake. His report is of the very best possible range conditions. They have not lacked rain out there at any time since the first spring showers.
Two cars of C. A. Goldsmith's calves were sold on the St. Louis market last Tuesday and brought \$11.50 around. Call that pretty good, wouldn't you?
Since last Saturday most all of the Midland country has been visited by pretty good showers, not heavy but sufficient to do lots of good. In some portions of the country west the precipitation has been sufficient to insure good winter grass.

Roll and Dell Dublin are both in this week from their ranch on the line of Texas and New Mexico. They report fine rains out there last week. It was a finer rain than they have had before this season, filling all the surface tanks and insuring winter grass.
Bob Beverly got in Monday from the J. D. Slater range, twenty-five miles northwest of Odessa. He reports that there were fine rains out there last week, all the surface tanks being filled up and winter grass assured. He says wolves are awful bad out there now, and are killing lots of calves. He killed one of them last week.

E. D. Harrington, who has considerable range interests in South Dakota, has lately returned from an extended stay in that country. He states that the country is in the finest possible condition from a range standpoint. Cattle are fat, grass is very fine and all that is needed is a good market.

Inspector W. L. Calohan came in last week from an extended visit to various portions of the Long S range, out on Tobacco and Colorado creeks, Sulphur Springs and other points. He reports all of the country in exceedingly fine shape.

Speaking of the Long S boys Calohan said: "They are the most royal hearted set of boys out there in the world, from boss to horse-wrangler, and they treat you like you were a prince. Ever have a chance to go out and see them and you will then have something to be glad of all the rest of your life."

IN CROCKETT COUNTY

Ozona Texan.
Albert Prescott sold his yearlings and 2-year-old steers last week to Clayton & Henderson.
Elam Dudley sold some cows on the Kansas City market last week, and they netted him \$10 per head.
C. W. Broome started to the McKenzie & Ferguson ranch this week with the string of yearlings bought from Norman Weaver, Baggett Brothers and others.
John Hubble from the Donaldson ranch was in town yesterday, on his return from the Pecos, where he went to help deliver the McKenzie & Ferguson yearlings recently purchased here. He reports it very wet over that way.
Jeff Moore and J. J. Sheppard were out at John Armentrout's, on the Henderson ranch, during the rain Tuesday, and they report it very heavy and all the draws between here and there up.

Austin Buck came in from the ranch yesterday. He says it has been raining on him since Saturday, and that the big lakes out there are all fuller than they have been for three years and a half. The hardest rain fell Wednesday afternoon and washed out one of his tanks.

It would be hard to estimate the value of the rains that have fallen here since last Saturday at noon to the stockmen of this county. Some of them were indeed "up against it." They did not sell their yearlings this year and their pastures were pretty short on grass. It looked very much like they were going to have to move their stuff. And it isn't a bit funny to pay 7 cents lease on land and not get any benefit from it. But, thanks to the gracious rain, all is well now and no one will have to move.

IN WARD COUNTY

Barstow Journal.
General rains all over the west and the termination of the strike make the stockmen feel good. Winter pasturage for their cattle and prospects for a better market is a pretty good tonic.

The rainy weather the last few days is fine for the stockmen and will insure a good top crop of cotton if it does not rain too much. The cotton crop at present is fine and bids fair to give a good turnout.

IN POTTER COUNTY

Amarillo Herald.
Capitalists have submitted a proposition to establish at once a packing house at Amarillo, provided Amarillo and vicinity subscribe as much as \$20,000 for stock in same. Stock subscribed here to be paid after the completion of the buildings.
A few hours among the leading business men resulted in procuring the subscription asked. The union stock yards and cold storage establishment will go up in connection with the packing house.
Amarillo is not making much fuss, but is sawing much wood.

IN BREWSTER COUNTY

Alpine Avalanche.
Last Saturday the Combs Cattle Company sold to Baldrige Brothers & Gibson 240 yearlings at \$10.50 and 160 twos at \$14.50 per head.
B. F. Billingsley shipped a car of fat cows and a few calves to El Paso yesterday.
Jackson & Harman will ship two cars of calves tomorrow—one to Fort Worth and the other to New Orleans.
It began to rain last Friday about noon and has rained more or less every day since—generally more. The soil is thoroughly wet to a depth of two feet or more. And the indications are good for more rain yet.
Samuel I. Kellam, whose home is in San Antonio, arrived Tuesday morning to take the place of A. W. Collier as agent of the general land office for classifying the school lands. Mr. Collier resigned because having a weak heart he couldn't stand this high altitude. Mr. Kellam will do his office work here.
The Lochausen ranch is a thing of the past. The cattle and horses have all been disposed of and the lands are being divided among several parties, most of whom are neighboring ranchmen. Among those who have secured portions of the Lochausen leaseholds are the following: W. D. Krebaum, 10 sections for \$400; J. G. Reininger, 16 sections for \$800. The Combs Cattle Company has secured an option on 29 sections and it is said that A. S. Gage will take all south of the railroad not already disposed of. Thus passes into history one of the largest ranches in Trans-Pecos Texas.
Surveyor W. M. Harman has returned from a trip to the lower Maravillas and San Francisco country. His business there was to lay off some lands where parties are preparing to build tanks. Tom Heath has contracted with a Mexican for two cement tanks and with Louis Granger for three of dirt. Mr. Granger is also building or to build two tanks for G. C. Miller, three for W. D. Krebaum and some for L. F. Buttrill. Roy and Charley Stilwell are preparing to build three tanks near the Black Peaks. All this development is in a region heretofore unoccupied because all efforts to secure water by digging or boring have failed. Upon finishing his topographic survey last year Captain Arthur Stiles said of this region: "We have been through the finest ranges you ever saw. The grass is a foot high and extends for miles.

Stock Brands

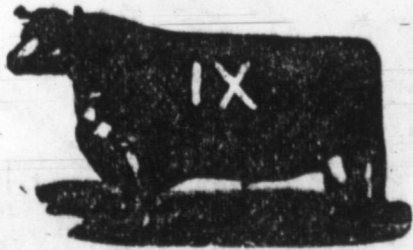
W. C. BISHOP



Chicago, Dawson Co., Texas.
C. D. Crowley, Ranch Manager.

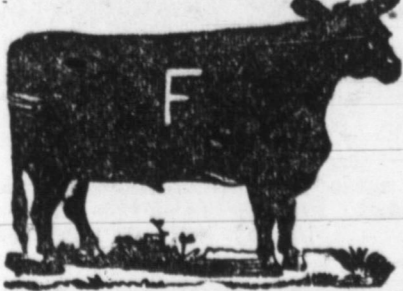
VAN TUYL BROS.

Postoffice, Colorado, Texas.
Ranch in Mitchell County.



J. M. & W. L. FOSTER.

Postoffice, Shreveport, La. Ranch in Howard and Mitchell counties, Texas.



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

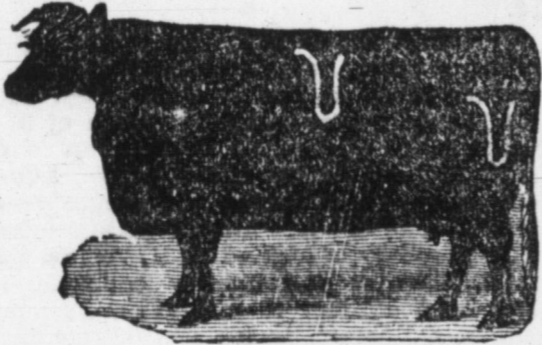
CONNELL, CLARK & SCHARBAUER

Ranch in Garza county. E. W. Clark, Manager. Postoffice address, Leforest, Texas.



Left side.

ROBERTSON & SCOTT.



Ranch in Crosby County, Texas. Ear mark under slope in each ear. Other brands: Hat left side = left thigh. Under slope each ear.

Postoffice address: Colorado, Texas.

JOHN W. GLOVER.

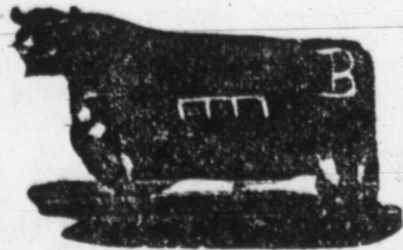
Postoffice, Colorado, Texas.
Ranch in Mitchell county.



Also 44G on left side.

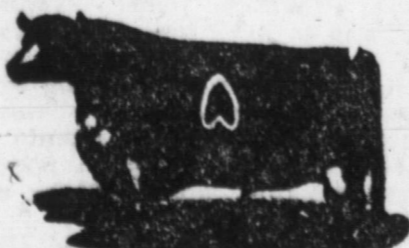
JOHN CARLISLE.

Postoffice, Colorado, Texas.
Ranch between Champion and Silver Creeks, Nolan county, Texas.



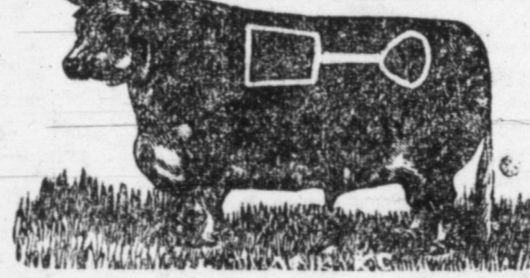
Rake on left shoulder. B on left hip. Horse brand, rake on left fore shoulder.

BEN VAN TUYL.



Postoffice, Colorado, Texas.
Ranch in Mitchell county.

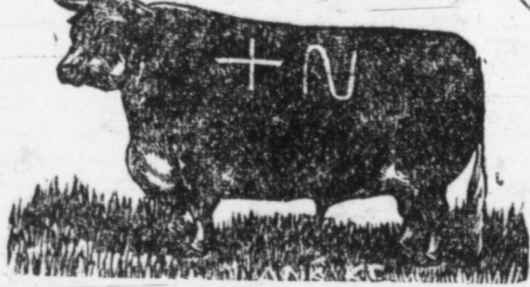
I. L. ELLWOOD, DeKalb, Ill.



Steers generally carry same brand on loin. Mark, under half crop each ear.

Ranches in Mitchell, Coke, Sterling, Borden, Lamb and Hockley counties. D. N. ARNETT, General Manager; Postoffice address Colorado, Texas.

J. W. RUSSELL.



Ranch in Scurry County, Texas. Steer brand. — on left thigh. Postoffice address: Snyder, Texas.

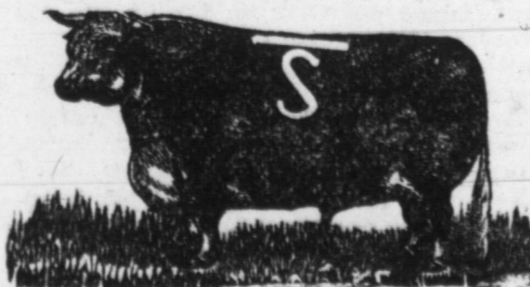
S. A. PURINTON



Ranch located in Pecos county, Texas.

Garter above knee and left foreleg. Ear mark, split each ear. Postoffice address: Longfellow, Texas.

SAWYER CATTLE CO.



Ranch located in Reagan and Irion Counties, Texas.
Postoffice address: Sawyer, Texas, and Oshkosh, Wis.

There is no indication, however, that cattle have ever been in there, but the reason is very plain—there is no water. If stock water could be had, what magnificent cattle ranges could be opened in this part of the country."

IN PRESIDIO COUNTY

Marfa New Era.
Alex Grubbs shot and killed himself by accident at Bill Jones' ranch last Wednesday. We could learn no particulars.
M. B. Chastain has been appointed by the Cattlemen's Association of Texas as inspector of this district, much to the gratification of his many friends in this and adjoining counties.
Robert Britte certainly ought to take out an accident insurance policy. He had not much more than recovered from a broken arm, when his horse fell with him and broke his collarbone. He will probably be unable to do much for several weeks.
Presidio and Jeff Davis counties and also the adjoining counties to the east and west, have been favored this week with the finest grass rains of the year. Many ranges in these counties were much in need of rain, but from all reports we hear the downpour over this entire section was general. It makes the stockman happy to go into the winter with a fair supply of grass. There has been more cloudy and rainy days in Marfa this week than in many months before. The rains were slow and regular ground soakers, lasting several hours at a time.

IN DONLEY COUNTY

Clarendon Banner-Stockman.
Williams & Cullwell sold fifty cows to Pyle & Lewis at p. t.
Lewis & Pyle had a car of cows on the first Denver special stock train to Fort Worth market.
J. D. Jeffries shipped five cars of 3 and 4-year-old steers from Allanreed. They went to St. Joseph or Kansas City.
R. H. Elkins bought two cars of cows from T. E. Thompson of Whitefish at \$13. They were shipped to St. Joe.
R. H. Elkins stole fifty 3 and 4-year-old steers from G. C. Ferguson at \$15. Somebody please telephone for a policeman.
Monday thirteen cars of cattle went from here to St. Joe. Lewis & Pyle had eight cars, R. H. Elkins two, C. E. Dubbs one, Gathings & Van Eaton two.
E. C. Maulfair this week sold to Myers & Stephens of Ringgold five sections of school land about two miles south of Rowe at \$3.75 bonus—a very low figure considering location. The deal foots up an even \$12,000.
Ben W. Chamberlain this week sold 640 acres five miles northwest of town to a Mr. Reed from Georgia at \$7.50 per acre. Also a half-section twelve miles south of town to J. W. Box & Son of Vermont at \$5.50.
C. E. Dubbs has sold his half interest in the Globe Confectionery to his father, E. Dubbs, taking in exchange the latter's interest in a three-section ranch on Glenwood. Clarence will once more turn his attention to raising high grade cattle, in which industry we wish him unbounded success.

Eph Stevenson and Bob McMurtry were over from Silverton this week with good reports from crops, range and cattle. Bob is fast getting over his recent accident. His horse fell with him and the saddle horn caught him in such a way as to break the pelvis bone, laying him up for repairs for several weeks.
Alec Ligertwood, the popular JA accountant, was in Wednesday from the ranch hay meadow on Bitter creek, where he had been weighing up a lot of hay. He reports the JA range in extra fine shape and says the hay crop is simply immense and so heavy the boys will hardly be able to save it all. Cattle are fattening rapidly.

Dick Walsh, who has just returned from the northwest range territory, says the worst effects of the recent packing house strike will not be felt here until spring. The northwestern range men have not shipped out a hoof except where they were absolutely forced to realize on their steers, and as a consequence they are still well stocked up on big steers which will be held over. This state of affairs will naturally tend to decrease the demand from that source next spring for our yearlings and 2s, and Mr. Walsh looks for a small demand and lower prices.
N. H. Irvin, a cattleman from Roby, is in Clarendon on business today. He reports stock in fine shape in his country and says very little stuff is going to market.
M. E. Thompson of Silverton was here yesterday and reported having purchased recently 500 head of stock cattle at price between \$14 and \$15.
Frank Collinson's telegram to Roosevelt did some good. It received immediate response from the bureau of animal industry and an inspector was ordered to Clarendon by the first train. As a result Mr. Collinson's stuff was shipped out Saturday after a week's delay. We hear of considerable complaint all over the Panhandle of delays caused by failure of the Federal inspectors showing up.

IN CHILDRESS COUNTY

Childress Index.
W. Q. Richards shipped Monday seven cars of fat cattle from Childress to Kansas City. Also about five hundred head to his ranch near Claude.
Robert Turner is buying yearling steers in this county. Last week he purchased twenty-five head from W. M. Bearce and eight head from J. F. McMinn. He is paying from \$8 to \$10 per head.

IN SUTTON COUNTY

Sonora News.
R. O. Rountree sold to Don Cooper for-

ty-three head of 3-year-old steers at \$18 per head.
A. Cope sold last week for Dock Simmons three head of horses to D. P. Kennedy of Coleman for \$165.
Dock Simmons sold his favorite saddle horse to Bass' Halbert for \$75, also one horse to Mary Tallafarro for \$50. Dock had his trading clothes on last week.
Ed Decie bought from the Mitchell Brothers their interest in the Decie & Mitchell ranch, \$2,750, and 400 head of stock cattle at \$8 per head, everything counted.

James A. Cape sold this week for Ben Hill of this place to Ed Fowler of the eastern part of the county 300 nannie goats at \$3 per head, to take them as they come, no tops to go in this sale.
D. P. Kennedy of Coleman, Texas, bought through James A. Cope, Sonora land and live stock commission man, two car loads of fine horses, forty-eight head in all, for \$2,640. This is the best bunch of horses that has left Sutton county this year. Mr. Kennedy has made another engagement with Cope for about the 20th of this month, so if you have any good horses for sale you had better see J. A. Cope at once.
Max Mayer, our new commission man, is doing some business these days. He reports having sold for J. F. Collins & Son of San Angelo their ranch in Sutton county, consisting of twenty-four sections, three wells and improvements and 1,700 stock cattle, to R. F. Halbert and Joe Ross for \$9,000. The cattle sold at \$10 for grown stock and \$5 for calves. Max also sold the Swearington bunch of stock cattle, 350 head, to Ira Wood at \$10 for grown stock and \$5 for calves. More luck to you, Max.

IN KERR COUNTY

Kerrville Sun.
The recent rains throughout the "Stockman's Paradise" have placed the whole country in a very prosperous condition. Grass is excellent, stock is fat and the ranch people are happy. Great is West Texas.
Kerr county farmers and stockmen have good reasons to cast away sour faces and wear broad smiles. The finest of rains have fallen, which will make a good season for the fall wheat and oats. Good grass will be plentiful for the stock and you hear exclamations every day that Southwest Texas is the best that ever was.

IN SCURRY COUNTY

Snyder Coming West.
W. A. Pitts returned Wednesday from a three weeks' trip to New Mexico, where he went after a drove of horses. He says some of the country west is in a hard shape, though portions of the range in Mexico is in good shape and cattle are fat, with plenty of surface water. He has moved all his stock back to his ranch in this county.
Colonel C. C. Poole, who has been in the city several days, visiting W. J. Wilks and H. C. Hayter, left Tuesday for the west. His business is representing the Stockman-Journal of Fort Worth. Colonel Poole ranched on the head of Clear Fork at one time and his visit to old acquaintances and friends at Snyder was a pleasant one.

IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos Times.
W. D. Casey was in from his ranch in the mountains early in the week. He has purchased an interest in the White & Clements ranch and is moving about 2,000 head of stock cattle to that range.
Johnson Bros. shipped 1,300 one and two-year-old W ranch steers from Riveron Tuesday to their Bovina ranch. F. W. Johnson says they have had no rain to amount to anything on their W ranch this year, only spots having any at all.
Ben and Joe Krause and Bug Tucker came in Saturday night from South Dakota, where they went the 1st with the McCutcheon cattle. The range they saw was as fine as could be and cattle in splendid condition.
Peyton Edwards and Bud Avant, receiver and manager respectively of the N K ranch, and Dick Sparks came in from the ranch yesterday and report a fine rain on their range Wednesday, but not much before. Peyton returned to El Paso this morning.
Commissioner C. C. Kountz came in Monday from his Toyah ranch and is highly pleased with the prospects for winter range. Mr. Kountz says he has been in this country since 1882, but the recent rain was the best he ever saw in this section.
Ed Stucker came in from the U ranch Sunday and says that rain fell almost constantly over the whole mountain country for seven or eight days and that the whole country is boggy. Ed was at Saragosa Thursday of last week and says at that place and at India a number of Mexican houses were washed away and Toyah creek almost in Stump Robbins' house. Some of the surface tanks on the U ranch were washed and damaged.
Steve Ward came over Wednesday from the sand country east of here. Steve says they have lots of fine grass fat cattle in the sand hills now. He was accompanied by Mrs. Ward and his sister, Mrs. Bert Simpson, who came over for a short visit.
Stump Robbins came in Monday from Saragosa and like all others from that country reports fine rains. The continued rain melted down a number of Mexican adobe houses at Saragosa and Stump says that Toyah creek almost came into his house.
Another rain visited this section Wednesday morning and covered a large territory. The rain was heavy and flooded the streets in the town, and from reports was still heavier north and west. The Pecos Valley track was reported to

be under water for several hundred yards at Arno, twenty miles north, and the Texas and Pacific work train was ordered to Toyah to take prompt action in case there was a washout there, which seemed imminent at several places for a number of hours. All trains on both roads were delayed by water over the tracks.
The rain coming closely upon what had already been the best rain in this county for years, makes the winter outlook for live stock bright, indeed, and cattlemen, except a few in the country northeast who have been without any rain this year, are feeling very much elated over the prospects of a good calf crop next year. Many of them predict that next year's crop will be the largest in the largest in the country for years past as the rain came in exactly the right time to make the best winter range and was sufficient to put a lasting season in the ground that will do much toward making early grass next spring.

IN LAMPASAS COUNTY

Lampasas Leader.
George Dale is in with calves, which he sold to a party at Fort Worth, to be delivered at the depot here. There is a good demand for this class of stock, and parties who are scarce of grass are disposing of them, and they usually bring good prices. Two hundred of these calves brought \$5 per head.
W. R. White received this week a very fine Shropshire ram to place with his small flock of sheep which he keeps around his farm. Mr. White believes in having good stock, and his Shropshire sheep have shown that they are as well suited to this climate and the surroundings as they are to some of the older states. Mr. White says they require no more care than the smaller breeds, and give a much better return where they are kept for the home pastures.

IN TOM GREEN COUNTY

San Angelo Press.
Woodward & Perry sold to B. H. Hambrick forty-one head of horses at private terms.
Woodward & Perry bought two big mules from J. R. Hamilton.
Lewis Martin of Ballinger brought in a bunch of horses here last week.
J. I. Huffman, for Tom Trull, traded 317 head of sheep with wool on to M. H. Shelton for a house and three lots in Morgan's addition.
Will Savell shipped Friday one car load of horses to Marshall, Texas.
J. P. French, a prominent cattle feeder of Temple, was here several days last week.
Will Savell and W. W. Treadwell came in Thursday with a good bunch of horses, very good specimens of the equine tribe, which they had purchased in the Llano country and driven overland to this place. "There is a good opening for the establishment of an oil mill here," said a San Angelo business man, for with the cotton seed from the surrounding country there would be enough to keep the mill running for a good part of the season and the meal and hulls would certainly all be used here to fatten cattle. There will be more cotton than ever raised in this country next year and it looks like a good opportunity for the building of an oil mill.

An evidence of the good condition of the range the past spring and summer is shown in the small amount of hides from fallen cattle which have come in through the summer. Although there are, of course, few losses in the summer season, there are still some losses as a rule, except when cattle are in exceptionally good condition and the range in fine shape, the condition which the Concho country has enjoyed this past summer. Hide dealers say that hardly any hides came in during the past few months, which indicates the general good condition of the stock in this section.
A San Angelo cowman says the stockmen will have to pay the expenses incurred by the packers in the packing house employees strike. "Bacon has gone up 2 cents a pound," said he, "and the packers will pay us, say \$2 a head less for our cattle and they will soon clear the \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 or whatever this strike will have cost them. We pay more for bacon we buy for our ranch supplies and we sell our cattle for less and eventually the cost of the strike comes out of us. If a cattleman takes his stuff to Chicago and is not satisfied with the price he gets there, he will be told that it is the same at Kansas City, he will get paid the same price elsewhere. The cattleman's hands are tied. He can not help himself, but has to take the prices the trust offers him."

IN HARTLEY COUNTY

Channing Courier.
William Powell has made a series of sales lately which exhibit the popularity of the Home Herd in New Mexico. He has sold as follows:
To J. R. Leacher of Clayton, N. M., sixteen head.
To J. W. Evans of Clayton, two head.
To the Adams Cattle Company of Vermigo, N. M., 110 head.
With the above sales, and one or two additional deals now being consummated, Mr. Powell will have sold \$10,000 worth of registered Herefords.
Genial John Boyce gave us a pleasant call Tuesday. He says the crops out in his neighborhood were never finer than right now. The thirty-acre field of millet on his place stood waist high, while the heads were large and heavy. There has been a beautiful rotation in the harvest this season. First the millet ripened, then came sorghum, and now will come the Kaffir corn.
"All this is cheering and satisfactory," said Mr. Boyce, "but the great injury we have experienced from the Chicago strike

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Will sell or trade valuable zinc property in the great Joplin, Mo., district. Unless you have \$25,000 or its equivalent don't write. Ground is tested. Mill on property. A fortune for someone situated so as to personally handle property.
Will sell part interest to proper party who could give personal attention to development of mine.
Should this interest you write L. H. PYLE, Cashier, Bank of Conway, Conway, Ark., for full particulars.

has offset this condition to a large extent. Had the strike not occurred and lowered prices, then, indeed, would the Panhandle have been prosperous.
Mr. Boyce says that cattle in his neighborhood are in the best possible condition.
Judge J. E. Moore and wife came down from Hartley on a visit Monday. The judge was a visitor at the Courier office, and informed us that cattle were in fine condition and grass holding out well. He, together with Messrs. O. F. Atkinson and W. H. Denton, have just finished up a large dipping vat with commodious pens for the cattle. The vat will be used by all the stockmen in the vicinity of Hartley. Many cattlemen are disposed to grumble because of the double dipping, but as explained by Judge Moore, it seems a matter of positive necessity. Said he: "It is true the first dipping destroys all ticks and other vermin, but we should remember that the animal is also infested with bots or eggs which are not perceptibly affected even by the strongest dipping solution. So it will be readily understood why the second dipping must soon follow the first plunge, namely: For the purpose of destroying all vermin which hatch from the uninjured eggs. It is very necessary, in the meantime, to so time the second dipping that the new colony of lice and ticks are exterminated before propagation begins. This done, and you have cattle absolutely clean."

THE DOCTOR'S WIFE

Agrees With Him About Food

A trained nurse says: "In the practice of my profession I have found so many points in favor of Grape-Nuts food that I unhesitatingly recommend it to all my patients.
"It is delicate and pleasing to the palate (an essential in food for the sick) and can be adapted to all ages, being softened with milk or cream for babies or the aged when deficiency of teeth renders mastication impossible. For fever patients or those on liquid diet I find Grape-Nuts and albumen water very nourishing and refreshing." This recipe is my own idea and is made as follows: Soak a teaspoonful of Grape-Nuts in a glass of water for an hour, strain and serve with the beaten white of an egg and a spoonful of fruit juice for flavoring. This affords a great deal of nourishment that even the weakest stomach can assimilate without any distress.
"My husband is a physician and he uses Grape-Nuts himself and orders it many times for his patients.
"Personally I regard a dish of Grape-Nuts with fresh or stewed fruit as the ideal breakfast for any one—well or sick." Names given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
In any case of stomach trouble, nervous prostration or brain fag, a ten days' trial of Grape-Nuts will work wonders toward nourishing and rebuilding, and in this way ending the trouble. "There's a reason" and trial proves.
Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Horse Department

THE ARAB HORSE A PONY

No animal among the hundreds with which civilized man is familiar is less generally understood than the Arabian horse. The stories of his fleetness of foot are numberless, but it is doubtful if even the swiftest of his race could successfully contend against some of the crack animals on the American turf of today.

It is almost a misnomer to call the Arab a horse. He is virtually a pony, standing 14.2 hands, oftener under than over. He is not fast even at the gallop; indeed, he is slow. He is a very poor trotter, both as regards speed and action; a bad hack, and cannot walk without sticking his toes in the very ground. He is usually unfit for harness, and is uncomfortable to ride, except at the gallop, which is his natural gait.

As regards his general make-up and anatomical formation, he is perfect, and his constitutional and physical soundness is wonderful. He has great bone substance, vigor, resolution, strength, staying powers, courage, boldness, sobriety, the soundest legs and feet and extraordinary lung power, which is due to the atmospheric conditions and free life to which he has been used from time immemorial; extraordinary, eyesight, good temper, tractability, instinct and sagacity, and, for his size, is a wonderful weight carrier.

It is this extraordinary constitution and anatomical perfection and this magnificent courage, nerve and mettle of the Arab which have made the thoroughbred of today what he is, and not his speed which has only existed in song.

The Arab attaches far greater importance to bottom, speed and sobriety than he does to what might be called "artistic beauty." Of such a horse he will say: "Let us not be in a hurry." "Let us see him work." "He might be only a cow with a lion's hide on his back." When you consider what their idea of bottom is, it may be sufficient to know that it means a horse should be able to travel with a man on his back, a change of clothing, food for rider and horse, his gun, flag, etc., from sixty to ninety miles a day for five or six days in succession, and after a couple of days repeat the task, and this under a sweltering sun. Further, it is not uncommon for a pure Arab horse to cover from 125 to 150 miles in twenty-four hours, and this without food or water until his journey is finished, and then the Arab when he dismounts wants to see his horse shake himself and neigh loud and shrill and paw the ground for his food.—Buffalo Commercial.

RAISING MULES

"Twenty reasons why the farmer should raise mules," is the title of a folder published by a breeder of Kansas. It is worth reproducing and is as follows:

1. They can be raised cheaper than any other stock.
2. Will go into market sooner than horses.
3. They are marketable at any time, from weaning time (4 months old) until incapacitated by old age.
4. Are less liable to contract disease than the horse.
5. Pasture a number of colts through the grazing season and you will find plenty of blemishes at feeding time. Mules prove the contrary and have few if any blemishes, and their value is not decreased by blemishes as a horse.
6. They are easy to raise, easy to sell and hard to blemish.
7. They instinctively avoid holes and dangerous places. A team of runaway mules seem to run more for sport than fright, and usually stop before damage is done, while a horse never stops until he is completely freed.
8. A mule is more steady when at work than the horse, less nervous and is not so liable to become exhausted, and often becomes so well instructed and trusty as to need no driver or lines.
9. Can stand heat better than the horse, are steady and can be relied upon.
10. Can stand more abuse and hardship than a horse, but will respond as quickly as the horse to good feed and kind treatment.
11. The profit in mule-raising is their quick growth. Are marketable at 3 years old. A horse colt can not be sold to an advantage until 5. So the expense of two years' feeding and handling is saved.
12. No kind of horse flesh is more stable in price, excepting thoroughbreds of fancy specimens. Will bring more per pound upon the open market or cost less to produce in the actual value of food consumed and time and labor required.
13. There is always a steady demand for good mules. A buyer will always handle them. If there are plenty of mules raised in any section of country there will be plenty of mule buyers. Mule buyers are not going where there are no mules to buy. In time of war in any country mules are always picked up at a high price and very highly prized. Why? Because they must have them. They endure all kinds of hardships.
14. Buyers make money by buying at weaning time, and by pasturing and feeding eighteen months have them ready for market. Can be raised and handled easily as a lot of cattle and sheep.
15. One steer will eat as much as a team of mules. A good steer at 3 years old is worth \$70 to \$75. A team of mules

at the same age (good ones) will sell for from \$250 to \$300, having eaten no more feed.

16. Feed the same amount to a bunch of mules that you do to your hogs and see which will make you the most money.

17. A good cow fed to make butter will consume as much or more feed than a team of mules from the time dropped until 3 years old.

18. As for line animals, they can not be beaten, and are being used on the farms more extensive for this purpose. Also in our large cities are being used exclusively for draying and heavy street work, standing the wear of the hard streets twice as long as a horse.

19. As they will not breed they were created for a special purpose, and that is, as true, honest, durable and valuable workers, taking the place of a team of horses and lasting much longer.

20. The reader will probably say: "Why are not more mules raised?" Simply because in some localities there are no jacks to breed to. Good mules can not be raised unless you breed to a good jack. If farmers could sell yearling horse colts at \$80 each they would be willing to buy all the stallions in sight at \$2,000 to \$3,000 each. Then why should they hesitate to buy jacks at \$500 to \$1,000 each, when a jack has four times the service of a horse in his natural life, and lives to be almost twice the age of a horse?

HORSE NOTES

It is an exceptional case to find two horses exactly matched in strength, therefore it would be a rare thing to find two horses hitched in exactly the same manner to a plow, harrow or wagon or anything else, the drawing of which taxes the strength of the horses. A little advantage should be given to the weaker horse by the long end of the doubletree.

It is perfectly safe to assert that thousands of work horses are injured by kindness. The owner thinks that because his team is hard worked it ought to be heavily fed, but he forgets that it is not what a horse eats, but what it digests that counts. This is especially the case in summer when there is much field work to be done and little time in which to do it.

An interesting feature of the World's Fair horse show is the provision made to recognize the merits of horses particularly adapted for the use of fire departments. The rigid requirements in this regard make the demand for fire department horses constantly in excess of the available supply, and fire department chiefs in all parts of the country agree that money can be made in breeding a type of horses suitable for this use.

A. Van Schelle, special commissioner of the Belgian government, has made entry with the World's Fair department of live stock of sixteen Belgian stallions and thirteen mares for the horse show. The exhibit creditably represents the leading Belgian horse breeders. The Belgian government has gone to considerable expense to make this exhibit fully creditable and representative of the high plane on which the breeding of draft horses is carried out in that country.

The Minnesota state fair gives races but does not permit pool selling or bookmaking of any kind on the results, yet it receives one of the biggest entry lists of any association in America that gives harness races. For twelve races it receives 414 entries, an average of over 34 to the race. Two \$5,000 stakes are given—one for trotters and another for pacers. The same may be said of the Missouri state fair. No bookmaking or pool selling or gambling of any kind is allowed on the ground, and large lists of entries are made and successful meetings held.

Two car loads of United States foundation stock for breeding cavalry horses in the Philippines left Lexington, Ky., last July for Sedalia, Mo., where the horses were rested for a few days before proceeding to San Francisco for embarkation. At St. Louis they were joined by three car loads from Boston and five car loads bought in Missouri. There will be ten loads to cross the Rockies. The shipment will cost the United States, landed in Manila, about \$40,000. The animals are saddle bred, excepting a few thoroughbred stallions. All are mares excepting six and are to be used for breeding purposes.

Pecos News.

W. D. Casey was here during the week. He has bought an interest in the White & Clements ranch and is moving about 2,000 head of cattle from his Hermosa pinto his new range.

The past week's rain ended up with a general downpour Sunday, some hail, and the most brilliant electrical display we have ever had. Everybody is happy over the future prospects of this section, as the winter grass crop now seems assured.

Mrs. Kelley Kendall was down from Toyah on business Saturday. She says they had great rains over their range so far as they have gone over it. She recently sold 800 steers to an Arizona man and is expecting to sell him another bunch soon—from threes up.

P. D. Coville was in Saturday from his four-section ranch south of Pecos and reports glorious rains all over his sec-

RANCHES FOR SALE!

I invite cash bids upon the following lands till Oct. 1, 1904:

1. Ranch near Eagle Pass, Maverick and adjoining counties, containing 78,394.61 acres of titled lands, and 162,267.59 acres of leased lands. 240,664.20-100 total. Well watered, well sub-divided and a fine beef ranch.

2. Ranch in Duval county, containing 26,117.36 acres of titled land, and 160 acres of leased land. 26,279.36-100 total. Large house and a well improved stock ranch, 300 acres in cultivation. Address,

FLOYD MCGOWN,

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tion. He says winter grass is assured down with them, and that those who had crops in have had enough rain to make good crops and everything is blooming out in the four-section country.

REGISTERED ANGUS

Largest herd in Central Texas. Market toppers. Try the Doddies—the best beef breed in the world. Both sexes for sale.

J. N. RUSHING, Weatherford, Texas.

OSTEOPATHS

DR. M. B. HARRIS. OSTEOPATH.

Fourth floor Fort Worth National Bank Building.

Among the cattlemen on the market today was Harris Franklin, the Deadwood, S. D., capitalist. Mr. Franklin says there is plenty of moisture and feed on the western South Dakota range.—Chicago Live Stock World.

COLONEL POOLE ON THE WING

To the Editor of The Stockman-Journal: On Last Tuesday morning I took a eat in George M. Elkins' buggy behind a splendid pair of sorrel horses, bound for his ranch, almost a due north course, twenty-three miles away, near the McKenzie mountain. We passed over some beautiful country. It is still dry, however, but grass is fairly good; stock in good shape. We arrived at his ranch and home in time for dinner. He soon introduced me to his better half and pretty daughter, Miss Jettie Elkins, who is a very interesting young lady. After spending three hours pleasantly with these good people we drove over to his father's ranch, Judge G. Kin Elkins, who I found with his coat off, sleeves rolled up, working like a Turk on a rock barn he had just commenced to build. He said: "I am glad you have come, for I wanted an excuse to rest." I tarried here one day and night. I certainly enjoyed my visit here very much. Mrs. Elkins, like the Judge, delights to have their old friends spend some time with them. I have known them both many years. The Judge is 73 years old, stout and hearty, especially for a kid of his tender age. He has sixteen living children, three dead; thirty-five grand children and seven great grand children. His youngest child, a bright little boy 2 years old, his oldest child, I think, is 52 years old. I should say that is a good start in the way of children. No telling what he may do in the future. He lives in a splendid nice new house of modern style, ten rooms, which he built two years ago. He has a nice ranch of twelve sections, subdivided into four pastures, about fifty acres in cultivation, lives at home and eats the best food in the land. I know, for I have sampled it a number of times in the last thirty years. He was raised in Illinois, came to Texas in 1853 and settled in Parker county, and has been a typical frontiersman ever since. He has had many bouts with the redman, many narrow escapes from getting his hair raised by them. His brother, Captain John Elkins, now of Coleman county, was with General Sul Ross when Cynthia Ann Parker was captured from Chief Quanah. She was captured when a girl from her parents in Parker county by the Comanche Indians several years previous. The chief, Quanah, had taken her for a wife. It is said she was never satisfied after her recapture by the whites and often begged to be returned to the Comanches before she died. The present Comanche chief, Quanah Parker, is her son. He adopted his mother's name. His father, old Quanah, was killed in a fight when his mother was taken by General Ross and his men.

On Wednesday Uncle Kin, as he is familiarly called by all the younger people of this country, hooked up his team and buggy and we drove over a good part of George M. Elkins' pastures. George has eighteen sections, well stocked with Hereford cattle, which are tiptop cattle. Several hundred head, most of them, are registered. I saw in one little pasture 100 head, all heifer yearlings, which are first class in every respect, size, color and breeding. George is on the right track for a fortune.

Saying good-bye to the judge and his family at 5 o'clock, I hit the mall hack that passes near by, headed for Clairemont, the county seat of Kent county, nineteen miles away, a due north course. The road was fine until we struck the breaks of the Double mountain fork of the Brazos river, which is a terrible rough country. The breaks embrace each side of the river and are about six miles wide, and, in my opinion, are fit for nothing only to hold the world together. However, I am told stock winters well in that daddasted rough country. If I was some wild animal I would go there to live and defy all the hounds in Texas to catch me. After crossing the river a splendid rain had fallen a few days before, grass green as a wheat field. We arrived in Clairemont at 8:30 o'clock next morning. I was out early and by 9 o'clock had seen everybody in town and was ready to pull my freight. This is a quiet little town, good, orderly people; some good country around here. I met my friend, A. C. Wilmeth of Snyder, who is a candidate for the legislature, who was there in a buggy alone, and he, knowing good company, gave me a pressing invitation to ride with him to Snyder, all of which I accepted at once. Out south of town, three miles, as we have in sight of J. B. Taylor's farm. Wilmeth said: "Taylor has the finest watermelons in all Texas and I think I can find the patch." Now if Taylor has missed a very large one it was not us that got it. We had to pass through a wire gate near Taylor's residence. Some one had killed a large rattlesnake that morning and had tied it with a string around the neck fast to the under part of the gate. My friend Wilmeth was watching the house and the ladies on the front gallery. I drove through and in shutting the gate he stepped on the snake, which was moving after the gate. Right there the grown bronking and bucking took place. He tore down two panels of wire fence, yelling "Snake," "Snake," every jump until he landed in the buggy. The ladies at the house, as well as myself, were enjoying the performance hugely. After driving two miles the color in the gentleman's face had come back. We opened up the finest melon I ever tasted in my life. "Yes, sir, Kent county can raise the

sweetest melons on earth." We arrived at Brother Kin Elkins' about 2 o'clock, hungry as dogs. Sister Elkins set before us a meal good enough for a king. I thought I was a bean eater, but Wilmeth can beat me. But I pass now. Resting one hour we again set out for Snyder and arrived here at 9 o'clock. Wilmeth is a fluent talker, an elegant gentleman and has my good wishes for all time to come for the free ride and the snake performance. I met many old friends here, W. J. Wilks, Henry Hayter, L. D. Grantham, G. G. Williamson, J. W. Russell, W. I. Lawrence, J. D. Isaacs, J. V. Riley, G. R. Brumby, P. S. Nichols, Jack Smith, Lon Smith, J. A. Conway, J. Wright Moore, H. I. Camp, Thorn Nunn and others too numerous to mention. Scurry county has improved and settled up until I scarcely knew the old land marks. It is now decidedly a farming county, in place of a stock county.

It is all lanes with beautiful farms dotted all over these broad prairies. Cotton is coming in lively. I saw a best raised eight miles west of Snyder by G. M. B. Garner, which tips the beam at twelve pounds. I understand the farmers in this county have forwarded a lot of Scurry county products to the World's Fair at St. Louis, Mo. J. Wright Moore of this place has on exhibition at the World's Fair a white buffa hide, which he killed six miles above here on Deep creek, twenty-eight years ago. It is the only one in existence. It is the property of J. Wright and John Moore. So you see Scurry county can boast of something that no other country on earth can produce.

Fine lands here are very productive when the seasons are favorable. My old friend, H. J. Camp, has in his hands a large lot of this good land for sale. Give him a call. He is 73 years old. He said: "I am on the market also, if you know of a sweet widow that wants a partner for life, long or short, please refer her to me. Now," said he, "remember, I do not want a little young thing; no, I would not think of marrying a woman under 18 years old."

Snyder is a live business town. It has something over thirty business houses, four churches, three hotels, two newspapers, which are a credit to the town. There are some strong firms here, who carry heavy stocks of goods. The town also has a fine school building, two national banks. There is not a saloon in the town, which is dry as a bone; no stump water is sold here.

C. C. POOLE

Snyder, Texas.

FERTILE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI

While it is true Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Texas invite the homeseekers and others in search of a profitable investment and business competency, there is another field along the Frisco system quite recently opened to those interested in a personal betterment of financial resources.

On June 1, the line of railroad heretofore known as the St. Louis, Memphis and Southeastern (now Frisco system), was extended to St. Louis, thus making a territory in Missouri and Arkansas, along the west bank of the Mississippi river, accessible by way of St. Louis.

The present service consists of passenger train leaving Union Station 7:10 a. m. daily for Cape Girardeau, Luxora, Carruthersville and intermediate points to Memphis, also the Cape Girardeau accommodation (daily), leaving Union Station 4:20 p. m.

Some years since, perhaps a quarter of a century, this section was avoided by reason of want of development or progressiveness; now, however, it is considered equal, as the homeseeker and investor may measure, to Oklahoma, Indian Territory or Texas. The change in condition throughout was accomplished by large governmental expenditure, a progressive people and extended railroad facilities promoted and maintained by the Frisco system, operating, as it does, nearly 700 miles of railway in the immediate Mississippi Valley, less than 300 miles distant from St. Louis.

The soil is exceedingly fertile, crops invariably abundant, timber interests extensive and resourceful.

Those desiring additional particulars will receive immediate response.

Address,
Passenger Traffic Department,
FRISCO SYSTEM, St. Louis.

Watch the young turkeys and do not let them wander off. Provide a good open shed for them to roost in. They will bring a good price when fully matured and are worth looking after.

When your birds have bowel disease change the food for a day or two and change the grit. One-half the troubles are from lack of sharp, hard grit.

Plenty of shade about the poultry quarters will add to the comfort of the fowls during the summer. If trees are not growing close provide temporary shelter.

During moulting season, and that begins in July and lasts through September, sometimes running far into October, feed flour of sulphur in feed once and sometimes twice a week.

WORLD'S FAIR WAY TWO ROUTES TO THE Saint Louis Exposition

Via the SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Via SHREVEPORT

THROUGH SLEEPERS

Lv SAN ANTONIO (G. H. & S. A.) 10:30 p m
Ar HOUSTON 6:00 a m
Lv HOUSTON (H. E. & W. T.) 8:00 a m
Ar SHREVEPORT..... 4:25 p m
Lv SHREVEPORT (Cotton Belt) 4:40 p m
Ar ST. LOUIS..... 11:00 a m

Via NEW ORLEANS

THROUGH SLEEPERS

Lv SAN ANTONIO (G. H. & S. A.) 11:40 a m
Ar HOUSTON 7:00 p m
Lv HOUSTON (T. & N. O.) 7:20 p m
Ar NEW ORLEANS... 8:35 a m
Lv NEW ORLEANS (I. C.) 9:15 a m
Ar ST. LOUIS..... 7:08 a m

STOP-OVER ALLOWED AT NEW ORLEANS

Also QUICK CONNECTION via NEW ORLEANS, leaving SAN ANTONIO on Sunset Limited at 10:30 p. m.; arriving Houston 6 a. m.; leaving Houston 6:30 a. m.; arriving New Orleans 6:45 p. m.; leaving New Orleans 8:15 p. m.; arriving ST. LOUIS 6:08 p. m.

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HOUSTON, TEXAS.

A VERY LOW RATE TO THE GOLDEN STATE

\$25 To CALIFORNIA, September 15 to October 15.

BACK TO OHIO, INDIANA AND KENTUCKY, September 13, 20, 27 and October 11, one fare plus \$2 round trip. Ten days either way at St. Louis, if desired.

LOW RATES Daily to CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS.

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ONE FARE and \$2 Kansas City and return, October 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, Royal Stock Show.

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TEXAS TO CHICAGO.



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TIME AND OPPORTUNITY.

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USES "OIL BURNERS" FROM

New Orleans to San Francisco

NO SMOKE! NO DUST! NO CINDERS!

Take a Trip to CALIFORNIA while you are about it. The CLEAN way to travel is via

THE SUNSET ROUTE

T. J. ANDERSON G. P. A. Houston, Texas. JOSEPH HELLEN A. G. P. A.

LOOK OUT FOR THE HOOP SKIRT

Walking skirts will remain short and full. There are those who hint at a lining of buckram in the hem to be succeeded by whalebone, with possibly steel as a last resource. Between a steel-stiffened skirt and a crinoline there is little difference.

Full skirts will be worn also in those gowns that are intended for smart occasions, although the pleats and gathers will be more simply arranged than hith-

erto, while flounces and frills will be fewer in number.

In many cases, where soft fabrics like crepe de chine and velours mousseline are being used, the skirts will be allowed to fall in long, straight folds from waist to feet, the bodices being also very simple but picturesquely arranged with full folds coming from the shoulders and crossing in front, under a deep waist belt of soft silk or satin ribbon.

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

REC. A. McEACHIN.....Editor

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION

Rooms 5 and 6, Scott-Harrod Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

One Year in Advance..... \$1.50

Make all Remittances Payable and Address all Business Letters to THE STOCKMAN PUB. CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

Entered as second-class matter, January 5, 1904, at the postoffice at Fort Worth, Texas, under the act of congress of March 3, 1879.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1904.

Cattle Raisers' Ass'n of Texas

OFFICERS:

President—W. W. Turney.....El Paso

First Vice Pres.—Ike T. Pryor.....San Antonio

Second Vice Pres.—Richard Walsh.....Palodura

Secretary—John T. Lytle.....Fort Worth

Treasurer—S. B. Burnett.....Fort Worth

OUR REPRESENTATIVE

Colonel C. C. Poole is the duly accredited traveling representative of the Stockman-Journal, and as such is fully authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions, contract advertising and generally represent the paper in the capacity named.

STOCKMAN PUBLISHING CO.

TO PREVENT STRIKES

While the recent great packing house strike did not affect the packing industry in this state to any appreciable extent, yet it did adversely affect every meat producer in the state through the medium of low prices, and the matter of strike prevention is of much moment to our people as a whole. It may be accepted as a fact, however, that so long as there is any difference existing between capital and labor, just so long is labor going to contend for its legitimate rights.

It is not intended by this to apologize for the recent labor strike in the packing centers, or its unfortunate results. That strike was one of the most disastrous that organized labor has ever encountered. The cause of the strike was a demand for an increase in the wages of unskilled labor. This demand, to be specific, was for a wage of 18 1/2 cents per hour, or for an eight-hour day, with a total compensation of a little less than \$1.50 per day. The packers did not accede to the demand, but agreed to submit it to arbitration, the strikers to continue at work until a decision had been reached. A formal agreement to that effect was entered into which was repudiated within twenty-four hours, not by the packers or their employees, but by President Donnelly of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union. That gentleman went squarely back on the general agreement, and by that act lost the sympathy of the public, which would have been a powerful factor in scoring the desired result. He is the man who is responsible for the second strike and for the disasters that have followed.

This strike has cost the producers, the packers and laborers millions of dollars, and was virtually lost in every respect, so far as union labor is concerned, trades unionism receiving a blow from which it will be a long time in recovering. As an evidence that it is a lost cause, the following basis of agreement under which the men returned to work clearly evinces: "Packers to reinstate strikers as rapidly as possible and to retain as many of their non-union workers as desire to remain."

"Men to return as individuals and no agreement with the unions to be made."

"Skilled men to receive the same wages received before going on strike. Demands made by organizations before going on strike not to be considered, and wages of unskilled men not to be arbitrated."

"All live stock handlers to be reinstated by the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company."

It would be best for all interests if some plan could be devised by which strikes could be averted, for they always prove to be costly expedients for all concerned.

QUARANTINE MATTERS

According to the latest report, the so-called open season for cattle in Texas this year will begin October 1, and the rules and regulations will be the same as those which prevailed last year, with the exception that the state authorities have adopted Beaumont oil as the official dip, in conformity with the action of the federal government last season. It is gratifying to note that quarantine matters in this state are in better shape at this time than they have been for years. There is less friction over the maintenance of the line, and opponents to that measure seem perfectly satisfied with the big

fight they put up and lost before the last session of the state legislature.

The dipping of cattle for the eradication of the fever tick seems to have been a most happy inspiration, as through the working of this plan the men below the line are able to cross their cattle over at any season of the year, when they comply with the regulations. Another happy feature of the situation is that through reflex action, the dipping proposition has eliminated the quarantine question from state and district politics. Less than three years ago, public meetings were being held in Texas at which men were pledging themselves to support no man for office from governor to constable who would not pledge himself against the maintenance of the quarantine line. This has all worn off now, and all interests seem satisfied. A report from Austin says:

Judge M. M. Hankins of Quanah, secretary of the state live stock sanitary commission, was here today.

He brought with him the draft of the annual live stock quarantine proclamation which will be issued as soon as Governor Lanham returns to the city.

It will go into effect on October 1 and from that date until January 30 the cattle may be passed over the quarantine line when dipped with Beaumont oil and under inspection.

There are no changes made in the line, and the proclamation is practically the same as the one which was in effect last season.

Judge Hankins says that Beaumont oil dipping stations are now established at Fort Worth and San Antonio, and that similar stations are to be established at Wichita Falls, Abilene and probably at Sanderson.

Judge Hankins looks for better prices of beef cattle. It is his opinion that there is a greater scarcity of cattle in the country than ever known. He says the recent packing house strike demonstrated to the cattlemen that there is a good market for their stuff among the independent butchers of the country.

AMEND THE LAW

The fight that is being made by the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas for the amendment of the interstate commerce law, so as to render that law properly effective, is one of the most important pieces of legislation that is to come before the national congress. Being the chief sufferers from the inadequacy of the law as it stands today, it is but natural that the stockmen should lead in the effort being made to render it properly effective. Sentiment is being stirred up all over the west in the matter, and those who are leading in the fight believe there is a very flattering prospect for winning when congress assembles. The present condition of the interstate commerce law is well portrayed in the following expression from Hon. John H. Reagan:

"If you will read the law itself you will see that it embodies the great principles and provisions necessary to protect the public against extortionate charges and unjust discriminations, and during the early years of its administration and while Judge Cooley was at the head of the commission it was being faithfully enforced to that end; but, as stated to me by Commissioner W. R. Morrison, who served on that body for twelve years, the circuit courts of the United States picked away its provisions until its usefulness was destroyed. Those courts, by unjust construction, did away with some of the most vital and valuable provisions, rather repealing than fairly construing those provisions and avoiding the beneficial action of the commission."

"The senate made two changes in the bill which passed the house that ought not to have been made. The house bill gave concurrent jurisdiction to the state and federal courts in civil suits. The senate gave the jurisdiction to the federal courts. The house bill provided penalties for the violation of provisions of the law by corporations. The senate made its penalties extend to all parties participating in its violation. That was equivalent to saying no one should be punished for such violations, because no one was left to testify, all parties being particeps criminis. The commission held, as the law provides, that it was its duty, when it decided a rate to be unjust, that it must pay what would be a just rate. The courts held otherwise and in doing so struck a fatal blow at the commission. But I can not in a letter go on with the enumeration of the wrongs done to the law and to the public by the courts. I do not expect the law to be amended so as to set aside the judicial repeals in it as long as the senate shall be constituted as it now is and so long as railroad lawyers are allowed to go on the bench to interpret legislation affecting the management of the railroads."

"I have seen such gross perversions of this law by the courts that I have lost confidence in them and regret that I can not feel the respect for them that I once felt."

AN IMPROVEMENT

Last week we changed the form of the Stockman-Journal, making it 13 pages, and reducing the size of the pages, but making the paper more compact and up-to-date. The change was made with the belief that it would be a big improvement, and we think such will be the verdict of the friends of the paper everywhere.

On account of the late hour at which it was decided to make the change, no

preparations were made for cutting and binding the paper, and last week's issue had to be sent out without it. That difficulty has now been overcome and hereafter the paper will go out trimmed and bound in regular magazine form.

Incidentally, we desire to say in this connection that the improvement made is but another step in the direction of making the paper what its publishers have intended from the start—a thoroughly representative live stock paper, and one in which the stockmen of the entire country may feel an abiding pride and interest.

The stockmen of Texas and the southwest have suffered this year, and the Stockman-Journal has been a sufferer with them. But during all the period of hard times and depression, the paper has not faltered in its allegiance to the great live stock industry, and has not failed to appear every week containing just about all the stock news of the country. Now that prosperity is returning to the great live stock industry, and some of the evils that have borne so heavily on the cowmen are being overcome, the paper feels that it is entitled to share in the better things along with the people it is trying so hard to represent. It asks its friends all over the country to extend it that patronage and recognition that is commensurate with its merit. The paper needs your assistance just as you need the paper.

Having heired all the mistakes and shortcomings of the previous management of the old Stock Journal, along with its subscription list, the present management of the paper has had a rather rough path this year, but these old matters are being straightened out as fast as possible, and we shall spare no efforts to make the paper in the future all that it should be.

The northwest country has had a severe frost, but cattlemen say no damage will result to the range. In the corn states, it is said, no damage has resulted.

Swenson Brothers are arranging for a public sale of about eight hundred head of dehorned yearlings off their Jones county ranch, at Kansas City, about the middle of October.

Reports from the Colorado City country indicate that fine rains have fallen out in that section during the past few days, which will be sufficient to make good winter range for the cattle.

D. H. McNairy, who has been engaged in the cattle business in the vicinity of Colorado City for a number of years, has lost his fire residence and contents by fire. Insured for \$3,500.

The scarcity of feeder lambs in New Mexico this season, owing to the severe drought that prevailed in that section, is compelling buyers to go to Utah and Wyoming to obtain the necessary supply.

Live stock agents of the various lines of railway say they expect a big movement of western cattle to begin October 1, if market prices will justify it. The railways are now making preparations to handle the rush when it begins.

Texas cattlemen who have been pasturing cattle in Kansas all the year are now in that state looking after the shipment of their fat stuff out to market. So far the sales made since the calling of the strike have been very disappointing.

Winfield Scott of this city, J. B. Wilson of Dallas and Captain E. B. Harrold of Fort Worth are in Shackelford county, looking at some of the best steers in that section, with the view of purchasing them to feed.

Reports from San Angelo say that section has been so thoroughly scoured by horse buyers that range horses are getting to be a very scarce commodity. Prices have ranged from \$20 to \$40 for unbroken stuff.

B. H. Hambrick of this city purchased three cars of range horses in the San Angelo country a few days ago, for which he paid prices varying from \$20 to \$40 around. The horses were shipped to this market.

Late reports received here from Montana are very satisfactory to the Texas cattlemen who have ranch and cattle interests in that state. According to these reports, good rains have fallen over the greater portion of the range country, and the drought that has been prevailing has been very well dissipated.

Good general rains are reported during the past few days throughout the entire range country of south Texas, and it is said there has been sufficient moisture to put the stock interests through in good shape. Cattlemen of that section are hopeful of a mild winter and early spring, and in that event will be able to begin moving fat stuff to market early in March.

Speaking of conditions up in the Canadian country, Sam Isaacs, of the well known firm of Isaacs Brothers, says: "Feed is so plentiful that the cowmen in the Canadian district will be able to handle all the cattle in that country this fall and winter in good shape. We are lightly stocked in that country, and the scarcity of cattle will leave still more feed for what are to be carried over after the fall shipments are made. A good deal of rough feed is now being raised in that

country, and this in addition to the good range feed, will provide an abundance of forage for the stock."

The world's fair cattle show opened at St. Louis Monday with 2,400 entries, which is practically double that of the Chicago World's Fair, and constitutes the greatest exhibition of pure bred cattle ever held in America. Prizes aggregating \$105,000 are to be competed for, and there will be a grand parade of all the competing animals on September 23. The range cattle exhibit does not take place until November 14.

It is reported that some of the South Dakota ranchmen are seriously considering the matter of moving a large number of their cattle to ranges west of the Cheyenne river, on the ground that the present price of pasturage where they are, \$2.50 per head, is excessive. Those South Dakota ranchers ought to see some of the Texas prices paid for grass during the past year. They would consider themselves among the Lord's elect.

Every year there are many head of Texas cattle killed from coming in too close proximity to wire fences during the prevalence of electrical storms. The wires on the fences, become charged with the subtle fluid and when the cattle come in contact with them it is sure and sudden death. A remedy is suggested by a practical cattleman, and it is to run a ground wire every ten rods, several feet in the earth.

Frank J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Live Stock Association, reports the affairs of that organization in very satisfactory condition, and that the campaign now being prepared for the benefit of live stock raisers in general will become the most active in which the stockmen have ever engaged immediately after the presidential election. He says that all the affairs connected with the live stock industry which need regulating will receive special attention. Mr. Hagenbarth reports the northwestern range in fine condition, and says it is rapidly settling up with the small stockmen who are working a complete transformation of that section.

Reports from Merkel, which is located in Taylor county, say that the cattlemen in that section are making almost a complete clean up in the marketing of their calves this fall. One prominent ranchman of that section shipped out twelve cars a few days ago, and others are preparing to emulate his example.

F. Curtis, a South Dakota cattleman, is now in South Texas endeavoring to interest the ranchmen of that section in a proposition to ship cattle direct to Cuba on their own account. His idea is that there is a demand on the island for cattle of a better grade than is now going there, and he wants to enlist the cooperation of ranchmen in the scheme of sending over some strictly first-class stuff. He is now at work in Nueces county on the project, and is said to be meeting with promises of success. It is said he has made some shipments on his own account that have been very successful.

The big packers claim that business is regaining its normal condition since the failure of the big strike. An officer of Swift & Co. is reported as saying: "We are gradually working back to normal conditions, and while in common with the other packers, we have incurred a substantial strike loss, the victory over the men has been a great compensation. I dare say almost any one of the packing companies would willingly have paid out of its treasury an amount equal to the strike losses to curb dictation from organized labor."

Speaking of conditions in the Amarillo country, Howard Wilson, a prominent young stockman of that city, says: "We are not overstocked at all, and in fact, there are fewer cattle there than usual. We have no steers at all, and what we have are cows and calves. The ranges were never in better shape than they are at present time, and all the cattle in that country are in good condition. We are taking up stock farming all over that country and it will be but a few years until we will beat some of the older and more pretentious states in farming. All we lack is practical men to come in and take hold."

Secretary Solomon Luna of the New Mexico sheep sanitary board has addressed a telegram to Secretary Wilson at Washington, urgently requesting that official to at once appoint inspectors to superintend the dipping of sheep. A recent order of the bureau of animal industry requires that all sheep in New Mexico shall be dipped by October 20 for the prevention and eradication of scab. Large herds of sheep have been held at large expense at the various dipping places on account of the delay in sending inspectors to superintend the process. Sheep that should have been on the trail from the summer to the winter ranges are being held, and are suffering on account of the delay. The telegram to the secretary is urgent, and inspectors are asked for without further delay.

There is a general feeling among stockmen that the cattle business has gone through its worst experience this season, and that from now on there will be gradual improvement in the situation. The ending of the strike is believed to have already had a good effect, and with the approach of cold weather, it is expected the demand for beef will increase. While the corn crop in the corn belt is yet a little

uncertain, and will remain so for two weeks, yet a fair yield seems certain, and there is already some improvement in the crop and for feeders. The entire country has a large crop of rough feed already in sight, which will have to be fed up, and those who are in a position to know say that the bottom has already been reached in prices, and from now on the tendency will be decidedly upward.

FEEDING PANHANDLE CALVES

Judge O. H. Nelson, who had much experience with Eastern feeders in handling of Panhandle calves, has the following to say on the subject which is of very general interest:

Experience of corn belt feeders who have finished Panhandle calves and yearlings has been uniformly satisfactory. The business is in its initial stage as the future market of the north Texas breeders will be in the territory east of the Missouri river, instead of west of that stream. There are good reasons why these well-bred youngsters can be more profitably handled than aged stuff of inferior quality, but it must be done intelligently. In the first place they must be in good flesh when purchased. The calf taken from its dam at weaning time retains its milk fat and has never been stunted, consequently it is the most profitable animal for the feeder. These calves, taken in October and November, can be well wintered and put on full feed the following summer, going to market at 14 or 15 months old, weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs, and score maximum results for the feeder.

A fair feeder will take a 400-lb calf and in seven months double its weight. A good feeder will do better than that. A grown steer will consume at least half a bushel of corn each day on full feed; a calf seven months old will not eat more than a peck. An aged steer, on which the feeder has placed 300 lbs added weight will have eaten double what the calf has to secure the same gain.

Calf feeders are the only ones in the business during the past two years who have made a dollar.

Last year 30,000 Panhandle calves, yearlings and two-year-olds were sent into feed lots east of the Missouri river. This year the number will be increased. Once the feeder makes a firm test with these cattle he becomes firmly wedded to the idea. When ready they are the stock that enjoys competition in Stock Yard circles. Heavy cattle, even if choice, are not always popular with buyers, but heavy-weight stuff provided the necessary quality is there always fill the bill. This week on the Chicago market, buyers have traversed the alleys with orders for fat yearlings they could not fill, simply because the stuff was not there.

Of course, these Panhandle cattle, while good, are open to improvement. As the demand increases, they will be made better. Hereafter the crop will be dehorned and the heifers spayed. Hundreds of small ranchmen are going into north Texas and beginning breeding. They will get more for good calves in the future than the average yearling has brought in the past. The essence of all things is a better grade of cattle and they will be made better right along, a growing feed-lot demand being the inducement.

D. W. Christian, a prominent Howard county stockman, who ranches near Big Springs, is among the number of Texas cattlemen who shipped large herds to Kansas for grass in the early spring. In speaking of conditions in the Sunflower state, Mr. Christian says: "We have had 1,500 cattle on grass there this summer and have just shipped half of them to market. I think the other shippers from there have done about the same, and that, generally speaking, about half the cattle from that section has been marketed. The cattle have done very well this summer and were ready for market some time ago. The only thing we have to complain of with regard to our summer's feeding is the present condition of the market and the prices we are receiving for the cattle. Of course, we can but lay it to the flood and the strike. We had a train load of cattle ready to load when the strike was called, and we just turned them out and drove them back to the pasture. The strike kept the movement back everywhere and that means big runs until all the cattle are marketed. I am optimistic about the market from now on. From the market holding up so well with the very heavy runs of this week, I think prices will not go much lower this fall. The cattle will be cleared out of the Cedarville, Kan., district very close this fall. The corn crop will be short and everybody will want just as few cattle to bother with this winter as possible."

An effort is being made by the owners of numerous oil wells in Oklahoma to have the products of their wells used by cattlemen of that section in killing the fever ticks on cattle. At the present time the Beaumont oil is the only oil recommended by the authorities for that purpose, and the Oklahoma experiments are said to be resulting disastrously. An expert, in speaking of the properties of Oklahoma oil and its use for cattle dipping says: "There is no doubt whatever but that the oil will kill the fever ticks, but it will take the hair off the cattle as well. It contains too much kerosene. No person would like to see the Oklahoma oil used for these purposes more than myself, but I do not believe it will ever be done." At present there are several companies in Oklahoma advertising the use of their oil to kill the fever

tick, but according to this expert the oil is too strong for the purpose.

The new cotton gins that are being built out in Lubbock, Crosby and other plains counties, more than a hundred miles from any railway, serve to illustrate the fact that King Cotton is yearly pushing his domains farther into the range country. And the singular part of the situation is that the new gins are being built by the leading cattlemen of that section of the state. It looks like the ranchmen of west Texas may soon speak of their cotton ranches instead of their cattle ranches.

LIPSCOMB COUNTY

Higgins News.
Dick Cann's fat steers brought \$3.00 at Kansas City last week.

W. A. Young's three cars of cows brought \$2.45 in St. Joe last week.

Nick Hudson's two cars of cows brought \$2.50 in St. Joe.

Nay, Hopkins and Sebitts shipped one car each to St. Joe last Saturday.

R. C. Sowders has moved his headquarters from Canadian to Amarillo.

Fred Strauss got \$2.40 for his cows and \$2.45 for his heifers at Kansas City last week.

Henry Frass sold 56 head of cows for \$2.60 last week at Kansas City. Weight \$97.

A. P. Maltzberger sold 160 steers, threes and fours, to C. Wilson for \$29 Tuesday.

L. Light sent 56 cows to the K. C. markets which weighed 850. He got \$2.40 for them.

A. U. Young got \$2.30 for 58 head of cows that weighed 870 at Kansas City last week.

O. Young received \$2.30 for one car of cows at Kansas City last week.

Frank Newcomer got \$2.50 for one car of cows and \$2.88 for one car of steers at K. C.

Henry Frass bought D. Barton's yearlings for \$18.50, to be delivered at Kansas City.

M. H. Gard sold 28 head of cows to Nay & Hopkins last Saturday for \$17.50.

Dick Cann received \$2.60 for his fat cows at St. Joe last week, netting him \$26.

Veach Grace got \$2.40 for his car load of dry cows at St. Joe last week. Sold by the Lee Company.

The 66 steers shipped from here by E. B. Roberts Sunday brought \$3.30. They weighed 1,060.

Ed Neal got 3 and 4 cents for a car of calves and \$1.75 to \$3.00 for a car of mixed stuff at Kansas City last Tuesday.

Val McLanahan sold 15 two-year-old steers to C. Wilson for \$20.00 Tuesday.

Almert Ing sold 80 three-year-old steers for \$29 and one car of cows for \$16 here Tuesday. Sold to C. Wilson of Lamont, Ok.

C. Wilson bought 27 head of steers, threes, paying \$28 per head, from J. W. Carr.

Will Kelly shipped one car of cows to Kansas City Sunday. Averaged in weight 940 pounds and brought \$2.60.

John W. Sims sold one car of cows at K. C. last week. They weighed 850 and brought \$2.50.

S. S. Amos shipped three loads of dehorned medium quality two-year-olds to the Kansas City market last week. They brought \$3.10 per cwt. and were sold by Rice Brothers. This firm is hustling for the southwest trade and offers unusual attention to patrons from this community.

J. B. Barr of Canadian passed through here en route to Lipscomb, where he will proceed to make a large dipping, vat for the 7Ks.

IN COLEMAN COUNTY

Coleman Voice.

The greatest strike of the meat cutters and butchers has been called off. The losses up to this time are estimated at about five millions of dollars to the strikers and a like amount to the packers. Stockmen have lost heavily also and many strikers will be left without employment for months.

F. Beck returned last Friday from a tour of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Canada in search of new rams for his flocks, and bought 25 head. While he was gone his son sold three lots of their raising, one of 70 head which was shipped to San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

IN TAYLOR COUNTY

Abilene Reporter.

A train load of horses passed this morning en route to Cuba. They are being shipped by O. L. Echart and were gathered in the Pecos Valley of Texas and New Mexico. There are 450 in the shipment.

Abdon Holt, Esq., was out riding Friday for the first time since he was so dangerously hurt by the fall of a silo on his ranch several weeks ago. His many friends were delighted to see him out again, though it will be some time before he can fully recover.

The land rushes in West Texas are becoming serious, many feuds resulting from them, and the land commissioner is seriously thinking about raising the prices to five dollars or more per acre. How would it work to put up the land to the highest bidder?

POULTRY SUCCESS

The Twentieth Century Poultry Magazine 15th year, 32 to 64 pages, beautifully illustrated, up-to-date and helpful. Best known writers shows readers how to succeed with poultry. 50c per year. SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFERS: 1 year, 25c, including large practical poultry book free; 4 months' trial 10c. Stamps taken. Sample copy free. Poultry Success Co., Dept 96, Springfield, Ohio.



Going for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Don't put yourself in this man's place, but keep a bottle of this remedy in your home. There is nothing so good for Colic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhoea. It is equally valuable for Summer Complaint and Cholera Infantum and has saved the lives of more children than any other medicine in use.

When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

You or some one of your family are sure to need this remedy sooner or later and when that time comes you will need it badly; you will need it quickly. Why not buy it now and be prepared for such an emergency. Price, 25c; large size, 50c.

When answering advertisements, please mention Stockman-Journal.

The Frisco System Land and Immigration Association is already turning its share of the southwestern tide of immigration to Texas.

Three hundred and fifty agents of this association from the East and North have just completed a tour of Texas and viewed its resources and interviewed its landowners and local association agents, for the sole purpose of better presenting Texas opportunities to the homeseeker and investor in older states.

This association is the most efficient of its kind in existence, and has agents everywhere in the United States. If you wish to sell your farm, town or other property, or if you desire capital for factories, mercantile establishments, or any of the industries, please address R. S. Lemon, Secretary Immigration Bureau, Dept. A, Frisco Building, Saint Louis, Mo.

S. A. HUGHES, General Immigration Agent:

When answering advertisements, please mention Stockman-Journal.

THE GREAT EAST AND WEST LINES EVER Louisiana and Texas.



NO TROUBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

Runs through the irrigable districts of

WEST TEXAS AND THE PECOS VALLEY

Those residing out of the State are requested to write for

NEW BOOK ON TEXAS—Free

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

FARM LANDS
—ALONG—
"THE DENVER ROAD"
—IN—
NORTHWEST TEXAS
(THE PANHANDLE)
Are advancing in value at rate of 20 per cent per annum.

Do You Know Any Equal Investment?

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

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

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.

FRISCO SYSTEM
... OFFERS ...

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ELEGANT TRAINS.
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MEALS A LA CARTE.

LOW RATES
... TO THE ...
SUMMER RESORTS,
ALLOWING STOP-OVER AT ST. LOUIS.

For Full Information, address
W. A. TULEY,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
FT. WORTH, TEX.

"The Katy" Again to the Front.

Rooms Reserved for World's Fair Visitors.

The Passenger Department of the M. K. & T. R'y Co. ("The Katy") has established a Rooming Bureau for the benefit of its patrons who desire to visit St. Louis during the World's Fair. This Bureau has secured an option on several thousand furnished rooms in St. Louis hotels and first class private residences, which can be secured and reserved through any M. K. & T. Ticket Agent.

It is, of course, necessary that reservations be made as far in advance as possible, in order that the desired accommodations can be secured. An office of the Bureau will be maintained opposite the Union Station in St. Louis, where a corps of competent clerks and uniformed messengers are constantly on hand to direct visitors to their appointed quarters.

In addition to this, the Bureau will furnish guides, chaperones, messenger service; also cabs, carriages, automobiles and express service for the transfer of baggage, at reasonable rates.

This service will be of great value and benefit to strangers and ladies and children without escorts. This move is in accordance with the usual progressiveness of "The Katy."

Any M. K. & T. Agent will gladly give full information, or address
W. G. CRUSH,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

Prospective Texas feeders are contending that with the amount of seed in sight in this state, the oil men are demanding too much for both meal and hulls and insist they are not able to pay these prices. The result will be a very material shortening of feeding operations in Texas this fall.

What Have You to Sell or Trade

???

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

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

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Steers, raised in Callahan county; 200 threes, 200 twos past. R. Cordwent, Baird, Texas.

FOR SALE—Eleven section ranch, with cattle, near San Angelo, Texas; plenty of grass, protection and water. Address Boehrens & Lindemann, Christoval, Texas.

FOR SALE—Entire dairy, complete, or any part. 40 graded and 20 full blood Jersey cows. Address I. A. Leonard, Corsicana, Texas.

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

FOR SALE—One thousand or more fine peeled mesquite posts; 12 1/2 c. f. o. b. Albany, Texas. A. M. or J. W. George, Albany, Texas.

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

HEREFORDS

A. B. JONES, Hereford breeder, Big Springs, Texas. Choice registered Herefords very cheap.

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

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

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

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

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

HEREFORD HOME BRED, Channing. Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Powell, proprietor. Herd established in 1868. My herd consists of 160 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale and 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by carloads a specialty.

RED POLLED

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

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

IRON ORE HERD
Registered Red Polled cattle, some bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Breeder, W. C. Aldredge, Pittsburg, Texas.

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.

GOATS

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

The Best!

WHY buy any other? REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, Bulls and Heifers for sale. HOVENKAMP & McNATT, Fort Worth, Texas.

SHORTHORNS

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

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

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

W. D. & G. H. CRAIG
GRAHAM, TEXAS, on Rock Island Railroad.

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

HOGS

RICHARDSON HERD ISLAND CHINA
Herd headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2d Jr., 20867, assisted by Texas Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. J. W. FLOYD, Richardson, Dallas County, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS

FROM \$300 A YEAR TO \$300 A MONTH
Send two 1-cent stamps and I will tell you how I increased my salary from \$300 per year to \$300 per month. You can increase yours.

DR. C. Q. RAY,
Cor. School Psychic Development,
Chickasha, I. T.

DO YOU WANT TO SPECULATE?
Stocks and grain bought and sold for a small commission. No scheme. Chances of market and absolutely honest service are all I have to offer. Send stamp for particulars. E. Frank Draper, 202 N. 2d St., St. Louis, Mo.

COW BOYS' BOOTS SPECIALTY—We make anything in the line of boots and are strictly up to date; nothing but the best stock used, and put up in first-class shoemaking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. A. H. Boegeman, Hillsboro, Texas.

TUCKER'S OIL

An absolute preventive to screw flies. Will heal any serious wound or sore on man or beast, where nothing else will. Price, 50c per pint, \$2 per gallon. THE W. L. TUCKER SIMPLE REMEDY COMPANY, Waco, Texas.

I have responsible parties who will winter from 2,000 to 10,000 cattle, putting them on grass during August, September and October, rough feed them through the winter, finish them on grass for June and July markets, in Oklahoma, north or south of line, for \$8 per head, payment to be made when cattle go to market in June or July. For particulars, write J. L. PENNINGTON, Live Stock Agent Frisco, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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

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, 336 Main street, Dallas, Texas.

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

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

WORLD'S FAIR ART VIEWS
Seven beautifully colored pictures of the principal buildings of the World's Fair, and seven other pictures. Tied with cord; detachable for framing. Sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, "Katy," Dallas, Texas

REAL ESTATE

LOOK, TRADES FOR TRADERS—Two mills and elevators in wheat belt to exchange for land, both doing good business.

North Fort Worth vacant property for goods or paying property, located anywhere.

Two good hotels in good towns for two farms.

City property for unimproved farms. I want stocks of goods to trade for land or Fort Worth real estate.

Don't answer this unless you mean business. E. A. PARRISH, Exchange Office, 501 1/2 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

POULTRY

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

For low rates to the World's Fair via the Texas and Pacific Railway, ask any Ticket Agent, or write E. P. Turner, General Passenger Agent, Dallas, Texas.

J. O. RHOME

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

Landa Cattle Co.

(Harry Landa, Mgr.)

NEW BRAUNFELS, TEXAS.

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

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

Ranch one mile from station, below fever line.

Correspondence solicited.

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS

Of the best English strains in America; 40 years' experience in breeding these fine hounds for my own sport; I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for Catalog. T. B. HUDSPETH, Jibley, Jackson Co., Missouri.

\$500 Reward

For any case of Rheumatism which can not be cured with Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedies. Internal and external; relieves at once; cure guaranteed; restores stiff joints, drawn cords and hardened muscles. If your druggist has not got these remedies, write us. DRUMMOND MEDICINE CO., 84 Nassau St., New York.

MANSION HOTEL

BEST \$1.50 PER DAY HOTEL IN CITY.

Fourth St., Bet. Main and Rusk.

Transient Trade Solicited

FREE! FREE!

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

Worms in Sheep and Goats

A sure and quick cure. Sample free. G. B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Mo.

Wright & Green

ROBY, TEXAS.

LAW, LOANS AND LAND.

Farms and Ranches bought and sold from Orient Railroad to New Mexico. Land Titles a Specialty. Correspondence Solicited.

Extraordinary Arrangements for Travelers to California

By reason of special arrangements which have been perfected it is practically conceded in many quarters that to and from California either one or both ways via "The Denver Road" will be the choice of those attending the Triennial Conclave of the Knights Templars and the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., to be held in San Francisco during September and on account of which round trip tickets will be on sale August 15 to September 10, inclusive, at rate of \$45.00 from nearly all points in Texas and the southwest.

The choice of the route mentioned for these trips is largely attributable to the fact that it is the only line reaching that territory from Texas directly through the panoramic New Mexico and "Cool Colorado," passing en route and allowing stopovers at any of the numerous magnificent and popular priced resorts of the northwest, including those of California as well as Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah, in addition to such points as Denver (for Boulder), Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Trinidad, Colorado. It is understood that tickets for this occasion may be secured to go via one route and return another, and in view of the superior attractiveness of the routes via the several Colorado tourist gateways, it may be fair to presume that approximately ninety per cent of those living in the southwest will traverse the rails of "The Denver Road" through the great and fast developing "Panhandle of Texas" in at least one direction.

\$25,000 CASH IN 600 PRIZES

First prize \$10,000. To those making nearest correct guesses of the total popular vote to be cast November 8, 1904, for president of U. S. There are 8 special prizes of \$500 each for early estimates.

THIS MAY BE FORTUNE'S KNOCK AT YOUR DOOR. It costs nothing to enter the contest and only a postage stamp for all particulars. Address, HOSTERMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, Dept. 96, Springfield, Ohio.

FOR THE

WORLD'S FAIR

—AT—

ST. LOUIS

—THE—



HAS ARRANGED FOUR SPECIAL RATES:

- A—SEASON TICKET—On sale April 15 to November 15; limit to return December 15.
- B—SIXTY-DAY EXCURSION—Tickets on sale April 25 to November 20; limit to return within sixty days, but not later than Dec. 15.
- C—FIFTEEN-DAY EXCURSION—Tickets on sale April 27 to November 30; limit to return within fifteen days from date of sale, but not later than December 5.
- D—COACH RATE—Limit to seven days for return. Dates of sale June 14 and 28.

	FROM	A	B	C	D
Galveston	\$40.20	\$33.50	\$27.10	\$17.60	
Houston	37.85	31.55	25.65	16.55	
Temple	35.80	29.80	24.35	15.65	
Ft Worth	31.05	25.90	21.40	13.60	
Dallas	30.65	25.55	21.15	13.46	

For all stations on the SANTA FE the rates are proportionately low.

ASK THE SANTA FE AGENT, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

San Antonio International Fair

Opens Oct. 22, Closes Nov. 2

\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. | **\$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.**

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

Household Department

VERNIE LAWSON, Editor

BE GLAD TODAY

What makes you sad,
This perfect day,
When earth is glad,
And Nature gay?
You think you see,
Off to the west,
A cloud-face wee,
On Evening's breast?
What matter that? It may be gone,
Long e'er the shades of Evening dawn.

There's tears enough,
Within the now,
Yon seas are rough,
You wonder how,
Your fragile bark,
Will clear the shoals,
The way is dark,
The white foam rolls,
But that is in Tomorrow's hold,
Tomorrow's tale is yet untold.

Tomorrow's sun,
May find you still,
With struggles done,
And peaceful will,
Tomorrow's dawn,
May hurry o'er,
New mounds left on,
Her silent shore,
Tomorrow's dew may softly lie,
Upon the graves of you and I.

Laugh as you go,
Be glad today;
Tomorrow's woe,
Is far away,
It may pass on,
The other side,
And quick be gone,
On stranger tide,
And reckon on the added pain,
To find your grieving all in vain.

Unpack your smiles,
And wear them out,
Along the aisles,
Of grief and doubt,
Lift up your eyes,
And turn them far,
From lurid skies,
Where shadows are,
And when you look again they may,
Be fairer than skies of today.

Look up, sad heart,
And sing aloud,
Life is no part,
Of yonder cloud,
For it is there,
And you are here,
You know not where
That cloud will steer,
It may go round you many a league,
If not—Fate weaves her own intrigue.

And if she means,
To run you down,
You can't make screens,
Of tear and frown,
For she will find
You anyhow,
Be fed and wine'd,
And happy now,
Tomorrow is a world away,
Look up and smile. Be glad today.

—VERNIE LAWSON.

TREATMENT OF CHILDREN

How many families contain a child or children that are victims of chronic discontent? How many otherwise happy dispositions are marred by this flaw which must spoil a life unless eradicated in childhood and how many mothers are loth to undertake its eradication?

Such mothers are to be pitied rather than censured for they have a mountain before them to be climbed and love at the foot of it crying to her every step to stop and come down.

Nine people out of ten say "whip," and if the mother turns a deaf ear to their doctrine they straightway condemn her and she is considered by them as incapable of raising her own children. There is many another way to turn than to the one that leads to the administering of the rod. And again, the mother may sometimes perceive the fruit of her own folly in the complaining, discontented child, and often the feeling of her own responsibility in this unhappy development of her little one is sufficient to stay her hand from dealing out the punishment such a thing is thought to merit.

Many a sorrowing mother looks back upon the period when she should have been what she would have her child be and bitterly regrets her lack of self-control at that time. Be this as it may, this serious defect in the nature of a child can be overcome. Not easily or quickly, but slowly and painfully to both mother and child, but surely, and wholly overcome.

The disease demands the talk treatment more than any other and a different one will result in disastrous and complete failure. The child must be taught to see itself as others see it and to be satisfied with what it possesses. One very effective point is to impress upon the child its own vast wealth in being sound of limb and body. Direct its attention to some unfortunate little acquaintance who

has lost a limb or eye and thus cause it to lose sight of everything save its own good fortune in being whole and physically perfect. This will sober the child and help it to forget its own misfortune in the contemplation of others; teach it deeper, broader ideas and at the same time pity for the distress of a fellow creature. This treatment, if persisted in, will effectually obliterate any inclination to discontent other than that attending ordinary childhood.

Dear Mrs. Lawson: Will you allow a very lonesome woman to visit your department. The rest of the sisters speak lovingly of their children and homes and the emptiness of mine but seems intensified. I lost my husband six years ago and two years ago a son and daughter followed him within four months of each other and left me entirely alone. I don't think women appreciate their homes and loved ones enough, but they make up for it after they have lost them, in yearning for them again and regretting that they did not love them more while the golden opportunity was theirs. There are so many little things we could do for them that we leave undone, and when they do not need us any more we wait beside the empty chairs and crave the chance to do some little thing to prove our love for them.

We have plenty of time to remember it when the ones that we loved are gone forever, and if wives and mothers were a little more inclined to do for husband and children, there would not be so much regret after they have been taken from us.

I enjoy the department very much, indeed, and never expect to miss a single issue. The recipes I have tried are nice indeed, and I send you some others I have tried. I expect to come to Fort Worth soon and shall surely

come and talk with you. You said once you had a little girl; will you send me a photograph of yourself and her? I will return it if you desire, but I very much wish to see a likeness of you. I can tell you now that I think it will be a sad face. Well, I will close and wish you good luck. Midland County. MRS. CAROL.

Fruit Jelly

When combining fruit and gelatine in a fruit jelly, the pieces of fruit should be dipped in a little melted gelatine and pressed lightly against the side of mould before the jelly is turned in. The fruit may be arranged in the mould, liquid jelly poured between each layer and the fruit pushed down with a silver fork as the jelly begins to harden. Keep the reserve jelly from hardening by setting in a dish of warm water. As each layer "sets" add more fruit and more jelly.

IN PRAISE OF CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY

"Allow me to give you a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mr. John Hamlett, of Eagle Pass, Texas. "I suffered one week with bowel trouble and took all kinds of medicine without getting any relief, when my friend, Mr. C. Johnson, a merchant here, advised me to take this remedy. After taking one dose I felt greatly relieved and when I had taken the third dose was entirely cured. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for putting this great remedy in the hands of mankind." For sale by all druggists.

GET RID OF LICE

This is the time of year when hen lice raise havoc. You can clean them out quickly and cheaply. We have a formula for making a louse powder which is absolutely certain in results and costs less than 8 cents per pound to make, or three-fourths less than the cost of regular lice powders on the markets. Fowls apply their own remedy. Has been successfully used for years. Send 25 cents for the formula. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

THE T. T. POULTRY CO.,
Dept. 96. Springfield, Ohio.

Saddles & Harness

"GALLUP" on a saddle or a set of harness is like the "18 K" mark on gold or the "Sterling" mark on silver, a guarantee of supreme quality. "Gallup" saddles have been widely imitated, but they have never been equaled. There is a style, a quality, a certain air of distinction that only "Gallup" can give. The most discriminating riders in the world use "Gallup" saddles—why shouldn't you? Our saddle catalog No. 10, or harness catalog No. 13 will be sent free if you mention this paper.

The S. C. GALLUP Saddlery Co.
No. 145 West Fourth St.
PUEBLO, COLORADO.

GALLUP SADDLERY CO. MAKERS PUEBLO CO.

When answering advertisements please mention The Stockman-Journal.

POMEROY & HANDLEY "The OLD RELIABLE"



If you come with your stock you can visit the Great World's Fair and Exposition at very little cost.

STILL DOING BUSINESS AT THE SAME OLD PLACE.

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

THE LARGEST HORSE AND MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD.

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

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Why Not DEHORN Your Calves

when you brand them? This little tool will do it. Weighs only eight ounces. Carried on saddle; can't break it. Any one can use it. Digs horns out of skull and leaves no place for flies to blow. Makes a perfect muley. Takes but an instant to do it. Been using it on my own ranch for three years with perfect success on several hundred



calves. If it doesn't do all I claim, return it and get your money back. Dehorn anything from two to ten months of age. By mail, postpaid, \$3.25.

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Will C. Barnes,
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Dehorned cattle are worth from one to \$1 a head more in market than those with horns. This method beats throwing and sawing them off when animal is grown. Remit by check, postal or express order.

In use by the "S. N. S." ranch at Stamford, Texas, and on several other large outfits.

The Great Southwest Leads All the Rest It is the place, now the time to invest.	LANDS FOR SALE	LOTS FOR BUILDING	LOANS FOR MAKING	Send for CORNUCOPIA , "Horn of Plenty" New Monthly Journal. Year on trial, 25c. Three months, 10c. Sample, 2c
Texas	IMMIGRATION INVESTMENTS INDUSTRIES		Real Estate	
MILLIONS OF MEN SETTLING THE SOUTHWEST MILLIONS OF MONEY DESIRED FOR DEVELOPMENT				
Come to the Coast Country.				
IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR WISH TO BUY HIGH INTEREST MORTGAGE, CITY OR COUNTRY PROPERTY, FARM, FRUIT, TRUCK, RICE, TIMBER, RANCH, OIL OR OTHER LANDS IN TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST, ADDRESS				
INVESTMENT BROKER	E. C. ROBERTSON		INDUSTRIAL PROMOTER	
511½ MAIN ST.	The Land of Opportunities		HOUSTON, TEXAS	
GRAND CHANCES	GREAT COUNTRY		GLORIOUS CLIMATE	

MARKETING OF RANGE CATTLE

Did you ever sit on the fence at the Chicago stock yards and see your 1,200-pound well bred range beef steer sell for less than three fifty "with a few out"? That leaves mighty little poetry in the business and no profit, and causes a man to swear softly to himself and wittle a notch in Leonard's fence to work on again next year, perhaps while watching Billy Leavitt out of the corner of his eye. Well, I have been down there for several days watching them sell eight hundred of our beef and I am going back again next Monday to try it over again, and to those who have been down there what can I say, and to those who are coming to get in the same boat, what can I tell more than take your medicine and stay with it if you can? For it is the best business outside today. It is a man's work and will win out finally and the blues "is no good at all." We do not have strikes and hard winters every year, and we do not have to elect presidents very often, so cheer up Mr. Range Man and try to recall the years when our buyer friend would stop and look over the fence at the cattle and not ride past with a "no good for those" look in his face.

Are they sorry for us? I do not know, but when they take off twenty-five cents each day and will not bid on others at all there is a strange sensation down in your heart when you go home at three, after taking the water away from your hold-over cattle, that is hard to explain. Yes, these are hard days for the man with the grass beef and it looks bad all fall. I was talking to some of the packers, whom I believe, and they say there has been an immense falling off in the demand, that people have ceased even to ask the price of beef, having been led to believe by "yellow press" reports that prices are far beyond reach. Also that prices are not high, and that they (the packers) to get the public to eating beef again will have to put the price of meat down very low until the trade comes back; that there are many men out of work in large cities, that railroads have laid off 30 per cent of their forces in some places, that the retail trade in Chicago has been almost destroyed by the strike, but that in thirty days normal conditions will be in effect at the stock yards for they have the strikers beaten sure. It is only a question of getting the public back to normal meat consumption. I am sure the packers have the best of the situation, for I passed a couple of hours in Swift's big packing house and saw the work there being carried on, saw the men, and the coolers full of beef; and if Mr. Swift would take Mr. Donnelly, the president of the Butchers' Union, through the packing house I think a shiver would creep up his back, not caused by the refrigeration going on but by the demonstration of the fact that the packers have created a new force of butchers, and that thirty days more means "good bye familiar scenes" to all the old force, "Good bye forever."

So here it is almost the first of September and lots of corn cattle back, but few rangers moved and a poor demand. So you had better change your plans and only ship the matured natives, the five-year-old Texans and the very few cows. Cut your shipment in two, if you can, and better still in four, and keep three parts at home. The fat stuff is selling pretty well, but the medium grades and canners go below three cents. In fact there is no market for canners now, the packers are not saving much of the by-product, and the weak point is now in the canning factory. There is one thing you want to ship off the ranch, however, and clean up, and that is your temper. Do not produce it this year with your banker or at the stock yards or with your family. It is a mighty poor thing to show up with just now. I saw just a little bit of bad temper cost a man 25 cents per hundred on ten cars of steers at the yards, and a feed bill to boot.

Has anybody seen the cattle feeder who wanted to buy some good heavy feeders around three fifty? He is wanted in Chicago and several other points that report receipts each morning. Better come out of your hole—you can not see your shaded, Mr. Feeder, and I think it is all right.

A few days ago I met a strange freak at the stock yards who loudly proclaimed that it did not pay to breed up those Texas steers for range purposes and that the good blood cut down their matured weight. Take my own 1,200-pound steers as an example, and including the Swenson's Spurs and other well known brands that were that day on the market and selling, while the "polecats" from southern Texas and Mexico weighing 1,000 along side from the same range were without a bid. I mention this, feeling that the men who have spent fortunes to improve their herds may know that their work has not been appreciated by all, and so that the breeders may realize that some men who have watched things for thirty years in the range business are idiots when it comes down to simple propositions. So I say to the breeder and the ranch man in Texas when any such a one gets in your pasture and pours ice water on the work you are doing, get your bulldog out and say, "Bite him, Tige"—for at this time we have grief enough without the added sneers of the conceited. Do not lose courage if you are breeding or running good cattle and do



VACATION IS OVER.

not buy poor ones if you can get the best—low market prices or not.

A. E. DE RÍCLES.

STOCK SHIPMENTS FROM SAN ANGELO

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Sept. 15.—B. H. Hambrick shipped yesterday to Fort Worth three carloads of horses which he has purchased around San Angelo. J. W. Lawhon shipped to Fort Worth one car fat cows and one car fat calves.

W. L. and J. S. Noelke brought in 120 young mules a few days ago. Will Noelke had gathered these mules up in a month's trip through the Pecos and Devil's river countries. He says mules are scarce and getting scarcer.

Frank Harris, Sol Mayer, E. W. Loftin and others have returned from the Indian Territory, where they have been shipping out their stock, which they have had on pasture there. There are at present a great many Concho country cattlemen in the territories and Kansas superintending the shipping out of the steers and cows which they have been holding there since the packing house strike started.

J. L. Conway, general live stock agent of the Santa Fe railway, with headquarters in Fort Worth, is here looking into the situation of the cattle business and ascertaining the prospect for business. He says he expects a heavy movement of cattle from along the Santa Fe branch within a short time. Since the settlement of the strike there will be nothing to hinder the shipment out to market of the fat cattle, of which there are a great many in this country, if the market is anything like good. He looks for a good movement from the points along the branch from October 1 on, and says there may be some shipments before that. He is preparing for the rush and says the Santa Fe proposes to handle the shipments in the same efficient and thoroughly satisfactory manner in which they were carried through in the past.

Better prices are expected for this fall's clip of wool than for several years past. The sheepmen do not anticipate a heavy clip this fall, but they are all stocking up with sheep and the animals are scarce in this section. A great many of the sheepmen are now in New Mexico buying sheep and large flocks are being driven across country with a few shipments by rail.

FORT WORTH BELT INCREASES CAPITAL

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 19.—For improvements and extensions contemplated the Fort Worth Belt railway increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to half a million by amendment to its charter this morning.

THE CASES ARE CONSOLIDATED

"The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided to consolidate the cases of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association vs. the railroads and the cattle associations of the northwest vs. the railroads into one case, the style of which will be the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association vs. the railroads," said Attorney Sam H. Cowan of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association yesterday. Mr. Cowan spent last week in Denver, Colo., in a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"At this hearing," said Mr. Cowan, "we advanced the strongest sort of evidence in our favor. We proved beyond question that the rates on cattle from Texas to the northwest have been advanced from \$70 to \$100 per car within the time of wrongs alleged in our petition. We proved that since the change in the rates in the northwest from dollars per car to cents per pound on livestock the rates from all northwestern states, with the exception of Montana, to markets have been advanced on an average of \$20 per car. We proved that there is hardly ever a train of cattle sent from the northwest to Missouri river markets that has not cars of other commodities in it, thereby showing that no special service is accorded shipments of cattle by the railroads. We further proved that where cattle owners had the facilities for driving cattle from one section of the northwest to another, that the railroads have invariably reduced prevailing rates to obtain this business and in this manner we showed beyond peradventure that the transportation of live stock is a paying business and one that profits the railroads to engage in.

"I believe that our case is much stronger as a result of the Denver hearing. I believe that we have brought to the attention of the commission facts that can not fall but assist that body in determining the true conditions that prevail. Of course I am not predicting what action the commission will take on the case. There are several other hearings to be held before the case is finally submitted for final consideration. There is no way of making a forecast as to when a decision will be reached."

The eye of a jellyfish is so primitive that we can hardly say whether it sees or feels. That is, when a floating jellyfish begins to sink below the surface of the water as the shadow of an advancing ship falls upon it it is probably affected by the sensation of darkness, but perhaps the pressure of the crushing wave has something to do with it.

JUST ONE WORD that word is **Tutt's,** it refers to Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills and **MEANS HEALTH.**

Are you constipated?
Troubled with indigestion?
Sick headache?
Vertigo?
Biliousness?
Insomnia?
ANY of these symptoms and many others indicate inaction of the LIVER

You Need **Tutt's Pills** Take No Substitute.

Having failed to induce buyers from the Orient to visit and inspect the products of American manufacturers a group of Pacific slope business men have decided to organize a floating exposition on board one of the largest Pacific steamships and send it around the world on a six months' tour.

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KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.
FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS, FORT WORTH, TEX.

You very naturally want your business handled by the men who will take the greatest personal interest in securing for you the best possible results.

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

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

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LOCATED AT FOURTEENTH AND MAIN STREETS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS, OFFERS EVERY FACILITY FOR THE TRANSACTION OF YOUR BANKING BUSINESS AND BEGS TO OFFER ITS SERVICES WHEN IN NEED OF BANKING FACILITIES.

CAPITAL PAID IN \$100,000
WE SOLICIT YOUR ACCOUNT.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

EARLY MOLTING IN HENS

The West Virginia station calls attention to the fact that "when a specialty is made of producing winter eggs it is of much importance to have the hens shed their feathers early in the fall so that the new plumage may be grown before cold weather begins. In case molting is much delayed the production of the new coat of feathers in cold weather is such a drain on the vitality of the fowls that few if any eggs are produced until spring, while if the molt takes place early in the season the fowls begin winter in good condition, and with proper housing and feeding may be made to lay during the entire winter." The station reports tests on 2-year-old Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns of the Van Dresser method of promoting early molting, which "consists in withholding food either wholly or in part for a few days, which stops egg production and reduces the weight of the fowls, and then feeding heavily on a ration suitable for the formation of feathers and the general building up of the system." Beginning August 5, the chickens received no feed for thirteen days except the very small amount they could pick up in fifteen by 100 foot runs. They were then fed liberally on mash, beef scraps, corn, wheat and oats, i. e., a ration rich in protein or nitrogenous matter, which is believed to be especially valuable for promoting the growth of feathers as well as muscle. The hens stopped laying on the seventh day. Thirty days after the test began the Rhode Island Reds had practically a complete coat of new feathers, had begun to lay, and within a week from that time one-half of the hens were laying regularly, while another lot of Rhode Island Reds, which had been fed continuously, were just beginning to molt, and the egg production had declined materially. The White Leghorns were a trifle slower in molting than the Rhode Island Reds, but otherwise the treatment affected them in a similar way. The results seem to warrant the general conclusion that "mature hens which are fed very sparingly for about two weeks and then receive a rich nitrogenous ration molt more rapidly and with more uniformity, and enter the cold weather of winter in better condition than similar fowls fed continually during the molting period on an egg-producing ration."

special care is needed. Plenty of sound grain and quarters free from vermin will get them feathered and vigorous early in the season. But fowls that are confined need special care. Meat and cut bones are the most stimulating food. Buckwheat is also good but is fattening and laxative; and just here is the delicate point in heavy feeding of confined fowls. The bowels are the weak point with poultry, and if they are once irritated it takes a long time to undo the mischief. Sunflower seed is one of the best feeds, as will quickly be known by the fine gloss it puts on the feathers, but first, last and all the time the bulk of the grain feed may be corn. Milk in abundance may be fed, and sweet milk in preference to sour. If sour milk is used add a little soda each day, and wash the milk vessels and water jar daily. There is much difference in the habit of different breeds in growing feathers. Leghorns and some other small breeds feather rapidly. They therefore need even more attention for the short period of molting than the larger breeds. But all need careful housing and protection from sudden weather changes.

SIXTY YEARS IN POULTRYDOM

Sixty years have witnessed great changes in some lines of agricultural development. While in some ways there has been much change in our poultry during that time, development from the standpoint of utility has been much less than is generally supposed, and than it should have been.

As we have said before, the attention of poultry breeders has been and is directed too exclusively toward fancy points of feather, comb and so forth to expect any great improvement from the standpoint of utility.

The "American Poultry Book," published over sixty years ago, presents the following egg records:

"No. 1—A yard of forty hens, mostly pullets, and three cocks, yielded in ninety days, between January and May, 1,440 eggs.

"No. 2—Another containing sixty hens yielded in 160 days, between February and August, 2,655 eggs.

"No. 3—Another of eighty-three hens gave in one year 7,200 eggs. The expenses were \$56.43; the receipts \$123.33; leaving a balance of \$66.90.

"No. 5—Another, eight hens, at Chelsea, Mass., yielded between July and August, in forty-nine days, 293 eggs.

"No. 6—Three pullets of the Poland breed began to lay December 15, and from that time to the following December laid 524 eggs. During this period they consumed three bushels of barley, seventeen pounds of rice and a quantity of barley meal and peas, the whole expense of which did not exceed \$3.71."

Lot No. 6 average practically 175 eggs in a year and all of the lots compare very favorably with the work of the modern hen.

POULTRY NOTES

Sow a patch of rye near the poultry quarters.

Broken crockery ware and broken china make good sharp grit.

Shells and stones pounded fine are better than physic for sick fowls.

Keep lime always in reach, plenty of gravel and a good dry dust for them.

Pure, fresh water and clean, dry feed are better than medicine to keep fowls in good health.

Hens in confinement require green food, and it should be supplied daily, as a matter of economy.

Fowls will starve to death if deprived a length of time of grit food, though well supplied with grain or meat articles of diet.

A good way to fatten poultry is to confine in small flocks and feeding boiled and mashed potatoes with corr. meal and wheat bran.

Chickens do not need meat scraps where they have the run of the farm. The bugs and insects they gather are ample food for the meat fowls.

SPRAY YOUR HEN HOUSE

Dissolve in two quarts of water one quart of soft soap, or one-fourth pound of hard soap, by heating to the boiling point. Then add one pint of kerosene oil and stir violently for from three to five minutes. This may be done by taking a common force pump and putting the end of the hose back into the mixture again. This mixes the oil permanently, so that it will never separate, and it may be diluted easily at pleasure. To spray with the mixture it should be diluted to twice its bulk with water, or about fourteen times as much water as kerosene. In spraying a hen house it pays to do the work thoroughly. Every crack and crevice should be drenched with the mixture. The roof, the sides, and even the floor should be attended to. The mites multiply so rapidly that even a few if left will soon make it necessary to do the work over again. Once done thoroughly is better than twice or thrice done imperfectly. It is a good plan, however, to go over the house twice at an interval of three days, doing the work thoroughly each time. If this is done it is not probable that many mites will escape to become a source of future annoyance. This kerosene emulsion is also successful in destroying cattle lice, sheep ticks, etc.

CARE OF MOUTLING HENS.

To secure late fall and winter eggs when prices are highest it is necessary to give the hens extra attention during the molting period. In no other way but by judicious feeding can the fowls be feathered and recuperated from molting in time to begin laying while the weather is still warm. Fowls that can run at large will find their own special tonics and such relishes as the appetite craves while the drain of feather-making is going on. For these no



CARBOLEUM

Is a safe, economical and fully guaranteed remedy for Mange, Itch, Lice, Ants, Bedbugs, Roaches, Ticks and Chicken Mites. For Carboleum testimonials and pamphlet on dipping and diseases of live stock, write

W. K. LEWIS, V. S.
State Agent Colorado, Texas

\$500.00 REWARD!

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

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

CURE GUARANTEED in all Private, Skin, Blood and Nervous Diseases. Consultation and advice Free and Confidential.

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

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MARKET REVIEW

NORTH FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 27.—The total receipts of cattle for the week foot up about 12,000 head, as against 16,200 head for last week. On Monday, with supplies moderate, prices were strong to 5 cents per hundred higher compared with Friday, notwithstanding that one of the packers was practically out of the market. With one of the buyers holding off, trying to force prices lower, the prospect was not encouraging for the remainder of the week; however, on Tuesday the buyers were out early, and the market opened with prices showing a little improvement, considering that the quality of the offerings was rather common, but as soon as urgent orders were filled the market weakened, the late sales being hardly as good as Monday. At no time on Wednesday was the market very strong, and late arrivals of cows met with a very poor demand at easy to 10 cents per hundred lower prices. Contrary to all expectations, the receipts on Thursday were quite light, and salesmen found all offerings to be in strong demand, with prices 10 to 15 cents per hundred higher than Wednesday's close. Again today the receipts are very light and the demand strong.

Steers—Supplies of good fat steers early in the week were sufficient to meet the demand, and prices were about steady with the close of the previous week. There were no killing steers included in the receipts on Thursday, and the few loads on sale the last two days of the week met with a good demand at prices fully 10 cents per hundred higher than Wednesday. The demand is better than for some time, and prices 10 to 15 cents per hundred higher than at the close of last week.

Cows—Although the market was very unsatisfactory at the close Tuesday and throughout Wednesday, light receipts yesterday and today has stimulated the demand, prices being 10 to 15 cents per hundred higher than the close of last week on all classes.

Bulls—There is no considerable change in quotations on bulls.

Calves—The week opened with a poor demand and a consequent lower tendency in prices. Lighter receipts on Wednesday caused a reaction, and the week is closing with prices fully 50 cents per hundred higher than on last Friday.

Hogs—Receipts of hogs have been only moderate this week, and prices are getting stronger. The tops on hogs today was \$5.75 per hundred. Bulk of packers going at \$5.55 to \$5.65 per hundred; lights, averaging 110 to 135 pounds \$5 to \$5.30; pigs, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, \$3.50 to \$4.50, according to grade and quality. All of the northern markets have advanced this week and the outlook for next week is good.

Sheep—There has been a light run of sheep on the market this week. Fat mutton wethers, averaging 80 to 100 pounds, are selling from \$3.75 to \$4 per hundred; ewes, averaging 76 to 90 pounds, \$3.50 to \$3.75; lambs, \$4 to \$5; stockers, \$2 to \$2.50.

HORSE AND MULE AUCTION SALE

The big horse and mule auction sale under the management of C. E. Hicks and William Anson opened today with more than thirty cars of horses yarded besides a large number of horses and mules driven in from points in this and adjoining counties.

The entire morning was consumed in sorting and arranging the various classes of stock preparatory to auctioneering them off and nothing was done until after 1 o'clock at which time the first auction sale was called.

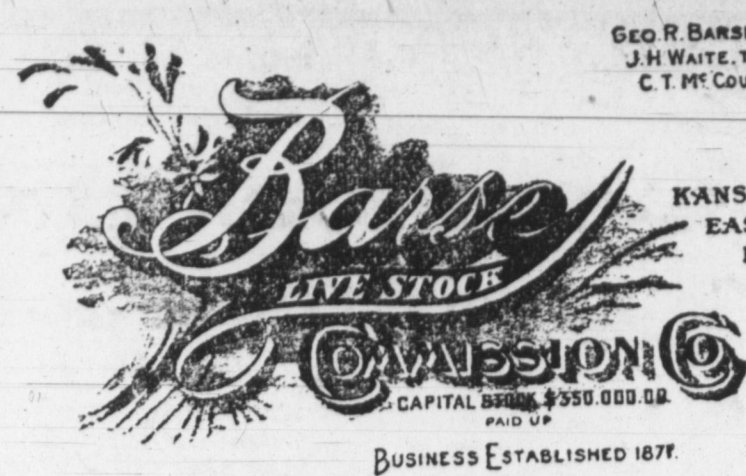
A majority of the animals sold this afternoon were of the best class offered, most of them consisting of single and double drivers, with a few riding horses. Several fancy teams ranging in age between four and eight years sold at prices ranging between \$125 to \$250, while a number of single horses were disposed of at \$75 to \$150.

The sale promises to be a decided success, as there is a large representation of buyers from all over the south and southwest, while the offering includes all classes and grades of stock from the best roadsters to the ordinary range horse.

Tonight will bring in an additional number of horses, and with moderate receipts during the remainder of the sale it is expected that all buyers will be satisfied.

Wednesday's Shippers

HOGS		
Alexander & P. Chickasha	84	
A. A. Spring, Ryan, I. T.	72	
Strange, Mart	72	
T. R. Sleadman, Maypearl	85	
S. W. Green, Coyle, O. T.	71	
A. J. Fuller, Quanah	49	
CATTLE		
John Griffith, Pearsall	71	
J. F. Green, Encinal	36	
E. Nance, Kyle	66	
W. H. Rice, Holliday	31	
Gregory & McCoy, Goldthwaite	66	
W. F. Hdson, Cisco	172	
J. A. Deal, Cisco	26	
J. L. Morris, Strawn	64	
J. Williams, Strawn	32	
Godwin & Mills, Whitesboro	48	
A. J. Trallors, Quanah	26	
Stamford Bros., Terrell	46	
Aspling, Ryan	38	
Henry Price, Addington	55	
J. S. Price, Addington	54	
J. H. Moore, Comanche	60	
C. H. A., Walnut Springs	32	
J. W. Martin, Comanche	31	
Tom Raliff, Brownwood	80	



Geo. R. Barse, President
J. H. Waite, Treasurer
C. T. McComb, Secretary

Fort Worth, Tex., Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1904

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

WE QUOTE THE MARKET AS IT IS.

There has been no change in the steer market during the past week unless it was a little better demand for feeders. The best fat steers are selling readily and in good demand at strong prices. The best fed steers 3 1/2 to 4c. The best "cake on grass" steers, 3 1/4 to 3 1/2c. The best thick fat grass 3c to 3.35c. Good quality heavy feeders, "ticky," 2 3/4 to 3c. Cows have advanced a little and the ordinary good cows are selling around 2c. Choice cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$2.50 with extra choice at \$2.75 to \$3. Calves advanced last Wednesday, but declined 50c since. The best light calves are selling around 3 1/4c. Heavy fat calves 2 1/4 to 2 3/4c. Medium calves 2 1/4 to 2 1/2c. The bull market has advanced 10c. The best feeding bulls selling around \$1.85 to \$1.90. Medium bulls selling from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c.

Good demand for fat muttons at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c, which is better than St. Louis or Kansas City are doing.

The hog market advanced a little. The tops selling around \$5.90.

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

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

Consign your stock to us at Fort Worth, Kansas City, or St. Louis, and same shall have our very best and prompt attention.

Correspondence solicited. Market reports furnished free on application.

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

Very respectfully,

Barse Live Stock Commission Co.

J. H. Young, Stephenville	35	1..... 590	1.35	2..... 1,175	1.60	HORSES AND MULES		
D. C. Brant, Weatherford	32	1..... 810	1.50	2..... 1,250	1.75	O. H. Rominger, Walsenberg, Col.	55	
		1..... 840	1.50			Y. Yates, Pueblo, Col.	26	
						J. D. Hanby, Midland	26	
						O. L. Green, Denver, Col.	27	

REPRESENTATIVE SALES

HOGS			CATTLE				
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.		
54.....	106	\$4.70	1.....	110	\$4.70		
6.....	78	4.25	11.....	103	4.25		
71.....	210	4.25	18.....	82	4.10		
11.....	100	4.45	51.....	202	5.60		
11.....	135	5.35	9.....	111	5.00		
34.....	203	5.55	5.....	124	5.25		
1.....	140	4.30	2.....	230	5.50		
25.....	128	5.20	9.....	240	5.65		
63.....	201	5.65	9.....	227	5.65		
44.....	191	5.65	33.....	189	5.55		
1.....	450	4.70	1.....	360	4.55		
STEERS			COWS				
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.		
88.....	1,006	\$3.00	46.....	1,124	\$3.10		
41.....	1,163	\$4.00	9.....	1,171	\$4.00		
12.....	982	2.65	24.....	850	2.40		
24.....	845	2.50	1.....	1,085	2.75		
1.....	650	1.90	3.....	736	1.90		
1.....	610	1.50	3.....	880	2.00		
HOGS			CATTLE				
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.		
35.....	700	\$1.80	2.....	625	\$1.90		
34.....	709	1.80	21.....	681	1.80		
7.....	951	2.10	1.....	810	2.00		
9.....	766	2.10	2.....	620	1.25		
12.....	730	1.40	21.....	892	2.30		
6.....	686	\$1.60	1.....	720	\$1.75		
1.....	790	1.50	5.....	666	1.25		
7.....	787	2.00	3.....	883	2.25		
9.....	797	1.65					
8.....	903	2.00	2.....	805	1.65		
1.....	890	1.95	25.....	864	1.95		
1.....	670	1.50	15.....	646	1.25		
20.....	709	1.35	21.....	859	2.00		
7.....	752	1.40	2.....	890	2.00		
1.....	780	1.25	15.....	694	1.35		
CALVES			BULLS				
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.		
72	85.....	175	\$2.75	2.....	290	\$2.25	
85	71	5.....	220	2.75	83.....	156	2.65
71	18.....	198	2.50	24.....	262	2.50	
49	76.....	261	2.75	66.....	274	2.45	
71	40.....	234	2.75	2.....	155	3.00	
36	2.....	220	2.50	74.....	271	2.40	
66	3.....	296	2.25	11.....	296	2.25	
31	1.....	140	3.25	40.....	216	2.50	
66	31.....	320	2.50	2.....	100	3.25	
172	3.....	263	2.50	6.....	376	2.50	
26	2.....	270	2.00	2.....	140	3.00	
64	10.....	331	2.25	70.....	219	2.75	
32	5.....	346	2.50	61.....	261	3.25	
48	5.....	370	2.50	61.....	251	3.25	
26	40.....	178	3.00	12.....	381	2.25	
46	52.....	253	2.75	3.....	333	2.50	
38	2.....	270	2.50	2.....	300	2.50	
55	1.....	60	3.00	2.....	310	2.50	
54	9.....	247	3.00	1.....	60	2.00	
60	2.....	280	2.00	7.....	200	2.75	
BULLS			CATTLE				
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.		
1.....	1,030	\$1.60	1.....	720	\$1.40		

Thursday's Shippers

CATTLE			HOGS		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
J. E. Sullivan, Alice	59		Barnes & Son, Wapanucka, I. T.	81	
P. P. Wilder, Bellville	66		J. W. Jackson, Bartlett	65	
H. H. Robertson, Whitesboro	89		T. W. Thomas, Minekah, IL. T.	67	
H. T. O'Riley, Skidmore	62		— Showers, Harrod	54	
T. C. McMurry, Decatur	30		Green & Lightfoot, Eastland	30	
J. S. Hagler, Vernon	59		R. Simraons, Cleburne	37	
Wagoner & Health, Vernon	67				
R. L. Blassingamer, Quanah	95				
J. L. Morgan, Wichita Falls	35				
C. W. Trader, Vernon	24				
J. W. Showers, Harrell	12				
J. K. Rucker, Gladewater	19				
R. E. Williams, Clarendon	32				
Green & Lightfoot, Eastland	33				
L. T. O'Riley, Eastland	41				
William Lavender, Midlothian	27				
A. J. Rook, Elgin	14				
Thomas & Honkers, Mineral Wells	37				
W. J. Miller, Beeville	69				
John Griffick, Falls City	80				

STEERS			COWS		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1.....	590	\$2.00	1.....	670	\$1.50
1.....	820	2.00	1.....	360	1.75
1.....	650	1.50	1.....	490	1.25
20.....	914	2.65			
HOGS			CATTLE		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1.....	820	\$2.50	11.....	670	\$1.75
9.....	752	1.40	1.....	650	1.40
5.....	772	2.10	1.....	920	2.10
13.....	809	1.30	5.....	820	1.65
3.....	756	1.75	3.....	676	1.25
1.....	720	1.75	21.....	704	1.40
1.....	900	2.65	1.....	810	2.25
23.....	625	1.25	2.....	1,030	2.25
5.....	778	1.60	7.....	650	1.65
1.....	920	2.35	1.....	500	1.00
1.....	1,080	2.85	7.....	740	2.00
2.....	565	1.50	1.....	650	1.25
2.....	790	1.00	11.....	568	2.10
21.....	698	1.65	22.....	674	1.50
1.....	1,070	2.75	2.....	745	1.65
17.....	798	2.35	1.....	890	1.85
45.....	802	2.30	4.....	727	1.00
1.....	900	2.00	7.....	712	2.35

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Table with columns for No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Includes rows for HEIFERS, CALVES, and HOGS.

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Table with columns for No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Includes rows for CALVES, HOGS, and REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

Table with columns for No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Includes rows for REPRESENTATIVE SALES, CATTLE, and HOGS.

Table with columns for No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Includes rows for HOGS, SHEEP, and Friday's Shippers.

Table with columns for No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Includes rows for Friday's Shippers, CATTLE, and HOGS.

Table with columns for No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Includes rows for Saturday's Shippers, CATTLE, and HOGS.

Table with columns for No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Includes rows for REPRESENTATIVE SALES, STEERS, and COWS.

Table with columns for No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Includes rows for Monday's Shippers, CATTLE, and HOGS.

Table with columns for No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Includes rows for HEIFERS, CALVES, and HOGS.

Table with columns for No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Includes rows for HOGS, SHEEP, and HORSES AND MULES.

Table with columns for No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Includes rows for REPRESENTATIVE SALES, STEERS, and COWS.

Table with columns for No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Includes rows for REPRESENTATIVE SALES, STEERS, and COWS.

Table with columns for No., Ave., Price, No., Ave., Price. Includes rows for REPRESENTATIVE SALES, STEERS, and COWS.

FOREIGN MARKETS

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK KANSAS CITY, Sept. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 25,000; market lower; beefs, \$3.75 @6; cows and heifers, \$1.50@4.75; stockers and feeders, \$2@4.15; Texas and westerns, \$2@5.40.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 12,000, including 8,000 Texans; market lower; steers, \$3.75@5.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.50; Texas steers, \$2.50@3.50; cows and heifers, \$2.15@3.15.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 32,000; market 10c to 15c lower; beefs, \$3.80@6.15; cows and heifers, \$1.60@4.40; stockers and feeders, \$2@3.75.

Slaughter's Hereford STOCK FARM

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

Apply to GEO. M. SLAUGHTER, Manager, Or HARRY W. HAMILTON, Foreman, ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.



Hog Department

FATTENING HOGS

This investigation was carried on at the Wisconsin experiment station in order to compare the feeding qualities of unimproved pigs compared with more improved breeds.

Six razor back pigs, three of the first generation and three of the second generation, composed one lot.

Three of the pigs in the other lot were out of a Berkshire sow and sired by a razor back boar, and three others were out of a Poland-China sow and sired by a razor back boar.

Each of these lots were fed for twelve weeks on the same ration composed of ground corn, ground rye and shorts, equal parts of weight.

Milk was added to the rations after the first four weeks in the proportion of 1.4 parts of milk to 1 part of grain.

The following gives the summary of the feed eaten and gains made by each lot:

Average amount of grain feed eaten daily—Cross-bred, 5.56 pounds; razor back, 4.18 pounds.

Average amount of milk eaten daily—Cross-bred, 12.7 pounds; razor back, 9 pounds.

Average amount of grain for 100 pounds of gain—Cross-bred, 356 pounds; razor back, 420 pounds.

Average amount of milk for 100 pounds of gain—Cross-bred, 520 pounds; razor back, 565 pounds.

Average daily gain of each pig—Cross-bred, 1.52 pounds; razor back, 1.02 pounds.

Average amount of grain for 100 pounds gain the first four weeks—Cross-bred, 566 pounds; razor back, 624 pounds.

Average amount of grain for 100 pounds gain the last seven weeks—Cross-bred, 331 pounds; razor back, 364 pounds.

Amount of grain feed saved by each 100 pounds of milk fed—Cross-bred, 6.26 pounds; razor back, 9.78 pounds.

This experiment resulted in showing that the cross-bred pigs made greater gains and consumed more feed, but required less grain per 100 pounds gain.

The cross-bred made a total gain of 704 pounds and the razor backs a gain of 462 pounds, and a daily gain of 1.52 pounds and 1.02 pounds respectively.

The second generation of razor backs made a total gain of 70 pounds over the representatives of the first generation.

This shows very clearly what the change of environment did for the second generation; their appearance also indicated that they were capable of consuming more food and putting on greater gains than the first generation.

It was found in this trial that the razor backs made very irregular gains, increasing considerably in weight one week and not any the next.

This was due to the fact that their appetites were variable and they would over-eat occasionally.

This may be attributed to inherited peculiarities due to the irregular food supply of their ancestors.

Incidentally, the value of skim milk when fed with a ration such as was received by these pigs, was worked out.

It was found 100 pounds were worth the equivalent of 6.26 pounds of grain in the case of the cross-bred pigs and 9.78 pounds grain for the razor backs.

The reason for this great difference in the value of skim milk for these two lots was thought to be due to the fact that the razor backs have not been found to thrive best on a heavy grain ration.

This trial was only the beginning of a much more extended investigation planned along these lines. On account of the severe loss caused by an outbreak of cholera at the University Farm it is doubtful if the plan can be

carried with the success it otherwise might have been.

IT PAID TO FEED THE CORN

An Illinois farmer in a recent issue of the Homestead presents some figures demonstrating that corn can be fed to hogs with a profit even when it has a very good price on the market. He says:

"On November 29, 1902, I made an estimate of the corn which I had on hand at that time, which figured out 1,850 bushels. I also weighed my hogs and found that I had 8,355 pounds of swine, live weight. Figuring the price of corn and hogs at the price which they would have sold for at that time, the corn would have brought, at 35 cents per bushel, \$647.50, and the hogs, at \$5.00 per hundred weight, would have brought \$503.10. Total, \$1,150.60. The hogs that I sold up to September 15, 1903, brought me \$1,476, and I had twenty head of nice sow shoats left, which I saved to breed, and after selling my hogs I sold 144 bushels and thirty pounds of corn at 38½ cents per bushel.

"I did not take any account of the corn which I fed out of that 1,850 bushels to eight head of horses, one cow and calf, besides the chickens and probably three or four tons of ground corn which I sold for chicken feed. Some one may ask, 'What did you feed your hogs besides the corn?' Well, I fed some oats, perhaps fifty bushels, and some potatoes, perhaps twenty-five bushels. Besides, the hogs shared the pasture of seventeen acres with the horses and cows and calves. I fed the corn in almost every way—some on the ear, shelled, some soaked after shelling, some soaked after it was ground, and cooked some both shelled and ground. I found this made a variety which the hogs both relished and thrived on, but the principal food was corn in some shape."

In addition to the satisfactory, immediate results obtained in this case, there is the additional fact that such a practice tends to maintain the fertility of the farm, so that it may continue to produce paying crops. The ability to produce good crops in the future is just as important as is the advantageous marketing of the present crop.

MARKET HOGS SOON AS READY

Some experiments in swine feeding at the Oregon agricultural experiment station demonstrate the economy of marketing hogs as soon as they are fit, a number of tabulated figures of weights and cost of feed showing that after a certain stage of fattening is reached an extra weight put on is at great increase of cost.

In six feeding experiments with an aggregate of twenty-eight hogs of mixed breeding and various ages, the results show that it took 4.49 pounds of wheat to produce one pound gain in live weight. The results also show that for the first half of the fattening period it required but 3.81 pounds of wheat to produce one pound of gain, while in the last half it took 5.12 pounds of wheat to produce one pound of gain; or, in other words, it required 34 per cent more wheat to produce one pound gain in live weight in the last half of the feeding experiment than it did in the first half. Thus indicating that the heavily larded hog resultant from a long period of feeding is much more costly to produce than the block hog, or the bacon type. In these experiments, wheat seems to have given the best results as a fattening food. Results also indicate that a bushel of wheat properly fed to reasonably well-bred hogs, should produce approximately thirteen and one-half pounds of live pork.

HOG NOTES

Experiments have proven that the best results with swine are secured from sweet feed rather than sour. They will drink sour swill with a relish, but the fat is produced more rapidly by sweet swill.

Salt, ashes and charcoal, should be kept within easy reach of hogs of all ages. They eat it with a relish and seem to thrive upon it. It makes them healthy.

The St. Joseph Daily Journal says: "This year the supply of hogs in the northwest is far under the demand, owing to farmers refusing to feed high-priced wheat to hogs. Lately a Seattle, Wash., packer filled an order at \$5.25 on the Denver market. It was estimated that it would cost \$6.75 to lay them down at Seattle."

"Cattle feeders make mighty good gains in letting the hogs follow the steers. Grain that the steers cannot assimilate is found by the hogs that follow them and turned into money. If the cattle are fed any considerable amount of alfalfa or clover hay, what they drag and shake out of the racks makes feed for the hogs. They get every bit of it. We have cleared out the racks for the hogs every time the steers were fed and they seem to turn into money what the steers refuse. When the cattle are on the alfalfa, the hogs are, too, and this alfalfa makes good-sized bones and frames on which to put the meat later."—A. D. Burnhams, in Successful Farming.

WHAT'S THE USE

To Keep a "Coffee Complexion."

A lady says: "Postum has helped my complexion so much that my friends say I am growing young again. My complexion used to be coffee colored, muddy and yellow, but it is now clear and rosy as when I was a girl. I was induced to try Postum by a friend who had suffered just as I had suffered from terrible indigestion, palpitation of the heart and sinking spells."

"After I had used Postum a week I was so much better that I was afraid it would not last. But now two years have passed and I am a well woman. I owe it all to leaving off coffee and drinking Postum in its place."

"I had drunk coffee all my life. I suspected that it was the cause of my trouble, but it was not until I actually quit coffee and started to try Postum that I became certain; then all my troubles ceased and I am now well and strong again." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

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From Maker to Buyer

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Our advertising leather Watch Fob (worth 25c) for 10c postage.

We build on Trees that fit the horses used in South and West, insuring a saddle that will not hurt. Our Saddles are carefully made from the best leather, comfortable to the rider and of lasting durable quality.

We are large makers of Saddles and Harness and give our customers the benefit of reasonable prices at which goods can be made in large quantities. Send for free catalogue. Fifty styles Saddles and Harness at manufacturers' prices. Freight paid.

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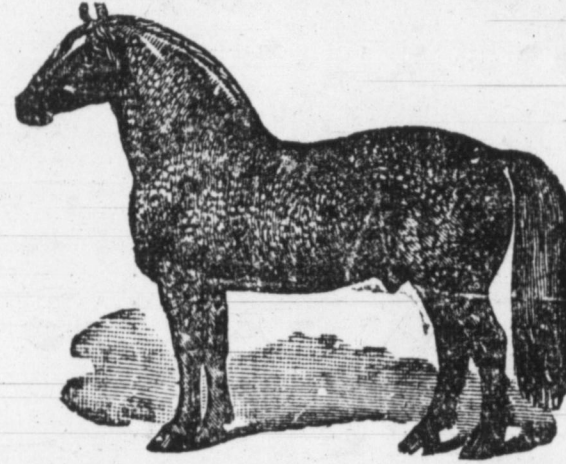
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We own and operate the only Cotton Seed Oil Mill in Texas above Quarantine line, and will contract feed and pen space for the season of 1904-05. Good pens; good water.

Correspondence solicited with parties wishing to feed.

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Stamford, Jones County, Texas.

SHORTHAND IN 20 LESSONS

FIRST LESSON FREE; absolutely most complete and up-to-date methods; position guaranteed; lessons by mail exclusively; no interference with regular occupation; no difficulties; everything simple and clear; indorsed by boards of education and leading newspapers; thousands of graduates. Department 25, Campaign of Education, 211 Townsend building, New York.

ONE OF A THOUSAND

83 steers were shipped from Taylor Co. to Fort Worth and placed in a pasture 8 miles north of town, with other cattle owned by David Boaz of Fort Worth. In a few days 13 were dead and another sick with fever. Ireland Hampton of the Nation Commission Co., acting for the owner, had 200 pounds of Bass' Medicated Salt placed in the troughs, the result was the sick one recovered and no more were sick.

There are a thousand similar cases, there can be no failure if the animal gets the salt.

BASS' MEDICATED SALT in 10 lb. sacks at 50c; 20 lb. sacks at 90c; 50 lb. sacks at \$1.50; 100 lb. sacks at \$2.50; by your dealer, or shipped prepaid on receipt of price by

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Superior to condition powders for Horses, Cows, Hogs, Sheep and all live stock. Agents wanted in every county.

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PASTEUR VACCINE Co. CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO