

# THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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## ON LIVE STOCK

### Rates Charged By the Railways on Tonnage on the Hoof and Again on the Product Are Compared

Some of our readers have asked us to state the comparative rates on live stock and their products in cents per hundred pounds instead of the percentage method adopted in our open letter addressed to Hon. W. P. Hepburn. We adopted the percentage method because that is in use by the railroads. The suggestion, however, we take as a good one, and we therefore follow it.

The average rates in cents per hundred pounds on live stock and dressed meats from Chicago to New York by rail, as given in the Yearbook of Agriculture of 1903, page 677, are as follows: Cattle, 28 cents; hogs and sheep, 30 cents; dressed beef, 45 cents; dressed hogs, both in refrigerator and common cars, 45 cents. These rates have been in force, with very slight modifications, since 1892. The Yearbook gives the average rates since 1880, and whilst there has been since that time a reduction in the rates all around, the relative proportion has been substantially retained. It may, therefore, be inferred that these rates are just in themselves and just relatively, else they would not have been observed by the competing railroads between these two points for such a long series of years.

There is a good reason why live stock should be carried at a less rate than dressed beef, or that what are known as packing house products. The average weight of the live stock car, as given by some seven different experts in their testimony before the interstate commerce commission, is 26,514 pounds; the average weight of the refrigerator car 36,000 pounds. In carrying dressed beef and packing house products the refrigerator car is obliged to carry in addition about 6,000 pounds of preservatives—salt and ice—and an equipment for the hanging of the beef of about 3,000 pounds. Hence, it will be seen that the expenditure for fuel for carrying this heavier car is much greater than the car used for carrying live stock. The live stock car carries about 22,000 pounds of cattle and a single deck car of hogs 71,000 pounds. The paying content of the fresh meat car is 20,000 pounds and of the packing house products 26,000 pounds. The fresh meat car carries about 33.33 per cent of paying weight; that is, the road gets paid for only that much of the total weight hauled, while the railroad gets paid for 43.5 per cent of the weight of cars of cattle and 37.4 per cent of the weight of cars of hogs.

This simple statement of facts which we have culled from the sworn testimony of the railroad experts themselves show why it is that dressed beef should pay the highest tariff, packing house products in boxes next, hogs next, and that cattle should be carried cheaper than any of the products mentioned. In fact, when you put a railroad expert on the stand under oath and ask him these questions squarely, he will invariably admit that the rate on cattle and hogs should be lower than the rate on dressed beef and packing house products.

Now, what is the situation between Missouri river points and Chicago today? Cattle and hogs pay 23.5 cents per hundred pounds; dressed beef and packing house products 18.5 cents, if billed east of Chicago, and 20 cents if billed to Chicago. Practically all is billed through—the Chicago packing houses supply the demand on that section. Or, to refer to the percentage rate, the rate on dressed beef is, to be strictly accurate, 161 per cent of the rate on cattle and 150 per cent on hogs between Chicago and New York, where there is competition between different trunk lines, but between Missouri river points and Chicago the rate on dressed beef is 80 per cent of the rate on cattle

and hogs, or about one-half of the percentage.

It is interesting to know just how this anomaly, which we believe is found nowhere else in the United States, probably in no other part of the world, has come into existence. Fifteen or twenty years ago the published rate from Missouri river points to Chicago was 23.5 cents for cattle, hogs, dressed beef, and packing house products. It is an open secret that during these years not a pound of either dressed beef or packing house products was carried at the published rate. This is admitted freely by the railroad men themselves.

According to Mr. Stickney, who ought to be good authority, the actual rates, by reason of rebates, were about 16 cents per hundredweight while the rate on cattle and hogs was maintained. He then entered into an agreement with the packing houses at Kansas City to carry a certain per cent of their products for five years at 18.5 cents per hundred pounds, which, he states, was 15 per cent higher than the average rate that had been secured for years past. After a brief railroad war, during which one of the roads put down its rate on live stock to 12 cents per hundred pounds, the other roads adopted this rate, which was shortly after adopted by the roads from all Missouri river points. It is a paying rate or the railroads would not be so eager to accept it. Meanwhile cattle were carried from points west of the Missouri river on through billing at the proportional rate of about 16 cents per hundredweight for the haul between the Missouri river and Chicago, and at about 14 or 15 cents from Sioux City. This on the testimony of the railroad men themselves. (We regret that this point was not brought out clearly in our letter to Mr. Hepburn.)

Why does this singular ratio between dressed beef and live stock rates between the Missouri river and Chicago exist? Simply because the packing interests being, so to speak, a group by themselves were able to club the railroads into carrying their freight at these rates while the farmers and stockmen, having no organization, have been compelled ever since to pay the 23.5-cent rate not only from Missouri river points but other points, varying according to the situation of the railroad, from 100 to 175 miles eastward from the Missouri river. The rate from this distance drops down quite slowly to the Mississippi river.

For example, the rate on cattle from Galena Junction, on the east bank of the Mississippi river, is 11 cents on cattle and

15 cents on hogs, while from Dubuque, on the west bank, it is 14 cents on cattle and 15 cents on hogs, and from Oneda, Iowa, fifty-seven miles west of Galena Junction, it is 21 cents on cattle and 18 cents on hogs. In other words, in Illinois the Illinois commissioners' distance tariff rates govern, but going westward the rates are scaled up very rapidly and are higher, we believe, than the rates for same distance on the Iowa commissioners' distance tariff.

The question arises: What are Missouri and Iowa farmers going to do about it? Frankly, we do not see how they can do anything until their representatives in congress so amend the interstate commerce law that the interstate commission shall have power not merely to say the present rate is unjust but to state what a just rate will be, and then enforce it if their decisions are found to be just and reasonable by the courts of the United States. There is, so far as we can see, no other remedy. Those who have given the subject thorough and exhaustive study maintain that when fresh meats are carried at 18.5 cents the proportional rate should be 12.5 cents on cattle and 15.8 cents on hogs. This would make the fresh meat rates only 130 per cent of the cattle rates, and while not as low as the relative rates east would yet perhaps be about fair and just under all the circumstances and would give our people great relief.

In discussing this question we have not the slightest intention of entering in any way into politics. It has been in our mind for several months. We did not present it earlier in the season because it occurred to use that the immediate relief needed was the restoration of the return pass and a better live stock service on the roads. We present it now before the election in order that the people may have a chance to call the attention of their congressmen, both in Iowa and other states, whether they be republicans or democrats, to the grievances under which the men, who give them their offices, suffer. And we are satisfied when they look into this subject for themselves they will be satisfied of the justice of our position and will no longer place any obstacle in the way of the passage of the bill in the house known as the Cooper bill and in the senate as the Quarles bill, both bills, as we understand it, being identical.

There are other phases of this subject which we will discuss later. We simply ask our readers to set about inquiring whether these things are so, and if so, what other remedy there is than the one we have suggested.—Wallace's Farmer.

## PUT IN MOTION

### Cattle Growers' Interstate Executive Committee Sends Representative to Washington to Begin Campaign

Frank Barry, representing the Cattle Growers' Interstate Executive Committee, has gone to Washington to begin the campaign inaugurated by that organization for an amendment to the interstate commerce law giving the commission power to fix maximum rates and to enforce its edicts. Mr. Barry, in a Chicago interview, said:

"That conditions governing the transportation of live stock are becoming intolerable is generally conceded by all who are engaged in that business. All branches of commerce and trade are similarly affected. The question of a remedy is one of paramount importance and constantly growing interest.

"There is an apparent lack of information in regard to the facts and causes producing these conditions which is unfortunate and which has delayed the accomplishment of relief.

"It is generally agreed by the shipping public that the existing law is futile to remedy transportation abuses, and that prompt remedial legislation by congress to strengthen the powers of the interstate commerce commission is imperatively necessary. The strong desire and broad demand for such legislation does not arise from any desire to injure or do injustice to the transportation interests of the country, which have done so much toward building up our commerce and manufactures, opening up vast tracts of territory to settlement and production and contributing so materially to the greatness of our nation.

"The prosperity and growth of our railroads are essential to the country's welfare. The interests of shippers and carrier are too intimately related for one to seek the injury of the other. The shipper, however, has rights that he must protect, and, suffering encroachments upon these rights, he must invoke the restraining power of the federal government.

"Our laws have always drawn marked distinction between the rights, privileges and duties of the railroad or common carrier and those of the business man or concern.

"The transportation business is related to all others, its service is employed by all, and upon all it must depend. Its property has been constructed and extended under public franchises which have empowered it to take possession of private property, even homesteads, for the public benefit and use upon the theory that it will thereby be enabled to render public service. The railroad becomes, of necessity, a monopoly in many localities.

"We have an excellent opportunity to secure remedial legislation at the approaching short session of congress," said Mr. Barry. "Meanwhile let every one interested in live stock write his congressman urging him to support the bill."

### THE FUNERAL OF DR. E. L. HANN OCCURS

DENTON, Texas, Oct. 13.—All that was mortal of Dr. Ed L. Hann was laid to rest in the Odd Fellows' cemetery here yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Hann's death was the result of an accident which occurred Tuesday afternoon in his dental office on the south side of the square, where his body was found with a gun lying at his feet and the cleaning rod across his knees, having been engaged, it is supposed, in cleaning the gun when it was accidentally discharged, the load entering his breast and killing him almost instantly. Dr. Hann was a member of one of the prominent families of this section. He was the inventor of several patents for guns and was a crack marksman, having taken part in many interesting competitions of that character.

## SHEEPMEN AND CATTLEMEN AFFILIATE IN NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

At a meeting of the board of control of the National Live Stock Association, just held in Denver, it was unanimously determined that there would be no successor appointed to the late Charles F. Martin, as secretary until the January meeting of the association. It is understood that quite a number of applications have already been filed for the position, but a committee consisting of Fred P. Johnson, George W. Ballantine and George Goulding has been appointed to take charge of the affairs of the organization, and Mrs. Helen Kennedy, who was Mr. Martin's stenographer, has been placed in charge of the secretary's office as clerk. Some radical changes in the organization are in contemplation, which will be taken up at the next annual meeting. These changes contemplate bringing the cattlemen and sheepmen together in some kind of a compact agreeable to both interests. At present these two interests are more or less at variance, and the majority of the members of the association are sheepmen. As a national body the sheepmen have the National Wool Growers' Association, and the cattlemen last May organized the Interstate Cattle Growers' executive committee. It is now planned to get these two interests together, each to maintain their respective organizations, but to also be represented with the railroad and other mutual interests in the national association. It is expected that the January meeting of the association will be one of the most largely attended in the history of the organization. The National Wool Growers meet in Denver at the same time, and there will be delegates to both conventions from all over the United States. Harmony

is expected to be brought about as a result of the two conventions. In discussing the general situation, President Hagenbarth of the National Live Stock Association says: "The live stock industry is undergoing a great evolution, especially in the west. There seems to be a general feeling among stockmen that the time has come when the National Live Stock Association must become a more active factor than it has been in the past in securing results for the industry. At no time since its birth has the necessity of a strong organization been so apparent to every one. We seem to have reached the point where there are no longer any sheepmen or any cattlemen, but we are all stockmen, and the only proposition now is, how to secure the best and most practical results for the good of our industry. Range business has already changed entirely from what it was a few years ago, and no one can say where it will finally end. There are many great questions connected with the proposed changes at the next convention and all who have their money invested in live stock are anxious that an organized effort be made to bring conditions to a more settled basis. The meeting in Denver in January will bring together not only prominent live stock representatives, but will aim to attract as well all the varied allied interests correlative to the live stock business. In the past it was generally understood that we were coming for a good time but now the character of the coming convention will be a strictly business proposition from start to finish. Of course, the boys will not object to some entertainment as not to conflict with the business of the convention."



# THE RANGES IN ARIZONA

"The main feature of the range problem," says W. J. Spillman, agronomist of the bureau of plant industry, in commending Dr. David Griffiths' bulletin on "Range Investigations in Arizona" to Secretary Wilson for publication, "have been reduced to two—the carrying capacity of the range, and the best methods of managing the range so as to secure the largest amount of feed from it without permanent injury to the food plants that furnish the covering of the soil. The principles of management may be reduced to the following: A proper control of the amount of stock upon a given range and the time of the year at which they are allowed upon the various subdivisions of it; the protection of such native plants as are of value, and particularly the saving of seeds of such plants and scattering them upon the range; lastly, the introduction upon the range of such new forage plants as experience has shown can be thus introduced.

"A knowledge of the carrying capacity of the ranges is of the utmost importance, for it must form the basis of every intelligent legislation relating to the range question. This knowledge determines the rental and sale value of range lands and should also determine the size of the minimum lease or homestead for range purposes in case laws are passed providing for such disposal of the public ranges."

In endeavoring to contribute some facts on the actual conditions in vogue upon the range, Dr. Griffiths has given considerable attention to the matter in Arizona, of which the bulletin on these investigations is the result. In some seventy pages of descriptive and handsomely illustrated matter every phase of the subject is covered. That we may understand something of the condition under which the work was prepared, we quote again from Mr. Spillman, who, in commenting upon the means employed to secure the necessary familiarity with the subject to treat the matter properly, says:

"The present report includes a general study of range problems in southern Arizona, but is devoted more particularly to the investigations conducted in cooperation between the United States Department of Agriculture and the Arizona experiment station on two tracts of land situated on the Santa Rita forest reserve in the territory of Arizona. The work upon one of these tracts, consisting of a fenced area of fifty-eight square miles, has been conducted under the immediate supervision of Dr. David Griffiths of this office. The work upon the other area, which is also fenced and consists of some 240 acres of land, has been conducted under the supervision of R. H. Forbes, director of the Arizona experiment station, by J. J. Thornburn of that station, since August, 1901. Previous to that time Dr. Griffiths was a member of the station staff at Tucson, and conducted the work on the small tract also. On each year the department has furnished the Arizona experiment station with a report of the work done by its officers upon the large tract, which the officers of the station have furnished to the department a similar report of the work on the small tract. Particular attention is called to the study of the amount of vegetation produced upon the large tract since it was fenced nearly two years ago. It will be noted that deductions concerning the carrying capacity of this range made from this study agree in a most satisfactory manner with actual practice. It is proposed in the near future to determine by actual trial the amount of stock this fenced area will carry without deteriorating."

In the following resume will be found a complete summary of the leading features that Dr. Griffiths has touched upon in his "Range Investigations in Arizona."

The carrying capacity of the lands in Arizona varies from the rate of one bovine animal to fifty acres to one to 100 acres.

Johnson grass appears to be the best adapted for preventing erosion, and will thrive in favorable situations which receive two or more irrigations by flood waters during the year. Bermuda grass does not appear to be promising without irrigation.

The valley of the Little Colorado, so far as much of its vegetation is concerned, resembles the valley of the Rio Grande, but the yield of feed is very much smaller.

From the stockman's point of view the seasons upon the lower southern areas are four in number, each differing from the others in the character of the feed which is available. The two seasons of feed production alternate with two seasons of short feed: (1) Middle of February to middle of April or first of May, characterized by a growth of annual weedy plants, which furnish feed for a short time; (2) first of May to middle of July or first of August, having little growth except of shrubby plants, upon which stock largely subsist; (3) middle of July to first of December, which is the season of the best feed, being characterized by growth of perennial grasses and many other forage plants; (4) first of December to middle of February, which is the hardest season of the year upon all stock.

The growth of winter and spring an-

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

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

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

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

cess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissue, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it can not be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

## Germ Diseases

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

Asthma	Hay Fever
Abscess—Anaemia	Influenza
Bronchitis	Kidney Diseases
Blood Poison	La Grippe
Bright's Disease	Leucorrhoea
Bowel Troubles	Liver Troubles
Coughs—Colds	Malaria
Consumption	Neuralgia
Colic—Croup	Many Heart
Constipation	Troubles
Catarrh	Piles
Cancer	Pneumonia
Dysentery	Pleurisy
Diarrhea	Quinsy
Dandruff	Rheumatism
Dropsy	Scrofula
Dyspepsia	Syphilis
Eczema	Skin Diseases
Erysipelas	Stomach Troubles
Fevers	Throat Troubles
Gonorrhoea Gleet	Tuberculosis
Gall Stones	Tumors
Goitre	Ulcers
Gout	Varicocoele

## Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

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

## 50c Bottle Free

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

Liquozone costs 50c and \$1.

## CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-464 Wash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

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

.....

W 203.....  
Give full address—write plainly

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

# THE PRACTICE OF DEHORNING

Twenty years ago the cattle shippers of many localities were great sticklers for horns. If a cow or steer were "muley" it must go at a discount or not at all.

Happily, that day is past and gone, for with that characteristic push and economy of the present age and time it soon became apparent that it took more room for a cow with horns than it did for one without. Not so much, however, because the horns themselves require space, but because the animal wearing them knew so well their value as instruments of offense and insisted on having a wide space all around kept clear.

At first the "humanitarian" argument was vigorously pushed by its opposers, who would under no consideration allow their stock to be subjected to such a painful ordeal. The idea worked its purpose to some extent for a while, but careful observers were bound to conclude before long that dehorning was the proper thing. For did other stock not suffer from the more vicious, who not only secured more than their share of feed, but insisted upon having the whole shed to themselves and often seriously wounded other stock and sometimes children? That was a clincher, and the almost universal verdict now is "the horns must go."

Much dehorning is now practiced when the calf is small, which is really the best time. Then there seems to be little or no pain and no check to the growth. It is performed by rubbing the embryo horn, or place where the horn would grow, with caustic potash when the calf is only a few days old. This method is without value on any but a very young animal, and all others must have the horn removed by some mode of cutting close to the head. In doing this, some make the mistake of not cutting close enough. They should be neatly rounded off down nearly even with the other bones of the head; not, however, close enough to interfere in any way with the thin transparent covering of the brain, which is plainly visible after the cut has been made. If too much of the horn is left, the stump will grow and be unsightly. And then this kind of cut does not heal as readily or as quickly as one closer and more neatly made.

Neither is it a good idea to do the work at a time when, on account of warm weather, there will be danger of flies. The brain being so nearly exposed will be easily penetrated by the worms, which would be fatal. Cool, dry weather, if such a time can be hit upon, always will be the best, and if the weather be not dry, they should be housed out of cold and rains and snows lest they take cold in the wounds, which is always bad.

After cutting off, do not fill the holes or cavities of the stump with cotton or anything of that kind, as they will often suppurate and the pus, if not let out freely, will press upon the brain causing the greatest pain and possibly death. A little application of warm

pine tar or something of that kind usually will be found sufficient.

Another precaution will help, although not absolutely necessary. That is, do not let the cattle run to straw and hay stacks to get the raw and moist cavities filled with chaff seed, etc. They need to be kept clear so that when the animal shakes its head, which it will frequently do, all offensive matter will be thrown out. If all goes well, about a month will suffice to return to the usual treatment, and possibly they may get along and do fairly well when just roughing it.

# ARLINGTON BANK GETS THE COIN EAVES HAD

The Citizens' National bank at Arlington is better off by \$2,695 than it was Saturday, when Sheriff John T. Honea landed in Fort Worth from St. Louis, having in custody W. R. Eaves, who is under indictment on an alleged charge of embezzling from the above bank in January last the sum of \$7,856, while assistant cashier.

Eaves all along contended that the money he brought back with him was not any part of the amount the bank claims to have lost.

From what could be learned Saturday night Eaves had no intention of turning over the \$2,695 to any one, but after holding several conferences in secret with the officials and his relatives Eaves finally concluded that he would turn the money over to the bank, which he practically did this morning, giving Sheriff Honea an order for it in the interest of the bank.

President Thomas Spruance of the Arlington Citizens' National bank was this morning called up by Office Deputy John Kaiser and informed what Eaves had done.

For a time this morning there was a slight conflict regarding the money, as Eaves had given his attorneys an order for \$500 as attorney's fees, but later in the morning the prisoner countermanded this order.

Soon after this action Deputy United States Marshal Thomas was admitted to the jail and served a Federal court warrant on Eaves, as he has been indicted by the Federal court at Dallas, charging him with violating the national banking laws while in the performance of the functions of assistant cashier of the Citizens' National bank at Arlington.

Late last evening the wife of Eaves came over from Mineral Wells and was permitted to see the prisoner. The meeting of the two was quite affecting, as they had not seen each other since the latter part of last January.

The minimum penalty for offenses like this with which Eaves is charged is two years in the state penitentiary, and the maximum twelve years.

Read the advertisement of the Parker-Lowe Dry Goods Company elsewhere in this issue and order one of their new three-colored catalogs, which are a beautiful reproduction of the largest department store in Fort Worth.

The congress of German naturalists which lately met at Breslau has established a museum with the object of illustrating the art of quacks. There is a large collection of quacks' advertisements of patent medicines, "infallible cures," and a varied assortment of "harmless" and "instantaneous" remedies.



## OF INTEREST TO STOCKMEN

Upwards of a thousand head of S. M. S. Texas yearling stockers were disposed of at public auction at the Kansas City stock yards Friday. They consisted of steers and heifers, all of them high grade Whitefaces. The purchasers were prominent cattle feeders of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. Charles Judy was the auctioneer, and he was assisted in the ring by Harry W. Graham and Frank S. Hastings, manager of the Swenson Brothers' ranch. There was a liberal attendance of buyers and the sale attracted a large crowd.

Of the cattle disposed of 572 were heifers and 450 were steers. They were all between 1 and 2 years old. They had been on pasture at Belton, Mo., since April 1. The prices realized were hardly up to the expectations of Mr. Hastings, but were considered fair in view of the congested condition of the stocker and feeder market here this week. The surprise of the sale was the fact that the heifers brought relatively better prices than the steers. All except two loads were dehorned.

At the conclusion of the sale Mr. Hastings said: "While we did not realize as much for our stock as we would have realized had we sold it at home, still prices were as good as could be expected in view of the condition of the stocker market here this week. I know of a number of buyers who came here with the intention of buying some of our cattle, and told me so in the morning, but who did not do so because they believed it was to their interest to buy the low-priced stuff to be found in the yards. Before the sale they took a turn about the yards and found cattle offered at prices which their business sense told them were bargains. The cattle, of course, were of inferior quality to ours, but the prospective buyers feared that our cattle would sell at high figures, and consequently made their purchases in the yards. The heifer stuff sold better than the steer stuff did. There was one thing against our cattle. They had been on pasture up in Missouri for several months. The grass was rank, and the cattle did not put on much flesh, and were not in good condition. We had them up here and decided to move them anyway. We were satisfied with the number and class of buyers, and particularly with the treatment we received at the hands of the yards company and others at this market."

A great many of the buyers yesterday were those who bought the same stock last year from Swenson Brothers. Evidently they were satisfied with their investments. The benches provided in the improvised amphitheater were well filled with intending buyers. The auctioneers have no complaints to offer regarding the bidding.

The cattle were divided into twenty-eight car lots, which were sold singly or in lots of two-cars each. The sales were by head and were as follows, purchaser given:

- W. H. Williams, Madrid, Iowa, 33 spayed heifers, \$23.75.
- Hanley Brothers, Granger, Iowa, 33 spayed heifers, \$23.50.
- Hanley Brothers, Granger, Iowa, 33 spayed heifers, \$23.50.
- W. P. McGaughey, Blandinsville, Ill., 33 spayed heifers, \$22.25.
- Dan Rhodus, Lawson, Mo., 33 spayed heifers, \$22.75.
- Dan Rhodus, Lawson, Mo., 33 spayed heifers, \$23.25.
- Hanley Brothers, Granger, Iowa, 33 spayed heifers, \$21.50.
- M. Timbrook, Chillicothe, Mo., 33 spayed heifers, \$21.50.
- F. W. Lightfoot, Louisville, Ind., 33 spayed heifers, \$20.75.
- Thomas Dale, Gashland, Mo., 33 spayed heifers, \$21.25.
- Charles A. Fisher, Chandlerville, Ill., 36 yearling steers, \$20.
- Peter Gingrich, Wellsville, Kan., 36 yearling steers, \$18.
- C. F. Talmage, Monroe, Iowa, 36 yearling steers, \$18.
- C. F. Talmage, Monroe, Iowa, 36 yearling steers, \$18.
- J. E. Pulliam, New Boston, Ill., 36 yearling steers, \$19.25.
- J. E. Pulliam, New Boston, Ill., 36 yearling steers, \$18.25.
- J. Brosa, Valley Falls, Kan., 36 yearling steers, \$18.
- J. H. Heisse, Monroe, Iowa, 36 yearling steers, \$19.25.
- John P. Manatee, Fairfield, Iowa, 36 yearling steers, \$19.
- John P. Manatee, Fairfield, Iowa, 36 yearling steers, \$18.75.
- F. W. Lightfoot, Louisville, Ind., 40 yearling horned steers, \$14.75.
- M. Timbrook, Chillicothe, Mo., 50 yearlings horned steers, \$13.
- William C. Divinia, Polo, Mo., 40 yearling spayed heifers, \$11.
- H. A. Wood, Smithville, Mo., 40 yearling spayed heifers, \$10.50.
- H. A. Wood, Smithville, Mo., 41 yearling spayed heifers, \$11.50.
- C. K. Whitney, Anthony, Kas., 41 yearling heifers, \$11.50.
- C. K. Whitney, Anthony, Kas., 41 yearling heifers, \$11.50.
- C. P. Broughton, Lees Summit, Mo., 39 yearling heifers, \$12.

W. J. Lewis of Clarendon, Texas, a well known young ranchman, says: "The whole southwestern country resembles a garden, so bright and green is everything. And it is doubtful whether the ranges were ever in better condition all the way down through that country than they are at the present time. In Western Texas and New Mexico, where they suffered severely last fall and all winter and

spring, the country is abundantly supplied with the very best of feed and stock will start into winter in the best of shape."

Captain J. T. Lytle, secretary of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association yesterday received the last of the weekly reports from the inspectors of the association throughout the state and the territory country, all of which show conditions of stock and range to be first-class.

From only one section of the state came a report that was not most satisfactory.

Secretary Lytle said to The Telegram last evening that cattlemen could not wish for a more general good condition than now prevails all over the state, and that it is his candid opinion that a better time is in store for the cowman in Texas in regard to advanced prices.

He says that there is an acknowledged shortage over the country of matured stuff and for this if not for other reasons there is bound to be a satisfactory reaction. Particularly does he think that from the first of April to the 15th of June there will be considerable fat stuff move from Texas, for between these periods marketable grass cattle can not be had in any great numbers except in Texas.

The fat stuff from the northwestern country will have been marketed by November 1 and Secretary Lytle's information furnished by the territory inspectors is to the effect that about the last of the pasture-fed cattle from that country will have been run to market by the 20th of this month.

Because of these conditions he believes that the demand for fat Texas cattle will begin to pick up and that there will be quite a movement to the markets from this state at greatly increased prices.

When the beef stuff from the above named sections has been moved, Texas will then have the attention of the buyers.

S. S. Conway, general superintendent for Armour & Co., with headquarters at Chicago, accompanied by George Pratt, head buyer for the same corporation, was in North Fort Worth Saturday on a tour of inspection which will include all the plants of the company.

A large part of yesterday afternoon was spent at the local plant of the company. While here Hog Buyer Pratt, who has been watching the conditions of the different markets upon the trip, prophesied four and one-half cent hogs at Chicago by the middle of December or January 1. He says the packers here are paying too much for their hogs.

Speaking of conditions generally, he stated that the Northern corn states had had unusually good yields of that article and that that section was full of hogs. The hog crop he states is late and is not being marketed with any great rapidity.

When asked regarding prevailing prices in the Fort Worth market, he declared he had found them in line with those of other points.

From this city he and Superintendent Conway will likely return North.

"The cattle from the Creek and Cherokee nations have nearly all been moved out to market," says William T. Way, in discussing the cattle situation. "The Osage country still has a good many cattle but they are being marketed right along. Some of the cattlemen will winter stuff there, however, if prices do not take a turn for the better. Corn and hay are plentiful and thirty cents

### SAFEST FOOD

#### In Any Time of Trouble Is Grape-Nuts.

Food to rebuild the strength and that is pre-digested must be selected when one is convalescent. At this time there is nothing so valuable as Grape-Nuts for the reason that this food is all nourishment and is also all digestible nourishment. A woman who used it says:

"Some time ago I was very ill with typhoid fever, so ill everyone thought I would die, even myself. It left me so weak I could not properly digest food of any kind and I also had much bowel trouble which left me a weak, helpless wreck.

"I needed nourishment as badly as anyone could, but none of the tonics helped me until I finally tried Grape-Nuts food morning and evening. This not only supplied food that I thought delicious as could be but it also made me perfectly well and strong again so I can do all my housework, sleep well, can eat anything without any trace of bowel trouble and for that reason alone Grape-Nuts food is worth its weight in gold." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Typhoid fever, like some other diseases, attacks the bowels and frequently sets up bleeding and makes them for months incapable of digesting the starches and therefore pre-digested Grape-Nuts is invaluable for the well known reason that in Grape-Nuts all the starches have been transformed into grape sugar. This means that the first stage of digestion has been mechanically accomplished in Grape-Nuts food at the factories and therefore anyone, no matter how weak the stomach, can handle it and grow strong, for all the nourishment is still there.

There's a sound reason and 10 days' trial proves.

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will probably be the outside limit for corn where it will be convenient for feeders. In Texas the movement from off the Texas and Pacific and the Fort Worth and Denver must continue until the cattlemen have reduced their holdings sufficiently to insure plenty of pasturage for the winter. South Texas is the favored spot in the Lone Star State at present, and the cattlemen are making money every day they leave their cattle on the range. There is a very general opinion in which I fully share that there will be some better prices with the beginning of the new year. Good range, good weather, good water and plenty of it are formidable breastworks from which to fight the enemies of high prices, and I hope to see the Texas cattlemen win out in the spring at the farthest."

There is considerable complaint of the action of the Federal authorities in holding up the action in beef trust investigation at the very time when prompt measures of relief are so necessary. Cattlemen say that there will be no necessity for an investigation or any official proceedings against the trust when the cattle business of the country has been ruined entirely by its manipulations. Attention is called to the fact that on February 4 Representative Martin of South Dakota introduced a resolution in congress calling on the secretary of commerce to investigate the low price of beef cattle in the country and high prices of beef in the cities and to discover whether this discrepancy in price was due to any trust or conspiracy in restraint of trade. The original resolution required the secretary of commerce to "furnish to this house at his earliest convenience the results of the investigation requested." The house amended the request to this indefinite instruction "to make an early report of his findings according to law." The resolution was adopted in this form on March 7, 1904. Secretary Cortelyou and Commissioner Garfield then called all the men who were engaged in investigating the shipbuilding trust and the insurance companies, and hired some additional investigators. These men were all put on the beef trust investigation. They were told to pay particular attention to the railroad and, to see what part they played in the business of the trust, and twenty men were put to work. Some of them were lawyers, some of them expert accountants, some beef men, some trained investigators, some cowboys and employees of stock yards, and they were scattered through the country from Boston to San Francisco. This investigation is still in progress and these men make daily reports to Commissioner Garfield. They have sent in thousands of pages since April 1, concerning not only the operations of the beef trust, which is composed of seven corporations and controls 60 per cent of the meat business of the United States, but also of the railroads, the system of rebates that prevails, the freight discriminations and the beef boycotts. But still there has been no publicity. Not one thing has been given out to the public. No one in the department at Washington knows what the gist of these reports is except Commissioner Garfield. He makes an abstract for the president. His file clerk, his secretary and the lawyers and investigators under him dare not say a word about them. Commissioner Garfield refuses absolutely to tell a single fact. He points to the law which says the results of investigations shall be communicated to the president, and that the president shall be the judge of what portion of the information secured shall be made public. Secretary Cortelyou was in close touch with Commissioner Garfield in these investigations and got all the secret information concerning this trust before he became chairman of the republican national committee, and it is regarded as a little bit peculiar that just at this particular juncture the beef trust should come out in the face of this investigation with the announcement that President Roosevelt is good enough for them. This announcement of intention to support the republican nominee constitutes the only thing connected with the beef trust that has been made public. The department of justice at Washington is also concerned in the beef trust affair. It has also had agents in the field. These men have been seeing whether the beef trust is violating a certain injunction granted by Judge Groscup in Chicago on May 26 1903, which restrains the beef trust from carrying on its business as formerly. The appeal of the beef trust from this injunction to the October term of the United States supreme court will probably be reached in December or January next. Meantime, the agents of the department of commerce are discovering undoubted combinations in restraint of trade and illegal rebates and discriminations, and are reporting them to the department. But so far as the public knows after twenty months the department of commerce has accomplished absolutely nothing except to furnish the republican campaign committee with a method of squeezing the fat out of the beef trust for purposes of its own. The most persistent inquiries in Washington elicit no information. Instead of being a mighty engine of publicity, as President Roosevelt stated it would be when advocating its establishment, the department is the most secretive of any connected with the government and seems to have been framed for the exclusive purpose of becoming an annex to the republican political machine. And in the meantime the stock interests of the country are sadly suffering.

One of the firm of E. P. Swenson & Sons, the well known bankers and financiers of New York, was in the city yesterday on his way to Abilene, where the company has heavy landed and cattle interests, for the purpose of visiting the

property. While in Fort Worth Mr. Swenson stated, when asked by a Telegram man for his opinion on the presidential situation that he was not in the least alarmed over the outcome and that in his judgment Roosevelt will succeed himself. Further than this statement Mr. Swenson did not care to discuss politics.

V. O. Hildreth, the well known Short-horn breeder, has returned from St. Louis, where he attended the World's Fair, and had the pleasure of inspecting the big cattle show, which he says was just simply immense.

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# MARKET REVIEW

NORTH FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 17.—Receipts of cattle today were heavier than for some time; over 100 cars were in for the early market, with several trains still back, and the total receipts were estimated to figure close around 4,500 head. Supplies of steers were fairly liberal, but mostly of feeders and medium quality, with no choice heavy well finished cattle on sale.

The market was a little slow opening, but there was a good demand from both packers and feeder buyers, and when cattle started to the scales sales were fully steady with yesterday, with the bulk at a range of from \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Butcher stock composed the bulk of supplies, the quality of which was fairly good. The opening trade ruled active and steady, but this was only on account of packers wanting a few to start killing. The later market was weaker and at the close sales were fully 10c lower than the close Saturday.

Bulls found a fair demand and selling ruled fully steady, mostly going at a range of from \$1.50 to \$1.75. Some few choice sold up as high as \$2.

Liberal supplies of calves arrived and of fairly good quality. There was demand enough from both packers to clean up the bulk of supplies and selling ruled fully steady with last week.

Receipts of hogs were liberal today, with about twenty cars in. Total receipts figured close around 1,500.

Messages came in quoting weaker market at other points and buyers here were bidding accordingly.

Salesmen held on for some little time, but as the run increased trading started and selling ruled anywhere from 5c to 15c lower than Saturday.

The top was \$5.10 today for sorted hogs, with the bulk going at a range of from \$4.50 to \$4.90.



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 EAST ST. LOUIS,  
 FT. WORTH, TEX.

Fort Worth, Tex. Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1904

## OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

WE QUOTE THE MARKET AS IT IS.

FORT WORTH, TEX., OCTOBER 18, 1904.

The market has declined a little on cows and killing steers during the past week. Bulls have advanced ten cents under a good demand from numerous feeders. Calves have advanced 50c, but the advance is too strong and sudden, and we fully expect to see them break within the next few days. There is a good demand for good quality feeders weighing 900 pounds up. It takes very good, fat, heavy fed steers to bring \$3.75. We sold a few heavy grass steers at \$3.40, but most of the fat grass steers are selling at \$2.90 to \$3.15.

The cows have gradually declined about 10 cents for the past week—strong some days and weak and lower other days; the cow market has been uneven. We have had some very good cows here during the past week that sold from \$2.25 to \$2.50, with a few choice odd ones at \$3.00, but the ordinary good good cows are bringing from \$1.90 to \$2.15.

Choice veals, \$4.25 to \$4.50; good fat light veals, \$3.75 to \$4.25; good fat heavy veals, \$2.75 to \$3.25; good feeding bulls, \$1.35 to \$2.00; good feeding steers, \$2.75 to \$3.10.

Hogs have taken a slide and are now down to 5c for the tops. We can't tell where they will stop. Good demand for good muttons at St. Louis prices.

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.

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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.

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**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.**

### Wednesday's Shippers

CATTLE	
C. D. Hardesty, Navasota	29
Dupree & Huddleston, Byars	31
J. N. Jackson, Baird	78
M. Half, Midland	94
S. G. Farrows, Baird	27
Coleman National Bank, Baird	105
J. B. Cuthburth, Baird	20
R. O. Rogers, Cisco	79
G. W. Phillips, St. Joe	29
Hotchkiss & S., San Antonio	54
W. Brown, Brownwood	139
J. R. Cross, Brownwood	79
J. D. Harp, Cresson	63
Lacy & Hill, Graham	30
D. L. Foster, Graham	31
J. R. Halsell, Jacksboro	141
First National Bank, Jacksboro	29
J. C. Jones, Jacksboro	33
Tom Berry, Jacksboro	28
R. L. Dalton, Mineral Wells	34
E. L. Dalton, Mineral Wells	93
John Teel, Pecos	26
T. B. Jones, Hallettsville	625
J. H. Lagore & Bros., Sweetwater	129
W. H. Porter, Colorado	32
Mathison & Birdges, Paradise	44
W. W. Hanna, Alvord	44
W. H. Logan, Graham	37
J. N. Payne, Graham	87
HOGS	
J. A. Camp, Peoli, L. T.	87
Page & Chaubry, Perkins, Okla.	88
R. G. Bennett, Seymour	136
Pharr Bros., Sulphur Springs	82
Mathison & B., Paradise	17
Ward & R., Kiowa	114
J. W. Lary, Alvarado	80

### REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS	
No. 1,042	Price \$3.15
No. 720	Price 2.25
COWS	
No. 1,080	Price \$2.00
No. 630	Price 1.75
No. 800	Price 2.00
No. 731	Price 1.70
No. 918	Price 2.15
No. 760	Price 1.50
No. 630	Price 1.25
No. 723	Price 1.45
No. 743	Price 1.80
No. 915	Price 2.15
No. 620	Price 1.40
No. 733	Price 1.30
No. 782	Price 1.65
No. 630	Price 1.25
No. 865	Price 1.25
No. 833	Price 1.90
No. 819	Price 1.60
No. 723	Price 1.85
No. 791	Price 1.95
No. 770	Price 1.50
No. 786	Price 2.00
No. 802	Price 2.10
No. 747	Price 1.90
No. 1,103	Price 2.35
No. 688	Price 2.10
No. 862	Price 2.15
No. 999	Price 3.10
HEIFERS	
No. 950	Price \$2.75
No. 770	Price \$2.25
CALVES	
No. 110	Price \$4.00
No. 420	Price 2.25
No. 215	Price 2.00
No. 230	Price 2.50
No. 180	Price 3.00
No. 221	Price 3.65
No. 306	Price 2.25
No. 300	Price 2.25
No. 405	Price 1.50
No. 272	Price 1.50
No. 270	Price 2.00

### Thursday's Shippers

CATTLE	
Perry & McCaughey, Sweetwater	60
W. E. Barrow, Eskota	105
W. R. Blingam, Merkel	138
T. Voliva, Midland	59
C. T. Hunter, Houston	25
Joe Harkey, DeKalb	76
D. C. Brant, Jacksboro	33
J. P. McCoy, Bryson	32
M. B. Cook, Bryson	24
C. Woodfolk, Graham	65
S. W. White, Cleburne	46
H. L. Hass, Pittsburg	69
W. H. Taylor, Alvord	37
J. M. Tannahill, Decatur	36
W. A. Rutherford, Decatur	43
J. W. Martin, Duncan	31
Tom Finley, Celina	42
J. A. Smith, Bowie	22
S. R. Overton, Tyler	34
Wall & K., Quanah	100
Pete & Lewis, Clarendon	25
G. & Van E., Clarendon	61
Quanah	26
J. T. Jones, Childress	35
Baccus & Kendall, Childress	82
H. H. Halsell, Henrietta	85
W. H. Partwood, Seymour	56
F. M. Defee, Seymour	30
B. W. Miller, Hereford	13
J. Showers, Harrold	30
J. H. Ayers, Vernon	90
L. B. Middlebrook, Vernon	66
HOGS	
Frank Shifflet, Krum	59
W. H. Taylor, Alvord	8
J. M. Tannahill, Decatur	4
G. R. Hunt, Paradise	88
J. A. Smith, Bowie	15
G. W. Moore, Winsboro	96
J. M. Galt, Winsboro	104
T. Waldon, Tuttle, I. T.	73
J. T. Pence, Claude	104
C. W. Miller, Hereford	57
Antlers, Okla.	13
H. Jackson, Boyd	44
E. J. Horn, Durrant	78
SHEEP	
Major Smith, Kerrville	507
HORSES AND MULES	
R. D. Nicholson, Temple	28

### REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS	
No. 672	Price \$1.90
No. 1,093	Price 3.80
No. 1,044	Price 3.15
No. 620	Price 2.00
CALVES	
No. 291	Price \$2.50
No. 197	Price 3.00
No. 298	Price 1.35
No. 306	Price 2.25
No. 147	Price 3.65
No. 301	Price 3.65
No. 350	Price 2.25
No. 70	Price 2.25
No. 188	Price 2.00
No. 272	Price 1.50
No. 207	Price 3.00
HEIFERS	
No. 804	Price \$2.35
No. 740	Price 1.80
No. 640	Price 2.40
No. 870	Price 2.75

BULLS		CALVES	
No. 1,014	Price 2.80	No. 190	Price \$3.25
No. 878	Price 2.90	No. 290	Price 2.65
COWS		HOGS	
No. 820	Price \$1.50	No. 190	Price \$3.25
No. 767	Price 1.80	No. 290	Price 2.65
No. 733	Price 1.50	No. 330	Price 2.50
No. 900	Price 1.50	No. 193	Price 2.75
No. 920	Price 1.75	No. 182	Price 3.50
No. 1,020	Price 2.25	No. 225	Price 2.50
No. 1,090	Price 2.40	No. 266	Price 2.75
No. 807	Price 2.05	No. 211	Price 2.75
No. 730	Price 1.50	No. 150	Price 4.00
No. 780	Price 1.95	No. 382	Price 2.25
No. 845	Price 2.10	No. 278	Price 2.75
No. 890	Price 1.40	No. 230	Price 2.00
No. 856	Price 2.10	No. 233	Price 2.60
No. 590	Price 1.00	No. 170	Price 4.25
No. 742	Price 1.90	No. 800	Price \$1.25
No. 845	Price 1.50	No. 1,163	Price \$1.75
No. 815	Price 2.10	No. 1,120	Price 1.65
No. 796	Price 2.00	No. 790	Price 1.90
No. 767	Price 2.10	No. 340	Price \$5.25
No. 840	Price 2.35	No. 134	Price 5.42 1/2
No. 770	Price 1.00	No. 108	Price 4.25
No. 807	Price 2.30	No. 340	Price 5.45
No. 841	Price 2.05	No. 150	Price 4.82 1/2
No. 587	Price 1.35	No. 103	Price 4.40
No. 657	Price 1.90	No. 75	Price 4.00
No. 580	Price 1.35	No. 710	Price \$2.25
No. 620	Price 1.35	No. 710	Price 2.25
No. 675	Price 1.65	No. 710	Price 2.25
No. 633	Price 1.65	No. 710	Price 1.65
No. 646	Price 2.10	No. 788	Price 2.15
No. 900	Price 1.75	No. 747	Price 2.05
No. 880	Price 1.60	No. 920	Price 2.35
No. 681	Price 1.35	No. 855	Price 1.90
No. 903	Price 1.90	No. 903	Price 1.90
No. 670	Price 1.90	No. 910	Price 1.90
No. 762	Price 1.50	No. 910	Price 2.40
No. 842	Price 1.75	No. 980	Price 2.15
No. 838	Price 2.15	No. 770	Price 2.00
No. 716	Price 1.50	No. 690	Price 1.35
No. 833	Price 1.80	No. 907	Price 2.00
HEIFERS		HORSES AND MULES	
No. 134	Price 5.75	No. 25	Price 1.90
No. 115	Price 5.00	No. 26	Price 1.90
		No. 30	Price 1.90
		No. 24	Price 2.40
		No. 29	Price 2.15
		No. 23	Price 2.00
		No. 33	Price 1.35
		No. 30	Price 2.00
		No. 30	Price 2.00
		No. 30	Price 2.00

### Friday's Shippers

HORSES AND MULES	
J. S. Dodson, Hillsboro	25
O. Ray, Amarillo	26
Claude Martin, Amarillo	30
L. Hughes, Amarillo	24
S. W. Herron, Amarillo	29
Dandinger, Amarillo	23
D. P. Cammon, Amarillo	33
A. E. Whitehead, Bovina	30
Childress & Son, Terrell	30
C. M. Davis, Brady	27

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CATTLE				HEIFERS.			
Pearson & Allen, Big Springs	59	4.....	670	2.00			
J. P. Igo, Clarksville	36						
J. D. Self, Stanton	59	No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
Spring & Keller, Ryan	31	1.....	\$10	\$1.75	1.....	1,100	\$1.75
Frank Jones, Duncan	63	1s.....	1,030	2.15	1.....	920	1.40
W. A. Wade, Marlow	30						
A. J. Myers, Vineyard	40	No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
J. B. Brothers, Jacksboro	36	59.....	212	\$5.00	34.....	192	\$5.00
M. A. Epps, Jacksboro	36	37.....	144	4.42½	76.....	192	5.00
J. N. Payne, Graham	125	21.....	140	4.50	10.....	139	4.50
Dinsmore & Co., Graham	64	80.....	220	5.10	30.....	116	4.00
S. W. Smith, Graham	56	35.....	113	4.25			

**Monday's Shippers**

CATTLE.			
J. F. Newman, Sweetwater	38		
F. Long, Eskota	76		
F. E. Abney, Big Springs	491		
E. E. Smith, St. Louis	24		
White Ashley, Elgin	30		
Simpson & Thomason, Monahans	472		
Burt Holloway, Midland	178		
G. A. Stambeck, DeKalb	59		
A. H. Burns, Addington	84		
E. A. Birdwell, Colorado	83		
Sam Strauss, Laveta	25		
E. A. N. Adessa	31		
J. J. Henderson, Odessa	108		
R. W. Henderson	87		
Henderson Bros., Odessa	86		
R. N. Henderson, Odessa	30		
Holloway & Co., Odessa	78		
R. E. Bullocks, Hedrick, Okla.	21		
W. M. Buehrig, Cuero	72		
S. R. Guthrie, Flatonia	97		
Busby & Co., Ennis	25		
Tadlock & Worsham, Ardmore	60		
Scott Bros., Moore, Okla.	46		
B. S. Taylor, McNeill, Ark.	35		
W. & B., Bellevue	78		
D. C. Koogler, Henrietta	59		
J. M. Smith, Harrold	60		
J. D. Hagler, Vernon	34		
Waggoner & Hagler, Vernon	33		
R. L. Blessingame, Quanah	64		
Goodlet & K., Quanah	54		
E. L. Webb, Dundee	64		
C. A. Coffield, Wichita Falls	52		
S. W. Farley, Mill Creek	65		
J. D. Wilson, Comanche	38		
Corden & Brown, Comanche	29		
W. M. McPherson, Comanche	32		
T. B. Payne, Duncan	32		
W. A. Scrivner, Childress	151		
J. W. Moore, Newlin	30		
J. L. Loftus, Memphis	32		
L. S. Ranch, Tascosa	87		
C. F. L. & I. Co., Channing	64		
A. G. Boyce, Channing	84		
E. C. Hill, Baird	136		
J. B. Cutburth, Baird	190		
Harrison & Buck, Baird	45		
W. H. Green, Eastland	167		
Downtain & Martin, Eastland	44		
B. F. Baker, Placid	39		
B. Johnson, Granbury	31		
W. C. Merrill, Granbury	41		
Scott & Wooten, Alfred	106		
Three Circle Ranch, Bluffdale	75		
R. G. Pierce, Bluffdale	50		

HOFS			
J. E. Davis, Milford	77		
Pearson & Latimore, Mineral Wells	79		
J. J. Powell, Barry	83		
J. N. Payne, Graham	40		
J. M. W., Grand Saline	74		
J. Houser, Justin	51		

**REPRESENTATIVE SALES**

STEERS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
25.....	1,014	\$3.10	1.....	930	\$2.50
25.....	1,012	3.10	25.....	1,035	3.10
23.....	1,165	3.40	21.....	1,168	3.40
21.....	1,102	3.15	22.....	1,192	3.40
1.....	1,050	3.15	1.....	940	3.15
1.....	720	1.75	32.....	807	2.40

COWS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1.....	800	\$2.40	9.....	712	\$1.65
29.....	774	2.20	14.....	721	1.80
3.....	656	1.25	5.....	800	2.10
31.....	800	2.10	1.....	670	1.75
1.....	670	1.50	24.....	860	1.65
29.....	783	1.85	5.....	806	1.25
2.....	755	1.40	25.....	670	1.70

CALVES					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
4.....	305	\$2.75	3.....	233	\$2.50
6.....	211	2.50	2.....	210	3.25
2.....	255	2.50	7.....	261	2.75
1.....	165	4.50	1.....	190	3.25
1.....	230	3.00	1.....	340	2.00
1.....	230	2.50	79.....	249	3.25
7.....	340	2.50	3.....	176	2.75
78.....	290	3.50	19.....	316	2.75
7.....	202	3.25	4.....	312	2.50
1.....	300	2.50	1.....	450	2.00
4.....	375	2.50			

HEIFERS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
2.....	615	\$1.75			

HOFS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
77.....	215	\$5.20	6.....	183	\$5.00
17.....	190	5.00	65.....	236	5.25
11.....	149	4.50	7.....	120	4.50
22.....	104	4.25	6.....	331	5.25
56.....	196	5.05	5.....	264	5.27½
1.....	350	5.27½	19.....	211	5.12½
13.....	155	5.12½	31.....	187	5.12½
77.....	177	5.00	15.....	156	4.75
10.....	159	5.10	22.....	104	4.25
19.....	131	4.50	15.....	125	4.50
12.....	62	4.50	10.....	99	4.00

**Saturday's Shippers**

CATTLE.			
W. Buerig, Cuero	80		
H. P. Lord, Cuero	55		
R. P. North, Yorktown	64		
E. & Harrington, Odessa	156		
O. B. Holt, Midland	140		
Elliott & Holloway, Midland	138		
T. B. Jones, Rock Island	525		
T. B. Jones, Hallettsville	72		
D. B. Morgan, Abilene	37		
W. H. Neal, Sweetwater	37		
M. F. Birdwell, Sweetwater	84		
Beal & B., Sweetwater	29		
George Elliott, Odessa	29		
R. F. Watkins, Odessa	40		
R. A. Whitaker, Midland	33		
Elliott & Holloway, Midland	35		
Chism & Graham, Marlow, I. T.	31		

HOFS.			
Euene Kyle, Cushion, Okla.	80		
Capps & Elge, Brogan	90		
J. K. Warren, Woodville, I. T.	84		
J. R. Dezelle, Jewett	126		

**SHEEP**

Swift & Co., Kansas City	220		
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**REPRESENTATIVE SALES.**

STEERS.					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
2.....	895	\$2.50			

**COWS.**

STEERS.					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
15.....	750	\$2.50	4.....	852	\$1.50
27.....	824	2.10	1.....	730	1.50
9.....	692	2.00	4.....	702	1.40
30.....	837	2.20	5.....	932	2.60
1.....	830	2.25			

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BULLS					
15.....	804	\$2.15	125.....	936	\$3.00

CALVES.					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
34.....	284	\$1.25	87.....	187	\$4.00
33.....	242	2.75	7.....	144	4.00
67.....	160	4.25	12.....	195	3.25
54.....	360	2.00	21.....	292	3.50
47.....	229	3.50	1.....	320	2.50
86.....	190	4.25	76.....	235	4.25

HOFS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
50.....	206	\$4.82½	3.....	190	\$4.80
32.....	142	4.82½	9.....	165	4.80
3.....	166	4.70	1.....	140	4.50
30.....	180	4.70	53.....	239	5.10
32.....	212	4.92½	45.....	104	4.05
87.....	204	4.62½	45.....	104	4.05
64.....	110	4.82½	8.....	140	4.90
63.....	163	4.62½	90.....	190	4.80
52.....	270	5.20			

**TEXANS ARE TO FORM A COLONY**

A party of Texans is about to found a colony near Jalisco, Chiapas, in Southern Mexico, and the advance guard is now in that country examining the land. The Texans who are now in the republic are C. P. Smith, J. C. Haney, A. J. Haney and J. R. Renfrow of Vernon; C. T. Neese and T. H. McKee of Chillicothe, and C. L. Taylor of Henrietta.

"La Mona" is the name of the tract which the Texans are examining. The Texas party will spend about two weeks looking over the property and if satisfactory a deal for it will be closed by the gentlemen. The party is in charge of J. W. Bedford, of Kansas City, who is in charge of the colonization work of the Pan-American railroad.

If the tract is purchased it will be the aim of the Texans to follow agricultural pursuits. They say that the advent of the boll weevil in Texas has caused them to make a change, hence their desire to locate in Mexico.

**DR. KLEIN RESIGNS**

Dr. Louis A. Klein, inspector for the bureau of animal industry, in charge of the local station, has tendered his resignation, which will take effect November 1.

He has received an appointment as veterinarian of the Agricultural and Mechanical college at South Carolina, and he also enjoys the distinction of being appointed to deliver lectures at the college. A similar position was offered Dr. Klein in Louisiana.

Dr. Klein has been in charge of this station ever since the new yards opened and he was stationed at the stock yards long before the movement was started to build the new yards.

The Knights of the Trail, a fox hunting club, the members of which mostly live in the vicinity of Norway, Me., starts October 10 for its annual hunt. This will be the twenty-first annual outing which the club has enjoyed.

**AT A BANQUET**

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Minister of Marine Martin has entertained foreign naval officers at a banquet on board the armored cruiser Almirante Brown,

says a Herald dispatch from Buenos Ayres. The minister made a speech in which he requested the guests to send the greeting for the new Argentine administration to their respective governments.

Rear Admiral Chadwick of the American squadron, replied for the foreign officers, thanking the minister for the receptions tendered them.

**RANGE CONDITIONS IN MIDLAND COUNTY**

Midland Reporter.

Blair & O'Neal sold to Holloway & Elliott two cars of calves and a car of cows, and same were shipped to Fort Worth Thursday to the National Live Stock Commission Company.

Elliott & Harrington shipped four cars of cows and calves last Thursday from Odessa, consigning them to the National Live Stock Commission Company at Fort Worth.

Who said it was hard for it to rain here? Mistake. Did twice this week, Thursday night and yesterday afternoon, and has at least once a week for several weeks past. The country is in fine shape and winter has no terrors yet.

Byron Keyt and Jim Rice, nephews of our townsman, Tom Vollva, and F. A. Nave and a Mr. Lease, all prominent stockmen of Fountain county, Indiana, are here this week to purchase calves. Mr. Nave is distinguished as being the breeder of the celebrated Hereford bull, Dale.

E. C. Good says the country around Midland may be better than it has been for years, but compared to his range south the grass looks thin and scrawny. The Midland country is certainly in fine shape and we are very glad to know his range is even better.

Henry M. Half returned Wednesday night from an extended visit to New York and other points north and east. As previously announced in this paper his marriage to Miss Rosa Wechsler of 122 West Eighty-fifth street, New York, takes place early in the coming year.

Humphrey Jones was here last week from Washington, Ohio, and bought 1,200 head of steer calves of the following parties: O. B. Holt, W. F. Cowden, J. H. Barron and G. W. Wolcott. All for November delivery. The price was pretty good, and it was at the quest of the buyer that it is not made public.

Dr. F. A. Burnum, ranching on four sections in Gaines county, was in Thursday. He says there will be a large acreage in cotton planted up there next year, in consideration of the several tests that have been made this year proving highly satisfactory. A number of four-section men planted small patches of cotton up there this year, and none state that they will make less than half a bale to the acre.

Again Scharbauer Brothers add fame to their already famous Lone Star Herefords. C. Scharbauer, while attending the fair at St. Louis, recently bought Sagamore, the seven-month-old, \$1,000 calf which won highest honors in the junior bull class. The sire of this young fellow is Bright Donald, which won second honors in the aged bull class, and will may be worth \$1,000 for a calf sire by Beau Donald and which took fourth prize was sold for \$415.

E. G. RALL, President.	W. A. SCRIVNER, Vice President.	W. W. PATE, Secretary.
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## TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

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**WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, 1904.**

Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

### OFFICERS:

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

### OUR REPRESENTATIVE

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

### FEEDING CATTLE

As the cattle feeding season is drawing near, the following remarks from Prof. F. R. Marshall, of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, on that subject, will be of interest to our readers.

The finishing of cattle for market, like all other lines of business where large profits are in sight, also affords many opportunities for loss. In the last two years it is likely that a great deal more money has been lost than made by cattle feeders. Estimates by good authorities place the number of cattle to be placed on feed in the South this winter as considerably less than last winter, in spite of the fact that the numbers for that season were less than for years previous.

Probably more highly finished cattle are offered on the Chicago market than at any other of the large centers. A reliable market report from the market quotes for the week ending October 7, fat cattle at from \$5.00 to 06.60, with a considerable number of loads selling over the six dollar mark. This means an actual selling price of \$90.00 per head, for three-year-old steers, most of which are range bred. The difference between this price and ordinary home prices for range stock, at first sight, seems very alluring, indeed. A short study of the risks assumed and investments made by these men who sell for \$90 per head steers bought at from \$15 to \$30 may be profitable. Although the buying of calves for the feed lot is rapidly on the increase, still the large percentage of the cattle put on feed in the corn belt are bought in the fall and early winter months as twos past and weighing around 700 pounds, while a number of threes from 900 to 1100 pounds are taken for shorter feeds. A good 700-pound steer laid down in the farmer's feed yard would stand his buyer right around \$26. Many are put in at a lower figure, but they are not the kind that finish into market toppers. Many cattle so put in are marketed after five or six months' strong feeding, but the past seasons have shown that most of the men who lose, market before their stock is really fit. There is always a plentiful supply of medium fat stuff, but it is the fully fat stock that the buyers are always on the lookout for and that the salesman never has any trouble to dispose of. Then,

figuring on the basis of an eight months' feed the feeder has, in addition to the original cost of his steer and greater cost of the corn fed him, to take the chances of selling his cattle at the values ruling nearly a year later than he made his purchase. A man thoroughly familiar with the trade and with good foresight can often plan to sell on a better market than he bought on, though there are few that do not at some time find themselves forced to sell on an unsatisfactory market. A 700-pound steer put in the lot with a view to feeding to a finish is usually taught to eat grain from the start, but carried for a time mostly on hay or some other form of roughage. In the first three months he will consume about ten bushels of corn and from three-quarters to a ton of hay. During the next two months he is being brought on to full feed and for this period will consume about fifteen bushels more corn and considerably less roughage.

Many feeders put steers on full feed in less than sixty days, but for a long feed—it is more profitable to get as much as possible of the earlier gains from the roughness and have the cattle fresher and in better shape to handle the "full feed" of corn. If, at the end of the fifth month these steers have been making two pounds per day they are now weighing 1000 pounds. A steer of this weight will very commonly eat from 16 to 22 pounds of corn per day; at this period, too, the corn must usually be ground. Feeding 20 pounds per day would require 32 bushels for these three months, and should the cattle make the maximum of 100 pounds per month through these three months, he would now weigh 1300 pounds, and have charged against him 57 bushels of corn and from \$10 to \$20 worth of roughness and other feeds. A selling price 2 cents over buying price is considered a fair margin on which to feed. If at 1300 pounds this steer should be good enough to fetch 6 cents on the market; deducting \$3 for freight and commission gives \$75 net. Adding to original cost of \$26, roughage and supplemental feeds to the value of \$15 and 57 bushels of corn at 50 cents, we have a total expenditure of \$69.50 and a profit of \$5.50. We have previously mentioned \$90 as a selling price on a \$6 basis, which would mean a weight of 1500 pounds, and under most favorable circumstances two months' longer feed than we have figured on or 22 more bushels corn, increasing total outlay, with \$3 for other feeds during this time, to \$83.50, which, deducted from \$87 leaves only an ordinary profit on an investment of such size for so long a period. As a matter of fact it is improbable that at the 1300-pound weight a steer would have brought 2 cents per pound more than his purchase price unless the market had risen in the meantime.

The foregoing statements are intended only to show that while at first sight the selling price for such cattle seems very large, after all the profits may be quite small and with unfavorable conditions for feeding or a falling market may entirely disappear. In the case of the 1500-pound steer it amounts to putting \$57 worth of feed into a machine that originally cost \$26. The advantages which a feeder in one section may have over one in another section would be included under—value and kinds of feed—accessibility to markets—seasonal conditions as affecting animals in feed lot. Panhandle stockmen have a distinct advantage in the last named. The first mentioned will furnish the subject of a future paper. The feeding of young stock for market, shorter feeds and quicker returns, feeding on grass; these are subjects that interest all raisers of cattle, no matter whether they finish them themselves or sell to parties who do. Such topics may be discussed in future papers.

### THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Concerning the movement to reorganize the National Live Stock Association, President Frank J. Hagenbarth says:

"There has been a feeling among stockmen for some time that the association was not making the progress that it should. Without going into the causes, it has been patent to all that there was a lack of interest among stockmen and this indifference was noticeable in the increasing difficulty to secure funds for carrying on the work. After a careful study of the situation and conference with some of the leading men in the live stock industry in this country, we have come to the conclusion that the only remedy lies in a complete reorganization along lines that will give the association a much broader scope and permit of practical work that will bring results. We feel that the association has reached the point in its career where it must either be made so large and strong that no one can afford to be out of it, or we must abandon the organization entirely. There is no middle ground.

"Stockmen of the country have spent much money and hard work building up the association to its present point and I find a unanimous opinion among those I have talked with, that it would be foolish to drop the work. We have just reached the point where we can commence to reap benefits for the industry that will more than repay the efforts we have made.

"The new plan of organization? Well, we have not yet gotten down to details, but the organization must be placed upon a basis that will enable it to have funds to operate with and it must be broad enough to give representation to all allied interests. The sheepmen must have their own organization and the cattlemen must have theirs. But we want a clearing house, as it were, a place where the stockmen, railroads, the stock yards, the packers, the commission men, in fact every interest that is interest in any way may meet upon equal grounds with the live stock industry. While there are some points where these interests may clash to a certain extent, yet there is a common ground where the interests of all are identical and that is the ground upon which we will meet in the National Live Stock Association.

"There are many exceedingly important problems now confronting the stockmen of the country which should be considered and solved through the National Live Stock Association. The stockmen have reached the point where they realize that there are two sides to both the railroad transportation and packing house problems. There is a large conservative element in the association that believes the time has come to stop calling names and get down to business. The railroads need our business and we cannot get along without the railroads. Why not get together and talk over the points of difference? I believe that the railroads will meet us half way on any reasonable proposition. The stock yards companies and the commission men are interested in the prosperity of the stock-grower, their very life depends upon that prosperity. Why not get together and in a business-like way try to arrange our business so that there will be better results for all of us.

"The great trouble has been that the allied interests in the stock industry have not understood each other well enough. We want to get closer together and it can be done through a big general organization such as the National Live Stock Association will become.

"If present plans are consummated, I expect to see the association become one of the greatest and most powerful industrial organizations in the world. It will be come the medium

through which all the allied interests will become united. There will be concessions from all interests and the result will be vast good for all."

West Texas is making a fairly good cotton crop this year, and that section has as fine range prospects as were ever known at this season of the year. Fort Worth rejoices at the success and prosperity of her great ally, and would be pleased were conditions infinitely better. Prosperity for West Texas means continued prosperity for Fort Worth.

### THE PLAINS COUNTRY

W. P. Anderson, general live stock agent of the Pecos Valley lines of the Santa Fe, furnishes the following report of conditions in the Panhandle country:

"The Canadian bridge that went out on the Pecos Valley lines of the Santa Fe system is only a few miles from the northwest corner of the Panhandle of Texas, from whence, in a southward direction, the Pecos Valley lines cross the northern plains of the Llano Estacado through Texas and New Mexico to the Pecos river valley. This whole plateau over which the Santa Fe route lies, to the eye, is like one vast lawn tennis ground, deep soiled, carpeted with thick turf of short, nutritious grass.

"Immediately tributary to the Pecos valley lines of the Santa Fe on these plains, and for some distance below the cap rock of their eastern outline, are about forty-five counties shaped by the meanderings of the quarantine line much like the outline map of the state of Illinois and almost as large. It is in the Texas part of these plains where lands were procurable from the state (unlike United States public domain), by both purchase and lease, the smaller portion of which, including the Capital Syndicate, was obtainable in solid bodies. The rest were alternate lands, the school fund of the state owning every other section. It was under these lands conditions, at an average altitude of 3000 feet, which caused the network of barbed-wire fencing to checkerboard this entire country over a quarter of a century ago, causing almost an exodus of the better bred cow stock from western Kansas and eastern Colorado to these well confined Panhandle of Texas pastures. Thus 75 per cent of the foundation of this breeding stock of cattle is of native origin, either cross-bred or kept in its purity. Principally Herefords, Shorthorns and Angus in the order of importance as enumerated. Rapidly the large pastures are being subdivided where held in solid bodies, while under a very generous provision of the Texas land laws settlers were allowed to take up homesteads of four sections, each five miles apart, which has resulted in the incorporation of intermediate sections into smaller ranches, thus greatly augmenting the number of wells and windmills, getting double utility from the grazing, reinforcing by cultivation of forage crops, realizing on their young cattle the first season instead of paying interest for three or four years awaiting maturity and losing the annual winter shrinkage by starvation of their cattle. The last item is not the least to be considered from an economical standpoint, but from a humane one as well, and I do sincerely hope that when the practical revision of the federal humane statutes occurs that a prohibitive clause be inserted against holding cattle in pasture inclosures without a provision for supplying them with other forage when the grass is snow covered or eaten out by overstocking.

"All of the conditions which go to make this country prosperous and promising are on now, grass is excellent, stock water abundant. During the last few years the appreciation of land values makes easy banking. The whole Panhandle situation during the last half decade has un-



dergone a change. Then a two weeks' delay would have caused heavy failure; now it is scarcely felt except by the railway's loss of time itself. In fact, what few steer cattle have been kept back have increased in value and the cow stock in weight, while the movement of the calf trade which enters into the baby beef of export, starts from the Panhandle to the Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other eastern feeding states the latter part of October and during November."

**BEEF TRUST METHODS**

The investigation of the private car lines in progress at Chicago by the interstate commerce commission is throwing some side lights on beef trust methods that are very edifying. A prominent railway man who was on the witness stand testified that the railways of the country dare not disobey the orders of the beef trust, which controls these private car lines, as it is the largest shipper in the country and the most remorseless and arbitrary in enforcing its demands. This testimony was as follows:

"If any railroad dares to disobey the orders of the big packers a boycott is instituted at once by these, the largest shippers in the United States, and the most remorseless and arbitrary power in the world."

This is the reply that J. W. Midgley made to Commissioner Prouty when asked how it was the packers were enabled to compel the railroads to send their empty cars back on express time and pay the packers for so doing.

Mr. Midgley was the first witness at the investigation which the interstate commerce commission began into the use of cars owned by private corporations. J. Ogden Armour, from whom little of value was obtained, was also a witness, and many of the biggest railroad officials in the country were in attendance.

"By the payment of excessive mileage by the railroads for the use of these cars," continued Mr. Midgley, "the packers are enabled to control the traffic and to peddle it out to the highest bidder. I do not mean to reflect upon any traffic man, for they have got to get business or lose their positions. I know personally that W. K. Vanderbilt and men like him ask for results, and they do not care nor inquire how they are secured."

Asked what there was to prevent any other industry from building cars and operating them, the witness replied:

"No one could compete with the big packers. Their power is unlimited. But for them there would be no market, for they are the market. The same thing is true of the dairy and fruit business, and if this thing is not stopped the time will come when the private car interests will sidetrack all equipment now in use by the railroads. Why, even Fabst & Co., the brewers, are now engaged in the dairy business."

"What is the effect of all this?" asked Commissioner Prouty.

"It creates an effective monopoly of the commodities carried in these cars," replied Mr. Midgley.

"What is the effect on the consumer?"

"We all know what that is, for we all eat meat. We have seen the price go up and up as the price of cattle went down and down."

Stockmen who read this testimony can begin to see and fully understand the character of the people they have been dealing with all this time when there has been a cry of market depression and low prices for every class of stuff practically that has gone to market. They can begin to understand how it is that the railways of the country have opposed them from the fact that they, too, were in the grip of the beef trust. That when the beef trust was putting the screws to the railway people, it became necessary for the railways to in turn put the screws to the cattlemen.

In the situation the cattlemen have been between two fires. The beef trust, not content with its enforced schedule of low prices, robbing the producers of millions of dollars, has also sought to levy the same tribute from the railways, and this additional tribute has only come through the railways from the same source the beef trust was already getting its pound of flesh. Between the two, they have very nearly wrecked the cattle industry of the country, and the end is not yet.

At this juncture it would seem that the stockmen and the railway people ought to be able to get closer together and make common cause against the enemy, instead of fighting each other. Now that the facts are being developed that it is the hand of the beef trust that is back of the railways in their extortion, if places the situation in a wholly different light. It is to be hoped that the investigation will be pushed to the limit and all the facts in the diabolical conspiracy given publicity.

In the meantime, where is President Roosevelt and his coterie of trust busters?

The horse sickness which carried off such numbers of horses and mules in the Boer war—according to statistics supplied by the veterinary surgeon about 90 per cent of the horses imported into South

Africa die of it—is to be counteracted. Professor Robert Koch, head of the Royal Institute of Infectious Diseases, has discovered an effective serum treatment by which the animals pass through a mild form of the disease and then become immune. United States government officials have been watchful to head off any possible importation of this disease into the United States.

**COTTON SEED AND COTTON SEED MEAL FOR DAIRY COWS**

Milk can be produced cheaper in the south than elsewhere in the United States. Our soils will grow more forage per acre when put in hay crops and we have the richest and cheapest milk making grains and milk products in the world. Only a few years ago we saw the wheat farmers and flour mills using wheat bran as a fertilizer. For many years its feed value was not generally known. Who now thinks of buying bran to enrich land? It is now never applied directly to the soil because it is valued so highly as a feed. We will soon adopt the same plan with cotton seed meal.

Judicious feeding is coming rapidly. An excessive use of even a good feed is unprofitable and sometimes hurtful. We know of one good lady who fed her cow all the wheat bran she would eat and gave plenty of pure water and then wondered why the cow lost flesh and shrank in milk? Corn chops may be abused by too free use and cause waste. Cotton seed and cotton seed meal are not exceptions to the rule. Fed in small amounts, the meal is not only easily digested but helps to digest the hay and grass or other grains eaten at the same time, according to the investigations of the North Carolina station. Fed in excess the oil of cotton seed meal, and especially of cotton seed, interferes with its own digestion and that of other feeds in the intestinal tract.

Cotton seed is rich in milk making elements. The solid matter of milk is composed largely of curd with nitrogen as its basic element. In cotton seed and its meal we find protein abundant with nitrogen as its basic element. We have abundant nitrogen in cotton seed that may be easily changed to milk if our people will grasp the opportunity open to them.

When cotton seed are at \$6 and \$8 per ton we could feed the cooked seed liberally and profitably. When seed passed \$10 and \$12—the conditions were rare and exceptional in which we could feed more than four pounds per head daily. They are, of course, just as good for the cow at one price as another, but economy forces us to choose the cheaper feeds available at about market prices. So it will be and is now with cotton seed meal. At \$15 per ton we often fed as much as eight pounds per day; when the price reached \$20 we decreased to four and five pounds.

But this fact will be clear to the thinking feeder. We of the south can feed more pounds of cotton seed meal per head with profit than can the dairyman of the north and the west.

We must study to combine cotton seed meal with corn, rice polish molasses, sorghum hay, cotton seed hulls, corn fodder and cheap hays. The meal is strong where these feeds are weak. The meal will yield greater profits when used with these as companions than if we feed wheat bran, alfalfa or cow pea hay. The meal has curd making material in abundance, while these others first named have not.

The tariff fosters sugar production and molasses is cheap and abundant. Feed it to dairy cows and work stock this winter as a fit companion for cotton seed meal.

Rice polish is a mill product similar in origin to cotton seed meal, but totally unlike it in composition. The two combine as well as do cotton seed meal and corn meal.

Sorghum hay and corn fodder are the cheapest of farm grown roughness, but have little feed value unless we build up their weak places by feeding at the same time a feed containing protein, such as cotton seed meal, at the rate of four pounds per day (average) for milch cows or two pounds for dry cattle.

We have known one farmer who refused to feed cotton seed meal to his cows because, he said, "the lint in the meal went into the butter and it was not fit for market, when lint cotton stuck on the butter knife." The same man refused to use sorghum hay because, he said, "the hay soured one time and the cows eating it from stack actually got drunk on the fermented juices of that sorghum." The cases are alike and are of the same value. Such fol-de-rol and prejudice must soon pass away. In the intelligent combination of cotton seed products with our native hays and mill products lies our greatest opportunity for profit.

**BIG RANCH DEAL**

The largest ranch deal made in Texas for some time was closed here last week. Fred Fleming of Corsicana, president of the Western Bank and Trust Company of Dallas, bought through the Winters-Daniel Company of this city, the O X ranch in Foard and Hardeman counties, comprising about 54,000 acres and owned by S. G. White of Weatherford and D. D. Swearingen of Quanah, composing the White-Swearingen Live Stock Company. The consideration was \$3.50 per acre, the deal involving something like \$190,000.

Mr. Fleming believes the future of the live stock business very bright and is convinced that western lands will be far more valuable within the next few years. He has closed deals for stocking the ranch, which will mean an additional expenditure of about \$75,000.

**MIXED ALFALFA FOR PASTURE**

Many farmers in the southwest pasture their cattle on alfalfa, but it took them some time to learn how to do it safely. The experience of many years teaches that cattle should never be turned upon a pure alfalfa pasture when their stomachs are empty. When this is done hoven is almost sure to result and the losses will be heavy. Some feeders make a practice of turning the animals onto a pasture after the dew has gone in the morning for a few minutes only each day. By gradually lengthening the time and by being careful to give the animals a feed before going upon the alfalfa and by being careful never to allow them on the alfalfa just after a rain or while the dew yet remains, the animals become gradually accustomed to this pasture and do well upon it, although the danger from its use is never entirely removed.

The best practice where the alfalfa is to be used both for hay and pasture, seems to be to sow it with grasses. A prominent Shorthorn breeder of Kansas has made a practice of pasturing his pure bred cattle on alfalfa pastures for the last fifteen years and has never lost a hoof from hoven. He uses a combination of seeds in sowing and simply turns his cattle upon the pasture, feeling no concern as to results. For each acre of land he uses four parts of alfalfa seed, three of red clover, ten of orchard grass, ten of English blue grass and one of Timothy.

This is a very heavy seeding, but the combination is used on very rich, heavy bottom land and when it is desired to seed the lighter upland the quantities are reduced in proportion to the strength of the soil. It will also be noticed that the quantity of alfalfa is relatively small if it be considered an alfalfa pasture, but the well known habits of the alfalfa plant in reproducing itself and killing grasses and other clover make this combination seem the most desirable.

This pasture is not used much during the first season. After the first season the cattle are turned upon it and it is pastured freely until it outgrows their eating capacity when the first crop of hay is taken from it. The second, third and fourth crops are very nearly pure alfalfa, as that plant grows much more rapidly than do the grasses. There will still remain an abundance of grass mingled with the alfalfa after it has been mown to answer all purposes for pasture. The first crop of hay composed of mixed grass and alfalfa is a very satisfactory one for all kinds of stock. The second crop which is nearly pure alfalfa, is generally the seed crop, while the third and fourth, if there are so many, are pure alfalfa hay.

It has also been found dangerous to pasture cattle on alfalfa after a heavy frost. In the south, where alfalfa is now being grown to a considerable extent and where there is no danger from frost, it can be used to excellent advantage if sown with some of the fine grasses of that section.—Farmers' Voice.

**BURNETT BUYING STEERS**

Captain Burke Burnett has in the last two or three weeks bought about 2,500 head of steers, ones, twos and threes. He bought these cattle because he considered there was money in buying them at present prices. He is quoted as saying: "I got tired selling my cattle for nothing, and I decided that if the cowmen wanted to turn loose their stock at prevailing prices I would buy the market to the extent of buying a few. It has always been my observation that it pays to buy stuff when it is low and sell it when it goes up. That is a very simple rule, but a most profitable one. I believe that the cattle market today is lower than it will be in a few months from now, and for that reason I went into the open market and made the purchases. When the cattle go up you will hear people saying 'Buck Burnett is a lucky man,' when the question of luck hasn't got anything to do with the case."

**PRICES FOR SHEEP**

Sheepmen of Western Texas are going over New Mexico in large numbers and the result of their pilgrimages is shown in the number of sheep which are now trailing across the territory into Texas, says the Deming Headlight. It is claimed that large purchases are being made and the fleecy animals in the sheep raising counties in Eastern New Mexico are being thinned out. In the past week the following sales have been reported: John Yehart of Carlsbad to R. L. Carruthers of San Angelo, 3,800 muttons at \$2.50 per head; Carlsbad parties to A. W. Mills, McKenzie & Ferguson, G. S. Long and K. Prosser, 26,000 sheep at \$2.75 @ \$2.00 per head.

A number of young men in London have organized a club for the encouragement of a revival of breeches and stockings for men's wear instead of trousers. Fifty of these pioneers have arranged for a dinner at the Carlton hotel, when all will wear knee breeches.



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**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	\$17.00
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	13.40

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# Sheep Department

## HOT HOUSE LAMBS

A sheep is by nature a hill-climbing, active, roomy animal, requiring space and air and variety of green and dry foods. They are subject to many skin and intestinal diseases, much magnified by confinement and crowding. They are very hardy in some respects and very susceptible in others. No one will make a success with the Southdown or any other sheep until he comes to know the make-up of the animal and his needs. Any confinement of the flock, even in a hundred-acre field, is an encroachment on the sheep's natural desires and inclinations. The great prairie ranches, with their almost boundless inclosures and copious shelters, take from the sheep things that he wants and needs, and unless we learn what these needs are and supply them, no success will crown the labors of the sheep raiser. If this open, free life on the plains changes the natural bent of the sheep, how much more intensified is the change in the life of the ewe that is forced to breed out of season, to live half the year within doors, and eat things to which her stomach is not accustomed?

It is a fact that some animals make greater development under the care of intelligent men than in the wild state; most of them do, in fact. Some breeds of the same species develop better than others along a certain line of treatment, and it is on this latter presumption that the writer lauds the merits of the Southdown for this particularly artificial treatment—hot-house lambing.

There was a time, some five or ten years back, when the aim was to develop the lamb at 10 and 12 months, and a vast majority still adhere to this practice, deeming it much the wiser plan to take the safe route, rather than risk the dangers of quick development for great profit. To the venturesome, however, the raising of hot-house lambs presents an irresistible attraction. For this class of speculative farmers the prime consideration is the risk and how to reduce it. The more this hazard is lessened the surer are the dividends. To the development or discovery of a sheep that will successfully stand forced breeding, confinement and the strains incident to this peculiar enterprise, many breeds have been used and experimented on. We must develop a ewe that will take the ram when requested, one that will breed regularly, one that is a good mother and suckler, and one that has stamina and endurance. She must produce a strong, robust lamb which will stand crowding and will develop quickly.

There may be others on which the breeding season can better be forced, but none that possess the other qualifications for the business, developed to a higher degree, than the Southdown. This is not a profitable wool-producing sheep, but since the wool market has so degenerated that the raising of sheep for that staple has become a very secondary consideration, this feature need not be considered.

Since his first development on the downs of England, the Southdown has steadily improved in weight, strength and stamina. He is no longer the thin-necked, low-rumped and flat-ribbed sheep of old England, but in the highest stages of development in this country is heavy, round-bodied, with deep forequarters and broad chest. His back is smooth and straight, his rump square and thighs massive. He is born fat and remains so, is active and aggressive and at the same time docile and contented. The Southdown will accommodate himself to any climate or condition and thrive on the best or the worst treatment as no other will do. As a proof of this assertion witness the success of his breeders in Canada, Illinois, Kentucky and Texas. The wool is fine, close and oily, affording ample protection against the cold blasts of winter, to which all early lambs are subjected at times, no matter how carefully tended.

For early lambing, prolificacy and quick development there are few equals and no superiors to the Southdown. But any pure-bred sheep is of too delicate a constitution to stand the strain of a hot-house lambing. For this reason a cross on a Dorset or Merino, by a Southdown, produces a far more satisfactory result than even a pure Southdown for this business. Such a ewe can readily be induced to lamb in December, the ideal birth month for the hot-house lamb.—Breeder's Gazette.

## GOAT MEAT AND KID MEAT

A report of the United States department of agriculture says that while it is generally agreed among those who speak from experience that the kids of all breeds of goats are a delicacy, it is true that among the great mass of the people of this country there is prejudice against anything bearing the name of "goat." Within the environments of all of the larger cities are found many kids, and it is evident that only a few of them grow to maturity. What becomes of them? Butchers and meat dealers answer the question by saying that they pass over their blocks as "lamb." No meat dealer has heard of a complaint of the quality of such "lamb." A considerable number of mature common goats are purchased by the packing houses of the larger cities. They are purchased as goats and sold, either in the carcass or canned, as mutton; and many who decry goat meat have unconsciously eaten it many times, no doubt. This does not mean that the meat is as palatable as good mutton, but it

may be as good as poor mutton, and so the consumer's criticism concerns the quality and not the kind. The flesh of any mature common goat is not palatable to most persons who have tasted it. This is due to the strong taste, and, to some extent, to its toughness. Proper care in dressing would probably mitigate if not entirely prevent the strong taste, and feeding on grain would tend to produce a more tender carcass. Both these points, however, will hardly receive attention from any one who may contemplate going into the industry, for the reason that they will add materially to the cost of production. The excellent quality of kid meat has already been mentioned. It is safe to say that the existing prejudice against it would disappear if people were to test it, and in time a good market should be built up for all that can be produced. However, the question arises, will it pay to raise common goats for the sale of kids? The farmer will have to determine this matter for himself. If a ready market were established for the kids at, say \$1.50 each, and if one doe can raise three or four kids annually, it can hardly be doubted that the industry could be made profitable. At this time no such market exists.

## CONDITION OF TEXAS WOOLS

The current issue of the American Shepherd's Bulletin contains a general review of the sheep industry of the United States, which deals with Texas wools as follows:

"At one time the all-pervading idea in Texas was to raise as good wool as was grown in Australia. Every energy seemed to be bent in this direction, and for a while the growers did come pretty near attaining the desired end. But the wide spread of the cattle industry, and especially the introduction of miscellaneous farming, diverted attention from sheep raising, and in late years growers in many parts of Texas have not taken the pains with their wools which they formerly took. In the Taylor section, which is a black land country, where there were at one time enormous sheep ranges, where strong, handsome wools were grown, as handsome stock as was raised in the state—there are now practically no sheep, the soil having been given over to the raising of cotton and corn. There were thousands of acres in this region which at one time could have been bought at from \$3 to \$5 per acre, which have been cut up into farms of from fifty to one hundred acres in size, and which are worth and have sold for \$50 per acre. At one time all this section was a vast prairie. Large quantities of wool were raised just north of the Rio Grande and southwest of Houston for carpets and blankets, the result of bringing Mexican ewes across the border, but rice is largely grown in this section now, there being few sheep here. There is still a little of this kind of wool raised in Laredo and vicinity, on the Rio Grande. It has never been possible, in fact, to wipe out absolutely all trace of Mexican blood in the sheep in the localities where the Mexican strain was introduced, no matter how much they were crossed, and to this day some kemp is found in these wools."

## Wool Shortage Threatened

It is estimated this year's world's wool clip is 300,000,000 pounds shorter than last year's. It was over 200,000,000 shorter last year than that of 1902, and so these facts give the reason for the advance in eastern markets. The wool clip in the United States in 1903 was nearly 30,000,000 pounds less than that of 1902, and this year it is 10 per cent less in pounds than last year. The Australian and South American clips are also reported short of that of the previous year. These facts all point to one inevitable conclusion—that the price of wool will be much higher next year than it has been of late.

## SHEEP NOTES

The demand for stock sheep has been strong this season.

The merino matures too slowly for a profitable mutton sheep.

Second growth clover is highly recommended for lambs after weaning.

Once in a while the stables should have an extra and thorough cleaning.

Dry feed and nothing else will likely cause sick sheep before spring. Oil meal is a remedy.

To compel the ewe to raise a lamb and grow a big fleece the same year is too much work.

The ram is by no means a coward and we have seen one put up a successful fight against a dog.

The breeding of lamb rams is a serious mistake to both the breeder and customer, says a flockmaster.

When you buy a sheep for breeding be sure it is better than what you have.

The secret of successful sheep husbandry is to keep good sheep and in small flocks.

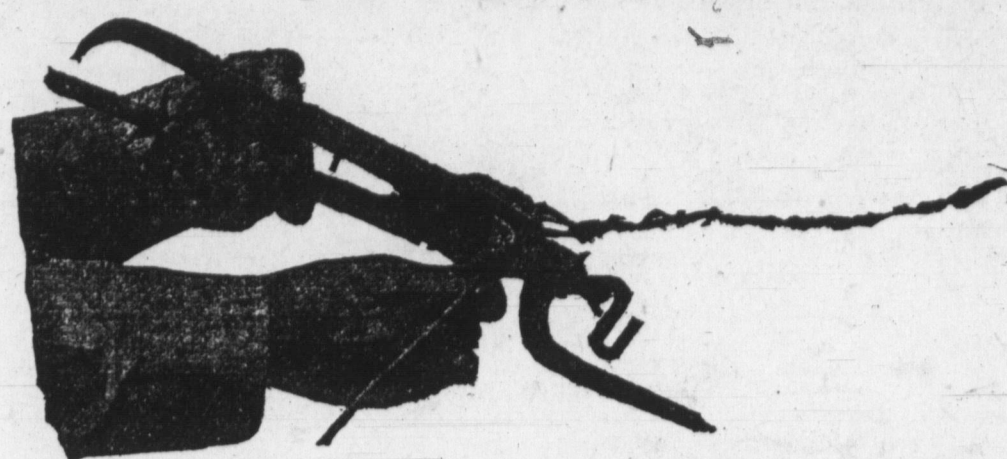
The price of mutton sheep is decided largely by their conditions more perhaps than by their size.

Sheep is the most gentle and inoffensive animal on the farm and almost always non-resistant.—Rural World.

## AFFECTS THE MARKET

BERLIN, ct. 14.—The tone on the bourse today is weaker, owing to the defeat of the Russian army south of Mukden.

## A Perfect Splicing Wire Fence Tool!



The cut shows the smooth wire being fastened to the barbed wire preparing to make a splice.

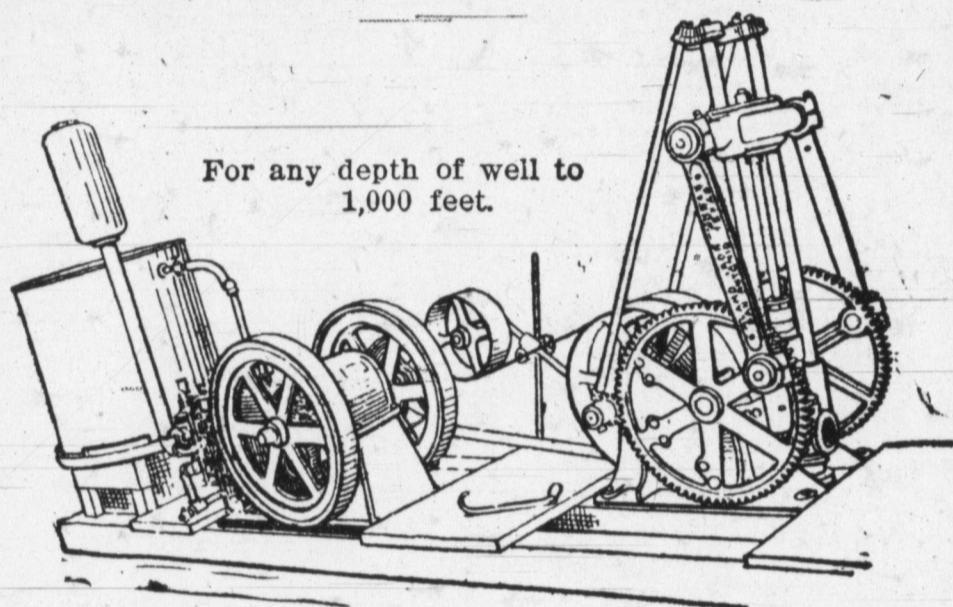
The Tate Wire Tool is the only implement invented that will make a tight, strong, smooth, firm, permanent splice, and do it so quickly and so easily that it saves time, labor, trouble and expense. It also fastens barbed wires to posts so that cattle and hogs cannot push them loose or get through the fence.

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## Little Mavericks

### NEW CATTLE DISEASE

A new disease which the veterinarians have branded as oesophagostomiasis inflatum is prowling around among some of the cow herds of Missouri and if they do not spike it down it may reach out and involve the whole country. A thing with such a name must certainly be very formidable.

### THE WATER-ROUTE

The Sioux City live stock market is getting much of its supply this fall by steamboat down the Missouri from northwestern points. Several boats have been built for the service, and it is said to have shown such profitable results as compared with railroad transportation as to promise rapid growth and extension to other river markets.

### RECOMMENDS FRENCH CATTLE

An American consul is recommending that the hardy, native Limousin cattle be introduced into the United States. In France they have no superior in producing first quality beef, the breed is particularly robust, easily nourished and fattened. It is believed that if these cattle were crossed with the native stock of our western ranges that they would improve the quality and be a great benefit to the producers.

### BIG CATTLE SALE

Last week Frank Patton, who brought cattle here from Knox county some time ago, sold the entire herd to the Shoennal people, at private terms.

The Shoennal outfit, in charge of Mr. Cravens, was here several days branding and tallying out the herd, which consisted of about 1,300 head.

Mr. Patton left Tuesday for his home in Knox county.—Wheeler County Texan.

### PICKLED SHEEP SKINS

The treasury department in a circular issued a few days ago by Assistant Secretary Armstrong has definitely settled the pickled sheepskin case, which was one of the most notable of the customs cases to call for the president's interference. It has been settled in accordance with the wishes of the importers, who induced Senator Lodge to appeal to the president. The senator's political pull was stronger than the representations of sheepmen and wool pullers and dealers in American pelts, whose business interests are hurt by this executive interference with the customs service.

### KANSAS BABY BEEF

An experiment in feeding baby beef has just been concluded at the Kansas station in which fifty-six head were fed for 183 days. They were divided into seven bunches and fed different rations. The corn and alfalfa lot put on the most beef—338 pounds each. The lot fed mixed feed came second with 323 pounds gain and the barley and alfalfa lot third. The corn and sorghum lot put on the least—224 pounds. The corn and alfalfa lot realized the top price, \$5.25, while the corn and sorghum brought the lowest, \$4.75.

### SOME TEXAS ENTRIES

At the American Royal show in Kansas City next week the following Texas cattlemen will be represented in the exhibition of range feeding cattle.

Herefords—M. Haiff, Midland ranch, one carload; C. C. Slaughter, Dallas, three loads; the L. S. ranch, Tascosa, two carloads; Charles Dyerson, Heggins, one load; W. H. Hopkins, Canadlan, one load; R. L. Slaughter, Midland, one load.

Shorthorns—C. C. Slaughter, Dallas, four loads; R. H. Ware, Panhandle, two loads; R. L. Slaughter, Midland, one load.

### STOCK TURNED BACK

So ill timed are the winds of disappointment blowing over Wyoming that orders for three hundred cars to haul out range stock last week were countermanded and the stock turned back. While the expense of gathering the cattle was considerable the owners thought it would be as nothing compared with the loss they would suffer if all were to move onto the market together. Everybody all over the range is playing a waiting game, and it looks very much now as if the plan is to sell off only the best cattle this year and hold the remainder on the excellent feed with which the country is blessed this year.

### RUSSIA WANTS BEEF

American exporters are still trying to deliver orders for American beef and provisions to the Russian troops in the field. The Occidental and Oriental liner Gaelic sailed last Saturday from San Francisco for the Far East, carrying a shipment of 1,500 casks of beef weighing 225 tons for the Russians. It is consigned to Shanghai. How it is to reach Russian territory after the Gaelic puts it ashore at Shanghai is another question. With the beef goes a shipment of 200 tons of lead, 1,200 tons of flour and fifty tons of leather, all of which might be considered as contrabands of war by either Russia or Japan. All is consigned to Chinese ports. Unusual secrecy has been maintained regarding these shipments.

### USES TEXAS OIL

The bureau of animal industry is completing arrangements for an experiment in dipping cattle for scabies in Beaumont oil. Dr. Lowell Clark, the agent in charge of the local office of the bureau of animal industry, has just returned from a trip through the eastern part of the state and has recommended that the

experiment be conducted at Claremont in Kit Carson county, and all the cattle of the Kit Carson Live Stock Association will be dipped and help for a short time in pastures to see the results. There is no question but that the oil will cure the disease. The only point to be determined is what effect it will have upon the general health of the cattle dipped. In Texas, where the oil has been used, there have been no ill effects and it is believed that the experiment here will be successful. If it is successful then the bureau of animal industry will recognize the oil as an official dip. The advantage of this dip over others is that but one dipping is required and it is not necessary to hold the animal in the dip. They are put through as rapidly as possible and the oil spreads to every part of the animal and remains on for several weeks, destroying not only the mite, but the eggs. If the experiment is successful it will be the solution of the scab problem on the range for all the cattle can be dipped and there will be practically no danger of reinfection.—Denver Record-Stockman.

### CONDITIONS ARE BRIGHT

W. H. Green, manager of the Diamond A ranch, with headquarters at Albuquerque, is in the city. Mr. Green is one of the best posted cattlemen in this whole section and in speaking of cattle conditions in conversation with a Times man yesterday said:

"The prospects were never brighter for a good season than they are at present. The protracted drouth, which had its termination a month ago, caused the loss of so many cattle that the ranges are not now over stocked and good cattle are in great demand. The recent rains have done so much for the ranges and produced such an abundant supply of grass that the cattle are now fat and will certainly continue to improve until the next season. This makes the prospects for a good season the brightest that I have ever seen."

The Diamond A people some time ago purchased the Armendariz grant, in Mexico, containing 530,000 acres, and are now probably the largest cattle company in that section. This recent acquisition to their range holdings necessitated Mr. Greer, their local manager, moving his headquarters from Deming to Albuquerque.—El Paso Times.

### FEEDING DISTILLERY CATTLE

Parties in Kentucky are feeding distillery cattle for export. One concern in that state shipped 15,000 head abroad last year. These went mostly from Louisville, having been collected at that point from all over the country. A new feed station for distillery steers is being established at Graham, in Kentucky. The feed barn is 40x90 feet. This will house 100 head of cattle at a time. The feeding of beeves at the southern distilleries is becoming more and more prevalent. The meat of such stock is popular, and the refuse of the whisky mills is excellent feed. The humorist has already chided the prohibitionist about eating intoxicated steaks. The distillery swill produces good beef steers. There are about 75,000 of this kind of cattle fed annually in America.

### WAGGONER'S BIG RANCH

The Herald understands that W. T. Waggoner, who owns the large pasture in the northwest portion of the county has a corps of engineers surveying these lands into 160-acre tracts and as soon as this work is completed he will put 56,000 acres on the market for farming purposes. If this land can be sold and a farmer put on every 160 acres, or even 320 acres, it will be a great thing for the county. It lies principally between Electra and Red river and is very rich. Mr. Waggoner has about three thousand acres of it in cotton this year, and the crop is said to be excellent. He has also raised splendid wheat and oats on it. When this large body of land is settled by farmers the population of the county will be increased by one-half.—Wichita Falls Herald.

### DENVER SCHEDULE.

Official schedules were issued yesterday from the passenger department of the Denver road, announcing that effective upon that date, train No. 7, formerly leaving here at 8:30 p. m., will hereafter leave at 8:35 p. m., arriving at Amarillo at 9:05 a. m. Returning the train will leave Amarillo at 7:20, arriving here at 7:25 a. m.

The notice further states that trains Nos. 7 and 8 will run only between Fort Worth and Amarillo, instead of through to Denver.

This announcement puts an end to the request of Dalhart citizens for improved service to Fort Worth, unless later conditions justify a further change.

### MULHALL'S SHOW CATTLE

The steers with which Zach Mulhall has been giving roping exhibitions all over the country during the last year or two, were sold here yesterday. They came from the Black Hills of Old Mexico in 1902, and had been having a strenuous existence ever since, having been used in roping contests at St. Louis and afterward at New Mexico, Washington, Philadelphia and Oklahoma City last year. Their last engagement was at the Delmar race track in St. Louis, where Mulhall's show was conducted during the summer.—St. Louis Reporter.

### SANTA FE LINE OPEN.

Superintendent J. W. Robins of the Santa Fe advises that the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe is now open to California via Albuquerque, and all embargoes placed by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe lines are cancelled.

## RANCH LAND SOLD ALONG PEASE RIVER

### Fred Flemming Secures Large Tract of Fine Grazing and Cotton Land by Deal Closed Here Yesterday

A tract of 54,000 acres of land located in Hardeman and Ford counties, nine miles from Quanah, has been sold through the Winters-Daniel Realty Company of this city to Fred Flemming of Corsicana, president of the Western Bank and Insurance Company of Dallas. The investment for the property amounts to \$189,000 and with the improvements to be made to the large ranch with the stock to be put on it the total amount of money will amount to nearly \$250,000.

The land is located along the banks of the Pease river on the south side, and is excellent land for grazing, as well as some of it being fine land for the raising of cotton. The land is well watered and with the many improvements to be made will be one of the finest ranches in the state. Some of the land is said to be so fertile that in a good season it will produce a bale of cotton to the acre.

Fred Flemming is one of the youngest and most successful capitalists of the state. He was one of the owners of the famous Beatty gusher at Beaumont, which sold in the early days of the oil boom for \$1,250,000. He has made successful investments in many parts of the state and has at all times been successful in his ventures.

## FREAK PUPPIES ARE BORN HERE

Frank D. Livingstone has in his possession in this city two of the strangest animal freaks ever exhibited here, the specimens being two black and tan puppies, neither of which has forelegs, and one of which has a head of almost human shape and a distinctly marked hare lip.

The animals were born in this city September 16 and are now in a healthy state with every prospect of attaining full growth.

They were obtained by the present owner from an Italian woman living in this city and although several offers have been made for them by museums and circuses, including one of \$500 from the Weber Carnival Company, all offers have so far been refused.

Both puppies are bright little fellows and except for their inability to run about are as active as ordinary dogs of their age. They will be taken to the San Antonio fair to be placed on exhibition there.

Several scientists have examined the dogs in this city and declare that their like has never been known before.

### MURDER CASE GETS THE DEATH PENALTY

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 15.—The jury in the F. H. Manning murder case shortly after 7 o'clock last night brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree and assessed his punishment at death by hanging. The crime for which the defendant will pay with his life, unless the higher court reverses the case, was the murder of Arden Riddle on the morning of October 4. The killing occurred in a saloon at 125 Central avenue. A short while after the killing, Fred H. Manning, a negro porter employed in the saloon, was arrested on Preston street with the revolver with which the killing was done still grasped in his hand.

At the time of the killing Riddle was standing and talking to J. E. and J. W. Maxwell and had his back to the negro, who stepped up and fired a ball from a large-sized revolver through his head.

The same morning an inquest was held over the remains and shortly after noon an examining trial of the defendant was held and he was refused bail. He was taken before the grand jury at 3 o'clock and at 6 o'clock an indictment charging murder in the first degree had been returned by that body. The case was then set for trial on Thursday, October 13, and yesterday evening the jury returned its verdict as above stated.

This is without doubt one of the fastest murder trials that has been held in the annals of Dallas county.

The Birmingham health department furnishes feeding bottles for the children of impoverished patients.

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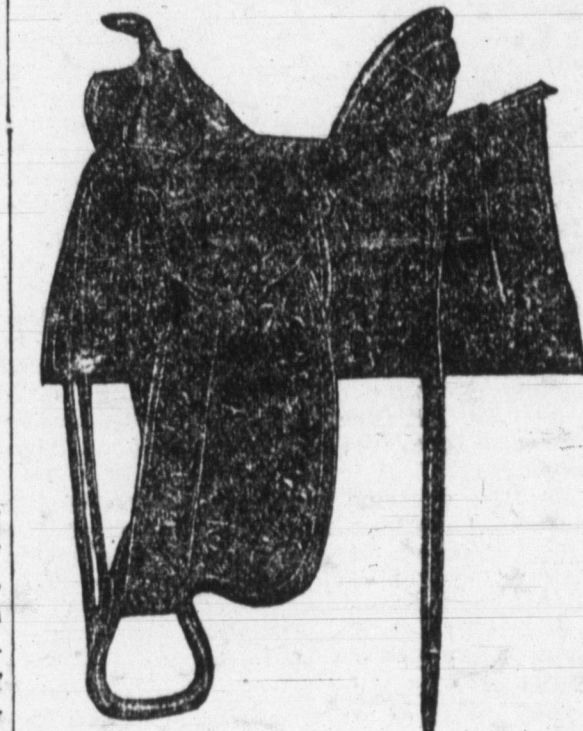
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## Hog Department

### HOW TO FEED HOGS

The first place in hog raising in the United States is easily with the corn-growing sections, and here corn is the first grain thought of when the fattening of animals, especially hogs, is mentioned. It is, however, fallacious to argue that hog feeding will not give profitable returns outside of the corn belt. The corn belt has wonderful advantages for economical pork production, but it also has its disadvantages, one of which is the bad effect on fecundity of feeding too much corn to breeding stock. Any locality that will grow clover of any species, that is favorable to the production of alfalfa, peas or beans, or where grains are readily grown—not only corn, but barley, wheat, oats or rye—will be a favorable situation for the successful production of pork. If it is a locality where dairying is common, no better advantages are required; for, given leguminous pasture—clover, alfalfa, peas, beans, etc.—as a basis, with a grain feed that can be readily grown, and also dairy by-products, the very highest grade of pork can be produced at a minimum cost. Variety of feeds alone is an item of immense importance in feeding. An animal tires of a constant ration of one kind, and is more easily put "off feed" at such times than when he is occasionally supplied with a change to keep his appetite keen. Not only has variety of feed an influence on appetite, but it results in a better quality of pork.

The few states comprising the corn belt are in reality the source of supply for a great amount of the meat product, especially hams and bacon, that is consumed in other portions of the country. Yet the advantages of many of these corn-belt states are little if at all superior to those outside of that district. The south has an abundance of vegetation. Cow peas, velvet beans and peanuts are leguminous crops that are peculiar in all parts of the south, and in the subtropical portions the experience of feeders with cassava seems to indicate that it has considerable value for pork production. In addition there is generally an abundant water supply; the climate is mild and there is a long period during which green feed is available; the expense of shelter and winter feeding is very greatly lessened. These conditions, giving a long period of pasture and outdoor life, enhance thrift, and with proper management insure great freedom from disease.

In the extreme west the alfalfa of the irrigated valleys and the clover of the coast districts give a splendid foundation for successful pork production. In most of these regions there is an abundance of small grain, particularly barley, that may often be fed economically, while in some localities corn is a successful crop.

Barley is of so much interest and importance in the production of prime pork that it demands more than passing notice.

The purpose of these remarks is not to minimize the value of corn in meat production of any kind. Corn is, perhaps, with a favorable climate and soil, the most economical grain that is at the command of the stock raiser and feeder of the United States. It is nutritious and highly palatable. Without its use it is difficult to imagine how the animal products of the United States could have attained their present position in the world's commerce; and so long as meat products are a factor of American agriculture corn will probably be a leading factor in meat production in this country and the corn belt will naturally continue to be more or less the center of feeding operations. On the other hand, the condition is ever present that farmers in localities where corn is a limited product have their own wants to supply. If, in addition to their own needs, the farmers of these localities can supply a share of the export demand great strides will have been taken in their agricultural development, for "live stock husbandry is the foundation of successful agriculture." A market for the surplus is, of course, essential; but where a supply is available the market will probably grow up.—G. M. Rammel.

### ENLARGE THE HOG PASTURES

"Why is not the hog entitled to just as good a pasture as the cattle or the horses?" asks the Northwestern Agriculturist. "On how many farms do you find that they have it?"

"On visiting the farm the farmer will take you with pride to his pasture to see his sleek cattle and horses wading up to their eyes in the sweet juicy grasses; but when you ask to see the pigs, he will, in a half-hearted, sheepish way, lead you around to the mud hole where they are confined, saying as he goes that some way his pigs have not done as well as they should this year. What chance have they had to thrive? They were born from mothers whose constitutions had been impaired by close confinement and improper feeding. They nursed mothers that were kept in a feverish condition by being shut in a hot pen and fed on an exclusive corn diet, and now the pigs themselves are denied the most natural things on earth for a healthy hog, namely, pure air, plenty of exercise and sweet fresh grass, all of which they could get in a good, roomy pasture.

"Do not be contented with simply fencing in a small lot which is only a pen and not a pasture. The pigs are not, and no one can blame them for rooting it up

I believe on many farms it would be advisable to fence the whole cattle pasture pig tight. The larger the range the less disposition pigs have to root and the healthier they will keep. The secret of success in organizing is mature brood stock, variety of feeds and plenty of exercise in a good large pasture."

### CAPABLE HOG MANAGEMENT

Describing the methods employed in managing sows about farrowing time among the swine of the Purdue University herd, Professor J. H. Skinner, instructor in animal husbandry at this institution, writes:

"We feed sows liberally up to within a few days of farrowing time; then cut the feed down, bringing them back to feed gradually, so that by the time the pigs are ten days or two weeks old the sow is giving a full flow of milk.

"While the pigs are on milk is a very important period in their lives, and much may be gained by giving careful attention to the feeding of the dam. Young pigs are tender, helpless things, consequently they need warm, dry quarters and a comfortable bed which is not exposed to wind. The more sunlight they get the better.

"One of the greatest leaks we have in the hog business in Indiana—and I presume the same is true elsewhere—is in the loss of pigs at farrowing time. Much can be done to stop this loss or leak by giving attention to feed, shelter and bedding. As stated above, it is absolutely necessary that the young pigs' bed be dry if the best results are to be obtained.

"In cases where the sow is a heavy milker and the pigs scour, we feed the dam bloodmeal. This has been very efficient in checking the trouble. After the pigs are old enough we scatter cracked grain over the floor and thus encourage them to eat as early as possible. Green feeds, such as clover, alfalfa, oats and peas and rye make the dam and litter thrifty and supplement the grain ration. The aim should be to keep the sows in good flesh while suckling, as it is profitable both from the standpoint of the litter and the effect on the mother.

"After ten to twelve weeks the pigs should be weaned. At this time milk, if available, will be valuable along with the grain and other feed, and while it may not be possible with some to do it, grading or sorting the pigs will be profitable where one is handling a considerable number. We ordinarily make three grades, putting all of the heaviest in one, the medium in a second and the small ones in another. This prevents the larger pigs from cheating and crowding the weaker ones, and is to be commended. A suitable ration for the growing pigs is made of two parts shorts and three parts corn, where these feeds are available. It may be found profitable to substitute tankage for the shorts in some cases. Tankage is a packing house product of high feeding value. It produces very desirable results when fed in connection with corn. As the pigs get older the proportion of corn may be increased. The growing pigs should have sufficient protein in their food for the production of good bone and strong frames, and it is essential that they be pushed to maturity as rapidly as possible.

"When it comes to marketing, uniformity in type and finish is important, and, as a general rule, the fat hog with broad, fat back and good hams is in demand at a premium."

The Purdue herd is one of the best in a state where the raising of live stock has been reduced to a science, hence the advice of Professor Skinner should carry much weight among farmers who are ambitious to improve their stock.

### HOG NOTES

Clover makes an excellent pasture for young pigs and rape is a splendid forage crop for the same purpose.

Take good care of the "mortgage-lifter" this summer. If you don't he will be too weak to lift very much next fall.

We have found in raising hogs that the first six months of the hog's life is the time that the pigs need attention. If properly attended to during that period, they will pretty nearly take care of themselves.

It will do to cross a Poland China sow with a Tamworth boar, but don't breed the offspring, for poor results would follow such a course. Such crosses should only be made for porkers and not for breeders.

West Texas land rushes are attracting considerable attention all over the state, and the hope is general that the next legislature will take the necessary steps to prevent them in the future. Discussing one that recently occurred in Schleicher county, Colonel I. H. Elder of Eldorado, says: "The latest method of land rushing is to paint yellow and strip to the waist, give a strenuous series of war whoops, duck the dead, tackle low and breathe again when you get a chance. The modern up-to-date way is not to get mad, but to take all the scars and bruises good naturedly, rub down with some good horse liniment and shake hands with the victors of the lot that is scrambled

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## THE BUSINESS HAS CHANGED

The cattle business is now in a transition state, and, as in all transition states, there is as a result a great deal of loss and suffering. There has been no profit in feeding cattle for the last two years; there has been no more profit in growing them. The present situation is that a cattle feeder can not feed unless he secures feeding stock at a low price, says Wallace's Farmer. The cattle grower can not grow them at any lower price than he is growing them now.

We have in the past two or three years been passing from the period of wide open ranges, great national pastures, where cattle grazed freely on government land, to that of a nation fully settled up and where nearly all the land that is worth owning has passed into private ownership, and that which has not passed into private ownership is of little value. The great pastures tributary to water courses have been fenced up, whether legally or illegally. The government may order the fences inclosing these lands taken down, but this means that in many cases these pastures shall not be used for beef production. The corn growing land of the nation has nearly all been occupied and any increase in the corn crop and any cheapening of the price must result from improved methods of cultivation. There is a possibility of a very large increase, say 50 per cent at least, but this possibility can be realized only by the education of the farmers, which, though certain and sure, is a slow and gradual process.

There are three elements in the cost of producing beef. First, the cost of producing the steer; second, the cost of transporting him to market; and, third, the cost of selling him when on the market. The first element of cost has increased and is increasing very largely, and, as we see it, will continue to increase. Farmers can no longer graze to any great extent on government land. They must in the future own their lands and pay taxes on them, and the interest and taxes must be charged up to the steer, or else the steer can not exist.

There has been a like rapid advance in the cost of farm lands all over the country. A man can keep a cow for the chance of a calf on land worth \$25 or \$30 or even \$40. He can not do it when land gets up to \$50 and over, and most of the good lands even west of the Missouri river are now rapidly advancing toward that price. If the farmer can not keep a cow for the chance of a calf, he must either milk that cow and raise the calf by hand or else he must depend for his feeding steers on cattle grown west of the Missouri. Whichever way you look at it, the cost of raising the calf must necessarily be increased. Corn is the main feed for fattening these cattle for market.

One thing, however, is certain—the cost of producing beef has permanently advanced. There may be a reduction with better methods of feeding; we think there will be. It will, however, come like the increase in the yield of corn, by education, and education is always a slow process. It is not the first time that prices have decreased with decreased numbers of cattle. This, however, is temporary and can not last.

While the item of the cost of production of the steer is the main factor, the cost of transportation cuts a large figure and this cost, as we have frequently pointed out to our readers, has been very materially increased in the last year. There has been in some sections west of the Missouri river a considerable increase in freight rates directly. The main increase in freight rates, however, has been in the slower schedule of trains, consequently greater shrink, amounting in many cases to 50 per cent of the freight rate. There was an attempt to further increase this by requiring farmers to pay their way back. This movement has been resisted largely through the efforts of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association, and railroads are increasing their schedules and making improvements for which we wish to give them due credit. Nevertheless, the work is not yet complete, and the cost of marketing steers is still higher than it was two years ago.

The third element of cost is that of commission and yard charges at the great markets. These have remained stationary and probably will. Some relief, however, will be obtained when farmers are more fully organized, by the sale from the ranchman to the farmer direct without paying tribute to the stock yards. We hope to see the time when the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association is fully organized and in active co-operation with the organizations west of the Missouri; when the cattle feeder can buy his feeders direct from the ranches and ship them direct to his yard, and insure his getting the kind he wants and at a fair price. This is a method of co-operation which has not yet been attempted, but which we are sure will be in the near future.

Rio de Janeiro's health department, in an effort to abate a plague of rats, offered 10 cents for every dead rat. The consequence was that a syndicate was formed for the importation of the vermin and it was making money when it was exposed.

## THIS RANCHMAN CLUBBED DEER

Moss Colby, who owns a ranch on Leona Creek, south of here, was in town this week seeking a remedy for the treatment he had received from a justice of the peace of his district. The alleged ill treatment consisted of being fined \$5 and costs, amounting in all to about \$39, for killing a deer out of season.

"I'm up here to see a lawyer and take this case to a higher court," Mr. Colby said. "I'm a-go'in' to find out whether a feller has got a right to protect his life and property against them blamed deer.

"Now I'll tell you how it was. I had one of the finest patches of fall corn growin' down next to the Leona you'd ever see. When it begun to get in roastin' ear I noticed that something was doin' damage to it. I thought it was coons, an' I set traps to catch the varmints, but nary coon did I get. Then I began to look closer, an' I saw a regular path of deer tracks leadin' down to the field.

"I knew then it was deer a-doin' the damage. I strung another top-wire on the fence around the field, but I'll be darned if them deer didn't jump over it as clever as birds a-flyin'.

"I went down to the field the other morning to see what the deer had been up to durin' the night, and there I saw seven deer a-feedin' on them roastin' ears. When I hollered at 'em they looked up, kinder careless like, and then went on eatin', as though I was of no particular consequence. I climbed over into the field and had a regular time of it gettin' them deer out of the corn. The big buck which led the herd made as if he was a-go'in' to start at me two or three times, and if I hadn't carried a big stick I believe he'd a-horned me, sure.

"Well, them deer got so bold that they wouldn't hardly pay any attention to me when I went to run 'em out of the corn. I made up my mind to put up with 'em and had concluded to turn the cornfield over to 'em, for I didn't want to violate the law by killing any of 'em.

"I'd resigned myself to the loss of the corn and had quit payin' any attention to the deer, when one morning I found that the old buck had led his herd right up into my barn lot and had managed somehow to open the door of my feedhouse. When I found them they was just finishing up a bin of oats and a sack of meal that I'd hauled all the way from Uvalde. When I hollered at 'em, the old buck just looked up at me and then stuck his nose in the air and sniffed as though I was too little a thing to bother about.

"Well, that made me mad; I don't reckon I ever was much madder in my life. I ran to the wood lot and picked up a stout piece of mesquite wood and I just waded into them deer. The first blow I struck hit the old buck just back of the ears and he fell like a log. I got in a few licks on the does, but they scampered off and disappeared in the bushes.

"I thought I'd only stunned the buck, but when I examined him I'll be darned if he wasn't dead as Hector. I was sorry, for I didn't want to violate the law. But under the circumstances there was only one thing for me to do, and that was to string him up and use him for venison.

"I tell you, he was a fat animal, and I'll admit I was feelin' pretty good over the outcome of the trouble and losses he had caused me, when along comes Bill Thomas, that has a ranch down below me.

"Hello," he says, 'where'd you get that deer?'

"I up and tells him just how I happened to kill the buck, an' he just laid down on his horse and laughed and laughed.

"Well, if that ain't a good story, I never heard one," says he.

"That remark made me mad.

"Maybe you don't believe what I've told you?" I asks.

"Maybe I do, and maybe I don't," he says, 'but do you reckon Squire Potter will believe such a story as you're a-tellin'?' he asks.

"I reckon there must ha' been ten of my neighbors that seen that buck a-hangin' up in my yard that morning. It 'peared to me like every man in that community drove by my house. An' every man I told the story to about how I came to kill the buck just laughed and laughed, and all of them wondered what Squire Potter would say about it.

"Some of 'em must ha' told Squire Potter, for that evening the constable came over and arrested me for killing deer out of season. The next day I appeared before Squire Potter, and when I told him how them deer had been pestering and running it over me, he laughed, too, but said the law would have to be upheld, and that I would haveto pay a fine of \$5 and costs.

"I'm a-go'in' to see whether a man has any right to protect himself from deer in this country. My lawyer says I've got a good case if I can prove my story. But he laughed, too, when I told it to him."—Batesville Herald.

## ACCIDENT MEN ARE TO HAVE MEETING

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—At a meeting here of the executive committee of the International Association of Accident Underwriters, Lake Muskoka, Canada, has been chosen for the next meeting place. The convention will sit there July 18-21.

It was voted to recommend to companies in the association the adoption of January 1 of the limitation of weekly indemnity payments under health policies to twenty-six weeks. Plans were formulated whereby each company belonging to the association will report its health insurance statistics so that in future it will be possible to know the premium rate that should be charged for that class of risk.

Statistics submitted to the committee showed that for the ten years ending December 31 last there had been an underwriting loss of 3½ per cent on all accident business written in this country.

The United States is suing the owners of a San Francisco drug store, under the alien contract labor law, for importing four clerks from Canada. The defense is that the men, as graduate pharmacists, are in the exempt class of "men belonging to a recognized profession."

## NEW DRESSED BEEF PLANT

The American Dressed Beef Company, a Kansas City corporation, which is to erect a new plant in Armordale, expects to begin work on the buildings within ninety days. This was announced yesterday by Charles E. McSweeney, one of the promoters of the enterprise. The company is incorporated for \$1,250,000, of which Mr. McSweeney says \$750,000 has been paid in. The plant will be built in the triangular tract of a little more than an acre on Second street, Shawnee avenue and Packers' alley in Armordale, with two direct connections with the Kansas City Belt Railway. The estimated cost of the plant is \$250,000.

The company has been incorporated more than a year, the first articles being taken out at Guthrie, O. T. Since that time the promoters of the enterprise have been in correspondence with commercial cities in the Middle West. Williamsport, Pa., Sioux City, Wichita, Leavenworth, Atchison and El Reno, O. T., were after it. But it was decided to build here on account of the live stock market and the railroad facilities. A branch house may be built later at El Reno.

Mr. McSweeney said the dressed beef company will have a plant capable of slaughtering 600 cattle and 400 sheep a day. It will employ between 450 and 500 men. The plant will have a cold storage capacity of 1,500 carcasses. The products manufactured will be limited to oleo ingredients, tallow, fertilizing materials and grease. An effort to compete with

the big packing plants in other manufactured products will not be made.

The company will contract for 200 refrigerator cars and twenty-five provision cars for its own use. The last named cars will be used for transporting the oleo products, tallow and like materials. Mr. McSweeney said yesterday:

"We expect to have the plans and specifications finished by Thursday and bids on the building will be received at once. We have the capital on hand, the greater part furnished by Kansas City men. The market for our dressed beef will extend to New York, Pittsburg, Boston and other points east of the Mississippi river. The company is connected in no way with any of the packing plants here, and none of them has money invested in our enterprise."

Mr. McSweeney said he was not ready yet to disclose the names of men interested in the enterprise. The land was purchased for the plant from Henry McGrew and the abstracts are now being examined.—Kansas City Times.

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:

## Colds

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

### Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

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

Price 25c, Large Size 50c.

VISIT THE GREAT

# San Antonio International Fair

The Largest Live Stock and Agricultural Exhibition Ever Held in the South.

**\$75,000,000**

In Premiums and Purses.

# OPENS OCT. 22

AND CLOSSES NOV. 2, 1904

Racing, Broncho Busting, Cattle Roping, Relay Riding, Great Goat Roping Contest.

JNO. W. KOKERNOT,  
President.

J. M. VANCE,  
Secretary.



## POULTRY DEPARTMENT

### POULTRY BREEDING

To be able to make the greatest progress and to study the breeding problem to the best advantage, it is necessary to keep a record of the chicks of each female used in the breeding yard, says an exchange. There is no guess work then, and one may know to a certainty the value of each female, as a breeder, when mated to a certain type of male; and it does not always follow that the female that proves a failure when mated to a certain type of male may not be a success when mated to some other male bird. A male bird may breed well with one female and not with another, and it is only by keeping a record of the chicks of the female that has this fact may be determined. And it does not take many seasons of study along this line to determine the type of male and female to produce the best results along any certain line of quality.

But, no matter how old in experience one may be, says the Poultry Herald, each new season will have something to add to the knowledge gained from past seasons—that is, except in the case of those fanciers of the large-headed type, who have learned all there is to know upon the subject. But the great majority of us will always find something new may be learned from the work of each breeding season, and the degrees of our success will be determined by the extent to which we profit by such knowledge. It sometimes happens that in the mating of two females of equal quality with the same male bird, one will give much better quality in her chicks than the other, and in selecting young birds for use in the breeding yard one should select the chicks of the female that has thus proved her work as a breeder, or in case each had produced chicks of fine quality, a choice should be made of the chicks of the one showing the best average in quality of her chicks, as this would be working along the line that would promise the best results. It should be our aim to follow along those lines of blood that are the strongest in their tendency to reproduce good quality, as such a tendency is a valuable thing to develop in any line of live stock breeding.

It is seldom, even in the use of the choicest of specimens, that a mating will produce more than a small per cent of chicks that will develop a quality superior to that of the parents, the rule being that more fall below the quality of sire or dam than equal or surpass it, and this is true in all lines of stock breeding. Take the case of any of our noted trotting or pacing stallions, and how many of their youngsters even equal them in speed? Only a small percentage. And so with our poultry. The finest specimens of any variety seldom produce more than a small per cent of chicks that equal or surpass their own quality, while the majority fall below it; so that it is necessary for the fancier to take advantage of any knowledge that will aid him in his efforts to improve the quality of his birds season after season.

Trap nests and pedigree breeding are the factors that will greatly assist the work of the ambitious fancier. In fact he can not well do without them; he must have definite knowledge of ancestry and parentage in order to work with any degree of certainty. It gives him a knowledge of the material with which he is working, while without it he can simply guess his way along, and must take his chances of hitting it right. Guesswork is a poor factor in any business, and is as much out of place in the breeding of fancy poultry as in any business of the commercial world.

### PROFIT TO THE ACRE

Economy of room is desirable where fowls are confined, says the Poultry editor of Farm and Fireside. Considerable space will be gained if the house is raised so that the floor is two or three feet off the ground, in order that the hens can run under it. It should be closed under the floor on three sides, the hens to lay and roost in the upper part. A house ten by ten feet, six feet in the rear and eight feet in the front, with the door at the side and window in front, and the floor being three feet off the ground, will be an excellent and cheap plan. It could accommodate twenty hens. An acre of ground is about two hundred feet each way. If divided into lots, each twenty by one hundred feet, it gives twenty lots. If each lot contains ten hens, it gives two hundred hens to the acre. But the proper way is to have two pens for each flock, so as to change them from one pen to the other, which permits of spading the yard and growing green food in the one while the hens are occupying the other. This would allow one hundred hens to the acre, which may not seem a large number, but if one dollar profit on each hen (from clicks and eggs) is derived yearly, it means one hundred dollars to the acre, which is more than can be secured from an acre of ground with some other stock, while the land will annually become more fertile.

### KEROSENE AND LICE

Kerosene is sure death to lice, if put

in spray. Spray walls, roosts, corners and nestings and it will kill all lice and vermin as sure as the work is done. We sprinkle the bottom of the nest with it, and cover with a heavy coating of soft straw.

Kerosene is also valuable in preventing and curing scale diseases in fowls.

If kerosene is used freely on roosts once a week, you will have no scaly legs, and at the same time it promptly works annihilation to the pesky red louse that preys on the fowls at night, sapping the very life's blood from their veins, and retiring to roost poles during the days.

Kerosene, if used in combination with lard or butter and applied in limited quantities on the heads and wings of chicks and turkey poults, a larger number of promising fowls will be brought to maturity, which otherwise would succumb to the ravages of lice.

When chicks are dying apparently without cause, and the weather is unusually damp and cold, something like the spring just passed, feed a tablespoonful of kerosene in three or four quarts of warm mash; it will put new life in them, and they will thrive and meet the consequent dampness following constant rains more bravely.

When fowls begin to sneeze and show signs of roup, or even acute cold, use a tablespoonful in a gallon of water, and do not permit fowls to use any other water, and note how quickly the afflicted fowls will recover.

Kerosene, a small amount of sulphur mixed with lard or butter, and greased around the eyes and head of fowls afflicted with swell head caused from roup, will soon bring about a permanent cure. Kerosene can not be too highly recommended in the keeping of poultry. If used as above recommended it will be found a valuable article. —J. C. Clipp, in Northwest Pacific Farmer.

### POULTRY NOTES

When plowing the yard for poultry it will do good to sow some oats or wheat on it and harrow it in. It makes a fine scratching place for them. They seem to work harder, if it has the appearance of having been sown for a crop.

Fowls should have plenty of fresh air, winter and summer. It is a good plan to have the windows so that they can be easily opened and shut, so as to accommodate themselves to the changes of the weather. This needs to be done by the owner; they won't open and shut themselves.

Those who have no trees should provide shade for their poultry. Hens will not do their best if compelled to stay in the sun.

Any one can improve their flock by breeding from the best layers. A flock has recently been brought from eighty eggs per year up to 130 eggs per hen, a year.

If we are to judge from the number of incubator manufacturers and investments, the incubator is here to stay. Some make it succeed.

Dung hill poultry is largely a thing of the past. All lines of fowls have been improved.

Pure bred non-setters become setters when crossed with other breeds.

Hens that are to be set should be dusted with insect powder. They should not be greased, as the grease closes the pores of the eggs, and prevents hatching.

Few poultry houses are cleaned often enough. The floor should be kept well sanded and cleaned once or twice a week.

### LIKE YOUNG FEEDERS

O. H. Nelson of Fort Madison, Iowa, and Amarillo, Texas, manager of the Western Stock Yards, was here today. He reports the recent sale of Texas feeders at his yards a success, but unfortunately, owing to washouts in the Pecos valley and Panhandle sections, calves consigned to the sale did not arrive in time, but the purchasers were there. Calves and yearlings were most in favor, but fair prices were realized on Panhandle 2s and 3s.

"There is a pronounced sentiment in favor of calves and yearlings in Iowa and Illinois," said Judge Nelson. "Feeders are realizing that maximum profits are possible only by handling young stuff. Early in November we will have a sale of 1,500 yearlings and calves exclusively. Meanwhile, the usual Friday and Saturday private sales will be held."

Asked about the feeder outlook, Judge Nelson said:

"When the feeder becomes satisfied that the price of corn will not be prohibitive, there will be a liberal movement of thin cattle toward feed lots. So far the feeder has been afraid of 50-cent corn. In my opinion, feeders in the territory west of Chicago will not have to pay an excess of 35 cents this winter. Corn has been contracted in Oklahoma at 20 cents, in Kansas at 25 cents and in Missouri at 35 cents, and this during the recent dull movement. Feeders show a disposition, however, to fill up at bed rock prices and this has been largely responsible for the delay. Good feeders will undoubtedly sell higher."—Chicago Live Stock World.

## 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.

## TEXAS EXHIBIT IS TO WIN PRIZES IN ST. LOUIS

### T. Graham Has Returned From the Fair and States That Immigration Will Be Attracted to This State

T. Graham, who has had charge of the Texas agricultural display at the World's Fair, is in the city for a few days on private business, but will return to St. Louis soon and resume his duties looking after the welfare of Texas at the World's Fair. During his absence the Texas exhibit will be in the hands of Captain McNeill.

Mr. Graham, when asked if the display of Texas products and manufactured articles would result in doing any good to state, replied that they certainly would, as he had already noted many flattering results of the displays. He believes that as a result of the people of this state sending samples of the soil and manufactured articles, immigration will flock to the state during the coming year.

"It can not help but do good," said Mr. Graham, "for those who have heretofore known very little of the fertility of Texas soil are now convinced by seeing the exhibits that everything can be grown in this state that can be raised elsewhere."

Mr. Graham states that the official list of premiums that have been prepared will soon be given to the public. He says that the list will show Texas up to good advantage.

### CAUSE OF LOCKJAW

Lockjaw, of tetanus, is caused by a bacillus or germ which exists plentifully in street dirt. It is inactive so long as exposed to the air, but when carried beneath the skin, as in the wounds caused by percussion caps or by rusty nails, and when the air is excluded the germ is roused to activity and produces the most virulent poison known. These germs may be destroyed and all danger of lockjaw avoided by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely as soon as the injury is received. Pain Balm is an antiseptic and causes such injuries to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. It is for sale by all druggists.

### LATE RANGE CATTLE

Range cattle are still being marketed continuously. Western cattlemen prefer rewintering the stuff to parting with it at less than original cost and there is too much native trash in sight to risk heavy shipments. Rangers will run late, however. Live Stock Agent Cutter of the Chicago and Northwestern expects beef round-ups to continue until after the snow.

### RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE

The following changes have been made in this division of the railway mail service:

Edward C. Smith, Denison and Houston railway postoffice, has resigned.

Charles V. Lewis, New Orleans and Marshall railway postoffice, has received permanent appointment.

Matthew W. Anderson, Shreveport and Houston railway postoffice, has been promoted from class 1 to class 2.

There are many signs of a great commercial development in the western islands of Alaska.

## The MENGINEER

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

### "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.



UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDER Creates an Appetite, Purifies the Blood, Prevents Disease and Cures Coughs, Colds, Worms, Hiccups, Yellow Water, Fever, Distemper, etc. Sold by all druggists, warranted. Nothing equals it for Hog Cholera, give it a trial. Send us your name for "Farmer Jones' Horse Deal." EMMERT PROPRIETARY CO., CHICAGO, ILL. Sold by all druggists.

## 10c A YEAR MAGAZINE

Largest, brightest and finest illustrated Magazine in the world for 10c a year, to introduce it only.

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

THE DIXIE HOME,  
No. 301 Birmingham, Alabama.



# KALIPH PARADE IS A BIG AFFAIR IN DALLAS

The Affair Was Attended by a Large Number and the Many Floats Were Well Decorated for the Occasion

DALLAS, Oct. 14.—Not fewer than 75,000 persons witnessed the grand parade of the Kaliphs upon the streets of Dallas last night, and other thousands took up positions at the Fair Grounds to see it upon its arrival at that place. Many estimators place the numbers higher than the figures above given. It was by far the largest crowd that has ever witnessed a Kaliph's parade in Dallas.

Besides the home folk and the festival visitors already in town, thousands of people came from nearby towns and cities by steam or electric railways especially to witness the pageant. There were special trains on several of the lines. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas brought in a big crowd on its Shreveport train, besides which it had special trains from Waco, Denison and Mineola. These trains contributed 3,000 to 3,500 people to the crowd. The Cotton Belt brought in 1,200 passengers on its regular trains, and the Santa Fe 2,200. No estimate is available of the numbers brought in by other lines, but they are known to be large. Fort Worth especially was well represented, news from there early in the evening being to the effect that seemingly "half the town has gone to Dallas." Probably 15,000 to 20,000 out-of-town people witnessed the pageant.

The parade was easily the most splendid spectacle of that character ever witnessed in the Southwest. Such was the verdict of well informed visitors. The theme employed, while within itself interesting, permitted a wide range in choice of subjects for portrayal without danger of incongruous effect.

This theme was "The Alphabet." As the alphabet furnishes the initials of everything terrestrial and celestial, mythology, commerce, industry and various other things were depicted within the limits of the twenty-six letters to which the English alphabet is limited.

The floats and costumes were elaborate, and excited expressions of admiration all along the route.

The procession was led by Miss Ruth Younger, who rode ahead of Chief of Police Knight and Captains Brice and Keith. These officers were mounted on black chargers, and were followed by a platoon of mounted police, riding white horses. Next was a detachment of trumpeters from the Twenty-sixth United States Artillery. At the head of the parade proper rode two knights, outriders for the Kaliph. The Gaston Trumpet Corps immediately preceded the title float, "The Alphabet."

This car stood directly for the first three letters. Little boys were shown as industriously at work learning that which in days of old constituted the initial lesson at school—the alphabet—while inanimate figures depicted various grotesque personages in quest of knowledge, and great owls stood for the thing which King Solomon chose above all else—after he had nearly all else. At the rear of the car were two figures representing boys conning their lessons. The paired expressions upon their faces excited considerable comment, mainly to the effect that the artist had remembered well the days of his youth.

# PRIVATE CAR LINE OCTOPUS

Flagrant violations of the interstate commerce law and the Sherman anti-trust law will be made against J. Ogden Armour and George B. Robbins of Armour & Co., L. F. Swift of Swift & Co., the Standard Oil Company and other owners of private car lines. All the traffic managers of Chicago railroads and Vice President Guilford of the New York Central and John B. Thayer of the Pennsylvania have been summoned to testify.

The evidence is expected to show that the leading railway systems have been forced to pay enormous sums to the packers under the name of "mileage," but in reality rebates. Acceptance of rebates is a violation of the injunction of the Federal court now in operation against the packers.

By this scheme the packers control the shippers, and through them many of the minor commodities of the country. The entire fruit crops of California is thus controlled by Armour & Co. through the Earl refrigerator car line and their own refrigerator cars.

It will be shown that the making of rates of transportation for packing house

# DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN." A two-cylinder gasoline engine superior to all one-cylinder engines. Weighs less than half of one-cylinder engines. Give size of engine required. Especially adapted for irrigation in connection with our centrifugal force pump. (Sizes 2, 3 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 16 Horse Power.) High-grade Gasoline Engines, 3 to 6 horse power—adapted for Electric Lighting, Marine and Pumping purposes. Mention this paper. Send for catalogue. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Maunz, Meagher and 15th Streets, CHICAGO, ILL. This is our 52d year.

## 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.

POMEROY & HANDLEY, National Stock Yards, Illinois.

### 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



IT GETS THE HORN OUT CLEAN

### CALF DEHORNER

BEST THING YET

A TEN-YEAR-OLD BOY CAN USE THEM

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.

Address,

Will C. Barnes, Dorsey, N. M.

Dehorned cattle are worth from 10 to 25 per cent 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	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.
It is the place, now the time to invest.	Texas IMMIGRATION INVESTMENTS INDUSTRIES Real Estate			Full of Texas Facts.
	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	
511 1/2 MAIN ST.	The Land of Opportunities		HOUSTON, TEXAS	
GRAND CHANCES	GREAT COUNTRY		GLORIOUS CLIMATE	

Cotton Seed Hulls	Street & Graves	Cracked Cake and Meal
	HOUSTON, TEXAS	

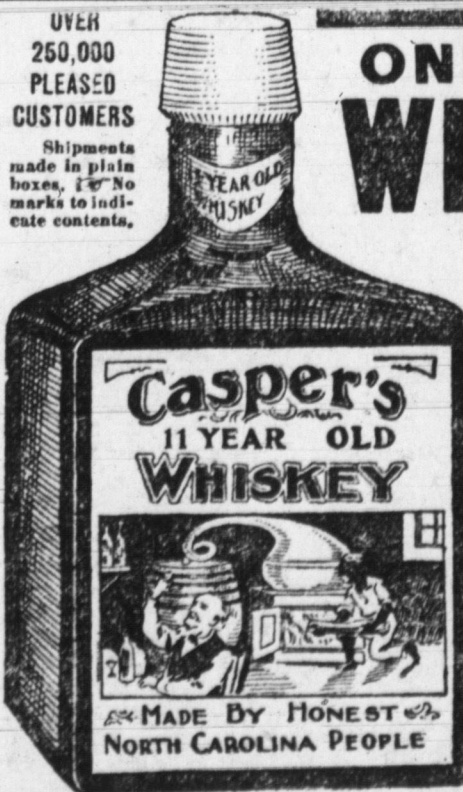
WIND MILLS	PUMPS	TANKS
Famous for durability and pumping capacity. This is its 52d year.	Every kind of hand and power pump. Manufactured by the Temple Pump Co., Canal street, 15 Street and 15 Place, Chicago, Ill.	Steel tanks shipped in knock down that can be set up by any one. T. R. FLEMING, MGR.

products—produce fruit and dairy products—is absolutely within the control of the companies owning the cars, in which they compel the railroads to transport these commodities. The result is said to be the creation of ironclad monopolies and the enjoyment of fabulous profits by the rate makers.

The capital invested in private car lines is estimated at \$100,000,000, while \$25,000,000 is extorted from railroads and from shippers in the form of excessive charges for the use of cars, excessive of mileage paid, excessive rates for icing and commissions paid by the railroads for securing the traffic. The packers alone get from railroads \$7,271,000, and from shippers as much more.

Since the advent of the exclusive contract, it is said, the transportation charge on some of the food products of the country has been increased as much as 300 per cent.

In order to show to the Interstate Commerce Commission the enormous earnings from private cars certain computations have been made on the use of 120,433 cars for one year at three-quarters of a cent per car per mile on eastern roads and one cent per car per mile on western roads. From this computation it appears that refrigerator cars earn \$233.33 on a valuation of from \$900 to \$2,000; tank cars \$121.8 on a valuation of about \$610, and stock cars \$106.82 on a valuation of about \$650.



## ONE FULL QUART OF WHISKEY FREE

We are the Largest Mail Order Whiskey House in the South. All the North Carolina Whiskey we sell is good; there's no bad.

People here wouldn't adulterate if they knew how—they are too honest! We sell more genuine old whiskey and less water than any known competitor.

"CASPER'S 11 YEAR OLD" WHISKEY IS A LIQUID JOY!

It's made by honest people here in the mountains of North Carolina, in old style copper stills, just as it was made by our grandfathers. First-rate whiskey is sold at \$5.00 to \$6.00 per gallon, but it's not any better than ours! It must please, or we will buy it back. We have a capital of \$500,000 and our word is good. To introduce this old, honest whiskey, we offer Four Full Quarts—two sample bottles, one 15, one 18 year old—a cork screw and a drinking glass—all for \$2.95. If \$5.90 is sent we will double the above and put in free One Full Quart Extra. We ship in plain boxes, and Prepay all Express. Buyers west of Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakotas must add 20c per quart extra. THE CASPER CO. (Inc.) 749 Casper Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.

THIS FIRM IS RELIABLE—Pub.

# READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS



## Echoes of the Range

### IN LIPSCOMB COUNTY

#### Higgins News.

Robert Ellison of Memphis shipped 141 head of mixed stuff to Kansas City Monday.

Davenport & Campbell, who have been pasturing their cattle with Hiram Black, shipped out three cars Monday.

Mr. Davenport bought three bulls from Mr. Campbell Monday for \$17 per head.

The Box Ts sent two cars of mixed stuff to the Kansas City markets Monday.

Tom Hurn sold William Beckner a milk pen calf for \$5.

A. E. Moreland shipped thirty-four head of 3-year-old steers to Kansas City and received \$3 for them. They weighed 941.

Clevenger & Klahr got \$3.30 for one car of fat cows at St. Joseph last week.

A. P. Maltzberger purchased forty-one head of Black Poll cattle with calves for \$600 last week.

Ed Clevenger sold eight pigs here Saturday for \$5.50 each.

A. U. Young shipped three cars of yearling steers to Kansas City Sunday.

Guy Widmer sent one car of fat dry cows to Kansas City Sunday.

F. N. Carmichael sold ninety-seven head of stock cattle to Nay & Hopkins for \$10.

S. H. Nay shipped nineteen cars of cattle to the Lee Company at St. Joseph this week.

W. C. Turner got \$3.50 for his steers and \$2.50 for his cows at St. Joseph last week.

Charley Bowen was the owner of one car of fat cows that went to Kansas City Sunday.

W. P. Ewing shipped thirty-two cows to St. Joseph Sunday. He sold two bulls to Will Kelly for \$40.

The Smoot & Gigger cows brought \$2.40 and \$2.45 last week.

C. Trenfield topped the western yearling market last week at Kansas City with a bunch that averaged 612 pounds at \$3.75 per hundred. These steers were Mr. Trenfield's own raising and were taken by an Illinois buyer. They were sold by Elmore & Cooper and brought the top price of the day on that class. This is no small compliment to Mr. Trenfield and his commission men, considering the fact that there were 19,000 cattle on sale.

### IN DONLEY COUNTY

#### Clarendon Banner-Stockman.

J. A. Reed sold to Richard Walsh one section of land on the line of Donley and Armstrong counties, at \$2,000.

H. K. Jones of Matador spent the greater portion of last week here looking after a bunch of cattle which he has pastured near Clarendon.

W. H. White, a cattleman of Motley county, was here last week and made arrangements for wintering his cattle north of town. He will move his family to Clarendon.

J. G. Backitt this week sold his place two miles east of town to Bob Cates of McLennan county for \$7,000. The deal includes one section with improvements, fifty head of cattle and the crops.

C. E. Dubbs has sold his one-section ranch and cattle to Mr. Letts, the purchaser of the Page ranch. We hear the figures were \$4,500 for the land and \$15 for the cows with calves at \$10.

B. W. and R. A. Chamberlain have just closed up a deal whereby they purchase from R. W. Huie the two improved sections of what is known as the Jefferies farm, two miles south of town. The consideration was \$13,000.

Saturday morning 1,400 head of stock cattle passed through Clarendon en route to S. B. Burnett's ranch near Panhandle. This is the second bunch of 9999 stuff Mr. Burnett has driven from his King county ranch to better Panhandle pastures this year.

### IN SUTTON COUNTY

#### Sonora News.

D. P. Kennedy bought a bunch of horses from Whitehead this week.

Baker Brothers sold fourteen head of horses to John Parks at \$20 and \$25 per head.

John Draper of Edwards county was in Sonora Tuesday and bought nineteen head of bucks from John Trent at \$12 per head.

Louis Lane was up from the Double Tanks Sunday and reports having bought 1,700 sheep from Carrizo Springs parties at \$1.85, wool off.

Max Mayer of Sonora sold for J. W. Potter 100 head of stock cattle to Charles Caruthers at \$10 for grown cattle and \$5 per head for calves.

John Trent representing A. G. Anderson, the buck man, sold this week bucks to the following stockmen at \$12 per head: W. A. Miers, four; O. T. Word, six, and John Galloway, ten.

A. G. Anderson, the fine buck raiser, had started 300 fine rams for the New Mexico country, but owing to the washouts had them returned to the ranch. John Trent has had Mr. Anderson send 100 of the tops to Ozona, where parties wanting rams may see them if not sold before October 15. Mr. Trent has a few left in Sonora that are in charge of J. C. Johnson.

### IN CROCKETT COUNTY

#### Ozona Texan.

Albert Kincaid sold 1,170 head of wethers to J. B. Moore at private terms.

J. B. Moore sold sheep to the following parties: Albert Kincaid, 1,058 head of ewes; Jones Miller, 276 head of ewes; Albert Kincaid, 18 head of bucks.

In spite of a dry summer there is going to be all kinds of cane raised by the

### Crockett county ranchmen.

J. B. Moore bought 918 big wethers from E. A. Hamilton of the Big Lake country, at about \$2.50 per head.

Jones Miller sold 718 head of big wethers to J. B. Moore at private prices.

Elam Dudley sold his crop of spring calves to William D. Jones at \$7.50 per head and pasture the cows with them until the first of November, which is equivalent to \$8.25 for the calves.

Fayette Schwalbe sold all his bulls to John Henderson at \$35 around. Fayette says he has no bulls to advertise now, as he has sold them all.

Fayette Schwalbe has delivered all his bull calves to J. W. Friend & Sons at \$25 per head.

### IN REEVES COUNTY

#### Pecos Times.

Bud Avant, NK manager, brought in about ninety head of yearlings and delivered them to a purchaser at the Texas and Pacific stock yards Sunday evening. They were shipped out Monday night.

W. D. Hudson is down from his ranch in New Mexico. He says he hasn't so very much grass, but has some very wet ground to grow it now, and that his cattle are doing well.

The U outfit came in Monday with about four cars of steers. These are the remnant of their steers and will go to the White Deer lands in the Panhandle as soon as they can pass over the road, which, owing to the heavy and numerous washouts on the Pecos Valley, is an uncertain time.

M. P. Huling, one of the landmarks of the live stock interests of this country, who ranches up near the Guadalupe mountains, was in the city today, returning from Mineral Wells, where he has been some months. Mr. Huling had a very severe attack of rheumatism, but is very much improved now.

### IN UVALDE COUNTY

#### Uvalde Leader-News.

More mohair has been marketed in Uvalde this week than any other town in the United States. The prices have ranged from 25 cents to 30 cents per pound. Uvalde does not depend on the cotton crop. Mohair, honey, cattle and many other products help our people to prosper in spite of the boll weevil.

George W. Baylor was in town on Wednesday to receive a fine 2-year-old buck that had been imported from South Africa a short time ago. Twenty-five head of choice goats were imported by G. A. Horeley of New Jersey and this buck was one of the number. The goat was raised by A. B. Hobron, the celebrated South African raiser of fine goats. The goat cost Horeley & Baylor the round sum of \$600 in cold cash. Those who saw the goat say it was a magnificent animal and bore every trace of being a thoroughbred.

### IN SCURRY COUNTY

#### Snyder Coming West.

J. W. Russell returned Monday from Fort Worth, where he went with nine carloads of cattle, mostly fat cows. He received prices ranging from \$1.60 to \$1.90, and \$2.25 for several carloads belonging to Judge Looney of Colorado, which were very good.

Mark Bowen of Yoakum county passed through here Saturday on his way to Pylon, where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Y. Bowen, reside. Mark and his brother, Reese, have recently filed on four sections apiece of good school land in Yoakum, within a few miles of the Texas and New Mexico line. He says grass is fine out there and cattle in good shape.

### IN HEMPHILL COUNTY

#### Canadian Record.

F. L. Davidson of near Amarillo killed a six-months-old calf last week which dressed 321 pounds and sold for \$19.25.

J. H. Hood has sold his interest in the cattle on the ranch which he has been managing for the past several years to Calvin Tennyson and will move back to town. Mr. Hood still retains his interest in the land.

Twelve cars of cattle were shipped from this station to Kansas City Saturday evening, via the Choctaw railroad. The shippers were Saul & Robinson six cars, E. E. Holt two cars, and J. B. Morris four cars. The Choctaw bridge over the Canadian also went out Monday, but their cars had probably crossed before then.

### IN EDWARDS COUNTY

#### Rock Springs Rustler.

J. D. Pepper sold to Will Welch one registered Angora billie at \$25, and to Sam Taylor four registered billies at \$25, and to Mr. Stewart one registered billie at \$25.

R. M. Gatlin of Val Verde county bought of H. C. Young 600 head mutton goats at \$2.

Jack Allen sold to George Arnett twelve head of horses at \$25.

Taylor & Arnett Bros. are moving their sheep to the Dismuke ranch.

George Arnett sold to A. G. Morris twelve head of horses at \$30.

### IN NEW MEXICO

#### Roswell Record.

J. M. Miller has returned from Elkins and Elida, where he had been for several weeks, dipping sheep under government supervision. Mr. Miller is one of the most prominent and best posted sheepmen in the Territory, and it is his opinion

that if the government sends out to all parts of the Territory as good inspectors as the one who was with him, scab will in a few years be a thing of the past.

Elza White yesterday purchased four thousand sheep from Carson, Hon & Co., and they will be delivered immediately at Garrett's ranch, twelve miles northwest of the city. The price paid was \$2.50 per head, making just \$10,000. The sheep are located on the Felix, twenty-five miles southwest of Roswell. This is the largest sheep deal that has been made in the valley for some months. Mr. White is one of the best posted sheepmen in the Territory, and when he makes a deal knows what he is doing.

### IN POTTER COUNTY

#### Amarillo Herald.

W. G. Lanier returned Saturday from Moore county, where he bought some fat cattle. Mr. Lanier states that all kinds of crops there are very fine, that the farmers are feeding sweet potatoes to their hogs and water melons are in abundance.

Charles Hannaford, manager of the Green Valley ranch near Hereford, accompanied by his wife and three daughters, Miss Grace and Rosalind and Mrs. Chamberlain, were registered at the Elmhurst this week. They, with the exception of the latter, were on their way to Chicago, where they will reside in the future. Mr. Hannaford resigned as manager of the company ranch to assume a more responsible position with the company at the Union Stock Yards. Mrs. Chamberlain left for Prairie Park, Col., where she will visit her sister. Mr. Hannaford's departure will be a loss to the stock interests of the Panhandle as he has been engaged since coming here in making feeding experiments on native cattle, which were satisfactory, especially so when the climatic conditions of the last two years are taken into consideration.

### IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY

#### Hereford Brand.

Sam F. Dunn and E. F. Connell went down to Bovina Monday to inspect a trainload of cattle the Spade outfit is shipping from that point.

P. T. Collier of the North Draw was in town Thursday of this week and reports crops in his section fine. Mr. Collier says that he will make over 100,000 bundles of feed and that he expects to feed it all this winter.

J. F. Dendinger of Fort Worth was in Hereford this week buying up horses for a shipment. He succeeded in purchasing about 200 head in this county, which he drove through to Amarillo, from which place he shipped.

L. P. Landrum on last Friday shipped to A. F. Cleveland of the Drag Y ranch 15,000 black locust trees to be planted on that ranch. It is Mr. Cleveland's intention to put out 15,000 more of the same variety before the close of this season. This is a move in the proper direction and the same course should be pursued by all who have farms to develop and homes to beautify.

### IN BEE COUNTY

#### Beeville Bee.

J. W. Cook & Son shipped last Friday to Hunken & Gleck at Richmond, Texas, two registered Hereford bulls, one grade bull and nine grade heifers. The Loveland stock farm shipped on the same day to the same firm two Hereford heifers.

The misunderstanding which arose between J. M. Chittim and W. W. Jones and culminated in the death of a bystander in San Antonio last week has been the universal topic of discussion about town and almost as universal have been expressions of regrets that such a sad occurrence had transpired. Mr. Chittim for the past few years has been a frequent visitor to Beeville and has made large investments in the town and county and is well known to a large number of our citizens. Mr. Jones has been reared in Beeville since boyhood and is a man of a peaceable disposition and with a demeanor which proved him an upright and honored citizen during his residence here. It is to be hoped that the reconciliation effected between the parties has put an end to the lamentable trouble.

### IN SAN SABA COUNTY

#### San Saba News.

W. L. Bannister bought twenty-five 3 and 4-year-old steers from J. E. Sloan at \$26.

J. E. Sorrell sold 250 calves at \$5 and fifty at \$6 to Miller & Carroll of Brady.

W. L. Bannister bought eighty-three head of stock cattle from Fletcher Thornton at \$8.

Bob Woods and Clyde Fondren of Sloan returned Saturday from Whitney, Hill county, where they took a drove of horses. They took twenty-one head, sold to and at Whitney closed out the remainder at \$40 around.

John L. Burleson and J. T. Christian of Richland Springs were in San Saba Wednesday of last week, closing a land trade. Mr. Christian purchased from Mr. Burleson 1,125 acres, five miles west of Richland Springs and south of Brady road, at \$5 per acre.

### IN ROBERTS COUNTY

#### Miami Chief.

Dave Lard is figuring on putting in a dipping vat at his ranch.

Dave Stribling was in from the Hammond & Co. ranch Thursday. He says the high water of the Canadian river practically destroys their hay meadows. He says the water would wash in against the bank and the bank would cave in and thus the water kept eating in until nearly the whole of the meadows were worked over. He lost one whole stack of hay, it being washed away, and the other stacks stood two to four feet in water. The wire and posts of three miles of fence on the ranch, Mr. Stribling says, was entirely

wiped away. He also stated that for the land he cut nearly four hundred tons of hay this year he will not be able to get fifty tons next year. The river at the ranch he said was a mile and a half wide.

### IN HALE COUNTY

#### Hale Center Messenger.

Colonel Lemond went to his Lubbock county ranch Monday and returned Tuesday. He reports everything in fine shape in his part of Lubbock, and is especially proud of his cotton patch.

There is considerable activity among the cattle buyers just now; several men are doing right lively hustling for fat cows and yearlings, the price for fat cows ranging around \$14 and from \$12 to \$14 for yearlings. The prices seem extremely low, but are hardly entitled to be called ruinous. The cattlemen are in much better spirits now than for many months, and the hope that the worst is over is being given credence.

### IN HARDEMAN COUNTY

#### Quanah Observer.

H. J. and Will Tabor of Chillicothe brought in four wagon loads of hogs Saturday, which they sold to E. J. Wall.

W. O. Neal and Andy Word returned last night from Red Rock. Mr. Neal and Ger Williams of this place and T. M. Ray, F. L. Moffett and Nuckles Brothers of Chillicothe, all had cattle there which they had just shipped to market. Mr. Williams has taken his to St. Joe, while Moffett and Mack Ray took the rest to Kansas City. The cattle did not look anything extra, having never fully recovered from the dipping in Beaumont oil. While gone Mr. Neal visited the big Miller ranch where they are putting in 8,000 acres of wheat. One of the hands told him he had been running a drill for thirty days and had lost only a day and a half, working Sundays as well as week days. Squaw corn which had been planted in the wheat stubble this summer will make an immense yield. It is dry up there.

### IN CROSBY COUNTY

#### Emma News.

I. R. Powell of the Half-Circle S ranch is in town this morning. He reports everything in flourishing condition—grass fine, cattle fat and all range conditions far more favorable than at this time last year.

Frank Jones sold his two sections of land southwest of town to W. O. Lockwood of Snyder for \$2,500. He also sold 100 head of stock cattle at \$10 around. Mr. Lockwood will move up soon and take charge of the land and cattle. He is a good man and we welcome him to our county as a citizen.

J. C. Woody sold last week to C. K. Kelsey of Stephenville, Texas, a section of land near Estacado, consideration \$1,920, or \$3 per acre. Mr. Kelsey says this is the only country. He will move to his plains home some time in the near future and declares he is going to locate twenty more families here. Give us more men like Mr. Kelsey.

### IN KERR COUNTY

#### Kerrville Sun.

Hogs and goats are the animals for West Texas. The hogs will get fat on the mast and the goats on the leaves of the brush. Hogs are good prices and the mohair from a few hundred goats is a fortune.

Henry Streibe, a representative Frio county ranchman, spent several days in Kerrville this week, buying supplies for the ranch. Mr. Streibe says everything on the ranch is in a prosperous condition.

E. G. Liebold, a prominent Edwards county ranchman, was in Kerrville the first of the week. Mr. Liebold says the grass is a foot high, holes all full of water, stock rolling fat and things looking prosperous in his section.

### DELAYED BY WASHOUTS

J. W. Rea of the firm of Rea Bros., of Bovina, Texas, one of the wide-awake cattle firms of that state, who has been here for some time, wound up a string of 2,800 head of steers that the firm had on pasture at Alma, Kan., yesterday. "The last of the string has been marketed," said Mr. Rea, "and I am glad of it, as I can loaf now and take life easy for a few days until after the American Royal show is over, when I shall return to Texas. We may ship a few trainloads of our older steers later on from Texas, but the rest of our herd will be kept here. We have about 5,000 head of steers altogether, and they are in good shape." These brothers had picked out a carload of choice yearling grade Hereford steers to exhibit at the American Royal next week, but they were delayed by washouts, and will not be able to reach here. These steers were the pick out of 1,900 head of very choice yearlings, and all who have seen the Rea Bros. cattle know that they are fine stock.—Drovers' Telegram.

### THE SHORTHORN COLOR

In discussing color peculiarities in the Shorthorns, Colonel Harris lately told of an accident while conducting his famous Linwood herd. "I was breeding Shorthorns in Kansas," he said. "I had two bunches and I think there were thirteen in each one of roans and the other of reds. I noticed that the roans as soon as they were through eating would lie down and take things easy. The reds, on the other hand, would run about with their heads up looking the landscape o'er. I always liked the roans best. Some like the reds and again others prefer the white Shorthorns. But give me a roan first, last and all the time."



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## LIFE ON THE RANGE

Mackenzie Gordon, who has traveled clear around the world and back again, and who has done nearly everything an honorable man could do by way of divertimento, as well as a lot of things many honorable men are not competent to do, never until recently experienced the wild, hilarious joy of being a cowboy. As announced in yesterday's paper he is now back from a three weeks' actual business course in that line of activity and has a diploma duly signed by Jack Gibson and bearing the official brand of the New River range. He learned all about the business, from sleeping on a saddle blanket with a mattress of cactus thorns, to cooking frijoles and making jerky.

And he learned a lot of other things also. One of them is that a thoughtful cow puncher always buys double seated, copper riveted pants if he wants them to last through an ordinary rodeo. Mr. Gordon didn't have that kind and the result was they did not last. Truth to tell he hardly got into the race and left it before the quarter pole was reached. But he was liberally supplied with underwear, so he managed to circulate in the society of the cow camp without unduly embarrassing anybody except the cook, who is Chicken Henry, and who, being a hired man, had to stand for the unconventional-ality of Mr. Gordon's attire.

But one day Mr. Gordon was a trifle chagrined himself, though he made good with his Chesterfieldian politeness what he lacked in wearing apparel. It chanced that three or four Phoenix women who were returning from an extended mountain trip with their escorts, dropped into camp rather unexpectedly for a little rest and a bite to eat. They were shown into the ranch house before Mr. Gordon was aware that there was a woman within forty miles of the place. They found him sitting on a cracker box, fortunately facing them. He arose and in greeting them bowed obsequiously, but immediately sat down again. Still bowing and smiling he invited the ladies to sit down on anything they could find or saw fit to, but all the time he froze to his own cracker box, like an oyster to its shell. Every time he thought of anything to say or responded to a question he would rise and bow and smile and do everything with the most profuse politeness, except to move away from his cracker box entrenchments and, of course, always keeping his face toward the enemy. Finally the ladies asked if they could have a drink of water and it was Gordon's move. And that time he had to move, but fortunately the door leading to the kitchen was on his side of the room. "Certainly, ladies, with the greatest of pleasure," he said, as he bowed low and then began bowing and backing himself out of the room, after the manner of Alphonse and Gaston, only that he had but one hand free with which to emphasize his delight at being permitted to serve them, and when he returned he didn't have any. The other hand was employed in holding the cracker box where it would do the most good. The ordeal was finally over, but not until the ladies had intuitively learned something, for an Arizona woman does not have to be hit in the head with an ax in order to let an idea leak into it. It is an old saying and one that is doubly true in Arizona, that actions speak louder than words, and Mr. Gordon's actions were most eloquent.

After a short stay the tourist party came on to Phoenix, arriving a day or two ahead of Mr. Gordon, who it should be confidentially stated did not come into town until nightfall, but he found that the story of his pants had preceded him and now he can not turn a corner without being cheerfully greeted with the expression, "Hello, old man, how's your pants?"

But aside from a few tragic incidents of this sort Mr. Gordon says the cowboy life is all right for a change and everybody ought to be a cowboy for a little while in his life anyhow. He says that life on the Gibson ranch is ideal, that Long Jack treats his guests as well as he does the hired men, which means that they all live like princes. The grub is not always as varied as at Delmonico's, the flowing bowl is not always as glowing in its tints as it was at the Seely dinner, but the sartorial requirements are not usually embarrassing and there is a compensating appetite furnished to each guest

that makes bacon and canned goods taste like a banquet at a festival board in a land of luxury.—Arizona Republican.

## SEVERAL INJURED IN AN AFFRAY

ABILENE, Texas, Oct. 16.—An affray occurred at Tuscola, twenty miles south of here in this county, yesterday afternoon in which Tom Gallimore, white, was stabbed severely several times in the back, and two Mexicans were shot, one of them receiving a load of bird shot in the left side a little to the front of the arm pit. The trouble arose over a settlement for cotton picking, and several were involved actively. One of the Mexicans is under arrest, while the remainder of the participants are yet at large. A detachment of men from Abilene was immediately called for, and three or four officers went to Tuscola from here, but on their arrival the excitement had subsided.

## DALY'S ESTATE IS TO BE SOLD TO CLARK, JR.

MISSOULA, Mont., Oct. 17.—It is said by persons close to him, that William A. Clark Jr., youngest son of Senator William A. Clark, has completed negotiations for the purchase of the famous Bitter Root breeding farm of the late Marcus Daly, and that the papers have been actually drawn, but are yet unsigned. They are in the shape of a "bargain and sale" deed in which young Marcus Daly agrees to sell the entire 27,500 acres, together with the beautiful private home of Mrs. Daly, located on the ranch, as well as stables and all other improvements when he (Daly) arrives at the age of 30 years. In his will the late Marcus Daly stipulated that the property should not be sold until this age had been attained.

The consideration price is unknown, but will range well toward \$2,000,000. The purchase is presumed to anticipate the entrance of young Clark into the turf arena with a string of horses which he will breed at the Bitter Root ranch.

## NEBRASKA MAN IS AFTER HORSETHIEF

DENISON, Texas, Oct. 17.—William Henderson arrived here last night from near Lone Tree, Neb. Henderson is in pursuit of a man who stole a valuable race horse. The horse is supposed to have been disposed of at some point in Kansas.

The thief has relatives in San Saba county and was last known to be heading for Texas. He was a former employe of Mr. Henderson. He had about ten days start, as Mr. Henderson was absent from home at the time.

There still remains at Highland Park, Ill., a few of the old bent trees which once marked the Pottawattamie trail. One theory declares they were bent to mark the direction of Lake Michigan, while another says they point toward the mound where once burned the council fire.

Among the interesting sights of Hindustan are the Karle caves of India, artificial temples of worship which were cut out of solid rock a century before the Christian era, it is claimed.

The late Colonel William Austine in his will bequeathed \$50,000 to establish a hospital in Brattleboro, Vt., "for the temporary treatment of strangers and local invalids peculiarly situated."

The Colorado State Federation of Miners elected officers on September 14. The result was a complete victory for the socialists in the organization.

## FARMERS HAVE A COMMITTEE HERE TO CONFER

The committee appointed by the Farmers' Union of Tarrant county July 25 for the purpose of conferring with citizens of Fort Worth with a view to holding the next public sale of cotton in this city, is in Fort Worth today and will probably meet during the afternoon to complete plans for the sale, which will probably be held during the present month.

The farmers' committee is composed of W. R. Buckner of Grapevine, W. T. Hudson of Kennedale and A. J. Reynolds of Azle. The latter gentleman, however, has not yet reached the city.

Mr. Buckner was seen this afternoon and asked regarding the coming sale. He replied that it was a difficult thing to say just how much cotton would be sold at the next sale, as most of the farmers of whom he had knowledge are inclined to hold their cotton for better prices, as there is a decline just at this time. He also stated that farmers are waiting the result of the presidential election, and the outcome as to who is elected president will determine whether cotton will be sold or held. He believes that if Roosevelt is elected farmers will not be so timid and will turn their product loose.

"I am a democrat, but I believe that if the republicans win, it will be better for us farmers," said Mr. Buckner.

Mr. Buckner stated that it was not decided whether the next sale is to be held in Fort Worth or elsewhere. He said it depended mainly whether plenty of stock water was provided for the sale. He also said that the date was not yet settled. It is the intention of the farmers to have a sale once every month until the close of the present cotton season. He was not sure that the farmers of adjoining counties would join with the Tarrant county farmers in the sale.

## BONHAM IS AFTER A CANNING FACTORY

BONHAM, Texas, Oct. 17.—Prominent members of the Fannin County Truck and Fruit Growers' Association are considering the advisability of the establishment of a canning plant in Bonham, and the matter will be placed before the membership at the next meeting of the association.

It is thought by the conservative members of the association that if a canning plant can be made to pay anywhere it can beyond a doubt be made to pay in Fannin county, where fruits of all kinds are so successfully grown. Such specimens as have been exhibited at the World's Fair from this county have in most all cases won first place with the finest exhibits of the United States. Apples and peaches in a great many cases rivaled and surpassed that from California.

These demonstrations have added zest to the determination that if a canning plant of Fannin county in their efforts to locate a factory for canning fruits here, and in the event capitalists will not or do not establish a plant, the association proposes to form a stock company and build the factory themselves.

There is really no doubt that it is a chance for a good investment for some one with the small amount of capital that would be required to build it.

Councilman J. P. Davenport of Los Angeles recently was removed from office under what is known as the "recall" feature of the city charter. His successor was chosen at a special election. The charter gives the electors of a ward the right to "recall" a councilman who has acted contrary to their interests. Upon the presentation of a petition to the city clerk having the signature of 60 per cent of the bona fide voters of the ward the council must then order a special election.

## A FACT ABOUT THE "BLUES"

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# Horse Department

## FALL PASTURING OF HORSES

Farmers and other breeders of horses should look well to the quality of the pasture on which their animals are confined at this time of year. If there are weeds in a field they will be at about their largest just now and they preserve an appearance of greenery which may be very deceptive indeed. In fact the pasture may look fairly green and yet contain no grass at all. A recent personal experience proved the truth of this assertion. A large field at a distance looked to be in fair shape, whereas on close inspection it turned out that there was absolutely no grass at all in it. There were however thousands, millions of grasshoppers, which seemed numerous enough to devour any stray atom of nutritious herbage that might make its appearance. It is needless to add that the mares, foals and other horses in such a field lose condition very fast, when there are so many flies to fight and so much inclement weather to withstand and this is the season of all seasons of the year when the breeder can not afford to let his animals fall off in flesh.

The owner of this field and these horses had from day to day taken a casual glance at his lands and observing the deceptive verdancy thought that there was grass enough. On going over the ground with the writer i. e. has hastened to make other arrangements. We all know that this is a very busy time on the corn-belt farm. There is the corn crop to care for, the manure to haul and a thousand and one other things to attend to, but for all that it can not and it does not pay to let the brood mares and young horses get thin and that they will do rapidly if they are penned in a field wherein there is insufficient grass or no grass at all. Corn cut and drawn to the field makes a good supplemental food only, it should not be depended on entirely. The horses should have grass as well as the corn so long as there is grass for them to eat. Hence it is always a good plan to save a bit of good grazing for this sort of stock at this time of year and none is better for such a purpose than a piece of the meadow aftermath. With fresh grazing of that kind and a liberal ration of green corn condition may not only be maintained easily but increased. And this must be managed somehow. Thin horses in fall mean thin poor horses in spring and there is small profit in keeping any animal in that condition.

## EXPORT HORSE TRADE

Since the laying of the Russian embargo on the export of horses from the land of the Great White Czar there has been more or less talk about the necessity of Germany once more appealing to the United States for the augmentation of her horse supply. Figures that are deemed reliable show that of later years the subjects of the kaiser have bought many horses from the subjects of the czar and if that source of supply is cut off the Germans must look elsewhere. That much would seem clear, but wherever the gap has been filled it has not been from this country direct. The matter has, however, served to reopen the subject of the export trade in horses from this country.

The late Mark Dunham once remarked that the requirements of the export trade supplied the handwriting on the wall, which would guide aright the American horse breeder. When these words were spoken horses were very cheap in Chicago and only the competition of the exporters kept them from going cheaper. Then there were enough horses to go around, that is, there were enough horses to permit all buyers who came, to obtain as many as they wanted and now there are not. The price has much to do with trade of all kinds, but price is a matter of relation at all times, whereas scarcity is positive and absolute. A buyer may spring a point in price and take a chance; if the animal is not there to be purchased no amount of money will bring it into view. A few horses may be bought for shipment across the national border, but the limit is low. No one need for a moment suppose that foreign buyers are going to plunge wildly into a game of war with the domestic dealers. To do so would be to court defeat from the outset. The most successful export buyer is the one who manages to establish the most cordial relations with the leaders of the home trade. Live and let live, give and take will then be the governing principles of competition, whereas with a spirit of belligerence aroused it would be one pluck the other and the devil take the hindmost, to the financial ruin of both.

Horses taken for export this summer have cost exactly the sums of money that it was said a few years ago could not be paid and a profit made at the eastern end of the ocean trip. To be sure the numbers sent out weekly have not been large, but at that considerably larger than for the same time last year, and what is almost as satisfactory, the talk that will not cease of increasing foreign purchases to be made in October, November and December seems to emanate from reliable quarters.

## A GREAT TEXAS ANIMAL

In the Kentucky Stock Farm of September 8, under the head of "Current Gossip," there appears a statement from Doc Tanner, the trainer and manager for Mr. Billings, the owner of Lou Dillon, regarding the mare Gladys News, bred, raised and trained on Colonel Henry Exall's

farm near Dallas. "Bring out the best trotter in the world," said "Doc" Tanner to one of his stable boys at Glenville the other day, as he wished to exhibit the horse to a group of the Driving Club. And although Lou Dillon, John A. McKerron and other famous trotters are quartered in his stable, the horse brought out by the boy was Gladys News, the 4-year-old filly that won a blue ribbon for Mr. Billings in the intercity-matinee. "You may smile," said Tanner, as the 4-year-old was brought out, "but no better trotter ever lived. She has just begun her harness career, yet she has won a heat in 2:14, and is the sweetest thing to drive that any one ever held a rein over. She acts like a veteran campaigner in a race and you can not get her to break. She pays no more attention to an automobile or a street car than if there were no such things. Yes, sir, she is one of the greatest prospects I ever saw." Gladys News is by Dallas News, and was purchased from Colonel Exall by Mr. Billings in May last.

## LITTLE FEEDING

SAN ANGELO, Oct. 16.—The carnival here Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday is the chief event of the year for this section. San Angelo will have on her "glad rags" for the occasion and the town will be filled and overflowing with visitors. Many people are expected from Fort Worth. This section and San Angelo, particularly, has a fraternal feeling of the most cordial sort for Fort Worth and this feeling appears to be reciprocated in the proper way. Anything to the advancement of Fort Worth's interests is always hailed with glad acclaim by the stockmen of the Concho country. Fort Worth people evince a corresponding liking for San Angelo and this section and we have the assurance of a goodly crowd of visitors from the "Panther City" to the carnival. Needless to add, San Angelo will do her level best to give them the "glad hand" and extend that same hospitality which is always found when we visit the Fort.

D. B. Newsome of Memphis, Tenn., who with his father and brother have recently moved here to go into the cattle business, furnished quite a good deal of amusement for a large and enthusiastic crowd in a rousing badger fight. The badger was very fierce. Mr. Newsome is rapidly learning about the cattle business and other things in West Texas.

Claude Anson, the big ranchman, has returned from England after a year's absence. Mr. Anson does not expect to feed any steers this year. Last year he fed 1,000 at the Dublin oil mills. George Abbot of San Angelo was in charge of them. Mr. Abbot says there will be little feeding done this year by the stockmen of this section. Less feeding will be done than for many years. The Ballinger oil mill will also have very much less feeding of steers than last year, the first year the mill was ready to furnish hulls and meal. J. E. Henderson, who fed a large number of steers last year, says there will be hardly any full fed this year.

The sheepmen are all coming in and buying fine bucks for their flocks. R. S. Campbell has sold a lot of fine Delaines, as has F. Beck of Coleman, who has had a carload on sale here. R. C. and J. W. Carrothers have shipped in ninety fine California bucks which they bought at \$30 per head out of the Glide herd at Sacramento. They have a sheep ranch on the Pecos and have taken their bucks there.

The sheep business looks very rosy. Range is in fine shape and prospects are good for lots of fine winter weeds. The country is full of muttons for next spring's market and if a few good rains fall this winter the mutton men expect to have "money to burn" when they carry their muttons to Fort Worth and the other big mutton markets. Wool brings a good price and many cattlemen are adding to their flocks of sheep. That is, of course, the cattlemen who decided to go into the sheep business along with their cattle. Some new sheepmen are being made now of old conservative cattlemen. C. W. B. Collins & Company are buying more sheep. Mr. Collins is one of the new sheepmen who went into the business last winter, buying a small flock to run with his cattle. He is now buying more of the small, money-making animals.

Quite a few big ranches have recently been sold in this western section to men from the old states who are going into the stock business. The old stockmen, having made a competency, are now willing to let new blood into the business, while they retire on their incomes. Scattered over the United States today are many old time stockmen who made their pile and, sensible men, have sold out and will spend the rest of their days in comparative ease. There are some few of them in San Angelo as a living example of the success of the live stock business.

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## Journal Advertisements Pay



# SAVAGE CHIEF

**Aged Head of a Tribe of Filipinos Passes Through This City in Company With Two Americans**

One hundred and three years old and many, many miles from home, but in the hands of men who are taking the best of care of him and according to his every wish is the fate of Chief Eno Paushant, a member of the Head and Hill tribe of Filipinos. He was at the Texas and Pacific depot last evening on his way to Salt Lake City, Utah. In charge of two men who are indebted to him for their lives and who are trying in whatever manner they can to repay the old savage for the kindness extended to them in the days now gone by in the Philippines.

The old war chief, for a fighter he was, is in charge of one Henry Burton and James George, who are returning from the colonial possessions of the United States in the east after fifteen years spent in that land under the tropical sun. When seen at the depot last evening the gentlemen were persuaded to tell something of their strange charge and why they thought so much of the old fellow and were so solicitous of his every want. The following story was told:

"In 1889," said Mr. Burton, "I was attracted to the Philippines, as well as was a chum of mine, James George, by the fabulous stories of the great amount of gold to be found in that country. We had both prospected some in Colorado and Utah in the early days and felt sure, if we could get into that country we could make a lucky strike and become wealthy in a short time. We both decided to go to that country and did so. When we reached Manila we took no advice nor sought the confidence of any one, but getting supplies headed for the part of the country where we thought the gold was to be found and of which we had been told so much by the prospector whom he had met in the hills of Utah, we started. We did not for a moment think of the dangers to be incurred nor of the savage tribes which infested the country. We went at once to the Luzon Islands, about five hundred miles south of Manila, into the very center of the wildest and least known tribe, the Head and Hill people.

"These people are savages, if ever a race could reach the state of perfection in that line. It is their custom, and from whence they get their name, that one can not select a bride from the tribe unless he first tells the tribe that he seeks a bride and then goes into the hills and brings back the head of an enemy of the people. This is how we became acquainted with the old chief here and to whom we are indebted. Several of the tribesmen vowed to go out and bring him the heads of some of the enemy, and the enemy with these people is almost any human being who is not friendly to the tribe, as they sought the hand of his granddaughter, the prettiest member of the entire tribe.

"My chum and I had the gold fever so badly that we thought of nothing else but gold. We did not think for a moment of the dangers we were taking in going into this country, and as we prospected from day to day in the foothills little did we care for our surroundings and little did we think of anything but to see and find gold. We were both young and ambitious to become wealthy. One day, as we were among the hills a bolo sizzed past our heads and came near striking one of us. Then we at once began to realize the fact that we were not welcome visitors in that land. We had left our weapons in a tent, which had been pitched nearby and both of us dropped our picks and ran for cover. Now the members of the tribe are not open fighters and as we did not know of their methods of warfare and as we had not seen the throwers of the bolo, we stayed in our tent and chafed for several days under the restraint. We ventured forth and again resumed the work of searching for gold, thinking that whoever had thrown the bolo had gone away, as most of the tribes roamed about the hills like so many cattle. One morning while diligently at work we were surprised by at least two dozen little men surrounding us and chattering in a tongue so strange that we could not understand a single word of it. Instead of killing us they had gotten into a quarrel among themselves as to the strange people we were, for as the old chief told us afterward, we were considerable of a novelty to them. The men who captured us were all ardent admirers of the grand daughter of the chief here and they could not make two heads go all around, and as the party had traveled together it was decided to take us to the chief and let him decide which was to get the hand of his charge in their crude matrimonial venture. When the chief saw us, as we were brought before him at the door of his crude hut we thought our time had come. We saw no means of defense from death and no avenue of escape. We had resigned ourselves to fate and were prepared to die, if we had to. But, luckily for us, the old chief was not a Solomon and could not decide to whom the honor of the capture belonged and we were mighty glad that he couldn't, but we never knew that until almost six months afterward. For several days we were kept tied to trees and stakes with hemp rope and at last we were given our freedom

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I cure these diseases without knife or operation. No pain, no loss of time from business, no acid injection. If you will call or write me I will gladly explain to you **A METHOD THAT CURES. I ESPECIALLY DESIRE THE WORST CASES.**

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While attending the Fourth annual meeting of the American Roentgen Ray Society in St. Louis a few weeks ago, I purchased the finest X-Ray apparatus ever constructed in the United States. I have had the Coll and accessories mounted in an especially constructed room, and am now prepared to do any kind of diagnostic or radiographic work as cheaply and as satisfactorily as it can be done anywhere in the North or East. Correspondence solicited.

The following letter was received by me from the builders of this magnificent machine:

Chicago, Sept. 14, 1904.

DR. J. H. TERRILL, Dallas, Texas:

Dear Sir—The X-Ray and The Electrotherapeutic apparatus which you purchased from us recently was manufactured by us especially for exhibition purposes, and was exhibited at the Fourth Annual Meeting of the American Roentgen Ray Society in St. Louis, Mo. It is the finest apparatus of its kind ever exhibited at any time. It is capable of producing pictures of the deepest parts of the human body and will do anything known to X-Ray Science.

Yours very respectfully,  
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Send for my latest book on the Diseases of Men. It is just the book that you have been looking for. This book abounds with plain common sense truths and is invaluable to all men who are afflicted with any of the diseases mentioned above. It will be sent free to any address in plain sealed wrapper. Persons writing me may be assured of receiving no mail from me except in direct answer to their inquiries or correspondence.

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and permitted to wander about the camp as we pleased. All of the tribe looked upon us as curiosities and treated us as such. Never before, as the old man has since said, had they ever seen a white man. The Spaniard had never dared to penetrate into this country, as these little men had such a reputation for savagery, and we were their first white visitors.

"Well, to make a long story short, we stayed with these people for several years, learned their language and enjoyed for a time their life. When the war broke out no part did they take in the affair, as they stayed too far in the interior. We kept on in prospecting for gold and the tribesmen assisted us and in time we found much of it, so much in fact that we are now independently rich and are now coming back to our old home to say 'howdy' to the home folk and then to the fair at St. Louis and off again to the foothills of Luzon and the Head and Hill tribe. Old Chief Eno Paushant had been told so much of this country by us that he wanted to come with us, and we have brought him. Everything is so mystifying to him and is so much beyond anything he has ever seen that it is really almost heartbreaking to see the way he is terrorized with what he sees. The first locomotive he saw near Manila frightened him so that he clung to us like a little child and the steamer we came across the Pacific on was beyond his understanding. When assured in his native tongue that there was no danger he could hardly realize that what we said was true. The old man is always ready to learn and is as bright as many a man in America many years younger. One reason of the long life, which is a trait of the tribe, is their outdoor existence and the mode of life they follow. These people have laws and a form of worship. They have an invisible God and to him they offer prayers, but not the kind civilized Christians offer. The trophies of the hunt are offered first to the deity. They are left over night at some place of offering and if gone in the morning, then it is supposed that the god has taken them. They do not think that any wild animal will take food left for their god. They have many queer customs and manners. We rather enjoy being with them and we are going to take

the old chief back to his land as soon as the trip is over."

The chief was the center of many eyes last night. He was dressed in the garb of a Spaniard, the clothes having been made for him in an inland town of the Luzon Island. He was covered with a heavy overcoat of American manufacture and carried with him a bright blanket. While waiting for the train he wrapped himself up in this blanket and went soundly to sleep. His skin is very spotted and very much like that of a rattlesnake. The man in stature would measure only about four feet in height. He was given every attention by the two men and as tenderly cared for as if he was only a little child, and, in fact, he is as one, for to him all that he sees is as strange as a child's dream of the things of wonderland.

The party left for the north on the Katy, on their way to Salt Lake City.

## COTTON SALE IS TO BE HERE THIS MONTH

The committee of the Farmer's Union, of this county, mention of which was made in The Telegram yesterday, met in this city late Monday afternoon and after discussing the situation, decided to hold the next public sale of cotton in Fort Worth, October 26, on a tract of ground just north of Hermann Park, where there is plenty of room and an abundance of stock water.

The farmers from over the country will go into camp Tuesday afternoon

and by Wednesday all will be in readiness for the big sale.

Mr. Hudson, one of the committee-men of the Farmers' Union, state that he was unable to say just how much cotton would be offered for sale as the farmers were now inclined to hold their cotton for better prices. He said that they were in good financial shape and were not forced to dispose of their cotton and would hold for better figures. However, if prices advance between this date and the day of sale, he expected that there would be quite a large offering of the staple. Should the price not go up he believed that the sale would not be a very large one.

It is expected that the farmers of adjoining counties will join those of Tarrant county in the public sale here. Letters have been written to many of the leading cotton producers of Wise, Johnson, Denton and Dallas counties earnestly inviting them to bring their cotton to Fort Worth, but whether the outside showing will be general is not now known nor can it be conjectured at this time. It is believed, though, that a number of these farmers will join those of this county in the sale.

The local cotton exporters and buyers have agreed to attend the sale and it is believed that the top market prices will be paid.

There is likely to be a fair offering of cotton, but this will depend largely on prevailing prices on the day of sale.

### IN FIT OF INSANITY

MANILA, Oct. 17.—Second Lieutenant William D. Pritchard, in a fit of insanity, shot and killed Second Lieutenant Fred L. Deen. He then shot and killed himself. Both officers were attached to the Thirteenth regiment of United States cavalry stationed at Camp Stotsenberg.

There is no organized community of Jews anywhere in Japan excepting at Nagasaki. The synagogue there was built by a Japanese lady who had married a Jew. When he died she built the synagogue in his memory.



**ROPING CAMELS**

**VERY DANGEROUS**

**Arizona Ranchman Tells How He Lost His Pony and Came Very Near Losing His Own Life**

GILA CITY, Ariz., Oct. 13.—The Topeka report that an expedition may be organized to round up the wild camels of this region was read here with much interest. There are several droves of these camels in Arizona. They are frequently seen on the borders of the great salt desert. If it had been proved possible to capture and domesticate the animals they would have been put to practical use by the people of this section before this. The men who have attempted to do what the members of the Topeka expedition now purpose doing met with signal failure and none of them cares to go through the experience again.

"Them eastern fellers can round up all the camels they want to. I don't want no more of it in mine," was the remark which "Clem" Miller made when told of the project. Miller has a ranch near the Mexico border between Gila City and Yuma. "I wouldn't mind being off at a safe distance when the round up takes place, but excuse me from participatin' in it. It would be fun for the onlooker, but awful for the other feller. Maybe they do use camels on the 'Sahary' desert, but they must be a different breed from these 'Arizona' animals.

**WOULD ROPE A FEW**

"When I started my ranch a few years ago I thought it would be a good idea to rope a few of these camels that roam around here an' use 'em to bring my ranch supplies over from Yuma. I also had an idea that I could establish a regular line of these beasts of burden, as my school book used to call them, and do a regular freighting business with them between the towns of 'Arizona.' I wasn't no tenderfoot when I struck this part of the country. I'd lived too long in West Texas and in the Apache region of New Mexico not to know how to hold my own on the range or in the mountains. I'd never met a wild animal that could get the best of me in a square deal. But, to tell the truth, I had never considered the camels as being wild animals. The only camels I ever had seen until I came to Arizona was them that are carried around in circuses back east. They were tame enough.

**A CAMEL ROUND-UP TRIED**

"Well, one morning, four years ago, about this time of year, I set out with three of my cowboys to round-up a bunch of camels. My cowboys were experts with the rope. Two of them were Texans and the other was a Mexican whom I picked up in Sonora. His name was Manuel. He was the only one of the party who objected to going. He hung back and repeatedly told me that the camels were 'no bueno,' and I had to give him a good 'cussin' in my best Spanish before I could get him to hunch up to the game.

"It was nigh on to noon when we first caught sight of a drove of camels. There were five of the animals feedin' on some desert plants near one of the big sand dunes about seventeen miles north of my ranch. They were probably a half mile away from us when they first saw us. They rose their heads and seemed to sniff the air a few times and then leisurely disappeared behind the sand dunes. I divided my party into two parts. Manuel and I started around the sand-dune one way and the two Texans went the other way. We were to slip up on the camels and rope as many as we could. This plan worked all right as far as it went.

"Manuel and I crept around the big pile of sand on our horses so carefully that we got within a few yards of three of the camels before we saw them or they saw us. They were standing in a nook of the sand dune. The surprise was mutual, but I recovered from the shock before the camels and let go my coil of rope with my old-time speed and accuracy. The loop settled far down over the neck and chest of the animal before the rope became fully stretched. My cow pony settled back on his haunches, but, to my surprise, the camel walked right off with him. Then followed such a race as I never before witnessed. The camel didn't seem to be running, but I'll be blamed if it didn't carry my pony along at what seemed to me to be the speed of a locomotive. My pony sat down on his haunches for a short distance, but the dragging effects were too disagreeable and he managed to get up, and the way that camel made him run was marvelous. The pony simply had to run or be dragged to death. The rope was looped around theommel of my saddle and was drawn so tight that it was impossible for me to loosen it. I felt in my pockets for my knife to cut the rope, but it wasn't there.

**LEFT THE PONY TO ITS FATE**

"There was only one thing for me to

do, and that was to get off that cow-pony and leave him to his fate. It seemed to me that he was being pulled along by that camel at the rate of a mile a minute when I dropped off into the sand. The fall shook me up considerably, but I was thankful I got out of it alive. I sat up and watched the camel and pony disappear in the far distance. I looked back and saw my three cowboys coming out toward me. None of the other camels were in sight. "One of the Texans told me he had roped a camel and was being carried off the same way as I, when he saved the pony by cutting the rope. We rode back to the ranch without any camels, and I have never had any desire to domesticate them desert animals since then.

"Two years ago a man stopped over one night at my ranch and he told me that he had seen a camel with a rope about its neck dragging the remains of a saddle. The fate of the pony must be left to the imagination. You see, camels can go a long time without water, and I reckon my pony perished in that race which was in progress when I last saw it."

Other futile attempts to utilize the camels have been made. A Mexican ranchman who lives across the border in the state of Sonora managed to capture three of them in a strongly built corral. They were wild, and all efforts to tame them failed. After they had been kept in captivity several months and had crippled a dozen or more cowboys who had attempted to ride them, they were turned loose.

**THE PEACE MESSAGE**

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The chamber of deputies has approved the message of the government containing the base of peace, according to the Herald's correspondent at Montevideo, Uruguay. There was a popular demonstration in celebration of the peace message.

**CURIOUS INFORMATION**

An Afro-American stock company, composed of negroes, has been organized in San Bernardino, Southern California. It proposes to bring to that part of the state all the southern negroes who have the will and the money to make themselves independent as ranchers and orange growers.

Egypt's imports of textiles in 1903 were valued at \$24,785,880, which was about one-third of the total value of the country's imports. Great Britain's share was nearly \$15,000,000; Austria-Hungary's, \$2,186,000; France's, \$2,035,000; Italy's, \$1,780,000; Turkey's \$956,000; that of English colonies in Asia, \$965,000; Germany's, \$955,000.

A Liverpool sugar expert has been making a thorough investigation into the practicability of attempting to raise sugar beets in that country, and now announces that 1,000,000 acres of land in the United Kingdom are suitable for the purpose. He has made over 1,000 experiments to test British soil and climate, and they have satisfied him that these essentials are even better adapted to the production of sugar than those of Germany.

One of the most remarkable men in the United States it a convict in Sing Sing, where he edits the prison paper, the Star of Hope. He is there for burglary, but in his time has been lawyer, reporter, confidence man, secretary to a khedive of Egypt, preacher, forger and politician. He is an Englishman by birth.

Reports from the Big Springs country say that fine rains have fallen over that entire section of country during the past two weeks, and grass has never been better than it will be this winter. There is an abundance of stock water and this feature of existing circumstances is one that is particularly gratifying to stockmen. Northeastern buyers have stiffened the price of range cattle very perceptibly, even in the fact of a declining market at the packing centers. Every cowman in that section will enter the winter with the consciousness that he has just as good grass as can be found anywhere in the state.

Two bee stings suffice to kill a sparrow in two or three hours. Analysis of the bee poison has shown that it contains three principles—one convulsive, one stupefying and one which gives rise to acute inflammation.

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 is as good as gold for the purchase of land, farms and homes anywhere. It will also be accepted at par in payment for other things. Orange Judd Land Scrip is not for sale, yet any one can acquire as much of it as they want. The most liberal proposition ever made by an old and responsible house. Address a postal to Orange Judd Farmer, Chicago. Write on back: "Send me free your October 22d number about Orange Judd Land Scrip, as advertised in Texas Stockman-Journal." Sign your name and address.  
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 All other leading brands of Kentucky Bourbons and Eastern Ryes. Most complete stock of high grade standard brands of liquors in the Southwest. Largest mail order house in Texas. Price list upon request. Express PREPAID to any point in Texas on all orders of \$3.00 or more. A trial will convince you.

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**GEO. W. NULL'S 25th SALE**

—OF—

**ROYAL BRED POLAND CHINA SWINE**

—AT—

ODESSA, MO.,

**Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1904**

Ninety-five head, 30 big-boned fancy Boars, ready to use; 25 bred sows and gills; 25 fancy open gills; 15 late pigs, both sexes.

Nine head out of my \$1575.00 sow, Anderson's Model (43611). This is a business lot of hogs of ROYAL BLUE BLOOD BREEDING.

Write for my illustrated catalog. If you cannot attend this sale, bids will be accepted by mail.

**GEORGE W. NULL,**  
 ODESSA, MISSOURI.



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**RANCH WANTED**—Have customer who wants to trade plantation, rice and oil land, city property, etc., for improved ranch. Would assume reasonable indebtedness. Texas lands for sale or trade on easy terms. Two cars unbroke ponies wanted. Will trade for big merchantile business. Plantation for rent. W. C. Corbett, Houston, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Cattle and ranches in Southwest New Mexico. J. C. Cureton, Silver City, N. M.

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

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**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.

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

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**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.

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

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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.

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Cattle. J. H. JENNINGS, Prop., Martindale, Texas.

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

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

West, Texas, Sept. 19, 1904.  
Mr. G. B. Bothwell, Breckenridge, Mo.  
Dear Sir—Please send me another package of Vermifuge. It is the best remedy I have ever tried for sheep or goats.  
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Pres. Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association of Texas.

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

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Largest herd in Central Texas. Market toppers. Try the Daddies—the best beef breed in the world. Both sexes for sale.  
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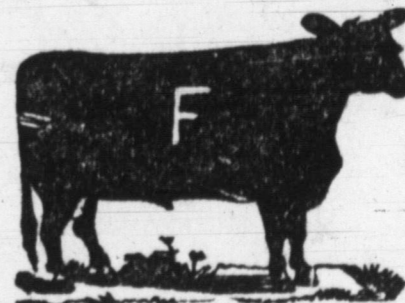
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Breeders of Immune registered Shorthorn and double standard polled Durhams. Young bulls and heifers of both breeds for sale at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

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**\$10.00** Sweep Feed Grider. **\$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.



# THE WORLD'S BIGGEST STEER

One of the interesting exhibits at the American Royal Live Stock Show to be given here October 17 to 27, will be what is declared to be the biggest steer in the world, which will be shown in a pen next to one in which one of the smallest of steers will be on exhibition. The big steer is a Kansas product and is the property of Fred Otto of Riley, Kan., who will send it here for exhibition purposes to show what Kansas can do. The steer, which is between four and five years old, weighs in the neighborhood of 3,000 pounds. It took the prize offered at the St. Louis fair for the biggest steer.

The little steer is the property of J. K. Southree, a commission man at the stock yards. It is the same age as the big steer and weighs 227 pounds, about the weight of the ordinary 2-months-old calf. The animal appears to be normal and is a voracious eater.

A letter was received yesterday from Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly, who have a big stable at Lincoln, Neb., saying that Joseph Watson, a member of the firm, had just returned from Europe with a big importation of Shires and would bring them to Kansas City for exhibition in the horse department of the show. The company will also send a big consignment of draft horses. This will be the first year that this company has exhibited at the American Royal.

J. Crouch & Son, of Lafayette, Ind., who had one of the best exhibits of horses last year, have entered thirteen Percherons and seventeen German coach horses for this year's American Royal.

Last year only draft and coach horses were entered, but this year the hackney class has been added. There are already more than 100 entries for the horse department of the show.

Monday was the last day for entries in carload lots, and ninety-nine cars have been entered. About sixty carloads were entered last year and this was considered a remarkable showing, it being the biggest entry of carload lots up to that time. This year's list of ninety-nine entries puts these figures in the shade.

The carload cattle are of all ages up to three years, but most of them are under one year old. So many calves are brought because, after they are exhibited, most of them are sold here to stockmen in Illinois, Ohio and other states to the east. These stockmen have discovered within the last few years that it is profitable to buy calves that are about six months old, feed them until they are about fourteen months old, and then sell them for "baby" beef. Many of the Eastern stockmen came to the American Royal show to buy these calves.—Kansas City Times.

# MIGRATIONS OF THE BEEF STEER

In another article we have alluded to the large revenue which the railroads as a whole derive from the migrations of the steer. The case we cite is not by any means an exceptional case. There have been great changes in the last few years in the method of producing cattle. When we commenced feeding cattle we seldom thought of going out of the immediate neighborhood for stockers or feeders. We urged farmers to buy nothing but thoroughbred bulls to grade up their herds so that each neighborhood would have a reputation for producing good stuff. We urged feeders to encourage farmers to do this and pay prices accordingly. This argument has lost much of its force because our advice was not generally taken. The ranchmen of the west are far wiser in their generation than the farmers of the corn states and by persistently introducing good blood, by fencing up their ranges for pastures and providing winter forage, they have so improved their stock that feeders now seldom think of buying them at home. In fact, in the last five years lands in the center of the corn belt have advanced in price until it is no longer possible to keep a cow solely for the chance of a calf unless that calf be of fancy breeding or entitled to sport a pedigree. It is now generally cheaper to go to the great markets and buy the type and age of cattle you want in assorted lots than it is to pay the price of \$1 per head, or even 50 cents, for somebody else to bunch native cattle together or to take the time to go and do it yourself.

Hence in these days hundreds of thousands of calves dropped in Texas, which is the great breeding ground for cattle in the United States, are shipped into Montana and the Dakotas to grow up with the country, then are shipped to Chicago for killers if the season is such as to make them fat enough, and if not they are sent out through the country as feeders and again shipped back to the great markets. The great majority of cattle now fed in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio are shipped in from the ranges. The same may be said of the great majority of cattle fed in Kansas and Nebraska. The great plains west of them

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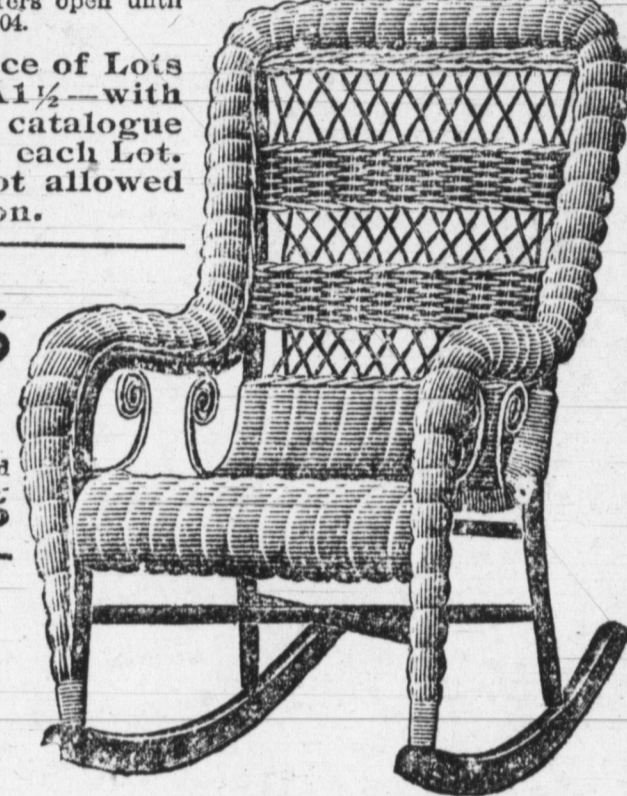
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furnish the pastures; the prairies furnish the corn, and the feeding-in-transit rates which are allowed in those states and not in the state of Iowa enable the finished products to move on to the markets of the world as the minimum of expense.

Not all cattle travel in this fashion, but a large proportion of those that are bred for beef reach the world's markets in this way. They are bred on the plains, perhaps grazed in the prairie states, then sold to the feeder, or they are shipped direct to the great markets and passed on eastward to feeders in Indiana and Ohio.

There is another large class of cattle which are not such great travelers. We refer now to the progeny of the dual purpose cows, kept so largely in Minnesota and Northern Iowa for dairy purposes. When the farmers of any county or neighborhood are thoroughly inoculated with the blessed dairy microbe the cattle production increases very rapidly and home-grown grazers and feeders can be obtained at the minimum of expense. The progeny of the special purpose dairy herds go mostly to the markets as veals. They have a short shift of life. There is a likelihood that the stock of dual purpose calves will increase, for dairying can be certainly counted upon to increase in the same proportion with population, but the more land used for growing corn and feeding it to cattle advances in price the more the farmers will be dependent upon the cattle grown on the great pastures and the more the total cost of transportation during the life of the steer.—Wallace's Farmer.

**MERRETT L. JOSLYN DEAD.**  
CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Merrett L. Joslyn, who was assistant secretary of the interior under President Arthur, is dead at Woodstock, Ill. He served in the civil war as a captain and was at various times a member of the Illinois legislature.

**CHRISTIAN CHURCH MEETING.**  
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—The international convention of the Christian church, or Disciples of Christ, has attracted more than 20,000 visitors to St. Louis. The convention is composed of the Christian foreign missionary society, the American Christian missionary society, the Christian Women's board of missions and their auxiliaries. A concert will mark the formal opening of the convention tonight. During the week many eminent divines and other speakers will be heard.

**REPORT ON SUBMARINES.**  
CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—A dispatch to the Tribune from San Francisco says: In response to orders from Commissariat McCalla of Mare Island, Lieutenant MacArthur has reported on submarines for San Francisco harbor, and says that in clear weather he believes these boats would be effective.