

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

VOL. XXV.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 23, 1904

NUMBER 31

CANADIAN RANCHES

An Interesting Review of Situation in That Section of the Country Where Many Texas Ranchmen Have Located

Just across the line north of Montana, 600 miles from east to west and extending 1,000 miles north, is the best and one of the biggest free ranges that ever invited the cattle and horse producer on the North American continent. This tract of territory is a broad expanse of prairie covered with a variety of grasses and wild pea vine grown as thickly as the hair on a dog's back. This prairie region is watered by numerous rivers, small creeks, fresh water lakes and hundreds of live and sparkling springs. In the vicinity of Edmonton and throughout the Saskatchewan Valley the heaviest, highest and the richest growth of natural vegetation ever enjoyed by wild animal, range or domestic beast, is everywhere prevalent. The wild pea vine grows more abundantly in this locality than farther south, and in places, on high level bench lands, it grows and looks like alfalfa on an irrigated farm in Wyoming or Colorado. Hundreds of tons of wild pea vine are cut and put up for cattle every year by the ranchmen located in this territory. No risk or chance need be taken in wintering stock. Better feed than this pea vine hay for growing calves, colts and lambs can be had nowhere.

The cattle, horses and sheep always have abundance to eat and are big and beautiful—a fair example of the country in which they are raised. A loss to stock during the winter here would be entirely due to one's own laziness. P. Burns & Co., at Calgary, Alberta, this year have 45,000 tons of wild hay put up. This company feeds from 20,000 to 30,000 head of 3, 4 and 5-year-old steers every winter on this native hay, for their spring supply of beef. P. Burns & Co. are wholesale and retail meat merchants and dealers in live stock. They have cold storage plants at Calgary and Nelson, Revelstoke and Vancouver, British Columbia, and retail meat markets in all of the principal cities and towns in British Columbia, Alberta and Yukon. The prosperity of these people is plain and evident by the quick and sudden growth made in the company's existence of only a few years.

There are some large cattle outfits taking advantage of, and are growing rich by leaps and bounds on this splendid range. The "Circle O" outfit owned by the Conrad people of Montana, have 25,000 head of cattle which range between the Belly and the Big Bow rivers, north and east of Lethbridge. Gordon, Ironsides & Co. of Winnipeg, Manitoba, handle and run thousands of cattle on the Red Deer north and west of Medicine Hat. Hull Brothers of Calgary range 20,000 in the foothills of the big mountains southwest of Calgary. The Cochrane Cattle Company, with thousands of cattle, has been located west and south of Lethbridge for years. Directly south of Lethbridge, near the boundary line on Milk ranch, is the —K2 ranch, on which 15,000 big beautiful white-face cattle are ranged and owned by the Knight Ranching Company, now located at Raymond but formerly of Provo, Utah. Two other Utah stockmen, Messrs. McIntyre and Charles McCarty, are interested in the locality of Raymond. "Jim" Wallace, formerly of Idaho, is located at Lethbridge and runs his cattle in that vicinity. Mr. Wallace has 7,000 head. Small bunches of 2,000 or 3,000 head are scattered promiscuously over this country. Cattlemen from the western states almost unanimously pronounce this the greatest stock country they have ever seen.

Although this is one of the very best horse countries in the world there are not, as yet, any herds of considerable size. This industry, however, is beginning to attract attention, and in the course of a few years the Northwest Territories will be one of the best and biggest horse producing districts in North America.

The sheep breeding and wool growing industry has not assumed very great proportions in Alberta up to the present time, but many sheepmen from Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and other western states have during the past two years been investigating the country, conditions and the prospective outlook for investments in

sheep, and they invariably have expressed themselves highly pleased and well satisfied with the future outlook. Four years ago the Knight Ranching Company and the Alberta Land and Sheep Company, both of Raymond, Alberta, trailed in 50,000 sheep from Montana, but have closed out entirely during the past year. At this time there are not more than 120,000 sheep in Alberta. Harker Brothers, formerly of Utah, and who used to run in the Piedmont and Fort Bridger country of Wyoming, are the largest outfit. They own 25,000 head of splendid Shrop and Lincoln grade sheep. Alexander Robinson of Great Falls, Mont., has a herd of extraordinarily good grade Lincoln 3 and 4-year-old wethers—big, fat and fine. Two years ago Peter North, a cattleman from Nevada, came in here and bought 4,100 lambs from the Knight people. He has done especially well and since lambing has two nice bands of young sheep. His success has been remarkable, for the reason that he put his bunch of lambs on the prairie and they were entirely dependent on their own rustling for a livelihood the first winter after he bought them. They came through their first winter in first class condition. S. A. Wilcox & Sons of Rexburg, Idaho, have come in in the last two years and are experimenting with two bands of splendid Cotswold ewes. They saved a nice bunch of buck lambs, sired by purebred Cotswold rams, which is certain to prove a profitable experiment. At Medicine Hat is old Pete Robertson, a Scotchman and an old Canadian Pacific locomotive engineer, with a bunch of 4,000 good stock sheep. In this vicinity and farther east to and around Maple Creek there are 40,000 or 50,000 sheep, mainly on the coarse wool or mutton order. In this bunch the Oxford, Southdown and Shropshire breeds predominate. Throughout this district the sheepmen are older at the business in this country and have ranches and are permanently located.

The Lethbridge district is composed altogether of old sheepmen from the states, who, with but one or two exceptions, have come in within the last two years. They are permanently located and handle their sheep on the range exclusively. Everybody had a good lambing last spring, and sold their wool at 13½ to 15 cents per pound. Owing to the limited supply of mutton sheep good 2 and 3-year-old wethers are commanding \$3.50 to \$4 per head right here on the prairie, and as a result sheepmen are happy and prosperous.

The territorial government has set aside localities or districts limited and designated as sheep districts, to which, or rather, on which, sheep are exclusively confined. To enjoy free grazing privileges the sheepman feels himself, more or less, limited in Canada, but nevertheless he realizes that he is also protected from those lawless outbreaks of hatred and prejudice which of late years have become so common on the public domain in the western states. The different districts allotted for the free grazing of sheep are thus far adequate and when their limits are outgrown the line or lines will of course be extended.

STEER AND HEIFER BEEF

In the old country, it is usually considered that heifers are to be preferred to bullocks for beef production, the claims put forward in support of this view being that they feed faster, their beef is of superior quality, and the selling price higher. In America, steers are looked upon as the better beef producers, and, with the object of ascertaining how far this supposition is correct, a series of trials have been carried out at the Iowa station.

For the first test, fifteen shorthorn yearlings were used, five being steers, five spayed heifers, and five unsplayed heifers. The heifers were all thought to be clear of calf when brought, but four of the unsplayed and three of the spayed calves during the spring and summer, and this, of course, placed them at a disadvantage as far as gain was concerned. They were dried as soon possible, and began to make satisfactory gains. The experiment lasted eleven months. The steers made an average gain of 806 pounds each, equal to 2.44 pounds per day; the open heifer, clear of calf, gained 775 pounds, equal to

2.35 pounds per day; four open heifers that had calves gained an average of 623 pounds, equal to 1.9 pounds per day; two spayed heifers, clear of calf, made an average gain of 736 pounds, equal to 2.23 pounds per day; three spayed heifers that had calves averaged 645 pounds each, equal to 1.95 pounds per day.

The steers were sold at 1c per pound, live weight, more than the heifers, but the latter killed nearly as well as the steers, the average proportion of beef in the carcass being 63.2 per cent for the steers, 62.8 for the spayed heifers.

From the weight of different parts of the carcass the heifers gave a higher percentage of prime cuts (ribs and loins) and a correspondingly lower percentage in the cheaper cuts than the steers. The difference amounted to 1 per cent more rib in the spayed heifers than in the steers. The open heifers were also better in these parts than the steers, though the advantage was not so marked. Crediting each lot with the actual value of the different cuts and by-products, and not including the expense of killing and handling, it was calculated that at the prices which the butcher paid, he made three times more profit on the heifers than on the steers.

The second trial was made with fifteen calves, steers, spayed and open heifers, and lasted fourteen months, during ten of which the animals were in the yards. The steers made an average daily gain of 1.71 pounds for the entire period, and 2.07 pounds when in the yards. For the open heifers the gains were 1.86 pounds and 2.26 pounds, and for the spayed heifers 1.7 and 2.03 pounds. The conclusions drawn from this and previous work are that the merits and relative value of heifer beef have been underestimated. The heifers made a slightly greater average gain from correspondingly less feed, and at less cost than the steers. Carefully conducted slaughter and block tests showed hardly any material difference in the character, composition or quality of the meat from the steers and heifers, but in both the experiments the heifers gave more profitable carcasses on the block, even when granting the higher valuation put on the leading cuts from the steers. So far as can be gathered from those experiments, little, if any, benefit is derived from spaying.—Farmers Advocate, Canada.

FUTURE BEEF VALUES

There is little bullish sentiment on cattle values rampant at present. That the \$6.50 to \$7 cattle may sell a little higher is admitted, but precedent is a good thing to respect and while owners have acquired a habit of expecting advances with the termination of the range cattle season, three seasons out of five natives experience a slump when grasses stop coming. The reason for this is logical, as thousands hold back until westerns cease running to be relieved of that competition. Again, the storm season is near at hand and the first fall of snow is invariably a signal for cutting close. Packers have been rapidly catching up with unfilled canning orders consequent on the long midsummer strike and the holiday season invariably increases poultry consumption, decreasing that of meat in proportion. All factors considered prediction of higher cattle markets does not seem justified.

WESTERN RANGE CONDITIONS

"If the cattlemen were only receiving anything like a fair price for their stock they would today be turning somersaults of smiles," said J. M. Daugherty of Abilene, who was in Fort Worth last week. "I have been in the cattle raising business now for a number of years. I have seen good seasons and I have seen bad seasons. But I have never seen the time before when the range country was in such universally good fix. I know that my ranches in El Paso county and in New Mexico were never in a better condition than they are today. I have plenty of grass, plenty of water and everything else except a fair price for my stock. If this one thing could only be adjusted I would not have a single kick coming."

"Cattle in Jack county are rolling fat right now," said Oliver Loving, a prominent cowman of that section, who was in Fort Worth last week. "In fact if the stockmen had nothing but pasturage for the winter to bother them, they would be absolutely better off today. Those who have not got good grass in their own pastures are adjoining pastures that are in first class shape and it is an easy matter to secure plenty of grass and water."

THE BEEF TRUST

Further Investigations Are to Be Made in Packing House Centers Before the President Submits His Report

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—As a result of the investigations made by special agents of the department of labor and commerce, public inquiries will probably be held in each of the great packing house centers. James R. Garfield, chief of the bureau of corporations, under whose direct charge the investigations into the operations of the alleged beef trust have been made, has held several conferences with the president and attorney general, Mr. Moody, and a plan of procedure has been agreed upon.

For nearly seven months the department has been conducting a quiet investigation of the meat industry. More than a score of investigators were set to work some time ago to make a report upon the business of providing the country with meats. Some of these went to the plains of the west, where they investigated the conditions which governed the raising and marketing of cattle on the hoof. Different men were sent to different sections of the country and the work of some of these investigators was checked off by others who followed without any knowledge of what had been done before them. The same close attention was given to the transportation facilities, freight rates and terminal charges and accommodations.

PACKERS TRIED TO FIX PRICES

At all times the investigators were instructed to bear in mind the relation of the large packers to the various stages of the industry. It was shown, to the satisfaction of Mr. Garfield, according to the reports, that the packers, through various agencies, attempted to control the supply, the prices paid for animals on the hoof and the means of transportation. The methods of the stock yards, important middle agencies, were carefully looked into and the work of killing and preparing meat for the market and the distribution of the product were given more attention than any other classification.

When the work of distribution was reached the investigators became acquainted with the details of the control exercised through the refrigerator car lines, which are said to be under the almost direct management of the packers, assisted by the railroads. The bureau of corporation investigators took up special phases of these refrigerator lines, dealing with their use in controlling the California fruit shipments, in partly controlling the supply of poultry, eggs and vegetables by the means of these lines and large storage warehouses. The fights which the packers had with commission men in various cities to drive them out of business or force them to submit to their methods form a special section of the official reports to the government.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

For several weeks clerks in the department have been at work upon this vast mass of evidence, classifying it and making summaries for the use of executive officers, who will go over it. Much of the information now on file is of a confidential nature regarding important business interests, and it is deemed unwise to make it public without bringing out the statements of those interested at formal public hearings.

It is reported the packers will be given every opportunity at these hearings to present their side of the case. No effort will be made to take advantage of the confidential investigations unless they are substantiated at the public hearings. The president, it is understood, will discuss this feature of trust investigation in his message to congress.

If there are pullets or cockerels in some of the broods that grow much faster than the rest, mark them to be saved. This method will aid materially to build up the standard of the flock.

Hog Department

PROFITABLE SWINE BREEDING

The objects in swine breeding are coming to be a large amount of tender, lean meat, increased fecundity, strong bones, early maturity and responsiveness to feed. Breeding to date has been largely toward a more compact form of hog—one easily fed. But this single idea breeding has been attended by a marked deterioration in the quality of pork, breeding powers and ability to withstand disease. Credit is deserved for the remarkable work done in breeding up the present day lard hog. But it is now wisest—even at the possible expense of undoing some of the work so well done—to put into practice the ideas that will result in better pork, greater prolificacy and stamina.

Bacon pork is more palatable, undoubtedly better for the consumer, and where freely available, more popular than lard pork. In Canada it commands a dollar more per hundred than does lard pork in American markets. The Canadians and Danes, who do not grow lard pork, have monopolized the British market for bacon. In the United States the best bacon is not yet produced in large enough quantity to cut a large figure in the market. It does not command a dollar more than lard pork; but the market is gradually becoming more favorable—where there was no advance offered a few years ago there is now one to ten to twenty-five cents per hundred. The advancing price is an inducement for the growing of superior pork, since this pork, as was shown conclusively at the Ontario, Minnesota and Iowa stations, can be produced as cheaply, pound for pound, as the lard kind.

The feeding of less corn and more of the soil-enriching legumes is a factor in the economical production of fine pork. Another factor is breeding. One method of breeding is the introduction of bacon types—Tamworths and large Yorkshires. A good male of these breeds bred to a grade lard type sow, quickly changes the character of a herd, giving hogs a more athletic build, and much of the lean meat characteristic of Tamworths and Yorkshires. The breeding is facilitated by selecting the sows from litters whose butchered members show the largest percentage of lean meat. Devices are now being perfected to determine lean meat percentages accurately; but fair estimates can be made with the eye. Another but slower method of bacon breeding is that of selecting both sire and dam from the herd now possessed and choosing their successors all from litters showing up best in the desired characteristic. Satisfactory results follow when narrow ration feeding accompanies this method.

It is fortunate that fecundity increases with the approach to the bacon type. Some authorities estimate the prolificacy of bacon hogs as high as 50 per cent greater than that of certain families of lard hogs. Quite a safe estimate is 25 per cent. Great fecundity is profitable because it saves annually the food of maintenance of one brood sow out of every four. Keep records of litter through the years, and other conditions favoring, breed from families of great litters.

Strong bones, too, usually accompany the less fatty hogs; feeds and breeding adapted to securing lean meat favoring the production of bone as well as muscle. Devices for the accurate testing of bone at butchering time are coming into use. But the eye is used to good purpose then. Select breeders from families of strong bone; for strength of frame is a characteristic essential to greatest vigor and profitableness.

Breeding for early maturity is important because of the quick returns resulting and the saving of food of maintenance, which for the hog is about three-fourths the full ration. It is carried on by selecting early maturing breeders; and results are hastened by plentiful early feeding continued through a series of years.

The superior health and digestive ability of the vigorous, muscular hog offsets any feeding disadvantage of conformation. All his food is assimilated. The stations have proven him as cheaply fed as any other. Breeding for vigor is breeding for greater responsiveness to food.

Breeding for muscle and bone undoubtedly increases disease-withstanding ability. This has been shown positively at the Minnesota station.

It will indeed not be unprofitable to heed the new demand for better pork.

THE UNTHRIFTY

In every bunch of pigs there are usually a few that never do so well as the balance. These are not only an eye-sore to the owner, but they make the herd uneven when it comes to selling time. Once they get behind, the larger pigs see to it that they are kept in the rear, and from day to day it often happens that these pigs seem to grow smaller rather than larger.

There are two ways to handle these runt fellows so that they will in the end afford a little profit. One method is to make them an extra creep so that they can daily run with the other pigs, but have their feed apart. Their small size will admit of this arrangement. If the other pigs are being fed largely on dry feed it might be an excellent plan to give the little fellows some slop once or twice a day, and nowhere will a good condimental food do more good than in this case. Indeed it just seems to be

the thing, along with an easily digestible food, to start these pigs off.

The other method is simply to shut them up by themselves in a yard, associated with clean sleeping quarters, and feed them largely on slops. A laxative food, such as oil meal or germ meal, will contribute much to their general thrift. Of course we realize that it takes some extra work to care for these pigs shut in a pen by themselves, and the labor comes at a time of the year when work is pushing; nevertheless, it will be profitable labor, because if these runt fellows are allowed to go with the others what feed they do eat is practically wasted. It might not be out of place to try a little worm powder, because worms in many cases prove to be the sole cause of unthriftiness.—Wisconsin Farmer.

PREVENTING DISEASES IN HOGS

It is easy comparatively, to prevent hog cholera, but when once it gets started it is difficult to cure.

Years ago when hogs were not so valuable as they now are little attention was paid to curing the disease. It was considered easier and cheaper to start a new herd on fresh ground than to bother with the old ones. But the best hog raisers now have little to fear from cholera or other diseases. They practice the fresh air treatment for growing stock and this is all that is necessary. First in importance is scattering the hogs as much as possible so that large numbers can not congregate in small quarters. Plenty of pasture will keep them growing well and if the pasture contains a variety of grasses and the hogs are given pure clean water to drink in plenty they will make cheap and satisfactory gains on pasture alone. They should have long, narrow fields to run in, as this induces exercise and the different grass feeds will build up muscle and bone that will fortify the system against disease. Old yards that have been run over for years are an invitation for trouble. They should be plowed and planted to some kind of grain, rape or clover. Fresh earth is good for hogs and at the same time very bad for disease germs. Burying disease germs in the soil is a pretty sure process of getting rid of them.

Where a hundred or more hogs are kept the best plan is to divide the farm into small fields and have different crops growing in them, then turn the hogs from one to another as occasion requires, keeping sizes together. And it is better to have only a few hogs in one field, twenty is better than more. If wire fences are used work close up to the fences without much loss of land, especially if a one-horse plow is used for finishing. In the warmer sections of the country considerable outside pasture may be provided in this way the year round. Certain crops, such as artichokes, may be grown in such a way that pigs will do

the cultivating. By watching them carefully and turning the hogs out at the proper time, artichokes will grow up again and make another crop. Or by sowing rye and winter vetch together in the fall early spring pasture may be obtained in any section of the north. By the time this is done clover will be ready to turn on to. Then rape, corn, German millet, sorghum, stubble fields and fields calculated for fall plowing.

The practice of dipping hogs is growing in favor in all parts of the country, especially in the southwest. Dipping at regular intervals is a splendid precaution. It rids the hogs of all kinds of internal parasites and keeps them in a healthy condition, ready at all times to take advantage of abundant feed to grow to the very best of their ability. After the dipping outfit is once in working order the cost of dipping is a small matter. A cement vat kept in order at a small annual expense and the hogs driven through it one at a time without being handled by hand at all.

HOG NOTES

Hogs with too much litter get too warm. Plenty of exercise is an actual necessity.

Sleeping places should be dry, warm and always clean. Filth taken with the food can not but injure the meat.

When hogs are ripe for the butcher, it is a waste of time and feed to keep them longer.

When the sow is bred, shut her entirely away from the sight of the boar—one service is sufficient.

The success and profits of swine breeding do not depend so much upon the breed as upon the care and management.

A few pigs may be grown on every farm to the fattening period on the refuse which would otherwise be wasted.

Generous treatment of breeding sows means the extra thrift of the pigs. Generous treatment, however, does not mean stuffing with corn, but that a mixed feed in which judgment is one of the main ingredients.

Keeping growing pigs in a thrifty, healthy condition is conducive to a contented frame of mind that helps these young porkers to lay on fat quickly while they are coming to maturity. They make the most rapid gains when being fed liberally with suitable grains and pasture or clover as a roughage. Pigs require greens every day in the year just as much as chickens and cows.

To keep hogs healthy some material that supplies lime and salt must be added to the feed. It is necessary as an appetizer to build up good bone and to remove intestinal parasites. A mixture of one and a half bushels of charcoal, four pounds of slacked lime and ten pounds of hard wood ashes is a good preparation. It should be kept in a tightly closed receptacle and a small allowance kept continually before the hogs and where it can not get wet.

THE CORN CROP

Preliminary returns to the chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture on the production of corn in 1904 indicate a total yield of

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Don't take medicine for Rheumatism, but send your name to the makers of Magic Foot Drafts, the great Michigan discovery, which is curing every kind of Rheumatism without medicine—chronic or acute—Muscular, Sciatic, Lumbago, Gout, etc., no matter in what part of the body. You'll get the Drafts by return mail. If you are satisfied with the relief they give, send us one dollar. If not, send nothing. You Decide.



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about 2,453,000,000 bushels or an average of 26.7 bushels per acre, as compared with an average yield of 25.5 bushels per acre as finally estimated in 1903; 26.8 bushels in 1902, and a ten-year average of 24.2 bushels. The general average as to quality is 86.2 per cent, as compared with 83.1 last year, 80.6 in 1902, and 73.7 in 1901.

It is estimated that about 4.6 per cent of the corn crop of 1903 was still in the hands of farmers on November 1, 1904, as compared with 5.2 per cent on the crop of 1902 in farmers' hands on November 1, 1903, 1.9 per cent of the crop of 1901 in farmers' hands on November 1, 1902, and 4.6 per cent of the crop of 1900 in farmers' hands on November 1, 1901.

Many of the leading Horse and Mule Dealers of the South are making Fort Worth their headquarters, for purchasing. The Fort Worth Horse and Mule Company, North Fort Worth, Texas, are holding big auction sales every Monday. Be sure and get your stock in Saturday and Sunday. Particulars furnished on application.

E. L. Hearne, who recently went to Cuba with cattle, was here this week. He says the great disadvantage of taking cattle to Cuba is that it takes so long to get them there that they are not in good condition to sell when unloaded.—Del Rio Record-News.

One Million Dollars

Have Been Spent to Give Liquozone Free to the Sick

When we purchased the rights to Liquozone, we decided to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one we learned of. We published the offer in nearly every newspaper in America, and 1,800,000 people have accepted it. In one year it has cost us over one million dollars to announce and fulfill the offer.

Don't you realize that a product must have wonderful merit to make such an offer possible? We have never asked a soul to buy Liquozone. We have published no testimonials, no physician's endorsement. We have simply asked the sick to try it—try it at our expense. And that is all we ask you, if you need it.

Kills Inside Germs

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

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 cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs

is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights.

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.

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| 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 | T.oubles |
| Catarrh | Piles |
| Cancer | Pneumonia |
| Dysentery | Pleurisy |
| Diarrhea | Quinsy |
| Dandruff | Rheumatism |
| Dropsy | Scrophula |
| Dyspepsia | Syphilis |
| Eczema | Skin Diseases |
| Erysipelas | Stomach Troubles |
| Fevers | Throat Troubles |
| Gonorrhoea | Tumors |
| Gall Stones | Ulcers |
| Goitre | Varicocele |
| Gout | |

Womens 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 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

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

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Give full address—write plainly

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

Household Department

VERNIE LAWSON, Editor

THANKSGIVING

What shall I yield a thank-prayer for,
Upon this sacred day?
I have no great endowment or
Much wealth as gold would weigh.
I hold no priceless gems to wear,
No regal coronet,
But though my life of these is bare,
My heart is thankful yet.

I know the lilac blooms are gone,
I know the leaves are dead;
I know there's gray within the dawn,
That yesterwhile was red,
I know the late bird-song is still,
I know all this, but let
These pleasures leave me as they will,
My heart is thankful yet.

The rose died with the Autumn's smile,
But I no tear shall shed;
I owned its fragrance for a while—
I shall not mourn the dead.
My feet through all the long years
crossed,
The flowered ways have met,
And though so much I loved is lost,
My heart is thankful yet.

I feel the face I love the most
Against my own each night;
And all my life is just a toast,
To eyes that make my light,
And though some treasure slips my
hand,

I never once forget
The blessings that are left to me and
My heart is thankful yet.

God's garden on the hillside grows,
Yet none of mine is there;
The great Tear-river flows and flows,
Yet all my days are fair,
Not that the knife has never cut;
I, too, have known regret;
Some loss I, too, have sorrowed, but
My heart is thankful yet.

When I am tempted to complain,
Because my neighbor has
More than I ever hope to gain,
My envy leaves me as
My heart remembers how I saw
A mother's face all wet
With tears, and peaceful breath I draw,
My heart is thankful yet.

I lift my glad eyes to the blue,
That seems as sweet to me
As when the summer breezes blew
The blossoms from the tree,
And send a whisper bounding up
To where white clouds are set,
That though some dregs are in my cup,
My heart is thankful yet.

—VERNIE LAWSON.

THANKSGIVING

Once again Thanksgiving has come upon us and offering earnest thanks is now in order. What have you to be thankful for? Much, I hope. You may have a few griefs or perhaps many, but you also have many blessings and now is the time to thank the Giver of Gifts for what may have been your portion, be it great or small.

You may not have as much as Mrs. Somebody near by, but ten to one you have more than you are justly entitled to if measurement were taken and given, your effort in His behalf and your reward accorded by that measurement.

No doubt your intentions are good, but intentions do not accomplish much, they are merely a salve for a troublesome conscience. The kind word you intended to speak and forgot to utter will not heal a wounded heart or dry somebody's tears. There is already too much good intention in the world. What is sorely needed now is action, strong, energetic action.

Prayer is good, but backed up by timely action is decidedly better. It is not laborious to make a long prayer beside a luxurious couch which waits to conduct our many brains to dreamland, but it is irksome to trudge through the snow and drizzle to where some poor unfortunate lives but half a life. We intend to go all right, but—well, we are just so entirely engrossed with our own existence and the shaping up of our own future plans that the needy sufferer seems to be a long way off. Even farther than today.

He is on tomorrow's shores, and as the human heart well knows, tomorrow never comes. Procrastination is the thief of time, and generally of anything else which is good in the sight of God.

We shuffle around the great presence of Duty and hide under the pitiful mantle of "too busy," until some careless passer-by or bold unflinching type tells us that the struggle's life has no more need of help. Then in a repentant moment we promise sad-faced remorse that we will atone and that a doubled zeal will be the result of the delayed assistance, but it is not.

For a while we feel a keen regret and are saddened at the knowledge that the grave cut off all possibility of being kind to one who needed kindness perhaps more than we may ever know.

Yet we had those good intentions that comfort us. Well, these possessions may satisfy us here, but they will never serve as a passport through the pearly gates.

Remember this and sanctify the day with some noble deed performed in His blessed name and then if you want to pray, pray, but be careful that the prayer of one whom you neglected does not forever silence the pleading of your own at the great altars in Heaven.

HAS HE A FAIR CHANCE?

(C. J. Redwine.)

Written for the Household Department, Stockman-Journal.

Has the poor boy an equal chance with the rich boy? What an unanswerable question. Some immediately answer, "Yes;" others, "No." Others say, "It depends on the boy," and still others say, "It depends on the circumstances."

Read my story and then answer for yourself.

I shall undertake, and I hope successfully, to demonstrate the lives of two boys, the rich and poor, comparative.

First we will take the rich boy, one who at birth inherits wealth and position, who from infancy is reared by tender hands, and who, without the knowledge of his parents, is daily being taught and educated to look with disdain upon his less fortunate brother, the poor boy. He is petted and made much of, until he reaches the age of 6, when he is sent to school and raised to manhood without a care or responsibility, taught to look on the bright sunny side of life, to live only for the joy that life contains. When he inherits wealth and position he also inherits an abnormal greed for gold, poor boy, he seldom wakens to the realization that out of life's vast infinitude there is something to be winnowed, more worthy of ceaseless striving for than earthly riches.

We will leave our rich friend at maturity, with a collegiate education, a bright past and a happy and prosperous future and start out with our poor boy. At birth—what does he inherit? Poverty and a life of cruel strife. His parents are daily striving for an existence and hence he is neglected. At the age of 6, when he should just be entering upon his educational career, he takes up his stand on the street corner, perhaps selling papers, perhaps shining shoes. When he comes up to us calculating upon the sale of a paper and we buy he smiles. He is succeeding. If we do not buy, the look of disappointment comes over his hapless careworn face. He is failing.

Oh! If we could but look beyond his soiled little face and ragged garments and see the black cloud of want that hangs continually over his young life we would feel differently.

Thus time elapses and he grows to manhood, used to nothing but hardships, taught by that merciless teacher of experience to look on the dark and dismal side of life, at maturity he is discouraged with life and with nothing but a life of toil and strife to look forward to.

Now we bring our two young friends together, both men, but with what different views of life, and enter them on their manhood's career. Are they equally equipped to fight life's battle together? Are they equal antagonists? Can they compete with each other? Are they capable of coping one with the other? Ah, no! The poor man fails, we condemn him and he passes out of our life for a while. Later on we read of some cowardly robbery or a dastardly murder, our poor friend is arrested, tried and sentenced to life imprisonment or to be hanged, while our rich boy goes on enjoying life and prosperity and doing "noble things," as we call them and gradually adding friends, wealth and fame to his already crowded lists.

This we call justice.

My dear young friends, there are exceptions. If you are poor do not think that you have not a chance to rise. If you are rich do not think that at the same time you can not be good and noble.

Now, dear reader, has the poor boy a fair chance?

HOLIDAY Rates

Via Rock Island System

Rate of one fare plus two dollars for round trip, limited thirty days, will be in effect December 20, 21, 22 and 26, to points in Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina.

To Oklahoma and Indian Territory, the rate will be one fare plus fifty cents, selling December 24, 25 and 31 and January 1, limit January 4.

Locally in Texas, rate will be on convention basis, one and one-third fare for short distances and one far plus ten per cent to points beyond one hundred miles, selling December 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, January 1, limit January 4. See local agent or write General Passenger Agent Phil. A. Auer, Fort Worth, Texas, who will advise regarding train service, changes, schedules, etc.

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CATTLEMAN IS UNDER KNIFE

C. E. Crews, a prominent cattleman of Childress, and who has a host of friends in this city, is at present at the Protestant Sanitarium, recuperating from a successful operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Crews had been threatened with appendicitis for some time and the operation was finally decided upon. It was performed last Monday and today the doctors announce there is no doubt of his recovery.

It will likely be some time, however, before he is able to return to Childress.

THE FEEDING PROPOSITION

Stock yard traders are manifesting no little anxiety regarding bovine population of corn-belt feed lots at this juncture. Several principal live stock concerns have mailed inquiry broadcast with the object of determining if there is any logic in the much predicted beef scarcity. A general impression prevails that no apprehension of a shortage need be felt. Feeder movement from Missouri river markets is known to be short save in one direction, to Kansas. One concern estimates this shortage compared with last year at 30 per cent; another at 40. Unfortunately there is no means of "getting a line" on the number of cattle on feed. Railroad managements have essayed the feat repeatedly and failed. Feeders invariably minimize the volume of feeding, realizing that exaggerating it would exercise an adverse influence on values. While prime long-fed cattle are scarce and likely to be, warmed-up stuff is speedily put in market condition and unless an abnormal and unexpected consumptive demand develops the consensus of opinion in stock yard circles is that the season's feeding will be fully up to requirements. Not as many cattle have gone on feed early as a year ago, but by January 1 any existing deficiency is expected to be eliminated.

BUTCHER STUFF PLENTIFUL

Comment has been audible lately regarding the flood of butcher stuff thrown on the market. At this season such a supply is usual, but human memory is forgetful. It is a notable fact, however, that the supply of butcher stuff this fall is of unusually good quality, the result of a cool summer, absence of flies and good grass. It has found a fairly good market, but no end of it appears to be in sight. During the late lamented period of high prices she-stuff was held at a premium in the country. A much touted idea that the cow was face to face with a scarcity of beef caused the retention and breeding of thousands of cows that otherwise would have gone to the manner and market receipts are now showing results. Another cause of heavy receipts of cow stuff is a growing aversion in the west to dairying owing to high-priced and incompetent labor. The first spell of bad weather is expected to develop another small army of butcher stuff held back in expectation of a better market at the expiration of the range cattle season.—Breeder's Gazette.



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FORT WORTH, TEXAS,

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OFFICE OF PUBLICATION

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

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

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, 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

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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.

THEY WANT WET WINTER

Cattlemen generally are apprehensive of a hard winter season, on account of the fact that for the past three winters the season has generally been very mild. They are willing to endure a pretty rigorous season provided it is accompanied by plenty of water. In fact, the cattlemen all say they want to see plenty of rain this winter, enough to soak the earth clear through to China, as some of them express it, in order that there may be plenty of early grass next spring and summer. The three mild winters we have had in succession have also been very dry winters, which caused late grass and poor cattle until well up in the summer of this year.

The greatest concern of the ranchmen at all seasons of the year is moisture, for with moisture he is sure of grass. He can stand low prices, slack demand and demoralized market conditions, but he wants to see plenty of rainfall on the range. And few of them will ever admit that the range has had all the moisture it needs. One more good one at the proper time is always necessary to make the grass what it should be, and still the cry is eternally for more. The western portion of the state has less rain and needs more than any other portion of Texas. The soil out in that section is generally very porous and the high winds that sweep over the elevated ranges dry the moisture out of the earth with great rapidity. Only a few days are required to obliterate the evidences of a big rain to a very great extent, and as soon as these evidences are removed the prayer is immediately watted skyward for more.

From what can be learned of conditions out in the range country at this time, the outlook is generally very favorable. The late fall rains did not come as soon as they were desired, but in most instances they came in time to make good winter range. The supply of grass now on the range is so much better than it was at this time last winter the average ranchman is in high spirits over the outlook and considers himself among the blessed. He looks to the future with confidence, and the roseate retrospect he draws of the situation is only marred by the fear of another mild, dry winter. Give him the moisture he feels he needs in his business this winter and he will show up in the spring as gay as a lark.

Discussing the situation generally a few days ago, one of our leading cattlemen remarked that while the past year had been a very hard one on the stock interests as a whole, yet it was a fact that some ranchmen had managed to make a little money. Others had been barely able to hold their heads above the water, and a few had gone down with a crash. He thought if the men now engaged in the business could get through the winter without large losses and there was sufficient precipitation to insure the coming of grass very early in the spring, it would be found that the turning point had already been passed in the cattle business, and from that time on there would be a gradual return of the anticipated prosperity. He did not think that prices next spring would be of a boom nature, as there were many adverse conditions yet remaining to be overcome, but these would be gradually adjusted until gen-

eral prosperity would again be in vogue.

There seems to be a very general impression that something is now on the eve of being done in connection with the beef trust investigation that will result in an improvement in existing conditions. It is believed that when the election excitement has had time to thoroughly cool there is going to be such a shaking up of the beef trust's bones as will put that great combination on its good behavior at least for a time. If this is done, it is probable that market conditions will show improvement of a very substantial nature by the time the spring movement begins. The demand from the northwest may be small, but it is a fact that the number of steers offered in Texas next spring will be the smallest ever known.

The range country has already had a few touches of winter, but with no bad results. The San Angelo Press, published in the heart of the great range country of Texas, has the following very timely review of the situation from a range standpoint:

The cold snap which was ushered in last Wednesday by the norther has proven of some detriment to the grass, the stockmen say. The recent rains had put moisture in the grass, and the heavy frosts and freezing weather resulted in some damage to grass on the range.

Stockmen are apprehensive that a hard, cold winter is coming. Many signs tend to indicate the coming of a severe winter season. The "goose-bone" prophets and the prognosticators, who form their predictions from other indications, agree that we are in for a much harder, colder and perhaps wetter winter than for several years past, at least, and some of these natural weather prophets claim that the coming season will approach in severity the hard winter of 1898 and 1899.

The cold snap last week has drawn the cattle to some extent, but is not believed to have been of much damage to stock throughout the stock country. Cows with young calves were weakened, however, and may have their vitality and resistive powers lowered so that in succeeding severe spells they will succumb.

However, the old-time Concho country stockmen, who have been with the cattle business in its ups and downs, its off years and its periods of prosperity, the stockmen who have stayed with the business through thick and thin and who, by the way, are the substantial, prosperous stockmen who are the backbone of this country's solid financial condition—these old, experienced cowmen say they never saw fat cattle except when there was a hard winter, for while the winter, if it is a cold, wet one, may kill some poor, thin stock, the benefit to the range is so great that the stockman is more than compensated for the loss of stock.

This view is held by M. B. Pulliam, one of the largest cattle holders and successful cattlemen in West Texas. "I hope we will have a hard winter," said Mr. Pulliam, for we will then be sure of fat cattle next spring and fine grass. The ground will have a good season put in it and a cold, wet winter is the best thing for the cattlemen. That has been my experience, at least."

Cattle, and, in fact, stock of all kinds, are in very good condition all through this country and will be able to stand very severe weather with but small loss.

FIGHT BEFORE CONGRESS

Now that the election is over there will be a strong effort made to pledge members of congress to amend the interstate commerce law at the coming short session of congress. The Cooper bill, pending in the house committee on interstate commerce, covers the ground and an effort will be made to have the committee report it early in the short session. If it can be gotten out of the committee there is every indication that it will pass by a large majority. Stockmen have suffered very much during the present season from poor service, and while conditions have been slightly better than a year ago still they have been bad enough and there is a determination to have matters fixed, if possible.

The recent convention held in St. Louis by the interstate commerce law convention brought out a most enthusiastic gathering of prominent business men, representing trade and commercial bodies from all parts of the country. At the meeting the whole matter was talked over and it was determined to make a hard fight at the coming session.

The organizations present decided to raise \$10,000 for the purpose of actively proceeding to bring this matter prominently and forcibly to the attention of congress, as well as to every congressman in the country. Money sufficient for this purpose was guaranteed.

The Trans-Mississippi congress, which adjourned the day before the interstate law convention met, passed resolutions endorsing the movement and sent the same to the interstate commerce law convention.—Denver Stockman.

The desired amendment of the interstate commerce law would have been accomplished at the last session of congress, had it not been for the action of Chairman Hepburn, who took the necessary steps to defeat the measure. Since that time, however, the people of Mr. Hepburn's congressional district, which is located in Iowa, have raised such a disturbance that he will doubtless pursue a different policy when the matter is again up for consideration. Just why Chairman Hepburn should have acted in the manner

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He did during the last congress is not clear. The people of Iowa are as much interested in the perfecting of the interstate commerce law as are the people of Texas or any other state in the union. Experience with the law in its present shape has demonstrated to the satisfaction of all shippers that it affords the railway interests of the country too much scope for gouging the shipper, and until the law is perfected by allowing the commission to not only prescribe the rates, but to also enforce them, the railways will continue in the same old way they have been doing business in the past.

While Texas has led in the matter of the agitation that has prevailed for amending the law, this state is not by itself by any means. All over the west and southwest the people have been educated up to an appreciation of the existing state of affairs, and with this realization has come the determination that the proper remedy shall be promptly applied. Every conference that has been held on the subject has but served to demonstrate the determination that exists on the part of the people, and the guarantee of the necessary \$10,000 for the purpose of putting the matter properly before congress, shows that there is to be no weakening at the last moment.

Under the present provisions of the interstate commerce law the honorable tribunal charged with the enforcement of its provisions is powerless to do more than say what it thinks the rate on interstate traffic should be. If it makes a rate that does not comport with the ideas of any railway manager, the ruling of the commission is forthwith tied up in some federal court while the offending railway goes right along in the matter of collecting the rate that places such a burden on the shipper. Hearings are granted at different points and masses of testimony accumulated to prove that the rate is almost confiscatory in its effect upon the cattle interests of the country, but under the present status of affairs there is no adequate remedy that can be sought and applied. The shipper simply has to take his medicine and look pleasant while he is swallowing it.

Efforts in behalf of the desired perfecting of the law have been of rather desultory nature until the situation

was taken hold of by the organization of cattlemen perfected at Denver last May. When the interstate cattlemen's committee got in behind the measure there was something doing. Texas is behind the movement inaugurated at Denver, and that fact accounts for the manner in which things have been pushed during the last few months. Judge Sam H. Cowan of this city, attorney for the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, is the leading spirit in the fight, and so far he has put up a magnificent contest. Judge Cowan never lets opportunity slip to get in some effective work, and there is no doubt that this unobtrusive citizen of Fort Worth is today the greatest thorn pricking the sides of the railways operating in the southwest. Judge Cowan is confident of winning out, and those who know the man best are the most confident that he will win.

But the railways are not idle by any means. They are shaping up for the final contest that is to be had before congress this winter in such manner as to indicate a determination to die game. There will be plenty of railway money to be spent at Washington this winter, and it will employ some of the very best talent that can be obtained. The fight that is to be pulled off at Washington is going to be a very warm and interesting one from start to finish, and the side that wins in the contention is going to keenly realize that it has been up against something.

The railways may again be able to defeat the will of the people, but it hardly seems probable. The necessity for relief has been too thoroughly ventilated and is too well understood. The people are but asking for their rights, and congress must grant their request.

COLONEL SLAUGHTER'S VIEWS

"Cattle prices have been down, down, down—to the bottom! Well, cattlemen hope that they have gone the limit in one direction at least. The indications are that they have. There is undoubtedly a considerable shortage in production and consumption is not decreasing, either at home or abroad, while war and rumors of war will have a tendency to elevate rather than lower the selling price at the packing houses, the only place to sell.

"Not a cattleman that I know of is making money under present conditions," said Colonel C. C. Slaughter and, as is well known throughout the southwest, Colonel Slaughter usually speaks

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If a visit is not practicable, we invite you to write us for information about any article of dress you may want, or for samples of any fabric you wish to examine. We will send Ready-Made Garments, Furs, etc., on approval to any address, and pay express charges **One Way** when a purchase is made. Express paid on orders by mail amounting to \$5.00.

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Street Suits	10.95 to 42.50
Tailored Coats	5.00 to 55.00
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Silk Waists	3.25 to 21.50
Misses' Suits	10.95 to 24.50
Misses' Jackets	5.00 to 13.95
Furs	5.00 to 65.00

by the card when he talks about cattle. "It's easy to figure," he continued. "Take land that is worth, say \$2.50 an acre, and allowing interest at 7 per cent and counting in taxes the cost is about 20 cents an acre for grass alone. At the lowest calculation it will take 15 acres per head—in many cases more, and you have a cost of \$3 per head for grazing alone. The expense of looking after the cattle will run from 50 cents to \$1 per head. Lump it in and say that the cost of carrying 100 cows is \$850, not calculating interest on first cost.

"The calf crop has been exceedingly short, not more than a third of the usual crop. The man who branded 33 calves from 100 cows this year is fully up to, if not above, the average. Keeping the mothers of these calves has cost \$350, making the cost of the calves between \$10 and \$11; they are worth about \$7. You can see how much money there is in it for the cattlemen. Then, too, his cows are a year older, not worth so much in market. Well-bred cows, even if they are fat, will not bring more than about \$15. Yet many cattlemen will be forced to market a part of their stock cattle to get money for running expenses. Others will sell out altogether in disgust with the cattle business.

"The result will be a further decrease in production next year and the supply is already limited.

"For grain-fed cattle, prices are comparatively no better. With corn at 50 cents a bushel grain enough can't be made at present prices of cattle to pay for the feed. Of course the better bred cattle, the better the price they will bring in market, but all hands, ranchmen and stock farmers, will have to have more money for their stuff to warrant them in continuing to raise cattle for the market.

"The situation is in the hands of the packers. They make the prices. They claim that they are not making money now that the retail butcher is the man who is getting it all. That may be true, I don't know, but there's one thing certain; judging from the retail price of beef somebody is making money out of the cattle business and it isn't the producer.

"If present prices continue it will drive so many men out of the cattle business that the packers will find themselves short on the raw material. Will they place themselves in such a situation? I hardly think so. I give them credit for being men with brains and I reckon they are all pretty familiar with the story of the goose that laid the golden eggs. No, as I see it, prices are bound to go up but the cattlemen are getting caught pretty hard right now. There was a lot of land put in cotton in the west this year—they can't grow corn out there you know. I don't know how the land will stand cotton cultivation but unless there is a change in present prices the cattlemen will have to do something else than raise cattle. However, I look for the change."

Every few days there is some information given out from Washington relative to what is about to be done relative to the beef trust investigation.

And all the time the trust is getting in its work and the cattlemen are being compelled to contribute to its ill-gotten gains. There has been injury done to the cattle industry of the country to have justified a special session of congress to consider methods of bringing it to time.

Range cattlemen are charging that the tonnage system is still in vogue on western railways, in spite of the promise to abolish the system. There is considerable complaint of the time required to get cattle to market from the northwest, and these complaints also include a shortage of cars. The railways seem disposed to grant cattlemen reforms very slowly, and are contending that cattle shipments constitute the most undesirable business they are compelled to handle.

All over the country there has been a big feed crop made and saved this year, and there is plenty of provender in the country to be fed to the stock this winter should necessity demand it. Many cattlemen out in the range country do not feed their stuff until they have to, and this is a great mistake, as it costs money in the end. Cattle should be kept in a good thrifty condition the year around.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, was married in Washington on Tuesday at noon. The happy couple will go west on their wedding trip and will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Leyerling at Chicago during the International Live Stock Exposition. Dr. Salmon's many friends all over the country will wish him much joy and happiness in his life as a benedict.

The time has passed when cheap cattle can be produced in Texas. This remark is intended for the benefit of both the producer and the men who come down to buy our steers in the spring. Conditions in this state are now vastly different from what they were in the past, and the cost of production has been almost doubled.

There seems to be but little movement of cattle from below the line to points above the line so far this season. Conditions below the line are so favorable that there is little incentive for crossing them, especially so since the greatest demand for feeding cattle seems to be for those that have ticks on them.

The matter of dehorning cattle is now being revived to a considerable extent out in the range country, and it is found to be a very profitable procedure. The work ought to be done when the animals have attained maturity, and ought to be prevented from a humane standpoint.

The people of Fort Worth are already beginning to take action in the matter of making the next annual fat stock show all that it should be, and the promise may be safely made that it will be an event that will be worth the attention of every cattleman in the southwest.

Bear In Mind The Armour-Funkhouser Sale

—OF REGISTERED—

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Eighth annual sale of animals from two of the leading herds of America, consisting of 62 cows and 11 bulls.

December 6 & 7, 1904

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Horse Department

SHOEING THE HORSE

We have heard it said so many times, and there is absolutely no doubt of its truth, that more good horses have been spoiled by bad shoeing than any other single cause of injury. Just glance at the long list—navicular diseases, laminitis, founder, contracted hoofs, thrush, cracks, over-reaching, tripping—all caused and aggravated by improper shoeing. In many states there is a "barber's law" requiring all aspirants to the tonorial profession to pass an examination before they can lather and shave a man. Now, there is just as good a reason, from a humane standpoint, for similar laws to be passed requiring blacksmiths and shoeshoers to pass an examination before being allowed to shoe a horse, the best, most patient, hardworking friend man has among all the dumb animals.

Farmers should study their horses' feet, examine the hoofs and become acquainted with the sort of shoe that each animal demands. There is a diversity of opinion as to the manner in which a shoe should be placed on the horse's hoof. Some think that the frog should be placed on the ground and with the wall of the hoof should bear the weight of the horse; and there are others who believe that the frog should not be on a level with the surface of the shoe. There are good things to be said in favor of either method, but however they may differ on these two methods, there are certain salient points that constitute proper horseshoeing, and with which every farmer and horseman, and every man who drives a horse should become acquainted.

It has been found that a heavy shoe, which keeps the frog from the ground, will wear out as soon as a light one that allows the frog to touch the surface; that the heavy shoe is much more likely to come off and be lost, and that it greatly increases the labor of the horse in traveling. Light nails should always be used. They will hold the shoe as long as it ought to remain, and will not injure the hoof as much as large and heavy ones. As the shoe protects that part of the hoof which it covers, while the remainder is constantly wearing away, it becomes necessary to remove it occasionally, and by paring off the more rapidly growing part to bring the different portions into their proper relative positions. Some horses need more frequent shoeing than others, but the average is once every four or five weeks, where the animal is continually on the road. Of course, where the horse is not worked constantly, it is not necessary to have him shod as often as this. Neither the frog nor the sole should be removed, and the wall of the hoof should be cut away only enough to take off its surplus growth. The rasp should never be used on the wall of the foot, either for making a groove in which to sink the nail clinch, or for the purpose of improving the looks. The nails must not be too tightly driven, and in removing an old shoe, care is needed to prevent injury to the foot.

In recent years patented and specially devised shoes for horses with feet of peculiar forms have come upon the market and many of these are good. In this way horses that have suffered with foot diseases, which were aggravated by the ordinary shoe, were given relief by these shoes of special patterns.

HEAVY HORSES

If you go to Naples, Italy, one of the dreamiest and most behind the times cities of Europe, you will find the draft horses scarcely larger than Shetland ponies. Take to any place primitive in its customs a horse of the heaviest American and North European type, and it will be thought a curiosity. Indeed, in our less progressive American localities a horse weighing over 1,600 pounds is something of a surprise. The great draft animal is a sign of highest class farming or of local transportation brought up to a high grade of efficiency. The big horse goes with the sulky gang plows, and the convenient but heavy draft corn harvesters. Binders and mowers are developing wider cutting bars; the big modern grain drill is a machine of draft different from that of the old fashioned seeder, threshing machines are now so heavy that it is dangerous to haul one into the old fashioned barn. All of these call for heavier horses. The big machines save labor—an important object in these days—but they require that the saving be made up by greater efficiency in the horse.

In the cities more and improved paving facilitates the carrying of larger and larger loads. Great loads have become the fashion—together with larger horses to draw them. Four-horse teams are not easily handled in the down-town districts.

The automobile has not injured the market for draft horses. However many pleasure motor cars there may be, one used for drayage is a rarity. Indeed, Chicago markets show a rise in the price of draft animals. Six hundred dollars for a good specimen is not altogether uncommon. We have to advise the retention of heavy brood mares this fall and the raising of superfine drafts—not light scrubs, for the demand is unmistakably for heavy horses.

THE SHYING HORSE

A horse book, widely advertised, has a picture of three men curling (?) a horse of shying, says a writer in an exchange. Securely tied, the animal has an umbrella tied on its head; one man is beating a bass drum behind it and jiggling a

long strip of tin strung on a string, while the second man is firing a pistol, and the third waving two flags before him and swaying another string of rattling tins. Such a racket would scare a nervous horse into spasms, and whenever he heard any of these sounds thereafter, he would try frantically to escape from his tormentors. Such a book is misleading and false.

Now I bought a mare that was a bad shyer, starting at every rustling leaf, and springing sideways at a bird starting up or a piece of paper blown by the wind. I never whipped her for this, but soothed her with quiet words, even if she ran. Soon she found that I would not let anything hurt her, and she would only turn her head to look toward the suspicious sound. She has never become reconciled to the sound of a bass drum, hating the jar; but the country horse has no business where one is to pass. On circus day put your horses in a livery stable or tie them on a quiet street. Kindness will break a horse of shying every time; whereas, if he things he will be punished for it by a savage jerk on the bit or a cut with the whip, he will be confirmed in the habit.

TESTING HORSES EYES

In buying a horse defective eye sight is one of the many things to guard against. An expert salesman will test a horse's eye sight before a prospective purchaser and make him appear all right every time, because he knows his horse and has put him through a system of education.

A good way to investigate is to blindfold one of the animal's eyes and test the strength of the remaining eye at ten feet, then again at five or six feet distant, by making gentle motions. After being satisfied that the one eye is all right take off the bandage and repeat the same test with the other eye.

HORSE NOTES

Generally speaking farmers can raise good horses cheaper than they can buy them. In every instance they can raise colts and train them to suit themselves better than any one else can do it for them. In raising colts it is better to have two or three coming along together if possible as like children they are company for each other and are little more trouble than one.

Corn is good feed for horses provided it is fed with judgment. Corn and oats—equal parts by weight is a good proportion to mix these two grains, and it is difficult to find a better horse feed for farm horses than corn and oats. A great many feeders prefer corn cracked rather than finely ground. In feeding corn it is a good plan to use quite a bit of bran either regularly or occasionally, two or three times a week.

Good horses are necessary to get the profit from farming during this period of high priced labor. A good man likes to use a good team. Good heavy horses do not require to rest in the shade of a tree or in the fence corner as much as lighter or inferior horses.

The advance in the price of mules in Missouri during the past few years is remarkable. The funny men of the state predict that mules will become so expensive that only wealthy people can afford to buy them and they will use them as carriage animals. The facts seem to be that the average price has increased from \$77.93 in 1898 to \$118 the first six months of 1904. This is for the class of mules known as pack mules, such as are used by the commissary department of the United States army. For draft animals prices are very much higher, as the average price paid by the government during the first six months of this year has been \$160.85, with the prospect of reaching \$200 within the year. The government buys more mules in Missouri than any other state.

FEWER FED CATTLE

November in a general way represents the close of the grass season in eastern and tributary territory, says the Pittsburg Live Stock Journal. The great bulk of the summer-fed stock is marketed although for some weeks there will doubtless be a pretty good volume of shipments from late pastures and the sections along the Ohio river. In the west range cattle and sheep are being cleaned up in the more northern sections with shipments tending to the central and southwestern parts of the range country, Texas beginning to be quite a shipper.

Regarding the supplies of stock going on feed nothing accurate can be known at this time and much stock now in feed lots may be sent marketward in an immature condition owing to conditions lying wholly with the individual feeder.

There are a number of factors, however, in force at the present time which will have a bearing on the future of the different kinds of stock. Compared to this time last year, when mills and factories were gradually ceasing operations throughout the country and thousands of workmen were facing an idle winter the present season is a decidedly prosperous looking one with indications of a gradual expansion in the employment of labor.

The whole Yukon country is excited over recent gold discoveries on Rosebud Creek, a tributary of the lower Stewart river. There is a great rush from Dawson and other points.

FRICITION IN TRUST

A Combine of Beef Men Has Been Formed to Fight the Armour Interests Within the Beef Trust Organization in the West—Armour and Morris Control the Stock

ARMOURS DICTATORIAL

They Have Created a Jealousy Because of Ability to Corner the Egg and Fruit Business

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—There is a mysterious friction among members of the beef trust. It is asserted that a combine has been formed to fight the Armour interests.

The Armour interest is alleged to be dictatorial and has created jealousy because of its success in cornering eggs, fruit and other food supplies by the gigantic cold-storage system.

When the National Packing Company, with its \$25,000,000 capital, was formed, which is designed to take over all competitors and be the big holding company for the trust, Armour insisted on 40 per cent. Swift got but 37 and Morris 23.

It is asserted that Swift and Morris combined forces while J. Ogden Armour was in Europe, and with their combined 60 per cent interest in the National Packing Company against 40 per cent owned by the Armour Company, they endeavored to undermine the Armour forces. On top of this the Hammond people, who sold out to the National Packing Company, have brought suit against Armour in Massachusetts for \$1,200,000, alleging breach of contract, and J. P. Lyman, the president of the National Packing Company, who was prominent in Hammond Company affairs, has resigned from the National Company.

There is no large business in the United States conducted along such lines of secrecy as the packing house business. It is known, however, that during the last year the Swift Packing Company has had the most prosperous year in its history. With the \$10,000,000 increase in capital last January the company absorbed certain distributing houses and refrigerator car companies. The latter is one of the most profitable branches of the business. The railroad companies pay three-fourths cent a mile mileage on the Swift refrigerator cars of a capacity of 20,000 pounds each, laden or empty. This means \$15 a car for every car shipped from Chicago to the coast and returned, and naturally places the packers in an impregnable position in respect to competition.

The Swift stock has suddenly risen from around par to \$115.

HOLIDAY RATES

One fare plus ten per cent on the convention basis can be secured via "The Katy" to all points in Texas for the Holidays. Selling dates, December 23, 24, 25, 26 and January 1, with final limit to January 4, 1905.

For rates and information see any "Katy" agent or write
W. G. CRUSH, Dallas, Texas.

THE OZONA COUNTRY

Ozona and surrounding country was blessed with another fine rain last Sunday. It began raining early Sunday morning and rained nearly all day, a steady, slow downpour. It is said by everyone who knows that Crockett is in better condition at present than it has been for several years. Sheepmen are drifting in from every direction, another good sign that the range is fine—Ozona Texas.

SCARCITY OF CARS

Audible complaint of car scarcity agitates range cattle circles.

Just why railroads at this juncture were not able to handle range shipments as fast as offered is something calling for explanation.

It is said that several hundred car loads of cattle gathered at Pierre and Everts, S. D., have been held up owing to lack of transportation facilities.

This shortage has undoubtedly decreased the marketward movement of range cattle materially. Whether or not they will come later on remains to be seen.

It is believed that as long as weather continues favorable and the market

SILVERWARE! 6 teaspoons, 6 table spoons, 6 forks, 6 knives, equal to solid silver for \$3. One piece of each sent free for examination. Don't fail to send for them. Watches twenty years guaranteed gold cases \$2.95. NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., Lincoln, Kan.

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HAS ARRANGED FOUR SPECIAL RATES:

A—SEASON TICKET—On sale April 15 to November 15; limit to return December 15.

B—SIXTY-DAY EXCURSION—Tickets on sale April 25 to November 20; limit to return within sixty days, but not later than Dec. 15.

C—FIFTEEN-DAY EXCURSION—Tickets on sale April 27 to November 30; limit to return within fifteen days from date of sale, but not later than December 5.

D—COACH RATE—Limit to seven days for return. Dates of sale June 14 and 28.

FROM	A	B	C	D
Galveston	\$40.20	\$33.50	\$27.10	\$17.60
Houston	37.85	31.55	25.65	16.55
Temple	35.80	29.80	24.35	15.65
Ft Worth	31.05	25.90	21.40	13.60
Dallas	30.65	25.55	21.15	13.40

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

ASK THE SANTA FE AGENT. GALVESTON, TEXAS.

preserves its present attitude, shipping will continue. Several heavy northern Montana shipments are due at Chicago between now and the end of the month.—Chicago Live Stock World.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

FIGHTING CHICKEN MITES

The adult mite is of a light gray color, with dark spots showing through the integument, and is about one millimeter (less than four-hundredths of an inch) long. When filled with blood the color of the mite is decidedly red. This insect attacks all kinds of farm poultry, including pigeons, and also wild birds which nest about barns, especially swallows. Occasionally it infests man, horses and other animals, producing symptoms of scabies by its bites.

The usual habit of the mite is to attack fowls at night and to hide in cracks and corners or under rubbish by day. In exceptionally bad cases of infestation mites remain on the fowls during the daytime. Often, however, an examination of fowls during the day will fail to reveal the presence of any mites, although the same fowls are badly infested at night.

Several remedies have been suggested for the control of the pest. The first of these is cleanliness. The presence of filth, such as droppings, rotten eggs, or other rubbish, is favorable to their multiplication, as is also careless construction of buildings, which furnish hiding places for the mites. The division of entomology of the United States department of agriculture recommends the destruction of the nests of swallows and pigeons about poultry houses, the removal of rubbish, provision of a dust bath for the fowls, and spraying the houses and roosts with kerosene, kerosene emulsion, benzine, gasoline, or whitewash, or dusting with carbolated lime.

Dr. D. E. Salmon recommends dipping infested fowls in a 1 per cent solution of carbolic acid for one minute, or in a solution of creolin, using this substance at the rate of two and a half ounces per gallon of water. The same author suggests the addition of pyrethrum or sulphur to the dust bath, application of carbolated lime as a wash, fumigation of the henhouses with sulphur and the direct application of pyrethrum to infested fowls. The Virginia station recommends spraying the walls, floors and roosts of badly infested houses with a 2 per cent solution of crude carbolic acid at intervals of two weeks.

Recent experiments at the Iowa and Mississippi stations in combating the chicken mite have shown that cleanliness is of prime importance, that all filth must be removed, and all cracks exposed if any treatment is to be effective. Nests and roosts should be of simple construction so as to furnish no hiding places for the mites. At the Mississippi station hen houses were kept free from the mites by thorough dusting with lime and sulphur at intervals of two weeks, treating the nests with kerosene petroleum, and placing moth balls in the nests, but not in contact with the eggs.

At the Iowa station Dr. Repp had the best results from the use of kerosene emulsion. All parts of poultry houses must be thoroughly moistened, particular attention being given to cracks, holes, joints and other hiding places. This application should be made three times in rapid succession on the same day. Some of the eggs of the mites escape this treatment, and the application should therefore be repeated at intervals of about three days for a period of two weeks.

With this system of disinfection it is usually unnecessary to treat the hens directly, since the mites leave them during the day and are killed by the application of kerosene emulsion. The extermination of the mites may be hastened, however, by dusting the hens with pyrethrum powder after they have gone to roost in the evening before the insecticide treatment is applied. A good spray pump should be used in applying the kerosene emulsion, so that the material may be thrown into all cracks and corners. The treat-

ment is inexpensive, the material for spraying ordinary farm hen houses costing about 45 cents.—Commercial Poultry.

WILD TURKEYS

Every fall a few wild turkeys are put on the market. The experiment has been made of breeding and keeping the wild turkeys in confinement and it has succeeded so well that the farmer who can procure the turkeys should do so. The turkeys of either sex crossed with the bronze gives a cross nearly and sometimes quite as large as the pure bronze, and the wild blood gives the progeny of such a cross a vigor unknown with the tame birds. The bird from such a cross also has a superior flavor, and in some markets commands a higher price because of the gamey taste. It is true that the older the turkeys grow the wilder they grow, but this disadvantage is more than counterbalanced by the benefit of the infusion of wild blood. The Rhode Island experiment station speaks as follows of wild turkey crosses: "Where wild birds are plenty crosses between wild and domesticated birds frequently occur without design on the part of the owner of the latter. Scores of cases are recorded where a wild gobbler from the woods has taken possession of a flock of common turkeys sometimes after first battling with and killing the domestic gobbler. The results of such a cross in almost every case have been so satisfactory that such matings are much desired by turkey raisers in those sections, and young wild birds are caught for this purpose and brought up with common young turkeys. Very often nests of wild turkey eggs are found in the woods and hatched on the farm. When raised from the egg they become more gentle and fearless than the domestic turkey, but if chased or frightened they recover their wild habits very quickly. Wild turkey crosses are harder and healthier than common turkeys and rarely have disease. Half blood hens are generally too wild, but half blood gobblers are not so wild and are suitable for crossing with domestic hens. A quarter wild cross is better for practical breeding than a pure wild or half wild bird. Half wild crosses do well if allowed a large range, but are not suited to woody lands or as easily kept on small ranges as the domestic turkey."

Wild turkey hens under domestication and wild first-cross hens often disappear in the spring and are not seen again until fall, when they usually return to their own home with a brood of nearly full grown turkeys. Half blood mothers make their young too wild. Half bloods reared by domestic hens are not much inclined to stray. Quarter bloods under certain conditions may be as wild as the wild birds of the woods.

There is a growing demand for wild gobblers, and farmers who may be so fortunate as to procure them will get a better price by selling for breeding purposes than for table use.

AGE OF EGGS

United States Consul General Richard Guenther, writing from Frankfort, Germany, tells of a simple method for testing eggs recently discovered in that country: "It is based upon the fact that the air chamber in the flat end of the egg increases with age. If the egg is placed in a saturated solution of common salt it will show an increasing inclination to float with the long axis vertical. A scale is attached to the vessel containing the salt solution so that the inclination of the floating egg toward the horizontal can be measured. In this way the age of the egg can be determined almost to a day. A fresh egg lies in a horizontal position at the bottom of the vessel; an egg from three to five days old shows an elevation of the flat end, so that its long axis forms an angle of twenty degrees. With an egg eight days old the angle increases to forty-five degrees; with an egg fourteen days old to sixty degrees, and with one three weeks old to seventy-five degrees, while an egg a month old floats vertically upon the pointed end."

POULTRY NOTES

The only hens that it will pay to keep through the winter are the layers.

Pay little attention to curing sick fowls but study how to prevent diseases.

Poultry droppings make the best fertilizer for the flower and vegetable garden.

Size and condition count for more in market than any particular shade or color.

Meal fed to poultry should always be mixed with boiling water, which partially cooks the food.

The shape of the eggs has nothing to do with the life germ unless the egg is deformed.

Eggs from fat hens do not hatch well and should there be any chicks they will be weak.

The object to be gained in raising chickens for early market is to have them weigh from one and a half to

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Dodson's Bulge Fork Tree

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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.

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Car Load Lots a Specialty.

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Or **HARRY W. HAMILTON**, Foreman,

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two pounds in the shortest time possible. As the cold days approach there will be an inducement to assist the hens by giving them a mess of warm soft food as their morning rations. Soft food is quickly digested and as the hen more easily becomes satisfied when so fed she will not have that inducement to eat and then scratch which is so essential to good health, she is very liable to become too fat to lay well.

Big Piano Stock Will be Closed Out

1006 Main Street, Fort Worth, Gale Reynolds Bldg.

Spencer & Hampton, Props., (Model Art and Music Co.) one of Dallas' largest music houses, having decided to positively discontinue piano business, have shipped to Fort Worth their entire stock of fine Pianos, Organs and Piano Players

Will Inaugurate Big Closing Out Sale—Offer Entire Stock At Wholesale Factory Cost and Less

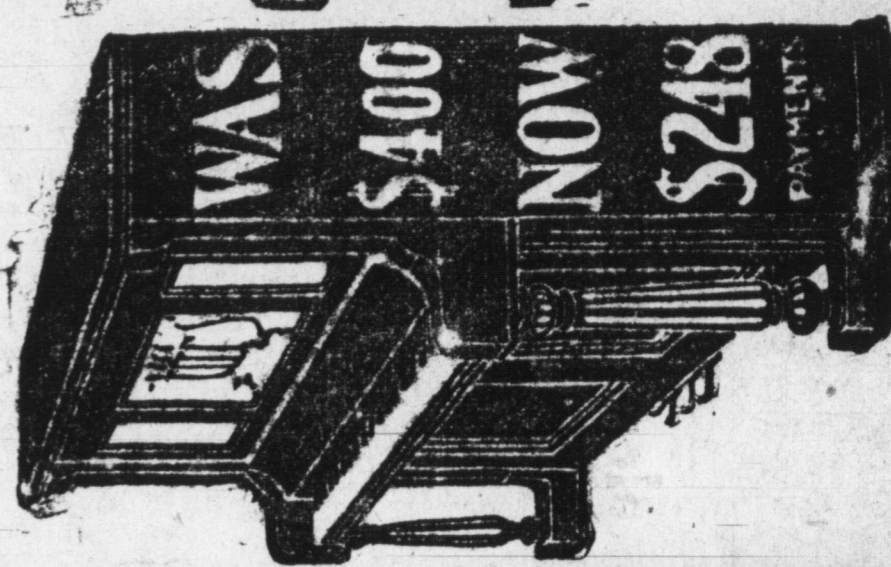
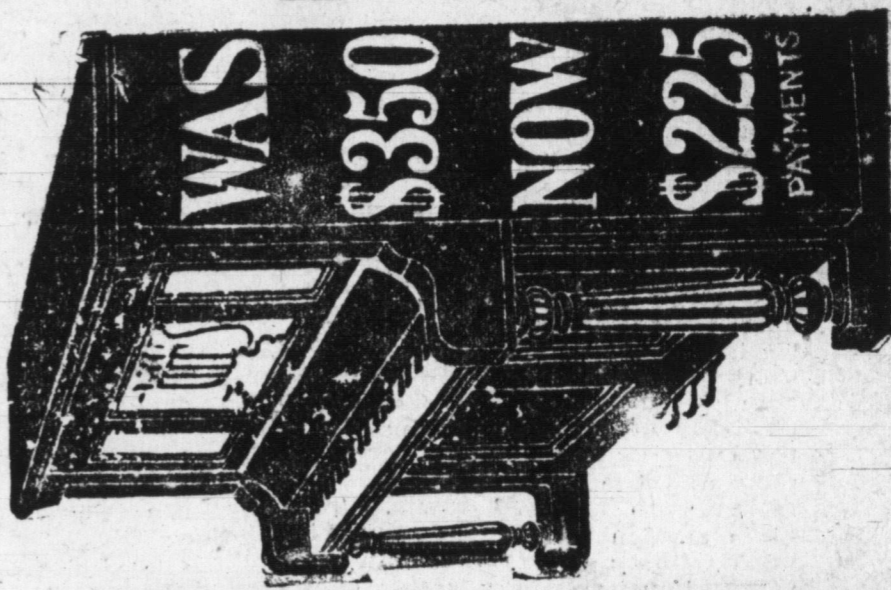
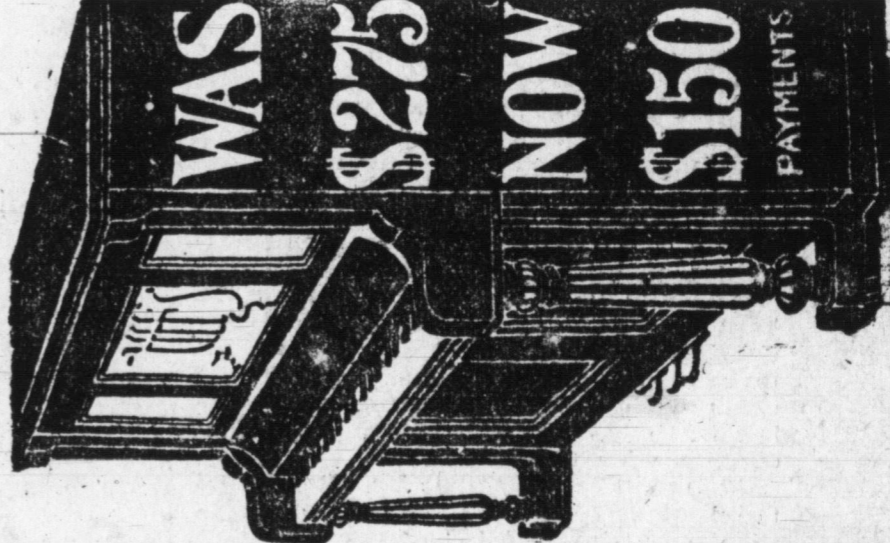
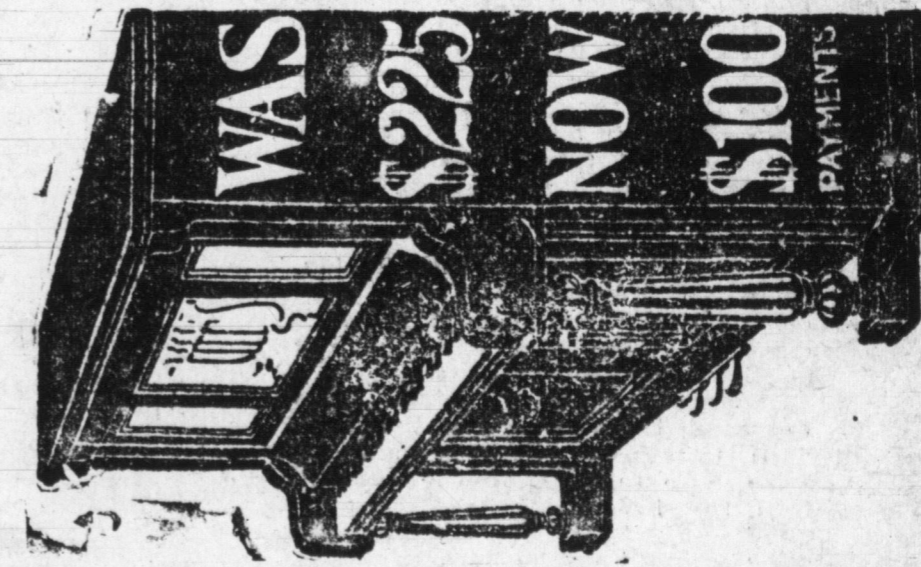
EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT OFFERED TO ALL PURCHASERS.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE OUT IN 10 DAYS
The Saving Will be \$125 to \$200 on a Piano

WE WILL SEND PIANOS ANYWHERE ON THE EASY PAYMENT PLAN.

This is a bone-fide closing out sale of our Piano business. We have positively and permanently decided to retire from the music business. In order to settle up our affairs with the various factories in the quickest possible way—to close out the entire stock quickly and save the long drawn out business expense of selling the pianos in the usual retail way, we decided to transfer our entire stock to Fort Worth, 1006 Main street, Gale-Reynolds building, offer the stock for 10 days right down at what they cost us at the factory. These prices are based on cash, but in order to move the stock quickly, we will extend to all purchasers who desire, easy monthly payments.

All instruments will be marked in plain figures; one price to all; all treated alike. A child can buy as closely as the shrewdest shopper. We describe only a few—to show how all kinds of pianos are marked, as follows:



Echoes of the Range

IN LIPSCOMB COUNTY

Higgins News.

Frank Ewing shipped 56 head of cows and steers to Kansas City Saturday.

G. W. Carr sent four cars of mixed stuff to the markets Saturday.

R. R. Fancher sent four cars of mixed cattle to Kansas City last week.

S. Y. Cupp sent eight cars of good cattle to the markets from here Saturday.

A string of cattle cars were cleaned here Saturday.

W. C. Ryebearson has leased his place and will ship his entire bunch of cattle. He will buy dry cows in the spring and prepare them for the fall market.

IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY

Hereford Brand.

W. A. Hubbard of Castro county will ship six cars of cattle to Kansas City tomorrow.

The Horse Shoe Hat Co. Company ship-

ped 27 cars of mixed cattle from Bovina to Kansas City last week.

The XLT people shipped 19 cars of fat cattle from Bovina to Kansas City Saturday.

On Saturday the following cattle were shipped from Hereford to Kansas City: C. V. Taylor, 87 head mixed; Higgins & Robertson, 72 three-year-old steers; J. D. Thompson, two cars; George W. Irwin, 87 mixed; W. A. Witherspoon, 73 mixed; C. G. Witherspoon, 28 mixed.

Sunday shipments to Kansas City were as follows: J. H. Wilson, one car fat cows, purchased from George Abbott; Tom Curry, 60 three-year-old steers; J. D. Thompson, one car; Black R. New Mexico, 600 head mixed cattle.

IN DONLEY COUNTY

Clarendon Banner-Stockman.

Hugh Brown left this week for Mariana, Ark., with a carload of

horses.

Richard Walsh informs us he will have an exhibit of J A cattle at the Chicago National Live Stock Exposition and expects to carry off some more prizes.

Cattlemen report the range in strictly first class condition. The grass has cured up nicely, the frost following dry weather and finding the grass in proper shape for curing.

C. F. Ramsey of Estelline sold on the Fort Worth market Wednesday 228 cows, averaging 795 pounds, at \$1.80; 29 of 855 at \$2.00; 12 of 744 at \$1.50, and two of 825 at \$2.25.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta gives it as his opinion that cattle will be scarcer and higher next spring. He says the number on feed in Texas has dropped off 50 per cent, and in the north not over 60 per cent of the average is on feed.—Fort Worth Reporter.

Richard Walsh returned Monday from the World's Fair, highly elated over the victory of the J A two-year-old steers which were awarded grand championship premium over all ages and breeds of fed steers. He says the J A ranch secured another honor also when the calves of S. T. Bishop of Tullia were awarded championship over all ages and breeds of range cattle. These calves were out of J A cows.

IN TOM GREEN COUNTY

San Angelo Press.

Oscar Cain shipped a car of bulls to Fort Worth Monday.

The Sawyer Cattle Company shipped twelve cars of fat Bar S cows to St. Louis Monday.

A. H. Moore sold 200 yearling steers to H. W. Gillis & Co. at \$11.25 per head.

J. L. Huffman sold for John Currie of Concho county to Sam Tanner of San Angelo 1,270 sheep at \$2.32½ per head.

B. and E. Carson brought in two cars of fat cows Sunday from the ranch in Irion county, which were shipped Monday to the market in Fort Worth.

J. W. Cunningham of Comanche, who is a brother of G. W. Cunningham, was here last week and purchased twenty-five mule colts from Stanley Turner of Water Valley, and twenty-five from Jap Mason of Christoval, paying about \$30 around. The mules will be shipped today to Comanche, where they will be put on Mr. Cunningham's farm.

Fat stock shipments are now going out to market at a lively rate. The country is full of fat cows and the shipment from now on will be very heavy. A solid train load of stock went out Sunday and two solid trains on Monday. One train was to pick up twelve cars at Miles and six more at Ballinger.

Lee Brothers recently completed shear-

DRAMA NOW GOING ON AT 1000 MAIN STREET

You'll find here some of the most beautiful Cabinet Grand Upright Pianos, Cottage size Upright Pianos, Parlor size Upright Pianos and Concert Grand Upright Pianos, ever shown in this country, in all the fancy light and dark wood cases. Prices cut on all makes to the lowest point ever known: \$300 Pianos cut to \$168; \$325 Pianos cut to \$198; \$375 Pianos cut to \$237; \$400 Pianos cut to \$248; \$425 Pianos cut to \$263; \$450 Pianos cut to \$287; \$500 Pianos cut to \$315; \$600 Pianos cut to \$348. Easy terms of payment offered to all purchasers—\$10 to \$25 down, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8 to \$10 per month buys any piano in the stock. No advance will be charged because of easy time payment—only small rate of interest on deferred payments.

No Question About Instruments — Best and Most Reliable Pianos in the World Are Here

Kimball Pianos Decker & Sons Pianos Hallet & Davis Pianos Matusheck Pianos Behr Bros. Pianos
 Chickering Pianos Weber Pianos New England Pianos Thos. Goggan & Bro. Pianos Hale Pianos
 Whitney Pianos Hinze Pianos Bush & Gerts Pianos Haddorff Pianos Dunham Pianos

Practically all are brand new; some are little shop-worn, others slightly used.

<p>\$140 BUYS A \$500 CHICKERING UPRIGHT GRAND \$10 cash, \$6 monthly. Medium sized, ebony case, seven-octaves, carved panels, rolling fall board; good playing condition; cost \$500 new; a bargain at \$140.</p>	<p>\$195 BUYS A \$450 KIMBALL UPRIGHT GRAND \$10 cash, \$7 monthly. The best bargain we ever saw in a Kimball; beautiful walnut case; bell metal pin block; brass flange; double-repeating action; it's in such fine shape it would be taken for new; it's down cheap, at \$195.</p>	<p>\$155 BUYS A \$375 NEW ENGLAND UPRIGHT \$15 cash, \$8 monthly. This is a very beautiful new Upright Grand; the very largest and best the factory ever made; double-repeating action; three strings; ivory keys; three pedals, including fine muffler or practice stop attachment; it's a \$375 piano; now \$155.</p>	<p>\$198 BUYS A \$450 NEW BEHR UPRIGHT GRAND \$10 cash, \$6 monthly. A nice parlor size; ebony case; 7 1-3 octaves; full iron frame; good playing condition; it's worth a special effort to secure; a bargain at \$85.</p>
<p>\$37 BUYS A \$90 KIMBALL ORGAN \$5 cash, \$3 monthly. Light wood case; high top; French plate mirrors; four sets of reeds; couplers and grand organ lever; was but little used; good as new. Just come and try it. Other good Organs for \$10, \$18 to \$25.</p>	<p>\$45 BUYS A \$500 WEBER GRAND SQUARE \$10 cash, \$5 monthly. Fine rosewood case; carved legs and lyre; full metal plate; over string scale; splendid action; good tone.</p>	<p>\$65 BUYS A \$400 DECKER & SON UPRIGHT GRAND \$10 cash, \$5 monthly. Small size; but good tone and action; rosewood case; carved panels; in splendid condition; you would be pleased with this piano. Come and see it.</p>	<p>\$85 BUYS A \$275 GOGGAN & BRO. UPRIGHT GRAND \$10 cash, \$6 monthly. Patent cylinder top; the very best Upright ever made by this firm; is brand new; rich golden oak case; full metal plate; three strings; 7 1-3 octaves; ivory keys; sells for \$450; is a bargain for \$198.</p>

Each Piano sold is fully warranted by us and by the manufacturer. We guarantee satisfaction with every sale or your money back. If you live outside of Fort Worth and can't come to this sale, write us at once what kind of a piano you want and we will ship it to you and guarantee to please you; if not, you can return piano to us and we will pay freight both ways. If you've thought of owning a piano, now is your time, and come early. Open nights till 9 o'clock.

Spencer & Hampton, Props.

Model Art and Music Co.

THE SAVING IS FROM \$125 TO \$200 ON A PIANO.

1006 MAIN STREET, FORT WORTH.

PHONE 1628

GALE-REYNOLDS BUILDING

IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos News.
 George L. Ward came in yesterday from his ranch up the river. He says they have not had a general soaking rain like we have in Pecos or south, but his range and cattle are in good shape.
 W. D. Casey spent Thursday in Pecos. He has recently returned from the Clements and White range over the Gaudeloupe mountains, in which Mr. Casey has bought an interest. He took over some 2,000 head of cattle and says surely there is no finer range anywhere. But he says he never would say stop if it continued to rain for five years consecutively. He says he has never seen this ranch in such fine shape.

IN NOLAN COUNTY

Sweetwater Reporter.
 John Crowley, a Fisher county cattleman, was here this week and says he is in the market for a few hundred steer yearlings. He is paying from \$9 to \$11 per head.
 A. L. Brownfield shipped one car of fat cows and M. F. Bardwell one car of calves to Fort Worth Tuesday.
 Halsell Arledge Cattle Company in the southern part of the county shipped 400 2-year-old steers from here this week to the feed pens at Bonham, Texas.
 J. A. Kennedy from north of town shipped a car of cattle to Fort Worth Thursday night.
 Elmer Long, son of F. M. Long, was in from the ranch yesterday. He says everything is moving along very nicely out there and that they have just finished branding this year's calf crop, which numbered about eight hundred.
 E. W. Withers of Nolan sold sixty-five head of 3, 4 and 5-year-old steers this week to Mr. Arledge of Bonham at \$19 per head. They will be shipped to Bonham this week and put on feed.

IN MIDLAND COUNTY

I. L. Lenox was in this week from his ranch west of the M Bar, and says winter prospects out there are fine. Much more grass than he expected two months ago is in sight.
 Jim Crenshaw and Jim O'Bryan last Sunday sold their yearlings, about 300 all told, to Bush & Tiller. They are to be delivered to the firm's ranch twenty miles north of Iatan.
 Burl Aycock recently sold to Bush & Tiller, Mitchell county stockmen, five fine young registered Hereford bulls. We did not learn the price, but no doubt it was like the bulls, good.
 C. C. Johnson was in Stanton Sunday, looking to the interests of his company, Campbell Brothers & Rosson. He got a consignment of three cars of cows from Jim O'Bryan for the Fort Worth market.
 G. W. Wolcott this week sold to Joe Nations, the El Paso butcher, a mixed car of fat cows and calves, \$16 for cows and \$8 for calves.
 The Scharbauer Cattle Company has made some nice sales lately, among them fifty head of yearling Hereford bulls from their well known K herd at \$30 around to the Soper Cattle Company; also fifty head to the Godair Cattle Company of Dawson county, at \$30 around, and to Arizona parties a car load of yearling bulls, part Hereford and part Durham, at the same price.
 O. B. Holt recently returned from Missouri, where he purchased a car load of the finest young bulls to be had. They are yearlings past, registered Herefords, and for which Mr. Holt paid \$100 around. He bought the lot two of the best known breeding firms in all the west, Gudgell & Simpson and Scott & March, and those of our stockmen who viewed them upon arrival here pronounced them of such excellence as to be practically beyond criticism; smooth, perfect color and shaped so that they bring out the best points of the Hereford breed.

Good Saddles

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

The Famous Pueblo Saddles



Our double strength trees are fully guaranteed.

—Made by—

R. T. Frazier,

PUEBLO, COLORADO.

SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE NO. 6

ing 300 head of fine goats on their ranch. The mohair has not been sold yet, although they have had one offer of 27 cents a pound for it. They have had these goats for two years now, purchasing 300 originally and have done exceedingly well on this venture, having sold quite a number, eaten a good many at the ranch, sheared them twice and now have the original number left.
 Joe Montague, the handsome young cattleman, was in town last week keeping an eye out for cattle. Joe said there would be heavy shipments of fat cattle later on and he looked for shipments to open up lively in a month's time. He said he intended to buy some fat cattle and had already made a bid on one lot of cattle, the latter, however, not being fat stuff. There are lots of fat cattle in the country he said.
 W. C. Jones sold 1,000 steers, three and four, to J. F. Taylor at \$21.12½. Mr. Taylor will take the steers to the Vermont pasture in Schleicher county, where they will be kept through the winter. Mr. Taylor may also purchase W. C. Jones' two-year-old steers, some 600 or 700 head, which Mr. Jones will sell, if not to Mr. Taylor, to some other party.
 Harris Bros. purchased from Bird & Mertz twenty head of graded Durham bulls at \$50 each. Harris Bros. are buying considerable bulls now and purchasing

bulls of good quality. It takes, however, 250 bulls to run their herds.
 Charley Wilson, who ranches on Dr. T. W. Conerly's place, three miles west of town, bought seventy stock cattle from Mr. Snyder of Lipan Flat, at \$8 per head.
 A. H. Moore bought 200 steer yearlings from A. J. Griffin of Golthwaite at private terms. They were shipped here and taken to Mr. Moore's pasture near town.
 Ed Kirby sold three cars of steer yearlings to M. B. Pulliam. They were shipped in from Golthwaite and taken to Mr. Pulliam's ranch.
 J. S. Noelke and Bob Campbell brought in forty-five head of mules, yearlings and up, last week from Sherwood, which they will sell here.
 Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock a train of cars loaded with horses and cattle was wrecked at the stock pens near town by the spreading of rails. The loading had been completed and the train containing eleven cars, six carloads of cattle and five carloads of horses, had started out when just beyond the pens six cars ran off the track, two of which, one car of cattle and one car of horses, turned completely over and remained upside down, openings having to be cut in the cars to release the animals. The horses and cattle in the two cars which turned over were considerably bruised and a mare and colt were killed. The other stock was uninjured

except for being badly shaken up. Sid Martin and J. W. Lawhon shipped the cattle in the train. Miller & Muldin, D. K. Hart and Kinnlebrew shipped the horses. The overturned car of cattle belonged to Sid Martin and the wrecked horses to Kinnlebrew.
 The cars were speedily replaced on the track and there was no interruption in the railway service.
IN HOWARD COUNTY
 Big Springs Enterprise.
 A. B. Jones has sold G. L. Brown five choice registered Hereford yearling bulls for \$450.
 D. A. Rhoten was in town Monday and informed us that he will make a shipment of cattle to market soon.
 Reports from all over the Big Springs country say that the range is fine and cattle are in good shape to go into winter.
 I. E. Bedell sold to Womack of Glasscock county 209 head of 1 and 2-year-old steers this week at \$10 for 1s and \$14 for 2s.
 Bud Moody, who is ranching at the foot of the Davis mountains, was here this week and said range conditions are as good as could be wished for.
 T. D. Love, a citizen of the Big Springs county, but who is now ranching in El Paso county, was here this week and reports cattle in fine condition out there.

Sheep Department

CONCHO COUNTRY WOOL

It has been pretty well known for some time past that Texas captured the gold medal awarded for the best wool exhibit at the World's Fair at St. Louis. It was officially announced last week that George Richardson of San Angelo was the lucky man.

And the awarding of this premium to a Concho country wool raiser speaks in most eloquent language of the possibility of the Concho valleys of West Texas becoming one of the best, if not the best, wool producing sections of America. This is a bold statement, but it is justifiable. The prize won by Mr. Richardson was competed for by wool men from the United Kingdom, from Germany, from Australia, from New Zealand, and in fact, from all wool producing countries of the world, and the awardment of the gold medal to a Texan makes a report of the circumstances connected with the raising of this premium wool interesting to all engaged in the industry.

By persistent effort for many years Mr. Richardson has succeeded in getting the best Delaine sheep that could be found.

Careful and scientific breeding has produced one of the best flocks of sheep in the world. These sheep shear from 9 to 10 pounds of long, staple wool per year. The muttons of this flock fatten when 4 to 5 years of age, weigh 90 to 105 pounds, and command excellent prices on the Kansas City and St. Louis markets. These sheep are hardy and well adapted to the range.

The sheep producing the wool that was pronounced the best in the world at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were not housed and fed as were some sheep that yielded wool from which competition came. George Richardson's sheep were simply grazed on the range and got only that which mother nature provided. Now, the dry winter and spring of last year were probably the worst experienced within the past decade. The capturing of the first prize, therefore, is evidence pure and simple that this country is destined to become still more prominent as a sheep producing land.

The feat speaks well also for the system of breeding employed by the Texan. Mr. Richardson has spent thirty years in the sheep and wool business. The knowledge gained by experience tells the story of victory in a few simple syllables.

The awardment helps not only the lucky individual, but all of those following the industry in Texas. Indeed, it benefits the state at large. It lends assistance to all those who are breeding their flocks to a higher plane.

With the price of wool, higher now than it has been for 14 or 15 years, it is indeed a most opportune time for those of West Texas to take such a prominent stand.

It helps in another way. It necessarily attracts the attention of eastern wool manufacturers to the sterling worth of West Texas wool.

The old adage runneth: "It's seldom a Scotchman goes after anything but that he gets it." And the adage is certainly applicable in this instance. We cannot, therefore, refrain from congratulating our Scottish friend, George, upon the honor he has won for himself and the wool raisers of the grand old opulent Concho country.—San Angelo Standard.

SHEEP AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Those of us who have seen our famed International Exposition, the historical and no less famed English Royal—the palm-bearers of the world's permanent or annual live stock exhibitions—never saw so grand an array of the "golden hoof" as was in evidence at this, the greatest of all great creations of the exposition builder. It will likely be a long day before we will again see its equal. It was a huge spectacular educator. The more we meditate on it the clearer we understand its magnitude and importance. Retrospect, like distance to the landscape, lends enchantment to the view. The Royal with its long and diversified list of breeding classes is a leader in its way. The international, semi-Royal, semi-Smithfield, is also a leader in its way. The St. Louis semi-everything in its way eclipses its cousins because it had, perhaps, as good a show of mutton breeds as either with the addition of the greatest show of fine wools in history. Then with its great show of Angora and milch goats and its shearing festival it is perfectly safe in pronouncing it the best and most comprehensive show of its kind ever held in the world. Every day of the show was an eventful one—a mind-improver. Those who expected a show yard feast were not disappointed. Exhibitors were "armed to the teeth" and competition was of the keenest. England's best dressed in gaudy show yard apparel laid claim to honors and quite often got them.

There were present Royal winners galore; many of whom had seen little or no show yard service since leaving England. Sheep fitted especially for this great event were numerous. From the east and from the west came America's best. Fair Ontario sustained her excellent pastoral reputation, al-

though at one time it was doubtful if she would make a truly representative exhibit. Several of her more prominent Shropshire breeders will never know what they have lost by their failing to exhibit and even to attend the show. Are they becoming non-progressive? An English breed or two not common to this country were shown, notably the Romney Marsh (?) and the Suffolk. The latter breed, although more or less known in certain sections, by no means so common as its merits warrant. Western flocks, especially the fine wools, were conspicuous both in number and quality. They have taken some honors which stand as a monument to their character and worth and the possibilities of the great west as a high class stock raising country. A better judge than I and a more facile pen than mine would fall disastrously short of doing these famous flocks justice. Tunis and Fat-Tailed Persian sheep played their part in making the show a complete one.—Sheep Breeder.

WEANING LAMBS

The process of weaning lambs varies with different sheep raisers and under varying conditions. In cases where ewe bands are maintained in forest reserves or other mountain pastures during the summer the lambs are not separated from the ewes until the return of the sheep in the fall to the winter range. The age at which lambs are weaned varies from 3 to 6 months. The process will therefore naturally vary somewhat according to the age of the lambs. If lambs are allowed to run with the ewes from five to six months, the ewes will be nearly dry by the end of that period and will require little or no attention when the lambs are separated from them. The only precaution necessary in this connection consists in removing the lambs to some distance so that the ewes and lambs will not hear one another's calls. If the lambs are separated from the ewes within a period of three months after birth, some attention will be necessary in order to prevent inflammation of the udders of the ewes for the first few days. This may be prevented by milking. Under range conditions, however, the amount of time involved in this process renders it necessary to plan the time of weaning so that no such complications will arise after the lambs have been taken off.

SHEEP NOTES

Sheep often are recommended as weed destroyers. They are when given free range when weeds are tender, but they are not worth much to destroy weeds that have become old and tough. To take advantage of sheep, to improve pastures for other stock, it is necessary to let the sheep hunt out weeds when tender and succulent. Sheep prefer weeds to grass and clover and will make their living by gathering such herbage as other stock object to.

The advance of 2 cents per pound in wool the past few days will have a further stimulating effect upon the sheep industry in Texas, and already a movement is on foot to obtain a suspension of the duty on importations from Mexico in order that West Texas ranchmen may supply themselves with breeding stock from that source. There is room in West Texas for many sheep under the new idea under which they are handled. Every ranch can easily carry a small bunch of sheep in addition to the cattle now on its ranges. Experience during the past year or two has clearly demonstrated that there is money in the combination.—Texas Stock Journal.

A press dispatch from San Angelo says: Colonel A. Wallace Littlehale, C. Palmer, Walter Marston, W. C. Donald, George Roope, all of Boston, and Mr. Downey of Philadelphia comprise the aggregation of wool buyers who arrived here Friday afternoon to buy the San Angelo wool clipping. There will be sharp competition, therefore, and good prices will be realized for every pound of wool. The wool grown in this section ranks among the best in the world, as indicated by the fact that George Richardson of San Angelo was awarded the gold medal for the best wool exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, despite the fact that there was competition from the United Kingdom, Germany, Australia, New Zealand, and, in fact, from all the wool producing countries of the world.

Concerning the wool trade last week's American Wool and Cotton Reporter said: The wool situation continues to increase in strength and prices have again advanced during the past week. With the steady diminution in supplies, caused by the constant demand and large purchases made by the big consumers, the excitement in the market shows no abatement. It has in fact increased since our last report, the demand for certain grades of stock considerably exceeding the available supply. This is especially true of medium clips and quarter and three-eighths blood graded wools. The speculative tendency among dealers has apparently increased and a larger portion of the business done in the past week has consisted of swapping among dealers than has hitherto been the case.

If there had been any more prizes lying around loose at St. Louis, those Texas cattle from below the line could have been depended upon to wear them all home when the big show was over.

Clean Cattle

Winter better than those covered with ticks and lice. This is the season of the year in which your cattle should be cleaned for the winter. There is but one way to do this, and that is by dipping them.

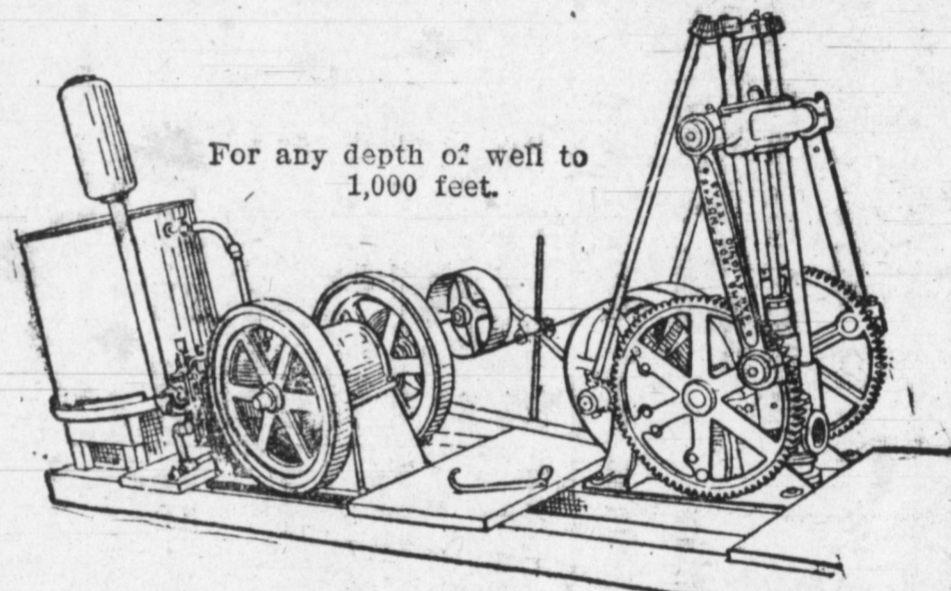
SARNOL FLUID

THE ARGENTINE CATTLE DIP

Is the only satisfactory dip. "Once Used, Always Used."
J. B. GOODLETT, Sole Agent, Quanah, Texas.

YOUR CATTLE

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



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

ALAMO IRON WORKS

BOX 378.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

November Special Rates

ST. LOUIS and return, Tuesdays and Saturdays, extremely low. Longer limit costs slightly more.

CHICAGO and return, daily, one fare plus \$4.50.

HOMESEEKERS' RATES Tuesdays and Saturdays to AMARILLO COUNTRY, limit 30 days.

CHICAGO and return, November 26, 27 and 28, account Live Stock Exposition, one fare plus \$2.00.

Holiday Rates to the Southeast

Will be in effect December 20, 21, 22 and 26, limit 30 days, one fare plus \$2.00.

THROUGH SERVICE VIA MEMPHIS. WRITE



Phil A. Auer, G. P. A.

FORT WORTH

Texas State Trust Co.

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$100,000. FOURTEENTH AND MAIN STREETS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

\$1,000,000 to loan on Real Estate Security, Vendors Lien Notes taken as collateral or purchased outright. OUR FARM LOAN PLAN IS THE BEST. GIVE US A TRIAL AND BE CONVINCED.

OFFICERS:

ROBERT E. MADDOX, President; J. A. HILL, Vice President;
J. D. READ, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN W. WRAY, JAMES A. HILL, ROBERT E. MADDOX,
JAMES D. READ, LEONARD IMBODEN.

Little Mavericks

THE CHICAGO MEETING

The hearing in the cattle rate case before the interstate commerce commission is again up for another hearing in Chicago. This is a continuation of the hearing commenced in Denver in September and consolidated with the case brought by the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association last winter. At the Chicago hearing the railroads will be given an opportunity to put in their side of the case and some interesting testimony is expected. The commission has expressed a desire that the testimony in the case be concluded as soon as possible and after argument by the attorneys on each side the case goes to the commission. It is hoped that a decision may be had early next year.

AMERICAN HEREFORD BREEDERS

At the annual meeting of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association in Kansas City, the following officers were elected: President, William George, Aurora, Ill.; vice president, Charles Gudgeon, Independence, Mo.; Directors for three years, Frank Rockefeller of Cleveland, O., re-elected; B. C. Rhome of Fort Worth, Texas, re-elected; W. H. Curtice of Eminence, Ky., in place of W. S. Van Natta of Fowler, Ind. After the adjournment of the meeting the new board of directors met and re-elected C. R. Thomas of Kansas City, secretary; Walter B. Waddell of Lexington, Mo., treasurer, and B. C. Rhome of Fort Worth, a member of the executive board.

THE CATTLE SUPPLY

In figuring on the season's production of fat cattle this year two sources of supply must be taken into calculation. One of these is the steadily expanding movement of Panhandle calves and yearlings to corn-belt feed lots, and the fact that there exists east of the Missouri river a large number of native cattle bred on the strength of the boom two and three years ago that are now available for feed lot purposes. The movement of Panhandle young stock to feed lots, while not as large as expected early in the spring will undoubtedly continue late and does not find a place in the feeder output figures of the great market centers, the obvious intention of those engaged in creating this demand being to deal directly with purchasers. That the corn belt is full of young native cattle is an assertion not open to disproof and

feeders are buying them in preference to the coarse western stuff with which they have been filling feed lots in recent years. Even in the corn belt section of eastern South Dakota, in such close proximity to the range feed lot, preference is now given to native stuff and when rangers are bought aged, coarse stuff is sharply discriminated against.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 18.—The supreme court affirmed the case of the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railway vs. H. H. Halsell.

This is a suit in which the defendant sued the plaintiff and the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway, alleging they were partners, for damages, for injuries to a shipment of cattle carried for him over their roads.

The principal damage inflicted upon the cattle was while in the custody of the Choctaw road. The writ of error was granted because the supreme court was of the opinion that there was no evidence legally sufficient to sustain the finding of partnership.

The counsel for defendant made the point that at the time of the trial in the district court of Wise county there was, in the existing defensive pleading, no denial of the allegation of partnership, and such is the condition shown by the record, and the court is constrained to agree with him.

The pleading called a supplemental answer, and an amended original answer. The pleading called a supplemental answer is in substance a direct and full reply to the cause of action set up in plaintiff's petition, containing among other matter, a sworn denial of partnership, and under the rules of pleading should be denominated as either an amended or original answer.

Concluding the opinion the court says: "The court below was therefore fully warranted by the state of the pleading in treating the defendants as partners."

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 18.—President F. J. Hagenbarth of the National Live Stock Association has been in the city for a day or two endeavoring to create interest in the reorganization of the association along lines that will make the association national in fact, as well as in name, and an effective power for correcting some of the abuses in the business. The recent death of Charles F. Martin, who had been the secretary and almost the "whole thing" in the association, practically since its inception, necessitated some one getting busy in order that none of the ground already gained by the association might be lost.

Mr. Hagenbarth has entered on the plan of reorganizing the association with considerable enthusiasm and it is safe to say that at the meeting in Denver in January an organization will be formed in which many of the undesirable features of the former association will be eliminated and an effective body of men gotten together that will be truly representative of the live stock interests and capable of correcting many of the abuses that have grown up in the business. The inefficiency of a large and unwieldy body of stock growers has been demonstrated time and again and it seems to be Mr. Hagenbarth's idea to interest all handlers of live stock in the organization. The stock yards, transportation companies, commission men and possibly the big packers will be invited to take an active part in the affairs of the association to the end that the business may be handled more economically and satisfactorily all around.

Another feature, contemplated in Mr. Hagenbarth's plans is the formation of a bureau of information through which stockmen will be kept posted on the needs of the various markets, the number of fat cattle on the range, the number of cattle on feed in the corn belt, in fact all kinds of information respecting the live stock business. The demand for an annual or at least a biennial census of live stock will be pushed and congress will be asked to make liberal appropriations for the agricultural department in order to popularize the best and newest methods of feeding, breeding and caring for stock.

THE CHICAGO HEARING

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Investigation of the fight between the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association and the southwestern railroads by the Interstate commerce commission proceeded slowly yesterday. Thus far the testimony of the defense has been an attempt to show that the Union Pacific railroad has met with many obstacles and has had a hard time handling such live stock business as has been given to it.

The charge was made by the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association at a previous hearing that the rates on cars shipped into Chicago were from \$5 to \$20 above the reasonable charge, which means a difference of over \$1,000,000 a year to the shippers.

"We have two different rates on cars of live stock," said J. A. Monroe, freight traffic manager, "one known as the 'rate per car' system and the other the 'cents per 100 pounds,' which is used almost altogether on cars shipped into Chicago from the district west of the Missouri river and east of the mountains. The rate from Rawlins to Omaha is 7 cents per 100 pounds. In my judgment these rates are not unjust or unreasonable; they are not even compensatory, as conditions combine to make expenses very heavy."

Further questioning brought out the statement that the rates on live stock from Cheyenne to Omaha is 29 cents for 100 pounds and that on a solid stock train

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with two-gallon orders, as we will ship on 30 days' credit to persons who will have their bank or responsible merchant guarantee their account. We make these terms to convince you of the superior quality of Fulton Whiskey. Minors need not answer. **Four miniature bottles selected reserve Fulton** will be sent **FREE** to those who remit \$5.00 with each two-gallon order. Orders for one gallon are shipped, express prepaid, in four full quart bottles, or Myers' Patent Glass Demijohns on receipt of \$3.00. If not satisfactory, on request we will promptly return your money.

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of forty cars the company would receive \$2,400.

"Do you consider \$2,400 too little for one train, operated by one engine and crew, from Cheyenne to Omaha?" asked Mr. Prouty.

"Under certain conditions I would be very glad, indeed, to get that amount for a train of forty cars," was the reply. "But we never have a solid stock train of that size. If we could get forty cars of cattle at one time we might afford to handle them at that rate."

"But," objected Mr. Prouty, "what difference does it make whether the train is composed of ten cars of cattle and the rest of some other kind of freight, which you state yourself is more profitable?"

Mr. Monroe here went into a technical explanation of the problems involved in the handling of live stock, but the commission was not satisfied and he was kept on the stand the greater part of the day.

Later in the afternoon Joseph W. Maxwell, assistant general superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, was called.

CHANGES IN PANHANDLE

"It was hard a few years ago for us to see the big ranches disappear and to see the Panhandle country fenced up and made into small stock farms," says A. H. Young of Frye, Wheeler county, Texas. "I went out to that country almost thirty years ago, when that was a wide open range country where there was nothing but cattle, and at that time no one ever supposed that at some future day farming would be carried on there. And if any one had predicted ten years ago that these great changes would take place no one would have believed it. We hated to see these changes brought on, but now we see they were a benefit. It is the cotton seed that is responsible for a great deal of this change, as the land owners are now raising cotton, cattle and other crops, including hogs, and we find that this diversity of crops and stock raising is a good thing. I have at the present time 150 head of hogs on my ranch, and many others have more. Then we are raising alfalfa, which does well there, on every farm there is some of it, in places as much as 150 acres, and from that

down to a ten-acre patch. At the present time the stock farmers all over Wheeler county are in good shape, and the outlook for plenty of feed for stock this winter was never better. All the stock is in good condition, as the feed this fall has been very good, and they are well prepared to carry through the winter all the stock they have."

A Watson Armour of Armour & Co. and James Fennell, head of the purchasing department of the company at Kansas City, were here yesterday afternoon, making an inspection of the local plant of Armour & Co.

Several hours were spent by them in going through the plant, and the remainder of the time was spent around the stock yards, which were also visited this morning.

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MEXICAN SHEEP

Editor of Texas Stockman-Journal.
DEAR EDITOR:—I have just read in your last issue, what Mr. Jas. McLymont has to say regarding the free tariff on Mexican Ewes. Now I am no sheep man, however, I wish to reply to his letter as I am located in one of the best sheep sections in Texas, and I know whereof I speak, when I say the sheepmen of the country, have had a hard time rising to where they stand today. I have talked with most every sheepman in the country, and up to this time I have never heard a sheep owner approve of the free tariff on Mexican ewes. For example, I have just sold to an adjoining county man, a big string of Texas ewes, at \$3.00 per head. Do you suppose he could run them for twelve months and raise one hundred per cent of lambs, that he could sell them, the entire lot and make a dollar twelve months from today, if he has to meet the free tariff of the Rio Grande? No, he is bound to lose. If I were a sheepman, without a single sheep and had several thousand dollars to invest, and was on the banks of the Rio Grande, I would agree to the free importation of Mexican sheep to Texas, for it is money to a man in that condition, but a loss to the owner of sheep on this side of the river.

If Hon. J. L. Slayden had been riding over this mountainous country for the past five years as many of our sheepmen of Texas have, for that length of time trying to make a few dollars, he would say, raise the tariff, or raise the Rio Grande so high that it would be impossible for a Spanish hoof to ever touch the American soil.

I am in the live stock commission business, and the more sheep in the country makes business better for me, but for the sake of the sheepmen of Texas today, I would never agree to the free tariff of Mexico.

As Mr. Erskine of Batesville says: I am a democrat, by birth, training and inclination, but still am in the measure of protectionist and especially do I believe in protecting the sheep industry. While his statement says that the shortage of Texas sheep today would be a benefit to the cowman, if the tariff was taken off, as far as stocking his range with Mexican ewes, or in other words these same cowmen to give the sheepmen a trial it is necessary to provide them with low price sheep in the beginning, in fact it would almost be necessary to give them to some of them to get them to take hold, so says Mr. Erskine of Batesville, Texas.

If Mr. Erskine had camped in these Rocky Mountains for a number of years as most all sheepmen in this country have done, he or any one else would never agree to the free tariff of Mexican ewes.

JAMES A. COPE,
Sonora, Texas.

"There is no reason in the world why sheep and cattle should not run the same range," declared P. T. Stevens of Montrose at the Albany hotel yesterday afternoon. Mr. Stevens is one of the big sheepmen of Colorado and with his brother, A. K. Stevens of Gunnison, one of the oldest and most prominent cattlemen of the state, is in the city for a few days, having brought in a large shipment of cattle and sheep.

P. T. Stevens, the sheepman, is the man who a few years ago was the victim of the bitter war that has for years existed between the cattle and sheep raisers of the western states. Thousands of his sheep were slaughtered in a night by a band of masked men. The sheep were grazing in Gunnison county on a range claimed by cattlemen. He has recently acquired 13,000 acres of land in Utah, where he proposes to establish a sheep range. "I shall also run some cattle

FROM SOUTH AFRICA

New Way of Using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

Mr. Arthur Chapman writing from Durban, Natal, South Africa, says: "As a proof that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a cure suitable for old and young, I pen you the following: A neighbor of mine had a child just over two months old. It had a very bad cough and the parents did not know what to give it. I suggested that if they would get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and put some upon the dummy that the baby was sucking it would no doubt cure the child. This they did and brought about a quick relief and cured the baby." The remedy is for sale by all druggists.

there," he said yesterday. "This can be done easily enough, and if one understands the business, it will result in actual advantage to the range. The sheep eat weeds and almost anything in preference to grass, while the cattle prefer grass and only certain kinds of weeds. By alternating the herds and not running the sheep in too great numbers, desirable results are attained.

"The idea that cattle won't graze after sheep is nothing but a fable. A large herd of sheep naturally raises heavy dust which settles down on the vegetation. A rain, or even a wind, clears this off and the pasture is as inviting to cattle as though no sheep had been there."

Mr. Stevens is eminently satisfied with the sheep market. Europe is importing mutton and cotton in large quantities, owing to the war, and prices here are high as a result. Mr. Stevens will receive \$5.50 and higher for his present shipment, which is from 75 cents to \$1 higher than a year ago.—Denver News.

DEHORN THE CATTLE

M. B. Pulliam of San Angelo has returned from his ranch on North Concho, where for the last ten days the men have been busy dehorning steers. Up to date they have dehorned 930 steers and are still at work with some 300 or 400 more animals whose horns will be lopped off.

In conversation, Mr. Pulliam said that he now had some 2,000 dehorned steers. His son Tom, who has also extensive cattle holdings, is dehorning his steers and they will continue until all their steer cattle are minus their horns.

"I believe it the best policy to dehorn steers," said Mr. Pulliam, because they fatten quicker when dehorned, grow bulkier and heavier than the horned cattle and are more thrifty. Besides that, they can not hook and horn each other and so injure themselves and the other cattle. They can not, when milling around the windmills, engage in fights and cut themselves up, with the consequent worry, annoyance and loss to the cattlemen occasioned by the resulting screw worms. In feeding them at feed troughs you can get fifty dehorned steers at a trough where only fifteen horned cattle could feed. More dehorned steers can be shipped in a car, and, all in all, they are bringing the cattleman 20 to 25 cents per 100 more on the market. We are the only people in this country who are dehorning to any extent, but we will keep on until all of our steers are dehorned. The expense of dehorning is trifling compared with the additional profit the cowman will derive from the operation."

When asked if he would dehorn his cows, "Oh, cows are too cheap now to go to the trouble of dehorning them," said Mr. Pulliam.

Lee Brothers and several fine stock breeders have dehorned to a small extent, but this is the first instance recorded in this western country where a cattleman dehorned his entire holdings of steer cattle. Mr. Pulliam's steers are mostly big fellows and are fine stuff.

THE BEEF INVESTIGATION

With the passing of election day the government investigation of live stock and packing house conditions ceases to be used as a political football, and can proceed on its merits. Agents of the department of commerce and labor have been very active for months in digging out information concerning the industry, from the ranch and range to the retail butcher's meat block. The investigation was undertaken at the direction of congress, and Commissioner Garfield's report must be submitted to that body, through the president, before it can become public property. These lurid newspapers which pretend to have all sorts of inside information concerning the "discoveries" of the department investigators will continue to peddle it out for the misinformation of their readers. In the meantime Mr. Garfield and his associates are saying nothing except that they have done their best to carry out the direction of congress.

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Elmdale Whisky 4 yrs. old @ 2.50	Brook Hill Whisky ... 10 yrs. old @ 4.00
Champion Whisky ... 8 yrs. old @ 3.00	Harvard Rye Whisky 10 yrs. old @ 5.00
Monarch Whisky 7 yrs. old @ 3.00	T. B. Ripy Whisky... 10 yrs. old @ 5.00
Cyclone Whisky 6 yrs. old @ 3.00	North Carolina Corn Whisky 4 yrs. old @ 2.50
Old Miller Whisky... 6 yrs. old @ 3.00	Tennessee Corn Whisky 6 yrs. old @ 3.00
Lincoln County, Tenn. Whisky 6 yrs. old @ 3.00	Tenn. Apple Brandy.. 6 yrs. old @ 3.50
Robertson County, Tenn. Whisky 8 yrs. old @ 3.50	Ark. Apple Brandy... 8 yrs. old @ 4.00
Green Brier Whisky.. 10 yrs. old @ 4.00	Tenn. Peach Brandy.. 8 yrs. old @ 4.00
McBride Rye Whisky. 10 yrs. old @ 4.00	Maryland Peach Brandy 10 yrs. old @ 5.00
Old Cunningham	

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MARKET REVIEW

GEO. R. BARSE Live Stock Commission Co.

(Successors to Barse Live Stock Commission Co.)

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Fort Worth, Texas, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1904

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

WE QUOTE THE MARKET AS IT IS

REVIEW OF THE WEEK
The record was broken this week for cattle receipts, over 26,500 coming in. Two weeks ago receipts were over 21,000, the excess for the week just past being 5,976.

Hogs appeared to the number of 5,467, compared with 5,144 for the previous week.

The run of sheep, exceeding 1,700, came in one one day of the week.

Fed steers and well-bred feeders, having some flesh, are selling steady for the week; the same can be said of good fat cows, but medium steers are short in price and undesirable cow stuff is selling 15c to 20c lower for the week.

Bulls show a slight falling off. Calves not exceeding 120 pounds, and in high flesh, are selling strong. The thick-meated sort are barely steady, with a tendency to do worse.

Hogs close the week 20c to a quarter worse than last Saturday on all kinds fit for packing. Pigs have dropped between 5c and 10c. Indications are for a lower market next week.

Wednesday's Shippers

CATTLE	
Richardson, Alvord	36
Shankle & Co., Alvord	29
North & Buehrig, Cuero	52
D. Frankle, Cuero	172
W. H. Harris, Yorktown	53
S. P. Taylor, Mineral Wells	39
G. C. Golsen, Millsap	36
Embry & Severance, Aledo	28
Mathison & B., Paradise	39
W. C. Burns, Graham	36
Dinsmore & Co., Graham	15
O. Loving, Graham	59
E. B. Norman, Graham	90
G. L. Dalton, Graham	61
W. M. Albright, Buffalo	23
Davis Bros., Stonewall	29
Ball & Ragsdale, Cominsville	42
J. T. Hamie, Odessa	83
S. E. McCullough, Kopperal	30
J. W. Flynn, Meridian	48
J. Roberts, Ryan, I. T.	54
Edwards & Bewers, Addington	38
J. W. Martin, Comanche	25
J. D. H., Paradise	4
R. J. Godfrey, Brady	83
H. Payne, Brady	57
W. N. Jones, Dublin	63
Page Cattle Co., Stephenville	29
J. S. Rutherford, Stephenville	28
A. S. Gage, Marathon	70

HOGS

Cushing Packing Co., Cushing, Okla.	83
John Holt, Ardmore, I. T.	87
Shankle & Co., Alvord	41
L. & Bingham, Minec	63
W. B. English, Bradley	66
Dinsmore & Co., Graham	57
Ryan & Johnson, Ryan, I. T.	87
T. L. Wade, Marlow, I. T.	84
R. F. and H. L. Howe, Billings, Okla.	73
C. H. Murdock, Cordell, Okla.	81
A. Brower, Thomas, Okla.	86
R. Bell, Stringtown, I. T.	71
J. F. Hembell, Petty	83
W. C. Smith, Malakoff	150
J. P. F., Venus	48

HORSES AND MULES

J. D. H., Paradise	3
M. C. Worthington, Pawnee	26

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

STEERS			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
2.....	665 \$1.25	1.....	520 \$1.00
8.....	857 2.50	172.....	984 3.25
19.....	954 2.75	1.....	1,130 2.75
43.....	1,030 3.25	36.....	1,025 3.25
5.....	912 2.75	46.....	1,032 3.25
1.....	1,140 3.25	1.....	1,270 3.25
2.....	1,010 3.25		

COWS

29.....	810 \$2.30	5.....	872 \$2.25
3.....	830 1.50	30.....	822 2.30
27.....	711 1.85	29.....	817 2.35
59.....	800 2.35	60.....	880 2.35
9.....	805 1.55	1.....	890 2.50
1.....	912 2.20	7.....	815 1.50
17.....	772 2.10	9.....	797 1.50
59.....	781 1.90	17.....	652 1.40
31.....	829 1.90	5.....	712 1.65
2.....	685 1.00	18.....	675 1.55
2.....	810 1.70	37.....	697 2.20
45.....	673 2.05	7.....	830 2.25
10.....	633 1.70	50.....	800 2.10
47.....	782 2.00	5.....	684 1.50
52.....	733 1.65	6.....	848 1.50
2.....	645 1.00	20.....	826 2.20
7.....	815 1.55	23.....	762 1.65
16.....	917 2.00	2.....	920 1.25
30.....	562 1.50	20.....	826 1.95
5.....	788 1.50	31.....	777 2.30
20.....	770 2.00	15.....	725 1.80
17.....	780 1.85	7.....	711 1.50
27.....	750 2.20		

HEIFERS

3.....	436 \$1.25	1.....	730 \$1.75
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BULLS

8.....	1,205 \$1.75	1.....	630 \$1.50
1.....	590 1.00	1.....	1,030 1.50
2.....	510 1.25	1s.....	1,170 1.85

CALVES

1.....	220 \$1.75	1.....	210 \$1.50
1.....	310 1.50	2.....	155 1.50
1.....	180 2.50	36.....	145 3.00
6.....	193 2.50	1.....	90 4.00
54.....	184 3.25	5.....	226 3.25
10.....	267 2.25	1.....	240 1.75
32.....	285 2.35	23.....	220 2.25
31.....	217 2.25	28.....	323 2.25
22.....	298 2.35	6.....	239 2.35
6.....	143 2.35	1.....	200 2.00

HOGS

3.....	253 \$4.75	83.....	229 \$4.70
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PIGS			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
43.....	249 4.70	2.....	385 4.70
63.....	231 4.70	60.....	226 4.70
87.....	215 4.67½	69.....	230 4.65
60.....	220 4.65	41.....	240 4.65
36.....	223 4.60	70.....	203 4.60
14.....	140 4.50	13.....	151 4.50

Thursday's Shippers

CATTLE	
W. P. Ferguson, Decatur	30
W. W. Hanna, Alvord	47
Stovall, Waco	49
A. B. Kerr, Karnes City	160
B. McCarb, Cuero	25
R. E. Fry, Sweetwater	29
B. & B., Franklin	27
V. W. Greer, Mineral Wells	69
W. L. Garland, Mineral Wells	25
W. N. M., Bridgeport	37
J. N. Payne, Graham	31
Woolfolk & Co., Graham	128
J. A. Young, Graham	36
G. W. Pearsley, Tyler	61
Reynolds Cattle Co., Albany	115
J. A. Graham, Monahans	60
J. A. E. & R. Graham, Monahans	86
Brown, Temple	64
W. N. Waddell, Monahans	256
J. C. Martin, St. Joe	36
J. A. Trial, Pottsboro	37
J. E. Sorrell, Brady	22
T. W. Christian, Granbury	36
C. N. Connell, Eastland	29
T. R. Ivey, Oakwoods	27
W. A. Waddell, Odessa	99
Carroll & Miller, Brady	143
J. A. Hall, Baird	56
H. G. Donaldson, Big Springs	61
Williams, Iatan	78
Scott & Green, Iatan	53
B. T. White, Rosco	42
G. W. Willingham, Rosco	31
R. G. Love, Abilene	31
Cunningham & Co., Putnam	38
Lightfoot, Eastland	39
W. R. Neeley, Blum	38
R. Dunham, Meridian	28
C. C. Case, Meridian	40
J. E. Williams, Meridian	26
J. H. Taylor, Meridian	28
W. S. Taylor, Meridian	30

HOGS

C. B. Howafton, Elk City, Okla.	106
W. Moore, Weatherford, Okla.	72
McAfee & Co., Winsboro	110
Carter, Frisco	81
B. & B., Franklin	101
H. A. Herman, Hinton, Okla.	84
R. R. Cobb, Arapaho, Okla.	81
John Passmore, Arapaho, Okla.	158
F. B. Gallion, Arapaho, Okla.	131
S. B. Williams, Arapaho, Okla.	81

HORSES AND MULES

S. P. Allen, Toyah	55
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REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

STEERS			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
1.....	840 \$2.50	6.....	708 \$2.25
1.....	1,030 3.25	2.....	860 2.00
1.....	910 2.00		

All markets open this week with big runs. Fort Worth had 6,500 cattle on Monday and today there are 3,690 fresh cattle up to noon. The market has declined 15 to 25 cents on all butcher stuff and canners. Feeders are steady; calves and bulls are steady. There is no demand for good fat steers so far this week. All markets are lower. Hog market seem to be on a general decline on all the markets. Receipts are unusually heavy on all northern markets for the last five or six days and taking off 5 to 10 cents per day. Tops in Chicago today \$5.65; tops here, \$5.65; bulk, \$5.50 to \$5.60; pigs, \$3.75 to \$4.25. Receipts are light here and the decline is on account of the decline on the northern markets.

Sheep—Receipts very light and in good demand. Good fat muttons 3.50 to 4 cents; stockers, 2.50 to 3 cents.

On the 15th of November, 1904, the GEO. R. BARSE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY succeeded the BARSE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY at this point and St. Louis. Same employes, same offices, consequently the same excellent service as heretofore will be maintained at both these places.

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

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

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

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

Very respectfully,

Geo. R. Barse Live Stock Commission Co.

COWS			CALVES		
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
12.....	845 \$1.50	29.....	855 \$2.00	6.....	185 \$2.50
1.....	640 1.80	2.....	825 2.25	2.....	245 1.75
64.....	892 2.15	1.....	1,070 3.00	1.....	160 2.50
86.....	848 1.90	56.....	663 1.75	4.....	172 1.75
26.....	723 1.90	21.....	726 1.60	3.....	286 2.00
10.....	728 1.50	21.....	675 1.65	2.....	375 2.00
4.....	642 1.25	8.....	576 1.00	6.....	321 2.00
29.....	717 1.60	21.....	756 1.75	2.....	245 2.00
30.....	700 1.85	14.....	819 2.00	2.....	290 2.00
36.....	884 2.20	3.....	820 1.50	2.....	270 2.00
21.....	723 1.75	2.....	795 2.50	1.....	140 2.00
29.....	751 2.00	34.....	632 1.75	2.....	190 3.25
9.....	510 1.50	3.....	833 1.25	52.....	162 3.50
21.....	916 1.75	1.....	910 1.25		
6.....	930 2.25				

We have for prompt or future shipment to any point and in any quantity prime screened

Cracked Cotton Seed Cake, Meal & Hulls!

Comer-Modlin Grain Co.,
210 Wheat Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

Write or wire for delivered prices.

Prime COTTON SEED CAKE, MEAL and HULLS

FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT. WRITE OR WIRE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ANY RAILROAD STATION.

M. SANSOM & CO.,

Room 102, Exchange Building. N. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

The A. P. Norman Live Stock Co.

(Incorporated)
STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns.
A. P. NORMAN, Sec'y and Treas. W. T. PEARSON, Salesman. C. P. NORMAN.

Friday's Shippers

CATTLE
Roberts & Co., Snyder 53
D. Roberts, Snyder 84
J. H. Holland, Valleant 26
S. Castleberry, Vineyard 26
D. C. Brant, Jacksboro 82
M. A. Epps, Jacksboro 27
W. P. Stewart, Jacksboro 23
W. P. Stewart, Jacksboro 29
W. C. Burns, Graham 35
C. B. Lucas, Yorktown 72
F. P. Shefflett, Krum 8
T. P. Herrold, Davis 61
J. J. Bailey, Nacona 33
Three Circle Ranch, Bluffdale 54
P. J. Pierce, Bluffdale 54
J. P. Walling, Thornton 32
T. S. Swink, Richland 50
F. Lindsay, Addington 24
J. W. Martin, Addington 77
Graham, Addington 28
W. H. Neal, Sweetwater 31
J. W. Williams, Iatan 120
J. W. Williams, Iatan 153
Williams & Scoggin, Iatan 146
R. C. Young, Abilene 34
M. H. Frances, Abilene 40

HOGS
First National Bank, Cushing, Okla. 92
Donohue Bros., Guthrie, Okla. 90
D. B. Jones, Okla. 79
F. P. Shefflett, Krum 49
Petree & Jones, Union City, Okla. 78
W. H. Epps, Jacksboro 38
O. B. Kidney, Hennessey, Okla. 148
W. H. Neeley, Maypearl 89
Terry & McAfee, Corsicana 72
First National Bank, Wapamnicka 79
F. E. Hurley, Custer City, Okla. 82
H. G. Hendricks, Rogers, Texas 58
G. N. Vaughn, Comanche, I. T. 83

SHEEP
M. Smith, Longfellow 1,240
C. M. Cox, Longfellow 254
C. F. Cox, Longfellow 259

STEERS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
44..... 878 \$2.35 46..... 1,136 \$3.55
5..... 816 2.25 1..... 840 2.25
59..... 1,091 3.30 1..... 510 1.25
2..... 935 2.25 77..... 972 3.15

COWS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
1..... 960 \$2.00 26..... 570 \$1.25
2..... 725 1.50 1..... 750 1.50
4..... 732 1.50 4..... 817 1.90
28..... 830 2.15 27..... 790 1.75
11..... 669 1.50 1..... 980 2.25
37..... 760 1.50 16..... 823 1.90
20..... 720 2.15 1..... 930 1.70
34..... 821 2.00 4..... 756 1.50
33..... 808 1.70 1..... 960 2.10
16..... 526 1.25 19..... 676 1.50
37..... 886 2.25 11..... 810 2.10
18..... 639 1.35 15..... 766 2.00
17..... 756 2.20 38..... 764 2.00
29..... 801 2.20 11..... 820 1.70
29..... 803 1.70 24..... 690 1.80
28..... 810 1.85 10..... 665 1.85

HEIFERS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
12..... 627 \$1.70 10..... 636 \$1.75
8..... 684 2.25 14..... 680 2.10
1..... 680 1.60

BULLS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
1..... 1,060 \$2.25 1..... 990 \$1.60
1..... 640 1.25 1..... 800 1.50
3..... 763 1.65 1..... 700 1.50
1..... 1,410 1.85 1..... 660 1.45

CALVES
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
1..... 210 \$2.50 8..... 278 \$1.75
10..... 208 2.75 17..... 390 1.75
3..... 136 3.00 4..... 210 2.50
3..... 326 2.00 1..... 260 2.25
1..... 120 4.00 1..... 90 2.50
1..... 220 3.25 3..... 343 2.25
1..... 190 3.50

HOGS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
52..... 197 \$4.80 29..... 147 \$4.60
61..... 228 4.75 20..... 161 4.75
12..... 137 4.60 29..... 160 4.70
27..... 228 4.85 1..... 280 3.50
3..... 277 4.82 6..... 280 4.80
3..... 300 4.80 1..... 280 4.50
1..... 400 4.80 5..... 164 4.70
72..... 224 4.72 1..... 220 4.70
9..... 245 4.87 21..... 238 4.75
14..... 361 4.87 3..... 136 4.75
17..... 160 4.60 25..... 240 4.75
55..... 228 4.75 27..... 149 4.70
74..... 225 4.77 74..... 222 4.80
79..... 221 4.82 42..... 225 4.80
59..... 240 4.82
31..... 157 4.72 1/2

PIGS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
5..... 80 \$4.15 51..... 98 \$4.40
12..... 118 4.32 33..... 80 4.25
16..... 123 4.52 9..... 115 4.35

SHEEP
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
40..... 77 \$3.50 17..... 75 \$3.50
30..... 82 3.50 61..... 78 3.50

CATTLE
Campbell & Shaw, Mansfield 25
Thomas Buckham, Monahans 30
W. A. Vest, Monahans 29
Burt Holloway, Midland 59
Jones Bros., Childress 188
J. L. Hardin, Childress 64
F. Campbell, Seymour 65
Tom Arnett, Seymour 32
T. Buckham & Son, Monahans 143
O. P. Rankin, Midland 121
O. P. Hold, Midland 151
W. Hedberg, Cuero 75
J. F. Newman, Sweetwater 98
W. D. Reynolds, Albany 87
George Hays, Cisco 29
B. A. Gardner, Washkom 39
H. Gordon, Washkom 30
Sam Crush, Washkom 30
W. Crush, Washkom 29

HOGS
C. D. Staff, Lindsay, I. T. 66
G. E. Dean, Detroit 106
O. W. N. W., Grand Saline 90
First National Bank, Hennessey, Ok. 79
A. L. McDonald, Calumet, Okla. 86

HORSES AND MULES
H. Russell, Amarillo 27
Ed Howard, Lawton 22

REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
1..... 1,050 \$2.50 1..... 860 \$2.50
1..... 790 2.50 1..... 1,000 2.50
1..... 1,060 2.50

COWS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
30..... 622 \$1.55 5..... 780 \$1.65
21..... 816 1.65 30..... 776 1.75
4..... 1,070 2.70 2..... 1,130 1.85
32..... 767 2.00 22..... 667 1.50
54..... 662 1.35 5..... 890 2.30
15..... 676 1.50 1..... 640 1.50
22..... 611 1.60 2..... 889 2.10
4..... 642 1.75 19..... 635 1.70
6..... 655 1.40

HEIFERS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
2..... 703 \$2.10 193..... 703 \$2.10
1..... 650 3.50

BULLS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
2..... 955 \$1.65 1..... 750 \$1.50
1..... 860 1.50 4..... 1,035 1.75

CALVES
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
25..... 320 \$2.50 5..... 184 \$2.25
3..... 126 2.50 11..... 310 1.50
80..... 171 3.50 129..... 210 3.50
1..... 190 3.50 1..... 250 2.25
1..... 210 3.25 2..... 205 1.25
1..... 200 1.25

HOGS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
65..... 235 \$4.77 2..... 205 \$4.65
55..... 183 4.60 3..... 180 4.35
23..... 246 4.67 3..... 200 4.50
4..... 150 4.50 6..... 240 4.70
79..... 238 4.80 22..... 143 4.60
1..... 190 4.50

PIGS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
50..... 120 \$4.25 24..... 110 \$4.40
9..... 75 4.00

CATTLE
Lawhorn & Martin, San Angelo 60
Joe Montague, San Angelo 113
C. C. Slaughter, Stanton 336
Thomason & Simpson, Monahans 21
W. H. Richardson, Colorado 32
Richardson & R., Colorado 65
J. C. Hess, Colorado 68
John Longhatow, Colorado 63
Bob McNulley, Colorado 62
G. R. Williams, Colorado 31
Watson & Russell, Colorado 94
Snyder & Russell, Colorado 68
Joe Stokes, Colorado 48
S. D. Bishop, Haymond 705
J. T. Fowler, Wapanucka, Okla. 68
C. A. O'Keefe, Colorado 72
Ellitt & Halloway, Midland 37
E. P. & R. W. Cowden, Midland 30
Thomas Volvilia, Midland 89
J. N. Cowden, Midland 90
Arnett Bros., Stanton 60
B. Belchy, Stanton 30
Wafford Bros., Stanton 23
A. H. Webb, Stanton 28
W. K. Curtis, Stanton 63
Haywood, Kingsland 80
J. N. Norris, Detroit 30
James Wyckoff, Llano 108
Johnson & Robertson, Odessa 30
A. W. Falk, Yorktown 78
E. B. Flowers, Cuero 73
J. N. Norris, Detroit 247
A. G. Crump, DeKalk 22
C. Watts, Yukon, Okla. 33
W. E. Barrow, Sweetwater 79
R. L. Harris, Iatan 79
Ayers & Templeton, Iatan 32
Wriston & Johnson, Baird 97
Wriston & Johnson, Baird 97
W. A. Bonner, Wortham 32
Swearinger & S., Bowie 38
J. W. Martin, Addington 78
J. M. Stone, Stoneburg 51
Davis Bros., Stonewall, I. T. 29
Paul Danker, Big Springs 31
W. L. Canfield, Big Springs 60
H. H. Allen, Big Springs 60
John Robbins, Big Springs 89
J. G. Carter, Big Springs 61
E. G. Williams, Big Springs 60
E. L. Mastives, Big Springs 58
Paul Dunbar, Big Springs 30
Joe Gillon, Brownwood 33
Thompson, Monahans 64
G. W. McClutchie, Midland 67
William Braler, Albany 70
G. P. Cowden, Monahans 294
R. L. Harris, Iatan 74
John Robbins, Big Springs 70

HOGS
Allison & C., Purcell 96
Donohue Bros., Mulhall 73
Dunham & W., Mulhall 98
Page & C., Perkins 81
Green & Son, Coyle 88
J. O. Adamson, Edmond 72
C. Watts, Yukon 207
D. Higginbotham, Ames 87
C. S. White, Drummond 79
McCleff, Foss 89
J. H. Mulward, Weatherford 89
Henton & Miller, Hydro 73
J. F. McCane, Bridgeport 81
W. Moore, Washita 85
J. C. Thurmond, Elk City 75
Flowers & Stubbs, Cuero 75
J. M. Stone, Stoneburg 24
W. E. Weathersby, Bedias 73
W. O. Rominger, Shawnee 26
J. J. Draper, Midland 24
W. W. Harris, Yoakum 6

STEERS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
13..... 817 \$1.75 1..... 700 \$1.75

COWS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
30..... 693 \$1.40 1..... 870 \$1.00
30..... 699 1.40 28..... 761 1.85
30..... 823 1.85 34..... 785 1.90
30..... 752 1.75 24..... 772 1.90
3..... 666 1.25 1..... 820 1.85
30..... 670 1.25 28..... 652 1.00
30..... 655 1.30 30..... 731 1.60
56..... 712 1.65 207..... 704 1.65
60..... 740 1.45

BULLS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
1..... 1,220 \$1.90 3..... 1,050 \$1.60

CALVES
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
14..... 362 \$2.85 68..... 163 \$4.00
1..... 180 3.00 1..... 150 4.00
3..... 376 2.25 4..... 302 2.25
10..... 243 2.85 35..... 207 2.85
6..... 175 2.85 19..... 170 2.85
1..... 210 2.50 8..... 193 3.00
2..... 150 3.25 40..... 304 2.50
27..... 217 2.50

HOGS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
66..... 235 \$4.67 5..... 174 \$4.25
81..... 205 4.60 88..... 190 4.50
17..... 220 4.50 71..... 196 4.65
3..... 370 4.00 79..... 217 4.65
51..... 186 4.52 87..... 209 4.65
7..... 234 4.50 15..... 157 4.45
51..... 215 4.65 91..... 216 4.65
29..... 237 4.72 75..... 241 4.70
31..... 196 4.62 5..... 136 \$4.40
7..... 130 \$4.50

PIGS
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
16..... 114 4.00

GERMAN CATTLE IMPORTS
The importation of live stock into Germany has experienced another decrease during the first six months of 1904, when compared with that of the same period in 1903. The decrease of imported cows amounts to 4,511 head of a value of about \$387,000; 342 head of steers, valued at \$60,500; heifers, 644, at \$39,250; calves, 6,538, valued at \$5,250; equa! to a total decrease of 12,335 head, valued at \$582,000. An increase of 5,748 head of oxen at a value of \$741,000 leaves still a balance of decrease in the total imports of cattle for the period under consideration.

DENVER'S EXPORT PACKING
The appearance of an agent in Denver last week, who was said to represent New York and English capitalists interested in export packing, was responsible for the report of the establishment there of a packing plant to be devoted chiefly to packing for export. It was stated that an offer had been made for the Western Packing Company's plant, that it had been refused, and that the promoters would build one of their own. Facilities for obtaining live stock and for convenient and healthful surroundings for packing were said to figure as advantages favoring the location at Denver. The matter of long freight haul was not touched upon.

STEERS

SERVICE MEANS MONEY TO YOU
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Heats Quickly. Saves Labor. Saves Time, Stays Hot. Saves Temper. Saves Money.
Send 4c postage for thrilling tale of ranch life, entitled, "The Tenderfoot's Triumph," and descriptive circulars.
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Agents wanted in every county. Liberal commissions.

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INTERURBAN LINE
NORTHERN TEXAS TRACTION CO
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Cars leave each end of the line every hour and on the hour from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m.
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Cotton Seed Hulls Street & Graves Cracked Cake and Meal
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The Stockman-Journal is the oldest and most widely read live stock paper in the Southwest, and its circulation represents thousands of readers throughout the entire country.

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

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

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

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

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS—Patrolman 3d, 13391d. Lord Wilton, Grove 3d, Garfield, Anxiety, Sir Richard 2d, and Success Strains, both sexes for sale. W. S. Ikard, Mgr., Henrietta, Texas.

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

FOR SALE

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

5,000 FEEDERS FOR SALE—500 three and four-year-old grade Hereford steers for sale. For particulars address A. G. Anderson, at Abilene, or M. A. Sherbino, Free, Pecos county, Texas.

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

FOR SALE

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

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

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

SHORTHORNS

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

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

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

Wanted to Purchase!

Forty head of Polled Durham yearling or 2-year-old bulls, for range purposes. Quote prices, f. o. b. cars, Southern Pacific railroad. Address A. E. BABCOCK, P. O. Box 50, San Diego, Cal.

FEEDERS FOR SALE!

FEEDERS FOR SALE—Prof 500 to 550 three and four-year-old steers, suitable for feeders, for sale. Native Irion county cattle and all in one brand. Well bred, with good Hereford and Shorthorn blood. Located 25 miles west of San Angelo. For further particulars, address, Joseph Funk, Arden, Irion County, Texas.

RED POLLED

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

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

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

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

HOGS

RICHARDSON HERD ISLAND CHINA Herd headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2d Jr., 20367, assisted by Texas Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. J. W. FLOYD, Richardson, Dallas County, Texas.

GOATS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

TUCKERS OIL

No danger from castrating or dehorning stock. This oil will heal rapidly any serious wound or sore on man or beast. When nothing else will, try it. Price, 50c for pint, \$3 per gallon. THE W. L. TUCKER "SIMPLE REMEDY" COMPANY, Waco, Texas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

REGISTERED ANGUS Largest herd in Central Texas. Market toppers. Try the Doddies—the best beef breed in the world. Both sexes for sale. J. N. RUSHING, Weatherford, Texas.

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

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

POULTRY

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

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

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE—Large stocks of goods and city property for wild lands and farms. List your trading property of all descriptions, we do the rest. Parish & Cook, Trade Specialists, 501½ Main st., Fort Worth, Texas, Dept. A.

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

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

GURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
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Texas made a big corn crop this year, and Texas farmers will find that the best way to market the surplus is to put it in pork.

Wright & Green

ROBY, TEXAS.

LAW, LOANS AND LAND.

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

Yearling Steers

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

WORMS IN SHEEP AND GOATS

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

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

W. J. DUFFEL, Pres. Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association of Texas.

J. O. RHOME

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

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NEW BRAUNFELS, TEXAS. Breeders of registered and high grade Short Horn, Red Polled and Polled Durham cattle. 150 head in registered herd. Young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Ranch one mile from station, below fever line. Correspondence solicited.

FOR SALE CHEAP

PLENTY of fine fresh range, very cheap, mild climate. Address with stamp, A. C. Thompson, Box 83, Clayton, N. M.

Calves For Sale

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

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MONAHANS, TEX.

DOG AND WOLF HOUND

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

FREE! FREE!

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. G. E. CROMER, Ft. Worth, Tex.

STOCK BRANDS

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



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

Pecan Trees and Nuts Budded, grafted and seedling trees, 1, 2 and 3 years old. THE G. M. BACON PECAN CO., Inc., Dewitt, Ga.

MEETING IN SHERMAN.

SHERMAN, Texas, Nov. 16.—The farmers and stockmen of Grayson county have been called to meet in convention here on the 26th for the purpose of consideration of a proposition to establish a large dairy here.

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. Demon, Secretary Immigration Bureau, Dept. A, Frisco Building, Saint Louis, Mo. S. A. HUGHES, General Immigration Agent.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY RATES

The Rock Island System and connections has authorized one fare plus two dollars for the round trip to points in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, on December 20, 21, 22 and 26, limited thirty days for return. This System has through service to Memphis and connects there in union depot with all lines, thus avoiding transfer across town. The General Passenger Agent, Mr. Phil. A. Auer, Fort Worth, Texas, will be glad to send rates from your station, details of service, connections, changes or cars, etc.

"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. CRUMPH, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, DALLAS, TEXAS.

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ALLOWING STOP-OVER AT ST. LOUIS.

For Full Information, address

W. A. TULEY, Gen'l Passenger Agent, FT. WORTH, TEX.

FEED STUFFS. FOR BEEVES

During the period of low prices prevailing for cotton seed meal there were more than 100,000 beef cattle fed annually on cotton seed meal in Texas alone. These cattle are still produced in Texas, but are sold as "grass fat" stock to local packeries or are shipped to the northwest to be fed for 150 or 200 days before killing. The "mill fed" cattle in the territories north of Texas and in Arkansas and Louisiana, probably exceeded those fed on meal in Texas. A great shrinkage in the volume of fed cattle is now noted in this southwestern region.

As a result of this failure to hold in feed lots, lean and half-fat cattle are glutting the lower markets at this season and hammering down prices that were already too low in September. It is an open secret that the packeries in this lower country do not want and will not pay for fat stuff. Cannery and grass fat steers are the classes of cattle wanted. This beef is consumed in the southwest and south. To supply these markets with low grade beef was the object sought to be accomplished in locating the great branch packeries in this region. If one doubts that these packeries are doing a "killing business" we have only to refer to prices recently paid for low grade cattle—ranging from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per hundred for cows and from \$1.70 to \$3.25 for steers on October 31. Heavy receipts explain these poor prices.

The cattle interests of the southwest must feed and fatten a large per cent of the output for two primary reasons: First, to market these cattle more slowly; second, to decrease the numbers in the "canner" class by adding to the number in the "fed" class. This can be done with profit to the individual feeder by observing some of the most practical rules discovered by feeders of those feeds available in this region.

Truck growing, as an industry, offers its co-operative hand to the cattle feeder and is a factor of great importance in this field. Heretofore the feeders have been absolutely regardless of the droppings from thousands of cattle fed a ration rich in nitrogen and ignored the fact that the packeries saved the contents of the digestive system and shipped same back into the community as "tankage," where the steers had been fed. If saved, this material is worth \$4 for every ton of cotton seed meal fed.

Feeders too often overlook the necessity of using corn chops or rice polish as complete feeds for cotton seed meal in feeding steers or fattening cows. A dash of either in the ration makes faster gains, better coat, less waste fat and saves shrinkage during shipment resulting finally in a better price per pound on the market and more pounds of beef for feed consumed. Fed cattle must stand up under shipment or the feeder will be the loser; they must be in good heart on arrival or they will not fill when fed to recover from their fast, and finally, unless they stand shipment well, they will not look good in the pens when buyers are ready to bid. More cattle must be fed 140 or 150 days to insure that they stand up properly under shipment.

Our southern feeds are cheap at present prices, compared with those of other sections. All feeds are higher in every section. The prices for finished cattle respond to this scale of high prices reasonably and will improve in that particular as the season advances. Feeder grades of cattle are cheaper than for months past, which affords an opening such as we have not recently had for the professional feeder to "buy them right." Moreover, there is not a large number of cattle on feed.

Figures are fallacious and may mislead, rather than instruct, if applied too closely, but we should know what standard gains for fair grades of cattle really are. The following weights are taken from the work of the Texas experiment station in 1898:

On cotton seed meal and hulls alone good 2-year-old steers gain in 100 days' feeding, 271 pounds per 1,000 pounds of steers. Fed 140 days these steers gain 357 pounds for 1,000 pounds live weight, but during the last forty days, they are fed lightly on corn chops. A little sorghum hay improves the ration.

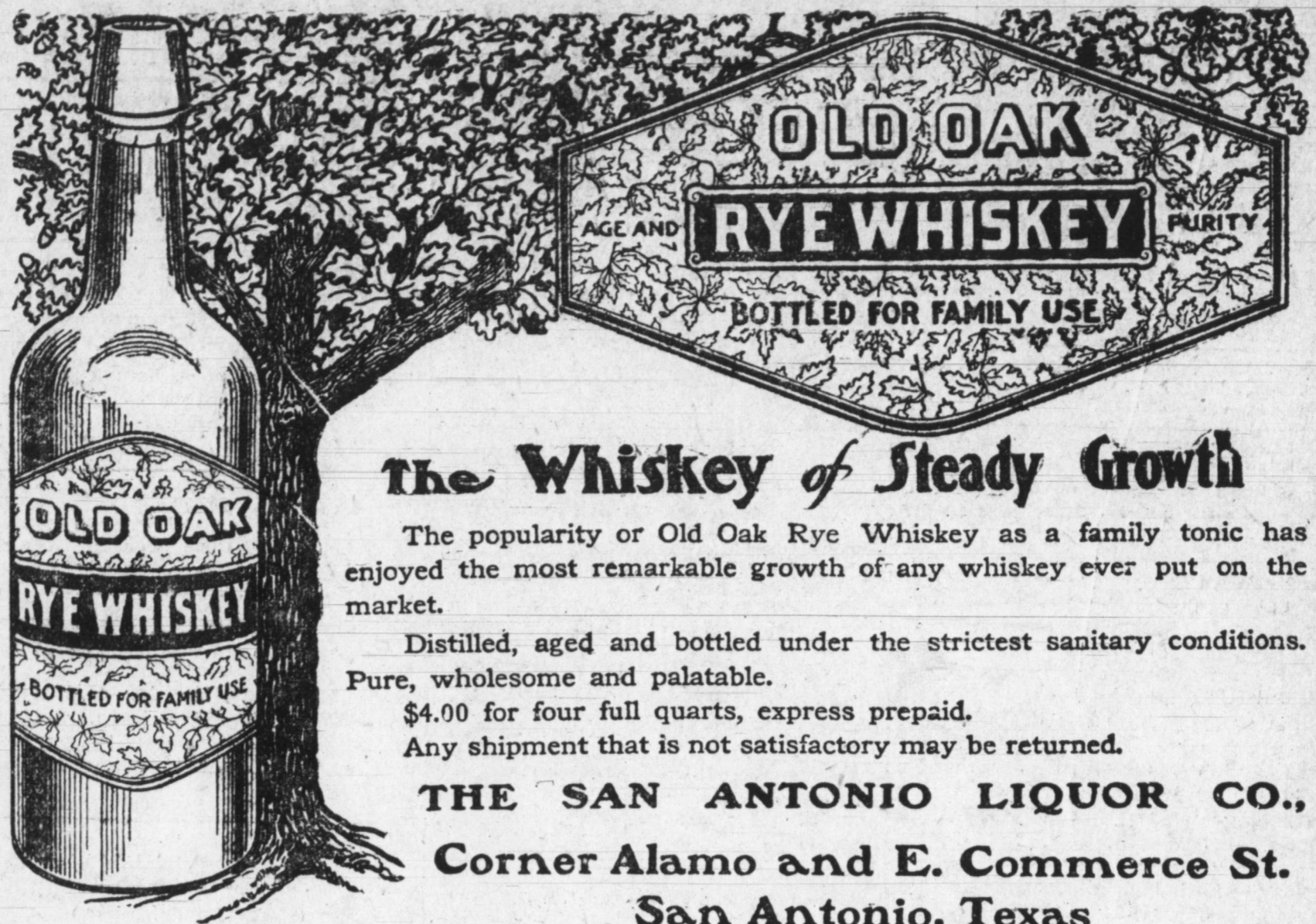
On a ration of hulls, cotton seed meal and corn chops for 100 days steers gained faster than without the chops—307 per 100 pounds weight. By running them forty days longer they gained 404 pounds on the original 1,000 weight.

This shows a material advantage derived from the right use of corn chops with the ration of hulls and meal. The proportions at which these feeds were given are about five pounds of hulls and one pound of corn chops. Pure rice polish may be substituted for corn chops if wanted.

The facts in evidence plainly show that we are overlooking a great material resource in our failure to blend our abundant and cheap feed stuffs into rations that increase fully 100 per cent in price, the original weight of cow or steer while adding 30 or 40 per cent to original weight and producing a fertilizing material of the highest value to our vegetable growers.—Farm and Ranch.

In the interstate commerce commission will soon be able to demonstrate that they are being robbed by the cattlemen.

San Antonio Liquor Company



OLD OAK
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The Whiskey of Steady Growth

The popularity of Old Oak Rye Whiskey as a family tonic has enjoyed the most remarkable growth of any whiskey ever put on the market.

Distilled, aged and bottled under the strictest sanitary conditions. Pure, wholesome and palatable.
\$4.00 for four full quarts, express prepaid.
Any shipment that is not satisfactory may be returned.

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POMEROY & HANDLEY, National Stock Yards, Illinois.

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



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

Address,

Will C. Barnes,
Dorsey, N. M.

Dehorned cattle are worth from 50c to \$1 a head more in market than those with horns. This method beats throwing and sawing them off when animal is grown. Remit by check, postal or express order.

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T. R. FLEMING, MGR.

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HOLIDAY RATES

One fare plus two dollars for the round trip can be secured via the "Katy," to the old states. Selling dates, December 20, 21, 22 and 26, with final limit of thirty days from date of sale.

For rates and information see any "Katy" agent or write
W. G. CRUSH, Dallas, Texas.

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