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## THE BIG RANGE

The following is from a very interesting article written by Will C. Barnes, secretary of the New Mexico cattle sanitary board and secretary of the New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association, for the Breeders' Gazette of Chicago. The first part of the complete article is a description of the Maxwell Grant, and also gives a brief history of the live stock business on the grant in Colfax county. Mr. Barnes says:

"The leasing system followed by the Grant Company is based on the value of the land from a stock raisers' standpoint. Prices range from 7½ cents per acre per year down to 1½ cents, depending entirely on the grade of the land and the number of acres it takes to keep a cow a year. Leases are for ten years and the lessee can remove his improvements at the end of the term or sell them to the grant at an appraised value. Many large tracts have been bought from the company by cattlemen at a price somewhere around a dollar an acre for the grazing land and proportionately for the irrigable lands.

"Starting from our ranch at Dorsey we headed for the noted Indian pueblo of Taos, located about one hundred miles to the west and over on the western slope of the Sangre de Christo range of the Rockies, a mighty range whose snow-capped peaks reach 12,000 and 14,000 feet skyward and the crests of which are the western boundary of the Maxwell grant. The first twenty-five miles across the prairie brought us to the little frontier town of Cimarron, which is a "has been" town, but in the days of the Santa Fe trail it was probably the liveliest little place in the southwest. Here Kit Carson, then a colonel of the United States army, spent several years. Maxwell, who owned the grant, lived here in almost royal state and no one came to the southwest without seeing the town. Our day's ride took us across the ranges of two large outfits—Charles Springer & Co. and Captain French. Both of these outfits own their land, Mr. Springer having about 100,000 acres and Captain French over 175,000 acres.

The Springer herd of Herefords numbers about 2,000. They have extensive farms on their tract where they generally put up for winter feed some 2,000 or 3,000 tons of alfalfa as well as great quantities of grain and other feed. Captain French has about 5,000 head of good average range cattle, uses the best bulls he can get, but makes no pretense of raising pure-breeds, preferring to leave that to others. He feeds no hay in the winter to the bulk of his herd and only puts up hay enough to feed his bulls and young heifers in the early spring.

The system here followed is to keep certain pastures for winter ranging entirely, turning the cattle into them in November and back onto the summer pastures in the spring. Both the French and Springer pastures look badly. It has been a disappointing season; since July little rain has fallen and the army worms and grasshoppers simply swarmed over this country, eating everything to the ground. There will have to be heavy shipping here this fall to save the cattle. Both Springer and French have very handsome homes, palatial in their appointments and comfort. Captain French is just finishing a house of some twenty-five rooms, one story, built in southern style, with wide verandas all around it. The material is a delicately tinted green stone, laid up very artistically. The stable is a two-story affair if anything larger than the house and built in the same style and of like materials.

Captain French is a jolly Englishman, a brother of General French of South African fame and a royal entertainer in every way. His house is steam-heated, lighted with gas and has a complete water and sewer system. I believe the completed house and stable will cost him quite \$30,000.

Three miles away on a most slightly location Mr. Springer has built a home that startles you as you swing around the corner of the mountain, it is so city-like and unusual. A handsome three-story out-stone house with some thirty rooms, a huge porte-cochere, a conservatory, the largest private law library in the territory, a fifty-foot square ball room in the third story, handsome stables and out buildings all in the same style, acres of lawns and trees around it, steam heated and gas lighted, the whole thing a very dream, standing there miles from town and civilization. Really it looks like a

piece of Michigan avenue in Chicago cut out and set down here in the wilderness. The cost? It is hard to say, but people generally guess it at around \$50,000. Mr. Springer has a grand view of mountain and prairie from every window in his house. Across the prairie four or five miles another handsome residence is to be built in the spring. Young Stanley McCormick of Chicago owns a little over 100,000 acres there and he has given orders for the erection of a \$100,000 house that bids fair to eclipse all the other brag ranches about here.

These three estates sort of corner up here at Cimarron, allowing each man to build on his own land and yet be close to the rest. We got to Cimarron in a pouring rain and put up at the local hotel, a reminder of other days with its spacious room, marble washstands and mantle pieces and coal grates in all rooms, also hot and cold water. The house was built at a tremendous cost in 1880 and has made a fortune for its owner, but today, alas! its glory has passed; only an occasional passerby stops there, as we did, and the rooms filled with heavy old-fashioned furniture, hung with splendid specimens of English steel engravings in beautiful frames and with heavy gas chandeliers on the ceilings, are seldom opened. Here we stopped for the night, glad of shelter over our heads, for the rain poured down in steady sheets all night long.

## LOCAL SEED BEST FOR THE EARLY CROP

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, Dec. 23.—Experiments and observations as to early cotton and its production as carried on at the Texas agricultural experiment stations have been summarized and issued by R. L. Bennett, cotton specialist at the main station, located on the grounds of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Although admitting the results to be immature, owing to the fact that they have covered but a single season's observations, several important theories have been developed. The selection of local seed adapted to rapid fruiting in preference to foreign early maturing seed and proper culture sum up the course as determined, to be best.

### NEW DISCOVERIES

Some of the most important discoveries are: Rapidity of fruiting or the formation of many squares in any given time was found to be directly concerned with the length of joint, with the number of growing fruit limbs and with the rate of growth. The structure of the plant, combining the desired qualities, was found to be inherent in the plant, when once found, its continuation being merely a matter of seed selection. The early cottons it was found had short joints, i. e., space between successive leaves, and began the growth of fruit limbs at the first joint on the main stem near the ground. Late cottons, on the contrary, had long joints and fruit limbs were absent at the first joints.

The time from appearance of square in leaf axil to bloom and full grown boll was found practically the same in both late and early cotton and in both large and small boll varieties. The longer time required for large bolls to dry out and open was held immaterial at the stage the weevil being harmless because of its habit of not molesting bolls of any size until the squares have been fed upon and destroyed.

The rate of growth was found to vary with individual plants and not to be dependent upon the several varieties. It was therefore decided that rapidity of growth could be best secured by selecting seed from the largest stalks of the desired type.

### LONG STAPLE IN SMALL BOLLS

Under the consideration of traditional inaccuracies as to varieties, selection and breeding, the general belief that short staple is a consequence of a small boll is declared incorrect and the statement made that more varieties of long staple have small bolls than otherwise. Early cotton, it is declared, does not necessarily have small bolls, selection only being required in big boll cotton to grow the desired short oints and first leaf fruit limbs decided necessary. A long staple boll, it is also asserted, does not require longer to mature, and the old opinion is declared passed that long staple can be grown only on low moist land. On soil where the water supply is too free, it is declared, there is a tendency to lengthening of joints, but that this tendency can be

overcome by seed selection. The selection of seed from a cotton known for a long time to be uniformly productive and satisfactory in their locality is urged upon growers.

### IMPORTED SEED

On the question of imported seed, the report says: "There is every reason why Texas growers should look at home for better cottons, and through seed selection, rather than to remote regions, since they have no cottons better adapted to Texas than seed selected for earliness from the native Texas big boll good staple cottons," and, "Selection of seed from stalks of proper structure grown on the proper kind of soil must be the means of securing earliness and not northern latitudes."

As to storm proof cotton, the experiments showed that large tough boll cotton lost less from falling out and from winds and rains than the small, thin boll cotton. Big boll native cotton was found more nearly storm proof than any imported cotton.

### FERTILIZING CROP

The second part of the bulletin is devoted to the fertilizing of cotton for earliness, the experiments having been directed, first, to get information as to the effect of the three fertilizing elements on the earliness of the cotton plant; second, to get some data as to the relative yield of cotton in a short fruiting season when fertilized and not fertilized, and, third, to learn the way that fertilizers cause an early maturity of the cotton crop.

The report says: "Of the effects of these three elements, it has been held that nitrogen would hasten growth, but would delay maturity; that potash would delay maturity, and that phosphoric acid would hasten fruiting and maturity. If either of these elements exist in the soil in too small quantity the plant makes a poor growth, but if all are present in abundance and in an available form, the plant grows rapidly when water and heat are favorable. I was unable to observe any difference in the cottons in the way suggested above as effecting maturity. Potash apparently did not affect the plant either harmfully or beneficially, neither did the nitrogen. But acid phosphate at college made an astonishingly rapid growth and greatly increased the yield, its yield practically equalling cotton fed with all three elements combined. Unquestionably, if there is an appreciable influence to hurry or to delay maturity by any particular element of plant food, it is of no practical consequence, but there is a most decided increase of yield due to rapid growth when one or more of these three elements are added to a soil that is deficient in them. The important thing to know is which one or more the soil is deficient in, then by adding to the soil the deficient, the cotton can get the needed food and can make a rapid growth in a given time. Fertilizing, then, increases earliness and yield in a given time by supplying abundant food to the plant, and rapid growth is a result."

As to the effect upon the yield, the report says the profit from the use of acid phosphate, though late planted, was \$3.50 and \$5.80 per acre on an estimate of \$1 per hundred for phosphate and 3 cents for cotton seed.

How fertilizers cause increased yields in a given time or cause early maturity is explained by their producing a rapid extension of the plant, and consequently the rapid formation of new joints on its main stem, sending out new fruit branches. Fertilized cotton, it is warned, may grow little faster than non-fertilized where the water supply is deficient.

The foregoing results are based on shortened time, the late arrival preventing the planting of seed until twenty days later than was planned.

### THE COTTON MOVEMENT

Commercial Agent Dillon of the Santa Fe has returned from a visit along the line north of Fort Worth, and reports that he found the cotton movement to Galveston for export very light, the bulk going to mill points. He says, so far as he is able to judge, that there will be something doing in cotton shipping pretty much all the season from the fact that farmers are inclined to hold their cotton, and are only turning a small part of their holding loose. He estimates, from reports received from various agents, that not to exceed 60 per cent of the cotton has been moved thus far.

From Ardmore the report is that the movement is very light to Galveston for export.

Weatherford reports but little cotton moving, as does Gainesville and Cleburne. At the latter point farmers are removing their cotton from the yards and taking it back home.

The reports from other sections received by Mr. Dillon indicate cotton conditions are about the same.

## GREAT IS TEXAS

Texas is great not only in the production of field, garden and orchard crops, but in live stock. In fact the live stock interests began to attract attention in the early history of the state and such was the reputation established for countless herds of grazing cattle and sheep that among people unfamiliar with actual conditions the idea was long prevalent that but little of the state was suited to other branches of agriculture.

The government reports as compiled in the last census, gave the number of farm animals in Texas with their relative valuation as follows:

No. head—	Value.
8,087,989 cattle .....	\$ 85,510,022
821,991 milk cows .....	19,270,127
2,418,032 hogs .....	13,256,020
2,657,393 sheep .....	5,097,469
1,252,209 horses .....	45,858,147
399,018 mules .....	23,082,645
14,565 jacks and jennets.	402,170

15,651,297 farm animals...\$293,476,600

Exclusive of horses and mules there were sold and consumed in Texas in 1900, \$58,732,338 worth of live stock. Texas ranks first in the number of farm animals, producing more cattle and horses than any other state. While the average value of live stock is not as high as in some other states, the stock is being graded up and will soon be among the first in quality as well as in quantity. Stock is raised at a very small expense compared with the cost in the northern states, very little feeding being required during the short winter. For 1900 (federal statistics) Texas had:

- One-sixth of all the cattle in the United States.
- One-eighth of all the mules in the United States.
- One-twelfth of all the horses in the United States.
- One-eighteenth of all the hogs in the United States.
- One-nineteenth of all the sheep in the United States.
- One-twentieth of all the milk cows in the United States.

### CATTLE

Over 8,000,000 head of range cattle in Texas, not including dairy and farm cows, were reported by the government statistician at the beginning of the present year. The number of milch cows was placed in round numbers at 882,000 head. The value of the range cattle was estimated at \$81,900,000 and that of milch stock at \$16,160,000. Conservative cattlemen, who have kept in close touch with prices, estimate the value of range cattle at \$112,000,000, however, and this is probably more nearly correct than the government figure. The total valuation of Texas cattle then is about \$128,160,000.

Texas, according to the government report, stands first in the value and in the number of beef cattle, 8,088,000 head. Iowa comes second with 3,500,000 head; Kansas third with 2,500,000 head; Nebraska fourth with 2,355,000, and Illinois fifth with 1,683,000 head. In valuation the states take the same order save that Illinois and Nebraska change places.

In the range cattle a process of evolution and development has been going on for many years. What was formerly known as the "Texas long-horn" has practically disappeared to give place to the high grade steer—usually a cross of the Hereford or Shorthorn with the native cattle.

While the five leading beef breeds are represented on Texas ranches the Herefords and Shorthorns are the favorites. On account of their hustling qualities the white faces have had the call in the exclusive grazing districts, but the Shorthorns have been gaining rapidly in favor, particularly on stock farms, and it is claimed that the total number of registered Shorthorns in the state is greater than that of the Herefords. The Red Polls likewise are rapidly increasing in number though they are found almost exclusively on stock farms.

The purchase of fine blooded animals for breeding purposes has been remarkably large. Many of the best animals in the northern states have been brought to Texas for the purpose of grading up the range cattle, bulls valued at from \$1,000 to \$3,000

being very common and a number have sold for over \$5,000.

In dairy lines little advancement was made until the last few years, but now there are well conducted dairies in nearly all of the larger towns and a few creamery plants are in operation. Jerseys are the most popular among the dairy breeds, though herds of nearly all breeds are found.

The past five years have witnessed the breaking up of a large percentage of the immense ranches into smaller tracts and the stock farmer is gradually superseding the ranchman. One of the leading cattlemen of the state, formerly an officer of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, recently stated that he did not know of a big ranch in Texas that could not be purchased for a fair price for sub-division. As the quality of cattle is improved more attention to individual animals is required and the cattle are necessarily kept on pastures instead of being turned on the range to forage for themselves. The great round-ups which formerly were important features of the cattle business, are rapidly becoming a part of the history of the past. On the big ranches great fields of kaffir corn, milo maize and other forage crops occupy much of the attention of the owners who today must be farmers as well as breeders. Cattle raising in Texas has lost much of its former picturesqueness but it is putting more money into the pockets of the small breeders, hundreds of whom are thriving on the lands once controlled by a single cattle baron.

Lands suitable for stock farming are steadily increasing in value; in some sections prices have more than doubled within two years; but there are still thousands and thousands of acres of good land which can be purchased at moderate rates—from \$2 upward.

## HOW MR. BLACK FEEDS HEREFORDS

When Daniel W. Black of Lyndon, Ohio, won the first prize at the Chicago Fat Stock Show in 1901 everybody wanted to know how he fed those grand Herefords, and he was asked to tell the story. His reply was that he found out what his calves wanted and then gave them all they wanted of it. Last August I visited Mr. Black, wanting to make some photographs of the yearlings and 2-year-olds he was preparing for the World's Fair exhibit in November and the International in December, and also to learn what it is that Hereford calves like so well that they win a first one year and a special another year for D. W. Black because he gives them all they want of it.

I got the pictures. The babies, a car load of yearlings, met us as we drove through the pasture, posed themselves in a pretty group and were ready for their part by the time I could adjust the camera and press the bulb. They seemed to realize that publicity is their natural right, and I doubt not that St. Louis will be very much to their taste. Wonderful babies they are. Heifers' calves, probably fifteen-sixteenths Hereford, they were selected in Texas last fall by Mr. Black, and have made that rapid development, while retaining calf form, that this Buckeye-feeder's judgment led him to expect. But they will tell their own story of condition at St. Louis this month. So also with the car load of 2-year-olds. Their weight is about 1,600 pounds and the fat has been laid on smooth and even. They have had what they needed and all they wanted of it.

Mr. Black talks freely about his methods of handling calves. The Herefords, of course, are his choice. He admits that selection has very much to do with the success he has had. A heifer's calf is dropped a little later than the average, it may have more Hereford blood in it and it retains the baby form well. The type must be growthy. Herefords will not stand forcing all their lives. The 2-year-old is as satisfactory as the yearling for the showing when not pushed till the last summer.

Follow nature, says Mr. Black. Good pasture, good water, open shed feeding, liberty of action for the calf—these are fundamental. The first winter the ration is shelled corn and bran, clover hay and fodder. One pound of grain ration to each one hundred pounds weight is the rule this first winter, increasing the grain as weight increases. The summer feed is grass only—good clover and timothy and blue grass—lots of good grass and water. Shock corn is the feed of the second winter. The corn furnishes all the fuel needed in open air living. No close housing and no forced feeding for these Herefords during their second winter.

No we have them weighing 1,000 or 1,100 pounds in May, and there are remaining only six or seven months for their ripening. Gradually they are brought to full feed. Up to this time in their lives the conditions have been kept natural, normal. They can stand the forcing and are quick to respond to it. The pasture is good—the more they eat the better, says Mr. Black. The grain ration is placed in a self-feeder. Forty bushels of corn and cob finely ground, 500 pounds bran and 500 pounds oil meal form the mixture. This quantity will last the third year of 2-year-olds about six days.

An early variety of corn is planted

thickly, and it is ready for feeding when pastures become less attractive to the cattle in late summer. Three times a day the steers go to the self-feeder, eating slowly what they want of the ground grain. It is surprising how they change around, said Mr. Black, eating more grain ration for a day or two, and then more shock corn for a day. Their taste varies and they must have what they want. Indeed these grand 2-year-old babies get so they do not know that they want anything until they are roused up. After the grain ration is eaten in the morning they could lie down till noon if left to themselves, but when moved around to the corn they are ready for it, and then for water—all they want of whatever they like.

I asked Mr. Black where he stored any empty molasses barrels that might accumulate on the premises. "Haven't a single one," he replied. "Do not use anything of the sort in finishing my cattle. The oil meal and bran prevents lumpiness, and I vary the amount of the oil meal according to the condition of the steers. The yearlings for the show ring get similar treatment, having the shelled corn and bran, with hay and fodder, the first winter, and then the forced feeding during the summer and fall similar to that given to the 2-year-olds. The car load that is going to St. Louis will average about 1,200 pounds if the estimate in August proves correct."

While I have tried to give an idea of Mr. Black's method of handling the Texas calves, the secret of this feeder's success is something he can not transfer to another, no matter how willing he might be. It is first his peculiar skill in selection. He goes where the best may be found, and then he knows the best when he sees it. He gets the right calves to begin with. But that is not all. Most men with the same calves would never be in sight of a prize at a fat stock show. Mr. Black understands Hereford nature. He supplies natural conditions, but they are wonderfully good natural conditions. Just enough food for rapid, smooth development, husbanding nerve force and power to digest. Then in the last six months full feeding with a variety of palatable foods.

Mr. Black is a successful man. He owns a fine farm of seven hundred acres, the most of it bought by his own earnings, and he is yet a young man, counting age as gray haired men do. Hogs made good money for him a few years ago, and a pure-bred Hereford herd has brought him some good prices. In 1902 he sold his yearling Texas grades with weights averaging above 1,100 pounds for Christmas beef to Philadelphia butchers at 8 cents a pound on home scale. He likes a risk, with profits in sight, and has a trick of winning. Last fall Mr. Black brought twenty-two ears of calves from Texas, nineteen of which were Herefords. These calves went to Ohio feeders in various sections of the state. They weighed 300 to 400 pounds when brought in, and cost feeders 18 to \$20. Two of the remaining car loads were Polled Angus and the other was Shorthorn.—National Stockman.

Grayson county planters, buyers and merchants met at the court house in Sherman last Saturday, in response to the call for these meetings throughout the south and they are the beginning of an organized effort to take care of the south's greatest crop and no one is better fitted to take care of these in-

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terests than those who produce the cotton.—Sherman Democrat.

The sympathy of The Telegram is with the producers who are making such a gallant fight for justice in disposing of the product of their toil. But when we undertake to fight the devil with fire we should not weep vociferously if in the operation some blisters are burned on our own hides. The market manipulators can be depended upon to make a desperate fight for cheap cotton.

### HE MET THE PUPS

It was while Lord Hardwicke, then only Lord Royston, was attached to the embassy at Vienna, in which capital his fiancée, Lady Anglesey, and her niece were staying, that the following correspondence took place. Lady Anglesey wrote:

Dear Lord Royston: I am leaving Vienna with my niece for the Summering for two or three days. Perhaps you could be at the railroad station at 11 tomorrow

morning to bid us good-bye. Yours sincerely,

MARIE ANGLESEY.

To this invitation Lord Hardwicke replied with the following characteristic missive:

Dear Lady Anglesey: Awfully sorry I can not be at the South railroad station to say good-bye to you and your niece. Just at the time you name I have to be at the Western railroad terminus to meet two fox terrier pups. Awfully sorry. Yours sincerely,

ROYSTON.

That ended the match.—New York Tribune.

### PREFERRED TO SIT

Recently Charles Hawtreys was telling some friends about his visit to a court room in Ireland during the progress of a trial. The prisoner was called to the bar and the judge said:

"We will now have read a record of your former crimes and convictions." "Your worship, if you are really going to do that I'd be very grateful if you'd permit me to sit down."

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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

vegetal 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     | Troubles         |
| Catarrh          | Piles            |
| Cancer           | Pneumonia        |
| Dysentery        | Pleurisy         |
| Diarrhea         | Quinsy           |
| Dandruff         | Rheumatism       |
| Dropsy           | Scrofula         |
| Eczema           | Syphilis         |
| Erysipelas       | Skin Diseases    |
| Fever            | Stomach Troubles |
|                  | Throat Troubles  |

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

W 2 0 3 .....

Give full address—write plainly.

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

# IMPROVEMENT IN RANGE STOCK

Some Interesting Facts Revealed by the Recent International Live Stock Exposition Held in the City of Chicago, in Which Texas Led the Procession.

A quarter of a century of painstaking endeavor by western cattlemen to eliminate the scrub steer characteristic of the range cattle industry of former days is bearing abundant fruit. This is part of the lesson taught by the 1904 international. Where once the tawny long-horn, wealthy in leg, neck and head and of sunfish build reigned supreme the high grade and purebred beast has assumed sway. The feeder exhibit was a revelation. Texas abundantly demonstrated its ability to supply corn-belt beefmakers with crack calves, raw baby beef material. The show of yearlings and 2-year-olds from the great southwestern range was however far below the standard of the calf quality. Breeders who made creditable displays of calves fell down woefully on yearlings and 2s. This is no cause for surprise. Taken from his dam in the fall and turned out to face the vicissitudes of life on the range—the career of a rustler—the southern calf faces a hard proposition. A 450-pound calf moved to the feed lot at weaning time and not permitted to lose its milk flesh ought to weigh 1,200 to 1,300 pounds within twelve months. If turned out on the range to rustle it will do well if it weighs 750 pounds as a yearling, a difference of 500 to 600 pounds in a year. Most of the southwestern yearlings and 2-year-olds exhibited bore indications of not having wintered well.

As the yearling display was the stellar feature of the fat cattle show, so were calves the star actors in the feeder division. Texas was not able to appropriate all the credit, as Wyoming and Colorado were well represented. It was in calves, however, that Texas excelled; Wyoming made good on yearlings and 2s, while Colorado defended its laurels nobly. The principal attractions were the Swenson Texas calves, winners of the grand championship, the Graham Colorado yearlings and the Grubb Colorado 2-year-olds. Montana made a showing, but the fact was evident that Montana is not endowed by nature with those breeding capabilities of which the region further south boasts. Here as in fat cattle the auction ring reversed decisions, a striking instance being the sale of a load of Galloway yearlings. Colorado bred, ignored in the distribution of awards making the high price of the feeder sale, other than calves, at \$4.75. Studies in contrasts were hard to avoid, even by a student disposed to carelessness. Take the Boog-Scott exhibit of Texans for instance. How plump were the calves, first prize winners. Milk fat was prominent, the little fellows wearing a bright, cheerful, animated appearance, while the yearlings lacked all these indications of prosperity. Between calfhood and the yearling stage southern stock running on the range experiences a severe setback, calculated to repress the practice of wintering calves in this manner. The first prize babies turned out to rustle would, a year hence, present the same sharp backs and lack of depth and spring of ribs exhibited by these yearlings. When the Texas calf is allowed to lose its milk fat it retrogrades in a fashion that can never be remedied. The Boog-Scott 2s were of good quality, but were open to the same criticism as yearlings—shortness of weight and flesh. By being left to partial starvation on the range these 2-year-olds have lost a year in growth, not to speak of interest on capital and taxes. To use a homely and oft quoted adage, the grower would need to raise them in large numbers to make money while losing it in this fashion. Had these 2-year-olds been put into a corn belt or Texas feed lot as calves they would have been fat, choice bullocks at their present age.

Colonel Slaughter's exhibit of New Mexican 2-year-olds invited the same objection, narrowness and flatness, due to range privation. These are characteristics young cattle develop under such adverse circumstances. When the student turned from these yearlings and 2s to the splendid showing of S. M. S. and L. S. Texas calves, the lesson southwestern breeders must commit to heart and memory became luminously plain. This lesson is that if it is to be handled with the object of maximum results the Texas bovine crop must be kept growing, a process by which flesh is put on evenly. If not sent to feed lots in Texas as calves they must go elsewhere. Wintering calves on the range robs them of milk fat. Short feed develops bone instead of flesh. When, at a later stage in the career of the animal, it goes on full feed, nature's disposition is to put on fat and tallow instead of evenly distributed meat. Experience proves that once growth is arrested starting a new expansion of the tissues is a matter of expense. A southern calf weighing 450 pounds at weaning time put on feed, ought, it well bred, to weigh 1,200 pounds within twelve months. Turned out on the range its yearling weigh would not exceed 700 pounds, the difference representing the handicap of vicissitude. To get this yearling started on feed there would be considerable waste of feed before its growth-arrested tissue would respond to generous influence of grain. This is the great lesson Texas has to learn and the corn belt feeder may also commit it to memory advantageously. It is the Texas calf fresh and fat from weaning time that offers

possibility of maximum results to the feeder, not the yearling or 2-year-old, and the southern breeder can not afford to carry his calves through their first winter without feed. The southern exhibit of feeders other than calves presented a generally discouraged appearance, due to lack of feed. The southern calves to use the vernacular, were "peaches."

Northern bred calves were not up to southern standard, exhibiting the adverse influence of a backward spring. In the case of the Montana exhibit this was emphatic, but when yearlings and 2-year-olds off grass were contrasted with southern product of those ages superiority was evident.

## COLORADO CATTLE

Colorado made a striking exhibit with a load of 2-year-old high grade Shorthorns, the sweepstake load of feeders at St. Louis. They demonstrated what can be accomplished in range breeding and but for their presence southern achievement would have been meager in the feeder show. These steers are worth more than passing mention. Had they been able to compete on the St. Louis basis of fifteen head, Shorthorns might have claimed the grand championship, but the World's Fair average quality was reduced by the addition of five cattle to meet the international car lot requirement. They were sired by registered, Colorado-bred bulls, their dams being sired in the same manner. Uniformity of type, character and size attracted the spectator. Characteristic Shorthorn faces were prominent, a surprising fact, as the exhibit was selected not from 1,000, but 150 head. Mr. Grubb's work in range breeding shows what can be accomplished by fifteen years' continuous effort with pure-bred bulls on the range. Quality of skin, richness of color, good spring of ribs, smoothness of shoulder and hip marked every animal. With sides well let down and all good character some experienced men asserted that such a load of Shorthorn grass feeding steers never filled a show pen before.

Colorado's exhibit was not all of superlative merit, but its average was high. Friendly criticism will not be resented and here it may be said that exhibition of cattle gathered by a speculator, one load revealing half a dozen different ear marks, can serve no useful purpose. These cattle had neither breed type nor character. They were picked up here and there, showed a mixture of breeds and proved absolutely nothing. The exhibitor probably could not have thrown light on the breeding of a single animal.

The Graham load of Colorado champion yearlings were good cross-breeds; their "brockle faces" telling the story of "criss-crossing" with out definite purpose. J. H. Raaf showed a load of Galloway yearlings, Colorado-bred and uniformly good. It was the only exhibit of Galloway feeders and scored a hit in the auction ring.

## WYOMING ENTRIES

Wyoming covered herself with glory. The W. S. Vance yearling Herefords weighed 150 to 200 pounds heavier than Texas stuff of the same age, indicating the superior maturing capability of northern over southern ranges. This was conspicuous in Wyoming's 2-year-old grass steers in superior bone development and flesh carrying capacity. H. T. Cray presented a load of Wyoming twos with admirable constitution, good spring of rib and heavy flesh. They made southern cattle of the same age look poor by comparison. But Wyoming calves lacked the general excellence of southern stuff. The Reynolds company made a creditable display but the babies showed fresh brands, barely healed that had evidently given them a severe set back and having been but recently weaned had not grown accustomed to hay. They were nevertheless a very uniform and even lot. The Feterman Hereford company showed some yearlings with good top and side lines, excellent quality, constitution and bone. They were not rough and had excellent bred type and uniformity.

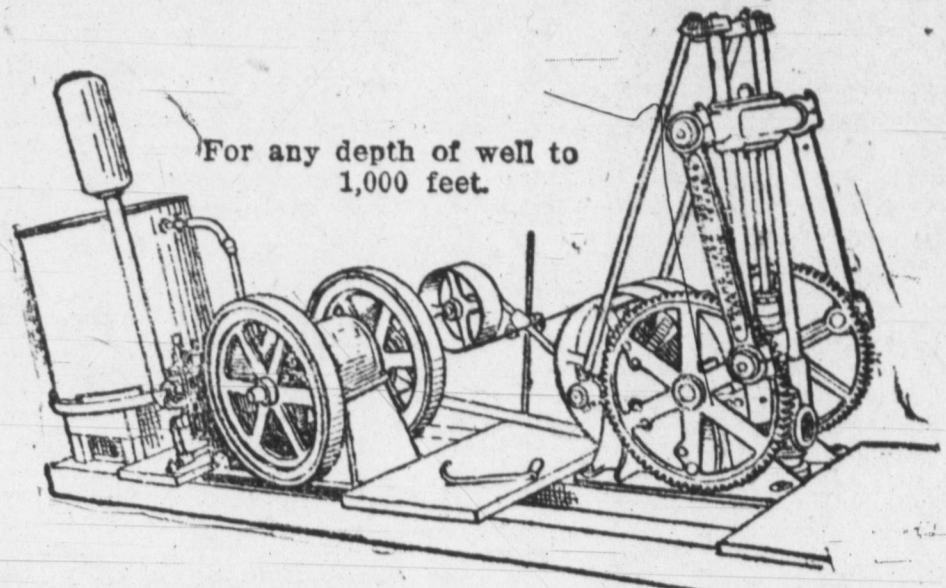
It is evident from this year's international display that the future function of southern ranges is to supply feeders with calves, that of the breeding ground further north to meet feed lot demand for yearlings. The Bloomington company of Shawmut, Mont., showed a load of very good yearling Herefords, but they were evidently late calves and displayed evidence of weathering a severe winter. Montana is a little too far north to lay claim to advantages as a breeding ground. Its forte is beef maturing.

## GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

These were the salient features of the car lot exhibit of feeding cattle at the 1904 international. It was a show of superlative merit. Naturally it represented in most instances not range averages but range tops, but the merit displayed will soon be a range average, that being the objective point of the western breeder, whose enterprise is proverbial. When it is remembered that this transformation has been accomplished within a comparatively few years, achievement to date is astounding. The determination of breeders to raise their average quality of that of present toppers is merely in response to popular demand for a high average. When out of one hundred bull calves the breeder produces but one show animal his achievement is nothing to brag about, neither is the load of choice

# YOUR CATTLE

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



For any depth of well to 1,000 feet.

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

**ALAMO IRON WORKS**

BOX 378.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.



## Making History

During the year 1904, the Pecos Valley Lines and Southern Kansas Railway of Texas have been making railroad history in the Southwest.

### COMING

We have brought to the Panhandle of Texas and Pecos Valley more than our share of the great army of homeseekers now attracted to this part of the world, where there still remains opportunity to acquire cheap and productive lands.

### GOING

We have maintained the record of the "Cattle Trail Route," in handling the one great export product of this region. Requests for information should be addressed to

A. L. CONRAD, Traffic Manager, Amarillo, Texas.

## CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY RATES

A CHANCE TO VISIT YOUR "OLD HOME"

### VIA



Operating Solid Vestibule Trains to Memphis and St. Louis without change. Pullman Sleepers, Parlor Cafe Cars, Meals a la Carte, Reclining Chair Cars, Seats Free.

### DATES OF SALE

**Dec. 20, 21, 22, & 26, 1904**

Good to return within thirty days from date of sale.

LOW RATES WILL ALSO BE IN EFFECT TO ALL POINTS IN TEXAS UNDER FAVORABLE CONDITIONS.

For descriptive pamphlet, giving time of arrival and departure of trains from different points,

"ASK ANY COTTON BELT MAN."

## Read Stockman - Journal Advt's.

calves selected from several thousand a creation of merit, but the breeder who can offer animals of high average by the thousand has discharged his mission.

To the attention of the powerful record associations of America must be called the necessity of treating the breeder and exhibitor of range feeding cattle more generously in the matter of added money. This was palpably doled out in amounts too meager this year. Where can the associations invest their surplus to better advantage? During the week thousands of farmer-feeders thronged the range cattle division, seeking knowledge. Every prize winner rear load proved a valuable advertisement for its particular breed. Where would Shorthorn interests have

been but for the enterprise of Eugene Grubb of Colorado who demonstrated both at Chicago and St. Louis the capability of pure bred Shorthorn bulls on the range? To the credit of the directors of the American Shorthorn association, they met a few days since and gave tangible recognition of Mr. Grubb's efforts by appropriating money to present him with a silver cup; but added money is the thing. When leading range breeders find it profitable to duplicate premiums by their cattle after feed lot maturity the pedigree associations can not afford to ignore the same avenue to advancement. No more promising field for expenditure exists and the money thus spent will make thousand-fold returns. The great associations have

been surprisingly reluctant to recognize the breeder of feeding cattle. This year the Hereford association broke away from custom, but the amount appropriated was wholly inadequate.

For twenty-five years past the range man has been a principal bull customer of the breeder and every wave of expansion gained by him means a wider outlet for the producer of pure breeds. This is distinctly a commercial proposition and it must progress on a hardheaded, matter of fact basis. West of the Missouri is the breeding ground of the United States, probably the chief future source of supply of feed lots of the grain belt. On high price corn land, rapidly appreciating in value, beef cows are not likely to be very generally maintained solely for the calves they produce. This point was discussed by an Ohio man who protested against paying \$16 per head for a load of Texas calves last week. Estimating the value of his land at \$100 an acre figures proved to his satisfaction that he could not have produced the same calves at less than \$28 per head under the most favorable conditions even if he had the cows.

The range show of feeding cattle at the international of 1904 merely heralded future achievement. Next year and in years to come improvement will be more marked. The range breeder must market his product in the maturing belt and the international is the natural ground where breeder and feeder will come together.

Finally, a brief bit of car lot show history. These stupendous displays of bovine super excellence had no place in exposition circles until recently. It is a very modern idea. Originating with Eugene H. Grubb of Colorado the idea was first launched in a very small way at Denver seven years ago. W. E. Skinner transferred it to Fort Worth, Texas, where the second car lot show was given, and coming to Chicago as general manager of the interest brought it to its present perfection. The car lot exhibit of cattle is as distinctively American as the cattle that make it possible.—Breeder's Gazette.

## COLONEL POOLE AFTER HONEY

Editor Stockman-Journal.

It is an old adage and I believe a true one that old fools are the biggest fools of all others, and I presume I am not an exception to the rule. There are several visitors here at the ranch and among them five ladies, besides the ladies of the family. Yesterday at the dinner table some one spoke of the bee can and asked if it had been robbed lately. The answer came from the family, not for two years. I proposed we proceed to get some of that honey. It was being discussed pro and con who could do the robbing act, all declaring they were afraid of the bees. It was decided that bees would not sting a woman and I was silly enough to believe it. The ladies suggested that they would dress me up in their clothes and I readily consented to the program, as I was anxious for some of that good wild honey, and I never had seen a bee cave and now was my opportunity to see something that I had often heard of.

The ladies went to work taking my measure and enlarging their apparel, especially around the waist. After two hours I was arrayed in ladies' attire to perfection. However, the dress and underskirts were a shade too short, being at least ten inches above my shoe tops, but they all declared I was a real handsome figure, looked like a school girl with a short dress on, with the exception of my feet—they looked a little large. I felt very comfortable except that corset was pinching my sides more than I liked. The hack was brought out and the horses hooked up. A 50-pound lard can, two water buckets, a large butcher knife to cut the honey with, a lot of rags to make a smoke to drive the bees back, all loaded into the hack. Three other ladies besides myself, and a driver boarded the hack headed for the noted cave one and a half miles from the ranch. Four gentlemen horseback. We arrived at the cave, which is in the side of the mountain in solid rock, the entrance of which is a little small but I could judge the cave to be 10 feet wide and 14 feet long from 5 to 7 feet in height. The boys lighted the lantern, set the can and buckets inside. I laid off that hat trimmed up in feathers and ribbons and went in for honey. The boys suggested that they fill up the entrance with big rocks to keep the bees that might be out from coming in, which I thought a good scheme. Great flakes of honey as good as mortal man ever tasted hung to the inner walls. It was a beautiful sight to behold. I at once lit my rags and proceeded to smoke the bees back as the boys directed. I then took up the big knife and went to work. I was only a few minutes filling the lard can and one bucket. As I commenced on the second bucket those bees got on the war path. The ladies were peeping through the rocks and declaring I was a real hero and the boys all kept yelling to stay with them until I filled up everything. By the time I filled the last bucket there must have been at least fifty of them dodged bees up under my dress and underskirts. I was dancing and cutting the pigeon

wing, jumping sideways and cutting all kinds of monkey shins. I shed the skirts and dress by tearing them all off. No time then for unbuttoning or unhooking. I yelled to the boys to open up that hole and I went out of there with only a corset and some other ladies' apparel on; I don't know the names of them. One of the boys loaned me his overcoat, and with the lap rope, I was made comfortably warm. The boys succeeded in getting the buckets and can out.

This is the finest honey I ever tasted. It is made from the cat claw bush blooms; none better on earth. We arrived back at the ranch all O. K. as far as honey goes. Now, Mr. Editor, if any set of ladies and busthead men tell you that bees will not sting a lady, don't you believe it, for it is a bare faced no such of a thing. Now I am the laughing stock of the neighborhood. I am going to leave here in a few days and stay away. C. C. POOLE, Headquarters, Pool Rancho, Presidio County, Texas.

## Good Horse Stories

Almost every trotting horse enthusiast knows Dave Muckle, the veteran Ohio trainer and driver. Dave has been in the game for over thirty years, making his debut as caretaker of George Wilkes, the founder of the great Wilkes family of trotters. Among some of the old-timers that he raced with much success down the big line were Bella, Kansas Chief, Bodine, Lady Maud and Lida Bassett.

"That the old adage, 'An open confession is good for soul,' should be amended so as to include one's bank roll, was impressed upon me a few years ago, while racing in Michigan," said Muckle recently.

"While in the judges' stand paying an entrance fee, a typical backwoods teamster entered and said to the judges: 'Gentlemen, I own the mare that has just won two heats in the pacing race. This is the first time in her life that I have been able to win two heats with her, as she generally gets shut out after taking a heat. Evidently the people hereabouts don't know her as well as I do, as she is selling a big favorite over the field. My son is in the betting ring right now and buying every field ticket against her that he can get. Now, I don't want any trouble, and would prefer having you put up another driver. Neither Geers nor Splan could get up behind that critter and win with her, as she is a quitter of the rankest kind and there are several horses in the race that can beat her any distance, from the length of a corn cob to from here to the Rocky mountains. If you wish, I will drive her and will give you my word to try and win, but I would prefer having you put up another driver, as I don't want to have any bets declared off if she fails to win, which I know she can not do, as she is about due to explode.'

"The judges deliberated for a few minutes, and then asked me if I would drive the mare. I told them I was willing, and if a man ever put up a strenuous drive I did. She had the pole, of course, and when we got the word she went off in front and remained there to the half, and I thought I had everything my own way.

"At the half mile pole a big, rangy pacer poked his nose up to her wheel and she began to set back into the breeching. I clucked to her and shifted the bit, and finally tapped her with the whip, but the more I urged her the harder she stopped, and of the nine starters I was absolutely the last to finish, having a difficult time to beat the flag. The next heat found the mare acting in the same manner, and she had a hard time of it saving second money. Under the circumstances, the judges could not declare off the bets, and the owner cashed in a tidy sum."

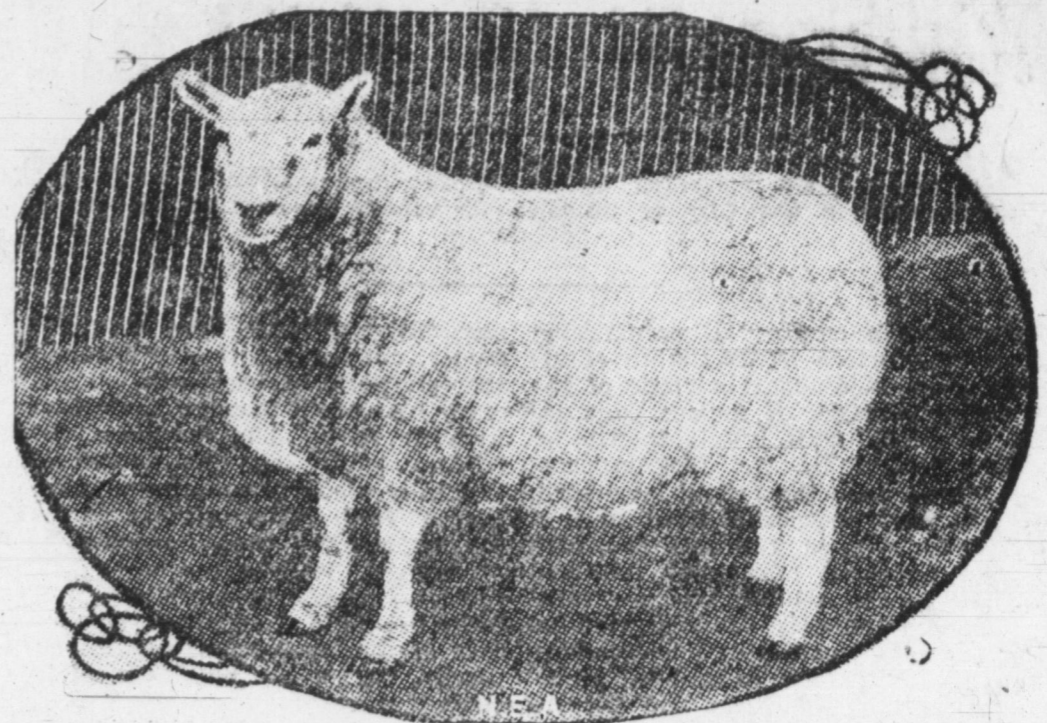
Charlie DeRyder, who raced the East View stable so successfully on the grand circuit last season, made a host of friends and admirers in the east. While DeRyder has been training and driving trotters and pacers for nearly a score of years, most of his racing has been done over the western tracks. He was formerly a school teacher, but always having been fond of a horse he finally drifted into training.

In 1889 he bought the trotter Telephone and matched him against Roan Jack, the latter owned by C. G. Coates, of Sioux Falls, Iowa, where the race took place. Roan Jack was an overwhelming favorite, but by skillful reinsurance the ex-schoolmaster won out, giving Telephone a record of 2:31. Since then he has won many big events on the harness turf, his purse winnings during the past season having reached nearly \$40,000, but the memory of his first match race is still fresh in his mind.

One of the handsomest big trotters ever raced on the grand circuit was the chestnut stallion Junemont, who trotted to a record of 2:14 in 1891. Junemont stood 17 hands in height and weighed about 1,700 pounds, but his conformation and gait were perfection. J. I. Harvey, the Chicago harness authority, on being asked to name his ideal big trotter, paid the following tribute to Junemont:

"Many a veteran of the turf has been called a warhorse, but Junemont above all others rises to my mind with the phrase. Of the heroic type which it implies, he approached nearest my ideal. His mighty frame was cast in the mold of a medieval battle steed. He might, the day he made his record, have graced a feudal pageant, or stood as a model for an antique sculptor. Yet, massive and herculean as he was, he showed no trace of grossness;

## CHEVIOT SHEEP IS BOTH BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL



CHEVIOT EWE, AMERICAN CHAMPION, 1904.

The Cheviot breed of sheep is a native of the Cheviot hills, Scotland, where it has been bred for centuries. It is an extremely active and hardy breed of sheep, having been used to scanty and rugged pastures in its native home.

The Cheviot belongs to the middle wool class of sheep. It is of fair size, mature rams weighing around 200 pounds, and ewes about 150 pounds. It shears a fleece of medium coarse wool, weighing from six to nine pounds.

There is no more handsome breed of sheep than the Cheviot. Its face and head is covered with hard white hair. The ears are erect and eyes full and

brilliant. It is noted for its beautiful pink skin, well sprung rib and broad back and loin.

Ewes of this breed are prolific and make excellent mothers. They do well on scanty and rough pastures, better than those of almost any other breed, except possibly the Southdown, Black-faced Highland and Merino.

The Cheviot has never been imported to America in large numbers. There are several well established flocks in the country, but it has not enjoyed the popularity it has deserved, largely, no doubt, because those most interested, the Cheviot breeders, have failed to bring it to the attention of the people.

on the contrary, there was about him something almost severely classic. Achilles might well have been proud to go forth in his chariot behind him to do battle against Hector on the 'ringing plains of windy Troy;' or Augustus to have ridden him through Rome's imperial streets, dragging the potentates of conquered Asia at his heels. Few horses have ever so kindled my imagination as this chestnut gladiator. The vagary of fate placed him in then ineteenth century, but he belonged, in verity, to 'old forgotten faroff things and battles long ago.'

GEO. A. SCHNEIDER.

### SANTA FE NEEDS MEN

#### Big Demand For Trainmen and Switchmen at Temple

The Santa Fe company is making elaborate preparations to materially increase its train forces after the first of January and there is great demand for good trainmen and switchmen at most of the division headquarters. Especially is this the case at Temple.

The company has experienced an unusually heavy increase in business, which necessitated an increase in the working forces. Already many new men have been put back to work on the road and others are to be given employment within the next few weeks. During the summer months when business was light hundreds of employees were laid off, not only by the Santa Fe, but by all the other lines in Texas. This was done to curtail expenses, but now that business is reviving incident to the settlement of the presidential question, the railroads are doing a large traffic business and consequently require enlarged forces to successfully operate trains. This increase of railroad employees applies mainly to the freight department, but quite a few employees have been added to the passenger trains on account of increased travel during the holidays.

Railroad officials report that in Texas the holiday movement is larger than it has been in many years and that the bulk of travel is to the southeastern states. The cheap rates to these states went into effect Monday last which will materially increase the already heavy travel from this state.

The Texas lines have made adequate preparations for equipment to enable them to properly care for all those who will travel during the holidays.

During the past several days all trains leaving Fort Worth for the north and southeast have been fairly loaded with people going to the old states.

### CONSTRUCTION IN OKLAHOMA

#### Work on New Line to Carmen to Begin Soon

Just at this time there is more railroad construction under way in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory than in any other section of the United States, according to recently compiled statistics. Many of the roads are short lines, still some of them are projected to reach out several hundred miles into adjoining states.

A new road, the Oklahoma and Northwestern, surveyed and projected 140 miles to Carmen, has just been contracted for and work on it is to begin at once. The president of the new company is Colonel C. G. Jones, president of the Arkansas Valley and Western, and the contractors are Johnson Brothers.

President Jones states that it is the intention of the company to eventually build the line to Denver, Colo., but 140

miles only will be built under the present contract.

All the money needed to construct the line has been provided for and contractors have been instructed to go ahead with construction work just as soon as they can get on the ground with their grading outfits.

### NEW YORK SWEPT BY RAIN AND SLEET

#### Traffic Impediment by Storm in Wake of Recent Snows—Telegraphic Communication Crippled

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Rain and sleet, with a rising temperature, following the recent heavy snow storms have greatly impeded traffic in and about New York. Telegraphic communications have been considerably handicapped and nearly all through trains from the west and north are delayed owing to slippery tracks. In the city the rain and sleet which froze as soon as it struck the ground made walking during the night hazardous and inconvenient wherever there was a grade surface road. At elevated lines brilliant electrical displays marked the passing of transit over the ice-coated third rail.

Brooklyn appeared to suffer more than Manhattan. There the trolley lines were in trouble, both overhead and under ground. Hundreds of people who had attended Manhattan theaters were very late in reaching their homes after the performance. At times the entire system of the borough was practically tied up.

As the rain descended it froze in a firm layer on all exposed rails and made electric circuits for the cars and transit almost impossible.

Because of the holiday an unusually small number of cars were run in the borough and the ice had plenty of time to form.

The rain and sleet or drizzle with the temperature only half a degree below freezing was welcomed by the bureau of snow removal, but it was thought if the temperature should fall much further instead of retarding there would be gloom. The snow packed in the streets would freeze and great efforts would be necessary to tear it loose. The snow fall of Sunday amounted to five inches and before the rain and sleet began last night the bureau had succeeded in getting together only 3,000 men and 400 carts, so that little was done toward clearing the streets. Broadway was cleared throughout its length and the principal spots where traffic congests were relieved. Elsewhere the snow was shoveled into huge piles.

### \$20,000 FIRE IN MALONE THIS MORNING

#### Business Block and 125 Bales of Cotton Destroyed—Gin and Barn Burn at Itasca

HILLSBORO, Texas, Dec. 27.—At 2 a. m. today fire destroyed the business block of Malone and 125 bales of cotton, Dave Bruton's restaurant, Hodge's drug store, Dawson & Jones' furniture store and the Malone pool room were destroyed. The loss is \$20,000, partially insured.

At 1 a. m. today fire destroyed Frewitt's gin at Itasca, loss \$5,000, partly insured, and the feed and stock barn of M. S. Holland, containing two fine mules, 1,000 bushels of corn, etc. Loss \$2,000, no insurance.

# Echoes of the Range

## IN BREWSTER COUNTY

Alpine Avalanche.  
Eight hundred of the Lochausen cattle were shipped Monday from Haymond to Kansas City.

F. L. Creswell made a snug profit on the 300 steers he bought of W. T. Henderson. He paid \$27 per head and when sold by weight the average price was a fraction over \$38 per head.

W. S. Blevens and Ed Nevill shipped a car of cows to St. Louis Tuesday.

Guy Borden of San Antonio has bought of W. T. Henderson three cars of steers at \$25 per head, one car of bulls at \$12 per head and one car of cows at \$11 per head.

A. S. Gage has bought of W. D. Kincaid fifty-four thoroughbred Galloways at \$40 per head.

J. D. Jackson, Jim P. Wilson and W. B. Hancock are bringing in enough cattle to fill eighteen cars, which will be shipped tonight, some to Fort Worth and some to New Orleans. Jackson will have fourteen cars, Wilson three cars and Hancock one car. The cattle are mostly cows.

## IN HARTLEY COUNTY

Channing Courier.  
The day of the big ranch property holder in the Panhandle is fast drawing to a close, and the man with the hoe will soon take his place. The coming year will no doubt mark a greater change along this line than ever witnessed before in this section.

Colonel A. G. Boyce, who has been general manager of the XIT ranch for many years, and who is one of the most widely known cattlemen in the entire country, and who is conceded to be an expert on all stock matters, has tendered his resignation as active manager of the ranch, to take place within thirty or sixty days. He assumed management of the ranch eighteen years ago, during the wild and woolly days when an iron hand was required to cope with the desperate characters who thronged the plains. From that time to the present day he has conducted affairs in such wise as to meet praise and good will of the owners. He does not sever his connection from the ranch entirely, but has been induced to remain as adviser in the general conduct of affairs. Perhaps no man in this section will be so

greatly missed as Colonel Boyce should he conclude to leave town, which we hope will not be the case. We understand it is likely, however, that he will locate in Amarillo, where he has property and heavy banking interests. The XIT ranch will have lost the services of the best man they ever had, and his place can hardly be filled by another.

## IN NOLAN COUNTY

Sweetwater Review.  
Loving & Sons of Stonewall county shipped a bunch of cattle to market from this place Wednesday.

A. J. Long and son Elmer came in Saturday and went out to the Fisher county ranch to spend a few days.

J. P. Trammell and Alf Newman of Jones county were here this week with a bunch of cattle which was placed on feed at the oil mill.

J. W. Hope returned Saturday from the east, where he took a car load of horses and mules for sale. He reports the market very dull on account of the great slump in cotton.

## IN MITCHELL COUNTY

Colorado Stockfarmer.  
A. W. Hudson was in from his Crosby county ranch this week looking after business matters. Mr. Hudson is one of the old time successful cattlemen.  
S. I. Mungee & Co. of Gail, bought 200 yearling steers from F. E. McKenzie; also 100 from Smith, and three registered Hereford bulls from W. A. Allen.

## IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos Times.  
C. T. Turney brought seven cars of cows and one car of bulls up from his ranch below Fort Stockton and shipped them to Fort Worth Wednesday.

Sam Smith was in Pecos Monday on his return trip home to Carlsbad from Fort Worth, where he went with a car load of mares and horses. He informed us that he gave away his animals and came back, but De Harkey went on east with his horses and mules.

Colonel C. W. Rush arrived Wednesday morning from a six months' stay in Montana, looking after the X's Montana ranch. The colonel says the ranch is in better shape than the company expected this winter.

Willis McCutcheon was in from the ranch Monday and Tuesday, straightening out business matters preparatory to a three weeks' vacation at his father's home at Victoria. Willis and his brother Bennett have made several shipments lately and report proceeds satisfactory. A shipment of cows netted them \$17.50 and another shipment of heifer calves netted them \$10.50.

## IN CROCKETT COUNTY

Ozona Texan.  
Corruthers Brothers, the big Pecos sheepmen, sold their wool a week or so ago at 16½ and 17 cents. They had an approximate amount of 40,000 pounds and it netted them the sum of \$6,456.94.

R. L. Corruthers, the Pecos sheepman, has bought cattle from the following parties: Rome Shields, 125 head; Dick Corruthers, fifty head. He is going to put these cattle on his Crockett county range. He contemplates buying enough to stock his ranch.

The O9 Cattle Company shipped 600 fat cows and steers to the north Wednesday, the cows going on the market and the steers into the feed pens.

Smith Parr shipped two cars of fat cows from San Angelo Wednesday.

B. F. Byrd has gone to San Angelo with two cars of fat cows, which he will sell or ship Monday.

C. E. Bevell sold his four section claim in the Schauer pasture this week to Charley Schauer for a consideration of \$500.

Carter & Donaldson shipped some cows to St. Louis, which brought \$2.20 per hundred.

John Bennett bought a saddle horse from J. E. Kay last Monday for \$25.

Our friend J. B. Reilly has sold his sixteen-section ranch on the divide ten miles north of Ozona to Mrs. Carrie Copinger for \$16,373. He also sold his cattle, about 600 head, to the same lady at \$12 per head.

Mr. Reilly took some city property in Dublin on the deal.

This trade was made by Jackson & Murrain, the commission men of San Angelo.

Albert Kincaid bought a bunch of horses last week from Charley Schauer for fifteen head, \$450. Albert will either sell these or buy up a car load and ship them.

## IN ÚVALDE COUNTY

Uvalde Leader-News.  
Vanbarns Brothers shipped a car of cows to New Orleans on Monday and T. H. McNelly two cars of steers.

V. E. Searce is again back in the goat business, having bought 1,800 head of goats from the Zachry pasture on Lake Creek. This is an exceptionally good flock of goats and was originally owned by Ellis & Searce and then sold to J. H. Zachry, who in turn sold them to Jeff Lewis. Mr. Lewis is a goat trader hard to beat. In the last four months he has handled 4,500 head of goats and is now in the market for another flock. While he looks chiefly to the cow business as a means of making a living, he knows a good grade of goats and knows there is

# RHEUMATISM

Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble, La Grippe, Asthma, Catarrh, Backache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Croup, Neuralgic Headache, Earache, Heart Weakness, Creeping Numbness, Eczema, Scrofula and all Blood Diseases.

## CURED BY SWANSON'S "5-DROPS"

SWANSON'S "5-DROPS" is an internal and external remedy, that gives quick relief and permanently cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica and Neuralgia. "5-DROPS" taken internally will dissolve the poisonous acid, remove it from the system and cleanse the blood of all impurities. An application of "5-DROPS" to the afflicted parts will stop the pains almost instantly, while the cause of the disease is being surely removed by its internal use. You, who are suffering from Liver Complaint or Kidney Trouble, will find a positive cure in "5-DROPS." It is the most effectual remedy ever discovered for these diseases. A single dose will give immediate results. It goes direct to the spot. It keeps the liver-cells properly at work. It restores the kidneys to their normal condition by removing the acids which are the cause of the trouble. It is the most successful medicine for the cure of diseases of the Blood, Kidneys and Liver that has ever been produced.

## A TRIAL BOTTLE OF "5-DROPS" FREE TO ANY SUFFERER

CUT OUT OUR EXTRA-FREE OFFER in this advertisement and send direct to Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., with your name and address, and a trial bottle of "5-DROPS" will be mailed to you at once, FREE, postpaid.

### HERE IS THE PROOF

DELIA POWELL, Aulander, N. C., writes: "Your '5-DROPS' has done me so much good I hardly know how to thank you. I wish that every sufferer from rheumatism would give it a trial."

MRS. F. S. CARNES, Carroll, Ohio, writes: "My daughter had Rheumatism in its worst form. She was helpless and suffered great pain. After taking two bottles of '5-DROPS' she is entirely well and free from all rheumatic pains."

DOCTOR C. L. GATES, Hancock, Minn., writes: "A little girl here had such a weak back caused by Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble that she could not stand on her feet. The moment they put her down on the floor she would scream with pain. I treated her with '5-DROPS,' and today she runs around as well and happy as can be. I prescribe '5-DROPS' for my patients and use it in my practice."

LEVERNE HUTCHISON, Waynesfield, Ohio, writes: "Your '5-DROPS' is the best remedy I have ever used. It stops pain as if by magic. I shall always keep a bottle of it on hand."

NOTE.—Large Size Bottle "5-DROPS" (300 Doses) \$1.00. If "5-DROPS" is not obtainable in your town, order from us direct and we will send it prepaid on receipt of price.

## EXTRA-FREE

In addition to sending free a trial bottle of "5-DROPS" we will for the next 30 days include, absolutely free to any person who is sick our

## ONE DOLLAR COUPON

Good for one dollar's worth of our remedies, as fully explained on the coupon. We will also send you our booklet, "Gateway to Health." This is a Special Introductory Offer, and one that is unequalled by any other Company.

### CUT THIS OUT

and return it to us when writing for the trial bottle of "5-DROPS," so there will not be any mistake made in sending you the DOLLAR COUPON. This offer is made in good faith, and only to people who are sick and in need of a remedy like "5-DROPS." Here is a chance to save one dollar.



**5-DROPS**  
TRADE MARK  
No. 4450

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160 Lake St., CHICAGO

## \$15.00 to \$50.00 a Week

Easily earned by any man or woman. No capital needed. No traveling required. An offer unequalled by any other firm in America. Write for terms. You can establish a permanent, profitable business right in your own town. I have started over three thousand men and women in a profitable, permanent business that can be attended to right in their own locality, and now desire a few more in sections that are not already occupied by our representatives. If you want to build up a business that will yield you a good steady income the year around write me at once for full particulars. With the method and plan which I have to offer any man or woman who is willing to work should easily earn from \$15.00 to \$50.00 per week. Other agents are doing this right along, and so can you.

**Our No. 1 Sample Case (Worth \$8.75) Free to Our Agents**

As described in our circulars, is the handsomest and most complete sample case ever placed in the hands of an agent. It contains an assortment of the best selling Soaps, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, etc., obtainable every one of which is used in the homes. This means quick sales and large profits. Our representatives always succeed. You cannot possibly fail where many others have made a success. Don't put it off, but write me at once, and let me show you what I have to offer. Don't delay and let someone else get ahead of you. We want only one representative in each town.

Address H. F. DARROW, Secy., (Dept. 96) N. W. Cor. La Salle and Lake Sts., CHICAGO

good money in the same. In fact, Mr. Lewis says there is more ready money and quicker returns in the goat business than in any other line of industry that could be pursued in this country.

## IN DONLEY COUNTY

Clarendon Banner-Stockman.  
W. C. Culwell sold to J. R. Leathers 150 steer calves at private terms.

W. B. Sims last week bought fifty-four head of steer calves from W. C. Culwell at \$8.50.

W. C. Culwell bought twelve head of stock cattle from J. M. Mann at \$100 for the bunch.

Colonel A. G. Boyce, for eighteen years manager of the XIT ranch, has resigned the job and will move to Amarillo for residence.

The packing house proposition for Amarillo is in good shape, and will ultimately be landed. A. J. Morris, the promoter, will open offices at Amarillo Jan. 1 and will proceed to push the matter of getting stockholders. Fifty thousand dollars stock has been taken and he desires to place a like amount among cattlemen and others over the Panhandle, preferring to have the shares scattered out and not all held by local parties.

## IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY

Hereford Brand.  
The following shipped cattle to Kansas City this week: S. T. Howard, one car cows; Henry Weems, one car cows; C. V. Taylor, one car mixed; Taylor, Higgins & Roberson, one car mixed.

S. I. Lee this week bought fifty stock cattle from Judge C. F. Kerr of Dimmitt at \$10.

D. C. Laird of the OYO ranch drove 750 steers to their Canadian, Texas, ranch last week.

W. A. Slover of Dimmitt bought 100 head this week from J. W. Alexander on private terms.

J. T. Stout this week sold two cars of calves to R. L. Chandler of Amarillo on private terms.

We are reliably informed that a Mr. Wetzel of Washington state, who arrived here last week, has closed a deal for 13,000 acres of Castro county school lands, the price paid being \$1.50 per acre. We understand the land is situated in the sand hills in the south part of the county.

## IN POTTER COUNTY

Amarillo Herald.  
W. S. Roberts on Saturday sold to W. C. Christopher of Era six sections of land eleven miles southeast of town, known as the George Russell place. Consideration \$19,200. Mr. Christopher is an experienced farmer and will move here in the spring and engage in farming, and as he has a well improved place to start in on, we predict that his success will be marked.

These are history-making days in the Panhandle and Amarillo, and the strides

of progress are so rapid that there are no punctuating marks between. The news of the certainty of the building of the packery at Amarillo was no more than assimilated by the people than the arrangements were perfected by which a supporting system of stock yards will be put in at this point without delay.

The building of the stock yards was decided on at Fort Worth last Thursday in a conference between Avery Turner, vice president and general manager of the Kansas Southern and Pecos Valley lines; Frank T. Dolan, general superintendent of the Denver road; Vice President S. B. Hovey of the Rock Island and Judge O. H. Nelson of Fort Madison, Iowa, the latter gentleman being the head of the company which is to put in the yards. The railroad magnates were agreed upon the necessity of the improvement, and will bend all of their immense power, not only in the support of the yards, but of the packing house, of which it is to be the auxiliary.

## IN SUTTON COUNTY

John Ford sold to C. C. Yaws 47 steers, three and up, at \$27.50 per head.

C. C. Yaws of Sutton county shipped to Fort Worth 3 cars of grass steers that averaged 1,035 pounds.

Fred Millard of Sonora shipped to Fort Worth a few cars of fat cows that weighed 920 pounds. Pretty good for the Sonora country.

It has been some years since such heavy cows and steers have been going to the block at this season of the year from the Sonora country.

Fred Millard of Sonora bought 4 cars of cows from Thompson Bros. at \$15 to \$17. The \$17 ones Fred expects to go 950 or more.

W. A. Mills sold to Ferguson & McKenzie 4,500 New Mexico muttons at \$3.25 per head. Pretty good seasons' work, A. W.

C. C. Yaws was in Sonora Wednesday trading and reports having bought 200 steers, four and up, 30 head of stags and 20 cows from J. D. Fields & Company at p. t. Also 44 head of steers, four and up, from John Ford at p. t.; Jim Barton 61 cows; from Sam Jones 20 cows; all at p. t. Mr. Yaws says he made some money at Fort Worth on some of them.

## 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.

# I. & G. N.

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# MILES MINUTES MONEY

To St. Louis  
To Memphis

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SUPERIOR  
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# STALLIONS AND JACKS

*Special Auction*

## CATTLEMEN'S CONVENTION

*March 1905*

### Fort Worth Horse and Mule Co.

CHAS. E. HICKS

WILLIAM ANSON

If you want to buy a Stallion or Jack; if you want to sell a Stallion or Jack, attend this sale. We will bring buyer and seller together. We will have a number of Tennessee Jacks, French and German Coach Stallions, Standard Bred Stallions, Draft Stallions and Thoroughbred Stallions. We have the best facilities in the United States for

conducting sales of this kind. Our sales pavilion is a model of its kind. We will have accommodations for 200 Stallions and Jacks in stalls. If you wish to sell anything, list them early. We will only take a limited number of approved stock. Remember, we are doing business all the time, and can sell merchantable stuff for the full market value.

## MONDAY AUCTION

EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR

ONE WEEK—JANUARY 2<sup>ND</sup> TO 7<sup>TH</sup>

To Open the Year 1905.

### The Ft. Worth Horse & Mule Co.

WILL HOLD A

## Big Special Sale

Consignments solicited of well broken horses and mares which are ready for market; also mules of all descriptions. We do not anticipate any demand for bronchos or broom-tails, so please don't ship any. Remember, your stock must be FAT to bring full market value.

The receipts of horses and mules at the Fort Worth horse and mule market for the year 1904 have been

### Over Twenty Thousand Head

And we will show forty thousand head for the 1905 season.

Commission and feed charges furnished on application.

### Ft. Worth Horse & Mule Co.

CHAS. E. HICKS.

WILLIAM ANSON.

# Horse Department

## STANDARD BRED HORSES

The term "standard bred" applies only to trotting and pacing horses of certain character and the latter, as defined by the rules for registration in the American Trotting Registry Association are as follows:

When an animal meets these requirements and is duly registered it shall be accepted as a standard bred trotter:

1. The progeny of a registered standard trotting horse, and a registered standard trotting mare.

2. A stallion sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided his dam and granddam were sired by registered standard trotting horses, and he himself has a trotting record of 2:30 and is the sire of three trotters with records of 2:30 from different mares.

3. A mare whose sire is a registered standard trotting horse, and whose dam and granddam were sired by registered standard trotting horses, provided she herself has a trotting record of 2:30 or is the dam of one trotter with a record of 2:30.

4. A mare sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided she is the dam of two trotters with records of 2:30.

5. A mare sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered standard trotting horse.

The pacing animal is also eligible to this association as a standard bred pacer in compliance with the following rules:

1. The progeny of a registered standard pacing horse and a registered standard pacing mare.

2. A stallion sired by a registered standard pacing horse, provided his dam and granddam were sired by registered standard pacing horses, and he himself has a pacing record of 2:25, and is the sire of three pacers with records of 2:25 from different mares.

3. A mare whose sire is a registered standard pacing horse and whose dam and granddam were sired by registered standard pacing horses, provided she herself has a pacing record of 2:25, or is the dam of one pacer with a record of 2:25.

4. A mare sired by a registered standard pacing horse, provided she is the dam of two pacers with records of 2:25.

5. A mare sired by a registered standard pacing horse, provided her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered standard pacing horse.

6. The progeny of a registered standard trotting horse out of a registered standard pacing mare or of a registered standard pacing horse out of a registered standard trotting mare.

## HOOF OF THE HORSE

Horsemen differ greatly as to the treatment that should be given the hoof of the horse. In some sections of the country the popular prejudice is in favor of allowing the hoof to grow out to a good length and size. The idea is to give the impression that the horse has excellent feet, as "no foot, no horse," is a common saying. But one man asks if a big growth of horn means necessarily a good foot. The foot is not merely the horn. It consists also of bones, muscles and sinews. These must all be good to make a good foot. Among veterinarians it is considered that a good foot is one that has all of the things mentioned in first class quality, but the horn is trimmed down to what the hoof needs. The work horse should have his hoofs trimmed down to the point where every part of it is of value in the support of the animal. There is a difference between the horse that is working every day and the horse of the dealer that is being put into shape for selling at the best price. The wily dealer has discovered that if the toes of the horse are permitted to grow long the horse will have more action when he is being shown off. The action will, of course, be artificial and a fraud, but the dealer does not care for that, if he can get a few more dollars out of the animal on account of it. Buyers of horses should be on the lookout for this. Long toes and good action go together to some extent because when the toes are long the horse has to exert more muscular power to get his feet off the ground.

## HORSE SENSE

The horse is getting wise. He always was intelligent, but he has learned many things in the last few years. A really successful horse today must know a great many things not essential to those olden horses who did not live in electric lighted stables or ride up and down stairs on an elevator and did not have their hair cut by electricity. A horse to have a career today must not only have horse sense, but he must be acquainted with the ways of the world, says the Washington Star. He must be a "horse of the world" or a "horse about town," if it be permissible to paraphrase those hard-worn phrases "man-of-the-world" and "man-about-town." Nearly every horse is becoming an educated horse. During the last few years the horse has been taking a course in the study

of automobiles, and already he has a very good understanding of the subject. Time was when a horse would forget his spavins, sore shoulders or quarter crack and would jump a six-bar gate at sight of one of these monsters. Now he can walk up to an auto, look it in the lamps and sniff its evil breath without breaking a trace or kicking in the dashboard. He can now meet one of these benzine buggies on a lonely road and a dark night without throwing either a fit or his rider. The time may be coming when the horse and the auto will sleep in the same stable and drink from the same bucket. There was the trolley car. A few years ago it was the abomination of every horse. Now the horse would feel positively lonesome if he had all the street to himself and did not have his wagon smashed now and then as a diversion. The horse is learning.

## COLTS AND NUTRITION

Without doubt the size and vigor of colts depend largely on the nutrition of the mare before the birth of the colt. A well nurtured mare will bring forth a vigorous colt. If the colt have a perfect ration he will develop into a strong horse. Bad nutrition is the cause of physical and mental inferiority in the human family and the same is true of the equine race. The mentality as well as the physical force of the horse is governed by the food question. It is certainly true that some of the animals that are dependent on man are more poorly nurtured than they would be if turned out to hunt grass for themselves. Who has not seen brood mares working so long on poor food that they were merely "skin and bones," to use a common expression. Yet such animals in such condition were permitted to bring forth colts. The prenatal influences of such animals are against them. They will be backward in physical development and will be to a considerable extent more stupid than other colts that have been born under better conditions.

The mare must be well nourished if a good colt is to be secured from her. The owner will need to study the laws of nutrition a little if he is to get the best results. Too many of our brood mares are given only corn and timothy hay, which is a very bad ration for an animal expected to increase the horse population of the world. When timothy hay is fed, oats should be substituted for corn. That is, the protein element in the food should be supplied. When timothy hay and corn are fed the protein is painfully deficient.

## HORSE NOTES

Horse stables are now built, in New York, as much as six stories high. One recently completed has capacity for 400 horses.

Just anybody cannot shoe a horse properly. The peculiarity of the growth of the horse's foot needs to be taken into consideration.

The profits that some horses make for their owners may be easily eaten up by others on the farm when too many horses are kept or when some horses are kept that are of little or no use. It is better to get rid of surplus horses at any price than to keep them as they are simply eating their heads off. This does not apply to good mares that are able to raise colts, although on the ordinary farm the working mares with proper care can raise colts and work at the same time.

Weaning colts at this time of year need especial care. The next three months are important ones in the life of the colt. Some colts apparently get little benefit from their food; no two colts are alike. Their individuality should be considered in preparing them for winter. If a colt is not doing well there is a reason for it and this reason should be ferreted out and the proper remedy applied.

An experiment is being conducted in the Philippine Islands of crossing some of our best saddle stallions on the native pony. There are Americans on the islands who are very enthusiastic over the possibilities of producing a very superior saddle horse in this way.

One of the most critical times in a colt's life is at weaning time. If the change can be made gradually, feeding it some as soon as it will eat, and increasing the feed, the weaning is simplified. An inclosure can be made such that the colt may go in and eat whenever it wants to without being interrupted by other stock. Cut sheaf oats makes an ideal feed.

Mules have a rare attachment for gray mares. Some use the gray mare as a quieter, a leader, a trainer to good habits for the mule. It is easier than to put up high fences, and possibly be compelled to build them higher and higher. A frightened horse has little or no sense, and if abused may become unmanageable. It is better to treat him kindly, and quiet him, than to undertake to force him into quietness.

WE PAY \$18 A WEEK and expenses to men with rigs to introduce Poultry Compound. International Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kan.

THE OLDEST MAIL ORDER HOUSE IN TEXAS.  
Goods Shipped C. O. D. whenever requested.  
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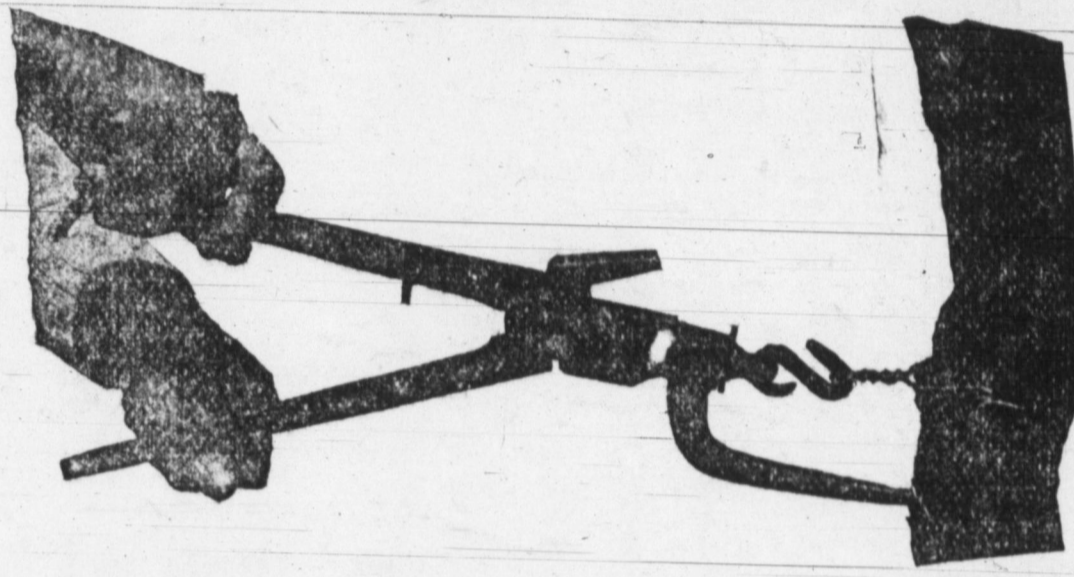
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Bell Flower Whisky... 3 yrs. old @ \$2.50	Whisky ..... 10 yrs. old @ \$4.00
Elmdale Whisky .... 4 yrs. old @ 2.50	Brook Hill Whisky ... 10 yrs. old @ 4.00
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Cyclone Whisky ..... 6 yrs. old @ 3.00	North 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
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On the above prices we will allow 5 per cent discount by including money order.

## THE TATE WIRE FENCE TOOL



This cut shows the tool after twists have been made in the smooth wire which fastens the barbed wire to the post firmly and permanently. This tool ties barbed wires to posts, where a fence crosses a ravine or gully or over hills, so that the wires can never come loose. It makes water gaps secure and lasting. It is also a perfect splicing tool. The greatest labor and money saver of all fence repair tools.

It costs nothing to see one of our booklets—write for it—FREE. Sold by progressive jobbers and retailers, but if your regular merchant cannot supply you, write us his name and we will have you supplied without delay. Agents wanted in every state and county.

Manufacturers: Strieby & Foote Company, Newark, N. J. **THE COULTER TOOL CO.** Postoffice Box 704 F, San Antonio, Tex.

# FARM LANDS

—ALONG—

## "THE DENVER ROAD"

—IN—

## NORTHWEST TEXAS

(THE PANHANDLE)

Are advancing in value at rate of 20 per cent per annum.



## Do You Know Any Equal Investment?

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

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

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the legislature of the state of Texas, which convenes in January, 1905, for a special law authorizing the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company to purchase or lease all of the property of the Jasper and Eastern Railway Company; and, in event of purchase, to complete and operate, under its own charter, the lines of railway specified in the charter of the Jasper and Eastern Railway Company; and to construct branches and extensions thereof by amendment to the charter of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company under the general laws of the state; and to prescribe whether the railroad commission of Texas shall approve the bonds

to be issued on the lines in Louisiana, GULF, COLORADO AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY, (Signed) By E. P. RIPLEY, President. JASPER AND EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, (Signed) By W. C. NIXON, Vice President.

FOR EXCHANGE or sale very cheap, on account of having used them long enough, several finely bred Hereford bulls. Young bulls for sale at all times. All range bred and located in Shackelford county, below the line. Address, Geo. Wolf Holstein, Hamby, Taylor county, Texas.

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

**TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.**

FORT WORTH, TEXAS,

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

NEC. A. McEACHIN..... Editor

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION  
TELEGRAM COMPANY  
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.

Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

**OFFICERS:**

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

**OUR REPRESENTATIVE**

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

**REGULATING THE RAILWAYS**

The cattlemen of Texas deserve much credit for their action in forcing the fighting in the matter of amending the interstate commerce law so as to clothe the commission with the necessary power to enforce its mandate. It is true that the fight is not yet won, but help has been enlisted that already seems to promise relief in some form. President Roosevelt has taken up the right, and is even now warring with members of his own party, including the United States senators, who are representing the railway influence at Washington. The story of how the president was interested in the matter is an interesting one. Messrs. Sam H. Cowan of this city and Murdo MacKenzie of Trinidad, Colo., were appointed a committee to go to Washington and see the president. Mr. MacKenzie introduced himself to the president as a republican from Colorado, and was at once met with the interrogatory "What in the devil are you republicans in Colorado divided into so many factions for?" He was told that the parties were not there to talk politics, but to lay before him a matter of grave importance, and the case of the cattlemen against the railways was laid before him. The president informed the committee that he intended to have congress place the interstate commerce commission under the jurisdiction of the bureau of commerce and labor, and right there he was told by his visitors that when he did so he would end the usefulness of that tribunal. It is evident that the talk made by the representatives of the cattlemen had the desired effect, for the president made the necessary recommendations in his message to congress.

The necessity for enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission in the manner indicated is apparent to all who have given the matter any thought. Take the case of the cattlemen now pending against the railroads, in which the latter are charged with unjust freight rates on cattle shipments from Texas points. It will have been three years before the hearing of the complaint is concluded before the commission, and if the decision of the commission is then to the effect that the rates of the railroads are unreasonable, such decision will simply give the complainants the right to go into the courts and prove their charges. It will be another three years before a decision is reached in the courts. By clothing the interstate commerce commission with the power of determining the reasonableness of freight rates, matters would be greatly simplified.

In his message to congress the president did not give his unqualified endorsement to the Quarles-Cooper bill, which is being pushed by the Texas cattlemen, but proposed a court of review, which should have final determination of the findings of the commission. The ideas of the president on this subject are as follows:

1. Government supervision of interstate rates through the interstate commerce commission on complaint of unreasonable charge.
2. Authorization in law or equitable apportionment of railway earnings—in other words, legalized pooling.
3. The establishment of a central interstate commerce court, composed of three or five members, sitting at Washington, with final jurisdiction, save that, of course, the right of appeal may lie when questions of constitutional in-

terpretation are raised by either party.  
4. Instead of having the rates decreed reasonable by the interstate commerce commission go into effect immediately, subjecting the railroads to loss without redress in case some time afterward the court reverses the commission's finding, it is provided that when a rate complained of is set aside by the commission and another substituted the railroad may still go on charging the original rate by filing a bond securing the shippers a refund in case the court finally upholds the commission.  
5. The prohibition by law of all private freight cars, side tracks and terminals, compelling interstate carriers to provide such facilities to all alike.

Right here, it may be well to state that this matter of investing the interstate commerce commission with power to actually regulate interstate commerce is not a partisan issue, and democratic and republican members of congress may with perfect propriety unite in an effort to bring the railways to time. The transportation tax levied upon the citizens of the United States during the years 1898 to 1900, inclusive, was nearly five times as great as that collected by the treasury department from important duties during the same period. A few railroad officials, responsible to no one under heaven, charged and collected \$2,843,038,287 for carrying the necessities of life during these three years; while the government collected less than six hundred millions from the tariff during the same period of time. Is it any wonder that cattlemen and all other shippers are appealing against such continued rapacity?

Secretary Paul Morton, who is himself a railway man, takes a very sensible view of the situation. He says: "This is the most important question now pending before the American people, and every business man and every citizen should give it careful attention. One reason why I dare hope I may be of some service in this connection is because I have been a railroad man all my life and have carefully studied this problem. Though a railroad man for years I have preached that the railway managers should show more willingness to consider the rights of the public; that they should stop trying to manipulate politics and parties and legislation; that they should not set their faces against any reasonable effort to introduce reforms and government supervision. Some railroad men of my acquaintance think an attempt to introduce government supervision of rates is a mischievous and meddlesome impertinence. They resent it and announce their intention to fight the movement to the last ditch. But that is absurd in this day and generation. These men are behind the times. In many states boards of railroad commissioners fix the rates and the roads comply with their decrees. It is simply ridiculous to assert that the federal government has not the power to do with interstate commerce what the states may do with traffic within their borders. Personally I wish all traffic could be declared interstate, and the rates be supervised by the federal government.

"There is no occasion for any frenzied finance in Wall street or elsewhere over the recommendations which the president made in his message. There is no reason why the great financiers of New York who stand behind the big railway corporations should become alarmed. They ought to thank their lucky stars that we have in the White House a president who insists that they shall have fair play, that there shall be a square deal all around. The president does not wish to work any injustice to the railroad industry. He is not engaged in a hue and cry against corporations. But he is right, eternally right, in his declaration that reforms of method are needed, and they are needed as much by the railroads themselves as by the people. My experience has shown me that the most harm done to the railroads in this country is done by themselves.

"President Roosevelt is not wedded to any particular method of securing the desired reform. All he wants is results, progress, greater equity for all concerned. As a railroad man I say at this critical moment the progressive railway managers of the country should join hands with the president and his advisers and the able and patriotic men who are the leaders of the two houses of congress in an effort to reach a compromise that will fix upon something approximating a scientific basis the operations of the wonderful system of railways which we have in the United States and reduce to the lowest possible minimum the friction that arises in the relations between our great common carrier public service and the public. If the problem be approached in this spirit, I believe we can secure results of inestimable value to industrial America, the railroads included."

**THE BEEF TRUST AGAIN**

In speaking of the cattle situation and the investigation of the beef trust that is being made by the United States government, Captain John T. Lytle, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, says: "That anything of importance will come from the letters regarding conditions and cost of raising animals, which have been sent out by the government, is scarcely probable, according to my judgment. In the first place, very few cattlemen can answer all of the inquiries and others who

might be able to will not. Complete records are not kept by most breeders and of those who do many would hesitate about giving detailed information as to their private business. I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. Sloan Simpson enclosing letters to him from Mr. James R. Garfield, commissioner of labor and commerce, stating that he would like to meet the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association to discuss the situation. The committee, of course, would be glad to receive Mr. Garfield whenever it is in session, but the next meeting will not be until next March. I wrote Mr. Simpson to this effect, suggesting that Mr. Garfield attend our next executive committee meeting March 18, 1905, as well as our annual convention, which meets in Fort Worth March 21, 1905."

It is now evident that the beef trust investigation is about to take a new and more sweeping turn, and that results will not materialize as early as has been generally anticipated. Information from Washington is to the effect that the powers given the commissioner of corporations under what is known as the publicity clause of the act establishing the department of commerce and labor, are to be put to a test first against the beef trust. The law says that the commissioner shall have the power and authority to make diligent investigation into the organization, conduct and management of the business of any corporation, joint stock company or corporate combination engaged in commerce among the several states. This would no doubt sanction almost any course of procedure that the commissioner should take to get at the methods of any trust combination. Commissioner Garfield will go in person to Chicago, Kansas City and other points where information can be obtained directly from members of corporations in the beef trust, and will set up a court of inquiry before which witnesses will be summoned and questioned.

The list of witnesses to be examined before the commissioner of corporations will not be limited to members of the trust. Railroad managers and bankers and many business men from various parts of the west will be called. It is reported that some of the trunk line railroad men are disposed and prepared to give testimony that will go far to expose the methods of the trust and a number of railroad men from the roads running between the range country and the packing centers, like Kansas City and Chicago, have indicated a willingness to tell what they know of the way that the trust controls production and how it manipulates the shipment of cattle to control prices at points of consumption.

It is asserted that there will be testimony to show that the beef trust has in control the banking of the range regions and that the cattle raiser is in much the condition of the cotton planter of the south before the era of good prices came in, and is at the mercy of banks which are controlled by the beef magnates. All through the range country are the little banks with a small capital, lending from one season to another millions on cattle. The investigation will be directed to clearing up the mystery as to where the little cattle country-banks get so much money to lend.

Such an inquiry, when started, will no doubt produce a commotion among those who are the prime factors in the trust, and the fullest publicity will unavoidably follow every statement they make. The success of the move will depend on the character of the testimony given. The commissioner will enter on his delicate and peculiar task advised and informed as perhaps no other official charged with such a difficult work has ever been. He will expect evasion and absolute refusal to testify. There is no question as to the power that has been placed in his hands to compel a witness to testify. Whether he will exercise it effectively remains to be seen.

If the members of the beef trust should divulge the secret compacts on which their superstructure of monopoly rests, it is the belief in administration circles that the publicity principle will accomplish the downfall and complete destruction of the trust system of controlling the meat trade.

**HOLD FOR BETTER PRICES**

The Deming, New Mexico, Headlight says: "That cattle will be in good demand from now on for spring delivery is an assured fact and that right here in Luna county there are plenty of ones, twos and threes, all in good condition is also an assured fact, so that, with the right efforts put forth on the part of our cattle raisers, there need be no cause for a cry of poor prices another year.

"Several of our largest cattle raisers have already received letters from buyers in Colorado, Kansas and other parts of the country where cattle are ever in most demand and in every instance the writers seem most anxious to make contracts at this time for delivery, most of them specifying April and May as the time when they will be ready to receive. The editor of the Headlight has in his hands a letter from a gentleman in Colorado who yearly buys in large quantities, in which he says: 'If you write me favorably I will be there in a short time and if we should deal will make liberal payment at once on contract for May delivery.' This man writes that he wants from three to five thousand twos and threes. Such letters as the above is quoted from, are of almost daily occurrence in this sec-

tion, and if our stockmen don't get scared off, as they have or at least some of them, in the past, and because some fellow comes among them who is here to bear the market and tells them all kinds of doleful tales about there being no sale for cattle and such rot, until they persuade some of the weaker ones to sell at a low price and so get their wedge in and start the prices down—we say if one and all will hold for a good price and stand pat until they bring the buyers to terms they will get good prices. Right here in Luna county, and surrounding this county, for a great many miles we have as good a class of cattle as can be produced in any of the range countries in the United States, and we are as conveniently located as regards good railroad facilities as any other country, and for cattlemen to be bulldozed from year to year into selling for a dollar or two less than do others in other localities is all nonsense.

"Buyers will be here in abundance before long and it will be easy to contract your cattle if you try."  
"We have said that the cattle in this vicinity are as good as any in any other localities, and we stand pat on the assertion. While in the east a short time since we saw thousands of head of cattle in the pastures and feed pens of the country through which we traveled, that were no better in any respect than the thousands upon thousands that are today feeding upon the open ranges within twenty-five miles of this town, and they were good cattle.

Stockmen throughout this country have been for years past, engaged in grading their cattle up to a standard that would bring top prices on the market, and they now have color, size, bone, and in fact all of the points necessary to make good cattle. We have witnessed, in times past, the shipment between five and six hundred head of cattle from the yards in this city, all from the ranches of one cattleman, not over thirty-five miles from here that were as good as any we saw in the feed pens of pastures in the east.

The fact that we have good cattle here is now becoming generally known among the buyers in the eastern markets and hence the reason that they are beginning to look this way for the stuff they are in need of.

That prices will be for the coming year, what they were a few years past we do not believe, nor do we think that they will be down to what many sold for last year. Don't be in a hurry to sell until such time as you are satisfied that you are getting the top price for good cattle is what we advise.

**A WOMAN'S WAY**

Helen Grantley tells of a lady she once knew who was timid about horses and rarely drove without her husband. Consequently, when one day she took a lady visitor for a drive she was not prepared to meet an emergency with which they were confronted when they had proceeded a few miles into the country. They were passing a horse trough when their steed stopped, sidled up to the trough and demanded a drink as plainly as a horse could. The two women looked at each other in consternation. What should they do? The head of the tightly checked horse was at an impossible angle with the low trough.

"Shall we unharness him, Mary?" asked the other woman, who was unfamiliar with everything relating to horses.

**IN THE WRONG ROOM**

At a railway shareholders' meeting in London a gentleman insisted on making a long speech. When he had concluded, the chairman, according to "The Book of Blunders," quietly asked the verbose orator whether he had quite done.

"Yes, sir, quite!" was the indignant reply.

"You will, consequently, permit me to answer you, sir?"

"Oh, certainly, if you can; but I defy you to do that."

"Well, then," said the chairman, calmly and with measured voice. "I have to inform you that you are in the wrong room and addressing the wrong company. The speech you have just made should have been delivered in No. 6, first floor."

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Louisiana and Texas.**



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## Sheep Department

### IMPORTING MEXICAN EWES

As sheep raisers of Val Verde and adjoining counties we wish to protest against the removal of the import duty from sheep, for breeding and other purpose, thus allowing cheap Mexican ewes to be brought into this country free of duty in competition with the sheep of western Texas, as advocated by James McLymont in his correspondence with Mr. Slayden, recently published in the Stockman and Farmer.

Under the present constitution of the United States the only means provided for raising revenue to meet the immense and ever increasing expense of the federal government is by the levy of tariffs upon imports. The necessary effect of such tariff, whether so intended or not, is to lessen competition, and therefore to protect and benefit those engaged in this country in raising or manufacturing the products upon which such import tariffs are levied. Through the overweening influence of the north and east in the United States congress, tariff duties have heretofore been so levied and adjusted as to protect and foster the great industries of the north and east to the exclusion of those of the south and west.

At present the only benefit derived by our particular section of the country from the levy of tariffs is that afforded by the tariff upon sheep, wool and cattle, which protects us from competition with the cheap Mexican and South American product which would be imported into this country in large quantities if the tariff upon these products were removed as advocated by Mr. McLymont. The sheep and wool industry has not been profitable in this country for many years, and it is but just recovering from the disaster it suffered from the free raw material policy of the Cleveland administration, under which the tariff upon sheep, wool and cattle was practically repealed, and another mistake of that kind should not be inflicted upon the sheepmen at the present time.

It may not be amiss to call attention to the fact that during the past ten years Mr. McLymont has been perhaps the largest sheep owner and raiser in the state of Texas, having constantly on hand during that period from 40,000 to 60,000 head of sheep; that during this whole time he has been an ardent and consistent republican, advocating in and out of season a high protective tariff upon sheep and wool as well as upon cattle; that during the last few months he has sold out his entire flocks at good prices so that now, for the first time in many years, he owns no sheep whatever, but has embarked in the mercantile, banking and wool commission business.

In the same connection it should also be noted that Mr. McLymont still holds his extensive ranches in Val Verde, Kinney and Edwards counties, where until recently his numerous flocks grazed upon a thousand hills, but where now only the antic jack rabbit skyhops, the lonely howl of the coyote is heard and where the verdant grasses are unrippled by his fleecy ewes or muttons. Under these conditions we doubt not that Mr. McLymont would like to have the tariff upon sheep removed long enough to permit him to restock his extensive ranges with cheap ewes from Mexico, or with any other old sheep, but when that was accomplished we would like to know if he would not again return to the advocacy of a high protective tariff upon sheep and wool. General Hancock once said that the tariff was only a local issue, but to us sheepmen who are still in the business it appears that with Mr. McLymont it is not only a local issue, but that it may be a personal issue as well.

Yours truly, John Hutto, C. A. Markward, J. M. Lyford, D. F. Galloway, John Galloway, W. D. Dickerson, C. I. Hutto, J. F. Tatum, W. R. Wyatt, J. C. Earwood, J. M. Taylor, B. G. Thompson, John Stanley, C. W. Gurley, John Charlton Clarkon, Kelley & Norris, E. K. Fawcett, Jim Slade, A. Denmead, R. W. Crossley, A. Sultemeyer, G. T. Sharp, F. M. McBee, T. A. Wilson, T. J. Ellis, Sam Palmer, B. T. Hampton, T. M. Kelley, C. L. Kelley, W. L. Miers, G. D. Miers, A. Williamson, W. G. Hutto.

### THE AGE OF SHEEP

Under ordinary conditions it is safe to take the teeth as a sure indication of a sheep's age, says Edward Van Alstyne in Rural New Yorker. Of course with some breeds or individuals that mature early there might be a little variation. The following are the accepted rules and may be found useful in determining the age of a sheep:

At 1 month there are eight temporary front teeth or incisors always in the lower jaw and three temporary molars on each side of each jaw. At 3 months there will be added a permanent molar to the three temporary ones. At 9 months there will appear the second permanent molar. At from 12 to 14 months the first pair of permanent incisors or front teeth appear.

At 18 months there will be the third permanent molar. At from 21 to 22 months there will be four permanent incisors. At 27 months the temporary molars drop out, and permanent ones take their place. At 30 months there will be the six permanent incisors.

At from 3 years and 4 to 6 months all the eight permanent incisors have appeared, and the sheep may be said to have a full mouth. After this it is not so easy to tell, but if the teeth are even and the mouth full one may take it to be between 4 and 5 years. From this time on the general condition of the sheep and the good or bad state of the teeth will indicate whether the sheep can be profitably kept or not.

Those accustomed to the mean very readily pick out an old sheep by the look of its face. When the teeth begin to get short or the face begins to take on an aged look they would better be disposed of. Nor is it wise to wait that time. After a sheep gets 5 years or past and is fat never give it an opportunity to get poor.

### SHEEP IN DEMAND

Farmers who have been in the habit of buying sheep or lambs to finish have found difficulty in filling their feed lots this season. Some of the best authorities on sheep predict that next season will be still worse.

The middle west is using more sheep and lambs direct from the ranges every year. The great increase in the establishment of beet sugar factories has increased the supply of waste beet products for feeding and sheep seem to take care of beet pulp to great advantage. This furnishes a new demand for feeders. In addition to those of farmers who are going into the business.

The United States is getting to be a great mutton consuming nation. There is a steady and increasing demand for good mutton carcasses for use at home. With the increase in population this demand will continue and in all probability feeders will be in great demand until sheep breeding receives the attention that it should. A great many feeders could produce their own lambs with very little extra effort, and this seems the most natural outcome.

### CONFEDERATE VETERANS INVITE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Congressman Morris Shepard of the Texarkana district of Texas presented to President Roosevelt on Thursday an invitation from Albert Sydney Johnston camp, Confederate Veterans, of Paris, Texas, asking the president to so arrange his itinerary when he visited the southwest in the spring to be the guest of the camp. The president expressed his appreciation of the invitation and assured the congressman if it was possible he would be glad to visit Paris. He also expressed admiration for the man whom the camp was named.

### SHEEP NOTES

Twenty million sheepskins are tanned annually. Fully 60 per cent of these are imported.

It is said that 500,000 head of sheep and lambs have been shipped out of Chicago in the last five months to the corn belt, for feeders, and that this did not satisfy the demand.

If you want a good crop of wool next year (and it is going to be a good price or present signs will fail), don't let the sheep get poor. On the other hand, don't let them get too fat. Steady, regular and natural feeding, keeping them in good, healthy condition—that is it.

If you have never tried feeding the lambs extra, you have missed a good part of successful lamb raising. Provide a "creep," a separate apartment in the shed so arranged that the lambs may creep under and get into it. Then keep some ground feed in troughs or boxes there, and the lambs will soon learn to go after it. It will pay.

Canadian sheep breeders carried off the bulk of the prizes at the World's Fair. The types in which they have excelled are the Southdowns, the Dorsets, the Merinas, the Oxford, the Leicesters and the Lincolns. The United States were winners in the Shropshires, the Coltswald, and some other types.

When a Japanese on the Pacific coast receives a cablegram containing the one word "Hoshhukaer," he packs up and starts for Japan for once, to take his place in the ranks.

## 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.

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THE ARGENTINE CATTLE DIP

Is the only satisfactory dip. "Once Used, Always Used."

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## Slaughter's Hereford STOCK FARM

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

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

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## Will Lease

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

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### SHAVING.

The usual method—an alkaline soap—which is an irritant, is kept applied to the face. Shaving scrapes the skin and lacerates the face, perhaps little cut now and then, after which apply a razor, which has a sharp edge, some healing lotion.

Our way: First apply Cosmo Cream to the face, which softens the hair and protects the skin, then lather and shave. Use just anything which looks like a razor. Shave close as you choose and every day you like, for under these conditions the face is not injured and shaving becomes a pleasure.

Cosmo Cream—a new preparation, pleasant, antiseptic, healing, which imparts healthy, youthful effect to the skin, designed especially to protect the face before shaving. Has also proved valuable to ladies for beautifying the skin on face, neck, arms, hands. Imperfect skin is caused by microbes. The antiseptic properties of Cosmo Cream destroy these microbes and nature produces perfect results. Every package in a beautiful aluminum toilet box, equal to those usually sold for 25c. and 50c. Cosmo Cream, prepaid, by mail, 10c., 25c., 50c. Agents wanted.

COSMOTINE MFG. CO., Amsterdam Ave., 150th and 161st Sts., New York.



## Hog Department

### COTTONSEED MEAL FOR HOGS

I would hesitate long before presuming to differ with the *Gazette* under any circumstances, and especially so when as in the present case in differing with the *Gazette* I know that I am also differing with many others high in authority, and for all of whom I have the greatest respect. But many years of contrary experience gives me courage to deny with all due modesty but with none the less an absolute conviction of right the accuracy of the statement concerning the detrimental effect of cotton seed meal when fed to pigs in the answer to your Cuban correspondent.

As already indicated, I am quite well aware that in the statement made you are supported by authorities of unquestionable weight and greatest prominence; but having fed cotton seed meal for more than a quarter of a century to swine of all sorts, ages, kinds and condition, always with most favorable results, I am prepared to assert and to prove in the present daily practice of my own feed lots, and by many contented consumers whose sleek and well rounded bodies testify to perfect health and vigor, and of whose daily ration during all their lives cotton seed meal has been the principal component, and whose eager appetites for it are hourly testifying to their appreciation of it in actions that speak louder than the words that are denied them—that cotton seed meal is not only not unsafe and detrimental to pigs, but it is the most appetizing, nutritious and healthful of all feeds common to this country.

Indeed so invariably satisfactory have been my results from its use that I would be puzzled to understand the contrary results in other hands did I not know that in those cases upon which these unfavorable opinions have been founded, the fault lies, not in the feed itself, but in the manner of feeding. That the lint contained in the meal is the source of injury I do not believe, for as a matter of fact, the lint left in well manufactured cotton seed meal is almost infinitesimal, being considerably less than one-half of one percent of the total weight less perhaps than the proportion of silk left adhering to the corn. But that it is injurious and perhaps even fatal if fed dry or even slightly moistened, I know, though I do not believe it has ever been determined just wherein the toxic principal was contained. But if made into a thin slop or soup, and left to ferment or sour before feeding, hogs of all ages and kinds eat it greedily and derive from it health and vigorous development and added flesh, bone and fat, and more benefit than from any other feed I have ever used, and my experience has been a long and varied one. For young pigs and for pregnant and nursing sows I have found it especially adapted, giving to the sows vigor and health, adding to their milk flow and to the pigs both before and after birth a ready growth and development that can be found in no other food.

With most of the foods mentioned by your Cuban correspondent, and their costs I am unfamiliar, but if it is protein he is seeking, cotton seed meal will give him over fifty per cent of it, as against 16 to 18 per cent of the middlings or the 17 to 19 per cent of the oats and this in an equally if not more appetizing and available form. Cotton seed meal should be laid down in Havana from Florida, at something less than \$25 per ton and I know hog feeders at interior points in Texas who are finding it profitable feed at nearly that price, as compared with corn at thirty-five cents per bushel, sweet potatoes at even slightly less and black srra molasses at less than fifteen cents per gallon. I am inclined to believe that your Cuban inquirer will find cotton seed meal prepared in the manner indicated—and this preparation as a thin slop thoroughly soured is of the utmost importance—and mixed with the feeds he mentions the very food he needs to balance his ration and give the results he seeks.—Jo. W. Allison, in *Breeders' Gazette*.

### PIGS ALWAYS PROFITABLE

The hog is profitable in every locality. It is a mistake to suppose that money can be made on hogs only in the corn belt. Conditions vary and so do the results of feeding.

There is a great deal of money in the raising of hogs in the corn belt because there is a cheap feed close at hand. But in the localities where corn is not so generally grown the hog is profitable, for he is more fecund on highly nitrogenous feeds.

Even in the localities where only two or three hogs are fattened per year per farm, they yield a good profit, as the meat supplied was not paid the toll of railroad fares and wholesale and retail profits. Corn is a great advantage in furnishing cheap pork; it is a disadvantage in reducing the fecundity of the herd.

These are two factors on opposite sides of the problem, add the balance in favor or against has never been figured out. The farmers living in the corn belt declare that the balance is in favor of the large corn ration.

Canadian growers declare that what we have gained on the one score has been lost on the other, and that hogs raised in Canada reproduce themselves in such greater numbers that the cost of a pound of pork there is no greater than in the United States, when the cost of reproduction is taken into consideration.

There is another factor in favor of the

localities outside of the corn belt, where pigs are raised, a few only on each farm, and that is the lessened losses from disease. There are great areas of territory where hog cholera has never been known, but where hogs are raised only in small numbers as in New England. So, for one reason or another, the hog is profitable everywhere. 1

### RAISING PIGS WITHOUT MILK

It is generally believed by the small pig raiser, who keeps from three to six brood sows, that it is quite necessary to have at least one cow giving milk for each litter of pigs, writes H. S. Baker in *Nebraska Stockman*. While all will agree that cow's milk is a valuable addition to the pig ration, still it is possible to raise pigs very successfully without a bit of it. The secret of it is in feeding and selecting the brood sow until a type is produced with large milking propensities. And this condition can be attained just as completely in the brood sow as it has been done in the milk cow. It is also evident that the extra supply of milk thus furnished is better adapted to the pig's needs than that supplied through the medium of the slop pail. This large milk production is the result of intelligent feeding for a dozen generations on a fixed type and in doing this a vigor of constitution will be developed in the brood sow that will impart wonderful vitality to the offspring. This ruggedness in the pig enables it to eat and assimilate the middlings and corn without the aid of the supposed necessary milk diet. Then if an equal amount of milk is still furnished through the natural source of the mother, we are one point ahead of the fortunate fellow with the dairy product. A litter of pigs farrowed last March were eating corn with the sow in just twelve days after birth, and nine days later were feeding liberally on mill feed slop three times a day. As was suggested in an earlier article the practice of feeding the brood sow slop through the entire year is most helpful in the rearing of pigs, for the above reasons, that the pig will be of sturdy make-up, and its food supply will be abundant and of first quality. Not a bit of danger of the sow getting too fat if it is not the result of corn feeding.

### GRASS FOR THE GRUNTERS

About the cheapest food for hogs, especially young, growing ones, is pasture. This factor in the farmers' hog ration has become almost a necessity. There are various kinds of pasturage suitable for hog range, but some two or three kinds are probably best suited for this purpose and most largely used. The idea which should be held foremost is that the hog gets tired of the same thing all the time. Blue grass and clover should be available whenever possible. In substitution for this rape, alfalfa, cow peas, rye and a few other small grains are used. A combination of rape and clover, or rye and wheat, is often used.

Clover is often used with some of the smaller grains, or with cow peas. These mixed pastures not only afford variety of pasture to the hog, but furnish green forage throughout the entire season.

It may be necessary to feed a little corn along with the pasturage, to keep the hogs in prime condition.

### HOG NOTES

A hog comes the nearest to being an omnivorous animal of anything on the farm. He will eat almost anything and thrive on it.

The runt pig remains a runt all his life unless he is put into a pen by himself and given a good chance at all the feed he will consume.

When young pigs do not thrive on their mother's milk, a pail of fresh milk from a cow, given to the mother will often remedy the trouble, if fed regularly twice a day.

In cold, frozen weather you will find the pigs will work industriously in a pile of wood ashes, if you will give them a chance. And it will be good for them, too.

Better not let old and vicious hogs run in the same lot with pigs and shoats. It will pay to keep them separate. Watch them at feeding time, and you will learn why. Don't go off and say, "Oh, it don't matter," for it does.

### ALMANAC FREE

Studebaker Almanac for 1905 is, as usual, full of valuable information of especial interest to farmers. In addition to this statistical and other information, it contains a large number of practical recipes, and has revived some of the best sayings of old Josh Billings—the most genial and philosophical of all American humorists. A free copy can be obtained from any Studebaker agent. If he cannot supply you, send a 2-cent stamp to the Studebakers, South Bend, Ind., and mention this paper.

### Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

For Sale. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys are noted for their large size and beautiful plumage. Gobblers when matured weigh 35 to 45 pounds, hens 20 to 30 pounds. They are good foragers, hardy, very docile and not inclined to wander far from home. Price \$5 per pair or a trio of two hens and one gobbler for \$7. Put in strong light coops and delivered to freight office. Address, LOUIS F. STILES, Rochester, N. Y.

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Four full quarts guaranteed best on earth for the money ..... \$3.00  
HILL & HILL, 8 years old, per gallon ..... \$3.50  
BROOK HILL, 10 years old, per gallon ..... \$3.75  
Bottled ..... \$4.00

### Mayer's "81"

Four full quarts, best made at any price ..... \$4.00  
All other leading brands of Kentucky Bourbons and Eastern Ryes. Most complete stock of high grade standard brands of liquors in the Southwest. Largest mail order house in Texas. Price list upon request. Express PREPAID to any point in Texas on all orders of \$3.00 or more. A trial will convince you.

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THE GREAT MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

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# BIDS WANTED!

For the lease of the four leagues of Sutton county school land, situated in Bailey and Hockley counties in a solid body, except two hundred acres. These lands will be leased for five or ten years, the leases to begin Feb. 21, 1905. Bids to lease will be received until Jan. 15, 1905. The court reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

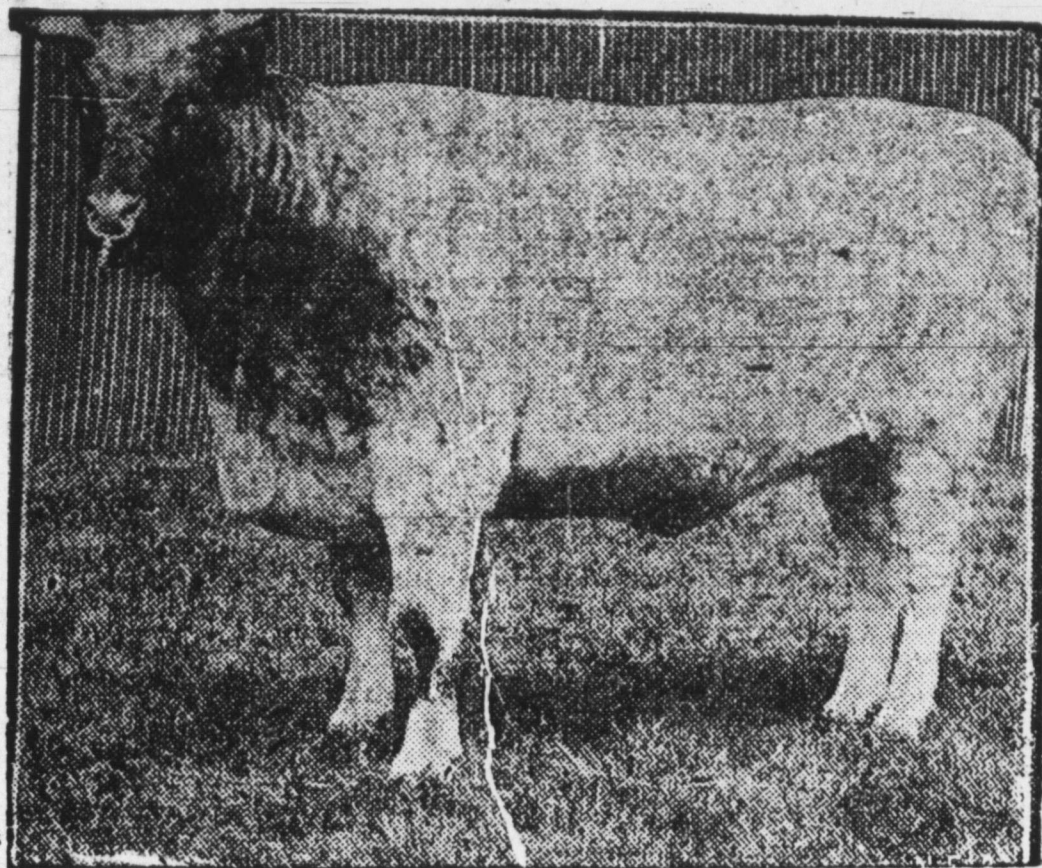
Address all bids or inquiries for further information to

## L. J. WARDLAW

County Judge of Sutton County, Sonora, Texas.

Journal Advertisements Pay

**WIDELY DIFFERENT TYPES OF SHORTHORNS FROM COMMON ANCESTRY**



**PUREBRED SHORTHORN COW, DUA DAIRY**

An illustration of the ability of the animal breeder to mold the form of his subject is shown in the difference between the two types of Shorthorn cattle, the English dairy type and the Scotch beef type. Both types descended from a common stock less than 100 years ago.

On most English farms milk is one of the important products. Beef is also a valuable article in that country, and hence there has been a tendency to breed toward the dual type of cattle, as illustrated herewith.

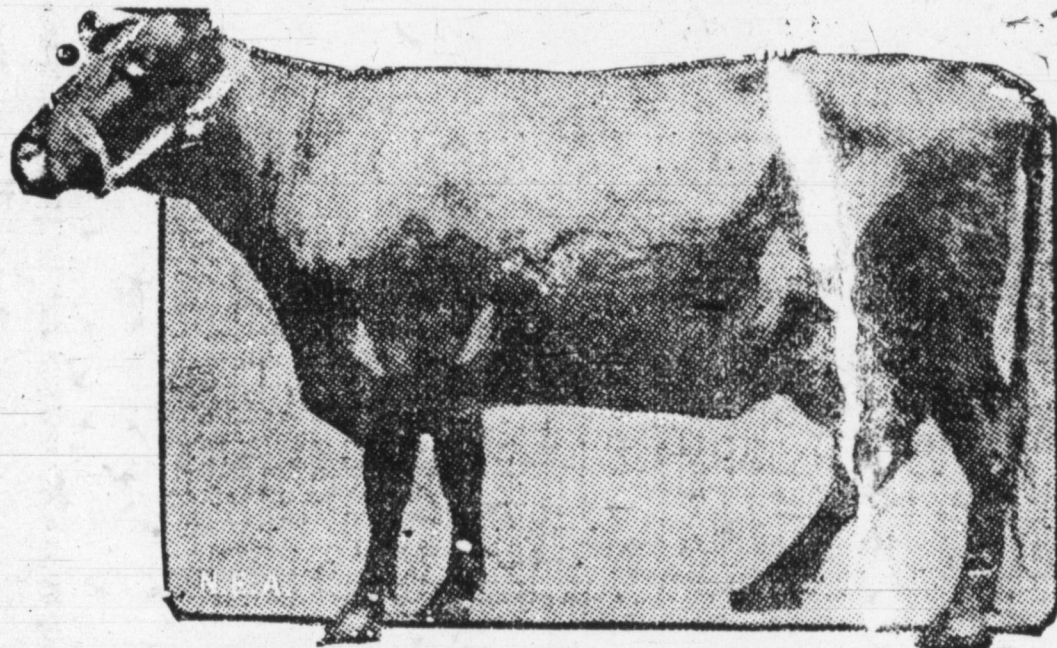
These dual Shorthorns are large, produce a large flow of milk and a calf that will mature into a good beef animal.

In Scotland the market demand for dairy products is not great, and the

**L TYPE PRIZE WINNER IN ENGLISH TEST.**

tendency has been to produce cattle that will yield a large amount of choice dressed beef and mature early. This has brought about the development of a breed of cattle short of leg, with great width and depth of body, well covered with flesh over the ribs, back and loin, and a large development in the regions from which come the highest priced cuts of beef.

Between these two extreme types of Shorthorns we have a third type, a sort of middle type, common in America twenty-five years ago, but less common today. This is commonly spoken of as the "old fashioned Shorthorn." It was larger, a trifle longer of leg and broader of back than the Scotch type, but was a much better milker and a very useful animal.



**PUREBRED SHORTHORN COW OF SCOTCH TYPE.**

Beware of imitations. This trade mark on every mattress

**WHITE SWAN**

ANTI-GERM

**COTTON FELT MATTRESS**

Write for Catalogue

Manufactured Exclusively By **TOM B. BURNETT DALLAS TEXAS**  
Address Department A

**Holiday Excursions**

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"THE TEXAS ROAD"

TO THE

**Old States**

To All Points in ARKANSAS, IOWA, KANSAS, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA; also to DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, PUEBLO, TRINIDAD, and intermediate points; to points in ILLINOIS, and to points in OLD MEXICO.

Ticket on sale Dec. 20, 21, 22 and 26; limit 30 days for return.

**One Fare, Plus \$2, Round Trip**

Convention Rates to all points in TEXAS and LOUISIANA Dec. 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, and January 1, 1905. Tickets limited January 4 for return.

SPECIAL THROUGH CARS AND QUICK SERVICE

For complete information as to routes, rates, through cars, etc., see agents or write

D. J. PRICE,  
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Palestine, Texas.

**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.

**THE TERMINAL CASE ENDED**

"Not a single new factor has been introduced in this terminal charge controversy," said Judge S. H. Cowan, attorney for the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, before leaving for Fort Worth. He had been asked by a Live Stock World man regarding the final hearing of the long drawn-out contest between railroads on the one hand and the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association and the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, representing the shipping and growing interest on the other, over the \$2 terminal charge. Mr. Cowan said:

**POSITION NOT CHANGED**

"The position of the interstate commerce commission has not been changed in the least by this hearing. That position, and it has been stamped with the approval of the federal supreme court, is that any charge in excess of \$1 for terminal service, is exorbitant. At this hearing the railroads undertook the task of making a contrary showing. They did not attempt to prove that through rates have been reduced since the terminal charge was imposed, sufficiently to offset it. The tariffs we submitted made any such effort futile, but they did make an attempt to convince the commission that the cost of handling live stock at the Chicago terminal had greatly increased.

ing. I presume that Santa Fe terminals in Chicago are as favorably located for the handling of freight as those of any line. Mr. Peabody showed that the average cost per car of handling freight at the Chicago terminals of his road was \$5.46, this estimate including live stock business, but he made the admission that the cost of handling live stock was but \$2.28 per car. Accepting this estimate by a railroad statistician, only one conclusion can be drawn.

**GOOD WORK AT CHICAGO YARDS**

"Abundant testimony was introduced, however, to show that the cost of delivering and unloading live stock at the Chicago Union Stock Yards is merely nominal and has been greatly exaggerated. Whereas hours are needed to unload a car of dead freight, the Chicago Stock Yards Company, with its perfect system, unloads whole trains of 30 cars in less than as many minutes—25 minutes to the train or less than a minute to each car being the average unloading time. At no other terminal in the world has such a degree of expedition been reached. We proved this to the commission, and proved it conclusively.

**ENDS TERMINAL CASE**

"This ends the terminal charge controversy. At the Fort Worth meeting we will take up the matter of increased through rates. Since 1899 rates from Fort Worth have been increased 8½ cents and are now higher than they have ever been before. A close combination among southwestern railroads makes this possible. It is the best preserved agreement ever perfected by a railroad combination, and although working several years, not a single weak spot has been detected. There are no independent lines looking for business at cut rates in the southwest."—Chicago Live Stock World.

**LAND AS GOOD AS YOURS**

For Sale at \$4 to \$8 Per Acre on Easy Terms

The well known lands of the Loving Cattle Company are being sub-divided and sold out. Fuel near by and plentiful; good water near the surface; Graham, a fine market close by, for what you raise. Let me tell you about it.

PHIL A. AUER, G. P. A.,  
Rock Island Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

**The MENGER**

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

McLEAN & MUDGE,  
Managers.

**RECTOR OF ST. LUKE'S**

Ashburnham, Ontario, Testifies to the Good Qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

ASHBURNHAM, Ont., April 18, 1903.

"I think it is only right that I should tell you what a wonderful effect Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has produced. The day before Easter I was so distressed with a cold and cough that I did not think to be able to take any duties the next day, as my voice was almost choked by the cough. The same day I received an order from you for a bottle of your Cough Remedy. I at once procured a sample bottle and took about three doses of the medicine. To my great relief the cough and cold had completely disappeared and I was able to preach three times on Easter day. I know that this rapid and effective cure was due to your Cough Remedy. I make this testimonial without solicitation, being thankful to have found such a God-sent remedy. Respectfully yours,

E. A. LANGFELDT, M. A.,  
Rector of St. Luke's Church,  
To Chamberlain Medicine Co.  
This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

**A KETCHAM STORY**

One of the pages in the republican cloak room is responsible for this story about Representative Ketcham of New York, who is quite deaf:

"Ketcham went to a dinner one night," the tale runs, "and sat next to a lady who tried to make him as comfortable as possible. There was some fruit on the table and she asked him:

"Do you like bananas?"

"What's that?" returned Ketcham.

"Do you like bananas?"

"No," Ketcham replied, "I never wear them. I stick to the old-fashioned night shirt."

**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

## POULTRY DEPARTMENT

### POULTRY FOOD

A study of the combinations for live stock which breeders make would be of value to the poultryman, for it is on the same principle of selection and combination that we arrive at the ideal food for chickens. Specific results are desired from the fowls at different seasons of the year, and consequently, different rations must be fed to them. Winter food for them must be such as will generate heat enough to keep them warm. We know that the ideal food for this, then, must be rich in carbohydrates, which store up heat and fuel in the fatty substance which it forms. Corn, barley, rye and potatoes all contain considerable carbohydrates, and they become essential parts of the winter food. But the production of eggs is the specific duty for which the fowls are kept in the winter time and we must add to this first class of foods something which will act directly upon the egg-producing capacity of the fowls. Albuminoids are the essential foods to form eggs. Anything that goes to make tendons, ligaments and flesh will also make eggs, but enough must first be taken into the system to form the first function, and then all that remains will go to egg-making. Lean meat, the curd of milk, wheat, oats and buckwheat, all contain albuminoids, and the yelp to increase the power of egg-laying among poultry.

The deviation of the food for the fowls will make it an easy matter to feed them intelligently. When winter passes away, less heating food is needed, and the fowls will find grass and vegetables more palatable. These are also egg-producing articles and hence the great number of eggs which they lay in summer. It is said that whatever will increase the power of egg-making in poultry. Young, growing chickens, which are rapidly making bone, muscle and feathers, need foods that contain carbon and albumen. The right combinations for them can easily be selected when this is understood. In fact, any one can easily study the needs of the chickens in this way, and feed them intelligently, if he comprehends the meaning of food and the functions which the different rations perform. American Cultivator.

### THE ROUP SEASON

It is said that there is an epidemic of roup in some parts of the country affecting flocks that are well cared for as well as neglected flocks. To avoid rousy colds and rousy it is necessary to be constantly on guard. Crowding on the roosts must not be tolerated; yards and runs should be freshened and disinfected; pure water should be given in clean vessels and the fowl's system kept up by plenty of good, nourishing food.

The fact that food influences the flavor should be sufficient to insure that sweet, clean food only be fed to the hens if the danger of roup from insufficient and poor food were not taken into consideration. We know one breeder of fancy poultry in England whose only treatment for colds and rousy is a series of good feeds for the fowls. He gives soft feeds and mashes with a judicious amount of animal foods, and says that every bird worth saving is saved by this system. He also claims that the only way to build up a flock of great vigor and prolificacy is by means of the feed. "I never saw a laying hen that was not a well fed hen, and many of my best layers have been fat hens," he added.

A feed of onions is always a good tonic for the flock, and in addition plenty of green food should be fed. A fowl requires "roughness" as well as a cow, and this is best fed in the form of clover, alfalfa or roots. Doctoring poultry is expensive. Avoid it by keeping a supply of sharp grit, charcoal, oyster shells and beef scraps before the fowls, in deep boxes, to avoid wasting or in self-feeding hoppers.

Whenever a fowl is found with swollen face or eyes, cankered throat or other signs of illness, it should be isolated. We would not use a sick fowl for table use, but a fowl that has recovered from illness is better sold on the market or eaten than kept for breeding.

Keep your chickens busy, feed them well and wisely, avoid drafts and the inmates of other poultry yards, and your chickens will seldom be troubled with illness of any kind.

### THROW IT TO THE HENS

One of our leading poultry papers had the following query in the December issue: "What is the best way to feed

green bone?" The editor answered: "Throw it to the hens."

It is to be supposed that the person making the inquiry was in ignorance as to the amount to feed, how often and whether it should be fed in mash or separately. "Throw it to the hens" is misleading advice. Green bone is a stimulating and forcing food for laying hens and chicks. It can not be tossed to the hens as grain is, and fed ad libitum. Both green and dry bone should be fed in small proportion to the ration. If fed in the mash it is more evenly distributed, there is less danger of the greedy birds taking all the meal. If it is fed separately fowls are not likely to overeat it. Green cut bone in fair quantity insures health, growth and eggs; when fed too freely it brings on digestive troubles and diarrhoea. Not more than a tablespoonful three times a week should be given to the laying hens. "Throw it to the hens" if it seems best, but see to it that each hen gets her share.

### HENS AND PULLETS

Hens often have diarrhoea from being fed too fattening a diet. This may occur when they are fed with the pullets; pullets do well and lay well on a diet which would take an old hen off her feet. This is because the pullet has to grow bone, meat, feathers and eggs and can use a large quantity of food. The droppings should be watched. Where there is a watery discharge streaked with more or less blood the ailing bird should be separated from the balance of the flock and given range. Put tincture of iron or a handful of oil nails in the drinking water and feed dry grain, mostly wheat. Hens that are known to be laying should be fed apart from the older birds that are kept over for breeders. They will lay on fat with the surplus food which their sisters are turning into eggs.

### SUCCESS WITH ONE BREED

It is much better policy on a farm to have one good breed of poultry, letting all others severally alone. The fowls may then have the run of the farm at the proper season and be housed easily at the approach of cold weather without the necessity of an extensive home divided into sections. Then it is quite a study to master the technical points of breeding to standard of any one variety, especially when a man has all the other departments of a farm to think about. And to make a success of poultry it is absolutely necessary to understand the technical points and peculiarities of the breed in hand.

The management is more important than the breed and good poultry men will make an inferior strain profitable while man who takes little interest in the work would make a failure with the best fowls ever bred.

### POULTRY NOTES

It is quite difficult to feed a growing chick too much as to overfeed a growing child. If they have plenty of exercise, they can devour plenty of provender and devour it often.

The pullets which are to be the layers during the coming season need special care during the winter. It is their first contact with cold weather and they need a little extra shelter and food.

In feeding heavy for an increased egg production, there is danger of provoking indigestion, which may often be prevented by a variety of food. Sharp grit and plenty of green food will prevent the trouble.

During the winter, at intervals of about two weeks, a little red pepper mixed with the poultry food promotes digestion and stimulates a healthful condition, and thus hastens the hens and pullets to laying.

It is fortunate that egg-eating hens are rare birds. When too closely confined, with no meat or milk, they sometimes form this bad habit. Cut their heads off before they eat more eggs than they are worth.

The poultryman of today has a great advantage of those of a few years ago, in that they have good books and papers, and may attend agricultural schools, or become associated with some one of experience.

Many a poor toiler would like to leave his work if he could find something else to do. Poultry offers fine inducements. But it would be well to learn from some experienced person before going in too heavy for oneself.

It is nothing uncommon for a hen to net 100 per cent on the amount invested in her, but because that is small some regard the hen business as unprofitable. Some manage their hens so that they net 200 or 300 per cent.

A powder to make hens lay is recommended by a French scientific paper, the ingredients of which are as follows: Two parts of cayenne pepper, four parts of mixed spices and six parts of ginger. Add half spoonful of coffee to every pound of this mixture and feed to the fowls two or three times a week, mixed with their food. The editor adds the warning that when hens are pushed in this way they are sooner exhausted than in nature's slower process, and it becomes consequently necessary to kill them earlier.

### IN LAMPASAS COUNTY

Lampasas Leader.

J. M. Cagle brought in the master hog a few days ago. It weighed 688 pounds, and netted him thirty dollars and ninety-five cents. P. S. Guilhem bought it and has been serving pork steaks as large as a caladium leaf for several days. Pete never lets a piece of meat like that escape him when he has a chance at it.

Key Bros. have sold their herd of registered shorthorn cattle to George H. Brown. There were 24 head of these cattle and there are no better stock anywhere in the country, either north or south. Key Bros. have been raising and selling thoroughbred cattle of this breed for several years, and have made it a very profitable branch of their business, but Harry Key having recently actively engaged in the banking business had no time to give these cattle the care they should have and thought it best to sell them, his brother, J. R. Key, being also constantly engaged in the drug store. While they have sold the cattle, Mr. Brown has them and they will still remain in the country, and he will doubtless keep the herd up to the same high standard which Key Bros. have maintained.

### IN TAYLOR COUNTY

Abilene Reporter.

Today (Tuesday) the following shipments of cattle were reported by J. F. Drahn and W. H. Childers:

Dr. McGee & Company, five cars of steers, oil fed, which should bring fancy prices, as they are very fat and in good condition in every way.

J. M. Chandler, three cars of good feeder steers.

J. M. Chumley, two cars of mixed cattle.

J. V. Howerton has had two calves killed by coyotes during the past week. A big drive would be a good thing if it were possible to get through the many fences.

Logan McPherson, who spent three weeks with Captain P. T. Hurt on a trip to the Devils river country, reports cattle selling at about \$7.00 for cows and yearlings.

Morgan Weaver is back from his Upton county ranch. He found grass, splendid and cattle doing well, of course. He remarked the great number of cattle being shipped out, cows and calves as well as steers. This is going to result in a big shortage of range cattle, very soon.

There seems to be a general belief that the winter will be severe and this has had something to do with the shipment of so many cows and calves off the ranges. The present cold wave, while not at all severe, holds on, a second norther coming today, after a south wind which brought no modification of the temperature left by the former norther.

W. H. Childers and others got back from Fort Worth Thursday and J. F. Drahn today. All went down with cattle which sold at extremely low prices. Messrs. Childers and Drahn report nice young smooth cows selling for less than \$5 net. This kind of selling will not last longer than this winter, in our opinion. So many cows and calves are being sold that there will soon not be enough to eat the grass.

C. B. Scarborough got home Tuesday from his Motley county ranch. He was agreeably surprised when he went to the ranch three weeks ago to find the cattle looking and doing so well. All the way out from the Parramore ranch in King county cattle are doing better than for a number of years. Grass is fine and unless a hard winter follows cattle will get through to spring in magnificent condition.

### IN LLANO COUNTY

Llano Times.

Othello Davis sold this week to R. E. Gatewood of Cleburne 26 head of bulls; Jim Wyskoff to same firm 28 head; Mr. Williams of Cleburne is here receiving them.

M. Tom E. Foster contemplates going to Fort Worth in a few days, to buy horses and mules for shipment east. He thinks they can be bought

## 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.

### TWO REASONS WHY



**RANCH KING "Brand"**  
Saddles are best

Trees fit horse and rider, giving comfort to both.

We use genuine CALIFORNIA LEATHER—known every where as the best.

Ten years' experience as makers of Good Saddles is a guarantee that our goods will please.

Write at once for **FREE CATALOGUE AND SPECIAL OFFER** ON SADDLES, BRIDLES, BLANKETS and COW MEN'S OUTFITS. All Goods Delivered at Your Railway Station.

**E. C. DODSON SADDLERY CO.**  
DALLAS, TEXAS.

N. B.—Our advertising Leather Watch Fob, (worth 25c) sent to any address for 10c postage.

cheaper at that place right now than in this section.

Mr. William Schmidt sold last week to C. B. Sweeney 107 head of hogs, at \$3.75. Mr. Schmidt and son, Robert, and Mr. A. C. Honig came down with them. One of these hogs weighed 384 pounds, and was fattened entirely on mast, bringing its owner quite a handsome clear profit, which illustrates the possibility in hog culture in the Llano country.

Joe Bozarth came in Sunday from some weeks' absence in Mississippi, where he took horses and mules. He is congratulating himself that he closed out most of them before the decline in the price of cotton, as the lower price of the staple has affected business in all lines. He says there is a great deal of cotton being held all through that state. He closed out all his holdings before returning.

Mr. H. G. Williams, well known to our people, having at one time been in the banking and stock business at Llano, was here attending court this week. His home is at Austin, but he has recently been in Cuba, where he has had stock interests, but has closed most of his stock out over there. He says the country is becoming more civilized all the time, and those who have handled stock in that country have had success of late. Among the number from this section is Mr. Frank M. Alexander and Mr. Jerry W. Mosely. The latter came over with him from Cuba about ten days ago, but is still considerably interested there.

### IN HOWARD COUNTY

Big Springs Enterprise.

Hart Phillips was here Tuesday from his North Concho ranch and reported range condition good down there. He said his cattle are in better shape now and the grass better than at this season for several years.

## INTERURBAN LINE



**NORTHERN TEXAS TRACTION CO.**

**Runs 40 Cars**

DAILY BETWEEN

**Fort Worth & Dallas**

Cars leave each end of the line every hour and on the hour from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m.

For a beautiful descriptive pamphlet, address,

**W. C. FORBESS,**  
G. P. A.

### SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

## LEARN TELEGRAPHY

and STATION WORK for RAILWAY SERVICE. We will teach you quickly, thoroughly, practically, and RETURN TUITION if situation is not assigned you. For full particulars address **DALLAS TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,** Dallas, Texas.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

## FENCE

HOG STOCK LAWN CHURCH CEMETERY.

COURT HOUSE, BANK & OFFICE FIXTURES, TEXAS ANCHOR FENCE CO. DEPT. W. FORT WORTH TEXAS

## INCUBATOR

Johnson started his new **Pay-for-itself** hatcher last year and raised a number of chickens with high prices. Let's get fowls. Put your trust in **Old Trusty.**



The incubator that is sent on **40 Days Trial** Five Year Guarantee.

The training he got making 50,000 other incubators enabled him to make "Old Trusty" right. Every user says it's right. No other incubator ever got in first rank the first year. You should get Johnson's Free Catalog and Advice Book. He wrote it. Makes his success your success. **M. M. Johnson Co., Clay Center, Neb.**

# MARKET REVIEW

## WEEK'S REVIEW

This week has been remarkable for large receipts of all classes of live stock, except horses. The supply of cattle has reached 14,461, hogs 9,519 and sheep 2,016. This for a five-day week. Last week the same supply reached: Cattle 23,406, hogs, 6,889, sheep 1,473. For the week a month ago with a holiday in the middle of the week, the run of cattle reached 24,120, hogs 6,533 and sheep 3,507.

The week end finds steer cattle 10c lower for the week, good cows a trifle better and canners demoralized, bulls holding steady and calves lower by 50c.

In hogs the market week closes 10c lower on heavy and medium packers, 15c to 20c lower on lights and 10c to 15c lower on pigs.

Sheep maintain a steady market. Good, heavy, fat sheep continue in demand.

### WEDNESDAY'S SHIPPERS

CATTLE	
J. E. Harry, Alvord	24
Taylor & Watt, Alvord	42
C. D. Read & Bro., Iatan	31
F. V. Smith, Sullivan	51
S. E. Subert, Carbon	124
C. Barford, Grand Saline	42
Bert Simpson, Monahans	28
R. Thompson, Monahans	58
Simpson & Co., Monahans	28
Simpson & Jones, Monahans	59
N. D. Clark, Justin	26
G. Holloway, Alvarado	62
Furnish Bros. & Co., Spofford	29
J. K. Burr, Siffoford	65
D. B. Brant, Weatherford	81
R. L. Wickliffe, St. Joe	37
C. T. McGrady, St. Joe	30
R. L. Lewis, Ostustee	51
Smith & Son, Bowie	87
HOGS	
S. O. Moore, Winsboro	119
Taylor & Watt, Alvord	4
J. E. Harvey, Alvord	42
C. D. Smith, Lindsay, I. T.	54
H. Downing, Norman, Okla.	208
W. T. U., Easterly	244
C. E. B., Madisonville	135
R. F. and H. L. Howe, Billings, Okla.	89
Dallas	111
Coats & Calhoun, Temple	78
R. Gilliam, Ladonia	28
Brown Bros., Granite, Okla.	118
R. A. Riddle, Caddo, I. T.	85
SHEEP	
W. L. Snow, Shreveport, La.	273
W. T. Gibbons, Roswell, N. M.	486
J. R. Dendinger, Roswell, N. M.	716
HORSES AND MULES	
L. C. Furr, Memphis	21

### REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS					
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
113.....	1,240	\$4.00			
COWS					
20.....	605	\$1.15	1.....1,210	\$3.00	
23.....	784	1.65	15.....	728	1.65
29.....	742	1.80	33.....	689	1.25
1.....	680	1.25	6.....	776	2.00
7.....	810	1.50	22.....	632	1.10
1.....	570	1.10			
HEIFERS					
4.....	675	\$2.50	1.....	530	\$2.10
BULLS					
1.....	1,020	\$1.50			
CALVES					
5.....	100	\$3.00	1.....	210	\$3.00
2.....	270	2.00	2.....	180	2.75
1.....	340	2.50	7.....	240	2.50
3.....	180	3.25	1.....	230	2.00
8.....	321	1.75	60.....	143	2.75
52.....	313	2.25	20.....	207	2.25
24.....	267	2.00	42.....	280	2.50
34.....	160	2.50	124.....	296	2.75
30.....	292	2.00	11.....	269	1.75
19.....	293	1.75	20.....	321	1.75
22.....	324	1.35	35.....	312	2.00
36.....	151	2.00	5.....	254	2.00
8.....	196	3.00			
HOGS					
78.....	222	\$4.62 1/2	85.....	245	\$4.70
84.....	217	4.67 1/2	19.....	170	4.50
8.....	414	3.70	4.....	332	4.50
23.....	141	4.10	9.....	270	4.67
3.....	190	4.55	5.....	234	4.60
1.....	470	4.60	4.....	187	4.50
2.....	265	4.50			
PIGS					
15.....	133	\$4.10	6.....	48	\$5.00
91.....	117	3.15	102.....	120	3.55
60.....	123	3.55			

### THURSDAY'S SHIPPERS

CATTLE	
J. W. Russell, Colorado	62
J. M. Keen, Graham	54
W. W. M., Commerce	60
Murry & Barfield, Willis Point	30
B. F. Baden, Thornton	16
HOGS	
A. M. Anderson, Hillsboro	45
B. & B., Franklin	110
Allison & C., Purcell	78
Murry & Barfield, Willis Point	75
B. F. Baden, Thornton	37
W. G. Fowler, Calvert	46
C. W. Brown, Buffalo	125
Tate & Pain, Hennessey, Okla.	91
S. King, Mexia	123
M. C. Cliff, Foss, Okla.	93
F. Offetic, Monahans	92

### REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS				
Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	
773	\$2.10	1.....	860	\$1.75
788	2.70	9.....	640	2.06
850	2.70	1.....	1,160	3.60
1,181	3.60			

# GEO. R. BARSE

## Live Stock Commission Co.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Fort Worth, Texas, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1904.

## OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

WE QUOTE THE MARKET AS IT IS

Dear Sir:

Receipts of cattle for the past week have been much lighter than any week for several months. Total receipts Monday were estimated at 2500, and today at 360 head, consisting principally of common to canner stuff.

The market for the past week has been very bad on all cows except good straight hard fat cows and heifers, which have sold as high as any time. Canners sold lowest of any time in the past two years, and medium to good cows sold as low as the lowest time in two years.

Fed steers were a little lower, and the demand for them at present is limited to a few cars each day. Calves were higher last week than for some time past at this place, but the market went off about \$1.00 per hundred this week.

Good to choice fed steers are quoted at \$3.25 to \$4.00; medium fed steers from \$2.50 to \$3.25, and stockers and feeders from \$2.25 to \$3.25, with good demand for good feeders.

Choice heavy fed cows from \$2.25 to \$3.00; medium fat butcher cows from \$1.50 to \$2.00, and canners from \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Good fed bulls from \$2.00 to \$2.50, and feeder bulls from \$1.75 to \$2.00; choice veal calves from \$3.75 to \$4.00, and common to fair calves, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

We look for the market to get a little better on all butcher stuff from now on.

Hog receipts for the week to date have been very light and the market is strong, from 5 to 10 cents higher, with tops selling today at \$4.65, which is 10 to 15 cents higher than Kansas City.

Very few sheep arriving on this market at present, and good muttons in strong demand at \$4.00 to \$4.50; stockers, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

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

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

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

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

Very respectfully,

GEO. R. BARSE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

# COTTON SEED HULLS, CAKE AND MEAL!

STREET & GRAVES, Houston, Texas

Geo. W. Saunders, Pres. T. A. Coleman, V.-Pres. J. Jacobs, Sec. & Treas.

## Geo. W. Saunders Live Stock Commission Company

Capital Stock \$30,000      G. W. SAUNDERS, General Manager.

Directors:  
G. W. Saunders, T. A. Coleman,  
W. H. Jennings, J. Jacobs, W. E. Jary.

Salesmen at Fort Worth:  
W. S. Vinson, Cattle,  
B. Hackett, Hogs.

Market Reports FREE on Application.  
San Antonio and Fort Worth, Texas.

COWS					
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
22.....	606	\$2.30	1.....	620	\$2.30
3.....	760	1.80	2.....	700	1.25
50.....	734	1.65	28.....	997	1.65
41.....	815	2.15	1.....	1,000	3.00
14.....	640	1.00	11.....	730	1.60
15.....	731	2.00	23.....	813	1.90
34.....	890	2.35	34.....	890	2.35
14.....	610	2.00	15.....	714	1.10
28.....	682	1.15	28.....	682	1.15
15.....	719	1.65	14.....	767	1.80
15.....	785	2.10			
HEIFERS					
4.....	780	2.35			
BULLS					
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
1.....	1,500	\$2.00	18.....	660	\$1.70
4.....	1,175	1.70	2.....	1,250	1.70
2.....	1,075	1.75	2.....	960	1.75
2.....	1,020	1.50			
CALVES					
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
1.....	140	\$3.25	1.....	240	\$1.25
2.....	115	3.50	30.....	340	2.10
1.....	280	1.25	1.....	140	1.50
3.....	146	2.50	1.....	110	2.50
1.....	150	1.00	11.....	343	1.00
1.....	130	3.50			
HOGS					
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
1.....	310	\$4.55	75.....	202	\$4.45
18.....	216	4.60	46.....	206	4.50
44.....	186	4.37 1/2	73.....	202	4.50
74.....	205	4.55	4.....	240	4.50
45.....	213	4.50			
PIGS					
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
57.....	104	\$3.85	19.....	123	\$4.00
17.....	102	3.75	9.....	37	5.00

STEERS						
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.			
52.....	1,950	\$3.40				
COWS						
30.....	827	\$2.10	100.....	623	\$1.50	
32.....	707	1.30	19.....	789	1.65	
2.....	735	2.25	30.....	877	2.00	
6.....	630	1.25	23.....	747	1.95	
72.....	624	1.30	68.....	621	1.30	
13.....	672	1.30	1.....	800	1.65	
13.....	891	1.65	11.....	709	2.00	
3.....	740	1.25	1.....	650	1.25	
HEIFERS						
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.			
2.....	660	\$2.35				
BULLS						
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.			
8.....	1,015	\$1.50	2.....	1,045	\$1.60	
24.....	899	1.50	69.....	934	1.60	
CALVES						
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.			
30	56.....	190	\$2.75	42.....	272	\$1.75
30	6.....	1,970	2.00	4.....	620	3.25
4.....	920	2.25	6.....	2,160	1.50	
1.....	210	2.00				
HOGS						
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.			
65	1.....	240	\$4.50	1.....	270	\$4.50
172	65.....	261	4.60	7.....	237	4.57
10.....	237	4.57	60.....	240	4.57	
83	67.....	241	4.57	10.....	139	4.57

**RANGERS HUNTING INCENDIARIES**  
OAKHURST, Texas, Dec. 24.—Several arrests have been made here the past week by the rangers whom the sheriff of the county asked be sent here on account of his inability to secure the arrest of parties who were thought to have been guilty of much of the incendiarism the past month. Two arrests have been made. The officers are following other clues, which are expected to end with the arrests of several persons of prominence.

**SECRECY MAINTAINED  
IN FATAL SHOOTING**

**No Arrests Have Been Made and Numerous Witnesses to Affray Refuse to Tell of It**

DENTON, Texas, Dec. 27.—Ethel Street, aged about 30 years and well known here, was shot three times, receiving injuries from which he died within an hour Monday night. No arrests have yet been made and there is mystery in the affair. Although a large number of persons were in the room in the Lipscomb block at the time the shooting occurred, all refuse to make statements regarding it.

It is asserted that just before the shooting occurred, Houston Holt, a 17-year-old boy, accompanied by his father entered the room. A few words passed between the persons there and the shots were then heard. Holt and his father left the building within a few moments after the shooting.

Street was shot three times, two balls entering the body and one breaking his arm. He died 40 minutes later without making any statement. From the statement of J. A. Smith, who conducts a butcher shop in the adjoining room, four shots in all were fired, one being considerably before the other three.

Ethel Street was raised in Denton county, and was the son of W. H. Street, an ex-Confederate soldier who died a short time ago. He had served in the United States army in the Philippines with other young men from Denton county.

**WOMAN KILLS MAN  
ON HER DOORSTEP**

**Oil Man Shot By Wife of Engineer After He Had Once Been Rejected From the Premises**

BEAUMONT, Texas, Dec. 27.—While on the doorstep of the home of Mrs. Nichols, wife of an engineer employed in the oil fields here, W. K. Constan, aged 45 years, was shot by Mrs. Nichols and instantly killed.

According to the statement of Justice Smith before whom Mrs. Nichols appeared voluntarily and gave bond, Constan, by some means, obtained entrance to the home of Mrs. Nichols. She succeeded in ejecting him from the house, and he started away, but seemed to change his mind and was in the act of ascending the steps to the house again when Mrs. Nichols fired from the doorway.

Constan had worked in the Batson oil field for some time and was well known here. No relatives, however, can be found and his body is being held to await search for them.

**STUART'S SON HONORED**

**President Names Him Marshal for Virginia District**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—President Roosevelt's list of nominations to the senate last week included the name of J. E. B. Stuart of Newport News to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Virginia. He is a son of the famous Confederate commander who lost his life in the fight at Yellow Tavern. Stuart and Stonewall Jackson, whose grandson, Stonewall Jackson Christian of Georgia, the president a few days ago decided to nominate as a cadet to West Point, are, next to Lee, the greatest military idols of the south. One of the most prominent Virginians in the house said that the president had adopted the best possible method of assuring the southern people of his regard for them.

**WRECK DELAYS ALL  
TRAFFIC AT WACO**

**Freight Engine Thrown Off Track at Interlocking Switch and Passengers Remain in Cars All Night**

WACO, Texas, Dec. 27.—When within 200 feet of the interlocking plant last night a freight engine on the Katy was thrown from the track by a confusion of signals, either on the part of the engineer or the signal man in the tower. The engine blocked the tracks and tore up the rails, blocking all passenger and other trains on the road. Several hundred passengers remained here all night in the cars, hoping every hour to get started again. A track was finally built around the engine, but it was noon today before the congestion was relieved.

**DENSE FOGS ENVELOP  
CITY OF NEW YORK**

**Traffic Delayed by Blinding Mist. Telegraph and Telephone Communication Slow as Result**

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Congested traffic of the upper harbor and North and East rivers, crowded with ferry boats, was hampered by the dense fog which has wrapped the city and harbor in blinding folds. So dense was the fog that it was still almost dark at 7:30 a. m., and ferry boats bringing thousands of people employed in this city from Jersey City and Brooklyn picked their way slowly from slip to slip in constant danger of collision.

Unpleasant conditions in the harbor were increased by the drifting ice. No

CUT ON THIS LINE

**Fill THIS Out AND MAIL**

**TO HARVEST KING DISTILLING CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.  
104 W 3RD ST.**

**IF YOU WANT 4 FULL QUARTS OF HARVEST KING  
BALTIMORE WHISKEY FOR \$3.50  
WE PAY EXPRESS FOR YOU.  
FANCY GLASS & GORNSCREW FREE**

**\$3.50**

**4 FULL QTS.**

Sign Your Name Here. \_\_\_\_\_ Post Office \_\_\_\_\_

**Where Ship To.** \_\_\_\_\_

CUT ON THIS LINE

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

**DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES**

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN." A two-cylinder gasoline engine superior to all one-cylinder engines. Can be mounted on any light wagon as a portable or traction. Weighs less than half of one-cylinder engines. Give size of engine required. Especially adapted for irrigation in connection with our centrifugal force pumps. (Sizes 2, 2 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 16 Horse Power.) High-grade Gasoline Engines, 3 to 6 horse power—adapted for Electric Lighting, Marine and Pumping purposes. Mention this paper. Send for catalogue. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfgs., 15th and 15th Streets, CHICAGO, ILL. This is our 50th year.

serious accident occurred. Telegraphic and telephonic communication in all directions is very slow. Up through New York state many wires are down and those which were not down could only be operated slowly. Service to Chicago is badly delayed. In New England conditions are better, but to many points business was moved slowly.

**FOG IN PHILADELPHIA**  
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Traffic of every sort was badly hampered during the early hours today by the dense fog which settled over the city and vicinity last night. Trains were delayed. Commuters residing in the suburbs were late in arriving at their places of business.

**REYNOLDS' BAND SOLD**  
**Prominence in Chadwick Affair Leads to Transfer**  
CLEVELAND, Dec. 27.—The prominence of Secretary and Treasurer Iri Reynolds of the Wade Park Banking Company in the Chadwick affair, has resulted in the sale of the bank. After three days' constant negotiation, an agreement was reached by which the Wade Park Bank will be taken over by the Cleveland Trust Company. The Wade Park Bank has about 6,000 open accounts, and nearly \$1,500,000 of deposits.

**TEXAS LINES CONSOLIDATE**  
**Texas and Gulf to Operate Two Additional Roads**  
Announcement has been received by the Denver road of the taking over by the Texas and Gulf Railway Company of the Texas, Sabine Valley and Northwestern and the Marshall, Timpson and Sabine Pass railroads and in the future will operate these two lines.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Texas and Gulf Company held at Longview, the following officials were elected: G. M. D. Grigsby, president; W. B. Ward, vice president; F. T. Rembert, secretary and treasurer; E. F. Young, general attorney; M. H. Lillard, general superintendent; C. L. Taylor, general freight and passenger agent.

**CHRISTMAS RACE WAR**  
**Deputy Marshal Injured in Quelling Band of Armed Negroes**  
MUSKOGEE, I. T., Dec. 27.—A race riot was the outcome of a Christmas celebration at Boynton, near here. Boynton officials wired to Okmulgee for aid, the posse sent out upon their arrival finding the negroes armed and in possession of the town.

Assistance was then asked of the United States marshal and a special train with fifteen deputy marshals was hurried to the scene. After a sharp struggle the negroes were disbanded, fifteen of the leaders being placed under arrest. Joe Warmick, a deputy marshal, was wounded during the struggle.

**AMEER'S SON RECEIVED**  
CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.—Lord Curzon, viceroy of India, received Prince Inayat, Ullah, son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, with great ceremony today in the throne room at government house.

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.,**

Write or wire for delivered prices. 210 Wheat Building, 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.

**FOUR DEATHS FOLLOW  
QUARREL OVER DANCE**

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 27.—As a result of a quarrel over dancing with another sweetheart, without asking him for permission, four men are dead, following a general shooting affray, and two are seriously injured at Grangers, Logan county. The victims are: JOHN AND MARVIN HART, aged 23 and 26, respectively. MARTIN JOHNSON AND LUTHER BASCOM. William Riley and Henry Tuberville were injured, the latter probably fatally.

**SENATOR TO FACE  
OREGON GRAND JURY**

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 27.—Senator Mitchell and possibly Congressman Hermann will have their much desired opportunity of going before the United States grand jury and explaining the charges that may have been made against them this afternoon. Assistant District Attorney Henry, who is conducting the investigation, stated yesterday that Senator Mitchell would be allowed to appear before that body today, but he did not know whether Congressman Hermann would or not.

**FRAT MEN IN MEMPHIS**

**Annual Convention of Sigma Alpha Epsilon in Progress**  
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 27.—A large number of delegates representing every section of the country have arrived here to take part in the proceedings of the forty-third general convention of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity which met today. Today's session was called to order by Eminent Supreme Archon William G. Levere. Reports of national officers were called for and various committees for the ensuing year were appointed.

**TEXAS WOMAN WILL  
SPEAK IN LOUISVILLE**

Miss Jeanette Goldberg Interested in Work of Jewish Council Will Be Guest at a Banquet

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 27.—Miss Jeanette Goldberg, field secretary of the national council of Jewish women, is spending a few days as the guest of Mrs. Benjamin Strauss, vice president of the local council. Miss Goldberg's home is in Jefferson, Texas, but her work takes her to every large city in the country. She is principally interested in the junior work which through her efforts, has greatly improved as a social force. She will address a banquet of the council at the Galt House this afternoon.

**TIEN TSIN'S TAOTI  
TAKES TRIP TO TIBET**

Yale Graduate Will Investigate Conditions On Behalf of Chinese Government. Not Considered Anti-Foreign

TIENTSIN, Dec. 27.—Tang Shao Kl, taoti of Tientsin, left his morning en route to Tibet to investigate conditions there.

Tang Shao Kl, who was educated at Yale College, was formerly secretary to Yuan Shai Kan, viceroy of Chi Li province. He is conversant with foreign affairs and is not considered anti-foreign, although jealous of Chinese interests. He was commanded in the latter part of September to proceed to Tibet and was created a metropolitan officer of the third rank. He was also promoted to the military rank of lieutenant general.

Brazilian ants make little gardens in the treetops and sow them with pineapples and other seeds. The gardens are found of all sizes, some containing only a single sprout and others a dense grown hall as large as a man's head.

## What Have You to Sell or Trade

???

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

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

### HEREFORDS

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

### V. WIESS

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

### REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS.

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

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

### SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS—

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

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

### FOR SALE

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

### FOR SALE

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

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

### JULE GUNTER, Gainesville, Texas,

I have 300 strictly pure bred registered bulls for sale. Write me your wants.

### SHORTHORNS

#### THE J. W. BURGESS COMPANY

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.

#### ROYALLY BRED POLAND-CHINAS—

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

#### IRON ORE HERD—Registered Red Polled

cattle, both sexes for sale. Breeder, W. C. Aldredge, route No. 4, Pittsburg, Tex.

#### PURE RIBBON CANE SYRUP

Sold direct to the consumer, made in Wharton county and the purest and best syrup you can buy. Price is very low in barrel lots. Write for further particulars. Embry Brothers, Iago, Wharton county, Texas.

## Yearling Steers

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

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

### 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 3/4k French poodles. Woodlawn Kennels, Louisville, Kentucky.

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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.

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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, 501 1/2 Main st., Fort Worth, Texas, Dept. A.

During the twelve months ended with last March there were in London 499 known cases of infants suffocated in bed.

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

West, Texas, Sept. 19, 1904.

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

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

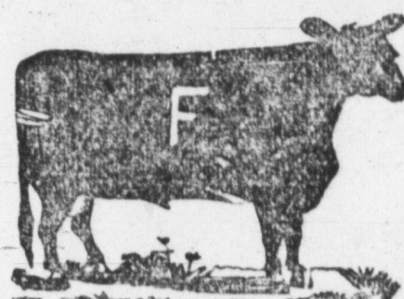
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RED POLLS—Four cars, two of each sex, for fall delivery. Address, J. C. Murray, Maquoketa, Iowa.

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

#### EXCELSIOR HERD,

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If you propose visiting your "Old Home" for the Holidays, send us your name and address (together with that of any of your friends who are contemplating a similar journey), tell us where you wish to go, and let us write you, giving the rate, hour of departure, arrival and other information regarding your journey.

COTTON BELT ROUTE has made the extremely low rate of one fare plus \$2 for the round trip to points in the "Old States," also to St. Louis, Memphis, in fact to almost any place you wish to go.

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THE DIXIE HOME, No. 30, Birmingham, Alabama.

## THE MEETING AT DENVER

Fred P. Johnson of the Denver Record-Stockman, was a visitor at the yards today on his way from Chicago, where he attended the recent international live stock exposition.

Mr. Johnson who has been closely identified with the National Live Stock association since its organization, supplements the statements recently made by F. J. Hagenbarth, president of that organization, at the time of his conference with the local live stock exchange some ten days ago.

These gentlemen are advocating the complete reorganization with the definite object in view of more complete and more practical harmony amongst the various branches of the live stock trade of the whole country. Details of this plan will be presented at the annual convention in Denver the week of January 8, but the outline provides for the government of the association through a central committee composed of a representative from the various organizations, entitled to membership, each member is to be chosen by a general committee of the branch of the trade to which he may belong. The central committee will regulate the membership, but it is expected that cattle, sheep, horse and swine growers, as well as stock breeders, pure bred record associations, live stock exchanges, stock yards packers, and railroads, will compose the membership, while the departments of agriculture and of commerce and labor will be asked to send representatives to attend the meetings.

It is expected that through this method there will be material encouragement of organization amongst the various branches of the live stock trade, and that they in turn will be represented by the ablest and most powerful men of their various organization. It is felt that this is a long step in practicability in a national organization and that the results will prove of great benefit to the entire trade throughout the country.

The promoters of the plan will receive material encouragement in every direction, wherever it has been presented, and it bids fair to prove a great success.

Mr. Johnson has been one of the prominent members of the Interstate Executive Cattle Raisers' committee, which has worked along quiet but effective lines, the past year, and he says that there have been more real beneficial results than heretofore in similar organizations.

The annual conventions of the majority of live stock organizations have been for the purpose of social entertainments, oratory and resolutions without much of practical benefit, but the plans being perfected for the new organization will eliminate much of the superfluous in conventions, and bring out the best of business results, and it is therefore hoped and expected that the plan will be accepted heartily and put into use without delay.—St. Louis Live Stock Reporter.

### A THEATER NUISANCE

General William T. Sherman, while fond of the theater, objected strongly to having bibulous, selfish men stumble and push over his knees to get out between the acts. One evening a young man with the clothes and voice of a gentleman began to crowd his way to the aisle from the end of a row in which general Sherman was sitting.

"I beg a thousand pardons, general," he said, "but may I get by you?" "Yes," he said coolly, as he straightened his knees behind the young man, "if you don't come back."—Lippincott's.

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Endorsed by business men from Me. to Cal. Our diploma represents in business what Yale's and Harvard's represent in literary circles. POSITIONS. Written contract given to secure position or to refund money; or may contract to pay tuition out of salary. Over 6,000 students each year. No vacation; enter any time. DAY and NIGHT session. SPECIAL rate if you call or write SOON for "Proposition B." Catalog FREE. We teach BY MAIL successfully or REFUND money.

ATTENTION COWMEN—Am offering my entire herd of high-grade shorthorn cows and magnificent bull (eligible to registration) for sale. This bunch of cattle must be seen to be appreciated. It is the nucleus of the finest herd in America. Write, or come and see for yourself. Rockwall Stock Farm, Box 99 Rockwall, Texas.

## WOULD IRRIGATE PLAINS OF TEXAS

Prominent Citizens of State Urging Congressmen to Secure Appropriation

## LAND UNUSUALLY FERTILE

Experiments Show a Large Tract Suitable for Profitable Farming

"A matter of much interest to the dry sections of Texas is up for consideration among some of the leading citizens of the state," said David Boaz to a representative of this paper this morning.

Discussing the matter he said that a movement has been started in Texas to have the Federal government give to this state a part of the appropriation made to develop the water or irrigation supply in the arid sections of the United States, which is shown to cover some ten states and territories.

While Texas is not considered an arid country within the technical term, still there is a large scope of territory in the south western part of the state that requires irrigation. This being true, a move has been inaugurated, having at its head some of the influential business men of the state, who hope to demonstrate to the government the imperative need of irrigation—particularly in that part of Texas lying along an imaginary line drawn across the country—extending from Eagle Pass to Brownsville.

With an adequate water supply Mr. Boaz predicts that this section referred to may be made the garden spot of Texas. He says the limited irrigation now existing has shown that section of Texas to be highly susceptible to results attained by sufficient water supplies.

To the end that Texas may be considered in the government appropriation to provide water for irrigation letters have been written by many prominent people over the state to the representatives from Texas in congress asking them to use their influence in securing for this state a part of the irrigation fund which has already reached \$20,000,000.

This fund is being provided by sales of the public domain in various states and territories, and as the Federal government has control over no lands in Texas, those who are engineering the proposition in this state realize they will have hard work to convince the government that Texas should also be a beneficiary of the irrigation fund. However, strong pressure is being brought to bear upon congress to do something for this state. Senators Culberson and Bailey have been personally written to regarding the claim to be made by Texas.

The irrigation fund of the government has been accumulating for three years and is being rapidly augmented by the sale of public lands. It is estimated that within the next few years the total fund will have reached \$50,000,000.

Congressman John Stephens of Vernon, who is always on the alert for anything that will be to the interest of Texas and Texas people, has prepared a bill which he will introduce in the present congress asking for an appropriation of this irrigation fund to be used in developing the water supply in this state. With the strong support he is receiving along this line he is likely to accomplish something tangible. Especially is it desired to irrigate the country contiguous to the Rio Grande. The belief is that land as far as 100 miles distant on either side, with a good supply of water, can be made exceedingly productive.

## FARM VALUES INCREASE

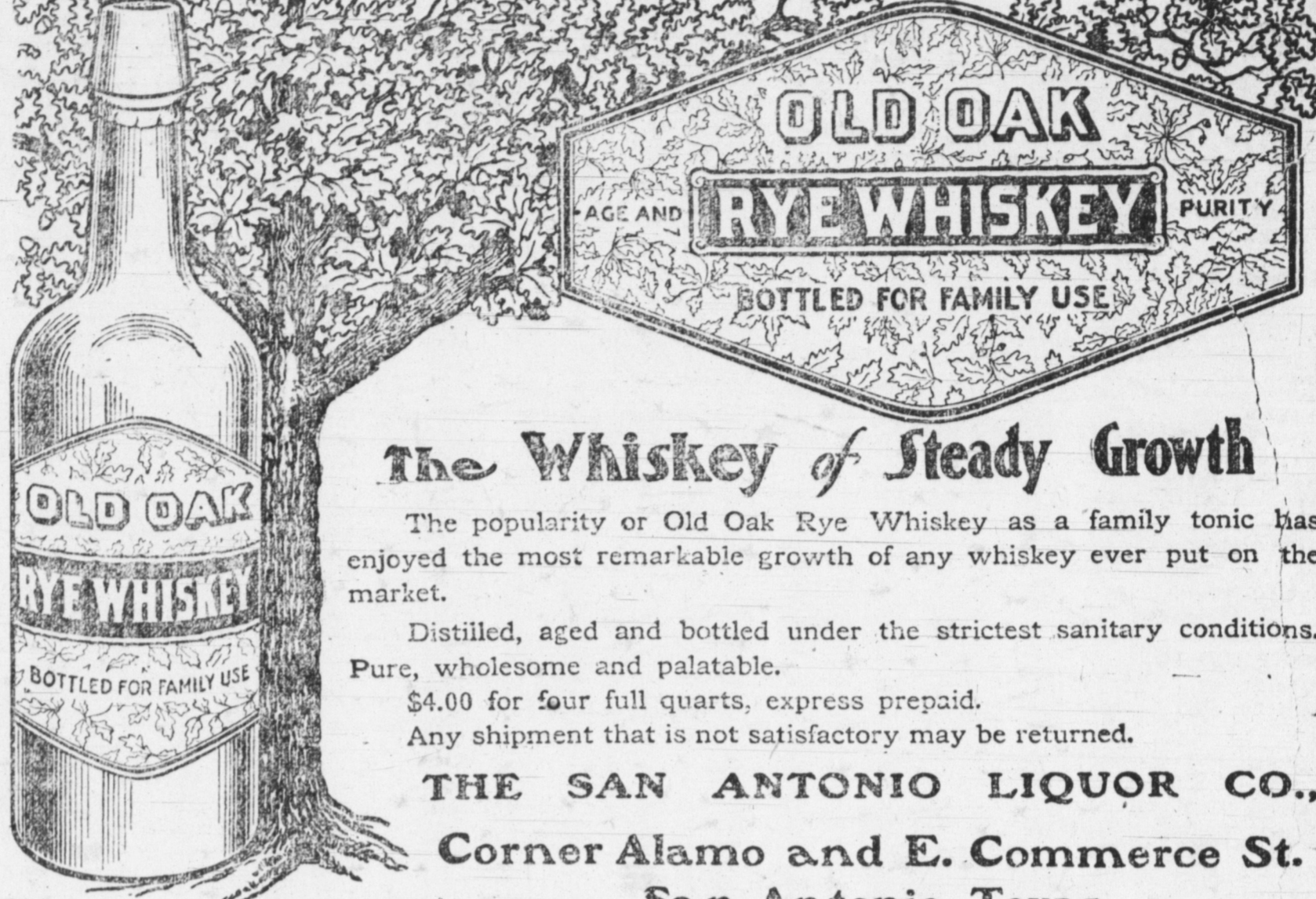
The highest price paid for Tarrant county farm land in several years was reached Wednesday in the transfer to R. L. Carlock of the farm of Mrs. M. D. Hudson, nine miles south of the city.

The trade was made through Tempel, Dickinson & Modlin, the consideration being \$10,375, about \$55 per acre. The farm comprises 189 acres of land.

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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.

**THE SAN ANTONIO LIQUOR CO.,**  
Corner Alamo and E. Commerce St.  
San Antonio, Texas

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**POMEROY & HANDLEY, National Stock Yards, Illinois.**

## TEXAS TO SHARE IN IRRIGATION

By Conceding Rights, Special Legislation Will Extend Benefits to Large Area

EL PASO, Dec. 24.—Land owners of the Rio Grande valley have organized a Texas Water Users' association, to cooperate with a similar organization formed at Las Cruces, N. M. The association will aid in the construction of the Elephant Butte dam, seventy miles north of here. Many of the principal land owners of this locality are interested. A committee of three was named to join a committee of three from Las Cruces and form an interstate committee, to have charge of all questions pertaining to an equitable division of the waters of the reservoir and matters of similar import. Their meeting will be held Dec. 29.

According to B. M. Hall, the consulting engineer in charge of the construction work, the reservoir will store sufficient water to irrigate 110,000 acres of land in New Mexico and 73,000 acres in Texas and Old Mexico. New Mexico is not included in the reclamation act, but Texas is not, and it is necessary, therefore, to organize two distinct water users' associations, which will operate under different conditions. Texas and Old Mexico, by agreeing to the construction of the Elephant Butte dam and by yielding their rights to the waters of the Rio Grande, will be

given a portion of the flood storage from the reservoir, but neither can use this nor participate in the benefits of the irrigation act without special legislation by congress. The Texas Water Users' association will at once proceed to secure such special legislation, and will also arrange with the Mexican authorities for a division of the water, so that the Mexican side of the valley near El Paso may receive its quota.

"When people talk about low cotton and a consequent following of hard times in Texas, they do not always speak intelligently. Of course, all want to see the cotton raisers get a good price for their products, but it is more apparent to me every day, and especially during the holiday travel, that Texas people are raising something else besides cotton and have money and plenty of it as a result of their sagacity and foresight," remarked John M. Adams, the city ticket and passenger agent of the Cotton Belt at the Texas and Pacific passenger station last evening, to a friend. "When it comes to heavy travel in all times of the year as it has been this year, when people have been coming and going and then now when most people would simply be broke, if there wasn't a lot of good old prosperity in the land, the number of people who are going back to the old states for the holidays is something wonderful. For the past two days of this year the Cotton Belt out of Fort Worth has sold more tickets in one day than we did any two days of last year. Never has there been such a rush, and the greatest is not yet at hand, but will be on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the week. Not only is the Cotton Belt enjoying this heavy travel, but all other roads as well, from all I can learn, and it looks to me as if Texans were certainly in a prosperous condition, even with low cotton. What would have been the conditions if cotton had sold at a fair price is hard to imagine, but I am sure that the present rush is attributable

to diversification of crops by the farmers and to nothing else."

The annual report of the interstate commerce commission again makes an urgent appeal for the necessary power in order to make itself of some real usefulness to the people. There is no question but that this is one of the greatest issues now before the American people, and public sentiment from one end of the country to the other says give the commission more power.

In spite of the war the cultivation of European classical music is rapidly extending among the better classes in Japan. A native Beethoven society has been formed at Tokio.

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it refers to Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills and  
**MEANS HEALTH.**

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**You Need**  
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