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THE INSPECTOR

Interesting Account of Work Done at Market Centers by the Representatives of Cattle Growers

Save in a small way, cattle rustling is a ruined industry. The sphere of the cattle thief is now purely local. Not many years ago the brazen freebooter of the range carried on his piratical operations openly and in defiance of law; now he is limited to petty larceny. Instead of a round-up he stealthily cuts out a live beast, slaughters it as a pickpocket appropriates a watch, in momentary fear of detection, and concealing the hide peddles the carcass. In his palmy days the rustler ordered cars with reckless effrontery. At the great market centers of the country he had no gauntlet of inspection to run but as every emergency creates something to meet it this extremity evolved the present effective method of brand inspection. It marked the flood tide of prosperity in the rustler's affairs and initiated the decadence of that era of crime.

Under existing conditions a rustled beast has not one chance in a million of evading the patient search and keen visage of the brand inspector. Even the effective repression of the rustler has not obviated necessity for the system. While stolen range cattle are rarely found in market circles nowadays the stray steer is numerous. Range cattlemen load indiscriminately and trust to the efficacy of inspection to bring order out of this bovine chaos. Ultimately each individual owner receives a cash equivalent for his stock, no matter under what circumstances it was started marketward. The system is at once unique and perfect. Sherlock Holmes, that surpassing creation of Conan Doyle, did he exist in the flesh, could not fetch greater acumen to bear in a daily task of such magnitude, requiring the exercise not only of keen perception but the endowment of long experience.

This is the brand inspector's busy season. No cowpuncher on the beef round-up works harder while the grass cattle run in progress. At dawn he must be in the saddle and midnight not infrequently finds him still at work on his tally sheets. Chicago, the greatest range cattle market in the country, will receive nearly 400,000 rangers before snow flies and a score of inspectors are needed constantly to keep track of the estrays that come with them. Most western cattle associations maintain inspectors at all principal markets, Wyoming having thirteen. At Chicago the Wyoming, Western South Dakota, Texas, Montana, Missouri River and Northwestern associations have inspectors. Texas, Wyoming and Montana have permanent inspection bureaus. Thos. Posten being chief inspector for the Lone Star State, Frank Brainerd for Wyoming and Henry Burdette for Montana. The Western South Dakota Association does its inspection through the Wyoming bureau. Every market day of the year these inspectors patrol stock yard alleys visiting not only direct western range cattle, but feed-lot stuff as well, ever on the alert to detect stray or stolen stock.

When first the system was established, rustlers foiled in their attempts to dispose of their plunder through regular market channels, sought a new outlet, driving it into the corn-belt where thousands of cattle were sold to feeders. When marketed finished, these cattle were promptly cut out by inspectors, the proceeds held up and sent to the original owner on the range and the rustled article consequently no longer finds a place in the economy of the feed-lot. Occasionally a doctored brand is detected but even this species of crookedness is now impracticable. The brand manipulator is skillful but the inspector is his Nemesis.

With the cattle thief entirely eliminated inspection is still essential to range cattle commerce. Bovine stock running on the public domain drifts incredible distances. In shipments received at the Chicago yards estrays are frequently found that were shipped

from points hundreds of miles from their home range. After a hard winter these instances are the rule rather than the exception. Last year steers were cut out of bunches shipped from Northwestern Canada, carrying brands registered in Colorado and Wyoming, 1,000 miles from the point at which they were loaded. A drift of 300 miles is common. It is a singular fact that cattle drift generally to the southeast. During a season following a favorable winter, such as that just passed, the drift is less than during one of severity like 1902, consequently inspectors are anticipating a comparatively easy season.

Wyoming can be credited with the inception of the present system. Cattle growers of that erstwhile rustler-cursed commonwealth were forced to it by the immutable law of self-preservation. Pioneer efforts were limited to inspection en route, Harry Stonder and Frank Brainerd undertaking the task in 1888. In the following year inspection was done at other market points and in 1900 Montana adopted the system, establishing a separate inspection bureau. In 1902 the Western South Dakota Association availed itself of the efficient machinery of the Wyoming association and has used it ever since. Winter and summer vigilance is unrelaxed. During the first winter of Wyoming inspection 4,800 stolen range cattle were detected in stuff shipped from corn-belt feed-lots, but this traffic has entirely ceased. A growing disposition on the part of range live stock growers to market hay-fed stuff during the winter and the necessity for being on the alert at all times makes winter inspection requisite. Give the rustler an opportunity and he is not slow to avail himself of it.

A brand inspector is in possession of no sinecure. During the height of the movement he is in the saddle many hours at a time. No western cattle can go over the scales until inspected and both buyer and seller are impatient of delay. Two inspectors work alley after alley, one on each side. Any animal not belonging to a shipment is cut out and the commission firm selling it notified either to hold proceeds, remit the money to the secretary of the association in which the brand is recorded or to the owner himself. Should the brand be unknown the transaction is advertised and the money awaits a claimant. There is an element among cattlemen which evades its share of the expense attendant on inspection by declining to pay association membership fees, but this proves false economy as they are able to secure money realized on their estrays only after paying cost of advertising.

On a big run the task of inspection keeps the whole force busy from day-break until after nightfall. Weather conditions on the range at shipping time have not a little to do with lightening or increasing the labor inspection. If the cattle are badly mixed the inspector knows the beef round-up was finished under unfavorable conditions, but if on the other hand they come straight it was clear sailing with the cow punchers. In making the beef round-up, tops of the herd, frequently 50 to 60 per cent of it, are sorted off for shipment. At the loading point they are sorted as to brands if possible, but a storm or fall of night frequently forces the shipping outfit to throw responsibility for straightening out the shipment on the market inspection force. On a badly tangled run the inspectors drag themselves wearily to their offices in the exchange building after dark, there to begin the task of making out tally sheets for commission men, that work often lasting until 2 to 3 o'clock in the morning.

During the range cattle season of 1902 an average of nineteen hours each day was worked by the Wyoming and South Dakota inspection force at Chicago, including Sunday. There is also an element of danger about the work as range cattle are not noted for docility. Several brand inspectors have been injured while "cutting out" and the goring of a horse is a common occurrence.

An essential part of the mental equipment of an inspector is a mental inventory of a perplexing and unconceivable multiplicity of brands. Each succeeding year adds thousands to the list. "You can not commit brands to memory from a book," said Frank Brainerd, chief of the Wyoming force and Nestor of the fraternity, "you must learn them off the backs of the cattle." Difficulties in this sphere are aggravated by the fact that thousands of brands are obsolete. They are on the records but no cattle remain on the range that wear them. Wyoming

does not permit this, requiring re-registry of each brand and payment of a \$5 fee every half decade, but other states, notably Montana, have dead brands innumerable. The Montana brand puzzle is further complicated by a rule of the state authorities that every figure composing a brand must be connected. Each year adds thousands of new cattlemen to the list and rapid multiplication of designs is the bête noir of the man at the market end on whom responsibility for prevention of mistakes and complications rests. That not a single animal goes astray attests the efficiency of inspection and the excellence of the system. If each owner was limited to a single brand the work would be comparatively easy, but many are the owners of from twenty to thirty brands, the result of buying from different herds. March Bros. of Pierre, S. D., boast of twenty-four and Corbin Morse, Rapid City, of forty-two brands. The latter is the largest proprietor of cattle brands in the country.

Service brand inspectors perform the fact that from the south Dakota sent 17 estrays were cut out, having a value of \$358,000. In 1903 South Dakota sent 9,630 estrays out of a total of 77,200 head shipped. These had a value of \$310,127. The highest average price was in 1899 when steers averaged \$47, cows \$34.51 and calves \$14.12. The lowest was in 1893 when steers averaged \$23.12 and cows \$19.65. In 1902 Wyoming inspection produced 1,454 estrays valued at \$65,573.40. Wyoming's highest average was in 1901 when steers were worth \$50.04 and cows \$32.60.

Nowadays the somewhat picturesque form of the cow puncher is rarely seen in stock yard circles. In bygone times several members of the outfit invariably accompanied each shipment, but with a competent inspection force at the market end to work the cattle the cowboy is no longer a necessity after the cattle leave the loading point. Specialists known as shippers chaperone the stock while en route. They are experts at loading and unloading at feeding stations, enjoy a wide acquaintance in railroad circles and are able to get a shipment over the road with all possible facility. Most of the commission houses catering to western cattle trade employ these specialists who from the nature of their business are men of intelligence.

Range cattle inspection as at present carried on will endure as long as branded cattle are marketed and despite all pessimism on that topic the bovine tide continues to swell. "There never has been a time during the thirty years that I have been connected with the industry that the western range carried more cattle than at this moment," said Chief Inspector Brainerd, "and as the number of those in the business is increasing right along a prediction that more range cattle than ever will be marketed in the future looks profitable."

Recently an agitation was begun in South Dakota for the transfer of inspection from markets to shipping points. Experts declare this proposition chimerical. Cattle can be inspected while a market is in progress whereas if held at shipping point to undergo the process grievous delay, involving heavy shrinkage, would result and a larger force of inspectors would be necessary. Nothing succeeds like success, and the method of inspection now in vogue bears the stamp of perfection.—Breder's Gazette.

OHIO FARMERS ARE HERE ON A VISIT

A party of twenty-five or thirty prosperous farmers arrived here yesterday from Ohio for the purpose of looking over the state with a view to locating. The party was shown over the city by local real estate men and today they departed over the Rio Grande for the San Angelo country. Several of them expressed a desire to stop here and probably will on their return from San Angelo. They are all looking for homes and are very much impressed with the state thus far. They say that they heard Fort Worth talked about more than any other city in the state.

The government fish commission has been making investigations about the suitability of fish skins for clothing. It has been found that salmon skins make excellent leather and have been used for boots by the Eskimos for this purpose. These northern people tanned codfish skins for coats and waterproof garments. The fish commission has also found that whale skin makes beautiful leather and takes color well.

UPSETS THEORY

Prominent and Leading Agricultural Publication Concedes Point That Rain Does Not Always Follow the Plow

After one crosses the Missouri river, no matter how far west he may go, until he reaches the crest of the Sierra Nevadas, he will find that the doctrine that rain follows the plow is almost universally accepted. The railroads advertise it; land agents preach it in season and out of season; merchants, farmers, and everybody else who is interested in the development of the country believe it. To call it in question is to have yourself placed in the category of the enemies of the country. This dogma has been taught in the above fashion in our own recollection for about twenty years.

In the eighties the man who went into Kansas or Nebraska and expressed a doubt on so fundamental a dogma was instantly regarded as a foe to the development of that country. For a time the doctrine seemed to be supported by facts. There were several years in which farmers were playing the game of leap frog across Kansas and Nebraska when the rainfall did seem to increase with the introduction of the plow. The result was that a strip of country a hundred miles wide was settled up almost solidly by the homesteaders and other farmers. The settlements reached the extreme boundaries of Kansas and Nebraska and even reached out into Colorado. Then came a cycle of dry seasons when these poor unfortunates were for the most part driven back "to visit their wife's relations." Whole counties were depopulated, land became unsalable. Hundreds of thousands of homesteads were abandoned and in the drier sections the land which had been plowed up was ruined by the high winds, blow holes being left where homesteads once stood.

During the last three wet years the same process has been going on. The dogma has revived that rain follows the plow. Apparently it has facts to support it for the last three years. We have no more faith in now than we had in the eighties. Rainfall does not follow the plow may appear to do so during a cycle of wet seasons, but remember cycle of dry seasons will follow surely as one wave on the ocean follows another; as surely as are followed by times of drought. Why should it? Let no man for a moment that the Mississippi valley can do anything that man can do in Texas.

Take a map of the Gulf of Mexico straddling the same meridian on the East of that you can West of it you can only by admitting cultivation or by irrigation. We have often pointed out the barometer, is frequently. They swing but the general direction. The lows never in moisture laden winds from the coast, where they in heavy fogs, so if they are wrung out Nevada. Whenever Sierra Nevadas come a desert, for the rest is wrung out of the low temperature of tops. The second when they strike the dle range, about again you have a wringing occurs when Black Hills, or middle Denver. East of the miles there would desert water out of the water out of the Gulf of all come from the If we look at the

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States from above we will see a broad valley with no high mountain ranges intervening from the gulf to the Arctic ocean. This great valley is watered by rain clouds forced up by cyclonic action from the gulf. Sometimes these rain clouds swing westward, as was the case this year, when the semi-arid plains receive almost as much water as the state of Iowa. This summer, for example, we compared carefully each week the rainfall at our farm at North Platte, Nebraska, with Des Moines, and for months there was quite as much rain at one place as the other. The last two or three months Des Moines is getting ahead, but for awhile North Platte, on the 101st meridian, one hundred miles west of the region of sufficient rainfall received more water than central Iowa. In other years, as in 1901 and 1894, the trend of these moisture laden clouds is east, and we have semi-arid conditions not only through Nebraska and Kansas, but in almost the whole of Northern Missouri and Iowa.

Let no man imagine plowing land will change the course or drift of these moisture laden winds which come up to us from the gulf. Nothing that man does do or does not do will increase the annual rainfall by one one-thousandth part of an inch.—Wallace's Farmer.

OF INTEREST TO STOCKMEN

Speaking of conditions on the Wyoming range, I. W. Reese of that state says: "Western Wyoming is a big range country, made up of mountains and valleys, and in places is not very thickly settled, as we frequently get away from civilization and railroads a distance of over fifty miles. Of course we carry a large commissary with us, and go prepared for long trips, as we move our herds both winter and summer about every two days. We have a small house built on wheels, and live in that house at night. In the winter time we frequently live out in this way in weather when it is 35 degrees below zero, and when the heavy snowstorms come on it is a hazardous task to be out looking after the sheep, as the snowstorms, aside from the wolves, are our worst enemies. The wolves often raid the flocks and kill several sheep, and eat but one, leaving the rest. And when they get hungry they kill more and leave those that were killed before. Take it on a whole, in that part of the country the sheep are hardly holding their own in numbers. At times there are bad years and heavy losses caused by storms that reduce the lamb crops, and then occasionally some herder will go broke and quit the business. In this way the numbers are being reduced. Then the good grazing lands and water spots are being taken up by settlers. The mountain ranges remain unchanged, but the valley grazing lands are bound to grow smaller. At the present time, however, the sheep all over that country are in fine shape, and there is a good outlook for winter feeding, and the conditions generally are favorable to the sheepmen."

I. F. Johnson is a prominent ranch man Mobeetie, and has the following to concerning conditions in that section: When I located in Wheeler county the country was open and a few big syndicates owned all the cattle and all the grazing districts of that country. But now the ranches are, comparatively, a few sections of land, and being good cattle we are raising a good deal of feed and some grain. And the first time, we started to winter and the crop was a fairly good one. It is one of the best I have ever seen. The Texas land is good, and it pays to raise almost anything so they we have begun to raise a great success. My neighbor of mine by the name of Reed thrashed 100 bushels of alfalfa field, cause 9 per ton. And he says the hay he needs in their But we are pretty sure the part of the country are likely to range during the next forage, about the Ca that will delay the shipment, but the cattle are years crops of all kinds have been good, and longer along that line."

The following are the to be made:

the well of Chicago, car Angus and Hereford San Angelo, Texas, is the bondale, Colo., Short-tailed, owners L. thea, Texas, grass fed for San Angelo, Texas, fed steers and heifers, and two en- Fed cattle, Fort Worth, Texas,

We Offer \$1,000

For a Disease Germ That Liquozone Can't Kill

On every bottle of Liquozone we offer \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do this to assure you that Liquozone does kill germs.

And 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 which gives Liquozone its worth to humanity; a worth so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights. And we have spent over one million dollars, in one year, to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one who would try it.

Acts Like Oxygen

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any 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 an absolutely certain germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

Liquozone goes into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and none can resist it. The results are inevitable, for a germ disease must end when the germs are killed. Then Liquozone, acting as a wonderful tonic, quickly restores a condition of perfect health. Diseases which

have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. Half the people you meet—wherever you are—can tell you of cures that were made by it.

Germ Diseases

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

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

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

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

50c Bottle Free

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

Liquozone costs 50c and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

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

My disease is.....

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

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Give full address—write plainly

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

cross bred Durham and Hereford grain fed cattle.

L. H. Kerrick of Bloomington, Ill., fed Angus steers.

E. C. Sterling & Sons of Seymour, Texas, grass fed Herefords.

Bloomington Land and Live Stock Company of Bloomington, Ill., Hereford cross on Shorthorn, steers and heifers.

Charles Escher, Sr., of Botna, Iowa, Aberdeen-Angus steers and heifers.

W. E. White of Carrollton, Mo., grain fed grade Angus.

C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, Texas, car each of Shorthorns and Herefords.

C. Stillman of San Antonio, Texas, grass fed steers.

G. E. Boog of Coleman, Texas, six cars grass fed cattle.

John Kennedy of Corpus Christi, Texas, six cars of grass fed steers and heifers.

Mrs. H. M. King of Alice, Texas, six cars grass fed steers and heifers.

Joseph F. Green & Co. of Encinal, Texas, six cars steers and heifers.

Following are the entries of breeding animals already made:

John R. Lewis of Sweetwater, Texas, Herefords.

Lee Brothers of San Angelo, Texas, Herefords.

Joseph F. Greene & Co. of Gregory, Texas, southern breeding cattle.

David Harrell of Liberty Hill, Texas, Shorthorns.

J. P. Hovenkamp of Fort Worth, Texas, Shorthorns.

Campbell Russell of Hereford, I. T., three entries, Herefords.

Charles D. Myer of Somerville, Tenn., Shorthorns.

R. G. Hodges of Glencoe, Okla., Shorthorns.

W. A. Ponder of Denton, Texas, Jerseys.

Gerard O. Cresswell of Oplin, Texas, Aberdeen-Angus.

Other Texas exhibitors who are expected to make entries are the following:

In the Shorthorn classes: J. W. Burgess Company of Fort Worth, 1 car; J. W. Carey of Armstrong, I. T., 2 cars; D. H. Hoover of Davis, I. T., 1 car; Howard Mann of Waco, 1 car. In all, there will be about 200 head in the Shorthorn class.

In the Hereford class: Lee Brothers of San Angelo, 2 cars; W. S. Ikard of Henrietta, 2 cars; Thomas Hogan, Nocona, 1 car, making a total of about 125 head.

In the range class below the quarantine: R. J. Kleberg of Corpus Christi, 2 cars; J. F. Scott of Coleman, 6 cars.

In the class above the quarantine line will be the following: Lovelady & Stokes of Colorado City, 9 cars; 3 cars in each class.

In the fat class: Marlon Sansom, 1 car of 3-year-old steers; N. N. Hoxie of Taylor, 1 car of 2-year-old steers.

There will also be two or three cars of Angus cattle from near Coleman, beside fine specimens of cattle from the ranches of the Slaughters, Swenson Brothers, the J. Is and the Capital Syndicate Company.

A report from Clarendon says: Ranchmen report the loco weed unusually plentiful now. This has been a very wet fall season and as a result the deadly loco is springing up as if by magic. Grass is

still good, but cattle and especially horses are leaving the grass for the weed. Some stockmen have taken their horses off the pastures where infested and put them on feed, in order to save them from the effects of the weed.

John Carlisle, a prominent ranchman of Colorado City, is here with a shipment of steers. Mr. Carlisle's ranch is in Nolan county, which is below the quarantine line, and his cattle had to go to market as quarantine stuff. Upon arrival here feeders would not buy the steers as southern cattle, for the reason they had no ticks on them, and it was feared when they acquired ticks they would fever and die. Neither could they be sold as natives, for they came from below the line. Mr. Carlisle says it was a pretty tough situation, but he finally found a purchaser at a reduced price from what his stuff was really worth. Speaking of conditions out in his section, he says the outlook for the winter is very favorable and the indications are the cattle will go through in fine shape.

"Montana will ship out a lot of range cattle yet this fall if the weather continues good," says Live Stock Agent Myles of the Street Company. "Orders for a large number of cars are on file and the run will stop only when winter interposes obstacles. The strike and other causes have kept cattle back and in many sections they must ship them. Along the line of the Great Northern, west of Oswego, grass is bad and the cattle now on the range can not be wintered. East of Oswego conditions are better. Along the line of the Northern Pacific cattlemen have much better grass than along the Great Northern, and in a general way conditions in Southern Montana are much better than in the northern part of the state."

Advices from the western South Dakota range are that prospects for winter grass is good, consequently cattlemen are not worrying about the stuff they must carry over. The range has been very good all summer and the cattle have had a better chance this year than they have had for some time. The grass has been very good and cured better this year for this reason the cattle will weigh heavier and the meat is harder than it was last year. There will be a good many head held over this year on account of prevailing prices and even those cattlemen who have gathered their stuff and have it at the railroad will turn a good part of it back and hold it over till next year. The country was never in better shape for stuff to be held than it is now. There is plenty of grass and the recent rains have filled the water holes, giving plenty of water. The smaller stockmen have an abundance of hay to see them through the winter and it would take something extraordinary to make any unusual loss this winter.

Following is the text of the government order regulating the "open" quarantine season, just issued:

It is hereby ordered, That section 3 of B. A. I. Order No. 121, dated January 14, 1904, providing for the movement of cattle

from the quarantine district described by said order and amendments thereto, be amended as follows:

From November 1, 1904, to January 31, 1905, inclusive, cattle from the said district may be moved for purposes other than immediate slaughter to the noninfected area within the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and California, and to the states of Missouri and Kansas, and the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, as may be provided for in the regulations of the states and territories, and after inspection and upon written permission by an inspector of the bureau of animal industry or a duly authorized inspector of the state or territory to which the cattle are destined.

From November 1 to December 31, 1904, inclusive, cattle from said district may be moved to the noninfected area in the territory of Oklahoma after inspection and upon written permission by an inspector of the bureau of animal industry. In the absence of such inspection and permission all movement of cattle from the quarantined district to points outside of such district in the above-named states and territories is prohibited, except as provided for immediate slaughter.

All cattle from the quarantined district destined to points outside of the states and territories above named may be shipped without inspection between November 1, 1904, and January 31, 1905, inclusive, and without restrictions other than may be enforced by local regulations at point of destination.

The reshipment to any part of the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and California, and the territory of Oklahoma, outside of the quarantined district, or to any part of the states of Missouri and Kansas and the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, of any cattle which may have been moved under this order, except by permission of the proper authorities of the state or territory to which destined is hereby prohibited.

And it is further ordered, that all stock pens which may have been reserved for the use of cattle from the quarantined district, prior to November 1, next, shall not be used for receiving or storing cattle from the quarantined district which have been inspected and passed, nor for cattle originating outside of the quarantined district, except when such cattle are intended for immediate slaughter.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary.

A Kansas City dispatch says: Hereafter the American Royal will be held one week earlier than usual. Breeders have urged the change, with the object of shortening the show season. They talk of asking the management of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago to hold that show early in November, as they desire to get through with the show business as early in the season as possible.

DENISON, Texas, Oct. 21.—Ed Monk, who has a ranch in Potter county, reports that he has had a number of valuable cattle killed recently by wolves. Wolves have appeared in large droves. While they are usually plentiful, no such number has ever been seen before.

Hog Department

SELECTING A SOW FROM LITTER

I have been raising Poland-China hogs for about fifteen years and they have been abundantly prolific right from the start. I do not breed a sow the second time unless she farrows as many as five living pigs. I do not keep a sow for breeding purposes unless she was raised by a sow that was the mother of five or more living pigs. Here is where so many make a mistake. They do not keep track of their pigs and when they select young sows for breeding in the early winter they have no means of knowing which came from the large litters.

They usually select the best looking ones, and this is a dangerous practice. The sow that raises only two or three pigs has all her milk for them, while the sow that raises six or eight or ten pigs can not be expected to raise so many as well as the sow with only two or three. The result is that unless you know the pigs that are from the large litters you are very likely to select just the young sows you do not want. If brood sows are selected regardless of their inheritance, I do not for the life of me see how any man can practice this for a number of years and have a prolific herd of hogs. On the other hand, if the young sows each year are selected from large litters and this is kept up for generation after generation, I do not see why there should be the slightest difficulty in building up a very prolific herd.

In buying a boar I try to get one that was raised by a prolific sow. In caring for my sows I give them the range of the entire farm, 117 acres, and they are usually scattered over about forty acres. When harvest is over and the stacking and threshing done I turn them into the stubble field to gather up any grain that may otherwise go to waste. When the corn is husked I turn them into the corn field to gather up the waste there, and the amount of feed they will find will surprise you. This year my sows lost a lot of their pigs early in the season, but I have yet seventy-six pigs from old sows, of which I always keep a number every year. I am convinced that a sow ought to be 16 to 20 months old before she is bred, and I expect to try this plan if I continue to raise pigs. I am satisfied that sows bred at 8 months of age do not reach their full development.—Wallace's Farmer.

TRACTABLENESS IN BROOD SOWS

In the selection of brood sows far too little attention is given to choosing those that are likely to make quiet and easily managed dams. Nothing in live stock lines would seem more undesirable than a brood sow restive and more or less cross, especially at the time when she is nursing her progeny.

It may be said that it is not possible to be quite sure when choosing dams which have not yet been bred as to whether they will be cross or otherwise. There is a measure of truth in the statement. Nevertheless, if one is working from day to day with a litter of pigs, if possessed of that observation which the owner or feeder of swine should have in order to make a marked success of the work, he will notice a difference in the tameness or wildness of the members of the same litter. This of course is the outcome of disposition. When a quiet disposition is manifested at so early an age, that disposition is likely to remain. On the other hand should the young sow show a marked tendency to shyness and nervousness, these things are also likely to characterize her as a dam.

As soon as the brood sow with her first litter shows any disposition to crossness she should be discarded at once at the earliest convenient time. In addition to the element of danger that injury may come to the attendant, such an animal is more likely to destroy her young by tramping on them or in some such way than a sow with the opposite disposition. It should be remembered that this quality is hereditary. Quietness, therefore, is much more likely to characterize young sows bred from quiet mothers than those bred from mothers opposite in their disposition.

SANITARY VALUE OF PIGS

"A farm without pigs," writes Mr. W. J. Malden, in the Farmers' Gazette (Ireland), "is almost certainly a farm with waste; there is food which can be best utilized as pig food, though the pig is not regarded as universally as a scavenger it it was a comparatively few years ago. This is because improvement in breeding has made it possible to produce a large weight of good quality pork from a small amount of food in a short time, also because big, old pigs sell badly, the public taste running on small, delicately flavored pork, instead of the coarse, fat meat of fifty years ago. The threshing machine and grain binder have, by the clearness of their work, lessened the offal grain. Pigs which had the run of the yard in the days of the fall picked up quite a considerable amount of grain when nuzzling in the straw. Nowadays, good machines leave less grain than will keep the sparrows, and the binder has almost rendered unnecessary the horse-rake; consequently, there is less strained grain, which used to be the pig's particular provender and the stubbles are but little used. In spite of the change which has come about, there is much of an offal nature that pigs will consume profitably, and which if they do not eat is wasted. We like to see a number of

breeding sows and a requisite number of young stores turning to profitable account the waste of the farm.

"The improvement in the breeding of pigs renders them all the more suitable as stores, because whenever it is desired to fatten them they can be put on to concentrated food and are rapidly made ready for pork. The ordinary pig of forty years ago took a long time to fatten, and did not fatten profitably until it was of good age. We think that a good many who advocate fast feeding from birth often overlook the difference between the pigs of their youth and those of modern production. Both rapid feeding and store running before fattening are profitable according to circumstances—just as profit may be got out of baby beef, where the animal has been fattened from birth, and also from those which have been kept as stores for a couple of years and then fattened. The fact is, the nature of the food available is the main consideration. A farmer with roots, rough grain, dairy waste, and other bulky food generally finds it profitable to allow his pigs to attain a fair size before being put up to fatten; while the man who has less bulky food may find it more desirable to fatten from birth.

"In any case breeding sows require food which they can get by scavenging, apart from that which is more expensive. Over-fattened sows do not make the most prolific mothers, nor are their young as strong as are those which are the offspring of mothers which have obtained a mixed diet in scavenging, and have attained vigor from exercise."

HOG NOTES

"Nothing is too good for a hog. He deserves better care than he gets, better houses and beds, and playgrounds. He will pay his way and send the boys and girls to college, pay the preacher and the taxes and make good the losses on cattle slumps and washouts. More corn means more hogs; more hogs mean more land and more gold from our exports."—David Magee.

The Chicago Live Stock World mentions a load of hogs averaging 279 pounds sold at 6 cents per pound and shipped in by David Rankin, the largest feeder of cattle and hogs in the country. We notice the item for the purpose of saying that \$16.74 per head for ten-month pigs is not a bad showing for hog raising. It is not a difficult matter for any farmer to increase his profits \$750 a year by systematically raising and feeding and finishing a hundred pigs. At present prices there is certainly 50 per cent profit in hogs.

At the Michigan state fair a sale of Berkshire swine was held on September 14, resulting in an average of \$27 for twenty-nine head. The top price was \$80, paid for the boar Columbus Premier, bought by George Thorburn of Saginaw, Mich., and consigned by W. H. Leslie of Pontiac.

In the stock yards the packing house buyers will now buy everything in the shape of hogs. A few years ago they only bought the heavy packing hogs after speculators had bought mixed loads of all weights and sorted out the heavies. Now packers buy pigs weighing 100 pounds and sows weighing 350 in the same load. The average weight might be 225 pounds. The average weight of a load of hogs no longer indicates of what the load consists, unless it is strictly a heavy load or a load of pigs.

AUCTION SALE

The second day of the horse and mule auction at the stock yards in North Fort Worth, which was to open at 10:30 a. m. today, was postponed until after noon on account of liberal shipments of horses and mules, and some time was necessary for the placing and numbering of consignments.

At an early hour today crowds of buyers were lined up Exchange avenue in front of the horse and mule barns, watching the trial of both harness and saddle horses, which were being put through their paces on the speedway.

The cool bracing air seemed to put everybody in a good humor and while no auction took place a great many private sales were made of both horses and mules, which were satisfactory to both buyer and seller.

The sale is being had under the auspices of the Fort Worth Horse and Mule Company and there are something like 3,000 animals at the market. A large and commodious selling pavilion has been erected and provided with chairs and every convenience and comfort has been provided. The classes are superior to those of a month ago and consignments are here from many parts of the country. There are many buyers from the old states and other sections and the indications are that the sale will be a big success.

Among yesterday's private sales were four cars of mixed horses and mules, sold by the Fort Worth Horse and Mule Company, to Mississippi and Louisiana parties; Cook and Simmons, three cars of mules to C. B. Teams of Meridian, Miss. Rominger & Co. sold one of horses to Teams & Co., one car to Usery of Godley, Texas, and one car mares to J. W. Guyton of Columbus, Miss. Robinson & Nance sold one car horses and mules for Louisiana parties. They also sold one car heavy fancy iron-gray mules for \$400. The single animals sold at auction averaged today about \$68 each.

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—IN—

NORTHWEST TEXAS

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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
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Bottled \$4.00

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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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GEO. W. NULL'S 25th SALE

—OF—

ROYAL BRED POLAND CHINA SWINE

—AT—

ODESSA, MO.,

Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1904

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

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

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

GEORGE W. NULL,
ODESSA, MISSOURI.

MARKET REVIEW

LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

Receipts of cattle this week were the heaviest since the opening of the yards, but in spite of this the increasing volume of business showed that the demand was equal to the supply and prices held up fairly well all week. Receipts of cattle on Monday were 5,000 head, about one-half of this number on Tuesday, while on Wednesday another liberal run of about 5,000 came in; on Thursday the supply amounted to 3,200; on Friday 2,150, and Saturday closed with 1,650, making a total for the week of about 20,000 cattle.

The receipts of steers all week have been fairly liberal but mostly of medium grades and feeders, with but few well finished cattle on sale.

Monday opened with a good demand from both feeders and packers and the supply was cleaned up on a fully steady basis. Prices continued to hold up steady all week with the supply hardly enough to fill the demand. The top for the week was \$5.25 for a few fancy well finished white-face steers averaging 1,350 pounds, but the bulk of sales went at a range of from \$2.50 to \$3.30.

Butcher stock composed the bulk of supplies and receipts were mostly of cows just above the canner grade.

There was a strong demand for all well finished cows and packers did not begin to fill orders for this class. Medium grades of cows with liberal supplies declined from 10c to 15c, but the very common grades of cows held about steady.

With light supplies of bulls the demand was good and selling ruled strong, prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.25.

A liberal run of calves came in this week and though the demand was good, prices declined from 25c to 50c in sympathy with northern points. Tops are selling at \$4.25 with the bulk going at a range of from \$3 to \$4.

Receipts of hogs this week showed an increase over last. The early part of the week still found declining prices but later the market strengthened and all of the early decline was regained, the market closing a shade stronger than the close of last week. Tops for the week were \$5.25 for those averaging 246 pounds, with the bulk of sales at a range of from \$4.85 to \$5.10.

There has been practically no sheep market this week. There was a good demand from packers for fat sheep and mutton but the few arriving have been mostly stockers and packers had to get their supplies from other markets.

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

The week's sale of horses and mules in North Fort Worth under the management of the Fort Worth Horse and Mule Company, was a success from start to finish, and much credit must be given Messrs. Hicks and Anson, who have been untiring in their efforts to make Fort Worth the greatest horse and mule market in the Southwest.

The past sale was liberally advertised and many new buyers were in the market, all of whom seemed to be pleased with the way business was handled, and many personal testimonials were received by the officials from buyers stating that they know of no place they could do better and intend making this their headquarters. The auction, which was to close Friday, was continued on Saturday, owing to some late consignments arriving and at a request from buyers who still had unfilled orders on hand. The demand all week seemed to be for the broke stuff and many thousand head were disposed of at prices which seemed to be both satisfactory to buyer and seller. The buying of fancy driving and saddle horses was mostly private sale, and all of the past week the trial of these has been going on on the speedway, sales ranging from \$150 to \$300.

The Fort Worth Horse and Mule Company report the buying in car lots for the past week:

- J. W. Earnest, San Marcos, 1 car.
- W. Y. Barret, Krum, 1 car.
- W. E. Huddleston, Hillsboro, 1 car.
- Morgan Bros., Louisiana, 1 car.
- J. O. Hart, New Orleans, 1 car.
- E. S. Wallace, Clifton, 1 car.
- T. J. Bullard, Waxahachie, 1 car.
- S. A. Meeks, Hillsboro, 1 car.
- C. R. Fulton, Pottsboro, 1 car.
- Henry Wilke, Montgomery, Ala., 1 car.
- G. G. Gray, Waskom, 2 cars.
- E. Coccanougher, Denton, 1 car.
- A. H. Strain, Mertins, 1 car.
- R. P. Altman, Waskom, 1 car.
- R. H. Seymour, Waskom, 1 car.
- Dillard & Harp, Waskom, 1 car.
- T. C. Harvin, Waskom, 1 car.
- W. S. McKellar, Waskom, 1 car.
- Harris & Rice, Timpson, 1 car.
- J. R. Gillam, Mart, one car.
- W. C. Pool, Grandview, 1 car.
- Henderson & Bruce, Waskom, 1 car.
- Ed Blanchard, New Orleans, 1 car.
- J. S. McSpadden, Clifton, 1 car.
- Charlie Weaver, Terrell, 1 car.
- Chamberlin & Cooke, Terrell, 1 car.
- Hon. J. O. Thompson, Birmingham, Ala., 1 car.
- Larse & Burton, Palestine, 1 car.
- Rominger & Co., Fort Worth Horse and Mule Company's barn, report these sales:
- T. Champeinois, Meridian, 1 car.
- S. T. Ussery, Godley, 1 car.
- J. W. Guyton, Columbus, Miss., 1 car.
- C. B. Teams, Meridian, 2 cars.
- R. Kalmbach, Vicksburg, 1 car.
- W. J. Wagner, Frisco, 4 fine drivers.
- Lipscomb Bros., Alabama, 1 car.
- Cook & Simmons, sold:
- J. S. Dodson, Hillsboro, 4 cars.
- J. B. Walters, Temple, 1 car.



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Fort Worth, Tex. Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1904

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

WE QUOTE THE MARKET AS IT IS.

We had a heavy run of cattle during the past week, and the market declined a little on killing steers, while the demand for heavy feeders improved the prices on that class.

The best fat cows and heifers have held about steady. Medium cows are 10c lower, and canners are weak.

The calf market dropped about 50c at all markets, but recovered some at Kansas City and St. Louis yesterday, while a big run here caused the market to drop 25c. This market seems a little out of line on calves at present. Bulls about 10c lower.

Hogs have advanced this week. Best Oklahoma hogs are now selling around \$4.25. Good demand for good fat muttons at St. Louis prices.

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

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,

Barse Live Stock Commission Co.

CATTLE					
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
A. J. Munden, Longview, 1 car.	6..... \$76 2.10	31..... 838 2.00	R. E. McClure, Mineral Wells	31	
T. Chamenois, Waskom, 1 car.	10..... 803 2.00	1..... 880 2.00	J. C. Burkett, Odessa	30	
H. H. Miller, Bartlett, 1 car.	HEIFERS			S. T. Dawson, Odessa	110
J. I. Thornton, Dublin, 1 car.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	J. W. Burgess, Blue Mound	8	
R. D. England, Marion Junction, Ala., 1 car.	27..... 606 \$1.65	36..... 690 \$2.10	S. R. Breathouse, Jacksboro	30	
CALVES				A. A. Thompson, Jacksboro	37
J. B. Walters, Houston, 1 car.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	D. C. Brant, Jacksboro	29	
Teams & Smith, New Orleans, 2 cars.	4..... 290 \$2.00		A. R. Stewart, Jacksboro	28	
B. J. Mitchell, Greenville, 1 car.	HOCS.			E. S. Ireland, Hereford	71
Teams & Smith, Meridian, Miss., 3 cars.	No. Ave. Price.	No. Ave. Price.	F. Vaughn, Hereford	53	
Y. Yates, Waskom, 1 car.	8..... 245 \$4.85	16..... 126 \$4.10	S. Wilson, Hereford	29	
Many of these buyers are still in the city with the hope of filling out shipments during the regular auction Monday, which will be held each Monday from now on.					
Tuesday's Shippers					
CATTLE					
S. T. Shropshire, Big Springs	103				
F. A. Morrison, Iatan	33				
B. F. Crowley, Colorado	29				
J. W. Russell, Colorado	74				
W. I. Scrivner, Colorado	63				
Dupree & Huddleston, Owl, I. T.	63				
J. S. Daugherty, Odessa	37				
Sam Black, Marietta	44				
D. C. Brant, Jacksboro	40				
J. A. Leopard, Waco	22				
R. L. Wickliff, St. Joe	70				
Chas. Baccus, Bowie	66				
Bell & Young, Bowie	52				
Stanfield Bros., Terrell	84				
Major & Orton, Ryan, I. T.	84				
A. R. Martin, Ryan, I. T.	70				
W. H. Williams, Monahans	80				
Crowley & Lyons, Odessa	76				
Johnson & Crenshaw, Midland	208				
Johnson & Van Horn, Midland	145				
Mrs. Malie Robertson, Stanton	74				
HOCS.					
W. B. Graham, Marlow, I. T.	130				
Jurgens & Co., La Grange	73				
W. L. Lanham, Denton	70				
J. J. Lewis, Tyler	68				
P. F. H. Corsicana	71				
Rew Bros., Venus	39				
HORSES AND MULES.					
Bullard, Waxahachie	20				
J. S. Bonser, Houston	20				
Anderson & Carlton, Graham	19				
Wednesday's Shippers					
CATTLE					
W. H. Paywood, Graham	20				
Parish, Detroit	39				
R. B. Ettor, Lone Oak	32				
J. F. McCrabb, Cuero	23				
H. Dride, Cuero	56				
R. P. North, Yorktown	70				
Logan Bros., Knome	45				
S. W. & Co., Bellevue	27				
R. S. Gibson, Sugden, I. T.	56				
R. S. Barnett, Brady	113				
House & Currie, Winchell	33				
Dinsmore & Co., Graham	178				
J. N. Payne, Graham	315				
Charles Woolfolk, Graham	85				
C. S. Miller, Ballinger	78				
Mrs. A. M. Miller, Ballinger	135				
C. C. Culwell, Miles	47				
P. G. Kuykendall, Kyle	71				
W. Yathers, Rosebud	33				
— Carter, Frisco	9				
M. R. Birdwell, Mineral Wells	35				
J. L. Erwin, Mineral Wells	31				
			J. W. Burgess, Blue Mound	40	
			E. N. Collins, San Angelo	49	
			G. Howard, Lampasas	71	
			C. C. Culwell, Miles	16	
			R. A. Riddle, Caddo, I. T.	53	
			— Carter, Frisco	25	
			W. G. Renison, Prosper	81	

REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
44.....	886 \$2.65	1.....	880 \$2.50
19.....	903 2.75	1.....	690 2.25
17.....	980 2.65	21.....	974 3.10
30.....	944 2.90		

COWS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
27.....	906 \$2.10	1.....	850 \$1.80
45.....	892 2.25	83.....	762 1.45
1.....	920 2.25	30.....	786 2.06
1.....	590 1.45	28.....	918 2.25
31.....	840 2.15	1.....	810 2.20
86.....	898 2.20	29.....	803 2.05
3.....	770 1.85	17.....	558 1.25
1.....	570 1.65	28.....	755 2.00
2.....	710 1.25	19.....	758 1.80
16.....	837 2.00	4.....	750 1.25
1.....	1,070 2.25	20.....	715 1.85
7.....	721 1.35	20.....	791 2.10
27.....	762 1.50	1.....	730 1.50
21.....	821 2.00	2.....	690 1.50
17.....	918 1.90	20.....	817 2.05
1.....	610 1.00	1.....	940 1.50

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No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
C. J. Stone, Celina	79	1.....1,210	3.35	1..... 980	2.25		
Frambeau & S., Ranger	27						
B. C. Lightfoot, Venus	46	No. Ave. Price.		No. Ave. Price.			
J. Carter, Frisco	123	21..... 682	\$1.25	28..... 809	\$2.40		
B. C. Lightfoot, Venus	3	1.....1,030	3.25	17..... 719	1.80		

HORSES AND MULES.

J. F. Florence, Logan, Utah	27	27..... 615	1.40	28..... 720	1.60
L. & Palestine	27	37..... 747	2.15	30..... 694	1.70
R. P. Altman, Toyah	28	44..... 664	1.50	33..... 655	1.60
A. W. Hosie, Toyah	28	21..... 893	2.20	1..... 910	1.40
J. B. Sneed, Waterville, Col.	30	15..... 726	1.80	24..... 813	2.15
Tom Harrington, Waterville, Col.	30	6..... 860	1.65	3..... 690	1.50
S. T. Grumsley, Waterville, Col.	30	12..... 850	2.00	6..... 850	2.00
W. J. Oliver, Hico	21	20..... 880	2.10	5..... 898	2.35

STEERS.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.				HEIFERS			
No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
13..... 713	\$2.00	1..... 620	\$1.50	1..... 920	\$2.50		
1..... 810	1.50	1..... 600	1.85				
1..... 420	1.85	1..... 500	1.85				
23.....1,190	3.00	1..... 910	2.50	1.....1,110	\$1.40	2.....1,075	\$1.60

COWS.				CALVES			
No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
13..... 670	\$1.35	5..... 608	\$1.25	82..... 216	\$3.50	124..... 294	\$2.50
23..... 704	1.75	10..... 750	1.40	10..... 159	2.25	14..... 297	2.90
20..... 853	2.00	6..... 860	1.53	10..... 120	4.00	2..... 225	3.71

BULLS				HOGS			
No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
1.....1,040	\$1.50	1..... 620	\$1.50	54..... 215	\$4.92½	8..... 111	\$4.50
10x... 940	2.00			17..... 208	4.87½	5..... 266	4.95

Thursday's Shippers

CATTLE				CALVES				HOGS			
No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
Hopper & Lyles, Decatur	42	1..... 180	\$4.75	54..... 215	\$4.92½	8..... 111	\$4.50	1..... 1,040	\$1.50	1..... 620	\$1.50
J. M. Tannahill, Decatur	41	2..... 155	4.60	17..... 208	4.87½	5..... 266	4.95	10x... 940	2.00		
George McM., Bellevue	74	4..... 140	4.65	11..... 184	4.82½	45..... 220	4.95				

Friday's Shippers

CATTLE				CALVES				HOGS			
No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
C. H. Wellingham, Ballinger	71	1..... 180	\$4.75	54..... 215	\$4.92½	8..... 111	\$4.50	1..... 1,040	\$1.50	1..... 620	\$1.50
Shropshire & H., Colorado	69	2..... 155	4.60	17..... 208	4.87½	5..... 266	4.95	10x... 940	2.00		

Saturday's Shippers

CATTLE				CALVES				HOGS			
No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
Dupree & Huddleston, Owl, T.	33	1..... 180	\$4.75	54..... 215	\$4.92½	8..... 111	\$4.50	1..... 1,040	\$1.50	1..... 620	\$1.50
J. J. Scott, Ardmore, I. T.	31	2..... 155	4.60	17..... 208	4.87½	5..... 266	4.95	10x... 940	2.00		

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SATURDAY'S SHIPPERS				REPRESENTATIVE SALES.			
No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
Dupree & Huddleston, Owl, T.	33	1..... 180	\$4.75	54..... 215	\$4.92½	8..... 111	\$4.50
J. J. Scott, Ardmore, I. T.	31	2..... 155	4.60	17..... 208	4.87½	5..... 266	4.95

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.				REPRESENTATIVE SALES.			
No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
13..... 713	\$2.00	1..... 620	\$1.50	1..... 1,173	\$3.00	2..... 941	\$2.35
1..... 810	1.50	1..... 600	1.85	32.....1,070	3.30	46.....1,050	3.30

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.				REPRESENTATIVE SALES.			
No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
1..... 420	1.85	1..... 500	1.85	17.....1,063	3.30	1.....1,020	3.30
23.....1,190	3.00	1..... 910	2.50	56..... 980	2.85	50..... 1,032	2.85

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.				REPRESENTATIVE SALES.			
No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
1..... 840	2.50	1..... 870	\$1.65	2.....1,173	\$3.00	2..... 941	\$2.35
1..... 800	2.40	24.....1,019	3.00	32.....1,070	3.30	46.....1,050	3.30

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.				REPRESENTATIVE SALES.			
No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
19.....1,193	3.75	19.....1,154	3.75	17..... 1,063	3.30	1.....1,020	3.30
				56..... 980	2.85	50..... 1,032	2.85

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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HEC. A. McEACHIN.....Editor

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION

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WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, 1904.

Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

OFFICERS:

President—W. W. Turney.....El Paso

First Vice Pres.—Ike T. Pryor....

.....San Antonio

Second Vice Pres.—Richard Walsh

.....Palodura

Secretary—John T. Lytle..Fort Worth

Treasurer—S. B. Burnett..Fort Worth

OUR REPRESENTATIVE

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

STOCKMAN PUBLISHING CO.

PASSING OF THE COWBOY

The changes that have occurred in the cattle business during the past few years have been many, and the production of beef is on a very different basis now to what it was back in the days when the steers wore long horns and were punched from one end of the state to the other by the festive and picturesque cowboy. The fine blood that has been introduced into all the herds of the range country has demanded different handling from the methods in use in the past. The open range and free grass has given place to the wired enclosure, and barbed wire stretched on mesquite and cedar posts has served to retire the cowboy, as the West once knew him, almost entirely from business. The great trails that stretched from the breeding country in the direction of the market centers have all been closed, and it is barbed wire in every direction to keep the cattle in their places, instead of the cowboy and his mettle some little cayuse.

The changed conditions have brought about the passing of one of the most thoroughly picturesque characters that the world has ever produced, for the cowboy as we knew him back in the early eighties, has had no counterpart elsewhere, but was a product of the western range exclusively. Brave and generous to a fault, dashing, and chivalrous, and with just enough of the nature of the country in his composition, the cowboy of that period was as breezy and refreshing as a mortal could be. It is true that when he went to town with several months' wages in his pocket to have a good time, he always managed to leave it. And while his notions of a good time might not coincide with that of the orthodox, he seemed to get a full measure of satisfaction out of it, and rarely was any real harm done except to his savings and an occasional shattering of glass in places where liquid refreshments were served.

These men lived lives of extreme hardship. Exposed to all kinds of weather, in constant touch with many attendance dangers, and always on the go, it was a strange wild life they led, but a life that was full of a peculiar fascination. With almost a language or lingo of their own, an intense love for the life they led, a contempt for all the dangers that surrounded them, these centaurs of the plains

were a strange folk, but a folk you could safely tie to under any and all circumstances. They have been immortalized in both song and story, and the heart of many a tenderfoot has thrilled with expectation when he reached the country of the cowboys for the first time. And with the arrival of the tenderfoot there was nearly always something doing. While many of the pranks played were hair-raising in effect upon the victim, they were generally harmless, and only served as the proper initiation for the embryo cowboy who was anxious to graduate at once into full fellowship with the craft.

And the world owes much to these sturdy sons of the plains. They were the pioneers in all this western country, succeeding the red man and the other wild things that once held undisputed possession. Through their work and their presence future development was made possible. The plowboy who sings a happy refrain to the larks in the early morning as he turns the sod of the western range, owes much to these men who have gone before him. That there has never been any love between the cowboy and the plowboy is but the natural result of the process of evolution that the range country has been long undergoing. Neither has ever had any appreciation for the other, but the presence of one has been extremely objectionable to the other. There was no community of interest existing, and both were regarded as interlopers from different standpoints.

But conditions have changed. The cowboy is annually yielding more of his territory to the plowboy. The branding iron is giving place to the plowshare, and the lasso to the plowline. With the disappearance of the primitive conditions that have long reigned in the West, also goes out the most perfect type of western citizenship of the period. The cowboy of that time was a fitting adornment of the period, and his place will never be filled. Of course, we have latter day cowboys, some of whom affect to be just as wild and woolly as any of their predecessors, but to those who knew the cowboy as a pristine character, the latter day specimens do not measure up to the old standard. This latter day cowboyism is too suggestive of a stage setting. The real thing belongs altogether to the past.

Next year will unquestionably bring a return of prosperity to the cattle industry, and the man who holds on will win in the end.

The beef trust is supporting President Roosevelt, and that fact is taken to indicate that President Roosevelt is supporting the beef trust.

It is expected that California buyers will take a considerable number of cattle out of West Texas this winter, as that section is building up quite a nice trade with the Pacific coast people.

The American Royal Cattle Show at Kansas City last week was a big success and the Texas ranchmen who had stuff there fared very well in the distribution of prizes. The feeding cattle offered for sale there went at very satisfactory prices.

Vice President L. F. Wilson of the independent packing company was in the city a few days ago, and while here authorized the statement that all work on that project has been abandoned for the present. It is probable that the death of Charles F. Martin has put a quietus upon the undertaking.

Late reports from the northwestern range country indicate that all the big outfits have very wisely concluded that they do not care to sacrifice any more cattle at prevailing market prices, and shipments from that section are to be brought to a summary close. No doubt it is a wise idea to hold them another season, provided the owners are in condition to do so.

This has been a very hard year on cattlemen generally, but as a rule they ex-

press the utmost confidence in the future. It will take something more than three years of adversity to throttle this great industry.

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

The calf crop out in the western range country is much shorter than is generally apprehended. As an illustration of that fact, it may be mentioned that John B. Slaughter, one of the leading cattlemen of the state, whose ranch is in Garza county, writes the Stockman-Journal that while his branding last year tallied out 6,200 calves, this year he only branded 2,500. Other ranchmen report about the same ratio.

Secretary Lytle of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association expresses the opinion that there is going to be a marked falling off in the run of cattle to market from now on. The Territory stuff has been pretty well cleaned up, and the northwestern people will have to shut off on account of the lateness of the season. Perhaps when the glut is over there will be some improvement in prices.

The move to reorganize the National Live Stock Association on broader lines is quite timely. The cattlemen of the country have long felt that they were not receiving the proper recognition in that organization, and as a consequence they have taken but little interest in its affairs.

San Angelo cut out the roping contest at her fall carnival this year, but the Abilene fair people stuck to an exhibition of this old form of barbarism. It is to be hoped the Abilene people will follow San Angelo's lead next year. Cattlemen all over the country are demanding that the roping contests be cut out.

The Federal quarantine proclamation, governing the movement of cattle for the next year, has been issued and appears elsewhere in this issue. There are no material changes from the regulations in effect last season, and the inspection season for cattle from below the line begins the first of November.

The Stockman-Journal in its new and enlarged form seems to be meeting with much favor among its patrons and friends throughout the southwest. The steady growth of the paper during the present hard year is generally accepted as a safe criterion for the future.

So far the railways seem to have been able to handle the fall movement of cattle without any serious delays in the matter of furnishing cars, and it is hoped that the experience of the past has been sufficient to insure continuation of good service.

The range country seems to be all right now at the beginning of winter, and stockmen generally express the opinion that they will be able to get through without material loss. Much depends on the kind of winter that is in store for us, however.

The exhibit of fine stock at the Abilene fair last week was not so large as a year ago, but it was big enough to show that the stockmen of the Abilene country are keeping well up at the head of the procession.

Colonel C. C. Poole, our traveling representative, is at the San Antonio fair this week in the interest of the paper, and we trust our friends will locate him while there and not forget what he is there for.

Congress meets in December and it is to be hoped that the information that has been gleaned by the government with reference to the operations of the beef trust will be made public at that time.

It has been suggested that Fred P. Johnson of the Denver Record-Stockman would make an excellent secretary for the National Live Stock Association, and his Texas friends would be very glad to see the appointment tendered him.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE

The annual meeting of the National Live Stock Exchange at St. Louis was well attended, and the visiting delegates were given every attention, mixing a great deal of pleasure with business details.

At the annual meeting at Fort Worth last year the question of dispensing with free market papers was brought up and made a special order for this meeting and this was the first question taken up for discussion by the Live Stock Exchange in convention.

The meeting opened at 10 o'clock with a good attendance and proceeded at once to consider the market report question. After some discussion they voted unanimously for a continuance of free market reports.

The solicitor rule came up as recommended by the executive committee, and the following resolutions introduced by J. C. Church of Chicago passed unanimously:

"Resolved, That the National Live Stock Exchange recommends and earnestly urges upon all exchange members herein that they adopt the following rule as a substitute for the present rule on the same subject:

"No member of this exchange shall solicit business or employ in any manner a live stock solicitor, or allow any one in his employ to solicit shipments of live stock outside the city of —."

Free telegrams and free telephone messages was next in the order of business, and the motion carried to recommend that the Fort Worth recommendations be referred to the different exchanges. The free meal question was laid on the table.

The committee appointed on the question of the advancement of commissions reported that conditions at the different markets did not seem favorable to the adoption of a uniform rule and at their request they were continued to report to the National Exchange on December 3, 1904.

A letter was received here this week from the manager of the Parker County Farmers' Union, saying they had learned that this town had been adopted by the union of this county as their market, and further, that they had 2,000 bales of cotton that they wished to place on the market, and thought of bringing it here. All Arlington will appreciate this compliment to our market. Steps have been taken to have the cotton brought here, and the indications are that it will be done in the near future.—Arlington Journal.

Perhaps those Parker county people will learn that the net sale of cotton to be made by the Tarrant County Farmers' Union is scheduled for Fort Worth. They may decide there is no necessity for hauling those 2,000 bales so far as Arlington, when it can be sold to advantage in this city.

Texas has become a hog-raising state, especially the northern portion of Texas has been successful in this line, and it has proved very profitable. The farmers who have turned their attention to packing hams have made much more of a success than those who have not put up the meat, but have sold their hogs to the packeries. Every farmer may be a packer as well as not, and if he is, he may reap as much profit as the meat trust, without being in the trust.—Denison Herald.

When Texas makes a good corn crop, such as was made this year, it never fails to stimulate the hog industry, and the man who has hog and hominy in the larder is in position to defy all the trusts in the world. When our people learn to live more at home there will be less complaint of the trusts, for the trusts can only impose on those who are consumers of their products.

The report that Buffalo Bill had agreed to dismiss the divorce proceedings against his wife is untrue. The case is to come to trial in December.

AGAINST STOCK INTERESTS

The stock interests of the country have always been something of an admirer of President Roosevelt, largely, no doubt, on the assumption that his life on the ranch out on the western plains had made him one of them. They have admired the boldness of the man, and even the stockmen who have been democrats all their lives have had nothing but kind words for the president. When matters of moment affecting the stock industry of the country have come up for consideration there has always been more or less confidence in the result of an appeal to the president. But his course in the beef trust investigation has caused the scales to fall from stockmen's eyes. They have come to the sorrowful conclusion that in their good opinion of the president they have been most incontinently unfooled.

It has now been nearly two years since this beef trust investigation was first in-

stigated. It was understood at the start that the president was in hearty accord with the movement, and would use all the power at his command to bring the manipulators of the market to time. When the new bureau of commerce and labor was established, with its promised publicity of the workings of all trusts organized in restraint of trade, the stockmen of the country felicitated themselves that the president was true to their interests, and there was going to be such a shaking up of trust dry bones as would bring relief from the great evil that has borne so heavily upon them. When Secretary Cortelyou sent special agents down into Texas and other range states to investigate the complaints of the stockmen, the joyful anticipation became almost a blessed reality, and it was generally believed that but a short time would be required to unloose the grip the beef trust had fastened upon the throats of the producers.

But when Secretary Cortelyou was made chairman of the republican national campaign committee and applied the secrets he had learned concerning the operations of the beef trust to the practical extortion of a campaign fund from the trusts, the cattlemen began to get nervous. Later when it was announced that nothing would be done in the premises until after the election, there was consternation. And when this was immediately followed by a public announcement from members of the beef trust that they were all supporting Roosevelt for the presidency, the feeling became one of actual dismay, and the stockmen have been brought face to face with the proposition that while the beef trust has been very good to Mr. Roosevelt in the matter of contributing to his campaign fund, the money is actually to come out of their pockets. Through his action in deferring proceedings against the trust, Mr. Roosevelt has given that combination free rein to continue the collection of the required money from the cattlemen through the process of market manipulation. In other words, the beef trust becomes the financial agent of Mr. Roosevelt to collect the required sum of money assessed against the beef trust from the stockmen, and there can be no doubt as to the beef trust collecting it with considerable trimmings.

By this one act Mr. Roosevelt has not only demonstrated that he is not in sympathy with the stock interests, but also evinces the fact that he is perfectly willing to profit personally at the continued hold-up of the great live stock industry that has been in steady progress for the past two years. No matter if the stock interests of the country are ruthlessly plundered and ruined by the enemy it has been trying to fight, the election of Mr. Roosevelt is of paramount importance. Everything else must give place to the political ambition of the man who can thus look on complacently while this high-handed robbery is being perpetrated, of which he is to be a part beneficiary.

Not one scintilla of information has been given to the public by the president concerning the facts that have been gathered. Not one single step has been taken to call down the men who are daily robbing the stock industry of the country of thousands of dollars, and whose work in that direction has already paralyzed this great industry. And this is the man the stockmen thought was their friend. This is the man that thousands of cattlemen and sheepmen in the west would have voted for under normal conditions, believing they were doing their duty. But the scales have fallen from their eyes, and they find their idol is but clay. Fortunately, it has happened before the election, and there remains a method of at least lodging a protest at the polls.

THE MEAT QUESTION

The investigation made by Dr. R. Chambers, city physician, and Dr. Harry D. Paxton, the government expert, has convinced them that there is unfit meat being kept in cold storage, and probably finds its way to the homes of the people. This is a serious condition of affairs, and it is for the benefit of the health and comfort of the citizenship that the investigation be pushed to a final conclusion, and the custom stopped. If one or two of these people are put in jail for carrying stock unfit for food and for offering such for sale, it will put a stop to the custom and practice. Dr. Chambers will receive the unqualified indorsement of every citizen in this work. It is reported to The Telegram that these officials found this bad meat in cold storage. There ought to be a chance for an arrest or two on this line.

**TOO MUCH OF A GOOD FELLOW
JOE MULHATTAN'S SAD FATE**

(By J. H. Raftery in Chicago Tribune.)

In a squalid cell in a San Francisco police station sits Joseph Mulhattan awaiting trial for the theft of an overcoat. The prisoner is unable to get bonds. Since the day of his arrest he has had no visitors except reporters and policemen. He has no friends at hand. He is a mystery to the police and he makes good copy for the newspaper man. That's why both visit him. He has no good stories to tell now; he is not merry; he cannot rattle off a good song. He can hardly remember the strange, romantic incidents of his own past.

Yet this outcast, ragged, stuttering, downcast man is the same Joseph Mulhattan who ten years ago was the richest, most popular, and best commercial traveler in the United States. For years before that he was looked upon by "kid" drummers as the beau ideal of their calling. Then years ago it was something of a distinction to shake hands with Mulhattan and call him "Joe." He was the star salesman of the country. His salary was \$15,000 a year and his expense account in proportion.

He was proud to be known by all men as the "biggest liar on earth," and he invented yarns that went around the world coupled with his name. That was a manifestation of humor with Joe Mulhattan and probably they harmed nobody but himself. He thought they helped him in those old, palmy days, and it is true that he was the most widely known commercial traveler of his time. Merchants would welcome him when they didn't need his hardware but wanted to hear his latest story, and some of those preposterous stories of Joe Mulhattan are going the rounds yet. Now he wags his tousled head and tries to remember his name.

WHEN HE SHONE BRIGHTEST

Good fellow! That was where Joe Mulhattan shone brightest. Never a friend who could not borrow his money; never a drinking bout in which he could not outstay his comrades; never a spender who surpassed him in prodigal generosity. No drummer of his day was more popular. His brethren of the sample case would miss trains to ride in the same car with him. Joe was always "the life of the party." He was the man to "set the table in a roar." He was the "dead game sport" of those days. Not to know Joe Mulhattan was to argue oneself unknown. Now nobody calls on him except newsgatherers and detectives.

He was used to set the fashions a decade ago. He was a bit of a Beau Brummel; something of a Sybarite, an epicure. He made or damned the latest brands of wine. Railroads gave him passes just to get him to ride on their lines. He was never quite a handsome man, but he had style, dash and presence, and, in his own way, he lived up to his gifts and his limitations and perhaps, a little past them. He went an awful gait and the neophytes who made him their paragon tried in vain to keep up with it. Probably some of them long ago landed where Joe Mulhattan is now, but they were not so famous as he, and their histories will not be written except by jailers, keepers, and sextons.

As for Joe Mulhattan, the purple and fine linen of his heyday are changed to noisome rags. He sits on a rickety bench, his smeared face in his dirty hands, his bleary eyes staring at the mud daubed shoes in which he has been tramping the streets and alleys of San Francisco. His nose is red and shriveled, his face and body bloated, his limbs dwindled and shaky, his hands like talons. For drink, his keeper gives him water, good water which he cannot drink. For food he gets coarse bread and boiled beef, but he cannot eat much of such stuff. He never did like simple viands.

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD FELLOW.

A man who new Joe Mulhattan well in the old days of his ascendancy was asked what had brought him to his present state.

"O, he was too much of a good fellow! That was the only trouble with Joe."

"Too much of a good fellow." is a felicitous line if you stop to think about it. Some wag has said that "a good fellow" is a modified way of describing a d—d fool. However, this definition may hardly be applied to Mulhattan. There was a time when he was nobody's fool except Joe Mulhattan's. He was a good fellow in every foolish interpretation of that vernacular. He was generous to the poor and cheated himself. He must have believed the old saying, "Everyone was his friend," for he was open-handed, loyal, and unselfish with every one he knew. He used to say, "I haven't an enemy in the world," but he overlooked himself. His "friends" have forgotten Joe Mulhattan, but he alone has not—cannot—he is all alone with his mortal enemy, himself.

He says himself that he began to drink whisky to show that he was a good fellow. He didn't like it at first any better than he likes water now. But you can't be a good fellow and drink water

with your friends. Water costs nothing.

Steve Brodie once said: "Nobody can't be a good feller unless he unbelt and blows himself, see!" Mulhattan did, and he was. Now he can't, and he isn't. So Brodie must have been right.

WHISKY BEGAN HIS DESCENT.

Mulhattan admits that his first serious trouble came from whisky. It got on his nerves first and then on his digestion. He began to muss up his business transactions and do things "that he would never have done if—" etc. Then he began to get muddled in his stories. He would forget the climax or couldn't just remember "how it goes." Cudgel his brain as he might, he couldn't invent any more outlandish yarns quite as good as that one about the southern planter who imported monkeys to pick his cotton. That was printed in newspapers all over the world, and Joe Mulhattan's name was to it. Merchants quit inviting him to "stop over" another day. His friends, those other good fellows, began to pity him, saying: "Poor old Joe!"

He lost his \$15,000 position and the next one wasn't as profitable; nor did he hold any place long after that. With the dwindling of his fortunes his habits did not change. Being a good fellow he continued to "hold up his end" as well as he could, but that wasn't very well, because his income no longer kept pace with his expenditures. Then he began to tell the same stories over and over again to the same people. That settled it with his "friends." They began to say: "I guess Joe is all in."

He is all in. All in the Frisco police station—all that is left of him.

He was "too much of a good fellow."

ONCE IN FORT WORTH

Mulhattan was the author of stories in the Fort Worth Gazette concerning "the largest meteor that ever struck the earth." They created a sensation in all Europe, as well as on the North American continent. He was known as "the father of newspaper fiction" for his clever literary creations, which, though made out of whole cloth, raised the curiosity of the English-speaking world.

He was arrested at the instigation of a man named Wantz, who is proprietor of a cheap lodging house on Clay street, San Francisco. Wantz says that Mulhattan has been a member of the Salvation Army, a phrenologist and a roustabout. The charge against the prisoner is burglary. Mulhattan took off his coat while trying to explain a mystic chart to a sleepy audience and when he put it on again the garment had been substituted by another that is said to have contained "a sum of money and a bank book." With this valuable find in a somewhat flyblown "business office" he made his way to the street, where the arrest for a desperate crime was made by Mr. Wantz and a policeman.

But Joseph Mulhattan, once a chum of millionaires, is apparently suffering from a mental collapse. He does not look like a coat thief, nor does he talk like one. The instincts of a gentleman are there, for the wraith of the past has cast its faint shadow over his muddled brain. No mental spectroscope can thoroughly define the dark rays that are peculiar to this strange combination of lights and shadows. The impression seems to be that someone has blundered, for friends of Mulhattan say that he never had the cast of a thief.


WHY HE WROTE FICTION

"Why did you write the queer stories of the rival to Mammoth cave, which were published in Frank Leslie's magazine, and the story of the 'Seven Monkeys of Joe Parks' Ranch?" was asked.

"Just for an advertisement," was the slow reply. "I was a drummer, and it was my plan to keep myself before the public. The stories that gave me the name of the 'king of newspaper fiction' were harmless, you know—well, harmless to my business. I just did it in fun, and yet there was a reason for it. I'll tell you, sir, I really didn't mean anything by them."

"Barnum was publishing a story about the great work of his trained elephants," continued the prisoner with a sweep of his right hand, "and I conceived the idea of having Joe Parks, the great Louisville cotton planter, import seven simians to do his cotton picking. The Courier-Journal published the story and Joe Parks had to leave the country for a few weeks, but really I did not intend to harm the poor fellow. After this I had the big cave story in print, and it was copied all over the world. The yarn was that a cave larger than the Mammoth had been found and that a river existed therein on which a full-sized river steamer could navigate. The meteor story brought me orders for details from Paris and London. I wrote that the aerolite was an acre square and stuck out of the ground eighty feet."

Tom Morrison is here from Colorado City with a shipment of fine fat stuff, and says the only trouble the cowman now has is low prices, brought about through the continued manipulation of the markets by the beef trust. Mr. Morrison says that his section of the state is now long on grass and short on cattle, the recent rains having put the range country in fine shape. Cattle are generally in prime condition.



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GALVESTON, TEXAS.**

Sheep Department

TEXAS SHEEP INDUSTRY

Fields of cotton, all downy white and rich with the harvest of the chief staple of the grand old southland, when cotton is commanding good figures, is a beautiful sight indeed, but prettier still is the sight of verdant hillsides thick with flocks of fine sheep that make the green spreads of the valleys and hills look like a new mown lawn in the front of some rich man's mansion. And in the former case the agricultural man has good reason to be glad he's living and that old King Cotton is in the hands of Americans and not Liverpools. In the latter case the wool grower has even better reason to glow with optimism when he reflects upon the roscate, radiant, brilliant prospects of the sheep industry of grand old West Texas.

A careful survey of the conditions of ranges for many years past fails to disclose an epoch when sheep raisers had fewer obstacles to battle with and better prospects to spur them on to effort.

Said a prominent wool grower of this section, who was in the city this week, in an interview with a Standard representative:

"Seldom in the history of the sheep raising industry have conditions been so excellent. The grass and winter weeds and tallow weed are fine and the flocks of sheep are fattening rapidly on the live oak brush and sotol which will be plentiful during the winter on the ranges throughout this section.

"The country contiguous to San Angelo could easily support from 500,000 to 1,000,000 more sheep than are now grazing in this section, and already there are many new men eager to engage in the industry, beside the ex-sheep raisers, who, during their experience found the industry a very poor one on account of the low figures that were realized for wool, ten to twelve years ago.

"And that reminds me—speaking of the price of wool and the profit there is in this great industry, can not refrain from saying that the business is a golden opportunity for investment. To illustrate: You can buy good ewes at from \$2.50 to \$2 per head. These ewes will grow something like \$1.50 worth of wool by next spring, at the same time producing a lamb and ewe worth about \$2. An average cost of keeping the ewe and the lamb until the latter is sold would approximate 75 cents per year, so that with a total outlay of \$3.25 to \$3.75, the first year's revenue would be from \$3 to \$3.50. A pretty good investment, indeed!

"But so many of the ex-growers are presenting the argument that wool can not command the good prices now in vogue. Of course, no one can say just exactly what will be the price of any commodity eight months hence, yet the fact that the manufacturers of woolen goods are paying good prices for future delivery is evidence of their faith in the future price of wool.

"There are now only about fifty million pounds of wool in stock at Boston, and the average weekly sales are aggregating from five to ten million pounds. I am informed, and by reliable authorities, too, that most of the wool growers on the Southern Pacific have sold their entire output for next year's delivery. Again, the wool growers of Montana say that in many instances they have sold their wool for July delivery.

"Yes, I think," continued the wool grower, "that the present outlook warrants a faith in continued good prices for years to come. The demand for woolen goods is rapidly increasing all over the world and the diminution in the supply of foreign growers necessitates the manufacturers paying good prices for American grown wool. "Another point I wish to mention is the fact that you will seldom find the sudden improvement in one industry without a corresponding depression in another industry in the very same section. For instance, when the price of cattle was high the price of sheep was very low. But now the reverse is the case, for sheep are bringing excellent prices while cattle quotations are low.

"In this connection, let me say that a careful investigation will disclose the fact that the ranchmen 'best fixed' are those that are engaging in a combination industry, that is, part cattle and part sheep. This is protection in itself.

"The ranges where sheep are pastured are always in better shape than those where cattle are pastured, because in the first place the cattle do not devour the weeds, which are allowed to choke out the grass, and the grass grows in bunches and spots, three-fourths of the pasture being bare of nutritious grass. On the other hand, where sheep are pastured the grass is always found to be cut down closely, the weeds are eradicated and the pastures altogether better fertilized, a combination of causes which usually puts the pasture lands in most excellent condition; for instance, the Sterling county, Reagan county, Crockett, Schleicher and Sutton county pastures, where both industries are pursued. Combination cattle and sheep pastures are usually the best, and from the recent sales of sheep to ranchmen in this section, surmise that the situation is rapidly dawning upon the cattlemen. There is now a demand for 50,000 to 100,000 more sheep in these parts.

"But the most important advantage is this. The obstacles confronting the agricultural man or the cattlemen are many compared to those which contravene the thrift of the sheep raiser. The 'ticks'

and 'creeps' and the pestiferous 'third party fly' are sources of considerable worry to the cattle raiser, whereas there is no such pest that bothers the sheep, unless it be the 'scab,' but scientific dipping is quickly eradicating all dangers of this dreaded evil."—San Angelo Standard.

FEEDING RANGE LAMBS

Professor James W. Wilson, director of the South Dakota experiment station, has written a bulletin on the feeding of range lambs which were purchased from ranchmen in the western part of the state. The lambs reached the state in the autumn, were put upon rape for ten weeks until cold weather arrived, after which they were given daily a light grain allowance, a mixture of the grains to be used in the experiment. The feeding period began January 2 and covered 111 days, ending April 22. The following summary is given in the bulletin of the results:

First—The record of the lot fed on speltz in this test confirms the results obtained by feeding this grain in former experiments that it requires from one to two pounds more to produce a pound of gain than with the other grains.

Second—Macaroni wheat as a feed for sheep is equal, pound for pound, to bread wheat and can be fed profitably at the prices quoted in this experiment.

Third—This test indicates that the Veronezh (*Panicum miliaceum*) variety of millet seed, when ground coarsely, is excellent feed for lambs; and on account of the advantages for its growth in this state over other commonly grown cereals it is a very valuable addition to our list of grains for the production of mutton.

Fourth—The lot fed a mixture of speltz and barley, half and half by weight, made a larger gain for feed consumed than the average of the gain made by the two lots fed on barley and speltz. This was also true for lot nine, where corn was mixed with speltz in the same proportion as above, but with both lots it required more pounds of the mixture to produce a pound of gain than it did with either lot fed on barley or corn, which indicates that speltz has a greater feeding value for lambs when mixed with other grains than when fed alone.

Fifth—The increase in gain per head daily made after shearing confirms the results of former experiments, as it was larger, but not so marked as with the experiment one year ago.

Sixth—Dipping lambs in the fall before putting into the feed lot improves the quality of the wool by washing out foreign substances, as is shown by this and by the test of one year ago.

SHEEP NOTES

St. Louis is an important wool market. There being an average of 25,000,000 pounds of wool sold here during the year. If the aggressive movement for the wool trade of the west had been kept up to this time when it started in 1888, St. Louis would now be selling 100,000,000 pounds of wool a year.

The American Shepherds' Bulletin said: "The shearers on Long & Jameson's Montana sheep ranch went on a strike because they claimed that sheep with four wide teeth in front are 3-year-olds. Mr. Long, the senior member of the firm, insisted that such sheep are only 2-year-olds, and he refused to pay for shearing them the price agreed upon for shearing of 3-year-olds. The shearers thereupon struck. Mr. Long offered to refer the disputed point to recognized authorities on sheep, but the shearers refused. There were about 10,000 more sheep to be sheared. For shearing 2-year-olds the price is 8 cents per head; for 3-year-olds 9 cents."

H. A. Singley, a Western California sheep raiser, being interviewed in regard to the value of his wool clip, said that his wool alone paid all expenses and more. His increase in sheep was 90 per cent of his flock. This is not a bad proposition—90 per cent increase all profit.

The American Shepherds' Bulletin says: "The good that sheep can accomplish in stubble fields is very great. When these are fenced the aim should be to introduce them into the same as soon as possible after the previous crop has been removed. They will soon clean out everything in the form of weeds or weed seeds that happen to be present. It may be that some woody stems will be rejected, but these of course can do no serious harm."

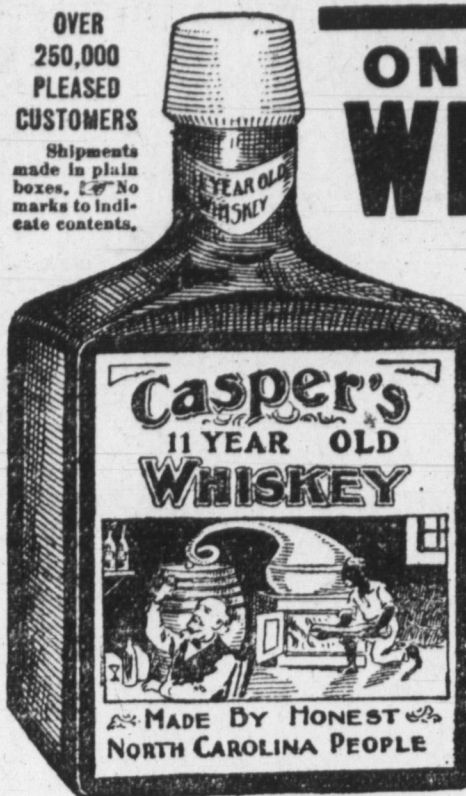
FRISCO REPORT

The eighth annual report of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, not including the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad for the year ending June 30, was issued at St. Louis yesterday. The average mileage is given at \$4,216.87. The gross freight earnings for the last fiscal year were \$18,776,231, an increase of 7.93 per cent over the previous year. The gross passenger earnings were \$5,982,083, an increase of 22.45 per cent. Including mails, express and miscellaneous items, an increase of 10.73 per cent in gross earnings is shown.

The net earnings for the year show an increase of \$726,945, or 8.64 per cent over the net earnings of 1903. The decrease in operating expenses per mile was \$108.96, or 2.52 per cent, the total operating expenses for the preceding fiscal year being \$15,875,976.

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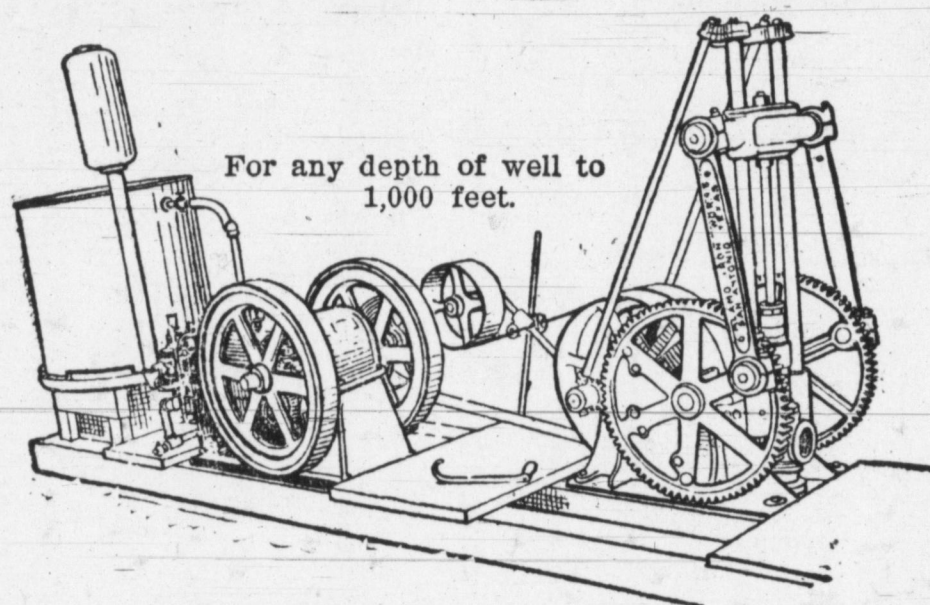
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HEALTH OFFICERS INSPECT MEATS

The city health officer, Dr. Rufus Chambers, accompanied by Dr. Harry D. Paxson, United States inspector in charge of the bureau of animal industry at the local packing houses and by a representative of The Telegram, last evening visited a number of places about Fort Worth on a tour of investigation, looking for tainted and diseased meat, which some one has been putting on the retail market and which is said to have caused a large number of cases of sickness and in several cases almost resulting in death to persons whose names were given in a recent issue of The Telegram.

The investigation was conducted by the gentlemen in a most thorough manner and not only the retail markets were visited, but some of the cold storage plants as well. At several places meat was found that was evidently to be sold, which was not in a fit condition for eating. One piece of this meat showed beyond all doubt that the animal was diseased before it was killed and in another case the carcass was so bruised that blotches had formed on the inside of the animal. On the second animal it was seen that the ribs had been broken and the animal was probably in a state so near death at the time of its killing that a very slight blow was needed to extinguish the spark of life. Some of the meat was also very old, but this is excused, as the meat was for the private use of some who are desirous of having the meat as near a state of decomposition as is possible to get it.

After the investigation the condition of the meats found was discussed by the two gentlemen and a plan for future action mapped out by them. It is highly probable that as a result of the visit of these gentlemen to some of these places that some method to guard the future welfare of the citizens against any further recurrence of eating contaminated meat will be put in operation.

Dr. Paxson stated to the city health officer that his department of the government was at all times ready and willing to co-operate with the city in protecting the citizens against meats of that kind and that they have instructions to assist wherever possible.

It has been known for some time that certain persons have been buying cattle at the stock yards which are not in a fit condition to kill. These cattle have been permitted to go from the yards with the understanding that they were not to be slaughtered until they had arrived at a healthy condition. Undoubtedly this understanding has been violated and that unscrupulous persons have been selling to certain butchers for much less than the market price, meat which was known not to be of the best. This meat was without doubt the cause of these people becoming sick, as no other cause can be ascertained.

To remedy this method of disposing of meat unfit to use, the city health department is today in consultation with the city attorney in regard to having an ordinance drawn up and passed at the next meeting of the city council, which will to a certain extent check this underhanded method of putting meat on the market that is not fit for selling nor for eating. The ordinance will call for the establishment of a public slaughter house, where a city inspector is to be stationed at all times during the killing of cattle fit for slaughter. Cattle not deemed to be in a fit condition are to be kept until a certain day of the week and then are to be inspected by a representative of the government, who is to pass upon the holdover cattle as to their fitness for slaughter. It is believed that if this kind of ordinance can be passed it will to a great extent do away with persons killing cattle not in a proper condition, by farmers and others who are not as careful as they should be.

CAPT. WEST DOES NOT ADMIT THE INTERVIEW

"For interviewing people at long-range those newspaper men at Houston are birds," said Captain Thomas F. West, general attorney for the Frisco system, to The Telegram today when shown the statement from Houston yesterday that he had corroborated the report that his company contemplated building an extension from the present terminus at Brady to San Antonio.

Captain West arrived in Fort Worth this morning from San Antonio, where he went on business, and was not aware that he had been interviewed on the extension proposition until advised by The Telegram what had appeared this morning under a Houston date.

"That beats the world," said the captain, "and I was 150 miles away too. But an enterprising reporter can do almost anything when he is hard pressed for a tip-top bit of news, and this case must have been one of the kind I refer to."

Seriously, Captain West stated that while the facts, or part of them in the Houston dispatch are correct, some things spoken are far from the truth. But the fact that he gave out any such a report in Houston he emphatically denies.

The Houston story was to the effect that Captain West had stated that the Frisco had decided to construct an extension of the line from Brady to San Antonio very soon, and that there exist-

ed no longer doubt that the Frisco would build into the Alamo City.

The statement was also made in the story that Mr. Yoakum now has the project under way and will be in Texas in two weeks; that he (Yoakum) would like to acquire the Kerrville branch of the Sap to form a connecting link of the Frisco from Brady to San Antonio; that the survey for an extension has already been made and will take in Fredericksburg; that if he can get behind the Sap bonds or else form a traffic agreement with the road the line will be built only from Brady to Kerrville. He would want no other portion of the Sap.

The story gave Captain West much amusement this morning, when told of its publication.

COTTON IN MEXICO IS A SHORT CROP

The cotton mill men of Mexico are very much alarmed over the great shortage in the cotton crop that is apparent this year and they admit that they will be forced to import a large amount of the staple in order to supply the local demand of the republic.

For some time there has been talk in Mexico that the cotton crop was going to be large enough so that importations would not be necessary, but the shortage has lately become apparent and already mill operators are negotiating with cotton dealers in Texas for large consignments.

The shortage in the Mexican crop is said to be the result of continued drouths which ruined the crop nearly everywhere in the republic.

Reports received from Laguna district in Northern Mexico are that the crop this year will be between 50,000 and 65,000 bales.

Some estimates recently made in the republic show that there will be less than 100,000 bales, while others more sanguine, believe the total output will reach as much as 170,000 bales.

Estimates made by the railroads in Mexico indicate that the crop is going to be much less than the figures given above, and in the event these estimates are correct the imported cotton from the United States to Mexico is going to be quite heavy.

BIG CROWD GOES TO SAN ANGELO FAIR

TEMPLE, TEX., Oct. 19.—The excursion train run by the Santa Fe to the San Angelo Carnival this morning attracted an unusually large number of people. The train leaving here was composed of fourteen coaches and a caboose and the crew had orders to pick up four additional coaches at intermediate points. Over 400 tickets altogether were sold in Temple and something over 200 more at Belton. Judging from this average the carnival has awakened widespread interest and the coaches must have been inadequate to comfortably hold all the people who sought to obtain passage on same in the 228 miles traveled. The size of the crowd from here is a great compliment to the judicious management of the carnival, especially the department of publicity.

BIG LAND SALE NEAR GEORGETOWN

GEORGETOWN, TEX., Oct. 18.—Captain B. A. Strange returned from Taylor last night, where he had just sold 750 acres of land belonging to the Sparks pasture of 11,000 acres situated between Taylor and Thorndale, in Williamson and Milam counties. The purchasers were John and Charley Zeischang and John Linquist, and the amount paid was \$32,500, the land being sold for \$32.50 to \$50 per acre. Captain Strange has pending deals amounting to \$25,000 in this land and expects to dispose of it all to small farmers in the next few months, as it is a very fine body of land.

REPORT OF PAY ROLL OF RURAL CARRIERS

AUSTIN, Oct. 19.—Major George B. Zimpelman, postmaster here and paymaster for the rural free delivery system all over the state of Texas, has just completed his quarterly report of the amount paid rural free delivery carriers during the past quarter ending September 30, 1904. The report shows that during the quarter he paid rural carriers in the state the sum of \$144,468.27, which is an increase of \$33,823.17, the previous quarter being \$109,649.40. According to the present increase of the system in Texas, he expects the payroll for the next quarter to reach \$180,000.

Missouri is a live stock state. It has more live stock farmers than any other state. Its live stock is worth \$200,000,000. The quality of the Missouri live stock is shown when it is recalled that while in the state are only 4 1/2 per cent of the live stock of the United States it represents 5 per cent of the value. The "State" book shows that it has more finely bred stock than any other state. The per capita ownership of domestic animals in the United States is \$39, in Missouri it is \$49.06. There is one dairy cow for every five inhabitants of the United States, while Missouri has one for every four inhabitants. In poultry Missouri excels by 200 per cent the average production for the United States.

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DO YOU SUPPOSE that a company with a capital of \$500,000.00, paid in full, and the proud reputation of 36 years of continuous success, would make such an offer and not carry it out to the letter?

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Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. or Wyo. must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for \$4.00 by Express Prepaid or 20 Quarts for \$16.00 by Freight Prepaid.

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READ CLASSIFIED ADS IN THE JOURNAL

Horse Department

GRADING UP FROM BRONCHOS
A correspondent residing in northern Illinois not so very far from Chicago propounds this query:

"I have had a band of bronco mares that will not average more than 750 pounds, perhaps not so much. The heaviest weights right at 800 and the lightest about 640 pounds. To what sort of a stallion can I breed them with a view of getting something of the driving sort that would either sell for fair prices or in its time produce still better sellers? The mares are all bay, but as to breed I guess they have none."

This journal does not advise as to the choice of breeds, even in such a wide-open case as this. Nevertheless it may be replied to by relating personal experience in observing or handling the progeny of similar mares by stallions of different breeds. It follows that only a few breeds can be dealt with as the inquiry confines the reply to the light-legged sorts.

All of the best known breeds have been tried on the range. Presumably also they have been tried with such mares as these because the she-stock on the range years ago was very generally of this sort and in some parts they still are to be found, though fortunately they are becoming rarer year by year. Perhaps the stallion most largely bred to such mares, barring of course, those of their own kind, has been the trotter. As these stallions have not been of any uniform type or size it is only natural that their progeny should follow them in that respect. Nevertheless colts and fillies got by such horses from such little rangers have sold for paying prices, weighing 1,000 pounds or perhaps a little more. Indeed many excellent mares of this cross have been used to mate with coach or Hackney stallions and in most instances where they and the mate for them have been chosen aright they have proved profitable producers. Great uniformity of color may be obtained by the selection of a bay stallion which comes of a strain running largely to that hue and from bay sire and dam. For such a band of mares the stallion should not weigh over 1,050 pounds, if as much, and the best results have been achieved with one of the typical old Morgan formation, full in neck and chest, strong of bone, round of rib and quarter and very short and broad of back. The mares are slabby and ewe-necked, in all probability rough in hips and long of neck. The points described in the horse must be insisted on in order to correct the defects in the mares.

German Coach stallions have been used quite extensively on range mares and with good results. Naturally, owing to the large size of the coachers from the Fatherland, they have achieved their greatest successes with mares of better grade than these seem to be, but no doubt a tightly made thick stallion of the right size and dark color could be found, which would beget a lot of colts and fillies from which pairs could be matched with much ease. In this breed the requisite strength of neck, fineness of head and roundness of quarter should also be easily found. Care should be taken that too large a sire is not chosen.

Stallions of highly suitable conformation and prepotency should be discovered among the Hackneys. The writer has seen geldings of such a first cross that, standing from 14 to 15 hands, sold to very good advantage. Indeed, Hackney stallions have been known personally by him as in use on range mares—broncos, half-bred, three-quarter and seven-eighths Hackney—and the change of type was more noticeable in the first than in either of the other succeeding crosses. A bay Hackney has, however, not been known as in use in such a connection, but as a rule the colors of the colts have been bay, brown or chestnut or sorrel. It is an easy matter to find a Hackney stallion of just the right size and build for the purpose designated.

Morgan stallions, though hard to find in great purity of blood, have been known to mate well with small range mares. One breeder of national reputation, selected the Morgan years ago to make his first cross toward improvement on a class of mares not differing widely from those described by our correspondent, and he is still using the same good old blood in part, though with several crosses of Morgan and trotting blood he is now possessed of brood mares from which he is justified in attempting to breed roadsters worthy the name in point of speed. One lot of colts begotten by a very dark chestnut Morgan stallion of about 1,000 pounds weight and 15 hands height ran quite uniform in build and scale and fairly so in color.

French Coachers have been used with success with such mares, but in the case wherein the greatest measure of success was achieved so far as the writer's experience goes was with a horse considerably smaller than the standard of the breed requires. This was a round-made bay with a beautiful head and neck typical top and fair bone, and even from the smallest of the mares in his band he begot fair sellers. This horse was used for sev-

eral reasons on one hand of mares and a selection was once made from it of around twenty of the colts and fillies ranging from 3 to 5 years old.—Breeder's Gazette.

STALLION INSPECTION

The entering wedge for government inspection of stallions has been started in the Canadian Northwest. Owners of stallions are required to register with the proper government official a thorough description of their horses with a true statement of the breeding of each animal. If the horse is pure blood he is registered as such; if a grade or cross breed the breeding of both sire and dam are given. A certificate is then handed to the owner and he is required to post copies of it in public places near where the animal is kept, in order that full and complete information may be easily acquired by those interested.

The protection thus offered to breeders is in the nature of a government guarantee, backed by inspection certificates easily accessible. It does not prohibit the use of any stallion but it sets forth clearly and plainly the fact that the stallion is thoroughbred, cross-bred or grade and leaves the breeder free to patronize the horse or not as he sees fit. The probabilities are that owners of unregistered stallions could not collect fees and this would undoubtedly prove to be the only penalty necessary to inflict. Apparently it is an easy way to stop many abuses, but on the other hand it savors of government interference, a thing that Americans are slow to tolerate. Grade and scrub stallions should however be driven from service and it looks as though this plan would accomplish the purposes. If the law stops at the government registration without guaranteeing the standing by the government, which in the nature of things would lead to careful government inspection and consequent government control, the plan would undoubtedly be a good one.

The success of this movement in the Canadian Northwest territories will be watched with a good deal of interest. Some kind of stallion regulation is very necessary in the United States. The miserable misshapen horses that are seen in this country standing for service are a disgrace to horsemen. It is a wonder that they have been tolerated all these years.

HORSE NOTES

Without size and bone, blood is of little value. A horse must have something else besides a long string of ancestors behind him.

When a horse is fed immediately before labor, the food remains undigested until labor ceases, and then it is liable to do harm.

Strength, endurance and speed are not developed by violent usage, but rather by a judicious amount of exercise, given so as to develop but not strain.

Horses should never be compelled to eat moldy hay, as nothing is worse in leading to roaring, whistling, and other derangements of the wind.

Oats contain the greater proportion of flesh forming elements, and corn the greater proportion of fat forming elements, and this is why oats is the best food for horses.

When horses have colic, give three tablespoons full of spirits of nitre and laudanum mixed in a pint of water as hot as the horse can take it.

The horse must be handled always with kindness, care and judgment to insure its being a safe, sure and obedient animal.

Do not stunt the growing colts. The future horse depends a great deal upon the treatment the young things receive the first year of their existence.

It is far better to breed a horse's head up than to rein it up. It seldom adds to the beauty of a horse to check up its head-out of the way he naturally holds it.

Individual excellence is the first requisite of a good horse. If a horse has not the qualities to speak for himself, all the pedigrees that could be written ought not to be able to sell him.

The draft horse is the leading American market horse, the world's greatest business horse, best on the farm, best on the market and best in profitable production.

Experienced horse breeders advise that young colts be fed a little ground oats and corn as soon as they will take to feed, and thus accustom them to such feed before weaning. In this way they will take on growth and keep in fine growing condition after weaning.

W. T. Perry shipped a car of horses to Waskom, Texas, Monday last.

L. A. Banowsky shipped a car of fat cows to Fort Worth on the 10th inst.

We learn that Charlie Collins and Claude Collins have two fine flocks of sheep, as fine as can be found in West Texas. They will breed about 1,000 of their best ewes to a lot of imported Delaine bucks, which were bought from R. S. Campbell. We understand these stockmen are in the market for more, which goes to show their confidence in the future of the great sheep industry of grand old West Texas.

J. I. Huffman reports the following sales of Delaine bucks, sold for F. Beck: Rawls of Sterling county, 13 head, \$120; Joe Curry, 8 head for \$75; Tanner of Morgan's addition, 12 head, \$95.

Texas State Trust Co.

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

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

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Black Leg Vaccine

PASTEUR VACCINE CO. CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

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,

.....ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS

ROUND TRIP RATES DAILY.

FREQUENT COACH EXCURSIONS to Kansas City and St. Louis.

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

ONLY LINE WITH THROUGH SLEEPER TEXAS TO CHICAGO.

SEND IN SLIP BELOW.

Mr. Phil. A. Auer, G. P. A., R. I. Ry., Fort Worth.

I am going toabout

..... Send me rates and all details.



Town..... State.....



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The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Saint Louis

For copies of our handsomely illustrated World's Fair Folder containing an indexed map of the Exposition Grounds and the City of St. Louis, and for full information regarding rates and schedules to the World's Greatest Fair,

ASK ANY COTTON BELT MAN Or Address

A. S. Wagner, T. P. A., Waco, Texas.

D. M. Morgan, T. P. A., Ft. Worth, Texas.

J. F. Lehane, G. F. & P. A., Tyler, Texas.

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Second Vice-President,
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Secretary and Treasurer,
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You very naturally want your business handled by the men who will take the greatest personal interest in securing for you the best possible results.

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

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

Echoes of the Range

IN HALE COUNTY

Hale Center Messenger.

Jarrett Janes of Janes Brothers of Lamb county was in Hale county a few days this week trying to buy yearlings. He said they were very scarce here and he thought he would have to go elsewhere to get them.

Will Murray and W. Y. Price started to Canyon Tuesday with several cars of fat cows, which they will ship to St. Louis. Will will accompany the shipment to market and take in the fair.

IN VAL VERDE COUNTY

Del Rio Herald.

Russell Hamilton, son of J. R. Hamilton, one of the sheep kings of West Texas, passed through the city Wednesday on No. 9, en route to Sanderson, where he goes with a view to purchasing a small bunch of muttons for his father. He will return to this city tomorrow and remain a few days.

Tom Casebeer, who came in last Thursday night with the Drisdale cattle, left for the Doak pasture Friday with a small bunch of cut backs. There cut backs were left in the stock pens for the night and some miscreant thought it would be some fun to turn them out and scatter them. Tom succeeded in gathering all of them but about nine head.

George Perry, a former Del Rio boy, who is now in the cattle business in the Argentine republic, South America, arrived in the city Tuesday on business. George will leave today for a visit to his brother, Sam, on Devil's river.

The broad and genial smile of the irrepressible Charley Blandon was seen upon our streets Thursday. It is curious to observe the smiles on the faces of our shepherds, caused by the late rains. Charley is shipping his large clip to Kerrville, at a cost of 75 cents per bag, whereas if shipped to Del Rio it would cost him only 25 cents per bag. He states that the advantages to be gained by shipping it to Kerrville markets more than counterbalance the difference in freight rates and the respective shipping points. Prices there range from 2 to 3 cents higher for the same kind of clip. How is this? Del Rio business men can well afford to investigate this subject. The handling, shortage and insurance of these immense clips, to say nothing of the trade they bring, means a good many dollars to Del Rio that is snatched from our very door by the enterprise of Kerrville and San Angelo. Del Rio needs a wool commission merchant and more storage facilities. Is it possible that the S. P. can not meet the rates given at other points?

IN SUTTON COUNTY

Sonora News.

Max Mayer of Sonora bought from Stanley Green 275 head of 1 and 2 year old steers.

Max Mayer of Sonora delivered 1,000 1 and 2-year-old steers to T. J. Clegg at San Angelo on the 10th inst.

Clay Robinson & Co. of Kansas City in their letter of October 10 state the receipts of sheep at that market were 1,000 head greater than for the same week a year ago.

Messrs. W. A. Glascock, J. F. Harris, T. P. Gillespie, G. W. Morris and G. W. Whitehead Sons, Sonora cattlemen, have closed out their interests in the Territory. They all made a little money.

IN CROCKETT COUNTY

Ozona Texan.

D. M. West sold Jeff Moore two good mules last Saturday for a span of horses and \$200 cash. They were the biggest and best looking mules we have seen here.

From every part of Crockett county the joyous tidings come that grass is better than it has been for years, and that cattle are fat. Now if the market will go up to where stuff will bring a decent price this section will again flourish.

W. F. Coates bought J. E. Ray's yearling steers at \$10 per head.

Bob Peacock sold his ranch, located in the southeast corner of Crockett county, to Mr. Carruthers of Coleman county, together with all his cattle, for \$12,000. Mr. Carruthers will make us a good citizen and we are glad to welcome him here.

IN TOM GREEN COUNTY

San Angelo Press.

Frank Harris came in Monday from Harris Bros.' three C ranch. He said the Pecos country was in splendid condition, with good range and stock water in abundance. The generous rains which fell over the country awhile back put the country in fine shape.

Mr. Harris said the stockmen down there have been caused a great deal of annoyance lately and considerable loss by lobo wolves, which have killed a good many head of stock. Just a few days before leaving the ranch Mr. Harris and his men succeeded in roping and killing two young lobos, and ran down another with dogs. The day before catching these lobos, a big two-year-old steer had been killed by wolves in their pasture.

A trapper by the name of Martin is making a business of killing the wolves in that section and appears to be making good profits out of it. Besides the bounty on each wolf scalp paid by the state, the trapper has gotten a number of ranchmen to sign an agreement for each one to pay him from \$2.50 to \$5 for each lobo wolf he kills in Crockett county. Mr. Harris said he did not sign the agreement, but that most of the stockmen in Crockett county had done so and that Martin would consequently make some money.

The wolves have killed so much stock and are such a nuisance that the stockmen are quite willing to pay liberally to have the wolves exterminated.

C. W. B. Collyns & Co. have purchased from J. I. Murtishaw of Coke county 540 head of mixed sheep at \$2.50 around. Claude Collyns was in Saturday and took out to the ranch sixteen big Delaine rams, purchased from R. S. Campbell. Collyns & Co. expect to purchase more sheep, as their flocks have proved a successful and profitable venture.

Jackson & Murrah, the hustling land and live stock dealers, report having sold Monday for Stanley Green 17,200 acres of land in Crockett county to Bjorkman & Shannon. This property is what is known as the Graham ranch and adjoins J. M. Shannon's ranch on the west. It is a portion of the Archer county school land and the purchase price was \$14,620.

J. B. Reilly bought Fayette Schwalbe's span of horses last Saturday for a hundred and a quarter. He started to San Angelo this week with two cars of good horses, which he is going to ship to East Texas, in charge of Pink Robeson.

Reports circulated about a town and country are not always true. Recently a man started to this and an adjoining county with such bucks for sale. He was told that he couldn't possibly hope to sell over fifty here, but would need something like 250 at the other place. All right, he brought 300, sold over 200 of them to Crockett county sheepmen, and went on to the other place with the balance. He failed to sell them all and is in Ozona now with the remnant and they are good bucks, too. Because this town voted out the saloon some people have tried to make it appear to the world that the whole country had gone to the bow wows. But no bigger untruth was ever told. Crockett has suffered from dry weather and the low prices of cattle, just like all other western counties. But just let cattle go up again and you will see her come, you bet.

IN KIMBLE COUNTY

Junction City Citizen.

John A. Allen and W. H. Kelley bought 500 head of stock sheep, with wool on, in Gillespie county last week at \$2.00 per head.

T. M. Hodges Sr. sold his flock of sheep, about 330 head, with wool on, to Allen & Kelley, at \$2.25 per head. Hodges to pay for sacks and shearing.

Bob Flutsch, a prominent Sutton county ranchman, was in Junction Saturday inquiring for yearling steers. Mr. Flutsch was offering \$10.

IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY

Hereford Brand.

Murchison & Thompson last week bought two cars of fat cows from Messrs. Morgan and McGuire of the North Draw and shipped them to Kan-

sas City from Amarillo Saturday.

S. I. Johnson, manager of the Kokonot ranch in Lubbock county, arrived in Hereford Thursday and informed a Brand representative that they will ship 26 cars of cattle to the Kansas City market today and tomorrow.

We were informed by A. P. Murchison this week that orders had been placed with the Pecos Valley road for 147 cars from this point, also that a large number of cattle are being held all along the line for shipment as soon as the bridges and washouts in the North Panhandle and Oklahoma are repaired. Mr. Murchison stated that it was his opinion that the price of cattle would get better after the election.

IN FISHER COUNTY

Roby Banner.

In the county court last week W. H. Hughey recovered a judgment against the Texas and Pacific Railway Company for \$350 damages for delay in furnishing cars.

N. H. Irvin and W. W. Barron returned Friday from the Fort Worth and Denver, where they had carried their steers. They sold but we did not learn the figures. Tom Irvin will be in this week with the outfit.

IN NEW MEXICO

J. Phelps White of the L. F. D. outfit has bought the Block ranch horses and they will be delivered immediately. The sale was made Saturday. There were four hundred saddle horses in the lot.

C. M. Farnsworth is in from his ranch, forty miles north. He came to this country three months ago from Fayette, O., with his family, and has bought the Caldwell ranch. It is his intention to go into the sheep raising business on an extensive scale, and yesterday he bought forty Rambouillet bucks from Elza White. The price paid was \$15 per head.

RANGE

IN LIPSCOMB COUNTY

Higgins News.

P. B. Mills got \$3.25 for his steers and \$2.35 for his cows at Kansas City last week.

W. E. Stewart sent two cars of steers to Kansas City Saturday.

Charley Bowen got \$2.35 for his cows at Kansas City last week.

James Patton sold 130 head of cows for \$16.50 this week.

D. Eubanks and Tom Connell shipped a large number of cows to the markets this week.

D. L. Kemp sent two cars of cows to Kansas City Saturday.

George Smart shipped out a car of good cattle Saturday.

J. A. Abney had the bad luck to have a car of cattle left last Saturday.

They remained in pens thirty hours before he knew of it.

The Curtis cattle brought \$2.15 last week.

J. A. Abney bought forty head of fine Durham calves from Hiram Black last week for \$11 per head.

A. Mr. Shaw shipped 130 head of fine yearling steers to Kansas City Saturday.

C. G. White bought six head of fine yearling steers from Mr. Shaw for \$11.50 Saturday.

M. Sheppard shipped fourteen head of mixed stuff to Kansas City Saturday.

Robert Turner sent ninety-eight head of cattle to the markets Sunday.

W. C. Rynearson took sixty-two head of fine calves to Kansas City last week to enter them in the stock show there.

Twenty-eight cars of stock were shipped from here Monday night.

J. A. Abney bought the John Griffing calves for \$10. He has purchased 100 and will winter them.

FIRST IN ITS CLASS.

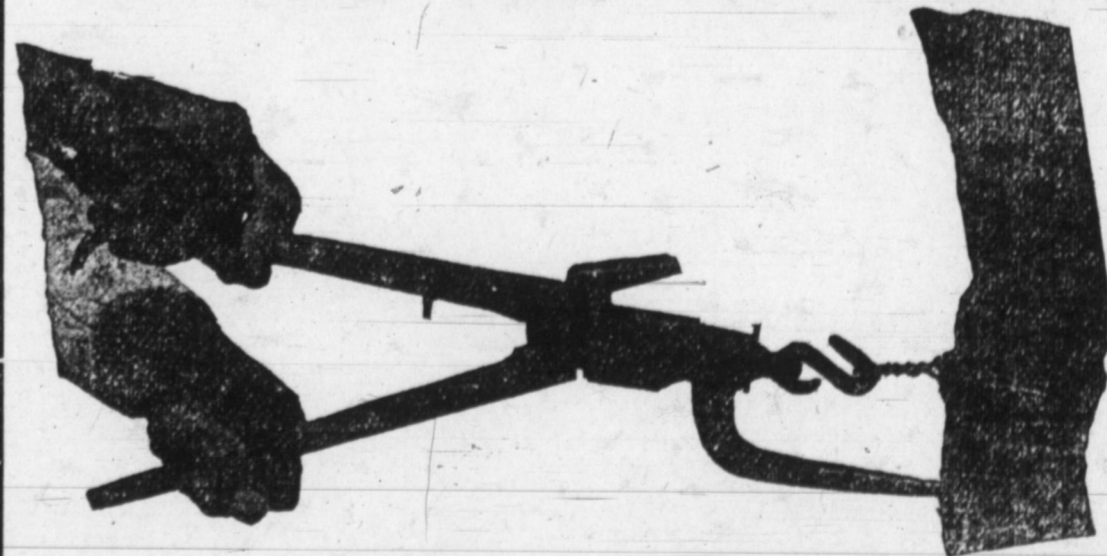
The Parker-Garnett Branding Iron Attracted Attention at the Royal.

Among the exhibits other than the live stock that attracted attention at the American Royal was the Parker-Garnett self-heating branding iron. The manufacturers of the iron were on the grounds with the iron in operation. Its ability to set afire all combustible material placed in touch with it convinced all who saw it that it would do the work expected of it.

The Parker-Garnett iron has been on the market for more than two years. It is said to be the only iron of its kind that is a success. Many self-heating branding irons of other types have been sold throughout the Southwest and almost without exception have proved to be worse than useless. This has had a tendency to make ranchmen skeptical of self-branding irons and now that one which does all that is claimed for it is on the market, its introduction is slower than its merits demand. However, hundreds of the irons are in use and the sales are rapidly increasing. Many of the most prominent ranchmen in the West endorse the iron as an absolute success. Among them are the managers of the Ruten Sabe Ranch, the Keystone-Dot, and the Nebraska Land and Cattle Company. Some of the carload range exhibits at the Royal this week had been branded by the Parker-Garnett iron.

The manufacturers of the iron have a good sale for it in Cuba. They have a representative there and have solicited the Spanish cattlemen of the island with literature in the Spanish language; they also expect to have the iron among the ranchmen in South America at an early date.

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.

Manufacturers:
Striely & Foote Company,
Newark, N. J.

THE COULTER TOOL CO.

Postoffice-Box 704 F, San Antonio, Tex.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

TURKEYS

By having an inclosure or yard devoted to turkeys during the laying and incubation season, one has complete control of the bird, and very few eggs are lost or destroyed by crows or small animals, and work is comparatively reduced to a minimum.

In the wild state the turkey hen seeks the most secluded spot to make her nest, where there is no protection from birds or beasts of prey. Security from attacks is the main thing that instinct prompts the hen to look out for. Her nest is found in a tangled thicket or briars, a cane brake or a clump of bushes filled with decaying leaves, or any secluded place that suits her fancy. The domesticated turkey has the same instinct, and, if left to her own choosing, will often build her nest in these same secluded places, and will carefully cover it over with leaves or grass whenever she leaves it.

If you have ever watched the turkey hen you will notice how very retiring she is in her nature, how she will desert all her companions and steal away to this secluded spot to deposit her treasure. How, if she observed you following her, she will lead you a "chase" far away from her nest in almost an opposite direction. This has been some of the personal experience of the writer, and we distinctly remember in our early days of turkey culture of the many times squandered on just such expeditions as these, when we felt we ought to be at home looking after domestic affairs.

By having a lot or an inclosure in which to confine our turkeys at this season all this trouble can be avoided. And as this yard, of one-half acre or more, inclosed by four-foot woven wire fence with barbed wire at the top, is to be devoted to turkeys year after year, it can be made very profitable and more inviting to the turkey nature by planting fruit trees throughout it, such as peaches, plums and berry bushes of all kinds. Barrels for nests can be arranged in quiet nooks and corners and can be made more natural by putting leaves or straw inside and placing brush over them. If the hens are confined within this lot before they commence laying they are usually very content. If more than one hen should take possession of any one of these barrels during the laying season, another barrel can be supplied and placed beside it when they are ready to set. This inclosure is not only an excellent plan for laying and incubating, but an ideal place to keep young turkeys also. Rain proof coops can be set in convenient places where the hen and her brood can be kept until old enough to turn out on range. Everything in the way of feeds, such as wheat, oats and corn, should be supplied twice a day with plenty of sand, grit and fresh water at their disposal. This we believe to be the only sure way of gaining all the eggs and keeping our turkeys under control.

WHEN IS A HEN TOO FAT?

A hen is too fat when she is apparently very heavy behind; when she is lazy and cares nothing for work, seeking only to have the owner feed her. She can not easily fly, soon becomes tired from exertion when chased, does not lay, though in good health, and is very heavy when held in the hands. I do not state that any one of the above causes indicates a fat hen, but to observe her in all of them, of course, the surest method is to lift her and the weight will be there. Examination of the rear of the body will also show the fat under the skin by its color. As to what should be the character and quantity of the food required to keep them in a healthy condition, can not be correctly stated, as no two hens are alike. Leghorns and Brahmas (or other large breeds) should not be kept together. If hens are in good condition the best food is chopped clover hay (chopped half an inch in length and scalded). All they will eat in the morning.

WINTER HENS' NESTS

Much of the success in getting winter eggs depends upon the proper placing of the nests.

When hens are properly fed and kept in condition to lay, eggs will be forthcoming, but the proprietor does not always get the eggs. Eggs dropped anywhere are liable to be broken and this starts hens to eating eggs. It is not always necessary for an accident to happen to start this undesirable habit.

Unless hens have all the green stuff and all the bone and meat they need they are likely to start pulling feathers, and this is almost certain to lead to egg eating unless immediately checked. The habit is hard to cure, but easily prevented. One of the first precautions to take is the proper placing of the nests. Some poultrymen put nest boxes under the dropping board. It is usually warm and dark, two essentials for winter, but this place is open to the objection of being hard to get at for cleaning purposes and in too close proximity to the roosts for the reason that if there are any lice in the hen house they are as near the roosts as possible. A hen will not go into a lousy nest and she should not be expected to do so.

Winter nests should be dark and they should be separate from the feeding room if possible. A runway may be made into boxes on the other side, and openings being a little to one side opening into the runways, the boxes fastened in place by

hooks and staples. The lid of the nest boxes may be hinged to lift up so the eggs may be easily gathered without interfering with the hens on entering the feeding room. There are advantages and disadvantages to every kind of arrangement, but this plan probably offers more advantages with less drawbacks than any other.

POULTRY NOTES

Practice taking such care of the chickens that they will not get sick. An ounce of prevention, in this case, is worth a "pound of cure."

Two parts middlings and one part corn meal makes a good ration for chickens, but don't feed more than they will eat up clean.

While there is time during the summer months provide your chicken house with ventilation shafts so that they will be all ready when cold weather comes. Such work is often put off until the snow flies and then it is rather inconvenient to do anything in the carpenter line outside of the buildings. The result is that the work is neglected.

It has been estimated that if all, or near all, of our farmers could be induced to discard scrub fowls and use only pure bred poultry, the increase in value of poultry would be 100 per cent.

Lazy hens like lazy men are not money makers.

Some one has said: "Hungry humanity demands eggs and fowls for the table. Fine feather are all right in their place, but they are not fit to eat. It is food that is wanted, and exhibition fowls don't supply it. The market does not look to fanciers for eggs and table fowls, but to the farmers."

CAUSE OF LOCKJAW.

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

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO THE FAIR.

A personally conducted excursion to and through the Fair for the benefit of those who wish to avail themselves of the present low rates, in company with congenial people, with all arrangements made in advance for first-class rooming accommodations at lowest possible cost.

Katy representatives have thoroughly investigated hotel and rooming house accommodations in St. Louis, and have secured the best at the very least price. A special rate of 60 cents per day each person for members of "Katy Club" rooms are located in the best residence district within walking distance of the World's Fair. We make these arrangements free of charge.

Katy representatives who are thoroughly familiar with the Fair, its attractions, and St. Louis, will accompany the excursion. Ladies and family parties will find this arrangement and trip especially desirable. The excursion will leave Texas on the famous "Katy Flyer," on the morning of Saturday, October 29, arriving at St. Louis at 7:30 a. m. October 30. The "Katy-Flyer" has free chair cars, and Pullman sleepers. The dining service of the "Katy Route" is unsurpassed.

First-class meals at all dining stations, 50 cents.

First-class lunch counters in connection with all dining stations where lunch may be had at popular prices.

These arrangements make it possible for all to enjoy a week at the greatest of all World's Fairs. You pay your own bills, get lowest rates, and no risk whatever.

Get a few of your friends together and request the Katy agent to have our World's Fair representative call on you with detailed information about the Fair, its attractions, and St. Louis. He will furnish you with interesting information.

Information will be cheerfully furnished by applying to our "Katy" agent or W. G. Crush, General Passenger Agent, 505 Linn Building, Dallas, Tex.

We can sell either 4, 6 or 12 sections, cheap, parties assuming state lien, 3 per cent, long time; fine soils, half sandy, half mesquite, plenty good water, farm and house, on line of Yoakum and Terry counties; good seasons and crops. Have bargains, all sizes, prices and counties. Some good exchanges. Long, practical experience in farming and Texas lands. See or write us, R. E. Carter & Company, Abilene, Taylor County, Texas.

If you want to get good market prices for your stuff and quick sales, try the Fort Worth Horse and Mule Company.

Confide in Dr. Terrill.



When it is evident that men need competent advice about their health, is it not well for them to know how to secure it? Afflicted men should tell their story without reservation to Dr. Terrill; he never breaks confidence, and his advice is the best in the world. Dr. Terrill is pre-eminently the peer of any Specialist in the southwest, therefore his advice to you would be of untold value.

CONSULT DR. TERRILL FREE BEFORE TREATING ELSEWHERE. HE GUARANTEES A POSITIVE CURE.

VARICOCELE

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

STRICTURE

I cure stricture without the knife or other instrument by an application which acts directly on the parts affected, dissolving the stricture completely by my galvanic-electric medical treatment; is painless and in no wise interferes with your business duties.

LOSS OF MANLY VIGOR

You may be lacking in the power of manhood. If so I will restore to you the snap, vim and vigor of manhood, the loss of which may be the result of indiscretions, excesses or natural weaknesses.

I HAVE A COPYRIGHT GIVEN ME BY THE GOVERNMENT ON A REMEDY FOR LOST MANHOOD AND SEMINAL EMISSIONS WHICH NEVER FAILS TO CURE. I WILL GIVE A

SPECIAL TO PHYSICIANS.

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

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

CHICAGO, Sept. 14, 1904.

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

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

Yours very respectfully,
W. SCHEIDEL & CO.

Consultation and X-Ray Examination Free.

Persons writing me may be assured of receiving no mail from me except in direct answer to their inquiries or correspondence.

Office Hours: Week days, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Sundays, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

285 Main St., Dr. J. H. Terrill, Dallas, Texas.

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.

WANT A GOOD GUN

Then write for our big No. 224 FREE CATALOGUE.

It Saves You Money on SPORTING GOODS

Hunting Supplies, Rifles, Foot Balls, Basket Balls, Roller Skates, Tents.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

SAFE SIDE

Don't invite failure by buying untried machines. For many years

Successful

Incubators & Brooders

have been the standard. Best results with least care. Send for free Incubator Catalogue. Poultry book four cents. Poultry paper one year ten cents.

Des Moines Incubator Co., Dept. 523, Des Moines, Ia.

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POSITIONS GUARANTEED. May pay tuition out of salary after course is completed and position is secured. Indorsed by business men from Maine to California. For 160-page catalog, address J. F. DRAUGHON, Pres., either place.

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Incorporated. \$300,000.00 capital. Established 1889. 14 bankers on board of directors. National reputation. Our diploma represents in business circles what Yale's and Harvard's represent in literary circles. No vacation; enter any time. Part car fare paid; cheap board. Write today.

HOME-STUDY. BOOKKEEPING. SHORTHAND. PENMANSHIP, etc., taught by mail. Money refunded if not satisfied with course. Write for prices of home study courses.

Pecan Trees and Nuts

Bedded, grafted and seedling trees, 1, 2 and 3 years old.

THE G. M. BACON PECAN CO., Inc., Dewitt, Ga.

Household Department

VERNIE LAWSON, Editor

JUST GLAD
 Oh, the tears have ceased their drippin',
 constant, drippin', from my eyes,
 I am lookin' up and drinkin' in the blue
 of bonnie skies.
 And the sun is just a pourin' all its yellow
 light on me;
 I am happier than I had ever dreamed
 that I could be.
 No, I ain't a goin' to tell you what it's
 all about and who
 Cleft that sullen cloud above me so the
 sun could filter through;
 'Taint none o' your business; no, sir, ain't
 nobody's wake but mine,
 And its wreaths are wove and twisted
 from the rose and columbine.
 And my secret is a dancin' like a bird that
 eager flies;
 I'm afraid that I can't hide it, 'fraid
 they'll see it in my eyes,
 Misery's gone out o' business, just pulled
 up her stakes and hiked;
 Couldn't hold the fort no longer when
 she saw me comin' diked
 Out in my new dress of sunshine, shirred
 and trimmed with perfect blue,
 That I pilfered from the heavens when
 the dawn was peepin' through.
 And the Tear-Maid shook my hand and
 sighin' murmured pensively,
 "Now, that you are made anew you ain't
 got no more use for me."
 So she flew off after Misery, a kind o'
 wavin' back,
 And droppin' of a tear or two along the
 lightless track.
 Old Greybeard Sorrow packed his kit and
 said 'twas time that he
 Was movin' on he reckoned, so he'd say
 goodbye to ome.
 Then my new maid Little Heartease ran
 and lunged the windows wide,
 Sayin' with her red lips laughin', "It's
 a wonder you ain't died,
 Livin' in this damp old castle runnin'
 over with its gloom,
 Never hearin' of a wild bird, never seein'
 of a bloom."
 Then the morn' swept in and, frightened,
 Mistress Darkness crept away,
 Seekin' some place to be hidin' from the
 splendid light of day.
 But I ain't a goin' to tell you any more
 than this for, Oh,
 Telltale eyes are most confessin' what
 I don't want you to know.
 I am goin' on a singin' and a laughin'
 down the track,
 You just listen and you'll hear the echo
 of it floatin' back.
 'Cause I'm glad that I'm a livin' for this
 world ain't one bit sad,
 What does all this foolin' stand for? Oh,
 well, nothin'—I'm just glad.
 VERNIE LAWSON.

I wish to thank the readers of this department for the many kindly inquiries received as to the reason of the absence of the household page, which I regret to say was due to illness, and even at present my little daughter is struggling with the fever and I must request, in advance, the indulgence of the household members for what may seem an unworthy effort; but no doubt many of you have undergone the same trial which now is mine. I wish to thank, also, the large hearted contributors, and your communications will be published in their turn.

The stock farm has no scenes that's new,
 I always have some work to do,
 And all day long I am alone—
 That's why I tire of my western home.
 I wish that I could change with you,
 For then we'd both have something new,
 And there you know I might gain fame,
 But I never will here on the plains.
 I wish that I could sit and write
 Till in the wee small hours of night,
 Either poems or stories gay,
 'Twould help to pass the time away.
 I'd like the literary world,
 Down in the city's busy whirl,
 Where free from toil and household care,
 Perhaps contentment would be there.
 I read your page from day to day,
 Considering all you have to say;
 I long to see these lines in print,
 For none before were ever sent.
 I am a cowman's girl, you see,
 That's why I feel so very free
 To join your ranks, all uninvited,
 For I am sure I'll not be slighted.
 A WESTERN GIRL

Nay, nay, Pauline, I am not sad,
 Albeit that my lines are,
 Right prophesy may not be had
 Always by what the signs are.
 I need no word of healthy cheer,
 For I have naught of sorrow,
 And I have not a single tear
 That years may beg or borrow.
 For prithe, I am young, and youth
 And gladness go together;
 The days lit by mirth-full and, truth,
 All life is summer weather.
 The birds in my world always sing,
 My skies are full of glory;
 The silver joybells always ring
 A sweet and sacred story.
 I am contented, I ask no more
 Than what the Gods are giving;
 For my young heart is bubbling o'er
 With just the joy of living.
 (The Ed.)

A PLAINS BREEZE
 Dear Mrs. Lawson:
 Your poems speak so of a tear,
 They make me long your heart to cheer;
 For in each line, it seems to me,
 A hidden sorrow I can see,
 Contentment comes, you say, to you,
 I wonder what on earth you do?
 My life is very bright and clear
 When things run smooth I shed no tear.
 Yet, often in my lonely hours,
 I tire of ever birds and flowers,
 And then I long to have a change,
 Though I do not know what time will bring.
 My life is ever just the same,
 From day to day, there is no change;
 I tire of what I have to do
 And often long for something new.

Likes the Household.
 Dear Mrs. Lawson: I hope to be pardoned in advance for coming again so soon but intuition or something of the sort just kept saying, "Come again," and here I am. I for one appreciate our Household and the time our kind, patient editor must give it. It should and I believe it will prove a boon to ranch women all over the state, living as most of us are compelled to, in sparsely settled neighborhoods, where visiting is a thing we read about and a trip to town occurs only two or three times a year. We very naturally center our interest at home, where everything comes to the mother's hand to be done. There is no laying aside our work for a more opportune time. We must do our work as it comes to us or leave it undone, and this very condition of affairs leads me into a channel of enthusiasm when it comes to short ways and quick ways of doing things. So here are a few that time and experience have proved of worth to me.

To clean lamp burners, take an empty fruit can, fill half-full of kerosene, holding the burner by long end of wick, churn up and down in oil, lay upside down on an old cloth until lamps are filled, when wipe dry and they are like new. The oil after settling may be drained off and used in lamp or for kindling fires. If you use the old dark churns keep a corn can from which both ends have been removed. When ready to churn slip down over dash and let rest in hollow of lid; this prevents the milk from splattering all over nearby objects.
 Do not commence quilting until you have made a reel for your thread out of a switch just large enough to pass easily through the hole in the spool. Place on it one or two spools, bend your switch placing each end in separate holes in the end frame and there it is when you want it. When sewing long seams on machine sew half its length, break thread and commence at other end; it will invariably come out even and this saves basting.

If you brown coffee at home when it is done whip the white of an egg to a stiff froth and add a teaspoonful of white sugar; drop on the coffee, stirring all the time; when well blended return the coffee to the oven, stir a few times until dry. Coffee treated thus will be perfectly clear when made.
 When frying large quantities of chicken dip each piece in deep, hot fat; stir until well glazed with grease; remove to a dripping pan in which there has been placed a little butter. Place pan on rack in the oven and by the time you have prepared the rest of the meal your chicken will be nicely done without the usual amount of watching and turning.

To mix cake measure out all of the ingredients, and when baking powder is used sift it and the salt into the flour; place the eggs within easy reach; your hands nicely cleaned and a pan to mix it in and you are ready. Put into the pan the butter, warm, but don't melt it; stir in the sugar until all is damp with grease; flit to one side of pan, break the eggs in clear space run your hand through them a time or two and gradually stir in sugar; now half of your milk and next half of flour; then rest of flour and milk and you have mixed a cake in ten minutes that for fineness of dough could not be equalled in thirty minutes' beating with a spoon. I hear some saying that don't sound very cleanly but then you mix bread with your hand; what is the difference?

Mrs. Marsh, I thank you for your kindly remembrance. I would like to see many others of the Household come in again. I also wish to commend the recipe for cooking potatoes that was published some time ago.
 I would like for the members and readers of the Household to come in with their various ways of keeping fresh meat in summer. How they pickle, can and corn beef, and if by discussing the subject we can get together enough ways to keep a beef until a small family can use it, I can assure you there will be women in West Texas that will be just as well pleased as
 LOVIE,
 of Loving County.

This department is much indebted to you for the above letter, which is one of those that we welcome so kindly. I am sure that it will help some weary mother and prove a blessing to more than one housekeeper, be she mother or not. Such letters as this one makes me feel like my labor is not in vain and Lovie, I will remember you to my good angel.
 Sometimes we all need a few words of encouragement when our load gets heavy, but we do not always receive them. I, too

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believe that our departmen will be a friend to all ranchwomen, and I wish they would all come oftener. Of course, I know that their lives are busy ones, but a letter now and then would seem almost like a visit to a friend. I suppose you are busy as the others, Lovie, but try and find time to come again soon, and as to pardon, well, you just remember that we want you all the time.

COLONEL POOLE ON THE WING

Editor Stockman-Journal.
 On my way out from Aledo I dropped off two days at Strawn, which is a nice little town, and is full of business and is improving rapidly. I had the pleasure of spending two days and night with my friends, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Vernon, or, as the boys all call him, "Mac." He is an old west Texas cow puncher, and has many friends among the old boys. He came to Strawn some ten years ago and engaged in the grocer business, and he married a very pretty young lady in Kaufman county. "Mac" is a first-class business man.
 I landed in Abilene on last Monday morning and found every body fixing for the fair. On Tuesday morning the streets were full of people and all kinds of rigs, the drivers of which were yelling, "Here's your hack for the fair grounds! Hurry up! We are going right now!" The latter statement was all wrong, for they would wait two hours if necessary to get a load before starting. The first two days were rather tame, but on Thursday and Friday the fair was a hummer.

The horse racing was first-class every day. There was a number of first-class race stock on the track every day that was hard to beat. The bronco busting was immense; in other words, they were skyscrapers. I believe they could jump higher and more often than any horses I have ever seen. I was very anxious to ride some of them, but the management of the fair and Captain Jim Newman ruled me out. They said that no kids nor minors could ride in that contest. I just wanted to show them how nice I could dismount when I got ready to do so.

The fine stock on exhibition was good. J. S. Manly of Shackelford county took the blue ribbons on mules, jennets and jacks. He is making a specialty of raising jacks and has some as good ones as there is in all Texas, or any other state, for that matter. He can furnish superb young jacks at reasonable prices to any one wishing such stock, delivered at Albany or on the Texas and Pacific railroad. I am accustomed to seeing this kind of stock at all the country fairs. Manly has the best jacks and jennets that I have ever seen in Texas, and is a reliable gentleman and he guarantees satisfaction to any and all customers. He has a few one and two-year-old jacks for sale that are equal to anything in Kentucky or Missouri. Mr. Manly is making a specialty of furnishing young jacks to any one desiring such stock. They are fine, large framed fellows, and of fine colors. Give him a call if you want anything in that line, for he handles nothing but registered stuff.

Mr. Manly took the blue ribbon on his two-year-old Hereford bull.
 Colonel Childers took the first prize on shorthorn cows and on grade cows also. He also received the first prize for beef steers.
 Mr. Manly took the first prize for the best collection of stock from one farm.

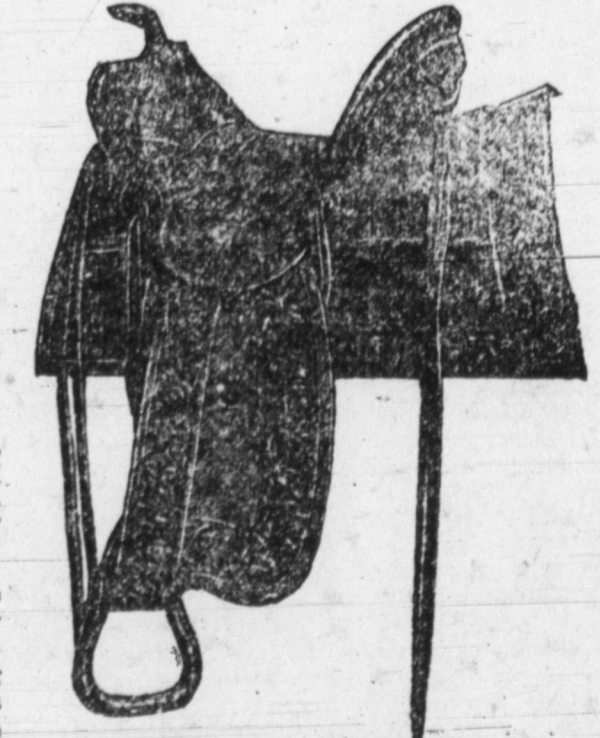
He also took first prize for best pair of mules. They were sired by one of his noted jacks. His mule colts also received the first prize.
 C. Donnell took the first prize on individual mule, and the animal was a beauty. He was three years old.
 T. M. Willis took first prize on Poland-China boar. The hog was a good one.
 P. O. Forbus was on hand with a string of Poland hogs, equal to any in the state. His two-year-old boar is the sire of T. M. Willis' boar that took the first prize, and in my opinion is equal to any in the United States. Mr. Forbus has for sale a lot of this boar's pigs.
 Mr. Manly took the first prize on draft stallion. The animal is a busting big fellow of seventeen hands high and is a good all-round horse.

There were several others who took prizes in the live stock exhibits, but their names have slipped my memory.
 S. H. French took the first prize for the best county exhibit, and I want to say it was an honor to any county. His corn, oats, wheat, millet, melons, pumpkins and fruit were superb. It reminded me of old Missouri fruit and farm products. His sow also took the first prize as the best one farm product. Miss Jeffie French, his daughter, took the first prize for the best display of fruits, vegetables and milling stuff.

This part of Taylor county is improving rapidly, and land is selling at from \$5 to \$20 per acre, according to the quality and the distance from town. R. E. Carter is one of the leading land agents of Abilene. He has just closed a deal for several hundred acres to some east Texas farmers. What Carter does not know about Taylor county land is not worth knowing. He has been here fourteen years. See his add in this week's issued.
 C. C. POOLE,
 Abilene, Texas, Friday, October 21.

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SUGGESTIONS TO STOP BLACKLEG

There has been considerable complaint of blackleg among the calves and yearlings in different sections of the state this season, especially out in the range country. This disease annually causes considerable loss in young stock, as it is extremely rare that an animal ever recovers when it once contracts the disease. While the disease cannot be cured, it can readily be prevented, and we give the following suggestions along that line, which may be studied with profit by all stockmen:

The disease is commonly known as black leg or black quarter but technically as symptomatic anthrax. It is a fatally infectious disease, affecting cattle under two years of age and apt to recur upon the same pastures year after year. The cause is a short spore, forming bacillus known as bacillus chauvoei which usually finds entrance to the blood circulation by way of a scratch or wound of the skin. The bacillus is difficult to destroy and under favorable conditions retains its virulence for years. It is most apt to be found upon old, tainted cattle pastures, in wild pastures or in wet, low-lying areas. Strange to say it usually attacks young cattle when they are taken from pasture and suddenly put upon a rich ration which causes them to thrive apace. It sometimes, however, may even attack calves suckling their dams but as a rule it is most fatal among weaned calves and yearlings. While it can scarcely be doubted that the true cause of attack has been discovered in the bacillus mentioned it remains a conundrum why cattle, doubtless exposed to the germ for months, rarely succumb before being fed highly. It would appear that the germ may require a plethoric condition of the body to proliferate successfully and for this reason cattle fed a surplus of nutrients, over and above their requirements for maintenance and growth, offer the germ its most fitting breeding place. There are many old time veterinarians who, despite the fact that they are fully aware of the claims of science, prefer to believe that the disease is purely due to excess of unused nutrients in the blood. They also claim that they have better results in preventing the disease by setoning and due precautionary measures relative to feeding than by employment of the commercial vaccines so widely disseminated for purpose of prevention.

Symptoms—It is an easy matter to determine black leg by its prominent symptoms. The most striking symptom is the sudden appearance of a large swelling upon either the front or hind quarter. On passing the hand over this swelling a crackling sound is produced as if the skin were distended with gas, which is indeed the case. On making an incision into the tumor more or less gas is liberated and dark, bad smelling, frothy blood escapes. Death may occur before the characteristic swelling becomes apparent but in most cases that have come under our observation the swelling has proved characteristic. In addition to the symptoms noted the animal is dull, loses appetite, has high fever and soon becomes weak. Lameness is caused by the swelling. The attack may prove promptly fatal or the animal linger for two or three days. As true anthrax attacks cattle in similar manner and is even more immediately fatal the two diseases should not be confused. In anthrax there is a bloody discharge from the natural orifices of the body after death; this is not seen in black leg. The swelling, sometimes present, does not give forth crackling sound when handled. After death the blood of the animal that has died of black leg coagulated freely and the spleen is normal in appearance. On the contrary the blood of the anthrax victim does not coagulate, is dark colored and tarry in consistency and the spleen is enlarged, dark and filled with black, tarry blood. Black leg is peculiar to cattle but anthrax at each outbreak usually spreads to horses and hogs, etc., and may even affect man in the form of "malignant pustule" possibly caused by fly bites or by inoculation of the skin when he removes the hides of carcasses.

Preventive Treatment—Pastures upon which the disease has been experienced should be avoided for young cattle or dressed with crushed rock salt. Care should be taken to gradually accustom young cattle to changes of food and to avoid sudden plethora due to rich feeding. Vaccination is now largely adopted as a preventive, there being a number of commercial vaccines upon the market and one being distributed by the bureau of animal industry of the government department of agriculture.

MISSISSIPPI PLANTERS WANT MEXICAN LABOR

WACO, Texas, Oct. 19.—Representatives of Mississippi planters are scouring Texas for Mexican labor, and have been here among other places. Mr. Nance of San Antonio, one of the agents of the planters of Mississippi, recently visited Waco and stated while in conversation that the

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T. R. FLEMING, MGR.

planters of the section named are determined to get rid of negro labor as far as possible, and whole families of Mexicans are being sent there. Scores have already gone and others are being secured. It is claimed that the negroes of Mississippi, Texas and other places, many of them at least, are getting so that no dependence can be placed in them and want to talk politics and show great indifference as to work. The planters in Mississippi have made up a fund aggregating \$30,000 with which to import other labor, and Mexicans will be taken by hundreds if they can be secured. They are wanted for cotton picking, clearing bottom land and other work of that kind, in which they are said to be quite good. At any rate the Mississippi land owners are going to give them a trial. The movement is on an extensive scale and will be noted with interest as to the outcome.

THE CROPS IN TEXAS

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 19.—The following is the weekly crop summary as reported by correspondents to L. H. Murdoch, director of the Texas section of the United States department of agriculture:

Weather Conditions—The rainfall of the week consisted of a few very light and widely scattered showers. The largest weekly amount reported was .42 inch at Corsicana. Warm weather continued through the first part of the week, but the latter half was moderately cool.

Cotton—The dry weather was very favorable for cotton picking and the work progressed rapidly. Picking has been practically completed in the southern portion, is nearing a close in the middle portion and is about three-fourths completed in the northern counties. The plants have been generally stripped of all foliage by leaf worms and practically all of the bolls are open. No top crop will be made. The yield has been much below the average in the southern and middle portions and while considerably below in the northern counties, the yield in that section has been somewhat better than expected.

Corn—Corn picking continues under favorable conditions.

Rice—Conditions were favorable for the harvesting and thrashing of rice.

Sugar Cane—Sugar cane has matured nicely and is being cut and made into syrup in the coast counties.

Miscellaneous—Pastures and ranges are

needing rain and stock water is getting scarce in many localities. Fall gardens and crops are also much in need of rain. Considerable wheat and oats were sown, but this work has been retarded by the dry weather in some sections. There are a few complaints that early sown grain is being damaged by army worms.

CATTLEMEN AND SHEEP OWNERS IN TROUBLE

BIG PINEY, Wyo., Oct. 19.—Ranchers arriving here from the vicinity of Grays river report a pitched battle between the sheep and cattle forces between the river and Piney creek, in which 700 sheep, the property of the Butterfield outfit were driven over a high cliff and killed.

The trouble originated over the pasturing of the Butterfield sheep on the forest reserve, where it is claimed the herders drove them without permit. In the first instance the outfit was driven from the reserve by forest rangers and put off on the west side. On again trying the forbidden range the reserve officers ejected them on the east side and into a strong cattle country. In some manner the cattlemen in that territory learned of the details of the trouble on the reserve and run the sheep over the cliff.

Five years ago October 15 J. F. Williams took the position of yardmaster of the Fort Work stock yards.

The stock yards were then nothing in size and importance as compared with their present position. When the fifth anniversary became noised around the yards Saturday he was the recipient of congratulations upon all sides. In speaking of his connection with the yards, an official said: "Mr. Williams took charge of the yards as he does everything else, in a cheerful and dutiful way, and in this way he continues to discharge his duties. He is never too tired to answer the many questions which daily arise in his work and he is never too busy to lend a helping hand to the stranger. He is always

the same amiable, faithful man and much credit is due him for the success of the stock yards."

During his office as yardmaster Mr. Williams has been absent from duty but one month.

He was formerly employed as inspector for the Kansas state sanitary board, and was stationed first at Kansas City, Mo., and later at Fort Worth.

The growth of membership in the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association for the present year has already passed the record for last year and Secretary Lytle says the indications are that the report to be made at the annual meeting in this city next March will prove a record-breaker in the matter of new members.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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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.

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ANGORA CATS—Thoroughbred English Bull Terriers, White Silk 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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140 HEAD well bred, good colors, all dehorned, in Jack county. Write for prices to W. P. Stewart, Jacksboro, Texas.

WORMS IN SHEEP AND GOATS

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

West, Texas, Sept. 19, 1904.

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

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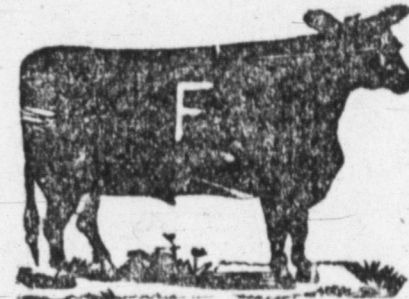
Extraordinary Arrangements for Travelers to California

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

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

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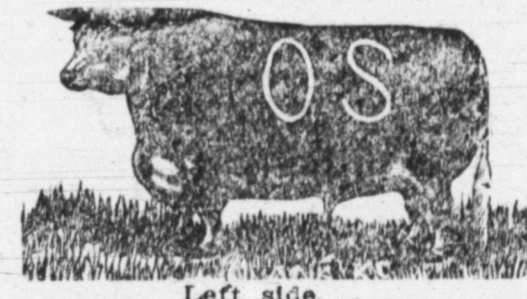
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THEY WILL EXPORT CAMEL HUNTING IN COTTON SEED OIL TO MEXICO

ARIZONA IS PLAN

The cotton seed oil brokers in Texas are making elaborate preparations for the export of cotton seed oil into Mexico, in view of the fact that the cotton crop there will be considerably smaller than last year.

F. B. Weeks of Houston, who was recently in Fort Worth, a cotton seed oil broker, is now in the republic gathering data relative to the estimated consumption of cotton seed oil, with a view to supplying the increased demand. He is visiting various refineries and heavy consumers of the product.

Until recent years this oil formed a very indifferent consideration with the users of oil for culinary purposes, but this condition is changing rapidly and cotton seed oil is coming more into prominence in the republic. Mr. Weeks says this is demonstrated by the larger demand which can not be supplied from Mexican grown cotton and which necessitates importations from the United States, even in the face of the heavy duty that importers must pay.

What effect the demand for cotton seed will have on the raising of cotton is problematical as yet, Mr. Weeks believes, though it is not impossible that it may assist in turning the farming element toward cotton growing as a more remunerative pursuit than truck farming. Heretofore cotton has been grown almost exclusively in Northern Mexico, with a few attempts in the central and eastern sections. Mr. Weeks says that should demand for cotton seed and its by-products attain anything like large proportion it is only reasonable that farmers will see the advisability of adding to their cotton acreage.

The uses to which cotton seed oil is put in Mexico are limited at present to refining for culinary purposes, though present indications seem to warrant the belief that much time will elapse before it will be used for everything possible, as in the United States. In this country it is converted into butter fat and oleomargarine, principally, while the grosser grades and the residue left after the fats have been withdrawn are made into axle grease, cylinder oils and machinery oils of various classes.

Mr. Weeks says this has not been attempted in Mexico, except on a limited scale, though the day, he believes, is not far distant when cotton seed oil will play as important a commercial part there as it does in the United States, and as a result Texas will be greatly benefited, as most of this product comes from this state.

A WEST TEXAN MARRIES IN THIS CITY

James G. Lowdon of Abilene, republican nominee for governor of Texas, was married in this city today to Miss Kathleen Norris, of near Handley.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Robert Hammond Cotton, in Trinity Episcopal church, on the South Side, in the presence of a few relatives and friends, according to the ritual of the Episcopal church.

Attending Mr. Lowdon was his son, James G. Lowdon, Jr., who reached this city yesterday. Mr. Lowdon came here this morning for the ceremony.

Mrs. Lowdon, nee Norris, is well known in this vicinity, having lived for some time near Handley with her mother and her brother. Her father has been dead for a number of years.

James G. Lowdon is perhaps the best known business man and banker in the state. In addition to being at the head of several large mercantile houses, he is president of two national banks, vice president of five, and a stockholder in as many more.

Although taking an active part in municipal affairs at Abilene and acting in various municipal offices, his career until this year has been a strictly business one, his nomination for governor, however, being assured almost as soon as he had announced his willingness to accept the place.

Mr. Lowdon came to this state from New York, but has been long a resident here, and his name has become thoroughly identified with its interests.

No announcement of plans has been made by Mr. and Mrs. Lowdon, but it is believed after a short wedding trip they will make their home in Abilene.

Although the nominee for the high office of governor, Mr. Lowdon is a man of much modesty and is retiring of disposition. This is shown as much in the selection of the church in which he was married. It is a modest little edifice on the South Side, nestling among a lot of handsome residences, where morning and evening prayers are weekly said.

Owing to the absence from the city of Rev. Alonzo Monk, his pulpit was occupied yesterday by Rev. Boaz, president of Polytechnic College, at both morning and evening services.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 22.—Camel-hunting in Arizona and camel-raising on a ranch in Western Kansas is the latest idea on which Willie Sells, son of W. Allen Sells, showman, is working. Sells says that his father conducted a dromedary hunt in the Cactus Plains near Gila Bend in Maricopa county, Arizona, 20 years ago and managed to capture 15 of the ships of the desert. Six of them got away or died while being brought east and the other nine went into the circus business after the wildness and viciousness born of a life of liberty had been taken out of them.

About 30 years ago the government imported a herd of camels to be used for transportation purposes across the desert. The experiment did not prove a success and the animals were turned loose. Some time later a Frenchman tried to resurrect the business and brought over another herd. He failed also and also allowed his camels to roam at liberty.

The two herds mixed and increased, and W. Allen Sells, having heard that there were nearly 1,000 of them, started out to round them up. He took a party of cowboys and dare-devil riders from his circus, some experienced hunters and guides, and tried to capture the animals. The horses, however, would not approach within several hundred yards of the homeliest of God's creations, and the hunt failed of results. Sells, nothing daunted, made a second attempt the following year, using as mounts for his party horses which by being in the circus business were accustomed to the camels. Fifteen were captured.

Willie Sells proposes to duplicate his father's experiment on a larger scale, he says.

"From what I hear," he said, "there must be between 1,000 and 2,000 camels browsing around in the Gila river country. There is no reason why there should not be. The animals have enjoyed for 20 years climatic and forage conditions exactly suited to them and have been unmolested by man. The natives down there don't want them. They can't use them as beasts of burden and camel meat offers no attraction as food.

"My scheme is to go down there late in November or in December with about 50 men and horses not afraid of camels and lasso as many as possible. Then I will bring them to my ranch in Kearney county, Kansas, which I believe suitable to camel-raising, and see what can be done. I believe it will not be many years before I can begin selling camels to the ever-increasing number of circuses which must have them. The way things are now, a camel costs about as much as an elephant, because the brutes can't stand the sea voyage."

A COURT FIGHT FOR AN ESTATE OF VALUE

TEMPLE, Texas, Oct. 21.—There is on trial in the county court at Belton this week a case that is attracting a great deal of attention among the people of Temple and vicinity. The suit involves the disposition of an estate valued at \$100,000 and is brought by Mrs. John C. Black, Ammon Wood and Edward Blakey against F. F. Downs, administrator of the estate of Mrs. Joe H. Woods. Over a year ago Joe Woods, a wealthy and successful farmer living near Temple, died, leaving an estate estimated to be worth considerably over \$100,000. One-half of this he bequeathed to his children equally and the remaining half to his widow during her natural life. Both parties had been previously married. Mrs. Wood having had two children by her first husband, Mrs. John Black and Edward Blakey, the latter now living in Nebraska. On Mr. Woods' side was Ammon Wood, son by his first wife. The widow died shortly after her husband's death and her devise of the estate is what the plaintiffs in the suit object to. By the terms of the will Edward Blakey and Ammon Wood were to receive \$1,000 in money each and Mrs. Black was willed \$2,100. The balance of the estate she divided equally between Ellington F. and Miss Willie Wood, children of herself and Mr. Wood. The children of the two former unions now seek to have the will set aside on the ground that the testatrix was mentally unsound at the time of executing the will and for the further reason that undue influence was exerted over her when the will was made. A host of witnesses from Temple has been in attendance upon court at Belton, testifying in the case, which is being hotly contested. The attorney for the plaintiffs is Hon. J. E. Vantis of Waco, while W. S. Banks of Temple represents defendant.

On the night of September 27 a 10-foot shark chased 30,000 herrings into the nets of a Dublin trawler and was caught himself.



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NO TROUBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS. Runs through the irrigable districts of WEST TEXAS AND THE PECOS VALLEY. Those residing out of the State are requested to write for NEW BOOK ON TEXAS—Free. E. P. TURNER, General Passenger Agt. DALLAS, TEXAS.

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

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

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

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