

# THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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## FILE COMPLAINT

**Texas Cattlemen Not Pleased With the Manner in Which the Range Cattle Show Was Conducted at St. Louis**

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—Texas cattlemen who were attending the southern breeders' and range live stock show are not at all pleased at the way this feature of the great World's Fair was handled. In the first place, the Texans say that it has been by a fight and contest all along that the management permitted the show to be held at all. They do not criticize President Francis, for they realize that he has had all the trouble that he could take care of in handling the general features of such a great and comprehensive attraction, but they say that he erred to a considerable extent in placing in charge of this part of the fair men who were unfamiliar with the range and southern breeding sections of the country, and who, while willing to do the best they could, did not have that information so necessary to make such a show what it should be at an attraction for the world representing all industries.

That the live stock industry is one of the great industries of the world no one will deny. That England has made the royal shows of Smithfield live stock exhibitions that attract enormous crowds they concede, but for some reason or other those in charge of the range part of the World's Fair exhibit have not shown the results that the range section of the country had a right to expect.

It was unfortunate that range sections like Texas, Colorado and other states and territories had to make the fight from the very beginning. When the exposition company called on congress for more money, and at a time when the range cattle interests of the country were being denied entrance here, the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, with General Manager Wortham behind it, got busy, communicated with Senators Bailey and Culbertson, and a compromise was finally reached whereby the exposition management agreed to the terms of the Texans to have the southern breeding and range show and to hang up prizes aggregating something like \$20,000.

It may not be far from wrong to state that the exposition company agreed to have the show under protest, consenting only after it was patent that the loan could not go through without the consent of Senators Bailey and Culbertson, they holding out against it until assurance was given by President Francis that the show would be had. But as before stated, President Francis is not to be criticised for the reason that he selected men at the head of different departments in whom he trusted, and relied on their judgment, and he had every reason to believe that the one directing the live stock department was acting for the best interests of the industry and the exposition company. The friction became so strong that it finally resulted in President Francis overriding the decision of his head for the live stock department, Mr. Coburn of Kansas, and the retirement of Mr. Coburn from the department. Then Colonel Charles F. Mills, than whom a greater diplomat and affable gentleman does not live, who was Mr. Coburn's chief, took up the work, and has carried out the program as best he could. Colonel Mills for years has been the head of the Illinois State Fair, and it has been his purpose all along to give to the southern and range section such representation at the World's Fair as would be satisfactory to all, and he has labored long and late since he assumed the work, with this end in view.

But for many years past the northern breeder has been selling Texas registered cattle, in some instances at least, at great big, in fact, fabulous prices. The Texas cattlemen wanted the best and he went north and paid for it. His bulls cost him a great deal of money; his cows were brought south at big expense and he was willing all along to pay the big prices to get the best blood that money could purchase. His pocketbook has swelled the profits of many northern breeders, and he has gone right along

and gotten the best, and as a matter of fact has had no complaint to make.

But times and conditions have changed. In Texas now are men—business men—who are intelligent and who have splendid judgment, breeding registered bulls and cows. They want a market for their increase and they naturally expect their own state will now buy their registered individuals to improve and build up their herds. This is the shoe that pinches; if the Texas breeder sells registered stuff to Texas cattlemen the demand for the northern individuals will not be near so great, consequently it is evident that selfishness has cut no small part in this whole affair. Of course everybody knows that it is not safe to allow cattle from below the quarantine lines to come in contact with northern breeds at certain seasons, and there has never been a desire by the Texas breeders or raisers to do this, but they contended all along that the southern show could be had and that with it the Texas breeder could be given an opportunity to show just what improvements are being made along breeding lines.

It is not fair, however, to say that the blame for what might be fairly termed an unsatisfactory show, attaches wholly to the exposition company. As stated, purses aggregating something like \$20,000 were agreed on finally, and the range sections did not respond with that degree of enthusiasm that was expected would be manifested when the fight for the show was being made. Some say that the show was not advertised as it should have been by having catalogues sent out. That may or may not be so, but conceding that that is the true situation, the fact remains that the cattle breeders and raisers did not take hold as it was expected they would and have train loads of both classes of animals here. The prizes for the southern show also included the dairy interests and the exhibits in this class were very few and far between, and yet Texas has no small number of registered Jersey cattle, so that the Texas breeding, beef and dairy interests can not claim that the whole trouble and blame was with the exposition company.

Texas and other breeding sections below the quarantine lines and the range interests of the state and the west could have participated in \$20,000 of prizes; as it was they only took part in about \$7,000 or \$8,000; by reason of no entries having been made in many classes.

The one great glory that did come to the Lone Star State, however, was in showing to the world that it could breed cattle, the equal of which for fattening finishing purposes can not be excelled, indeed if equaled, anywhere on top of the green earth. This was demonstrated in the victory made with the cattle bred on the Adair ranch in the Panhandle section and fattened after being shipped as calves by Mr. Black of Ohio. Mr. Black, who is a heavy purchaser of Texas calves for finishing purposes, said that to his mind the Texas bred stuff was far superior for beef purposes, and that this fact was rapidly becoming known among the northern feeders and finishers. He says that the Texas cattle have a neater bone; that there is less waste in the carcass; are better killers, having less ponch and that they will kill out better than any cattle that goes to the markets of the country.

## BIG COMPANY FOR MEXICO

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mex., Nov. 12.—A company of gentlemen from this city have just completed the organization of an enterprise in real estate of great magnitude, which has for its object the formation of a vast cattle ranch, which can support for commerce here a herd of some 300,000 head of cattle. The title of the organization is the "Carrizos-Hacienda Corporation," of Carrizos, Mex., and Chicago, Ill.

A board of directors has been elected and the capital stock of the corporation placed at \$5,000,000 in gold. A charter has been taken out under the laws of the United States. The board of directors are Carlos Coghlan, vice president; S. E. Cross, secretary and treasurer; J. M. Espinosa y Cuevas, Daniel J. Flinter and F. E. Root, vocals. These officers are all of the San Luis Potosi office except Mr. Root, who has

been appointed assistant manager and will take charge of the Chicago office.

The hacienda of Carrizos cost \$300,000 in gold, and taking into consideration extent and natural resources of the property, and its adaptability to the design, this is a very conservative valuation.

It is situated in the state of Tamaulipas, seventy-five miles from the coast, in the most fertile and salubrious part of Mexico. The Monterey and Gulf division of the Mexican Central railroad intersects the property for seventeen miles, which places it in quick and direct communication with the cities of Monterey, Victoria, Tampico and San Luis Potosi.

The tract of land comprises 200,000 acres, all under fence and divided by cross fences into three large pastures. Ranch houses and all improvements necessary to the welfare of the enterprise are already in existence.

The pastures are covered all the year round with a growth of luxurious grass, and are well watered by two rivers, many clear streams of water and numerous streams which feed small reservoirs. But outside of these natural advantages, the corporation is constructing a gigantic reservoir for the storage of storm water, to provide against emergencies and to irrigate the land intended for cultivation.

It is the intention of the corporation to eliminate all native breeds of cattle and to stock the ranch with good American beef cattle, high grade animals, which they will import from the United States. Besides the raising of cattle for sale, the corporation intends to build an abattoir and packing house on the ranch, and to place in Monterey, Victoria, Tampico and San Luis Potosi, cold storage warehouses which will make it feasible to market the cattle as dressed beef.

### NO SCARCITY OF LIVE STOCK

There is a general impression all over the country that live stock is decreasing, says the National Provisioner. The percentage of consumption would not indicate that. It must not be forgotten, however, that our average kill is above the average crop of calves, pigs and lambs. Last year we slaughtered 500,000 more cattle than the year before. That was a dangerous step. Still, there seems to be a lot of cattle in the woods. Prime beefs are scarce, and will continue to be so. Sheep are plentiful and hogs seems to be in ample numbers. A bad winter would make a great difference. We do not think that the flocks and herds have decreased.

Population has increased. That makes an important comparative difference. The consumptive demand has been lighter, due to strikes and "yellow" journalism. Had it not been for these causes the heavier demand upon our meat supply would have interfered with percentages. The consumptive tide was turned to eggs and poultry. The consequence may be a gradual swing back to a stronger meat demand. At this time there appears to be plenty of edible live stock in the country. They are not in the best of marketable shape, because of the price of feedstuffs. There may be fewer cattle and a few less hogs and sheep. The net decrease is not an alarming matter at this time. Two years ago the live stock supply did not look so promising.

Next year it is generally expected that the cattle business is going to show very gratifying improvement over the conditions that have prevailed for the past two years. The men who have been in the business for any length of time have not been discouraged over the situation, for they have all been through similar experiences and know that there must be a turning point in the lane sooner or later. It was the novice who became alarmed and turned loose all almost any old price.

The meeting of the National Live Stock association in Denver in January will not be very largely attended by Texas cattlemen. They will prefer to wait and see what kind of a turn the organization is going to make under the reorganization idea. If it measures up to the required standard in the future, then Texas will be prepared to take hold and assist in making it all it should be.

If you have not provided any shelter or windbreaks for your cattle you may wake up some of these fine winter mornings and regret very much that you were so short sighted.

## LIVE STOCK SHOW

**The Big Range and Southern Exhibit Held at St. Louis Results in a Sweeping Victory for Texas Breeders**

The awards on southern breeding cattle were finished Thursday at St. Louis, and marked the last feature of the cattle show for entries from below the quarantine line as well as for range cattle from the various districts. They also characterized the finale of the general live stock show of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Most of the car-lot range cattle awards were made Wednesday, and quite a few of the awards on breeding cattle, but a few classes of the latter, particularly on Jerseys, remained for judgment Thursday, as well as the placing of a few championships.

Among these grand championships was the award to D. W. Black of Lydon, Ohio, on the best carload of grain fed steers. This was a bunch of two-year-old Herefords and were said by all judges to have been the best lot of fat range cattle ever exhibited at any live stock show. They came from the Adair ranch in the Panhandle and weighed 1,605 pounds. They were bought as calves at 350 pounds. Mr. Black also won the grand championship on grass-fed steers with a load of yearling Herefords, which were pronounced better than any of the two-year-olds or aged steers shown in this section.

In the championship competition in the breeding classes for Herefords, Campbell Russell of Hereford, I. T., came out with a majority of the honors. He won the grand championship with his aged bull, Maple Leaf Shadeland, and also the bulk of the prizes for aged and young herds.

In the shorthorn breeding classes Dave Harrell of Liberty Hill, Texas, took the grand championship prize with Young Alice's Prince, while he reserve grand championship went to J. F. Green & Co. of Gregory, Texas, on Young Marcus, who was also the junior champion Hereford bull. The grand champion female in the shorthorn class was Royal Princess, a junior yearling heifer, shown by Dave Harrell of Liberty Hill, Texas, which also was placed junior champion female.

In the Aberdeen-Angus class the grand championship for bulls was won by Oplis Band Eclipse, shown by Gerard O. Cresswell of Oplin, Texas. He was a junior bull and had also captured the championship in the latter class. The reserve grand championship also went to Cresswell on Lone Rock Tiberins, which was the champion bull in the aged class. Mr. Cresswell had a monopoly of prizes in this breed, owing to the small number of entries against him. He also took grand championship on females with Oplin Nugget, senior yearling heifer, and championship and reserve grand championship on Leon Vandera, an aged cow.

J. O. Terrill & Co. of San Antonio, Texas, had the best representation in the Jersey classes and almost made a clean sweep of the ring. He took grand championship with Fountain King of Blitmore, and reserve championship with Highlander of St. Cloud. Also championship on females with Maude Tormentor, and reserve grand championship with Lovely Mary of St. Cloud. Besides these he captured nearly all of the awards in the herd classes.

Following is a complete list of the awards:

**RANGE CATTLE IN CARLOTS**  
 Eastern district—Best car grain-fed steers or heifers, two and under three years, D. W. Black, Lydon, Ohio, first; L. H. Kerrick, Bloomington, Ill., second.  
 Best car grain-fed steers or heifers, one year and under two, Charles Escher Sr., Botna, Iowa, first and second; W. C. White, Carrollton, Mo., third.  
 Central district—Best car grass-fed steers or heifers, two years and under three, E. H. Grubb, Carbondale, Col., first.  
 Southwestern district—Best car grass-fed steers or heifers, two years and under three, first, C. C. Slaughter, Dallas, Texas; second, same.  
 Car of grass-fed under one year, D. W.



# Household Department

VERNIE LAWSON, Editor

## ONE TRAVELER'S SONG

My every hour of life is so complete!  
Like joyous spring that bubbles over-  
full,  
My soul spills happiness around my feet,  
And all my days hold love unspeakable.  
It is so sweet to live, to breathe God's  
air,  
So sweet to feel the sunshine on my  
face!  
I wonder that within a world so fair,  
A single woe could find a hiding place.  
I have so much for which to thankful be,  
There is the light, the sun, the wild  
bird's song;  
The perfume of the countless blooms I  
see,  
The summer days so perfect and so  
long.  
And yet these are not half of what is  
mine,  
Of what is mine the while I love and  
live,  
For greater still the power to confine  
Within my breast life's sweet superla-  
tive.

There are no bars to bind me and forbid  
My buoyant life to flutter and expand;  
No crevasse in my soul where nature hid  
To cheerfulness a constant reprimand.  
There is no mirror there with darkened  
side,  
To cast a lurid shadowed aftermath;  
But gazing out with vision clear and wide,  
My eyes behold a white and shining  
path.

The way my feet came over to this day  
Is level, no harsh slope or steep ascent;  
And o'er its length the broken sunbeams  
lay  
Their hearts against rare pebbles of  
content.  
Somehow the dark browed days have  
never groped  
Along the meadows where my roadway  
wound;  
I have come on with heart that constant  
hoped,  
And seeking pleasure I so much have  
found.

There are no markers rising up behind,  
No blackened stalks o' awful days of  
strife;  
No pale-eyed ghosts against the sky out-  
lined;  
No, nothing but the glow of joyous life,  
No pools along the wayside bed that grew  
Out of a storm of tears and settled  
there,  
A tribute to the bitterness I knew,  
No fragrant of dead, unanswered  
prayer.

Thrilled with life's rapture I have sung  
aloud,  
And when I see the multitude so sad,  
I want to cry unto the grieving crowd  
That all along the way I have been  
glad,  
Now the broad plain that stretches to the  
gates  
Of Finishment shines like a golden  
strand;  
At whose far end a well lived life creates

## TILL NOON

### The Simple Dish That Keeps One Vigorous and Well Fed

When the Doctor takes his own medicine and the grocer eats the food he recommends some confidence comes to the observer.

A grocer of Ossian, Ind., had a practical experience with food worth anyone's attention.

He says: "Six years ago I became so weak from stomach and bowel trouble that I was finally compelled to give up all work in my store, and in fact all sorts of work, for about four years. The last year I was confined to the bed nearly all of the time, and much of the time unable to retain food of any sort on my stomach. My bowels were badly constipated continually and I lost in weight from 165 pounds down to 88 pounds.

"When at the bottom of the ladder I changed treatment entirely and started in on Grape-Nuts and cream for nourishment. I used absolutely nothing but this for about three months. I slowly improved until I got out of bed and began to move about.

"I have been improving regularly and now in the past two years have been working about fifteen hours a day in the store and never felt better in my life.

"During these two years I have never missed a breakfast of Grape-Nuts and cream, and often have it two meals a day, but the entire breakfast is always made of Grape-Nuts and cream alone.

"Since commencing the use of Grape-Nuts I have never used anything to stimulate the action of the bowels, a thing I had to do for years, but this food keeps me regular and in fine shape, and I am growing stronger and heavier every day.

"My customers, naturally, have been interested and I am compelled to answer a great many questions about Grape-Nuts.

"Some people would think that a simple dish of Grape-Nuts and cream would not carry one through to the noonday meal, but it will and in the most vigorous fashion."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

An entrance into God's great Upperland.

VERNIE LAWSON.

## SHOULD A WOMAN VOTE

If not, why not?  
If so, why so?

There are a great number of people who advocate the judiciousness of allowing the gentler sex to cast their votes along by the side of their brothers, confident that politics would be purified by this movement as women are naturally more given to piety than men. On the other hand there are many who antagonize this digression from the old dogma that a woman has no business in the council chamber, on the grounds of incompetency and lack of inherent tendency toward the diplomatic management of delicate matters. They rarely meet in a body but that there arises controversies over the most trivial things, and I am prone to disagree with the conservatives in their tenet of a woman's disinclination to mix in anything which she is permitted to.

The pros and cons of this lively subject have been discussed until they have the grieved appearance of bargain-counter remnants after salesday is over.

Woman's suffrage might be a good thing and it might be a bad one, but the unbiased opinion of the writer is that there is no near proximity of an opportunity to determine its valuable or invaluable technicalities. Woman may be man's superior in adherence to religious principles but she is not impeccable, for she is Eve's own daughter and apples still hang temptingly on life's great trees and one is occasionally eaten no matter what the price mark.

Mere man is not going to share this peacefully his hitherto undisputed territory with Milton's "Fair defect of nature," and today as of old the aspiring sister is intercepted and provoked to wrath by the calm injunction to keep off the grass of the political lawn, but he in turn is met with undiminished perseverance which he mournfully characterizes inborn perversity and dismisses with a sigh. He does not hold the polls the correct place for his mother and sisters and in this contention, is to be supported for when a woman enters Rome she must necessarily accept Rome's treatment and this is not conducive to her self-respect or her male protectors longevity. Women quarrel and make it up, men have it out in blood.

The Sterner One is sincere in his belief and is of the opinion that the world is better off without her meddling in affairs of international import, and although I am a woman and believe in liberating women from the chains they have worn so long yet I am convinced that her advent into the political arena would be productive of amariude and strife. Its boundaries are of such stupendous proportions that she cannot handle it in connection with her other duties, and she has enough without it. She is a woman and this fact suffices for all explanations.

She is steadfastly channelling her way into business centers, but even here she finds womanhood her greatest impediment. There are too many knocks there that she is unable to recover from, and she must either give up the sweetest part of herself and become hardened to buffet and blow or she must continually suffer from constant contact with the ragged corners of conflict. Tears have no place in the wide halls of accomplishment and a woman is not a woman when her tear ducts are dried.

I wager that if a house to house canvass were made today that two-thirds of the women would express themselves as perfectly content to entrust the manipulation of the voting oars to the men. Women have enough to do to raise their children and few of them are able to do this with any great measure of success.

If they would cease endeavoring to rescue the nation and instill nobler principles into their sons and daughters there would be less corruption in governmental transactions. There are some women who may be capable of viewing life through the lens of business eye but their existence bears a strong resemblance to angels visits. Woman seldom inherits a commercial instinct but rather one to scatter what a thrifty rustler may be able to accumulate. Training might develop something of the financier in them but woman is not a born achiever, and why should she be? She is in the most beautiful setting the world affords her. As she is transformed from the delicate, clinging vine to the harder young sapling she takes on a masculinity and the finer, subtler part gives way to something coarser and stronger. She is not patient and tender as before, and it is when she is able to walk alone that she loses her chiefest attraction in the eyes of those she has so long sought to charm. There is an old truism which declares "Give an inch and the recipient will take a mile." Woman has been given her inch and now she is preparing to take her mile, and if in the final chapter she precipitates the whole country into a general row Sir Oracle will be there to say, "I told

you so!" Ecco signum! Woe to the nation when petticoats trail up and down its electoral highways!

## TRY FOR OUR PRIZE

With this issue we offer a prize of one dollar for the best essay on "How To Manage the Kitchen," the same subject to be discussed through these columns. We mean to make our Household page of constant increasing interest to our readers and invite each and all of them to take active part in assisting us. If you are looking for anything or anybody ask the Household if they know where they can be found, and keep on asking until you have located them.

Write and offer suggestions about the Home Department. We want you to feel as if you were a part and parcel of its existence. It was created especially for your benefit, and you are cordially requested to come visit us when you are able to do so. Help us to make it the best of its kind and then feel you are to be thanked for its progress.

# MADE HIM EAT SHEEP

A wholly erroneous impression exists back east, created, no doubt, by the writings of amateur and inexpert fictionists who do not know the country that the western sheepmen is a spiritless and subdued, not to say a cowardly sort of an individual. We never yet met up with a sheepman who would crawl in the presence of the devil no matter what kind of a game was framed up on him. During the bitter war between the Wyoming cattlemen and sheepmen a few years ago a scene was pulled off in a little restaurant in Lander one afternoon when a mild looking sheepman named Woodruff walked in and took a seat at a table.

"Bring me a broiled mutton chop," said Woodruff to the waiter. A big-booted and spurred cowboy, who was munching a steak at a table in the corner of the feed shack, heard the sheepman's order, and he got up from his place and swung clankingly over to Woodruff's table. "Say, look-a-here, ombrey," said the cowboy, in an insulting manner to the sheepman. "I take it an insult fr any loosed sheep snoozer t' slam into any place where I'm eatin' and order such silly vittils as mutton chop—d'ye know that?" "Is that so?" inquired Woodruff coolly. "Hey, there, you waiter." The waiter hurried in from the kitchen and stood at attention before Woodruff's table, over which the cowboy still loomed threateningly.

"Waiter," said Woodruff, "make that two mutton chops, instead of one." With that Woodruff's gun was out like a flash, and he was drawing a tidy bead on the head of the bullying cowboy's heart. "You, you fathead of a heifer-prodder, are going to eat that other chop," said the sheepman. The cowboy was fairly stuck up, and the edge was on him. He slouched into the other seat at Woodruff's table, taking pains to keep his hands above his waistline, for Woodruff kept him covered. Five minutes later the waiter brought in two mutton chops. The cowboy ate his and he ate it first.—Field and Farm.

## HEALTH INSURANCE

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The man who insures his health is wise both for his family and himself.

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## SHAVING.

The usual method—an alkaline soap—which is an irritant, is applied to the face. Shaving scrapes the skin and lacerates the face, perhaps little cut now and then, after which apply bay rum, witch hazel or some healing lotion to repair the damage.

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

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

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WE PROPOSE GIVING YOU THREE FULL QUARTS OF WHISKEY FREE, in exchange for nothing but your good will and friendship—but before making our liberal offer we deem it necessary for you to study the following truthful facts:

## \$1,000 FORFEIT!

The standard U. S. gallon is 100 proof. All whiskey when distilled is placed in a warehouse under the direction of a U. S. officer and is not adulterated when withdrawn—but various people advertise "all shipments made direct from U. S. registered distillery!" None of them do so. The U. S. records show four fifths of these fellows own no distilleries and nearly all of them are engaged in rectifying, reducing proof and blending. We will donate \$1,000 to charity if we have not stated facts. We defy them with this challenge.

**THINK ABOUT THIS!** Some whiskey houses talk about the trusts and warn you to buy your goods right. Why? Simply because they wish to confuse you and gain your trade, and in the end ship you whiskey actually bought by them from the whiskey trust. Why? Because they are not distillers and must purchase from the combine. No trust will ever be strong enough to control the North Carolina distillers. No trust will ever make a "far feel" demand two prices for his whiskey. OVER 100 YEARS AGO the old time distillers made pure whiskey here in the mountains and the same methods are employed today! When it comes to making good whiskey, North Carolina folks stand on their honor and will not experiment. They are satisfied with their grand-father's record—their chivalry—their proud old ancestry!

**HIGH PRICED WATER.** Most of the whiskey houses sell 65 proof liquor—one gallon therefore contains two thirds whiskey and one third water. The best way is to BUY FROM US and when received add the water and you will have ONE THIRD MORE WHISKEY—Better Whiskey and Higher Proof Whiskey than some concerns are now selling at fancy figures. Stop and consider—for once act wisely.

### PLAIN STATEMENTS.

**Casper's Whiskey Made by Honest North Carolina People** is going regularly into the homes of more than 250,000 families all over the world. Do you know it's used daily by frail children, invalid ladies and diseased, suffering men for the betterment of their health? Do you know it's used daily by the best of the best of our own beloved Southland—is the best medicine in the world? We have right here in the Mountains of North Carolina, The Largest Mail Order Whiskey House in the World, occupying our own 6 story fire proof building covering one entire city block—and last but not least—we have a capital of HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

By the aid of ample money, we are proud to announce; that today we control all the surplus whiskey held in this section of North Carolina and have decided to thwart unreliable competitors by offering sample shipments of our 10 Year Old Hand Made Sweet Mash Whiskey at the following reasonable prices:

**10 FULL QUARTS \$5.50; 20 FULL QUARTS \$10.00; 40 FULL QUARTS \$20.00.**

All Express Charges Prepaid. Shipped in Plain Boxes With No Marks.

### CAUTION.

Our bottles measure 32 ounces, and are full quarts—the buyer will get one to two drinks more out of them than the average quart bottle advertised. We give overflowing measure! Buy nothing from swindlers who advertise full bottles and ship pints or short measure quarts. Beware of them. We are an old established concern and refer by permission to Peoples National Bank of Winston-Salem, N. C., and Piedmont Savings Bank, the Largest Capitalized Savings Bank in our city.

**COUPON 1540**  
GET YOUR FRIENDS TO CLUB WITH YOU.  
Cut this out and return it with your order. If you send us a \$10.00 order we will include FREE one full quart of 10 year old whiskey—or if order amounts to \$20.00 we will send FREE three full quarts 10 year old whiskey.

If you prefer, we can ship either Rye, Corn, Bourbon, Apple Brandy or assorted.  
As long as you live no other reliable firm anywhere will ever offer pure and wholesome whiskey at the above figures. We wish to add 100,000 New Customers to our list before Christmas and can afford to be liberal. To avoid delay send full amount with order (as we do not ship C. O. D.) and address plainly:

**THE CASPER CO., Inc., WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.**  
Offices and Warehouses in the Casper Building.  
**Largest and Lowest Priced Mail Order Whiskey House.**  
The above Thanksgiving offers made by The Casper Co., Inc. will not be good after Nov. 25, 1904. We urge subscribers to order immediately and be sure and mention this paper.

## Echoes of the Range

### IN MIDLAND COUNTY

Midland Reporter.  
Estes & Watts this week sold to E. H. Estes three fine Hereford bull calves. The price was not made public.  
Bert Simpson recently bought of Hon. A. S. Hawkins all of his calf crop. The price was satisfactory all around, and the calves were delivered at Monohans last Saturday.  
In our next issue we shall give a write-up of a car load of fine young bulls which O. B. Holt this week received from Cudgell and Simpson of Missouri. They are all registered, cost \$100 apiece and all that these facts imply. They are too fine to go without elaborate mention, and next week we shall devote more space to them.  
Not since July, 1902, has the Midland country had such a soaking as it got a week ago last night. Almost the same report of the rain comes in from all directions. It commenced to rain here about 7:30 o'clock in the evening. There was not a moment's cessation in the downpour until about 9:30 Saturday morning. The ground is thoroughly soaked everywhere.  
C. A. Goldsmith has often spoken to us relative to the excellency of his herd, and recently he proved up. Some time ago he sold to Burl Holloway a car load of steer calves. They were sent to the Kansas City market, and upon arrival weighed 453 pounds and brought \$16.30 around. How is that for Midland county grass calves? It sounds to us like the most convincing arguments in favor of pure breeding. Mr. Goldsmith is one of our careful breeders, uses nothing but the best grade of bulls, either registered or pure-bred, and the result is as above. It is always a pleasure to mention such market results as this, and if the generality of our stockmen can not profit by the suggestions implied, all we have to say is, "There's a sad day coming by and by."

### IN TOM GREEN COUNTY

San Angelo Standard.  
The aggregation of wool buyers who arrived here Friday night, the 4th inst., certainly got busy this week. They bid for the wool clip of San Angelo and C. Palmer, San Antonio, representing J. Williams & Co. of Boston, was the highest bidder, paying for the clip something over 16 cents per pound. The clip is said to include approximately 400,000 pounds, so that the purchase made by Mr. Palmer of George Richardson, March Brothers and Charles W. Hobbs will aggregate considerably over \$64,000. The entire clip was bought by Mr. Palmer.  
The prices paid, of course, vary, but they all average over 16 cents. These figures are about 6 cents better per pound than were realized for last fall's clip, and are higher than any realized within the past twelve or fourteen years.

Powell & Cawley shipped one car cows

to Fort Worth Thursday.

W. C. Huey of Schleicher sold to C. W. B. Collyns ten head of good work horses at \$42.50.  
Felix Mann sold for Lon McGill to C. W. B. Collyns twenty-five three and four-year-old steers at \$22 around.  
J. K. Barfield shipped to Russell-Flato Commission Company, Fort Worth, Thursday, two cars of calves.  
Bird & Mertz sold eleven head of Durham bulls to Garland Odum for the latter's ranch in Pecos county.  
Felix Mann, agent for Russell Flato Commission Company, sold in Fort Worth for J. K. Barfield of San Angelo 151 sheep at \$2.65 per head.  
Harris Bros. bought twenty-six head of Durham bulls, eight head being registered, from Bob Wylie of Rannels county. Harris Bros. bought twenty Durham bulls from Bird & Mertz.  
George Simpson of Dallas has shipped twenty-eight carloads of the Anson steers to the Indian Territory to winter. Claud Anson sold them to Mr. Simpson at \$24 per head.  
H. W. Gillis & Co. have bought one and two-year-old steers as follows: From Joe Thorp, 79 head; J. O. Hickman, 30 head; Will Adams, 15 head; J. E. Estes, 50 head; Will Noelke, 50 head; John Kuykendall, 37 head. All of the above parties are of Sherwood. From W. W. McCutchan of Robert Lee, 197 head; from Broome Farr, 423 head. The average price was \$13 per head.  
Onward Silver sold for \$22,000 the other day. Onward Silver is of the same blood as Carnegie, the handsome stallion owned by Newsome & Williams of the North Concho.

### IN SUTTON COUNTY

Sonora News.  
Don't let importations of sheep from Old Mexico ruin the healthy condition of the sheep business.  
Tom Adams sold his sheep to Paul Kirkland at \$2.50 per head shorn.  
Quincy Adams sold 800 head of goats to Stanley Green of Sutton county at \$2 per head after shearing.  
J. A. Cope sold to Chis Haglestein of Schleicher county 200 one-year-old steers for Jim Taylor of Juno, for \$11 around.  
Max Mayer sold for C. C. Yaws to John Ford of Sonora 100 one, two and three-year-old steers at \$11, \$15 and \$18.  
Russell & Bevans of Menardville, Texas, shipped from Elgin, Kan., to St. Louis on Friday, October 28, 52 steers average weight 859 pounds, price \$2.85.  
Aug. Moose was in Sonora Saturday and reported having sold one car of speyed heifers at \$15.50 and one car at \$16 to Miller & Balon of Brady.  
R. R. Russell of Menardville, Texas, shipped from Elgin, Kan., to St. Louis on Friday, October 28, 85 steers average weight 1,201 pounds, price \$4.00; also one steer 1,070 pounds, price \$4.00.

James A. Cope sold last week for D. ford bull calves and four registered S. Laro 800 ewes at \$2.35 to J. T. Shirley of this place.  
Mr. Gunzer received a fine dillie Wednesday which he bought from California parties.  
R. M. Thompson Jr. of Schleicher county, sold to James Patterson of Kimble county, five registered Hereford heifer calves for \$750. Every one that saw them say they are daisies.  
A. W. Mills was in Sonora Wednesday on business. Mr. Mills has just arrived from New Mexico with about 4,000 sheep which he will pasture down on Devil's River.  
(Continued on Page Twelve.)

## DR. TERRILL'S CURES CREATE CONFIDENCE



DR. J. H. TERRILL

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I CURE TO STAY CURED—  
VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, PILES, HYDROCELE, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND PROSTATE GLAND.

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

# The Fair

**FORT WORTH, TEXAS**

## The Winter Styles

The correct new winter styles in Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits, Street Suits, Costumes, Separate Skirts, Tailored Coats, Silk Waists, Dress Goods, Furs and Dress Accessories, are now on display at "The Fair." Unusual efforts on the part of the management of this store have resulted in this distinguished assemblage of fall and winter styles, every one of which is not only of genuine artistic merit, but bears also the seal of Fashion's highest approval. In its wealth of styles and in the lavishness of its variety, this showing may be said to exceed that of any previous season. We will be pleased if every reader of this paper will consider this as a personal invitation to visit this store and see this season's popular styles.

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

Silk Shirt Waist Suits	.....	\$10.95 to \$33.00
Street Suits	.....	10.95 to 42.50
Tailored Coats	.....	5.00 to 55.00
Walking Skirts	.....	2.98 to 16.50
Dress Skirts	.....	8.95 to 39.50
Tailored Costumes	.....	26.50 to 75.00
Silk Waists	.....	3.25 to 21.50
Misses' Suits	.....	10.95 to 24.50
Misses' Jackets	.....	5.09 to 13.95
Furs	.....	5.00 to 65.00

## Bear In Mind

### The Armour-Funkhouser Sale

—OF REGISTERED—

# HEREFORDS

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

## December 6 & 7, 1904

KANSAS CITY, MO.

### Remember the Dates!

Write for catalogue and further information. Address either

JAMES A. FUNKHOUSER, Plattsburg, Mo.  
CHARLES W. ARMOUR, Kansas City, Mo.

## BIG DEMAND FOR CALVES

FORT MADISON, Iowa, Nov. 12.—Evidence of rapid accumulation of popularity by Panhandle bred calves was abundant here at the ringside, when \$19.25 per head was paid for well-bred stuff. Buyers wanted calves, in fact, those in attendance were exclusively calf buyers. Some yearling and two-year-old heifer deals were made by Judge O. H. Nelson after Colonel Charles C. Judy had finished auctioning the available supply of calves, but the older stuff had no place in the ring. Calves sold like hot cakes, and the stock on hand was not equal to the demand. Unfortunately for the buyers present, owing to the mistake of a railroad clerk here a big string of calves intended for this sale was sent on to Chicago. Judge Nelson made frantic efforts to get them sent back to discover that they had been snatched up by an Ohio man at the Chicago yards.

Weather conditions were sublime and a large tent provided as an emergency measure was allowed to remain an unshapely heap of canvas. Col. Judy in opening the sale declared that in his opinion there never existed a better time to get into the cattle feeding business. He said:

"When the other fellow shows a disposition to get out is the time to get in. This refers to every line of business. History has proved the efficacy of this adage abundantly. At this juncture they all want sheep. Now I have nothing to say against the sheep. It is a useful and at present a very profitable animal, but you all know it doesn't take long to overstock the country with sheep, especially when a majority of producers are bending their energies in that direction. Statistics bear me out in the assertion that there never was a time when good beef cattle were as scarce in this country as at present. This being a fact, what excuse is there for abandoning the business, even for a single season, with the country full of roughage, hay, shock corn and a good big corn crop."

The sale held under the auspices of a number of Texas breeders in the vicinity of Panhandle City, was held at the Western Stock Yards, under the management of Judge O. H. Nelson, the veteran southwestern cattleman, who has done magnificent pioneer work, not only in educating the corn belt feeder to a knowledge of the value of Panhandle stock, but previously in introducing high-grade and registered bulls into the Panhandle country. It was a calf sale exclusively, so far as the ring was concerned. The range on steer calves was \$11.50@19.25, and on heifer calves \$11.00@12.00. The principal lots were secured by:

Thomas H. Nelson, Hillsboro, Ohio.  
S. F. Richardson, Weaver, Iowa.  
Owen Garrison, Salem, Iowa.

J. R. Foster, Rapatee, Ill.  
R. E. Davis, Dwight, Ill.  
G. A. Toyler, Magoun, Ill.  
P. W. Cutler, Carthage, Ill.  
J. F. McMillan, Monmouth, Ill.  
J. T. McCleary, Overland, Mo.  
W. H. Bainter, Stronghurst, Ill.  
J. T. Horney, Cameron, Ill.  
J. V. Wilson, Bradford, Ill.  
A. U. Mulendorf, Franklin, Ind.  
J. V. Foster, Franklin, Ind.

There was sharp accentuation in demand for the best. While fair steer calves had to sell around \$12@14 in many instances, the top lot went to J. F. McMillan of Monmouth, Ill., after spirited bidding, at \$19.25 per head, which, for spring calves, is a good price. The entire sale, in the opinion of Judge Nelson, averaged better than the recent disposal of the same kind of stuff at Kansas City. The only reason why \$19.25 was paid for the best lot, while others sold at \$14, was because the former had thirty to sixty days' advantage in the matter of age. In other words, the early calves brought the most money, the additional forty to sixty pounds being the motive sentiment among the feeders favoring fleshy stuff. As the high and medium priced lots were, in many instances, of exactly the same breeding, this position from the buyers' standpoint, was not entirely logical, as a year hence the difference between these early and later calves will not be marked. Two months, however, in the age of a six-month-old calf is conspicuous; at 14 months the disparity has disappeared. The calves offered here averaged with those sold at the American Royal in every respect, quality included.

The sole presence of calf buyers left a considerable number of yearlings, two and threes and spayed heifers on hand and Judge Nelson has a bargain counter to display to intending feeders. At the close of the sale he said to the crowd at the ring side:

"It is the aim of the inceptors of this movement to place the feeders of the corn belt as near as possible to the breeders of good cattle in the southwestern range country. It will be freely acknowledged that those of you who feed only one, two or three cars of cattle can not afford the expense of a trip to Texas to make your own selections and should you go there with that intention you would find some difficulty in getting a ranchman to round up and work his cattle for so small a sale."

"I have said so much in other talks and through the newspapers about the good qualities of our Panhandle feeders and the demand for baby beef, that I will not weary you by repetition. I will only add that the claim we make that they are the best feeders and grazers on earth, has been practically demonstrated by many of you, who are here, who have fed and grazed them, as well as by the prices they have brought in the general markets, and by the winnings they have made in the well-known fat and feeder stock shows. As to the desirability of feeding baby beef, you have only to read your daily market papers, to see that well finished yearlings and 2-year-olds generally bring the top of the market—whatever that may be—and you know that it only requires about one-half the feed to finish a youngster that it does an aged steer."

## I. Mayer's Private Stock

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

### Mayer's "81"

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

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BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT VACCINE FOR BLACK LEG.

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## \$500.00 REWARD!

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

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

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

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## FARM LANDS

—ALONG—

### "THE DENVER ROAD"

—IN—

## NORTHWEST TEXAS

(THE PANHANDLE)

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

### Do You Know

### Any Equal Investment?

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

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Fort Worth, Texas.

## Horse Department

### VALUE OF A GOOD TEAM

"How many farmers stop to consider the real difference in value between a good, heavy, well-mated, prompt team of horses and then an average one, not to say a poor one. Almost every day in the year the farmer has to drive some kind of a team. In fact, his out-door life is spent largely in their company and how much more satisfaction he can get in driving a team of horses that are not only pleasing to the eye and handle pleasantly, but one that will do vastly more work and do it better than an inferior one. Almost every piece of machinery on the farm works better when drawn by a well-mated prompt pair of movers. This is particularly true when drilling grain and planting and cultivating corn. No man can drive a drill or a planter straight when one horse is lagging behind.

"Generally speaking, I think our farm horses are far too light to do their work profitably and pleasantly," writes Forest Henry in the Northwestern Agriculturalist. "Nearly all our farm machinery is much heavier than in the past and requires stronger teams. We not only plow deeper, but take a wider furrow than we did twenty years ago. Our harrows are made much wider and dig better. We also do vastly more cultivating, all of which requires more horse power. Every engineer will tell you it is not only easier on an engine but less liable to accident to have an engine large enough to do its work without crowding its firebox. It is equally true with a team of horses. A team that has sufficient size to pull their load with their weight, so to speak, and that does not have to work on their nerve, will not only keep easier, but last longer and be less liable to accident than a smaller one.

"While it may be well to keep one lighter team for the running about and light work, the farm horses in general should not weigh less than 1,400 pounds, and for my own use I should prefer even 1,500. I know from years of experience that it takes no more grain to feed them and only a little more hay. A small horse may seem to do the same work nearly as easily for a few days, but he cannot hold up under it for a long stretch like the heavier one. The tendency is also to plow more shallow and to slight the work where one has a light team, when if he had a stronger one he would do it as it should be done.

"A good heavy horse will even do a good day's work if he is thin in flesh, while a light one is of little account if he gets poor. I do not mean by this that it is advisable or economical to let a work team get run down; but I have been so situated in my early farm days that I could not keep my team in condition. It would have paid me better if I could have fed them better or done less work with them; but I then had to do the best I could, and not as I would. It is always more economical to keep an extra horse where one is situated so he can, than to overwork them.

"If you have a really good, pleasant working team on the farm, do not part with them even if you can buy another not as good for a hundred dollars less. The difference in price will not pay you. Soon your hundred dollars will be gone and you will never get any satisfaction in working them. Nothing on the place makes the farmer more contented and the boys feel more like staying on the farm than good horses to work and drive."

### BREEDING MARES YOUNG

There is perhaps nothing of which the English farmer is more proud than a fine horse. In writing to the London Live Stock Journal an experienced breeder said: "In selecting a good breeder that will generally meet a ready sale with a quick return, this being the chief thought in a farmer's mind, I believe nothing is better than a mare of sixteen hands, well proportioned, with good feet and legs, thick-back, good sloping shoulders, and possessed of fine action. In these days there must be an animal that can do a lot of work in a little time. In choosing a sire one of the smallest should not be chosen, but obtain the service of one of the best.

"As to breeding from two-year-old mares: Two instances stand out conspicuously, namely that of the late Lord Wantage's Lady Victoria, winner of first prize at the Shire Horse show in 1889, and numerous other prizes. She was considered to be about the best three-year-old of that season, and developed into a remarkably wide and weighty brood mare, although she was born when her sire—the London and Royal Champion Prince William 3956, and her dam Glow, were both only three years old, thus being the produce of two-year-old parents on both sides.

"The other is that of the three champion Shire stallion Buscot Harold he being sired by Markeaton Royal Harold as a two-year-old, although it must be admitted his dam, Aurea, was five years old at the time he was foaled. It will be remembered that the trio were all class winners at the Shire Horse show of 1898, and the two-year-old colt took the champion

prize away from his sire, while his dam championed the female section.

Other instances could be given with time and space, but it is evident from the foregoing that good animals are bred from colts and fillies, and the writer has never seen disastrous or even bad results from mating well grown Shire fillies, and the practice is a very common one among breeders of high class Shires.

Unquestionably, then, the system of breeding from young stock has become much more fashionable during the last ten or fifteen years than ever before, but can anybody prove that the stature or health of any British breed of horses has suffered in consequence? With Shires, my own impression is that neither has.

### HORSE INDUSTRY PROFITABLE

Horse breeding, when judiciously carried on, has always been and is likely to be a reasonably profitable business for the American farmer. The great danger in the business is that at the present time, owing to the fact that horses are scarce, the horse of no particular breed or class is commanding a fair price, and many farmers are led to regard a horse of this kind as a profitable animal to produce. Such horses should not be bred, because, even when the greatest care and precaution possible are taken in breeding for definite types, there will always be a large number of the so-called misfits, which are the first class of horses to be affected by overproduction or any other thing that is likely to cause a depression in the market.

### LOOK TO THE ANCESTORS

Young breeders when selecting their stallions and brood-mares should bear in mind the fact that the produce is quite as likely, if not more so, to follow the family in general characteristics as the individuals. For instance, a stallion which is himself large but the majority of whose ancestors were small is more likely to get a large proportion of animals that will be lacking in size at maturity than a small sized stallion the majority of whose ancestors were large animals. The same is true of defects in conformation, temperament, gait, soundness, etc.

### NEED OF GOOD FEET

Farmers requiring horses for service on soft roads are not so particular and are less critical in their examination of the feet and legs than perhaps any other portion of the animal. A hoof of medium quality will stand the soft soil of the farm and the loam and clay roads of a country when rock is not a prominent feature. Horses reared upon soft footing, however, become a source of annoyance when removed to hard service in a city where the streets are the opposite of the country cushioned roads.

### HORSE NOTES

Draft horses are in good demand, and will continue to be. The same may be said of light harness teams.

The two-year-old ought to be as gentle as a dog by this time, and it is well to be handling the weanlings and the yearlings.

Paul D. Kelly, the yearling pacer which at the New York state fair equaled the world's record for yearling pacers and reduced the mark for stallions of the age and get to 2:20½, is by Armont (the sire of Flirt, 2:07½), dam Black Beauty by Edmond, second dam by Haroldipe, third dam (dam of Day Book, 2:09½) by Daniel Lambert.

Vol. 5 of the American Shetland Stud Book has been received from Secretary Mortimer Levering. As usual this is a most carefully compiled volume, containing registrations numbered from 3,837 to 4,579. The indices and lists of officers bring the Shetland history of the country up to date. Application for the book should be made to Secretary Levering at Lafayette, Ind.

John A. McKerron, 2:04½, the fastest trotting stallion that has been in training this season, has been permanently retired, and therefore all chance of the stallion record being reduced is gone so far as he is concerned. Many thought that this horse had speed enough to lower Cresceus' record of 2:02¼, but he has thrown out a splint which the veterinarians say can not be cured inside of two years and as it would take one year more to get the stallion in racing trim it has been decided to relegate him to the stud.

A curious discovery has attended the investigation of the breeding of the very fast gelding Hazel Patch, 2:06½. Hazel Patch is a son of Hard Patch and his dam was by a 1,300-pound general-purpose horse begotten by an imported Clydesdale stallion from a mare full of running blood. Hazel Patch's dam is named Bell and she in turn had for dam a quarter mare called Flora, alleged to be by Roan Dick, a very famous getter of quarter horses and sire of Bob Wade, which holds the world's record for two furlongs. Hazel Patch was bred by Joe Thomas, Plymouth, Ill., and passed through several hands to his present owner, E. R. Flack. He was always a good fast pacer after he was waywise and as a four-year-old could pace in 2:12 or thereby. He has been a good money winner this season.

## CONCHO COUNTRY FALL WOOL IS DISPOSED OF

### Unusual Secrecy Surrounds the Sale of the Clip, But It Is Said Advanced Prices Were Paid

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Nov. 9.—The entire Concho country fall wool clip was sold today to one firm, Jeremiah Williams & Co. of Boston. The clip, while aggregating some 350,000 to 400,000 pounds, was smaller by a considerable amount than last fall's clip. The price will not be given out, but it is known that the wool brought a better price than for several years past. Messrs. Walter C. Donald, A. Wallace Littlehole, W. H. Marston, George W. Roope, W. J. Meadows and L. L. Downing, who are all the most perfect gentlemen, were here to bid on the clip besides one or two other buyers.

### COST OF MULES

The officer in charge of an exhibit made by the quartermaster's department of the United States army, at St. Louis, says that the records of his department show that the average cost, per head of pack mules to the government in 1898 was \$72.93, since which time it has gradually increased. The average price paid by the government for that class of animals during the first six months of 1904 was \$118.05. While the price paid for the draft mule in 1898 was \$99.74 per head, during the first six months of 1904 they brought, on an average, \$160.85. This officer is of the opinion that good draft mules will bring next year \$200, while pack mules cannot be had for less than \$130 each. In this connection the government buys more mules in Missouri than in any other state. What few it does not secure in that state it buys in Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas.

### BUYING STEER YEARLINGS

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Nov. 12.—Little trading is going on now, but some stockmen are buying all the steer yearlings they can get to hold. M. B. Pulliam and A. H. Moore have bought several car loads at Goldthwaite and shipped them in. The fall wool clip here brought 16 and 17 cents a pound and amounted to 500,000 pounds when all is in from the ranches.

The auto may have frightened the horse, but it has not driven him out of business.

### FOR THE

## WORLD'S FAIR AT ST. LOUIS

### THE

HAS ARRANGED FOUR SPECIAL RATES:

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

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

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

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

FROM	A	B	C	D
Galveston	\$40.20	\$33.50	\$27.10	\$17.60
Houston	37.85	31.55	25.65	16.55
Temple	35.80	29.80	24.35	15.65
Ft. Worth	31.05	25.90	21.40	13.61
Dallas	30.65	25.55	21.15	13.46

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

ASK THE SANTA FE AGENT,  
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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**POULTRY DEPARTMENT**

**DON'TS FOR POULTRY MEN**

This is the way an English poultryman sums up the don'ts of the poultry business:

Don't forget to keep your fowl stock young; old hens are wholly unprofitable to keep.

Don't forget that cocks as well as hens eat a lot of food, and no cock is necessary except during the hatching season.

Don't forget that infertile eggs keep much longer fresh than eggs laid by hens running with a cock.

Don't forget that non-sitting hens lay far more eggs in the twelve months than the heavy sitting breeds.

Don't forget to keep your nests clean; stained eggs are not marketable.

Don't forget that eggs collected daily should always be stored in glass water and left there until they are wanted for market.

Don't forget that dry stored eggs soon become more or less stale, especially in hot weather.

Don't forget to grade your eggs as to size; it improves the sample, and consequently the price.

Don't forget that large, loose feathered hens of the Cochin or Brahma type lay small eggs, and but few of them. They are also large eaters and poor rangers.

Don't forget that close-feathered, medium-size, hens of the Leghorn type are non-sitters, good rangers and great layers.

Don't forget that it costs as much to keep a hen that lays eighty eggs in a year as one that lays one hundred and thirty.

Don't forget that a broody hen spoils a fertile egg for table purposes by sitting on it a few hours only, so collect your eggs regularly.

Don't forget that broody hens after April are seldom wanted, and cause considerable loss.

Don't forget that vinegar diluted in warm water is the best liquid to clean stained eggs.

Don't forget that brown-stained eggs are no richer than white ones, but those who prefer tinted eggs should immerse their eggs for an hour in strong tea water.

Don't forget to preserve your eggs in water glass when the market price is less than 10 cents for one dozen.

Don't forget that fowls should not be fed near the door of your dwelling house, or they will stand about it all day looking for food.

Don't forget that fowls roosting in trees and open buildings seldom lay many eggs, and overfed ones often none at all.

Don't forget that the best layers are early risers and early morning layers, and of active disposition.

Don't forget that white-legged fowls require a warm, dry soil, while yellow and dark-legged varieties will often thrive upon cold and wet soils.

Don't forget that eggs held from ten to twelve hens ranging over an acre of grass land will far more than pay the rent of it and so leave the herbage rent free to your dairy stock.

Don't forget that fowls improve the character of the land over which they range.

Don't forget to feed your fowls upon clean ground, and not to cast grain and meal upon muddy yards and roadways, where much is trodden under foot.

Don't forget the importance to distributing your fowls over your land in small flocks of twenty or thirty head, rather than crowding too many together.

**FEEDING MEAT TO CHICKS**

In concluding a report of experiments in feeding young chicks the Rhode Island experiment station says: The use of the proportion of animal food will pay handsome profit through decreased mortality and increased weight of the chicks. In feeding bear in mind that chicks in a state of nature spend practically all of their working hours in search of food, and that they do not fill their crops in ten minutes every two hours.

Feeding should be, as far as the time of attendant renders profitable, a continuous process, but by no means a continuous-gorge. The experiment which led up

to this conclusion was with an incubator hatch of 219 chickens. These were separated into lots of about fifty each and placed in similar brooders. For thirty days all conditions were kept alike except the rations. Pen A was fed a balanced ration of grains, meat and green food. The chicks grew and thrived, and not one chick showed symptoms of digestive disorder. The deaths amounted to 3.9 per cent. In pen B all animal food was withheld, the deaths were 9.5 per cent, of which 75 per cent had bowel trouble. In Pen D all grain food was omitted; the deaths of chicks were 63.7 per cent, of which 85.8 per cent showed bowel trouble. All the living chicks were weighed at the close of the test, and pen A showed the greatest average for all breeds.

This experiment shows conclusively that outside of the brooding and conditions during incubation chicks may be killed by improper feeding. Where one does not wish to buy the prepared beef scraps the bones and scraps from the table will go far toward feeding the baby chicks at first if put in shape so they can eat them.

**POULTRY AT COUNTY FAIRS**

Judging by what we have seen at county fairs not enough attention is paid to the exhibition of poultry. Wisconsin Farmer says the business has grown in the past decade to such an extent that the prizes offered should be trebled. Every inducement should be offered to poultry breeders and by putting up good prizes good stock will not only be called out, but by keeping this up year after year, there will be an improvement in poultry that can be brought about in no other way.

We believe it is possible to get a good showing of all the leading varieties of poultry at the country fair. We believe that there should be a county class in some counties so that the professional showman will not come in and take all the prizes where they are liberal enough to justify his coming. We need to stimulate home production more, and in no easier way can this be done.

One thing should be attended to at the county fair. A good judge should pass on all the classes. No breeder wants a person who knows nothing about poultry to pass upon his fowls and give a person the prize rather than the fowls. The day of giving individual people premiums instead of their stock has passed. Give good prizes and get good judges.

**PROFIT IN SMALL FLOCKS**

Those who have had the least experience in raising poultry are the ones who figure that if ten hens will yield a profit of \$10 a year, 1,000 hens will yield a profit of \$1,000 a year. This looks very attractive on paper, but it is one of those things which does not work well in practice. It is hard to say just where the limit should be placed, but the recorded experiences of men who have tried show that not all who have made \$300 a year from 300 hens have made \$600 a year from 600 hens, yet there are those who have done this and but very few who have done better without being not only experts but unusually fortunate. The number of fowls that can be properly cared for by one man depends largely on the man, but, whatever may be the profit, the minute the work gets beyond the power of one man to handle properly then added expense begins, and always with a corresponding decrease of profits. There is no better way of carrying on the poultry business than by gradually working up to the point where one is busy caring for his poultry and then stop any addition the moment it becomes necessary to hire help.

**POULTRY NOTES**

Don't get the laying hens too fat. Dispose of all those chickens that are slow in developing.

Lay in a supply of sand and gravel for the poultry this winter.

Balance the food ration for poultry and feed them with regularity.

Avoid damp and ill-ventilated poultry houses, if roup is to be avoided.

Keep the old geese for breeding purposes. Send the young ones to the market.

Next month the poultry will be on full rations. Select the feed to meet the need. Don't mix breeds. One breed is usually enough for a farmer to care for and keep pure.

Get ready for winter weather and do not wait until it is upon you before fixing up the poultry houses.

Millet, barley, oats, wheat and corn are good poultry foods. What the hens want is a variety of feeds.

It is not advisable to set the first eggs of pullets. They are likely to be deficient in vitality and fertility.

It will soon be time for early pullets to begin laying. See to it that they are given comfortable quarters and plenty of the right kind of food.

Eliminate the drones from the flock of poultry. The poultry raiser who is in touch with his poultry work can easily discern the unprofitable fowls.

In squab raising the breeder should begin with a small flock and learn the habits of the pigeon before branching out on a large scale.

**SCHEME IS DEAD**

The statement has been definitely made within the past few days that the independent packing house project, about which the stockmen heard so much during

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the last two years, has been finally abandoned, and relegated to the shelf among the enterprises that have died of 'bornin'.

No further effort will be made to crystallize this one time pet hobby of certain western live stock luminaries.

The reason for the abandonment is given as the death of Charles F. Martin, secretary of the National Live Stock Association, in whose fertile brain the plan was evolved, and who was chief promoter of the scheme. But, as a matter of fact, the proposition died of inanition, although there were some stockmen who believed that the new enterprise would encourage competition in the market field, and thereby benefit live stock raisers, the majority of stockmen did not take kindly to the venture and were rather content to produce live stock for the market and let it sell to the highest bidder rather than to invest their money in the pack-

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HEC. A. McEACHIN..... Editor

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**WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1904.**

Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

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

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

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

## SAME OLD STORY

Every spring the cattlemen of the northwest who come to Texas to buy steers to run on their ranges, send a little announcement prior to their coming to the effect that they will not want as much stuff as usual and what they do require must be purchased at a very low price. Last year they not only made this announcement, but they actually came down into the state and made a vigorous attempt to make the prices just what they wanted them to be, but they fell down completely on the proposition long before the end of the season and paid higher prices than prevailed during the preceding season. A few of the Texas ranchmen who were weak in the faith and a little bit scared turned loose on account of the continuance of the drought, but in practically every instance they would have realized from two to five dollars more per head if they had held their steers six weeks longer.

It is a fact that the demand from the northwest showed a very marked falling off this year. The settler in that section is doing his work just about as well as he has done it in Texas and other portions of the range country. As the country settles up and the range is annually curtailed, it is but natural that the demand for cattle to be placed on the range should fall off. But that is in itself no reason why the Texas producer should be expected to raise good stuff to be sold at the purchaser's own valuation. It should be borne in mind that there are also changed conditions to contend with in the Texas range country. There was a time when cattle could be produced very cheaply in this state. Especially was this true of that era known as the free grass period. But the free grass era passed never to return many years ago, and since that time the cost of producing cattle in this state has annually increased. Land has greatly increased in value as the settler has pushed further westward, and caused the lands heretofore devoted to grazing to come into demand for farming and stock-farming purposes. And even beyond the point where stockfarming and farming is possible, the values of the land have been arbitrarily raised by the state land commissioner so that when purchased or leased the cost is so materially increased that the production of cattle is almost prohibited in that section.

Another feature of the situation that should be borne in mind by the men who are insisting on cheaper cattle off the Texas ranges, is the large amount of money that has been spent annually for the past ten years in grading up our range stock. The very best blood that could be obtained from the eastern breeders has been brought to Texas and is now utilized in improving our range herds. Men are coming from Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and other noted corn states and buying range bred Texas calves right where they are produced, and paying as high as \$16 around for them. They are paying for these calves as much money as the northwestern range men are willing to put up for two-year-old steers. These eastern people have recognized the fact that the character of the stuff produced in Texas today is superior to that produced anywhere else, and they are not only willing to pay something like its real value for it, but they come out to the range country and buy it

right where it is produced. They are not hunting cheap cattle, and if they were, they would certainly give Texas a wide berth, realizing that there are no cheap cattle in this state.

Already our northwestern friends have sent us word that they will be with us next spring to buy some steers, but preface the notice of their coming with the remark that they intend to buy them so cheap that it will look like they are stealing them. That announcement must have been intended as a joke, for surely these gentlemen cannot be seriously thinking of coming down here and offering Texas ranchmen less money than they paid for steers last spring. They cannot have forgotten the derision provoked by some of the offers they made when last they were with us, and could not come back to repeat that experiment when they lost out on the proposition the last time they essayed it. No doubt there are some range men in the northwest who would be glad to see the price of Texas twos come down to \$15, but they are going to be sadly disappointed. If their hearts are set on \$15 steers they must learn to take them a year earlier than has been their former practice. They can buy some Texas yearling steers at those figures, but even the supply of Texas yearlings will be found quite limited, for we just simply cannot furnish them.

The supply of marketable steers of all classes that will be offered in the spring will be shorter than was ever known before in this state. It is already clear that the offerings of twos will be remarkably short. When as prominent ranchman as A. B. Robertson of Colorado City says that the steers are not in the country it may be set down as a fact that does not admit of the peradventure of a doubt. Mr. Robertson has said that instead of being able to offer from two to five thousand, as has been his custom for the past twenty years, he will not be able to muster a single train load. Other ranchmen out in the great range country tell practically the same story, so that it may be set down as a settled fact that those northwestern people who expect to come down into Texas next spring and find two-year-old steers so thick that they can be purchased at the price of yearlings are going to be very badly disappointed. The steers are not in Texas, and few that we have are going to be held for good prices.

The northwestern range men have been unfortunate for the past year or two, in that they have been compelled to carry over large numbers of cattle, which could not be marketed to advantage. The present season has not been much of an exception in that respect, as the recent big strike at the packing centers caught that section with large numbers of steers ready to go out that had to be held back until the strike was over. When the fight had ended and the cattle could go the markets were so badly glutted it was deemed advisable to hold them back for a time longer, and then the lateness of the season and the coming on of winter has fixed matters so the stuff cannot go at all. It will have to be held over another year, and this will cause a more limited demand for Texas stuff to move in that direction next spring.

Texas cattlemen are viewing the situation complacently, from the fact that they have already come to a realization of the fact that the northwestern demand was a failing quantity. They are looking elsewhere and cultivating other fields in an effort to find an outlet for their surplus stock. The corn belt states are affording a considerable outlet, taking the stock at a much younger age than the northwestern men can handle it, and paying prices for the young stuff that the northwestern men contend is their limit for twos. There is a disposition to cultivate this corn belt feeder trade, and a disposition of that trade to be cultivated. It seems to promise a great deal for the future, for the demand for Texas calves is steadily increasing.

Our northwestern friends will receive a cordial welcome when they come to see us next spring, but they are not going to be permitted to carry any stuff away without paying for it.

## THE BEEF TRUST FIRST

Information comes from Washington that the report of the bureau of commerce and labor relative to the workings of the beef trust is now about complete, and will be transmitted to congress by the president as soon as congress convenes in December. There has been nothing given out as yet in regard to the findings of the investigation, or the recommendations that will be made by the president, except a somewhat vague intimation that he has decided to inaugurate a warm campaign against trusts in general in vindication of some very pointed campaign allegations.

President Roosevelt is a man of many peculiarities, but there are none who will deny his personal courage. He has shown at various times and in innumerable ways that he is not afraid. He has just been indorsed by the American people with the most hearty and emphatic indorsement ever given to the nation's executive. He must be proud of that indorsement, as he must smart under the charge that the trusts of the country were largely instrumental in reaching the desired result. If that is the case, then the probabilities are that he will at once proceed to make the average trust very hard to catch, and this in turn inspires the hope that the first proceedings inaugurated and pushed to a successful issue. The stockmen of the

entire southwest are suffering from the continued operation of the beef trust, as are the people of the entire country suffering from the operations of no other trust.

The fact of the business is that the stockmen expect the trust to become emboldened by the election of the man whose cause they championed, and as a logical consequence it is anticipated that its work will now be done more openly and boldly than before. Believing that it has purchased the right to prey upon the public, the general expectation is that the producer of beef on the hoof will be the chief sufferer, as the consumer in the east is in better position to make his protests heard and felt. The stockmen of the entire southwest appeal to the president in this emergency to protect them from the further rapacity of these people.

The investigation authorized by congress was not necessary to establish the fact of the beef trust's existence. As it has been repeatedly stated, the state of Missouri had no difficulty in smoking these people out of their hole and collected a fine of \$5,000 from each firm comprising the combination, and if the Federal government had applied to the attorney general of that state no doubt the information upon which they were convicted could have been had for the asking. It looks like testimony sufficient to convict in a state court ought to be ample to reach the same result in a Federal court, and much valuable time has already been lost in probing for additional evidence that can shed but little more light on the situation. The procrastination already practiced has cost the stockmen of the southwest millions of dollars, and every day that passes but adds to the losses they are experiencing. They have reached the point where there must be relief, or the great live stock industry of the country can never hope to recover from the blow that has already been administered.

The opinion prevails among all classes of stockmen that the producer has been compelled to pay the total cost of the big strike that prevailed at the packing centers this fall. That there has been practiced a system of price reduction sufficient to recoup the packers for every dollar they were out in that memorable contest, and now that this score is about closed, they tremble over the prospect of being compelled to reimburse the members of the combine for their campaign contributions. If the amount given by the beef trust to insure the election of President Roosevelt is to come out of the pockets of the producers, then they are doomed to another era of low prices that will probably cover the spring season.

According to all natural laws, including even the law of supply and demand, the cattle industry of the country ought to be on a paying basis at this time. It is generally conceded that the supply is much more limited than it has been for many years. The state of Texas, which is the greatest range state in the union, is shorter today on every class of cattle than it has been for a generation. The cost of production has been increased by enhancement in land values and the introduction of improved blood, and cattle are selling on the ranges for certain purposes as high as they can be expected to sell under normal conditions. Calves are bringing \$16 around on the ranges when sold to go to eastern feed lots, and for less than half that money when shipped to market. While the price of choice cattle has been fairly good on the markets, that of the range stuff has been far from satisfactory. It is the range stuff that has been selected by the beef trust as the burden bearer, and it has not hesitated to pile the burden high on the backs of the producer.

Cattlemen all over the southwest have been remarkably patient under the existing circumstances. Many of them have been able to make the necessary arrangements to carry their indebtedness and their stock over for another year. But the time of settlement can not be much longer deferred, especially if the depressed market conditions are going to continue indefinitely. The banks that are now carrying hundreds of thousands of dollars of cattle paper are going to tell the borrower that he must liquidate. They can not afford to carry collateral that is constantly depreciating in value, but will insist on having their money so it can be invested in something that will insure better returns. When the banks begin to insist on having the money invested in the cattle business diverted to other channels, then there is something serious going to happen. They are not going to do this, however, so long as there is hope in the future. It is only absolute certainty that there can be no relief from prevailing conditions that will precipitate a crisis.

This, then, is the condition of affairs, and it certainly warrants both speedy and vigorous action on the part of the Federal authorities if there is a genuine desire to protect the great live stock industry of the southwest from the evil that is about to swamp it. It is to be hoped that the action taken next month will be sufficient to relieve the producer from the incubus he is now compelled to carry, for unless there is relief it means everlasting ruin.

## THE KANSAS REGULATIONS

As the annual movement of Texas cattle to the state of Kansas is very large, the quarantine regulations of that state are of much interest to Texas cattlemen. Following are the regulations of the ensuing year:

Section 1. Notice is hereby given that on and after November 1, 1904, and until January 31, 1905, cattle shipped from south of the Federal quarantine line will be admitted into Kansas after first having been carefully inspected and found

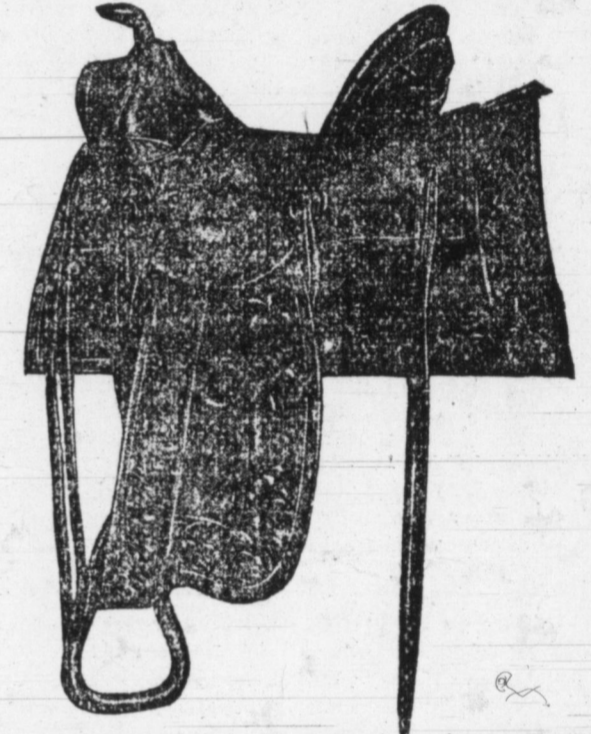
free from Texas fever infection (*Boophilus bovis*) by an inspector duly appointed by this commission, or by the bureau of animal industry. The following places of entry have been named for the above described cattle, to-wit: Kiowa, Caldwell, Anthony, Arkansas City, Elgin, Caney, Coffeyville, Chetopa, Edna and Baxter Springs, Kan. Parties wishing to avail themselves of the above inspection will notify D. R. Streeter, Kiowa; A. M. Colson, Caldwell; J. McFall, Arkansas City; W. R. Rowell, Anthony; David Robinson, Caney and Elgin; Ed S. Brown, Coffeyville, Edna and Chetopa, and Charles E. Collins, Baxter Springs, who will properly inspect the cattle offered for entry and issue a bill of health if they are found free from infection. If not found free from infection, they will either be turned back or permitted to go to the quarantine division at Kansas City for immediate slaughter, cars tagged as "Southern cattle."

Section 2. Cattle will under no conditions be permitted to enter Kansas points other than those above named, where the point of origin of cattle is below the Federal quarantine line.

Section 3. All movements of cattle not specifically set out in this bulletin shall be governed by the rules and regulations for the movement of cattle adopted June 2, 1904, which will remain in full force and effect until April 1, 1905, or until

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new rules and regulations are published. Section 4. An inspection fee of 2 cents per head will be charged on all cattle offered for introduction into Kansas by railroad or trail, irrespective of the result of inspection, where inspected by Kansas inspectors.

Section 5. All railroad, live stock, transportation and stock yard companies, their employees, and all other persons are hereby forbidden to transport, drive or in any way handle cattle in Kansas except in compliance with the foregoing rules, under the pains and penalties of the following statute:

Extract from chapter 2, session laws of 1884: "Section 21. Any person who shall violate, disregard or evade, or attempt to violate, disregard or evade any of the rules, regulations, orders or directions of the live stock sanitary commission establishing and governing quarantine, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000."

By an act supplementary to and amendatory of chapter 139 and chapter 142 of the general statutes of 1897, the collection of a fee for the inspection of cattle is now a statutory law of Kansas, and all money so collected is paid into the state treasury.

**PLEASED WITH THE STOCKMEN**

"When it comes to dealing with a fair and square lot of people, commend me to the cattle raisers of Texas," said William Worthington, a prominent banker of Washington Courthouse, O., who was here yesterday. Mr. Worthington has recently been out on the Texas Central railroad buying calves for the purpose of shipping them to his farm near Washington Courthouse and he has already closed a trade for 600 of them. "I never found any business man on earth who sticks closer to the unvarnished truth than the Texas cattle raiser. You can bank on every word he tells you. I would not be afraid to order a lot of calves from any man I have traded with in this state and trust to him sending just as good if not a little better than he agreed to ship.

"Texas is rapidly becoming the breeding ground for the entire live stock industry. Frank S. Hastings, manager of the S M S ranch in Haskell county is largely responsible for this. Hastings has preached hard and successfully to the cattle feeders of the corn belt that they can purchase calves in Texas, pay freight on them to the feeding pens cheaper than the feeders can raise the calves. He has convinced me that he is right.

"You see, in our country milk is quite an important item. One calf will consume more milk than it costs to purchase a calf in Texas and ship it to Ohio. With the graded stock now obtainable in this state we get exactly what we want to feed. We will take last spring's calves, for instance, ship them to Ohio, put them on feed at once and keep them on feed and in two years we will have a 1,200-pound or 1,400 pound steer. In Texas the calves would have been permitted to remain with their mothers until the cows weaned them. Then they would have been pastured. In the summer they would have taken on flesh and in the winter they would lose what they had taken on in the summer. It would have been a case of rustle, rustle, rustle for the animals all the while. No protection from the elements would be given them and the only natural result would be a stunted growth. You see, in Ohio they don't have to rustle; they are protected from the cold in the winter, and all the stuff that is fed them goes into bone and muscle and meat and blood. In this manner at the end of two years we have larger steers than can be produced in Texas by Texas methods under three years, yet as calves there would not have been a dime's difference between the animal that is fattened in Ohio and the other corn states than the animal that is forced to rustle for a living in Texas.

"I have purchased 600 head of last spring's crop of calves on this trip and I am now shipping them to my farm in Ohio. A neighbor of mine has recently purchased 1,500 head of Texas calves and a portion of this lot is now being shipped to Ohio. I believe that in less than ten years the Texas cattle raiser will devote his whole attention to raising cattle alone. He will sell his steer calf crop while calves to the feeders of the corn belt and he will keep his heifer calves on the range to use afterward for breeding purposes. In this manner he will attain the best results, and the feeders of the corn belt will know just where to go to get the animals they desire to fatten for market."—Big Springs Herald.

If the state land commissioner will only learn that all cattlemen are not necessarily thieves, he will confer a boon upon the state and upon a large class of our most desirable citizenship. Every cowman in Texas is not guilty of designs on the children's land. Of course, the majority of them would be glad to purchase such additional land as they feel they need in their business, but they are not trying to move any of it off to some other state or territory, and they are willing and anxious to pay the state for every acre they are permitted to acquire.

The cold snap last week, while it brought some snow and cold rain in different portions of the range country, is not believed to have done any injury to the stock interest.

Ben F. Darlington, one of the best known stockmen of San Antonio country, died a few days ago of paralysis.

There is something of a disposition to put more cattle on feed in Texas at this time, the general idea being that there is good money in the proposition.

The fat stock show to be held in this city next March will be made a red letter event. Better commence in ample time to get the stuff in shape you intend to have on exhibition.

An occasional killing out in the range country over land matters is no emphatic admonition to the state legislature that a change in the method of land filing is imperative.

The prices obtained at the leading markets are very discouraging to the shippers, but they are doing the best they can under the circumstances, and live in hope of the early dawning of better things.

Exporters of Texas cattle to Cuba are complaining that the cattle arrive in that country in such bad shape from their trip across the gulf that it detracts very materially from their selling qualities.

A killing frost has made its appearance over the range country, but it was sufficiently late to give the grass plenty of time to mature. Cattlemen generally report the range in very satisfactory condition for the winter.

Texas covered herself with glory at the range cattle show at St. Louis last week, and the eyes of the world are now opened to something like a proper conception of what we are producing in this state.

The oil dip seems to have put a very effective quietus upon quarantine line contentions, together with Sarnol, which has proven a valuable factor in solving the problem. It is said that the fact that Sarnol is a proprietary article is all that has kept it from being officially adopted by the Federal authorities.

The roping contests that have been held in Texas this fall have but served to inspire cattlemen with renewed determination to make a big fight before the next legislature for their abrogation. They are getting very tired of furnishing good stock to be maimed and crippled by the men who practice for these occasions in hope of winning a prize.

Capt. John T. Lytle, secretary of the Cattle Raisers Association of Texas, and Judge Sam H. Cowan are attending the Chicago hearing of the Inter state Commerce committee this week, still pushing the fight that is being made against the Texas roads for a reduction in freight rates.

There seems to be very marked falling off in the number of damage suits filed against the railways this fall for delay in cattle shipments, and this very happy state of affairs is no doubt induced by the better service that has been extended the shippers. When the railways do their duty the shippers very rarely make any kind of complaint.

ALPINE, Texas, Nov. 12.—The big white steers which was known to the cowmen and others in west Texas on account of the peculiar brand which it bore on its left side and the tragedies in which it had played a passive, but important, part, is dead. The death recalls a series of the startling murders in this region. The steer was an outcast for twelve years. It roamed the range at will. Many are the lonely travelers to whom it brought a chill of terror when they caught sight of the words which were branded in large letters across the length of its left side. These words were: "Murder, 1889." Judge Van Sickle of this place is familiar with the tragic incidents in the life of this remarkable steer. He said:

**THE MURDER OF 1889**  
"In January, 1889, a big roundup took place on the Leon Cipa ranch, in Brewster county. There were many cowboys in this roundup and some were desperate characters. A dispute arose between H. H. Powe and Fine Gilliland as to the ownership and branding of a certain yearling. The two men fought a desperate duel at close range with six-shooters. Powe was one-armed. Gilliland killed Powe, mounted a horse and fled to escape the vengeance of the cowboys, who had taken sides with Powe. The yearling was roped and branded: 'Murder, 1889,' and then turned loose on the range.

**THE STEER AT GILLILAND'S DEATH**  
"Six weeks after the killing two members of a ranger squad, John Putnam and T. T. Cook, started on a scout for Fort Stockton. In the mountains they came face to face with Gilliland. In the fight Cook was wounded and Gilliland was killed where he fought behind his dead horse.

"Putnam and Cook were surveying the scene of the late battle when a white steer walked out of a bunch of scrubby live oaks and sniffed at Gilliland's body. As the animal turned to walk away the two rangers saw the brand, 'Murder, 1889,' on its left side. The steer was more than seventy-five miles from where it was branded and turned loose six months before.

"Some time before Gilliland's death, 'Jeff' Webb, a nephew of Gilliland, left

# RHEUMATISM

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

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

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

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

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

**HERE IS THE PROOF**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**EXTRA-FREE**

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

**ONE DOLLAR COUPON**

Good for one dollar's worth of our medicine, or fully explained on the coupon. We will also send you our booklet, "Gateway to Health." This is a special introductory offer, and one that is unequalled by any other company.

**CUT THIS OUT**

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

**\$15.00 to \$50.00 a Week**

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

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

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

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The essence of many volumes put into a nutshell by Prof. J. A. Nichols, A. M., and H. H. Goodrich, A. M. The biggest-book ever sold for the money, considering practical worth and durability. 1001 practical facts and figures for every day life specially arranged and systematized for **The Busy Man.**

**The following is the table of contents in part, which speaks for itself:**

**The Hows of Business.** Success, How Won. Notes, How to write, collect, transfer, etc. Receipts, different forms. Orders, How to write. Due Bills, How to write. Checks, How to write, present and endorse. Drafts, Hints and helps on writing different forms. Bill of Exchange. Banks, How to do business with. Papers, How to transfer. Debt, How to demand payment. Change, How to make quickly. Wealth, How to obtain. Money, How to send by mail. Difficulties, How to settle by arbitration. Arbitration. Agents, How to do business with.

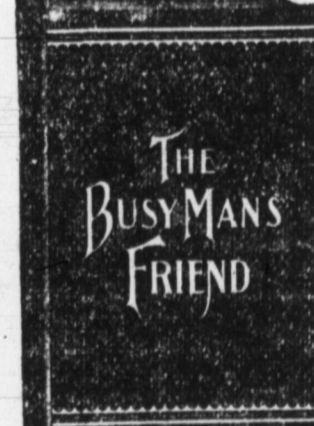
**Power of Attorney.** Debts, How to Collect. **Points of Law and Legal Forms.** Affidavits, Agreements, Contracts, How to write, etc. Sale of Property, Law governing. Bill of Sale. Landlord and Tenant. Leases. Deeds, How to write. Deeds, Mortgages, Ball Bonds. License. Copyrights. Mechanic's Lien. Wills, Laws and Forms Guaranties.

**The Busy Man's Digest of Laws** Comprising 18 departments.

**Practical Information For Busy Men** Comprising 13 departments.

**The Busy Man's Digest of Facts** Comprising 6 departments.

**Computations at Sight** Comprising 28 departments.



It should be in EVERY HOME. Once there, you will refer to it many times each day and it will save you many dollars in expenses within one year. Order at once. Clearly printed on Super-Calendar Paper, neatly and durably bound in Flexible Morocco, NOT CLOTH; Litho end sheets; over 100 apt illustrations; 256 Pages.

OUR OFFER: We want to introduce the Farmers' Record, a large 16-page weekly journal, containing practical information about live stock, poultry and agriculture, also departments of interest to women. We will send you the Farmers' Record 52 weeks and the "Busy Man's Friend" upon receipt of 50 cents and the names of five farmers. Address, THE FARMERS' RECORD, 601 Montgomery Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Alpine with a pet bear. The morning following his dead body was found on the road towards Fort Davis. Gilliland suspected that Webb had been killed by Sam Taylor, a desperado. One night not long after this, Taylor was killed in the back room of a saloon at Alpine playing poker by some one who fired a load of buck-shot through the window. He leaned forward over the table, the cards still grasped in his lifeless hand. He had just won a pot with aces and eights, which was thereafter known as a 'dead man's hand.' In after years the out-cast steer was seen at night standing meditatively near the window of that saloon.

**A FREE GUN** CATALOG

Send us your name and save money on Sport Guns, Rifles, Hunting Coats, Shells, SPORTING GOODS Foot Balls, Roller Skates, Striking Bags, Boxing Gloves, Game Boards.

**SCHNEIDER ARMS CO.**  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

At last the Avenue des Champs-Elysees, Paris, is to be extended to the forest of St. Germain, at a cost of \$2,000,000. The avenue will be about eight miles long and 135 feet wide. In the middle will be an electric railway and at each side of the railway will be tracks for motor cars, cycles, horse vehicles and pedestrians.

## Sheep Department

### THRIFT IN SHEEP

In the raising of sheep sight must at no time be lost of the necessity for keeping them thrifty. Some human beings may go without their breakfast and get along on a half-ration, but this rule must not be applied to the sheep. The thrifty sheep is a healthy sheep, and one that can and will resist disease, because it is thrifty. Thrift means that there can be an increase in productiveness and in growth, because the internal organs are working well, says the Farmers' Review. Both quantity and quality of gain come out of thrift. There is no better way to stave off disease than by thrift. There is no better way to help the sheep keep away intestinal parasites than by keeping them thrifty. This should be the first object of the intelligent flockmaster. Not only is the amount of mutton made governed by this matter of thrift, but even the quality of the wool is affected. The elements that go to make thriftiness in sheep are: First, good feed and all of it that the sheep will eat and digest; second, good and pure water and enough of it; third, good shelter not too close nor too open, and lastly, attention by the shepherd. One would think these to be self-evident truths, and that no attention would need to be called to them. Yet in the matter of food, we know that it is quite a common custom on many of our farms to allow the sheep to care for themselves in the summer, even when the drouth has dried up the pasture so that it is a most difficult task for these animals to get enough to eat to appease their hunger.

We have known such sheep pastured on the tops of mountains, where it was a long distance to any water supply, and the sheep would, of course, become very thirsty before taking their long journey to the foot of the mountain. In such a flock there can be little profit, either in mutton or in wool. This condition is more likely to occur in late summer and early fall than at any other time. The shepherd will then be hardly likely to notice the lack of thrift, as the wool is increasing slowly on the backs and sides of the sheep and the shrinking carcass is not seen. At this time of year, too, there is a tendency for the wool to grow long on account of the approaching cold weather, this being a provision of nature to protect the sheep against the cold of the coming winter. A flock so kept will be a disappointment to the farmer, for he will not be able to get either the weight of wool or of carcass he expected. His greatest disappointment will come when the carcasses are weighed, and he will fail to understand why sheep that seemed to be all right while on pasture should shrink so on dressing. If the pastures do not furnish enough feed at all times to keep the flock thrifty, it will pay well to watch the decadence of feed in the pasture and supplement it by feed given at the barns.

### IMPROVING THE BREEDS

What is the end and purpose of improvement in breeding? It is and cannot fail to be the improvement of any breed for the purpose for which it is kept and valued. The Merinos, for their special varieties of wool for distinct uses; the coarse wools for their similar product, but for other uses; the medium or clothing wools in the same way, and it can be readily seen that as the fleece is the specially valuable product which can be varied only by special breed, and the mutton is very much the same in all sheep, varieties of sheep must ever and always be cultivated, changed and improved, for the fleece first, and for mutton, as it may happen, excepting that in this respect the most rapidly and early maturing varieties will always excel in desirability for the butchers' use as feeding lambs. We must look forward very soon to the fact that our fast increasing population will demand a large increase in the production of mutton, in spite of the fact that a large proportion of our people are not as yet naturally mutton eaters. This taste, however, will soon be acquired, for it cannot always be ignored that mutton is the most nutritious, digestible and convenient of all meats, and economy will prevail over an undeserved and unprofitable stigma, and when this happens the use of the more convenient and more digestible and nutritious mutton will greatly increase. All the more reason for this because of the greater convenience of it and the ease with which small flocks may be kept for local use, to supply small villages and farmers' families. And for all the varied uses of the sheep we have breeds enough and to spare; and rather than to found any new breed for any reason whatever, it will be to mix the breeds we now have, so that the best sheep for the farmer and feeder, and for the more extensive use on the western pastures, will be that one which will best adapt itself to the environments. And this we cannot help but think will be based on the Shropshire mixed with the heavier Merinos. But anyhow, we can not think that there is any place for any new breed of sheep either as a mutton or a wool bearer, and the only efforts that have been made in this line for over twenty-five years past, one in Kentucky and one in New York, will doubtless be the last to be made by the most adventurous and enterprising hunter after something new of this modern, practical age.

### SCABBIES IN SHEEP

The department of agriculture through the bureau of animal industry has been doing some effective work in its efforts

toward the eradication of scabbies in sheep, the figures for 1903 showing that this work was more extensive than in any previous year, and was likewise more satisfactory to all concerned. In 1903 the bureau made a total of 33,647,563 inspections, against only 10,103,896 in 1901, over three million sheep being found infected in the former year against 750,000 in 1901. The department has successfully taught the sheep raisers the proper methods for the eradication and prevention of scabbies by the dipping methods. Reports received from owners cover nearly 4,000,000 sheep, and although this work was done in the western states, where the disease is most prevalent, and where, in many instances, the dipped sheep were immediately exposed to the disease, either by contact with scabby sheep or by trawling over infected ranges or using infected bed grounds, the general results of the dipping, based upon this large number of reports from all parts of the country, are that 28.5 per cent of the work was effective and but 1.5 per cent ineffective.

### SHEEP NOTES

The following awards were made in the sheep department of the San Antonio fair: In Cotswolds and Shropshires, J. R. Doty of Charleston, Ill., took everything. D. Hart of Pumpville, Texas, best French Merino ram two years old and over. In Delaines F. Beck of Coleman, Texas, took all prizes. In Rambouillets, J. L. Witt & Sons of Montell, Texas, secured everything, with the exception of first and second on best pen mutton sheep and best ewe any age or breed, which went to C. R. Doty.

The western range country can furnish sheep for the feed lots cheaper than can be grown in any other grazing district and this is a very important factor in present day live stock feeding operations. The first cost of the animal for the feed yard determines in a great measure the chances of profit in the mutton industry. The feeding of stock for the meat market has in recent years developed a very strong element of speculation in the business. Markets fluctuate without sufficient reason to satisfy the estimates of the average feeder. High prices and low prices of the finished animal have become much of a lottery.

Concerning the wool trade last week's American Wool and Cotton Reporter said: The wool market continues strong and active. Indeed the situation, on the whole, has ruled stronger the past week than at any time this year and prices have been substantially advanced since our last report. There is an active demand for everything, with the exception of washed fleeces. A feature of the week has been the large transactions in scoured wools, sales of which aggregate close to one million pounds, a Philadelphia concern being a conspicuously large buyer of this class of stock. The prices paid for these wools have ranged all the way from 50c up to 60c per pound. The receipts of wool in Boston this week amounted to 14,651 bales against 12,824 bales last week and 6,632 bales last year.

The price of wool has still further advanced during the past week to the extent of 2c per scoured pound on certain varieties, and on all classes of stock has continued to harden. What is to be the limit of the rise in the price of wool is the question which is now agitating the minds of both dealers and manufacturers. With the tone of the market steadily strengthening and supplies diminishing, large quantities of foreign wool which are usually available for export to this county being used in the countries in which they are grown, the feverishness of the situation is unabated; and this condition of things has naturally still further accelerated the tendency in certain directions to contract for the 1905 wool clip. In this connection, it may be stated that wool in Idaho has been contracted for at prices ranging as high as 19c.

### RANGE CATTLE SHOW

The range cattle show at St. Louis this week is attracting considerable attention and there are a great many entries. Among them are J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth; R. G. Hodges, Glencoe, Okla.; David Harrell, Liberty Hill, Texas; Joseph E. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas; J. W. Carey, Durant, I. T.; C. W. Garrett, Muskogee, I. T.; Lee Brothers, San Angelo; Campbell Russell, Hereford, I. T.; and J. O. Terrell & Son, Dallas.

Texas also is well represented in the car load lot division, among the exhibitors being D. W. Black of Ohio, who has a car load of the JA Panhandle stuff, which was fattened in Ohio; Lovelady & Stokes of Colorado City; J. V. and C. V. Farwell of the XIT Panhandle ranch; Colonel C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, Charles Collins and Lee Brothers of San Antonio, Joseph Green & Co. of Enclinal, Mrs. H. M. King of Alice, John Kenedy of Corpus Christi, J. E. Boog-Scott of Coleman, C. Stillman of San Antonio, E. C. Sterling & Sons of Seymour, Marlon Sansom of Fort Worth and Gerard O. Cresswell of Oplln.

It is considered safe that Texas will make a good showing when the award of premiums is made.

Judges were named for the range cattle, car lots, as follows: Thomas Clark of Beecher, Ill.; Isaac Ford of Henry, Ill., and N. H. Gentry of Sedalia, Mo.

The program for range cattle includes judging in car load lots of fifteen steers or heifers, both grass and grain fed. The prizes are for types of cattle from five

## Clean Cattle

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

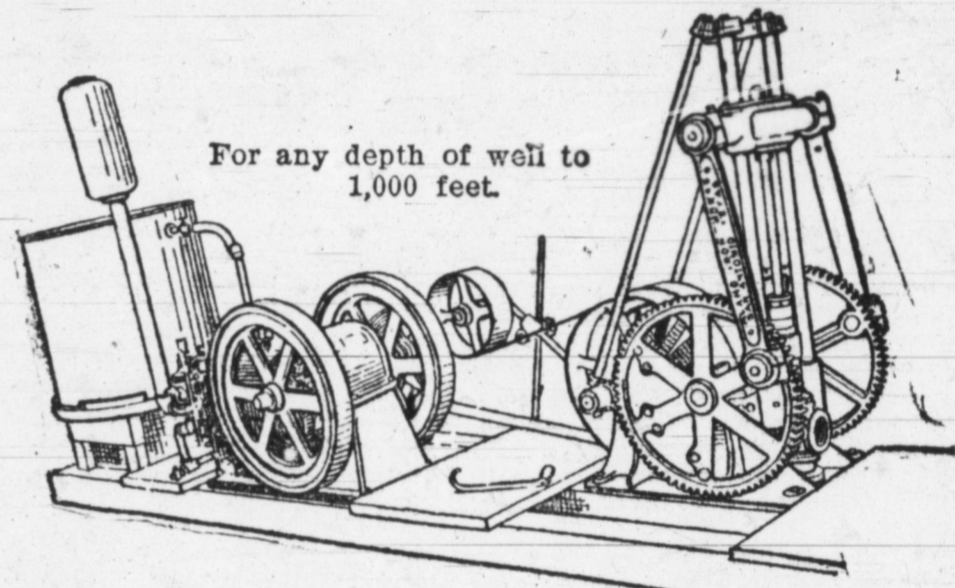
## SARNOL FLUID

THE ARGENTINE CATTLE DIP

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

## YOUR CATTLE

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



For any depth of well to 1,000 feet.

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

ALAMO IRON WORKS

BOX 378.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

## November Special Rates

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

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

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

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

## Holiday Rates to the Southeast

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

THROUGH SERVICE VIA MEMPHIS. WRITE



Phil A. Auer, G. P. A.

FORT WORTH

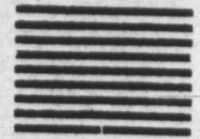
different districts. The Eastern district is composed of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Canada; the Northwest of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming; the Central district of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah and Nevada; the Southwest of Arizona, New Mexico and portions of Oklahoma and Texas north of the Federal quarantine line, the Southern district of all territory of the United States south of the quarantine line and Mexico.

### COMING TO TEXAS

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 11.—The Interstate Live Stock Association of New York is seeking admission into Texas. J. J. Harris, the state agent, was in the state house today conferring with the in-

surance department in reference to the terms. If the Interstate is admitted, its business headquarters will be located in the city of Dallas.

Cattlemen have had much to discourage them for the past two years, and have had to contend with more misfortunes than any other class of our citizenship, but they have not repined. On the contrary, they have gone forward with characteristic determination and are slowly but surely sweeping the adverse influences aside. Texas Cattlemen are not the men to sit down and howl like a whipped canine. They are made of better stuff.



## Hog Department

### MANAGEMENT OF THE BOAR

When the boar arrives at the farm he should be dipped, ~~as~~ a matter of ordinary precaution against the introduction of vermin. As an additional precaution a quarantine pen should be ready for him, especially if epidemics are prevalent. His feed before change of owners should be known, and either adhered to or changed gradually to suit the new conditions. If he shall have come a long journey it will be well to feed lightly until he is well acclimated.

His permanent quarters should be a clean, dry, warm, well-lighted and well-ventilated pen, ten or twelve feet square, with a yard adjoining where sows may be brought for service. This yard should be large enough to give him some exercise during the breeding season, when it may not be convenient to allow him the run of a pasture. Adjoining the yard should be a boar's pasture, from one-half acre to an acre in extent, consisting of clover, alfalfa or good pasture grasses that thrive in the locality.

Breeders generally advocate the practice of keeping a boar to himself during the entire year—out of sight and hearing of the sows. However, a boar is often allowed to run with the sows after they are safe in pig; but during the breeding season it is by far the best policy to keep him by himself, admitting a sow to his yard for mating, and allowing but one service. This will be productive of the best results in many ways. The energies of the male are not overtaxed. He may thus serve a much larger number of sows, and the litters will generally be larger and the pigs stronger. In the case of a sow that is somewhat shy breeder and a valuable animal she may be allowed to remain with a boar during the greater part of her heat, but such instances are exceptional. Another advantage of the single-service system is that a man always has an accurate knowledge of his breeding operations and knows when to expect farrowing time.

The feed of the boar when not in service may be of a succulent nature—mainly pasture and cut green forage during the summer months and roots in winter. A boar can hardly be sustained on this alone, and some grain should be allowed to keep him in condition. This should be nitrogenous in character, consisting of mill feeds—such as shorts, middlings and bran—some oil meal and the leguminous grains, with a little corn. As the breeding season approaches the feed should be increased, so that the boar will be in good condition. While not in service ample exercise should always be insisted upon, even if it must be urged by the whip.

Exercise is productive of well-developed muscles and general thrift; with these two conditions activity and soundness of reproductive organs will usually follow. During the breeding season it will not be possible for the boar to get the same amount of exercise, and accordingly care must be taken that his energies are not wasted by unnecessary service. Careful feeding will do much to counteract this advantage. It must always be remembered that the drains on a boar during service are severe, especially if fifty or sixty sows are served. This will require ample feed, with as much exercise as possible and, with care in his treatment, will bring about good results. A fully matured boar should not serve more than two sows daily, preferably one in the morning and one during the afternoon, and can serve fifty or sixty in a season without difficulty.

Coburn advises that where farmers own but twelve or fifteen sows each, three or four breeders might purchase a boar and use him in common, thus saving materially in expense. Cowrie states that he has found it well to have at least two boars in the herd, even though the herd be small in number.—George M. Rommel, Bureau of Animal Industry.

### WHY PIGS ARE PROFITABLE

Properly handled, which also includes proper housing and care, fall pigs are as profitable as spring pigs, for by the time grass comes in the spring they are in the right shape to make good gains on pasture, supplemented during the summer with a little corn and plenty of fresh water. Anticipate their wants by making provision for the dry season, by seeding some succulent feed for them when the grass pasture is tough and dry, and increase their corn ration. Have a patch of peas and fatten them for the early fall market. This plan I think better than fattening for June market, as you get a very cheap gain on pasture, and although it takes more to put a pound of fat on a 300-pound hog than on one weighing 200, yet this is overbalanced by the cheap feed which the pasture gives, which adds considerably to the gain, but very little to the cost. The early fall market is usually as good as the late spring market. The fall pig takes much less care during the busy season. The time given to it, while small during the cold weather in winter, is not nearly as valuable as that given to spring pigs during the busy season of the year. The gain made in pasture, together with the heavier weight of the hog at marketing time—all count in favor of the fall pig when properly handled. Besides, the additional cost for keep of the sow to raise two litters of pigs a year over the cost when she raises only one is quite small. If only a spring litter is raised, the keeping of the sow for the whole year should be charged up to this

one litter and deducted from the profits at time of sale, as against the keeping of the sow for the few months during the summer while in pasture, charged up to the fall litter.—National Farmer.

### ALFALFA FOR HOGS

John W. Joles of Kansas in Western Swine Breeders says in the use of the alfalfa pasture for hogs that the hogs will eat some parts of the sod down closer than others and as the new tender shoots keep coming up and those they have left get tougher and harder, they stick to the tender ones and are liable to injure it in this way. If this is the case we take our mower and cut the whole field, change our hogs to another pasture and in a few days we are ready to turn them back with a new growth all alike.

We have one lot of five acres, which we have mowed in this way twice, getting about 1.1-4 tons per acre from it and pasturing fifty head of hogs on it at the same time. We have often been asked how many hogs one acre will pasture. This depends upon the season, the part of the season, the age of the alfalfa, the kind of ground, and the size and age of the hogs. In the fore part of the season the grass grows much more rapid and rank, and will stand heavier pasturing with more hogs. We would say that an acre of good alfalfa will pasture and feed well about five or six grown hogs if the season is not too bad.

We left small patch of five acres last fall which the hogs had not eaten down and did not mow it, although we could have cut quite a fair crop. The new alfalfa started and got quite green under that left standing, and when the early frosts had completely killed that which we had mowed, this unmowed alfalfa remained green underneath, and we had pasture for thirty days longer. So we think we were well paid by not cutting it.

We always have the last crop for cutting until after several frosts, then mow it, take it in at once and stack it up for winter feed for the hogs. It is surprising how much of this hay they will eat and how well they like it. By waiting until after frosts to cut it, it will not heat or spoil when stacked. The leaves do not fall off and it remains almost as green as when cut. Alfalfa is surer than all other crops and will insure fine healthy hogs if fed on it.

### HOG NOTES

Charcoal or screenings or slack from coal mines is good for hogs.

Don't plan to keep too many hogs through the winter; they scatter too many corn cobs about the place.

A bunch of hogs alike in color, alike in size, and alike in condition, will always strain the market up a notch or two.

The farmer that makes his pork by helping out his corn with pumpkins and other "side dishes" will find more stuff in his pocketbook.

There is nothing more important than to keep feeding hogs on full feed. This, however, must not be overdone, for it is possible to injure the digestion of the hog.

I still believe the orchard is a good place to feed the hogs in. The hogs may get an extra mouthful that is clear gain, and they will prepare for the trees many a good meal for next spring and summer.

Try giving the hogs a bed on a loose platform raised three or four inches above the hog house floor. Have this made with a rail around it three or four inches high to keep in the bedding. Notice the grunts of satisfaction with which the pigs take possession of their new bedroom.

According to statistics collected by the government there were 47,009,367 hogs in the United States on Jan. 1 last with an average farm valuation of \$6.15 per head. Iowa leads in the total number of hogs held at that time and in the total value, the figures showing 7,364,268 head valued at more than \$47,000,000.

### THE GOAT INDUSTRY

The Angora goat industry in Texas and especially in west Texas is assuming large proportions. The counties of Uvalde, Edwards, Bexar, Kerr, Kendall, Bandera, Mason, Gillespie, Kimble and a few others each contain several flocks of pure bred and high grade Angora goats the equal if not the superior of any grown anywhere in these United States. All breeders of pure bred and high grade Angoras report a splendid trade last year and all of them sold out their surplus at long prices. The towns of Kerrville and Uvalde are two of the largest mohair markets in the United States and the mohair sold at these markets is sought after by manufacturers in the east, who send their buyers there each year.

### STOCKMAN IS KILLED BY AN S. P. TRAIN

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 10.—J. A. Murray, a stockman of Dalley, Texas, was struck by a Southern Pacific passenger train here last night and killed while walking along the track.

Ben F. Darlington, a prominent stockman, died last night.

1817

1904

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## Echoes of the Range

(Continued from Page Four.)

O. T. Word bought while at the World's Fair two thoroughbred Percheron horses. Hannibal, from M. B. Harter of Hannibal, for \$700, and Climax, an iron gray from A. M. Walker of Laclede, Mo., for \$600. These animals are certainly fine individuals and if they stand acclimating will be a valuable addition to the horse industry of the Sonora country. Mr. Word has brought a man from Laclede to look after the horses and his fields of rye and oats for their reception.

### IN LIPSCOMB COUNTY

#### Higgins News.

The cattle shipping season is almost over for the year at this place. Higgins has kept her reputation as being the shipping point for the best cattle country in the west. The quality of the stuff sent from here has been the best, in many cases bringing the top prices. The quantity has not been small, as 1,432 cars of stock has been shipped from here this season. We doubt if there is another town in Texas that can say as much. Higgins is away up in the Panhandle but she's there with the goods.

H. W. Walker and Smith Ellis sold 87 head of three-year-old steers to E. E. Smith for \$26.

W. H. Crites got \$2.20 for his cows and \$2.65 for his steers at Kansas City.

Henry Grass got \$3.25 for 40 calves which weighed 303 and \$2.10 for 40 head of cows which weighed 805, at Kansas City. Mr. Frass has shipped quite extensively this season.

A large shipment of fat hogs will go from here to the markets soon. The hog business is increasing here every year.

S. J. Glenn of Wellington, Texas, who has been pasturing cattle with W. H. Crites, has 256 head of mixed stuff here, two cars of which he will ship to the markets and will take the balance home.

A number of Central Texas cowmen have found that the grazing here is far ahead of that at home and have brought large herds here for pasturage. It has proven a success, as their cattle got fat and brought good money.

A train of good cattle from Canyon City passed through here Saturday.

There will be no cattle shipped from here for nearly two weeks. Over 1,000 cars are ordered for towns below the Canadian river, owing to the fact that no shipping could be done because of the bridge being out.

### IN KIMBALL COUNTY

#### Junction City Citizen.

Walter Wallace returned Saturday from a trip to his pasture in Val Verde county. Mr. Wallace says the range out there is fine and cattle fat.

T. Baldwin and M. F. Carroll of Field Creek, Llano county, were in Junction Monday. Mr. Baldwin was looking for a small bunch of goats with a view to buying.

### IN TAYLOR COUNTY

#### Abilene Reporter.

George Clayton came in from his farm and ranch yesterday. They have 125 acres of wheat and rye on the farm ready to pasture as soon as a beating rain comes to pack the ground so that stock will not pull the plants out of the ground, nor tramp it into holes. It is the most promising crop he has ever had.

Ranchman, stockman and farmer, George L. Paxton, went out to his farm and ranch near Trent to arrange for

### FROM SOUTH AFRICA

#### New Way of Using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

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

putting in 100 acres of wheat. He will put 500 acres in cotton next year. George L. has been doing a business of \$100,000 to \$150,000 a year for ten years, most of it with the farmers of this country, and to sell his business and invest in land as heavily as he has, shows his great confidence in our country's future. His judgment is good.

### IN NOLAN COUNTY

#### Sweetwater Review.

The conditions in West Texas at this time are as good as any one could wish so far as range is concerned.

About all that is the matter with the West Texas cattlemen at present is the depreciated value of their stock, and it is to be hoped that this difficulty will be overcome in the near future, and the cattle market will again be restored to its once prosperous condition.

John F. Paret sold the C. N. Atkinson ranch property to D. B. Allen of Jackson county, Missouri, this week, consideration, \$6,720. We are not advised as to whether Mr. Allen intends to become a citizen of Sweetwater, but hope such may prove to be the case.

It is reported here that Mr. D. C. Byrne, a prominent ranchman and old timer in this section, who now has a ranch in the southwest portion of this county, is very low with galloping consumption and his physicians have given up all hopes for his recovery. He is very extensively known, and the news of his serious illness will be received with genuine sorrow and regret by his many friends in Sweetwater.

### INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

The fifth annual convention of the International Live Stock Exposition will be held at Chicago from November 26 to December 3, and while there is little interest, seemingly, displayed here among stockmen, it is believed that Texas will be fairly well represented in the way of exhibits.

Stuart Harrison, who is always well posted on matters relative to show cattle, stated last evening that he was not advised as to who would have exhibits at the Chicago show from this state, but was inclined to believe that very few cattle will be taken there from Texas this year.

Previously this state has sent large numbers of show cattle to Chicago and blue ribbons have been awarded to Texans on several occasions.

The railroads in Texas have granted a very reasonable rate to the Chicago show, the rate being one fare plus \$2 for the round trip.

B. C. Rhome, who is now in the east, expects to return home via Chicago, and will take in the show. Aside from this gentleman it is not known here if others will attend.

On account of the annual convention of the National Live Stock Association and National Wool Growers' Association to be held at Denver, Colorado, beginning January 10, 1905, the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company ("The Denver Road") announces a rate of one fare plus \$2 for the round trip, applicable from all points in Texas. Tickets will be sold January 7, 8 and 9, and holders will be allowed stop-over privileges on the going trip at and north of Pueblo within final limit.

As many matters of vast importance to live stock interests are to receive attention in these conventions, an unusually large attendance is expected from all sections and it goes without saying that Texas will, in all respects, be well represented.

Those interested who may desire further information regarding transportation arrangements or wish to reserve sleeping car accommodations, etc., in advance, should address Mr. A. A. Glisson, G. P. A., "The Denver Road," at Fort Worth.

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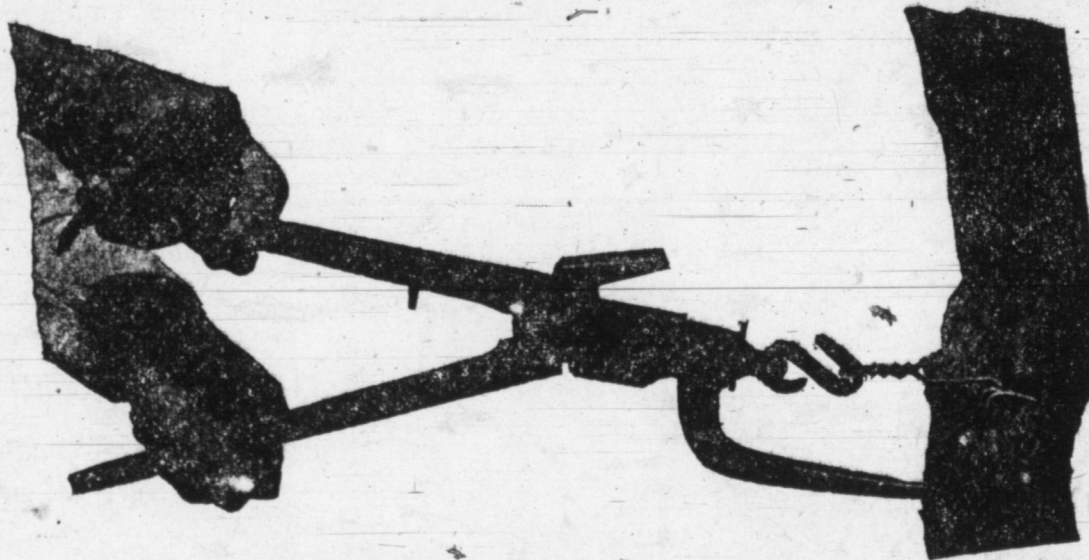
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Robertson County, Tenn. Whisky .... 8 yrs. old @ 3.50	Ark. Apple Brandy... 8 yrs. old @ 4.00
Green Brier Whisky... 10 yrs. old @ 4.00	Tenn. Peach Brandy... 8 yrs. old @ 4.00
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**SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS—** 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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**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 7300 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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## Wanted to Purchase!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**RICHARDSON HERD 70LAND CHINA** Herd headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2d Jr., 20367, assisted by Texas Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. **J. W. FLOYD,** Richardson, Dallas County, Texas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**REAL ESTATE—**Large stocks of goods and city property for wild lands and farms. List your trading property of all descriptions, we do the rest. **Parish & Cook, Trade Specialists,** 501 1/2 Main St., Fort Worth, Texas, Dept. A.

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Farms and Ranches bought and sold from Orient Railroad to New Mexico. Land Titles a Specialty  
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Fifteen section ranch, five miles south of Estelline, Hall county, Texas. It has an abundance of surface water in tank and creeks. The grass has not been pastured since May 15 last, and is fresh and fine. Also 750 tons of sorghum and kaffir corn on the place for sale. Two thousand steers can be wintered on the place in fine shape. I will sell the ranch and feed cheap, or will sell the feed, and lease the grass until spring. Can give possession any time. **W. M. PARDUE,** Memphis, Texas.

## Yearling Steers

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

## WORMS IN SHEEP AND GOATS

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

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

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

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

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**NEW BRAUNFELS, TEXAS.** Breeders of registered and high grade Short Horn, Red Polled and Polled Durham cattle.  
150 head in registered herd.  
Young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale.  
Ranch one mile from station, below fever line.  
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PLENTY of fine fresh range, very cheap, mild climate. Address with stamp, **A. C. Thompson,** Box 83, Clayton, N. M.

## Calves For Sale

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

**BERT SIMPSON,** MONAHANS, TEX.

## FOX AND WOLF HOUND

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

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

**\$10.00** Sweep Feed **\$14.00** Galvanized Grinder. We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalogue and price list. **GURRIE WIND MILL CO.,** Topeka, Kansas.

## CATTLE TRAIN IS WRECKED AT YARDS

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Nov. 13.—A wreck occurred at the stock pens here yesterday on the Santa Fe. A train-load of horses and cattle, eleven carloads, had started out, when five carloads of cattle and one carload of horses ran off the track, the car of horses and one car of cattle turning completely over, bottom side up, the animals having to be cut out of the car to be released. A mare and colt were killed and the rest of the horses bruised up considerably, while the cattle were damaged a good deal. The cause of the wreck is said to have been spreading of the rails. Sid Martin had shipped the injured cattle to St. Louis. The horses are said to belong to Miller & Mauldin who had two carloads in the train destined for Bartlett, Texas.

### LOOKING FOR FEEDERS

**J. S. Dees,** a well known cattle dealer, is in the city. It is reported that he is looking for feeder steers.

The police have been asked to find a young lady, 16 years of age. She is said to have come to Fort Worth from Abilene some several days ago and since then all trace of her has been lost. Her mother, who is now living at San Antonio, has asked the Fort Worth police to locate her.

During a portion of last summer the mother and daughter traveled with the Parker Amusement Company, but owing to some disagreement with the management the mother left the troupe and returned to her home at San Antonio. The daughter remained with the company and traveled with it for some time. At Abilene she left the carnival concern and eventually came to this city, and since that time she has not been heard from by her mother, who is anxious to know her whereabouts.

That the young lady was in Fort Worth is borne out by the statement of several people who claim to have seen her, but at the present time they are unable to locate her. The mother in writing to a friend in this city, stated in the letter that the girl was her only companion and associate and that she missed her very much.

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

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

### STOCK BRANDS

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



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

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## SUMMER RESORTS,

ALLOWING STOP-OVER AT ST. LOUIS.

For Full Information, address

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

## THE DANGERS OF CROSS BREEDING

It is quite true that the amalgamation of two distinct breeds may result in progeny superior in some respects to another to the characteristic type or conformation of either pure-bred parent. This is seen in the first cross, but should we continue the experiment improvement would cease and retrogression commence. This would surely take place, and rapidly, were we to use the cross-bred bull for breeding purposes. The reason for this is that the cross-bred animal while possessing an equal amount of the blood of each parent possesses no surplus of either blood. There is no established prepotency in such an animal. Two distinct prepotencies have merged into one in his manufacture and the joint prepotency is a diluted or mixed one, hence weak compared with that of a pure-bred animal. It is as if two streams of water of about equal strength and speed of current were to meet from opposite directions. The one current would oppose that of the other. The result would be a war between the two. The stronger would conquer but even then the speed of the current would be greatly diminished. So in breeding two opposite currents of blood of equal strength are apt to oppose each other or so perfectly blend together that the identity of each is lost and the strength of each destroyed.

Cross breeding has been tried with all breeds and kinds of animals. Such breeding was at first necessary but as second crosses proved unsuitable prepotency on one side of the equation had to be strengthened by repeated use of one kind of blood and gradually that one-type became predominant. This is well illustrated in the history of the Poland-China breed of swine. Several breeds were crossed in the early efforts to obtain a new breed. By selection the best animals of such crosses were set aside or retained for breeding purposes, but gradually one blood being most used became most prominent and breed prepotency was established so that the Poland-China repeats its characteristics with certainty within the confines of its own blood and stamps them also upon swine of less prepotency if mated therewith. The mating of a pure-bred shorthorn or Hereford bull with a native cow of any country is true crossing. The native cow although a scrub represents a pure breed possessed of strong breed prepotency. At first the progeny of such a cross may show equal traces of each parent. Such progeny used on the male side for perpetuation of its kind would fail, being a mongrel and not possessed of a marked prepotency. Improvement starting with such a cross has been continued by repeated use of the pure blood first used. In other words many successive top-crosses of shorthorn or Hereford blood have finally obliterated every trace of the prepotency of the native animal and the resultant progeny has been to all intents and purposes pure-bred.

For that reason stated cross-breeding among pure breeds is a ruinous process and foolish unless for the production of non-breeding animals. It is perfectly legitimate in the attempt to secure fattening animals of supreme excellence and quality. We see this in the mating of white shorthorn bulls with black polled cows. The resultant cross is known as a "blue gray," and such cattle are celebrated for their fine beefing capabilities and superior feeding form. Nobody that we have heard of has, however, sought to establish a breed of blue-grays possessed of breed prepotency nor would it probably be possible to achieve such an object in breeding. Again it is a common practice among sheepmen in Great Britain to cross-breed pure breeds of sheep to provide superior fattening animals. The popular crosses are that between the Cheviot ram and the Border Leicester ewe or the Cheviot ram and the black-faced ewe, or vice versa in each instance. The resultant "half-bred" sheep or "gray-faces" are largely used, but not for breeding purposes, unless to clinch one side of the equation by super-imposing another top cross of the blood of the sire originally used. Such repeated use of the same blood on the sire's side is not cross-breeding, but grading up, and this is what we are doing all over the country in seeking to improve our farm animals. It is work that should be intelligently done. In horse breeding all sorts of blends and alloys have been made by the use of pure-bred sires. Had such attempts been intelligently carried out we would today possess practically pure-bred horses in many districts where pure bred sires have long been used. As it is breeders have departed from straight or continued line breeding and have made successive crosses with the result that most of our horses are mongrels in breeding and misfits in point of conformation and utility.

### GOOD BREEDING RANCH FOR SALE

38,000 acres in West Texas; 20,000 acres good agricultural land. All in solid body and all patented. Well watered and improved for ranch purposes. Good protection; 175 acres in cultivation. Will take some good revenue-bearing property in part payment. Price \$2 per acre. Address, R. N. Graham, 314 Wheat building, Fort Worth, Texas.

# San Antonio Liquor Company



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AGE AND **RYE WHISKEY** PURITY  
BOTTLED FOR FAMILY USE

**The Whiskey of Steady Growth**

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Distilled, aged and bottled under the strictest sanitary conditions. Pure, wholesome and palatable.  
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**HIGH GRADE LIQUORS, WINES, ETC.**  
**BOTH PHONES 447**

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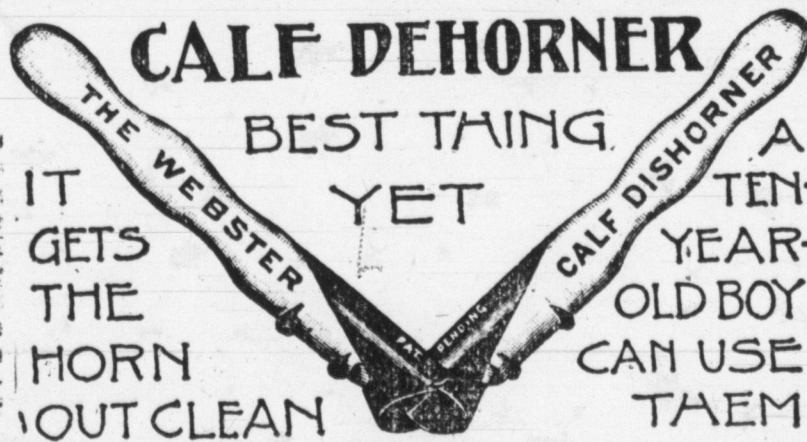
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when you brand them? This little tool will do it. Weighs only eight ounces. Carried on saddle; can't break it. Any one can use it. Digs horns out of skull and leaves no place for flies to blow. Makes a perfect muley. Takes but an instant to do it.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



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