# THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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# QUANAH PARKER COMANCHE LEADER

Story of the Big Indian Chief Who Is a Member of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, and Who Has Many **Warm Friends Among Cattlemen** 

member.

captured.

"that this must be the long lost and much sought Cynthia Ann Parker. I

her, for she offered no further resist-

ance, but she could or would not tell

anything except that she was a pale-

The legislature was in session and a

brother of Captain Parker was a

taken to Austin with the others, but no

definite light could be thrown upon her

identity, as she could not speak Eng-

lish except a few broken words, and

could not tell when or where she was

She was taken to the relatives of

Captain Parker, but never became en-

tirely satisfied to live with her white

relatives until a short time before she

died, but made many attempts to steal

away and return to the Comanches.

She showed one trait of her Anglo-Sax-

on origin never, it is said, shown by

an Indian woman, and that was that

she cried frequently for her adopted people and her children. She did not

see her children again after she was

captured. She lived seven or eight

years and died just after the close of

Quanah Took Mother's Name

1842, received the name of Quanah

Parker, the latter the name of his

mether. In 1882 Quanah Parker, who

had grown up to be a magnificent young Indian intelligent far above his

tribe, came into his own as chief, hav-

Quanah has followed the traditions

of his people and has three wives, hav-

ing stipulated in the treaty he made

for his people with the United States

when peace was declared after the big

The fight in which he was engaged

with General McKenzie was the last

United States troops. Quanah has al-

ways been for peace since then. He is

the scle chief and has been since 1885.

The decorations on his comfortable home near Fort Sill are large stars, in

honor of the Lone Star state, of which

his mother came and where she died. Quanah has vast herds of cattle and

He is idolized by the 1,600 Comanches

**ALPINE COUNTRY** 

Brewster County People to

Farm on Big Scale

ALPINE, Texas, Jan. 25.-Quite a

number of Brewster county people are

shallow.

besides the numerous

boulder-covered mountains.

Clyde Buttrell sold to W. J.

Jackson & Harmon shipped a train

oad of mixed stuff to New Orleans this

Jim Powell shipped one car load to

El Paso, W. G. Moore shipped four car

loads to Fort Worth and Albert Cock-

rill one car load to El Paso is the rec-

ord of cattle shipments from Marfa this

Cattle shipments from this country

are about over now and there is not

much doing. The political pot has be-

gun to simmer and ere long politics will

be the talk, while the old cow takes

G. W. Jayroe, late of Sonora, has

The poles are placed and a force of

bought the Alpine Telephone exchange

from E. R. Millican for \$3,500 cash. Mr.

men are engaged in wiring for the new

ing steadily and rapidly and in five

years' time expects to have a popu-

Flames Sweep Over 300 Sec-

tions of Land

LUBBOCK, Texas, Jan., 27 .- A very

destructive prairie fire was, started

last week about twelve miles south of

here. A strong northwest wind was blowing, making it impossible to con-trol it. It extended down twelve or fifteen miles into Lynn county and

Garsa and southeast part of Crosby.

eastward and southeastward

**DETAILS KNOWN** 

Jayroe has assumed charge.

electric light plant. Alpine is

lation of at least 10,000 souls.

PRAIRIE FIRE

who look to him as their chief.

**NEWS FROM THE** 

be allowed to have three wives.

one the Comanches had with

with General McKenzie that he

ing as cochief his father-in-law, Yel-

Her oldest son, who was born about

her after I had taken charge of

The captive woman was

LAWTON, Okla., Jan. 27.—Chief | Quanah Parker of the Comanches barely escaped passing to the happy huntgrounds during his recent attack inflammatory rheumatism. For two weeks he lay prostrate upon his bed, making and taking his own medicine, and receiving the kind ministrations of Too-Nicey, his most favorite squaw.

Several times the pains reached his heart and he feared the end was near, but his recovery has been complete and he goes out cheerfully determined in declining years to avoid exposure and other ways of contracting disease He now makes his regular trips into the pasture reservation to the Indian agency and travels along with his fellow men, a strong, athletic type of his

Chief Parker's mother was a white girl who was captured in the massacre of a Texas settlement by the Co-manches. The story of her life of twenty-thre years among one of the fiercest tribes of the Southwest as the only wife of a great chief is one of romantic stories of the early days in Texas.

At the beginning of the struggles of the young republic of Texas, just after she had won recognition from the civilized world as a separate government, there moved, in 1837, from the east Texas pineries to the prairie country, into what is now Limestone county, a family which had already become noted for ability in the work of hewing a livelihood in that section. This was the family of Captain George Parker and his brother Benjamin. The section to which they moved was then on the frontier, but was destined to be settled rapidly and to become the seat of one of the first institutions of higher learning in the young republic

Massacre of Fort Parker. Because of periodical depredations by the wild and bloodthirsty Comanches, who were the last tribe of the Southwest to make terms of peace with the whites, Captain Parker erected a strong stockade, into which the little settleent would gather at the signal of

ne night in the early autumn of while scurrying gulf clouds ob scured the full moon, suddenly, with-out warning and before the signal could be given, the Comanches swooped down upon the little settlement. It was a flerce struggle, but not for long, as odds were overwhlemingly in favor of the Indians. The garrison fought desperately and the battle was a bloody , all the whites being killed except the little son and daughter of Captain Parker. Fort Parker was at the foot of the Tehuacana hills, where, two years later, the Yoakums settled and where in 1856 was born Colonel B. F. Yoakum, now head of the Rock Island-Frisco railroads.

Little Cynthia Ann, the daughter of Captain George Parker, has been described as a winsome and bright child and very precoclous. She was 9 years old at the time of the massacre and was taken captive by the Indians with her brother. He escaped the second night and lived several years after the capture of his sister.

Among the warriors who captured her was Nacona, a young buck, who was considered a leader and promising among them as a future chief. He claimed the girl and she was brought up for him by the squaws, and when she was about 14 or 15 years old or as near that age as she could tell in late years she became his wife.

Expedition after expedition was organized and sent out to search for the missing girl by several of her relatives who lived in Anderson county, Texas where many of them still reside. But not even a rumor of her whereabouts could be discovered. Her beauty, strengthened by the rapidity with which she forgot the white and took up the Indian life, led the Comanches to

keep secret her presence.

Nacona Slain in Battle. Twenty-three years slipped by and Comanches continued to make their incursions into Texas, going as down as Austin, until just before the breaking out of the civil war. It was thaat news came of a large body of Comanches depredating settlements on the Bosque, above Waco. Captain L. Sullivan Ross, afterward the gallant Confederate brigadier general and later governor of Texas, was ordered to take troops and to exterminate the marauding savages if possible. He started at the head of a good body men and in a few days surprised

the Indians. The Comanches, who were under the leadership of their young chief Nacona, saw that it was to be a fight to the finish. No quarter was asked or The Texans soon gained' the day, but not until after they had killed nearly all the Indians, including Na-

remainder began a wild flight, with the Texans in hot pursuit, determined to obey the orders to extermithem if they could. One young Indian, who had been always near the chief as long as he was alive, was the most desperate fighter among them. He seemed to bear a charmed life, for several shots aimed at him point-blank

failed to hit him. Several Texans pursued him, among them Captain Ross himself. Just as a Texas Ranger had gotten within pistol shot o fthe young savage and leveled is pistol to shoot the warrior turned juickly, pointed a pistol at the Texan's lead and fired. The Ranger rolled from his horse and Captain Ross rode forward, reached the side of the Inlan's horse and was preparing to hoot, when the young Comanche sud-lenly cried out in broken English.

'Warrior" Was a Woman. "No shoot! Me paleface. Me pale-lace squaw!" cried the fugitive, at the pame time tearing open the beaded and ringed hunting shirt and showing the heck and shoulders of a white woman. "In-tinetively I felt," said Governor Ross later while relating this incident, ler, Dr. King and some others lost practically all their grass. The west pasture of A. B. Robertson was burned off, but as it was used as a summer pasture the cattle had been moved down into the breaks. A considerable part of Jack Allen's pasture was burned over. The area of the burn is variously estimated at from 300 to 500 sections. We have had clear weather for sev-

R. C. Burns, Cox, Joplin, Nevels, Mil-

eral weeks and cattle have not suffered much so far, though the grass seems to have little substance in it. The worst loss probably will be from the great quantity of loco weed on the plains. A number of cows have lost calves from eating it, and the spring calf crop may be seriously short.

people in this country have had great difficulty in getting in coal supplies from the railroad and many are burning corn and Kaffir corn. Much of the time Canyon City coal yards were reported to have no coal in stock and the same condition was reported from other railroad towns. It has been charged that the trouble at Canyon City was due to the unfriendly relation between the Fort Worth and Denver Railway Company and the Pecos ley Railroad Company. Whether this is true we have no way of knowing. It looks hard, however, to burn feed that cattle will sorely need before the growth of grass, but it has been and still is actually necessary.

## TO FIGHT CATTLE **QUARANTINE LAW**

Opinion of Judge Hussey Holds Law Is Unconstitutional

LAWTON, Okla., Jan. 27.—The opin-ion of Judge W. H. Hussey of this city, which held that the Oklahoma cattle quarantine laws are in conflict with the Federal laws, has been referred to the attorney general for his opinion. Tom Morris, secretary of the Oklahoma live stock sanitary board, has instructed the sheriff to enforce the quarantine laws without respec to any man's opinion. The case will be appealed to the supreme court by County Attorney Cunningham, and Reed Ridley and W. H. May, the men charged with violating the Oklahoma quarantine law, will be held on bond pending the result of that appeal.

MONTANA HOPS ON PACKERS

Suit for \$65,000 License Money Has Been Brought
BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 26.—County Attorney James Healy, representing the state of Montana, has begun suits against Swift, Armour's, and the Hammond packing interests to recover \$65,000 alleged due as license money for the sale of oleomargarine, butterine and imitation cheese in the last year. It is alleged that the packing interests have shown no regard what ever for the statutes exacting the payment of license for the sale of such food articles.

TO ENTERTAIN CATTLE RASIERS. Dallas Citizens Organize to Raise

Fnds For Hospitality.

DALLAS, Jan. 27 .- Steps for formal organization for the entertainment of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association were taken here this afternoon, an association being formed with C. C. Slaughter as president. R. A. Ferris is vice president, T. J. Cannon treasurer and Colonel J. G. Hunter, secretary. Ten committees were appointed for various purposes. Several thousand dollars will be spent in providing suitable entertainment.

#### **WEST TEXAS HAS RACING RANCH**

Place Near Sweetwater Devoted to Thoroughbreds

Staff Correspondence SWEETWATER, Texas, Jan. 23 .-There are probably many Texans readng the racing results regularly in the daily papers as well as many more who do not keep up with what "the nies" are doing, who do not know that in western Texas is a ranch largely devoted to the raising of thoro preds which has already turned out at least one record-breaking runner.

J. F. Newman, whose home is on the edge of Sweetwater and who, together with his son, H. S. Newman, has been in the business of raising and racing thoroughbred horses about six years, is probably the most successful breeder in the southwest.

Mr. Newman entered the business as a business proposition, believing that the climate of Nolan county was particularly adapted to the raising of thoroughbreds. He had about fifty sections of pasture for a paddock, if he needed that much, and was, prepared to go into the business on a large enc. 2 scale to be profitable.

Business Profitable That he has been profitable has been shown by the fact that the winnings accredited to him and his son for the past sason total \$10,415. was cleared up with only five horses in the field and much of the racing was done in Canada, where purses are

comparatively small.

Thus far the fastest horse of the Newman string is Don Domo, which held the world's record for five furlongs until beaten by McGee, the present holder. Don Domo has been an unusually profitable horse for owners, who have refused large sums for him. Don Domo is now going on five years, and is at present racing on the Pacific coast. The Newman string was kept-at the Chicago tracks last year until racing was shut down. Then it was taken to Kansas City and Dallas, being moved from the last named place to Los Angeles. The Newman horses are raced only on "regular tracks, none of the colts having ever been entered on the so-called "outlaw"

Plans Widening But although the Newmans have been unusually successful to date, they have been only laying the preliminaries racing on a large scale. At present they have at Sweetwater twentyfive weanlings, all of which will ready for the track in January, 1907 They have about thirty thoroughbred mares, but the number probably will soon be reduced. Three mares were purchased last fall from S. B. Burnett of Fort Worth and the dam of Father Ketcham, the most successful year-old last season, has also been added to their stud. Prince of Plenty is the present head of the stud. The Newmans started with Rancocus. Have Futurity Entry The Newsmans have an entry for

the Sheep head Bay futurity next year. At present their five horses are at Ascludes Alamogorda, Miss Anxious and a couple of colts. The Newman's lockey is Monte Preston, a Sweetwater boy, whose five-year

contract with them expires in 1908. Their trainers have been secured from different stables. At Sweetwater they have a half-inile track on which J. F. Newman superintends the workouts.

Mr. Newman does not believe in the 'corn stalk" plan of raising thoroughbreds, i. e., bringing the colts up on rough feed until a few weeks before

their feed looked after from the time they are weaned.

The Newmans believe the climate and soil in the vicinity of Sweetwater are particularly suited to raising good colts. They have never had a colt suffer from bad feet, a good fortune which they attribute to the dry loamy soil in the vicinity of Sweetwater. Their colts have also always shown good wind and staying powers, a quality which the Newmans believe is largely due to the dry air and moderate temperatures of the region in which their farm is located.

favorable has been the showing of the Newman horses on the northern tracks, a number of northern owners have announced their intention of investigating the region and it is considered probable that within a few years, if favorable locations can be secured, several other breeding farms will be started in the Sweetwater sec tion. Its nearness to El Paso and consequent advantage in moving horses to the Pacific coast tracks is

a strong point in its favor.
The Newmans believe that within a short time a profitable racing circuit will be organized in Texas, and if this is done it would also be an inducement to breeders and trainers.

#### CALLS EXCHANGE A BIG TRUST

The Standard has earefully consid-

ered the anti-trust law passed by the Twenty-eighth legislature of this state and has not the slightest doubt that the organization known as the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange is violating this law every day of its existence. The law specifically says that any combination or corporation holding a charter under the laws of this state shall not do exactly what the Fert Worth Live Stock Exchange has been doing every day since it was organized. The penalties attached to this violation of law is \$50 per day fine or from one to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary. It seems passing strange to the Standard that Sam Cowan, who has now attained almost a national reputation for taking pot shots at the great trust should have overlooked this bird of ominous plumage which has been roosting on his back yard fence for many dark and moonlight nights.

We are loath to believe that because several of the executive officers of the Texas Live Stock Association are part owners of these commission houses in this combination or that several members of the executive committee own stock that this offers an explanation of Sam's indifference in the premises. To us it seems somewhat ludicrous that the very men that are doing most of the kicking against the great beef trust should indulge in pretty much of the same tactics when they engage in business in a small way themselves. Really, has it got to that pass in business in this free and glorious country that all competition must be elim-inated before one can do business? And must these combinations meet and pass rules and regulations which precribe the size of the man's hip pocket and what it shall contain before he can get to its counter, and even receive recognition. The poor old cowman buffeted between the big trust that steals his cattle at one end and the little trust that handles his cattle at the other, is now looking on while the hide of the steer brings almost as much as the whole animal is worth, and it looks as if he was side-lined so an ordinary three-wire fence appears like an impassable barrier to him. Even the virtuous Fort Worth Record garbles our article and cuts out any reference to this infquitous trust hurts, and when the public press has deserted the poor old cowman it would seem as if there was "none so poor to do him reverence."-San Angelo Stand-

# COW RESPONSIBLE FOR HEALTH RESORT

Queer Action Results in the Discovery of Mineral Water and the Building of Big Hotel in the Town of Sweetwater Out in Noland County

Staff Correspondence.

SWEETWATER, Texas, Jan. 27 .-A common west Texas cow, history is vague whether she was brindle or plain roan, is credited with starting at this place a health resort which already represents an outlay of over \$50,000, and promises to become one of the leading places of its character in not only west Texas, but the entire state as well.

Several years ago I. W. Daniel, a Sweetwater cattleman, dug a well in a valley a few hundred yards southwest of the Texas and Pacific depot here, to get a water supply for his cows. He found plenty of water at a depth of only twenty feet, and after congratulating himself at being so fortunate, put a pump in the well and thought he had the stock water problem solved.

He pumped some of the water into a tank and left it there for his thirsty cattle. A cow in search of a drink after a meal of dry mesquite grass was the first visitor to the tank. Daniel had not yet left the vicinity. The cow came up to the tank eagerly, sniffed the water and then sinking her muzzle beneath the surface quaffed deeply of the clear liquid.

A moment later she threw up her head, snorting in indignation. Then she turned and ran off as if she had been locoed. Daniel was puzzled. He had seen cows refuse "gyp" and brackish water often enough, but he had never seen one act the same way as did this one. In curiosity he drank some of the water himself. There was much similarity between its taste and that of common Epsom salts, although it was far from being so disagreebale as the latter. But there was enough difference between the taste of the water and that of the common surface variety to excuse the cow for her conduct and Daniel decided that his well was a failure.

At home he told his wife of what had happened and she sympathized in his apparent failure. It chanced that Mrs. Daniel was in poor health at the time. Probably from mere curiosity as to the character of the peculiar water her husband had found in his well, sho some of it. Next day she no ticed that she felt better. She drank of the water and a few weeks later found she had been completely

Daniel and his wife told of what the water had done and other citizens of Sweetwater began drinking it. found it healthful and many found that for certain classes of diseases the water was an efficient cure. Trainmen passing through Sweetwater on the Texas and Pacific heard of the well and they also began drinking it. Soon the story of the well spread to other sections of the state and Mr. and Mrs Daniel had a good trade in selling the water from the well to health seek The trade was small, however and for nearly five years only a few knew of the well's curative properties W. R. Grogan, an eastern lumberman, heard of the Sweetwater well, and came to west Texas to in vestigate. Mr. Grogan was in poor health and he thought the water might benefit him. He stayed a few weeks and found himself cured. Having gotten back his health he was not content until he had gotten the well which gave it, so he purchased from

Mr. Daniel the well and thirteen acres of ground surrounding it. Then he and his relatives began plans for making Sweetwater a health

resort. They sank four other wells, found the supply of water was apparently nexhaustible, and began building hotel. The hotel is now probably most modern in west Texas. It is two stories high, has forty rooms, all "out well furnished, and was gotter ready for occupancy at a cost of more than \$40,000. The hotel's service and dining room are now known all over west Texas, and it has already become a great favorite with traveling men as

a place for spending Sunday.

Besides opening the hotel, the Grogan Wells and Mineral Water Company was organized for the purpose of exploiting the curative properties of the water in the wells. Water was soon being shipped all over Texas and big trade in distributing it was es-tablished. A bath house was opened and was soon being patronized, not only by guests at the hotel, but by townspeople in large numbers. So pop-ular have these mineral water baths become that the Grogan interests are planning the erection of a \$5,000

brick bath house and pavilion.

An analysis of the water in the wells shows that the principal mineral elements are sulphates of lime, magnesia and soda, chloride of sodium, carbonate of lime and phosphate of lime. The water has been found especially fective in the cure of stomach troubles and rheumatism, though many other diseases have yielded to its medicinal

properties. The attractions of mineral water and a modern hotel are not the only inducements offered to make Sweetwater a summer and winter resort. The town's lake, one mile from the business district, is full of gamey black bass and is a famous fishing place during the summer season. The town of Sweet-water has an altitude of more than 2,174 feet, the air is dry and healthful and the nights in summer cook

It is planned in addition to the ho tel, to build a number of cottages in tages will be rented at various prices to suit the demands of all classes.

A feature of the Sweetwater country not possessed by the majority of health resorts, is the opportunities for good hunting in the vicinity. The sportsman can find plenty to his taste. Just now good bags of quail are being se-cured daily and ducks are plentiful the surface lakes and tanks. on the surface lakes and tanks. In the canyons a few miles south of towns of Orient engineers had a thrilling ex-

perience in a catamount lair last week, and one of the animals killed measured six feet from tip to tip.
A. W. GRANT.

#### SWEETWATER NAMED FROM A BITTER CREEK

Hardy Citizens of Nolan County Seek to Prove That Texas Is a Great State

Staff Correspondence.

SWEETWATER, Texas, Jan. 25 .-Sweetwater is a town named "by contraries." It started in 1881 and was christened for Sweetwater creek, which flows south of the townsite. Sweetwater creek, according to a pioneer in this section, was so called because the settlers could think of no other name for it. As a matter of fact the water in the creek is slightly bitter.

Sweetwater is one West Texas town which can truthfully say it never had a "boom." The nearest it came to having one was a few years ago, when the Colorado Valley railroad was projected and built for a few miles south of the town. Then the town was incorporated, but although the railroad project died, the town still retains its corporation, and it is said that much of the old railroad grade will be used by the Orient railroad on its course south of the town.

Today Sweetwater has from 1,800 to 2,000 inhabitants. The town is situated on an easy slope, at an elevation of over twenty-one hundred feet above sea level, and has excellent natura drainage. Most of the business house are of brick or stone, nearly all two stories in height and of modern architecture. The town's sidewalks are source of pride, many being made of concrete. A promising sign of the spirit of progress which prevails is the fact that all the old frame building which marked the townsite have either been torn down or are in process of being wrecked to make a place for more modern structures.

J. A. J. Bradford, who Sweetwater in 1882 and who has live here ever since, tells an interesting story of the town's progress. "I cam here in 1882," said Mr. Bradford, "fo Roe of Fort Worth, by whom had been employed. We opened ( lumber yard in that year.
Not a Fence in the County

"Fisher county was attached to No lan then for judicial purposes and work on the court house here wa just being commenced. There wasn't a fence in Nolan county and most of the land was leased or owned by cat-tlemen of that early day. Sweetwatel was the only postoffice in Nolan of Fisher counties. There wasn't a school nor a church. A frame house a Sweetwater was used both for a school "The Baptists put up the first church building in 1888, just after the close of the great period of depression after the drouth of 1886. In 1890 a large number of farmers settled in Fisher county and have been there ever since

"What Sweetwater is today is the result of a steady growth. It has grown to its present stage because it has been forced to enlarge to meet the demands of settlers. There is now no a rent house to be had and men whe are coming here to live are building their own homes."
Has Medicinal Wells

The fact that the shops of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient railroad probably will be opened soon in Sweetwater promises an influx of population The town also expects to have a large summer population hereafter as a result of the development of its m inal wells, which are already drawing

many health seekers.

Sweetwater has electric lights, a telephone system, two cotton gins and a flour mill, which is expected to be soon put in operation by a local stock company. It has also a large cotton oil mill owned by a stock company and erected at a cost of \$60,000. South of the townsite there is a tannery which turns out an excellent quality

The town is anxious to . secure water works and an ice plant. A numyears ago a large lake was constructed near the townsite and several thousand feet of pipe purchased Property valuation in the town, however, is only about \$500,000 and a bond issue large enough to pay for the contract. ever, is only about \$500,000 and a bond issue large enough to pay for the cost of constructing a system could not be floated. The city has offered liberal inducements to private capital which will provide a water works system. It is said that the Texas and Pacific and Orient railroads would also be patrona Excellent School System

The Sweetwater public school system is the only one between Abilene and El Paso affiliated with the state university. The school building was erected at a cost of \$15,000, is of brick and is three stories high.

and is three stories high.

In addition to a course carrying the pupils through eleven grades, there are departments of elecution and music.

Citizens of Sweetwater, interested wholly in town property, say t fact that practically all the about the townsite is held by men in large pastures operates again the development of the surround territory and that when these rane are cut into smaller tracts and state of the town will expression to the town will express the town the to town will experience a

growth. There is a hustling energy the citizens of Sweetwater greati flar to that noticeable in Fort Common laborers are almo ble to obtain and the res mapy business men are for form menial tasks. Not is to be seen on the stra-tramp would have hard wo

## TEXAS IS COMING TO THE FRONT

starting their training. All of the

promising colts are carefully raised and

preparing to farm this year on quite an extensive scale. We have the finest CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 27.-To the man soil in west Texas and water is quite who has not visited Fort Worth and yons afford excellent reservoirs by live stock producing sections of Texas damming, and climatic conditions seem during the last four years a run into to have changed, so there seems to be that section of the great southwest at no reason why farming as well as stock raising cannot be done in this part of this time will not fail to be a surpristhe world. Of course, this only aning revelation.

plies to the valley lands, as nothing The establishment of two capacious on earth could be produced on the steep packing houses in the stock yard region The pea vine and weeds of all kinds that lies about three miles north of the are beginning to appear since the heavy business center of Fort Worth and four snow ten days ago. While it is conmiles from the union railroad depot has ceded that the pea vine puts tallow so developed that section of this thrivan animal, it also caused the death of ing city of Texas that it is hardly reca good many last year, as it seems to affect them very much like alfalfa ognizable to the man who visited it when eaten green-that is, they bloat last almost four years ago.

At that time ground was just being Another snowstorm has struck us and is quite a contrast to the balmy springbroken to make place for the foundation work of the two big modern plants to be erected there by Armour & Co and Swift & Co. tyre two car loads of calves at \$7 per

During the first quarter of the year 1902 this first work on the two most southerly plants of the great Chicago

in operation. Opened the Market Well With the completion of this work the first real live and successful history of Fort Worth stock yards affairs as

concerns was done. Within one year

both these plants were completed and

thoroughly live and capacious market began. Previous to that time an attempt had been made at developing the market through locating and operating a smaller packing plant known as the Worth Packing company. Gratifying success never attended the operation of this plant and the work was of a desultory and spasmodic character, wholly dependent upon the erratic and unreliable movement of cattle and hogs that market. These animals, too. at that time were of a character and quality as varying and undefinable as the irregularity with which they ap-peared or failed to appear at market when needed to afford supplies of raw

material for the old Fort Worth pack, ing plant. Days of Old Long Horn

At that time there were many traces of the old brave and rustling "long horn" still in evidence. The tawny yellow skin, the great expanse of horns that served as a weight, the carrying and manipulation of which in the droves af active cattle of the plains served well to develop muscle and reduce weight at the expense of fat and well distributed beef.

The wild, round eye and low-carried head showed the lack of confidence in his association with man that the infusion of the blood of the beef breeds of cattle has in later years developed and implanted even in the range cattle

In those days back in the '90s the few swine that appeared in the Fort Worth

vards were largely of the razor-back | and mast-fed varieties. In these speed and bristles were the two best developed qualities. The man on horseback who thought he could outrun this porcine racing machine of the plains had an invitation to tackle the "race problem" any day' that he might have a desire to score up for it.

Traces of Razor Backs There are still evidences of the old racing blood of the razor back strain in the arrivals of younger hogs that now reach the Fort Worth market

but this is fading fast. Many of the hogs from the farms and ranches of Texas today are of a very creditable class. They show plainly the results of the introduction of well-bred early maturing swine of the breeds that are so popular in the north. The Berk shire and Poland-China breeds seemingly predominate, as there are as yet relatively few reds or whites to show the introduction of such blood to any great extent in Texas as shown by cur

rent arrivals at the yards. There has already been a mighty change for the better in the character and usefulness of swine coming from the farms of Texas, and I am assured by men in best position to know that the work of breeding up the swine herds of Texas is now just fairly start

It is reasonable to presume that the next five years in this state will show the most marked improvement in that regard that has even been worked out in Texas.

Demand Pure-Bred Boars

There is already a great demand for ure-bred or very high grade swine for this purpose from the breeders of the north and south alike, and this demand may be depended upon to increase as the production of good, quick maturing swine extends all over the agricultural empire of Texas.

already old. This improvement began long enough ago that the markets of the big state are now being regularly supplied with beef cattle of a class almost as attractive as is to be found in any of the markets of the north, Excellent Beef of Texas

The white faces; the "bonnie blacks" and the reds and roans have already implanted their character in the range

blood and appearance than the produc-

tions of Texas and other range sections of this great southwest Meal feeding in Texas this year is declared to be far short of that of any other year in recent history. This is owing to the very high cost of feeds this year. A tremendous demand for cottonseed

meal and cake for use in Germany has advanced the price to \$23 and upward. some sales having been made as high as \$27 a ton as I am informed by J. F Hovencamp, one of the well-known breeders and cattlemen of Fort Worth This is an unprecedentedly high price as I am assured, having never before been reached since cotton seed meal and other products of cotton became such popular articles of commerce in

Feed Sheep on Meal There are some fair-sized bands of sheep feeding in the bottom lands of the Trinity river which lie between the business section of Fort Worth and the stock yards region. fed liberally on cotton seed meal.
A little beyond these bottoms the

gions lying nearer the yards is being rapidly built up as a business and residence section. The new canning works of Swift & Co., which employs about 150 women aside from many men, has given employment to the working members of many families. Armour & Co have plans for the construction of like plant in the near ruture and two houses as they are operated and equipped today afford direct employment for close to 3,000 men and women. A big mule market is being developed in the region directly south the new exchange, which latter building is a fine modern cement structure fronting south upon a broad and well kept lawn.

The new packing houses are located on an elevation considerably above the level of the location of the exchange building, and at a distance about a quarter mile east of the entrance of the yards. Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter

and the Weekly Citizen, the daily and weekly papers of the yards, occupy substantial buildings of modern and

attractive construction just within the entrance and immediately at the right of the exchange building, the cattle pans lying to the left and rear and the covered hog pans to the left and front across the main avenue leading to the packing plants. In the high lands beyond the yards some big herds of cattle are being fed

hat appear to be getting in good condition for the later winter market, but feeding operations in general are restricted much this year by the high, cost of feed, and this fact seems one that should offer encouragement the feeders of the northern corn belt that the pressure of fed Texas cattle on the market is not to be great at any time the first half of this year at least. T. J. CHAMPION.

#### The history of the remarkable improvement of cattle herds of Texas is

Roast beef that is served in the hotels of Texas is of a class that serves as an index of the excellent quality of beef now the rule rather than the exception in this beef producing section of the great southwest.

herds of Texas to an extent that in years to come every state in the north will have to loow well with close attention to breeding if the rank and file of the cattle holdings of the northern state be not found of less attractive

## MODEL FARM SUPPORTS STATE EPILEPTIC COLONY

Garden and Farm Feeds Three Hundred Afflicted

SYSTEM IS WONDERFUL

It Could Not Be Maintained Unless Texas Were a Great State

Staff Correspondence.

ABILENE, Texas, Jan. 26.-Dr. John Preston, superintendent of the state epileptic colony at Abilene, is a physician and surgeon of many years' practice, a specialist in mental diseases, and an able executive officer. is also a farmer, and a good one. It takes a good farmer to cultivate 300 acres of land with enough varieties of crop to supply an institution where nearly 300 people are fed daily, and this is what Dr. Preston's farm has

been and is doing. In the epileptic colony tract at Abilene there are 640 acres and 300 of these are in cultivation. Of these, ten acres are in orchard, forty acres in garden and twelve acres in irrigated garden. The remainder of the cultivated tract is used for raising wheat milo maize, Kaffir corn and other feed products for the colony's live stock. This includes eight mules, six horses, thirty-five milch cows, twenty stock cattle and seventy-five hogs. gardens furnish supplies for the table f the entire colony.

The gardens in 1905 made it unneccesary for the colony to buy any vegetables, and the farm products were enough to have a large surplus on hand for winter and early spring feed-

The farming is done by practically only two men, the head farmer and his assistant. Patients at the colony who are able, help in the lighter tasks, but they cannot do any work unless under the supervision of either the farmer or his assistant.

The colony farm is run by as careful a system as that used in the care for the patients. The average farmer who knows how difficult it is to run a farm systematically will appreciate what this means. The man who is not a can get only an approximate idea of what it means by remembering that farming is one of the most elastic occupations under the sun. Conditions of weather change so frequently, crops that were expected to produce a certain yield fall short and others exceed expectations, with the result that the successful farmer is constantly adapting himself and his work to meet the

needs as they appear. In consequence a large majority devote their energies to meeting the conditions as they arise and allow the system to run itself. Sewerage for Manure

The big garden at the colony is worked as any other garden might be, but the twelve-acre irrigated tract, also used as a garden, offers some new Meas. All of the sewerage from colony buildings falls by natural drainage to the west, the direction in which the garden tract lies. All of this sewerage is fed by pipes into a arge septic tank, where it is allowed to remain until by natural process of cation it turns into an almost clear liquid. This septfc tank sew-erage system has been used with much cess in a number of northern cities and leading sanitary engineers advocate its general adoption and the most successful and satisfactory method of sewerage disposition. From the septic tank at the colony farm the purified liquid is pumped into a large earthen tank, built above the surface of the ground. From this tank run ditches slong the sides of irrigated tract and from these ditches are run lateral fur-

Slufces in the sides of the tank allow the purified sewerage to flow down the ditches and laterals by gravity, irrigating the entire tract with not only vater, but a valuable fertilizer. The vstem was used with great success st year and will be continued.

Its most apparent results are the disposition of sewerage from the colony buildings at no cost save the pipes and the septic tank; the irrigation and fertilization of a large garden at no other cost than that of pumping the purified sewerage from the septic tank into the irrigation pond. Gravity does the rest of the work.

All of the live stock on the farm is in good condition, but Dr. Preston. cially prides himself on the quality of hogs which are raised. Hogs are now being butchered for the use of the colony which at fifteen months of age weigh from 450 to exceeding 500 pounds. A 500-pound hog at fifteen months would be the pride of many a state agricultural college, and the dairyman at the epileptic colony, who has direct charge of the hog raising,

thinks he has good cause for pride. The hogs raised are a cross between tthoroughbred Berkshires and Poland Chinas. From farrowing pens to the final feed lots before slaughtering, the hogs are raised in the open air. In the summer time they are given cool pools of water in which to lie. The growing pigs receive all the slops from

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Whooping Cough. This remedy is famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It can always by depended upon. It contains no optum or other harmful drug and may be given as comfidently to a baby as to an adult Price 25 cts; Large Size, 50 cts.

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WOOD & CO., ien's Partical Hatters, 710 Houston. There are small wheat fields in which pigs not being fattened for immediate slaughter are allowed to run. The pigs being prepared for slaughter

fed milo maize and cotton seed hulls. The mixture is found very successful. milo maize is also fed to the colony horses, which seem to thrive on the diet. Dr. Preston hopes to be able soon to secure a crusher for preparing the maize and Kaffir corn.

None But the Best Most of the colony cows are Jereys. They are fed cotton seed hulls, turnips, pumpkins, millet and maize The record of each cow's yield of milk is carefully kept, and none but desirable animals are retained.

All of the colony's farm implements and vehicles are kept in sheds. The last legislature refused to appropriate enough money to buy a barn so a shed the cattle was built by the farm hands. The sheds for the implements and for storing the mile maize Kaffir corn are the buildings left by the colony contractors when they finwork on the buildings. purchased at a small cost and made to serve a second duty.

The colony's farm is not far from the grounds of the West Texas Fair Association, and is frequently visited by farmers during the fair meetings. The success of the colony farm has furnished a graphic object lesson in the amount of west Texas land which can be profitably cultivated with a few A. W. GRANT.

### ALASKA FREE FROM BAD MEN

Texan Compares Territory With Early Days Here

George Dreibelbis, chief deputy United States marshal of the district of Alaska, with headquarters at Fairbanks, Alaska, is in the city on a brief visit to his sister, Mrs. J. B. Roberts, to Alaska in 1897. Mr. Dreibelbis came o the states from the land of snow and gold to bring an insane prisoner to Portland, Ore., and took advantage of his trip to visit Texas.

In the '80s Mr. Dreibelbis was a citizen of Fort Worth, being in the employ of the late John P. Hughes in ontract work here. He is in love with Alaska and in speaking of the climate there makes the surprising claim that it is ideal," notwithstanding the fact that at certain seasons they have three months' continuous daylight and at another season, from October to the later part of January, the sun is only isible for about one hour in the day.

Heavy Gold Yield "The gold output at Fairbanks from September, 1905 to September, 1906, said he, "will not fall short of \$15,000, 000, while the output of other camps will be as large. There is no indication of the gold output of the territory decreasing for years.

The country has not been fully explored or prospected and rich gold strikes will be made for years yet. The stories you have heard in states of immense fortunes made in Alaska are true to a great extent, and great fortunes are yet to be made there in the mines, not only in but in copper, the deposits of this metal in Alaska being the richest in the world. The copper fields are so remote so far from transportation facilities, however, that it will be some time before they are fully developed; but when they are Butte, Mont, will be far below Alaska in copper production.

Not Agricultural

"Alaska is not a country of agricultural possibilities, as has been published about it, and it never will be The growing season is too short for agriculture. There are some vegetables that can be grown there profitably, and they are the best vegetables I ever saw or tasted. Turnips, radishes, cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce and parsnips grow to perfection, and some berries, such as raspberries, dewberries and cranberries, grow wild and they are of good quality, but the claim that strawberries reach the highest state of perfection in Alaska is not well founded. There are no strawberries in the interior and those that are grown on the coast are not good.

Living Costly The cost of living in Alaska is still Beef that is exported from the states alive and dressed sells from 45 cents per pound by the half carcass retails from 50 to 75 cents per pound. Soft wheat flour sells for \$9 per: 100 pounds and hard wheat flour at \$11 per 100 pounds. All the milk used is the condensed article, three cans of which cost \$1. Eggs sell at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per dozen and board

costs \$100 per month. Present Opportunities

'Notwithstanding the high price of living, I regard Alaska as the best country in the world for a voung man who will work to make a living. Wages are good and stout, husky fellow, handy at turning his hand at almost anything in the way of work that turns up can make \$5 and board, which is equivalent to at 1-ast \$250 per month. Carpenters get \$1.50 per cour and work regardless of eight or nine-hour av. Bur Alaska is no place for a man who will not work; there is no room there for loafers, but it is a good field for rustlers.

Spruce Buildings "There are no brick or stone houses in Fairbanks, writed to the largest town in the territory, having a population at this time of about signt or nine thousand. The houses, both business and residence, are built of spruce logs. and there is not a three-story house in the place-all one and two story af-There are a few corrugated fairs. iron warehouses, but not many. There is plenty of good building stone all over the country, but none of it has been utilized.

Shifting Population

"The population of Alaska is now about 100,000, and taking it as a whole there are more big broad-shouldered men there than in any state in the union with double that population. Very few people go to Alaska intending to make it a permanent home. idea is to make a fortune and come back to the states. Conditions from a social standpoint however are far better than they were four, five, six and nine years ago, and life is not so dreary in Alaska as it once was. There are as good people men and women in the territory as you will find anywhere, and then, there are just as bad; but the 'bad man' is not as much in evidence as he was in Texas twenty years ago or as he was in the north west later. We have no ice factories in Alaska except the weather, but we have electric light plants, steam heated buildings and other comforts of civ-

"While the whole country is seamed with rich deposits of coal, the mines of it have not been developed; wood

is the fuel, the spruce on the mountains and in the valleys furnishing an abundance for all purposes at \$10

Team of Dogs

"How long do I intend to remain in Alaska? I have asked myself that question time and again, but the odestion has never been answered. I am my health is robust and like the Alaska climate, which to me is ideal. I love the excitement of mining, and the outdoor life. I believe, has added years to my time on earth. With my team of four dogs hitched to a sled heavily loaded, I easily make sixty miles a day, and afoot I find trouble in making seventy-five miles a day, taking a five-miles-an-hour gait for fifteen hours. It is not every man who can do this, however, and l have not found the man in Alaska who can pass me on a run over a wellbeaten snow trail. Not After Statehood

"There is no statehood agitation in Alaska yet, and none is expected for years. In fact, the people of the territory do not even want a territorial form of government. They are satisfied to have things continued just as they are. We have no governor and get along well enough without one. The affairs of the territory are regulated at Washington, just as are those of the District of Columbia. The politician has not made his appearance Alaska yet, nor has the walking delegate, and without them the people are getting along harmoniously and are prospering."

Mr. Dretbeibis will start on his return trip Tuesday morning in order to make connection with the Alaska

### PLAN TO REACH **OUT OVER WORLD**

Outlines Mapped Out for a Great Organization

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 27.-Plans were formulated by the council of the American Breeders' association, in session at the university farm, for the work of the future by the appointment of thirty-five permanent committees composed of specialists from all parts of the world. These committees will have charge of their part of the program at the annual meetings of the association and will report annually the progress made in their line by the scientific men of the world. They will also work for the co-operation, in America, of state and national government with the practical men toward the betterment of breeds of animals and plants.

"We are building for the future," declared Secretary W. M. Hays of Washington, in announcing the plan. "Centuries after we are dead the nation will live and the work of these committees will continue just that long. When any man shows that he is improving the species in animals or plants he will be assisted by his comspectes in animals or mittee so that he may carry on the We want the farmers to breed work. from the best and not from the sec ond best. The department at Washington wants the co-operation of the committee that will be appointed so that the scientific work may become a part of the life of every producer in the

While the committees have not been appointed, many of the members of each have been suggested to the council and will probably be appointed. The officers of the association are very anxious to have the committees composed of the best material in the world. They believe that the momentum which will be accumulated if the committees appointed do good work in the next year will make the scheme of permanent and incalculable benefit to the world.

Following are the names of the committees and the names of some of the men who have been proposed for membership:

Theoretical research in heredity: C. W. Ward, Queens, N. Y.; H. J. Webber, Washington; Luther Burbank; California: Hugo DeVries, Amsterdam, W. Bateson, England; W. E. Castle, Harvard University. Co-operative work in animal breed-

Eugene Grubbs, Colorado; W. M. Hays. Washington: A. J. Glover, Wisconsin; John A. Craig, Texas. Co-operative work in plant breeding: E. G. Hill, Indiana; H. J. Webber,

Washington; T. L. Lyons, Nebraska; S. A. Beach, Iowa. Breeding carriage horses: G. M. Rommel, Washington; C. F. Curtis, Iowa; W. L. Carlyle, Colorado, J. T.

Holis, Vermont Breeding draft horses: John A. Craig, Texas; Alexander Galbraith,

Breeding swine: N. H. Gentry, Mo.; D. A. Gaumnitz, Minn.; A. J. Lovejoy, Illinois.

Breeding running horses: John E. Madden, Kentucky; W. H. Kerr, Washington. Breeding asses, zebras and hybrids: F. R. Marshall, Texas; F. B. Mumford,

Breeding wild birds:: T. S. Palmer, Washington; Homer Davenport, New

Breeding pet stock: Nelson R. Wood. Breeding Fish: J. H. Titcomb, Washington. Breeding fur animals: W. M. Beebee, New York zoological gardens.

Nomenclature and registrations: C. S. Plum, Ohio; C. L. Watrous, Iowa; C. C. Williams, Ohio.

Breeding for most production: Andrew Boss, Minnesota; Frank Hastings, Texas; H. C. Wallace, Iowa. The plan also includes the appointment of committees to cover the entire scope of dairy interests.

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# COLONEL POOLE OUT WEST

Tells of the Beauties of Nature and Fine Cattle to Be Found Out on the Big Ranches Located Out in Presidio County

Editor of Stockman-Journal:

I spent Xmas week in Marfa, the county seat of Presidio county, and everything passed off very quietly; country people came into town and the usual galety was lacking. A few of the boys got a little "how come you so" during the week, as usual, but on the other hand many pledges were made and many vows taken on New Year's day. I met one old rooster on Jan. 4, who had taken aboard a good supply of stump water. I said to him, "You told me you swore off on New Year's day." His reply, "I did, but it is as easy to swear on as it is to swear off." I imagine there will be many in Texas who find it an easy

On Jan. 2 the Presidio county teachers' institute met at the school building in Marfa, Judge Bogle presiding. The attendance was good, those pres ent numbering nearly thirty. At the last meeting the question of a summer normal in Marfa this coming vacation was taken up and strongly advocated by all present. A committee composed of Prof. Griffin of Marfa, Mrs. Hayes of Reodosa and Miss Elizabeth ertson of Shafter were appointed by Judge Bogle to take the matter in hand and do all in their power to secure it. Any one wishing information concerning the normal of having any intentions of attending will do well to address any of these committeemen. These normals deserve outside help and encouragement, as they help as nothing else can, to improve the standard of teachers in the state. It is such a normal and Marfa should not be slow to take advantage of her opportunities.

On Sunday morning, Jan. 7, I bid adieu to my many friends in Marfa, and took a seat beside my brother, John A. Poole Sr., in his buggy, behind a spanking good pair of horses. We were headed for his ranch, fifty miles away, to the southwest. We had splendid lunch that was given us by Mrs. Jennie Breeding and Ben Breeding had stored away under the seat as fine a quart of stump water as ever left a Kentucky distillery. Our road was ooth enough for the first twentyfive miles, but after that we entered rough mountainous territory. When twenty-three miles from Marfa we entered the noted Murphy and Walker ranch, which is of immense area. On are 4,000 head of steers, which they are holding over, besides their stock cattle. The ranch house there was the only one we passed on the road. From Murphy and Walker's we passed into A. Childer's pasture and then into W. E. Love's. The grass was fine throughout these pastures and we saw several hundred of Love's cattle and all were in fine condition. On leaving Love's ranch we entered the Chinati ranch, belonging to my Brother Here we struck the Red Muleys or Red Polled cattle that are a great source of pride to their owner, as they rightly should be, as they are beauties, one and all. There are over 2,000 such cattle on his ranch. He has been using bulls, high grade registered from Iowa and Ohio the past nine years and as the result has good blooded Red Polled cattle, as fine as there is in the He has now over 100 of these big red bulls that cost him \$100 apiece.

We rach the ranch house as old Sol kissed the lofty Chinati good night. What I did to the supper awaiting us was a plenty. The house is up among the rolling hills that lie along the foot of the Chinati range and is 5,111 fe. above sea level by actual measuremen of the state survey. The majestic peak of the Chinati rises up to the westward and towers very nearly 3,000 feet higher than the ranch house. The canons among these mountains nearly all have streams of cool, clear water running in them and along their banks and on the mountain sides are to be found in great numbers the beautiful evergreen live oak and the cottonwood. There is a freshness and beauty in this mountain country that is not found out in the open flats, where the dry, hot winds have play. The day after my arrival it snowed heavily and snow was still to be seen on the Chinati, the remainder of what had fallen the week before. Such weather is very unusual out here and more snow has fallen this winter than in all the past ten years put together. The snow drove the birds to seek food nearer the house and that day we killed thirty-nine without going 200 yards from By Thursday evening the snow had melted and stock got busy, making up for lost time.

Saturday morning early Brother John and his son, Buck, rounded up twenty-eight saddle horses. Then we hitched our team to the hack, which was foaded with "spare ribs" and backbones (for we had killed seven hogs) and started for the "Tenija China" Poole ranch, about fifteen miles to the eastward. Young John Poole was expecting us and had all kinds of a good dinner. John's wife, Minnie Klein that was, is an elegant young lady. John (or Jinks as I call him) and five Mexicans had rounded up that morning and had in the pens 140 calves which they proceeded to vaccinate. These dadgasted cowmen work all winter out here. It will take fully five days to work the cattle on this ranch. In all three of the Poole ranches they vaccinate all calves every winter to prevent black-leg and seldom lose any from the disease.

Coming down we passed through a corner of L. D. Bunton's ranch. has a big ranch and about 4,000 head of cattle which are looking well. Considering the hard winter and the unusual weather cattle everywhere seem

in splendid condition. There are quite a number of rising young ranchmen out here, and there are two in particular in whom I am interested, Buck Poole and Oren Bun-They are both young fellows of splendid business capacity, but at present are incapacitated by heart trouble. No doubt two certain little "schoolma'ams" around here somewhere could help them out, but I'm only guessing

I am sitting around enjoying the fun seeing these big fat calves kick some of the boys bald-headed. I certainly enjoy seeing a calf kick a fellow or bees sting a woman. Yes, a woman can yell so sweetly when a bee puts his hot foot on her. I am trying to get up a little party of ladies to help me rob a bee cave in the mountains near by. But won't I have fun and

lots of it if I succeed! Presidio county is no small part of the earth's surface, being 120 miles long at its greatest distance and seventy-five miles wide. The "Silvery Rio Grande" borders it for mile after mile in the south and west and the only farming done to amount to anything goes on along the narrow strip of fartile land that stretches along the river. In the spring and summer, from any elevation high enough, this strip of green fields can be seen with the broad river sparkling along their edges. Along the banks of the various run-ning streams are small farms cultivated by Mexicans, but properly speak-

ing this is not a farming country. It is for the greatest part covered with hay-like grass, sotol, and low bushes with beautiful and immense trees lining the arroyas and creeks. But Presidio county is a great place and its people are the best on earth. C. C. POOLE.

Shafter, Texas.

### TWO POINTS IN **GROWING CATTLE**

First Get the Right Kind and Then Work

If the estern farmer is to maintain the fertility of his land and its present prices for any considerable length of time, he must grow some kind of live stock, sheep, cattle, horses or hogs. In view of the character of western farming and the vast amount of roughage which has comparatively little value except for stock feed, most farmers will select cattle, and therefore we assume that any suggestions that we can make with reference to the best methods of hand-

ling cattle will find interested readers. There are two main points which every farmer must keep in mind if quite a credit to any town to secure he expects to be successful in cattle growing. One is to get the right kind of cattle, by which we mean cattle of a conformation suitable to the purpose he has in view; beef conformation if he intends to grow beef cattle; dairy conformation if he intends use the dual purpose animal. the first thing. The second thing is to keep the young things growing day until they reach maturity, as is the case of dairy cows and in the case of breeding stock, and then keep them after maturity in the condition which will give the greatest

igor and usefulness. Most of our readers who grow cattle have the beef purpose more or less clearly in their minds, and therefore the best thing to do is to get a clear definite ideal of the formation of the animal that is best adapted to their soil and environment, and so, select stre and dams as to Secure as nearly as possible that conformation in the calf at the moment of its birth. For no amount of feeding or care can make first-class beef out of a scrub calf. The "corn crib cross," by which is meant abundant feed and care, will improve the scrub, but it can never give it a well defined beef form. All this means that if a farmer expects to grow his calves so as to make good beef he must use pedigreed sires and as high grade dams as possible. in this way can he secure beef conformation.

A large per cent of our readers, however, especially those largely engaged in feeding, don't grow their own calves, but buy them in the great stocker and feeder markets, mostly from west of the Missouri. This class of farmers has an easier problem than the man who undertakes to grow his own calves, but if he expects to make a success of handling cattle he cannot be too particular in securing the beef form whether in the calf or the yearling or the two-year-old feeder. Unless he does do so he will most certainly be taking his corn to a poor market, unless he buys them at such a low price that it practically bankrupts the man who has grown them. In short, if you want to make money in cattle, get good ones, good con-formation, as far as possible good color, and as uniform as possible both in form and color.

The man who knows enough to buy cattle of good beef conformation usually knows how to maintain it simply keeping them growing a little. every day. Cattle can be matured in from twelve to fifteen months, or from eighteen to twenty, or at any other age up to four or five years old. The best money is not always made rushing cattle to the quickest possible maturity. The feeder should, however, know when he is going to market and strike his gait accordingly; but whatever be the gait, the growth should be steady, and as far as climate and circumstances will permit,

uniform. It frequently pays better to take two years or even three to grow a calf from four hundred to twelve hundred, than it does to undertake to make it in from twelve to fifteen months. Where a slow gait is taken feed must be cheap, with grass during the summer and good forage during the winter. We have made beef this summer on our own farms at the rate of thirty to thirty-five pounds a month at considerable less than one cent a pound, and again we have made beef on about the same class of cattle at cost of about five cents a pound It requires no prophet to tell which

nade us the most money. Whatever may be the time determined upon to finish cattle, there must going back, and particularly none during the winter season There are thousands of cattle that will be kept through this winter and will weigh less next spring than they do In other words, they will simply be used as manure factories, and generally by men who do not even haul out the manure. We have never known cattle to make their owner any money if they weighed less or same in the spring than they did the fall previous. We can afford to go forward at about any rate we determine on, but we cannot afford to go backward when we have determined

upon a given rate. If we start out to make baby beef at a two-pound rate per day, we must in the first place have something that is fit for baby beef, and then we must keep it going. If we aim to make matured cattle at the rate of a pound a day, then we must have cheap feed, but under no circumstances allow any backward step. For every backward step, whether in morals or beef, must be regained, and regained with a system, whether moral or digestive, that has been weakened in the

#### How I Cure Female Diseases and Piles!

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know of any other two points in connection with the growing of cattle, or, fact, any other kind of live stock, that are worthy of more serious consideration, especially on the part of the inexperienced breeder, than the two above mentioned. — Wallace's

## **COTTON TAKING** PLACE OF CATTLE

Farmer to the Front in Mitchell and Scurry Counties

By a Staff Correspondent.

COLORADO, Texas, Jan. 27.-Mitchell and Scurry counties, if they continue at their present rate, promise in a few years to forfeit their former honors as leading cattle counties for the title of banner farming

sections in West Texas. Just now their leading crop is cotton. The two counties are expected produce 20,000 bales this season but kaffir corn, milo maize, sorghum, millet, sweet potatoes, as well as all varieties of small fruit flourish in their soil. This soil is mostly reddish sandy loam, with a clay subsoil. It seems especially adapted to melons, peaches and the hardier varieties of the maize

family. The land which formerly thought only fit for producing grass to feed the big herds of longhorns sold five years ago at from \$2.50 to \$3 an acre. Last year \$12.50 an acre was considered a top price. This year lands are being sold rapidly to settlers from all over Eastern and Central Texas at from \$8 to \$20 an acre.

Scurry county is settling rapidly and number of its smaller towns are adding buildings as fast as lumber can be obtained. The land is being settled in from one-half section to section tracts by families who are able pay for the greater part or all of their purchase. In Mitchell county the same condi-

tion prevails. Practically all of the county is arable except the strip on either side of the Colorado river, which passes through from north south, almost at the center of the county. To provide for the rush of incoming

settlers the former big ranches are being cut up and offered in tracts. Forty sections of the O'Keefe ranch, in Mitchell and Scurry counties, are now on the market. The settler in this section is not

troubled with the water problem. Good water can be obtained at depths ranging from forty to one hundred and fifty feet. There are a few salt wells in the county, but, as has been told in another article, these can be turned to profit, as the brine is heavily impregnated with pure domestic salt. Most of the drinking water is hard, as it passes through limestone formations.

The development of this section, particularly Mitchell county, began tle more than thirty years ago. The Texas and Pacific railroad com grading in Mitchell county in the fall f 1880. This county was organized in January, 1881, and the town of Colorado was selected as county seat. first the county was sparsely settled, the majority of the population being confined to the town of Colorado, which had a genuine western boom in those days. The county tax rolls for 1905 show property valuations totaling \$2,556,310. The tax rate in the county is \$1.23. In Colorado, which is an independent district, the tax rate is \$1.53.

There are at present no evidences of "boom" in Mitchell county and the indications point rather to a steady and substantial growth. Money is easy and farmers are not borrowing to any great extent. Most of them have money from their cotton and are made money from their their invest-

Merchants in Colorado report collections excellent, and as a result they are purchasing larger stock for next

One of the surest indications of the county's prosperity seems to be the complete lack of interest in state or local politics. While other sections of the state are arguing over the gubar-natorial and railroad commissionership races, it is hard to find any one in Gelorado county interested in either. Bell, Campbell and Colquitt are, if any, the most talked of men in the

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race for governor. There seems to be a disposition to wait until the candidates have carried the war further into this section. There appears to be a sentiment for Smith and an intention to support him against any other candidates who not

address J. W. Draughon, president, Sixth

and Main streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

## A \$75,000 CATTLE **DEAL IS MADE**

Russell Bros. Buy Mrs. Kendall's Entire String

The Pecos Times tells of a big cattle deal made recently by the Russell Brothers of that city, as follows:

"One of the largest cattle deals that has been made in this country for several years was completed the latter part of last week, Mrs. S. K. Kendall of Toyah selling her entire string of steers, 2s up, to L. L. and W. W. Russell of Fort Worth. The deal is a large one and while we are unable to give prices paid we are informed that some \$75,000 will change hands in the The steers are the product of the Figure 4 ranch, owned by Mrs.

Tinnin. "In addition to the above Russell Brothers made other purchases, while out here, which, while none of them were as large as the first purchase, amounted to some two or three thousand head. They purchased Willis and Bennett McCutcheon's 3s and up, 1,000 in number, and W. D. Cowan's and W. L. Kingston's 2s and 3s, the number the latter purchases not being

learned. "Orders have been placed with the Santa Fe Railway Company for 167 cars, to be at Pecos and Riverton stations, to ship these steers north, and they will be loaded out between the 1st and 10th of April.

An established fact in the science of sheep breeding is that a debilitated progenitor will not beget vigorous off-

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Terse Tales of the Movements of Cattlemen All Over the Great Range Country of the Entire Southwest

The Small Packers.

The interior packer, known to the trade as the "small packer," has become a factor in the highways of commerce. He is bidding for hogs and making the liveliest kind of competi-tion. He has discredited the forecasts of the so-called big packers operating at the six central hog receiving points of the West and made it almost a 51/2 cent market, where Patrick Cudahy only a few weeks ago promised the grower a 4-cent deal. The small packing house has sprung up at different points in the corn belt and its owners have been bidding for hogs with a vim that is largely responsible for empty cellers at the central points with the winter packing season half over. This development is portentous to the hog grower. It means the enforced abandonment by the big packers of their recognized policy of depressing values during the season when the major portion of the hog crop is in motion marketward, and filling their cellars with cheap product to be sold at a sharp advance when the hog crop has been safely gathered in. This system will not be possible in the future, because the small packer is not only in the hog market, but in the provision pit and making his influence felt in both spheres. Hog traders have been hastonished at the manner in which these minor slaughtering concerns have gathered in an abnormal share of the hog crop this year. It was generally admitted last fall that a large crop had been raised, but November and December passed and the predicted heavy runs of hogs did not materialize either at Chicago or Missouri river markets. Packers managed to put prices down but they did not get the hogs. Finally the fact dawned on the trade that while at the great central markets buyers were sitting on quotations and waiting for the country to deliver the goods, the interior packer had been quietly bidding for hogs and filling his cellars. It was a situation that had not been taken into the calcula-

tions of the now badly worsted bears.
Remarkable has been the increase in the killing capacity of these interior plants. Their hog receipts do not show in the statistics from week to week. Davenport, Ia., Rock Island, Ill., Bloomington, Ill., Peoria, Ill., Ottumwa, Ia., Cedar Rapids, Ia., Mason City, Ia., and Austin, Minn., are some of the instances of the spreading tendency of

the packing industry.
"These interior packers have played it low on the big fellows," said a hog "They have taken some of their best talent, given them stock in ther concerns together with good salaries. Men who were drilled in the trade at Chicago are now working partners in smaller concerns in the country, using the experience they acquired to compete with those who educated them."

Most of these small packing plants are stock concerns promoted financially in the localities where they are situated. They are not only keen contenders for raw/material, but as their cured products are largely disposed of in the provision pit they are responsible for renewal of activity in that The little packer has filled his cellars with product this year while the big outfits were waiting for a run hogs at their own prices and wonand when the country would cut With the winter packing season more than half over cellars at the central markets are in me That no cheap hog product will be put away the rest of this winters is a foregone conclusion.-Breed-

#### Cripple Meat Inspection.

ers' Gazette.

The house committee on appropriations seems determined to deal a blow at the Chicago meat trade by refusing all but \$20,000 of the \$135,000 appropriation for which Secretary of Agriculture Wilson asked in order to meet the demand for inspectors. The small sum which it recommended that the house should give was incorporated in the urgent deficiency bill as a result of the insistent representation of Representative Wharton of Chicago.

For a new member Wharton has been attracting considerable attention, commencing, it will be remembered, with his amusing colloquy with Representa-tive Williams, the minority leader, on the opening day of the session.

Secretary Wilson urgently pointed out to congress that his department was in need of \$135,000 to enable it to furnish adequate inspections for the

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increased quantities of meat which the packers are sending abroad. All the Chicago members appeaerd before the subcommittee of the appropriations committee and asked that the Wilson recommendation be adopted, but Wharton especially was interested because of the meat packing interests in his district. It is likely an effort will be made on the floor of the house to increase the amount recommended by the committee, and, failing of success there, the senate will be urged to act.

Cattle in Good Shape. W. P. Anderson, live stock agent of the Pecos Valley lines of the Santa Fe,

got in from Amarillo, Texas, today. He reports pasture and cattle conditions in the Southwest as good. "A larger number of cattle have been moved about the line than usual," he "The backdoor, or grass route to market is the cheapest when it can

be utilized. "From the Rio Grande to the northern plains of the Panhandle the country is in better shape than ever before. On the plains there has been a little too much cold weather, necessitating some feeding, but they were prepared

"All over Texas there is a shortage of aged steers, and that is one reason why feed lots are not full. If any considerable number of Texas cattle are moved to Kansas pastures this spring it will be necessary to handle young

stuff. "The prospects are for a big average calf crop in the Panhandle."-Chicago Live Stock World.

#### Conditions in Montana.

A message from Great Falls, Mont. says that because of bad range conditions along the Marias river for about thirty miles a number of cattle outfits are gathering their cattle from that section and removing them to other ranges or placing them in pastures. Conditions are such on the range from which the cattle are being removed that the cattle could not possibly survive a storm. The Flowerree outfit has removed many of its cattle to the Sun River range and others to the Blackfeet reservation. The Circle and Bar 11 outfits have shipped to ranges Valley county and elsewhere in the state. The Marias pool, composed of Frank Hughes, H. F. Stoltenberg, Louis Mumper, M. Connely, L. C. Marsh, Joseph Hilger, Peter Hughes, John Shinnick and James Hughes, have gathered what they could find of their cattle and they will be fed and cared for this winter at the home ranches.

#### South Dakota Ranges.

"Range cattle on the western South Dakota range are doing well," said Hugh Chittick, live stock agent of the Milwaukee road, who has just returned from Evarts, to a representative of the Chicago Live Stock World. "All the stock I saw was in thriving condition. There is just enough snow to make winter range available and not enough to cover up the grass. The storm that occurred about Thanksgiving time was responsible for this. It hit stock somewhat hard and had it been followed up by real winter, would have caused considerable loss, but the weather has since been so good that both cattle and their owners have forgotten all about the early spurt of severity. "While winter is working along, it is

when the cattleman walks the nights is still ahead. Last year's disastrous storm was in May, and almost anything in the shape of hard luck is likely to turn up between now and the rise of grass. What is feared now is a heavy snowfall before a thaw. This would cover up the grass now exposed and result in hardship to the cattle. coupled with more or less loss. A fresh snowfall in the wake of a January thaw would be regarded as a good

"Cattle were well shipped out last year and I look for a sharp contraction the movement during the summer and fall of 1906 The long predicted turning of the tide is here. Range cattle will be in light supply at the big markets until the small rancher has an opportunity to raise a crop. Then the Western country will raise two steers where it has been raising one and they will be of better quality. This process of evolution will, however, take time.'

#### Fort Worth Markets.

In its annual review of the live stock trade of the country the Gazette omitted Fort Worth, Texas, because figures appertaining to that market were not available at that time. While trade statisticans have not yet included the growing Texas market in their calculations, its importance as a primary receiving point must soon be recognized. During 1905 Fort Worth received 813,492 cattle, of which 148,427 were calves; 462,712 hogs, and 125,357 sheep. Compared with 1904 this shows increases of 170,787 cattle, 55,425 calves, 18, 872 hogs and 21,707 sheep. It puts For t Worth fifth in the list of cattle kets and ahead of St. Joseph and

One of the disappointing features of the Fort Worth market, to the packers at least, is the failure of the Southwest to embark in hog production. In 1904 of the \$2,651,000 paid for hogs at Fort Worth, \$2,386,000 went to Oklahoma and Indian Territory shippers. An increase of 65 per cent this year is largely of Texas bred stock.

There is good reason to believe that production in the Lone Star state has expanded largely during the past three ears, but the increase has gone largely into farm and local consumption. That a surplus over these needs is now being produced is indicated by the noticeable gain in receipts at Fort Worth last year.-Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

#### Heavy Missouri Losses.

The cause of the disease which was responsible for the death of many catin New Madrid and Mississippi counties, Missouri, recently has not yet been determined. Dr. Luckey, state veterinarian, and Dr. J. W. Connaway, of the experiment station at Columbia, visited those districts last week and collected some tissues with which to make a thorough test as to the possibility of it being a contagious disease, Considerable quantities of vegetation from the fields were gathered and shipped to the department of agriculture at Washington and to, the chemical laboratory of the University of Missouri, to be analyzed for poisonous

properties. The investigations which Drs. Lucky and Connaway made at the seat of the trouble did not cause them to make any definite conclusion as to the cause of the trouble, but the fact that toy gathered several species of plants from the district for examination confirms belief in the theory that the disease, or what ever it is, is caused by cattle eating poisonous weeds or plants that have been rendered poisonous by chemical changes due to atmospheric changes. This is the view held by most of the farmers in the vicinity, as no DO YOU WANT

to buy or lease, at a bargain, a tract of about 80,000 acres of grazing and agricultural land? A tract suitable for colonization purposes, or for an ideal stock ranch. Several running streams, and many flowing springs are upon it. Much rich valley land can be irrigated. Alfalfa grows abundantly. Fruits of a superior quality do well. Timber in abundance. Three railroads close to the property. Climate mild and exceptionally healthful. Address, S. N. LAUGHLIN, and exceptionally healthful. Address, Galisteo, New Mexico.

other cause can be attributed for such sudden and heavy mortality.

Farmers in that district have lost

cattle for several years with the same trouble, but the number was never so great as this season. It is estimated several hundred head dropped dead in the course of ten days or two weeks. Thus far the disease and its causes have been very mysterious. Cattle apparently in perfect health have keeled over and died almost instantly without any other symptoms than those caused by violent internal poisoning. In many instances farmers that were getting their cattle ready to send to the cities for slaughter, have seen their animals drop dead even while they were bartering for their sale to the butchers. What is more puzzling than any other feature of the disease is that the animals remain healthy to the moment of death, and eat with a relish that does not indicate that anything ails them.

Doctor Lucky had made post mortem examinations of many carcasses of cattle that have died, but he is not prepared to give his deductions until the tissues and contents of the stomach have been thoroughly examined, and some information gleaned about the nature of the poisonous plant which it is supposed has caused all the trouble

Ir the last few days there have been no fatalities reported from the disease, and it is believed that its effects are passed for the time being, but the intention of determining its exact nature and cause, so that further occurrences can be avoided.—S Louis Reporter.

Can Breed Horns Off.

The time is not distant, according to Professor W. J. Spillman agrostologist of the department of agriculture, when dehorning knives may be thrown away and those who desire hornless cattle will breed them without horns by applying the now provided principles of the so-called Mendell law of heredity.
"The operation of the law is absolute and certain and in seeking to get rid of the horns of any breed of cattle it is only necessary to apply the princi-ples of the Mendell law and the horns dissappear, never to return unless the breeder desires them grown again."

Professor Spillman addressed the farmers and students at the short course now in session at Fort Collins Saturday morning on this law of heredty, which applies both to the animal and vegetable kingdoms. The law was discovered first by an Austrian monk in 1865. The importance of his discovery was not recognized then, 1900 and 1901, four men in Europe and one man in this country made the same discovery, and since that time it has been proven over and over again. One of the first items in the application of this law is to find out what characteristics are possible to be transmitted. In cattle, horns and color are characteristics that can be transmitted. In illustrating the operation of the law, Professor Spillman took as example the method of breeding off the beard from Durim wheat. Crossing the smooth Defiance wheat on the bearded Durim, the first cross will produce a wheat that is smooth, but it will not stay so. The beard is still there, though repressed. On the second cross it is found by the Mendell law that there have been reproduced every characteristic of both parents, and nothing else. Thus one-fourth smooth with the Durim characteristic, one-half will be bearded Durim, and one-fourth Defiance-Durim with the beard repressed. The first mentioned one-fourth is the variety desired and

will ever after grow true to type. Professor Spillman is of the opinion that the Mendell law will have much to do with the future development in agriculture, both in plant and animalgrowing.-Denver Record-Stockman.

To Prevent Horns. C. S. Smead, veterinary surgeon, gives in the "Tribune Farmer," the following recipe for stopping the growth

of horns on calves: When the calf is young-at any time before the horn really forms as hornclip the hair off from over the place where the horn button is, and around this grease with lard. Take a stick of caustic petash, wound with paper to protect the fingers, so that the end of the stick will alone be exposed; dip in water just enough to moisten, then gently apply to the horn button and old until the scarf skin begins to slip off, and the job is done, as it will kill the horn germ. The object of greasing around the spot is to prevent the potash running down the side of the face and burning the skin, which would leave a white scar.

Feeding Cattle Going Higher.

Whenever fat cattle values take an upward turn prices of feeding stock head in the same direction. This is he tendency of the market at present. It is a repetition of the experience of the early part of 1905 save that the advance has set in earlier. A small volume of feeder business is being done at all the central markets, not because demand is lacking, but for the reason that the stock required is not available. At Chicago speculators are doing little on this account. Good to choice feeders have moved up to a \$4 and \$4.50 range and these are the kind most intending buyers want.

With such a scarcity feeder buyers are competing activity with killers fo the light end of the steer run. Killers buyers practically no dressed been material at less than \$4, while a few weeks ago light stuff was plentiful at \$3.50. This demonstrates that while fat cattle values determine to a large extent feeder prices yet when feeders take hold of the market their competition invariably forces finished beef to a higher level by depriving the killer of a considerable portion of his normal

Should the winter cattle market prove satisfactory there will undoubt-edly be a strong demand for thin stock for summer feeding purposes, consequently higher prices for all decently bred stuff look logical.-Breeders' Ga-

Panhandle Home-Seekers

E. C. Throckmorton, a well-known Hartley county eattleman, was a Thursday visitor at the stock yards, Asked about conditions in the Pan-handle, Mr. Throckmorton said: "The winter has thus far been a very mild and open one, and though cattlemen are practically all feeding their stock to keep it in thrifty condition, grass is still fairly nutritious. Everyone has plenty of food up there this winter and unless we have some unusually severe winter weather, cattle will be in good shape when spring arrives. The country is fast passing into the hands of the stock farmers. People are flocking into Hartley and surrounding countles daily, many of them oming from Oregon and other northwestern states, and large numbers from Missouri and Kentucky. They are buying good tracts of land and most of coming prepared to stay,

though there is also a broad speculative demand for land. They look upon the Panhandle as one of the best wheat countries in the United threshed out 371/2 bushels of wheat to the acre last year and present prospects are excellent for another yield. Big ranch owners are yielding to the clamorous demand for land, the great XIT ranch, located in Deaf Smith, Oldham, Dallam and Potter counties, being the last to be put on the market. It will be sold in tracts from a section up. Farm land is selling from \$3 to \$20 per acre, according to improvements. Land I bought in Hartley county a little more than a year ago at \$3 an acre I have recently refused \$10 for, and land near Ama-rillo that sold at \$4 an acre four years ago has recently sold for \$80."-Live Stock Reporter.

Address Dallas Meeting

Professor John A. Craig, dean of the department of agriculture and director of the experiment station has been invited to address the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, which meets in Dallas, March 19 to 21, on the subject of judging live stock. Professor Craig has accepted the invitation and has written to the authorities of the agricultural department of the University of Nebraska with a view of securing from them the use of their Mount of Chancellor, the grand championship steer at the Chicago International Fat Stock Show two years ago. With this to illustrate the form of a perfect beef steer, Professor Craig hopes to make his talk of great practical value to

#### BEEF IS MESOUITE FED

Crockett County Ranchman Tells How His Cattle Thrive J. W. Montague, the big ranchman from Crockett county, was in Fort

Worth a day or two ago.
"Yes, many say," he replied to a question, "that I have returned to drink in the ozone of the best cow country in the west. I am putting up nice cottage on the ranch and will move my family out. I am not going back on Fort Worth, however, but shall personally supervise my whitefaced cattle with a view of supplying the market here with the finest quality of mesquite fed beef. I am feeding some, but cotton meal cake is worth ard down with us-\$25 per ton-and hulls in proportion, and that is a bit too high. Cattle are thin. I moved 1,200 from one pasture to another and while the dry cattle were in fair shape the suckling cows were in bad shape. Grass is very short for we have had no rain for months, but what there is is good. Water we have in abundance from bored wells, which sup-ply tanks built on top of the ground, either of dirt or rock. We find this is a better method than scraping, for by selling the ground and letting the cattle tramp it, a very fine, holding bottom is obtained. I have 300 acres now in cultivation and shall put in two hundred more this year, and shall raise lots of feed stuff and roughness, which all cowmen should do, and can if they only use common prudence and

"The 0-9 ranch has 150,000 acres or thereabouts, and myself, my son and T. W. Couch, vice president of the Dressed Beef Company of St. Louis, are the proprietors. Mr. Couch has only been on the property once for a short time with his wife.

"The dry summer made grass late. but with a dry winter, which we are having, we may expect a fairly large crop of calves. Some people claim that a wet winter is best for everything, but my experience with cattle raising, beginning at fifteen years of age, has proved to me that this is mistake. I for one want a dry, cold winter with as little moisture as possible. The grass dries in to lay on the ground and the cattle do not suffer from lack of feed or from the chilly rains that is likely to freeze at any time and draw the cattle. This is my expeirence and I hold to this view of the question.

"I suppose that after a while ranches will meet with the usual fate that accompanies the on-rush of the farmer, but so far we are not troubled to as great an extent as the country nearer the railroads. Our shipping point is San Angelo. The Stockman-Journal is good and I want it continued to be sent to my address on the

#### Few Cattle on Feed

Campbell Bros. & Rosson have been in touch with the principal cotton seed oil mills in Texas and the territories. and the preponderance of advice is that there is a shortage of 80 per cent of full-fed cattle at the mills.

However, there are more local cattle fed on cotton seed than in the past years, but these, having been roughed through, will not be ready until spring It is now very conclusive that the bulk of fat cattle will be marketed in January, and the the opinion of this firm very optimistic respecting the beef cattle market.

The packers do not want well-fed steers, but are making strong inquiries for good corn-fed steers, weighing from 1,350 to 1,400 pounds, and on this kind have strong orders to buy, and are having some of their southern orders filled by Kansas City.

This firm is in touch with California buyers who are earlier in the market this year than last, the range having been very dry and not enough local cattle to supply the local demand.

It is dollars to doughnuts that the market will be lined up with last April on good fat steers. The outlook is also good for good cows, but the inferior kind are not wanted, and the market presents an apathetic condition for this class of cattle, as the canning season

#### South Texas Conditions

J. L. Grey, a stockman, formerly of San Antonio, but now residing in Austin, was at the Worth yesterday. In conversation with him he said to a reporter of this paper:
"I am here with six cars of stuff,

picked up here and there. Good stuff is getting scarce and hard to find. Cattle conditions down in my section are good, never better; grass is good and the weather and range are the best in years. The people are in better fix than for several years, and, having escaped the boll weevil this year, made of fine cotton crop. You know that cotton seed men and prickly pear are the salvation of the cattlemen in dry times. Therefore, a good crop of cotton comes in handy to both the farmer and the stockman, and the better the crop the better the seed, and more feed. Cattle will be short this year, compared with last; that is marketable cattle: but I do not think the shortage will reach as great proportion as many predict. You know south and southwest Texas covers a large scope of territory, and it is surprising how many cattle can come out of the chap-arral when least expenced. Winter with has been practically no winter at

all so far, and with this warm weather grass will grow rapidly, and it will not be long before the foothills will be covered with good succulent weeds, that, down there, always puts flesh on cattle. Yes, altogether, everything is in prime condition generally, with a few isolated spots as exceptions, and winter has got to be in a hurry to cut anw capers now with the stock interests of southwest Texas in this good year of 1906."

#### Big Cattle Movement

There is a big movement of cattle to this market, in fair condition for good killers. A number of north Texas stockmen have been in the southern part of the state, principally in the neighborhood of Hebbronville and Alice, visiting stockmen from the country along the International and Great Northern below San Antonio report cattle getting in fine condition, but not many will be shipped out until spring.

There will be a heavy calf crop this year, is the report. Three, four and five-year-old steers are a very scarce article at this time. A. Campbell was in this week with

cattle from Coleman & Keeran's ranch in La Salle county, and reported as above as to conditions.

#### Cattle Still Fat

W. R. Bigham, an enxtensive stockman of West Texas, was in this mar-ket this week with three cars of calves and three of cows. The calves sold for \$5.75 and cows for \$2.55. Mr. Bigham shipped from Van Horn. He was pleased with his sales, for after the account sales were figured out he was \$800 to the good, and they were grass cattle. He said that his county is in good shape, both range and stock cat-tle will be in good market shape for thirty days longer. There are no buyers, practically, out in that field, except butchers from El Paso and representatives of the mines in Arizona. A pretty good snow fell last week, which delayed the shipment of his stock three or four days.

#### Lands Are High

Tom Schultz, a young stockman and feeder from Johnson county, and who gets his mail at Alvarado, in the city on business, but stopped long enough to shake hands and say a good word for his county. He said: "There are a good many farmers who own their own farms down with us, and all who farm are not tenants by any means. The range is practically done for, and lands are held at from \$50 to \$75 per acre. The cattle business will soon be in the hands of the stock farmer and feeder.

### **PRAIRIE FIRE** IN DICKENS CO.

Schoolhouse and Twenty Sections of Land Swept

SNYDER, Texas, Jan. 30 .- News has. reached this place of a serious prairie fire which occurred last week in Dickens county.

A school house on the western line burned down and the grass caught fire from it. About twenty sections burned off, several stalk fields which had not been grazed yet, and a considerable amount of stacked forage. It is reported that quite a number of cattle and horses were burned, some of them pretty badly.

In Kent county cattle are very fat now and some losses are occurring from blackleg. One outfit lost probably twenty head of calves and yearings last week and is now busy roweling or otherwise treating the others to prevent further trouble.

From J. W. Stevens of Haskell county, it was learned yesterday, that general conditions are very prosperous there now. In that section of the country the cattle business is confined principally to small outfits, but the quality of stuff produced 's excellent and it sells readily. A few bunches of cows and calves have sold recently at \$23 to \$25, but they were either choice brood stuff or else first class milk cows. The calf crop this year is almost certain to be large.

Buyers have been working Fishee and Scurry counties lately for calves and yearlings. They offered \$10 and \$11 generally but got only a few, as people were holding their stuff and those who wished to sell were not satisfied with prices offered.

While at Claremont this week your correspondent met a man who just returned from a prospecting trip in the Pecos and El Paso country. He said that the country was settling up faster and land values advancing more rapidly than outsiders have any idea of. Many new ranches are being opened up and it is a promising feature to note that they are stocked with first class cattle and good and substantial improvements. At present the main drawbacks seemed to be scarcity of water and cost of fixing up a place. The range seemed excellent and stock are in splendid order.

#### SHOT BIG GRAY WOLF

Fort Worth Hunter Bags Unexpected Game Nine Miles From City Frank Watson, a Fort Worth hunter, who was out after swamp rabbits and squirrels in the timber near the Nine Mile bridge, northwest from the city Monday, jumped a large gray wolf, which he shot with small shot, breaking one of its legs, and the dogs finished the work after a severe fight The wolf was of unusual size, measuring nearly five and a half feet from tip of his nose to the tip of his Watson skinned the wolf and brought in the pelt as a trophy.

Let your judgment and honesty be reflected in the animals you ship.

VALUE OF HOME GROWN SEEDS Authorities Pronounce Them the Best.

Farmers and gardeners generally find home grown seeds the best, be-cause, having been raised under local conditions, they are already adapted to the soil and climate where they grow This insures strong virgin seed, to germinate as soon as it is planted; seed that produces strong, healthy plants and larger, more certain crops than those obtained from seed grown at a distance.

Y. Barteldes & Co. of Lawrence, Kan are offering a new catalogue for 1906, which is full of information valuable to every farmer in this section. send it to you FREE and postpaid for your name and address on a post card. This concern has branches in Denver and Oklahoma City, from either of which points they ship into nearby territory. This means prompt service, quick deliveries and a big saving to their customers. No one in this market should think of putting in any kind of crop before writing to these people and getting all the time and money-saving acts they can furnish. Address either Kansas Seed House, Lawrence, Kan.: Colorado Seed House, Denver, Col.; or Oklahoma Seed House, Oklahoma City, Okla. A simple request will bring the Barteldes 1906 catalogue postpaid by return mail. Please be sure to mention seeing their ad in this paper.



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Low round trip rates to Northern points during the Fall. Write for information.

C. W. STRAIN, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

Feeding Steers

J. S. La Force & Brother, who do business in Indian Territory and send and receive their mail through the postoffice at Vinita, were on the market Monday, looking up feeding steers. "We have now 1,300 head of good steers grassing and want more, not less than 200 and probably a much larger number, owing entirely to the character of the steers and price asked. Grass is not so good with us since the allotment of the land, and it is hardly possible now to get more than 640 acres for pasture purposes in one place. The allotment took place three years ago, Jan. 1. We winter our cattle on prairie hay that we save ourselves and the stalk fields, and this keeps them in pretty good shape until grass comes. We have 4,000 acres, part leased and the rest owned. We have 700 acres in cultivation, on which we raise corn. We have 10,000 bushels of corn that we raised. Wheat, oats and corn are the principal crops. No cotton, and don't suppose there ever will be any planted, for we are too far north for it to do

"If it were not for the fever that kills our cattle we could raise enough

to supply our demands, and I w not be on the market in Fort v now, buying cattle below the line bought in a car load of fine stock they all died. We are sixteen south of the Kansas line. We di believe much in dipping cattle they are sick, for we think it they are sick, for we think it them more harm than good. being taken sick will do well a probably. 'An ounce of preventiv know, is said to be 'worth a po-cure.' I am a 'resident,' and sp for that class of the inhabita the territory, I can safely say there are very few that are in there are very few that are in of joint statehood. We would be a distinct state, with our own tal city and legislature, but we in that the influences against us a powerful and that single statehoo win out. The 'Curtis law' that i the house, if it passes the set place all the lands in the han owners, to do with as the Heretofore this could not be was a hardship to some exgreat many farms have bee and the Indians themselves

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

HEC. A. MCEACHIN

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, TELEGRAM CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

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#### Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. OFFICERS:

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

#### THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

Fully appreciating the efforts put forth by The Stockman-Journal in furthering the interests of the cattle industry in general and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in particular, and believing that said Stockman-Journal is in all respects representative of the interests it champions, and reposing confidence in its management to in future wisely and discreetly champion the interests of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, do hereby in executive meeting assembled, endorse the policies of said paper, adopt it as the official organ of this association, and commend it to the membership as such.

Done by order of the executive committee, in the city of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

#### TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

Colonel C. C. Poole is the duly authorized traveling representative of this paper, and as such has full authority to collect subscription accounts and contract advertising.

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

It is our aim not to admit into our advertising columns any but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from responsible people. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us. We accept no "fake" or undesirable medical advertisements at any price. We intend to have a clean paper for clean advertisements. Our readers are asked to-always mention The Stockman-Journal when answering any advertisements in it

#### SPECIAL OFFER

Through a special arrangement with the Breeders' Gazette. The Stockman-Journal and the Breeders' Gazette can be secured through The Stockman-Journal one year for \$2.50. Regular price \$3.50. Send orders to the Texas Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth,

#### CONTENTIONS OF THE PACKERS

The great legal battle between the United States overnment on the one side and the big packers of the country on the others is now fairly under way in Chilago, where the preliminary bouts of the great engagenent have already been fought. The government appears serene in its determination to convict these men on the indictments found as the result of the long and tedious investigation held last year, and the packers are stubbornly contesting every inch of the ground and putting up the best fight possible. So far, the fight has been made along the lines of the immunity from punishment alleged to have been furnished the packers in return for their testimony by Commissioner Garfield, and the further the situation is delved into the more at becomes apparent that Garfield has made a miserable botch of the whole investigating business. Notwithstanding the fact that his published report was a complete whitewash for the so-called beef trust, and excited derision from the people of the United States as a whole, the packers are hot on the trail of the gentleman, with the allegation that he secretly passed the private information gained from them under the promise of immunity from prosecution on to the department of justice, and that information was the basis of the indictments returned at Chicago. They are fighting Garfield very hard, and are holding him up in a light that is very unenviable.

President Roosevelt's letter to Attorney General William H. Moody June 12, 1905, and certain questions propounded to the packers concerning their private car lines are relied upon by counsel for the packers as the most important evidence in support of the charges made in the packers' special pleas to the effect that official pledges given them by Commissioner of Corporations Garfield and others were disregarded and broken to aid the department of justice in carrying on

a criminal prosecution. This announcement was made by Attorney William J. Hynes, speaking for Swift & Co.'s interests.

"There is little doubt in our minds that when Commissioner Garfield started out on his investigation he meant well and believed he could make the pledges and promises of keeping faith with the packers in connection with the secret information furnished him for the exclusive use of his department," said Attorney Hynes in bringing up the climax of his entire statement. "He went on in that investigation for some time, perhaps meaning to keep sacred the promise that the information would not be furnished to any other department.

"Some time later on, I fear-and we all have a fear -that he was seduced from that position and that he became the agent and the servant of the department of justice. If it is not so I should like to know it now. We expect to be able to establish that fact in a manner

which will eliminate all doubt.

"In this connection there are two propositions which we will urge and two things which I will mention now as substantially supporting our stand. We will prove that there were certain questions put to the packers in connection with the private car line business by Commissioner of Corporations Garfield; that some refused to answer these questions, while others did; that these questions we had contended related to common carriers, but some answered them.

We will further prove that after Commissioner Garfield had asked those questions, which were asked in connection with his secret and confidential inquiry for his department, these same identical questions, in words, form and substance, were asked again, but this ime by officers of the department of justice before the

interstate commerce commission. "At this second putting of these same questions were present not only the packers but the district atorney for this city and Assistant Attorney General Oliver E. Pagin. I am not certain whether it was your ecessor and now Judge Bethea or yourself. Certainly this showed a co-operation between the depart-

nt of justice and the department of commerce and "How did this happen? It certainly was not done for the protection or elevation of the honor and conice of the department of justice. Neither was it one with any regard for the honor and conscience of

nissioner Garfield. "But the questions being identical in the two inis not all. We have for our charge the words sident Roosevelt over his own signature, which an leave no doubt, and which I will read: 'Senate record, document 140, correspondence between President

Roosevelt and Attorney General Moody in the so-called

Santa Fe case.'

"Letter of President Roosevelt dated June 12 says as follows: 'With my approval the department of justice, with the assistance of the department of commerce and labor, has for some months been endeavoring to find out whether or not they can obtain legal evidence of such willful and deliberate violations of the injunction by an individual. If the grand jury now sitting in Chicago finds an indictment against any individual connected with the packing corporations it will be because in their judgment such legal evidence of the violation of the injunction has been laid before

"Is there any doubt of what the President knew and what was going on?"

If the facts as alleged by the attorneys for the packers are correct, then Commissioner Garfield has clearly proved a traitor both to the government, which employed him, and to the people who befriended himby furnishing him with the information he was delegated to obtain. He has demonstrated his incapacity to serve the government in his present position, and the President should promptly proceed to remove him for the good of the public service. That is the sentiment that has prevailed among the live stock producers of the country since the Garfield report was first made public, and these late developments will only have a strong tendency toward strengthening it. He has proved himself the wrong man for the position, and such is usually the result of awarding important positions to young men whose only real qualification lies in the fact that each is the son of his father.

The big packers have plenty of money to back them in the fight they are making against those indictments. They appear to care nothing for the stigma that was placed upon them by the indictments. All they desire apparently is immunity from punishment, and they don't care a rap how it is obtained.

#### THE DENVER MEETING

The stockmen of the entire country are in session at Denver this week, arranging the terms of the consolidation proposed between the National Live Stock association and the American Stock Growers' association. The terms of the consolidation are familiar to our readers, and it is believed that the deliberations will be harmonious in the extreme. Other matters of importance to the stock interests will be acted upon at this meeting, but the matter of most moment is the advanced charges for selling live stock made by the various commission firms at all the market centers. The Stockman-Journal has fought this proposition since it first originated, and it is gratifying to see that the stockmen have taken hold of the matter with the determination of forcing the issue. The situation is reviewed as follows, by T. W. Tomlinson, the efficient secretary of the American association.

"On January 1, 1906, the live stock exchanges at Kansas City, South St. Joseph, South Omaha and Sioux City," ignoring our protest, established a new scale of commission charges, and the East St. Louis exchange advanced its charges on sheep, but the live stock exchanges at Chicago, South St. Paul, Fort Worth and Denver made no change in their commission charges. In order that the effect of the advance at the Missouri river markets and the reasons offered therefor, as well as the basis of our protest, may be understood by our members, the following facts are given:

"The new commission charges made these increases: "On sheep or hogs, single or double-deck cars, the increase is \$2 per car.

"On cattle an advance is effected by means of a minimum charge of \$10 per car, whereas formerly no minimum was established. For example, it frequently occurs in the case of fat cattle that only sixteen head are loaded in a car, and in such cases the former charge was 50 cents per head, or \$8 per car, while under the new rules the minimum charge of \$10 would apply. This, of course, affects all carloads of cattle containing

less than twenty head of stock. On mixed carloads of live stock the increase ranges from \$2 to \$4 per car.

"The excuses assigned by these commission firms this advance (which they please to call e tion, or readjustment of charges) are substantially as follows:

"That cars are larger now than fifteen or twenty years ago when the exchanges were authorized, with the result that commission firms are today selling about 17,000 pounds of hogs per car for the same amount as they used to receive for selling only 1.300 pounds, and that the weights of sheep have proportionately increased; that the expenses of the commission business have increased as well as the cost of living: and it is further generally claimed that practically no change has been made in the commissions on cattle.

"That this change in commission charges for the sale of cattle does result in an increase, is plain to every cattle shipper, many of whom ordinarily ship less than twenty head to a car, and this is especially true of fat stock. That there has been no appreciable increase in the weights of hogs and sheep per car compared with fifteen or twenty years ago, as claimed by the commission firms, can be proved by indisputable official figures. The exchanges at the Missouri river markets were established between 1885 and 1890, and at that time the average weights of cattle and hogs per car, obtained by the Western Railway Weighing association, at Chicago, Kansas City and South Omaha, dering the years 1888 and 1889, were, for cattle; from 22,065 pounds to 22,495 pounds, and for hogs from 16,800 pounds to 17,046 pounds. The total number of cars of cattle weighed was 24,350, and of this number 15,816 or 64.9 per cent, were less than 31 feet in length. The total number of cars of hogs weighed was 6,573, and of this number 4,243, or 64.5 per cent, were less than 31

feet in length. "Even the commission firms do not contend that the average weights of carloads of hogs are today above 17,000 pounds per car, or that carloads of sheep and cattle appreciably exceed the established minimum carload weights.

"The above official figures are the earliest obtainable data on the average weights of live stock per car. "These comparisons show how unfounded is the claim of the commission firms of selling more weight of hogs and sheep for the same amount of money than when exchanges were organized. Their other excuse, that expenses have increased, is probably made with as little regard for actualities. Live stock exchanges at the Missouri river markets were organized for the purpose of stiffening up commission charges, and that marked the first increase in the profits of commission firms over what they had previously secured. A high official of one of the live stock exchanges is authority for the statement that the withdrawal of outside solicitors about a year and a half ago saved the commission firms about \$3 per car in their expenses, which amounted at all the western markets to about \$2,000,000 annually; and this marked another increase in the profits of their business. The cutting off of free telegrams and courtesies as to meals, etc., is also understood to save them a tidy sum, which makes a still further increase in their profits. On top of these various savings, to make an average increase of \$2 per car for the sale of all live stock seems wholly unwar-

"In 1888, about the time the exchanges at most of the Missouri river markets were organized, the total number of cars received at Kansas City was 74,666; last year Kansas City received 129,343 cars. In 1888 South Omaha received 39,492; last year 84,236. In 1888 Sioux City received 8,530; last year 34,211 cars. In 1888 there was practically no live stock market at South St. Joseph, while last year 49,056 cars of live stock were received there. It would seem that this immense increase in receipts would enable commission firms to sell five stock at a less expense per car. This is true in all other branches of industry, and it is a strange commentary on the live stock commission firms that they should now be heard to claim that it costs them more per car to sell double the number of cars they handled eighteen years ago.

"If there be any merit in the contention of the commission firms that their profits are not sufficiently large, it is probably because the business has proven so profitable that too many have been attracted into it. This further increase in their earnings will simply result in more people embarking in the business, and

the same reason will then actuate them to make another advance.

"By some commission men the prosperity of the sheep men is urged as a reason for the advance in commission charges. If that excuse is sound, why did they not make a reduction for the sale of cattle, which

#### TIME TO MARKET STOCK

industry is admittedly in a depressed condition?"

There is a great deal of money lost to the stockmen of Texas and the southwest every year through the fact that they do not market their stuff intelligently. There is a rush of the stuff to market when it is half fat and when the markets are glutted, and there is a holding of stuff back when it should be moving, and the general result is that the markets are demoralized, pocketbooks are lightened, commission firms and the big packers are roundly abused, and many men are disgusted with the stock business. Those who have given these things proper and close consideration are practically unanimous in the opinion that the proper time to market all stock is just as soon as the stock is

In a recent address before Iowa farmers, A. C. Halliwell, editor of the Chicago Live Stock World, made some very pertinent suggestions along this line. Among other things he said:

Well bred is good, well fed is better, well sold is

Held too long is worse than sold too soon. Better be sold and sad than stuck and sorry. For lack of a market report, costing \$4 a whole year, many a man has lost \$40 in less than forty minutes.

The man who goes to market with the big crowd is apt to go home with a small bank account. He gives a good imitation of a sucker being separated from his stuff; he knows how the baker felt when they held him up and took his "dough;" he can better understand what was meant by the old saying about the fool and his money being soon parted.

Top prices are not as hard to get as top stock. It is easier to sell prime stock at fancy prices than to convert ordinary stock into coin of the realm at

par value. If buyers are given a show top stock will all but sell itself.

The cattle that are not quite good enough to suit shippers and exporters on a day when the pens are full; the hogs that are not quite good enough to get out of the "packer" grade, and sheep that are just like 39,000 others out of a 30,000 run—these and not the self-selling top-notchers offer real tests of salesman-

In the parable the shepherd was more concerned over the one lost lamb than over the ninety and nine within the fold. If feeders could only be sure of having the ninety and nine properly covered into the market fold they would not need to bother much about the one top-notcher.

Getting to market in good shape is as important as getting on a good market. Money lost by shippers through the slats of belated stock trains and account of the tonnage system would make it cheaper for them to pay much higher

rates for good service. Overloading, like overeating, doesn't pay. Paying an expert to sell your stock and then preventing him from using his best judgment is throwing away the price of the commission charge and

'then some." Well bought is half sold. Dearly bought feeding cattle are hard to convert

into profitable beeves. Men who provide barb-wire shelter for their stock in winter usually find feeding operations unsuccessful,

and complain bitterly of market prices. The man who has stock that is good enough to attract the competition of packers, butchers, shippers and exporters, and who has not made too great an effort to produce top-notchers is the one who usually complains least about markets.

It is pretty generally understood that the mere matter of weight cuts but little figure in the market for meat-producing animals, whereas quality and condition are of prime consideration.

It is true that fat, like charity, covers a multitude of sins, and in the case of horses especially, it is poor policy to put them on the market in thin condition. When a horse has been poorly fed and poorly kept, it takes a very sharp and discerning judge to see worth beneath ribs that are too prominent and coat that is rough and shows plainly that both oats and curry-comb have been used on the penny wise, pound foolish basis.

The matter of grading animals so they will present an appearance of uniformity at market is of a good deal of importance.

An Iowa feeder of international renown from having won grand championships in the car-lot class of fat cattle at Chicago knows full well the value of having his fifteen cattle in an exhibition car load not only each one the best he can be, but each individual as nearly as possible like every other one.

When Mr. Krambeck is in search of young steers to match up a load he is preparing to fit out it is said he can carry in his mind's eye for a distance of 500 miles or more the conformation, size and general appearance of a steer that he wants. That, of course, is a most uncommon gift and one that helps to explain his remarkable achievements in the greatest cattle show in the world.

At least twice Prof. Curtiss has won grand championship honors for Iowa by being able to pick out individual steers where others had failed to recognize their future possibilities.

If you have two carloads of animals in the feed lot you will find a great difference in the way they will develop. It always pays to cull out the poor feedersone Iowa feeder of great ability says that a steer that won't do well in 100 days' feed isn't apt to do enough better in twice that long to pay for his feed and care.

Trying to make a sleek beef animal out of a poor 'feeder" is usually attended with about as much success as crowns the efforts of the maiden who is long on ideals and short on experience who essays the task of marrying a scalawag with the hope of reforming him.

Some big prairie fires are reported out in the West Texas range country, and considerable grass has been destroyed. The H ranch, owned by Winfield Scott of this city, and A. B. Robertson, and located in Crosby county, suffered considerable loss, as did the Currycomb outfit. About thirty miles of range country was burned over, and at a time of year when grass is needed most. Fortunately, the country is generally long on grass and short on cattle, and conditions are not so serious as they would be under less favorable

The state land commissioner has decided that 33,000 acres of land, sold to actual settlers since the first of September and located in El Paso county, will have to revert to the cattlemen holding them under lease, on account of being in the absolute district. It would seem that the land commissioner should have been able to decide that point before accepting the money of these people, many of whom had already located on the land, and thereby have prevented the financial loss and disappointment that has fallen to the lot of these people. The law is very plain as to the absolute district, and no man in the state should have been more familiar with its provisions than the land commis-

The Fort Worth packeries are clamoring for more hogs. Texas should raise twice as many hogs as she does now .-- Alvarado Bulletin.

The Fort Worth packers are in the market for all the hogs that Texas farmers can produce. And hogs are selling in Fort Worth at Kansas City prices, which serves to demonstrate what an advantage the Fort Worth market is to the Texas producer.

The beef packers claim immunity from prosecution on the ground that a government agent, having heard them confess illegal acts, has been using the information against them. A queer plea; that confes-

sion of guilt prevents prosecution. It is law all right; that is, there are confessions that bring immunity. Commissioner Garfield says he carefully refrained from permitting the statements of the packers to acquire a status that would entitle the offenders to exemption. The packers say, in effect, that the very reason they confessed was to save themselves from the consequences of their crimes.-El Paso Herald.

The packers have virtually confessed their guilt by the character of the plea they are making. They are apparently willing to be regarded as guilty if they can only escape the consequences of their alleged

. . . . Colonel Cecil Lyon would make the calling and election of all Lyon men sure in Texas by four more years of Roosevelt. But Colonel Lyon's disposition in the premises is much greater than his party's voting strength in Texas. He says the President is very popular in this state, which is an undeniable fact, but that popularity will never be sufficient to turn one democratic vote in the direction of the republican party. Texas democrats always take their medicine entirely straight.

Judge M. M. Brooks has been urged to resign his seat on one of the higher court benches since he is a candidate for governor. Judge Brooks says he will not do anything of the kind; that he does not intend to neglect his duties in the least and that he does not believe the people demand him to close his mouth on public questions because he is a judge. The judge is right. We had one lock-jawed candidate and he failed to score at a very critical moment in our national history.-Sherman Democrat.

It is not Judge Brooks' mouth the people desire to close, but the state treasury, while he is engaged in the work of campaigning. The people are under the impression that they are paying the distinguished jurist for services on the bench and not upon the hustings.

And so Texas is to have a cowboy university-a place where cowboys will be taught all the duties of cowboy life in a lecture course of six weeks. It is said that the son of the president will take a course of instruction at this new branch of higher learning. It is to be hoped that there will be no hazing permitted at this school.—Terrell Transcript.

The cowboy business has veary nearly played out in Texas, but perhaps the establishment of a cowboy university will give the profession a new impetus. The place of location is not given, but it will probably be somewhere over in East Texas.

The National Breeders and Fort Worth Fat Stock Show will be held at Fort Worth March 22, 23 and 24. The event promises to be the greatest ever held in Texas, as the list of premiums awarded will bring fine stock from all parts of the union .- Mineral Wells

The big event to be pulled off in this city in March is attracting much favorable attention throughout the country, and the indications are that a big crowd will be present to see what Texas is doing in the proper development of her great live stock industry. And none of those visitors will go away disappointed.

The New York Tribune, continuing its review of the principal events of the year 1905, says.

In more than one of these things, including the greatest of them, the United States has been directly concerned in a manner which added new lustre to the American name. There are few passages in our history more gratifying than those which tell of our dealings with Japan, from the "opening" of that counto the world to our friendly mediation at Portsmouth, whereby the greatest war of our time was ended and its substantial results were sedured. Nor has America in this field last year failed to exercise a beneficent influence in the affairs of Russia, of China, and of its neighbors in our western tropics. Amid the great deeds of the year America has borne a part worthy of a great power, and of a power as great for peace as for war, and as strong in altruism as in selfishness. Whatever the new year and the other years to come may bring, the record of 1905 is assured to us one upon which the world may look with satisfaction as a record of progress in the essentials of humane civilization, and upon which Americans may look with an henest and not vainglorious pride.

It is said that the slience of Jim Wells, the bighearted broncho-buster of the Rio Grande, is worrying candidates for governor. Who is it worrying? The report is published in a Fort Worth paper. Is the silence of Wells worrying the Fort Worth candidate? This is the only "Macedonian Cry" we have heard go up on this question.-Sherman Register.

The silence of Judge Wells is worrying no one at this time, especially the Fort Worth candidate, Judge Bell has passed the point where he has any worry

KINDLY OMIT FLOWERS. Too late to bring your fragrant offering;

EASY GAME

Or twike love's myrtle for my marble brow When I am dead! Today your tribute bring-I need them now!

Waste no laudations on my deafened ear, Nor lay choice flowers within my icy hand, Your tardy meed of praise I shall not hear, Nor understand.

To pile a wreath of flowers upon my mound, Or speak the kindly words you should have said, Will be but mockery-a hollow sound. When I am dead.

Go take your offerings to hearts in thrail, To sorrowing souls with pain and grief distraught In homes where dark'ning shadows group and fall. And flowers bloom not.

"Omit the flowers!" The bloom of shrub and tree Leave not upon my grave to wither there. These demonstrations of your love I shall not see, Nor know, nor care.

Or tag my clay with virtues of a saint. When I am dead. When the last words are spoken, "Dust to dust," And the last trump you leave me to await,

Pray, do not economize, or make a feint

To fit an aureole round my head,

Repudiate. Not for the dead are blossoms from earth's

My strange behest you will not then, I trust,

bowers. The simplest rites are the most fit; But ostentations, eulogies and flowers "Kindly omit." -Anon.

> SCATTER WORDS OF PRAISE. It's an easy thing to say it,

And to say it good and strong: And to say it pretty frequent; For it helps a chap along. Oh, of course, you pay him money, Doubtless all that he is worth: But does money, man and brother, Represent the best on earth?

What's the good of keeping him Any good thing you might say That will lift his load of labor And is something more than pay? If he's worthy of your praise, Do you think that he'll be slack? If you tell him he's a good one, And pat him on the back?

There are some who think it's praising Not to raise a row and kick And they'll pay an extra dollar To a chap that's extra slick; But it isn't that that heartens-It's the kind word and the thought For the deed done and the doer. Out of which the good is wrought.

As when the weary pilgrim, Who has trod the long, hard way, With its profits and its losses Measured to him day by day, Hears the kind words of the Master, Like the songs of cherubim: "Well done, thou good and faithful"-It is heaven enough for him. -William J. Lampton, in Sunday Magazine.

Governor Lanham should call the legislature together and ask for the repeal of all that portion of the Terrell election law which assumes to regulate the polifical conduct of the people.-Waco Times-Herald. Give him time. The governor evidently does not

desire to be hurried in this matter. He has had it under consideration for several months, but great minds move slowly.

NOT "LATELY" STARTED

Speaking of the craze for long-distance runs, do not overlook those lately started by Messrs. Shaw during the past year exceed in value by more than \$10,000,000 the total imports for any other year. Probably some of these gems were bought by policyholders, too .- Chicago Record-Herald

The beef trust will grow richer and richer as long as it is fined \$5,000 and allowed to take \$50,000 from the people. Such penalties are a farce and should be abelished.—Georgetown Commercial.

The beef trust has not yet been fined or found guilty of any infraction of the law. And the me under indictment seem willing to defer eventualities as long as possible.



## MYRES' SADDLES LEAD IN STYLE IN FINISH

Best trees, best leather, best workmanship, hence best Saddles.
"Cheap John" stuff made.

Write for catalogue.

D. Myres

# ECHOES OF THE RANGE

Weekly Compilation of Interesting Ranch and Stock News from All of the Great Range Country of Texas

In Potter County Amarillo Herald.

Wednesday noon a prairie fire was seen northwest of Tahoka, Lynn counand as there was a strong west wind it rapidly passed to the north, by sundown it was northead to hoka and the wind had shifted to the northwest. About 10 o'clock the wind again shifted to the north, causing a line of fire twenty or twenty-five miles long to sweep to the south. The head fire had traveled about ten miles south of east of where it started, and burned to Moore's draw, southeast of Tahoka, about sixteen miles, and then the wind again changed to the east and the fire started back west.

The fire originated about eighteen miles northwest of Tahoka, one and one-half miles in Lubbock county, and ranged two or three miles north and thirty miles east on the north line; the south line ranged east and south for ten or twelve miles, then south, five or six miles. The east line being tween twenty and thirty miles long, with the burned district being an irregular triangle, and the grass was burned clean with the exception of a few small patches. So far as heard no feed or houses were burned. Somewhere between 300 and 400 sections of grass were probably burned, the wind changing so much being the cause of so much damage being done. It is said the fire was caused by a boy attempting to burn the grass from around a grub so he could see to dig it up.

Two weeks ago E. Spielman of Byars, Texas, purchased of D. B. Ham-ilton his two-section ranch twelve mily west of town, paying \$9,000 for the property. There is no better land in Armstrong county, and the purchaser got a big bargain, and no one realizes this more forcibly than Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Spielman is a brotherm-law of E. H. Conrad, who last fall purchased the John Weaver section and later a patent section east of

Another good sale was that made week by G. D. Pence to Pascal Head of Whitewright, Texas. The deal embraces four sections, less 170 acres, lying two miles west of Charles has beed a fortunate investment for Mr. came here years ago with \$4,000 and has turned loose for \$26,000. There are fortunes being made every day in Panhandle lands, and yet the good time is still before us.

From Lubbock county comes the report that a number of south plains ranchmen are preparing to cut up their large ranches into small tracts and offer them on the market to the actual settler. This will be a means of bringing many good substantial farmers to the south plains country which will result in a rapid development of this section of the country, better facilities, larger churches and a more progressive public spirit.

J. T. Claybrook and W. C. Baird, two well known cowmen with ranching interests near Tascosa, were in Amarillo two days this week. They report conditions in the upper part of the county in fine shape and predict a good season this spring. Land, they state, is selling at greatly ad-vanced prices over prices of six months ago and both believe that within another year that portion of the county will be devoted largely to agricultural interests.

W. B. Root, who is wintering a large bunch of sheep eight miles northeast of town, was here this week on business. He says that he has experienced this winter no trouble thus far with his bunch, and that he expects the spring to find him with one of finest flocks in this section of the

Panhandle. E. C. Heath of Livingston county Mo., is in the city and to judge from his conversation is here to stay. He is an old-time friend of W. B. Root, who has sheep ranching interests northeast of town, and while here is guest of Mr. Root. He is greatly pressed with the Panhandle country and is looking for a suitable invest-ment of several sections of land upon which to establish a stock ranch and raise sheep in connection with a general diversified business.

#### In New Mexico

Roswell Record. The recent experiences of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Polsgrove of this city are such as they will long remember. They left here before Thanksgiving driving overland to Las Vegas. They had no difficulty on this trip and greatly enjoyed themselves, but on the return trip they ran into difficulties indeed. They left Las Vegas in plenty of time expecting to reach home before Christmas, but when about seventy miles northwest of Roswell they ran into heavy snows and experienced cold weather. They found it impossible to proceed and made for the Ox Bar ranch about seventy-two miles northwest of Roswell. They found themselves snowed in for good. The snow was thirty inches deep on the level and the thermometer twelve degrees below zero. While food for the stock ran low, they had plenty of provisions for human beings. Mr. and Mrs. Polsgrove were snowbound for ten days and arrived in Roswell last week, only too glad to escape without loss,

In Deaf Smith County

Hereford Brand. Uncle Fred Williamson came in Satday from his ranch in the north part of the county after supplies. Fred, aside from being the poet of the plains, is making an enviable reputation as a stock farmer. Such as he will never find it difficult to make a living in the Panhandle.

B. P. Abbott, who for the past few years has been manager of the Midille Water division of the XIT ranch, passed down the line Saturday on his way to Bovina, where he will make his home. Mr. Abbott will no longer

be connected with the XIT, as that

company has decided to go out of the ranch business and hence will not require so many divisions. J. W. English was a pleasant caller Tuesday from his ranch west of town. Mr. English informs us that he has sold his ranch, one section to a Mr. Sears of Missouri, and the other to Mr. Meakem of Moberly, Mo. The first named gentleman has already moved his family to Hereford and will move to the ranch as soon as he can get possession. The other will move at an early date.

W. McMillon and family arrived this week from Belcher and will live in this county, Mr. McMillon has pur-chased the Galloway six-section ranch of town, better known as the Ward place, and will make his home there. Mr. McMillon has used splendid judgment in the selection of his property as there is no better ranch in the entire west than this one. While requires a small fortune to handle the property at present, it will require, a much larger one to control it in a We congratulate Mr. Mc-Millon upon his good fortune in se-

In Brewster County

Alpine Avalanche. W. C. Nations bought nineteen fine mules in El Paso county last week and would like to buy a few more. He will ship to Pennsylvania. Oliver Billingsley bought a car load of cows of W. J. McIntyre and shipped

them to El Paso Saturday.
W. J. McIntyre bought of Clyde Buttrill two car loads of calves and shipped them to Fort Worth Saturday. Jackson & Harmon shipped a car load of steers, bought of Lawrence

Haley, to New Orleans Saturday, Jackson & Harmon shipped Saturday to Fort Worth a car load of calves and a car load of bulls bought of Kokernot & Kokernot.

Jackson & Harmon shipped to Houston Tuesday one car load of cows, one car load of bulls and one car load of mixed cattle.

D. W. Gourley has bought eight sections of school land lying west of J. R. Sanford's ranch in Presidio county, and will remove his family and cattle to his new location. What disposition he will make of his holdings on Terlingua creek we are not informed, but he will be here in a few days and will tell his friends as much they ought to about his plan. Mr. Gourley's removal from this county will make an onening for some ambitious man who aspires to serve his country as commissioner of the Terlingua precinct. He now, however, and will perhaps come to see us oftener.

#### In Midland County

Midland Reporter. Bob Beverley came in from the range northwest of Odessa Thursday and

gives good report of cattle conditions. O. B. Holt came in Thursday night from Fort Worth, and will be with us several days, looking after his various business interests. J. E. Crossett was here this week

from his ranch near Grand Falls, to buy some black muley bulls. He says the country is in fine shape. J. S. Means was in yesterday from his "JC" ranch. He says everything is in good shape, and the winter has not yet affected cattle. They are still

J. V. Stokes and wife were in from their ranch southeast yesterday. Mr. Stokes is pleased with the range situation and predicts good things in store for the cowman.

Ernest Phil.ipps was in yesterday from his ranch in the Pecos country. He reports everything well on ange, cattle still fat and will stand

the winter all right. Charles Lewis came to Midland Wednesday to drive home the bunch of fine bulls recently purchased from the cattle company. Lewis intends to put his herd in the front rank.

John Martin returned Wednesday from Fort Stockton, accompanied by his bride. Mr. and Mrs. Martin will make their home on the Cross Tie ranch, south of town. Everyone joins in wishing the young couple a long life of happiness.

J. F. Marberry is making arrangements to move to Fort Worth. Mr. Marberry and wife have made many friends during their stay in Odessa and all regret to lose them.

W. O. Robertson of Briscoe county this week purchased the F. M. Tallant ranch, eighteen miles west of town, for the sum of \$2,500. The sale was made through D. R. Herbert. Mr. Robertson is an experienced stock raiser and comes to us highly recommended. We extend to him a hearty welcome. Practically it is a new thing in the

Midland county for cattlement to dip their cattle for lice. In fact it was never done until this season, but several of our cattlemen, south especially, find it necessary. They are building dipping vats, and use one gallon of dip to 100 gallons of water. The remedy is very satisfactory, and other ranchmen are contemplating its use.

W. H. Tucker, ranching only a few miles south, was called to Elmsdale, five miles east of Abilene, last Monday, by the death of his brother's son. The two were crossing the railroad in a wagon and the westbound passenger train struck them. The father, J. E. Tucker, was instantly killed, while boy was carried some distance on the cowcatcher. He was unconscious when found, and died later. We deeply sympathize with the bereaved relatives. In the last few days we have been asked for the famous B. A. Oden prairie dog recipe. Mr. Oden was a caller at our office yesterday, and gave

us the following recipe again, which is as follows: To one bushel of wheat three ouncer of strychnine, half pound of cyanide of potash, half gallon of syrup, and half gallon of meal. Botl strychnine separately in one quurt of

water each. Boil until dissolved. Pour this in syrup, stirring as you pour in. htis in syrup, stirring as you pour in. Pour this mixture into wheat, strring

all the time and then add meal, and stir thoroughly. Put, on horseback, about a table-spoonful to hole. Milo maize or kaffir corn is as good as the wheat.

IN DONLEY COUNTY

Clarendon Banner-Stockman. P. C. Johnson of Giles was here Wednesday. He reports stock interests in his section in very good shape, considering the condition of the range, which is bad. Grass was badly rotted by the unfavorable season in the early part of the winter, and the grazing is consequently poor.

G. W. Baker returned Wednesday from Lubbock, the little city on the South Plains, which is distinguished principally by the fact that it is the furthest situated from a railroad of any county seat in the United States. Mr. Baker spent about ten days on the trip, and acknowledges to have been prospecting, but says he didn't buy anything. It seems that every section of land in Lubbock county is soon to have a railroa dacross it, and he objects to buying land that is sure to be

cut up that way. Mr. Baker says he found the people of that county burning Indian corn for fuel. Coal is quoted at \$21 per ton. but cannot be had even at that price. Lubbock is 125 miles from a railroad, and bad weather has so badly damaged the roads that freighting is expensive and only attempted in cases of extreme necessity. Corn is selling at 40 cents per bushel, and is proving a good substitute for coal.

#### IN MITCHELL COUNTY Colorado News

J. C. McCall is in Kansas this week and will purchase for his father while there a thoroughbred Hereford bull, the best that money can buy. The animal will be shipped to Colorado.

C. A. O'Keefe returned to his home at Fort Worth Wednesday night. He spent the week at his ranch, superintending the dehorning and vaccinating of his calves. Mr. O'Keefe shipped two cars of the fattest cars that ever went from Mitchell county Wednesday to Fort Worth.

A. B. Robertson is in receipt of a letter from his ranch foreman giving fuller details of the big prairie fire which burned off about 1,000 sections of grass on the plains this week. The letter states that the fire started near Lubbock, originating in the field of a farmer who was burning brush. A high wind was blowing at the time from the west, and the grass being tall and dry, the fire soon got beyond control and swept everything in its wake. The fire first burned off about four leagues of the Wilson county school land and then went into the pasture of Mr. Robertson, destroying about fifty sections of his grass.

Late in the evening the wind changed to the north and the fire-made a clean sweep of the plains part of the Llano Cattle Company's pasture. From there it went into John B. Slaughter's pasture and on into the pasture of the Tahoka Cattle Company, being gotten under control a few miles north of the town of Tahoka. It is estimated that between 1,000 and 1,200 sections were burned off. Besides the grass, numerous stacks of feedstuff were de-

Mr. Robertson states that while the loss falls heavily on all parties concerned, yet they still have enough grass he thinks, to carry the cattle through a moderately mild winter.

#### In Sleicher County

Sherwood Record. B. A. Jackson of Schleicher county, has just received two cars of fine Angoats from Stephenville. J. H. Yardley has bought thirty head

of yearlings, buying them from J. W. Gobble, Harrison Estes and Cal Davis He expects to buy about seventy-five more head.

The disease called blackleg that used to prevail three or four years ago seems to have gone out of fashion. Now there are no cases in the country and no one thinks of vaccinating the calves either. A new machine for spraying cattle in lieu of dipping is being tested, and if it proves as great a success as the promoters claim, will relegate the old process to a place among the "has eens," and relieve the operation disinfecting of some of its seemingly

cruel features. W. C. Castleberry has returned from a trip to Concho county. While gone he bought a fine registered Durham bull from D. E. Sims, paying \$100 for the animal. Mr. Castleberry is one of our progressive stockmen and is ways on the lookout for the best blood

for his herds. Mrs. Sadie Chatterton, living near Meers, Okla., has instituted suit in the district court for \$5,000 damages against Frank E. Brown, a farmer of that section. Of this amount \$500 is for medical care and treatment and \$4,500 for damage to her health sustained by fright brought on through being chased by an obstreperous bull

Wilkes Mitchell has returned to his father's ranch forty-five miles west of here from New Mexico, where he has been associated with his uncle in the sheep business. He says heavy losses have fallen on the sheepmen in that country this winter so far and are pretty apt to be still worse before spring arrives. A good stock country is New Mexico, says Mr. Mitchell, but the winters are hard to get around.

#### IN KENT COUNTY

Clairemont Enterprise. Mr. Rose returned this weeks from a prospecting trip in the Pecos country. He reports that land there is higher in proportion to advantages and producing power than it is here, and that land in this country is much the best investment.

Cattle over this country are in excellent condition now, and a number of losses from blackleg are reported. Boley Brown, on the western line, has lost probably twenty during the past ten days, nearly all being calves or yearlings.

#### IN SUTTON COUNTY

William Sultemeyer sold to E. M. Kirkland 800 stock sheep at private E. M. Kirkland sold to William Sul-

temeyer 200 head of stock cattle at private terms. Sid Martin of the commission firm if Mayer & Martin of San Angelo sold

for Wilkes Dobbins of Edwards county to Rube Neely of San Angelo 2,000 stock sheep at private terms.

#### IN FOARD COUNTY

Crowell News. A. M. Carter, a prominent land law yer of Fort Worth, is in our city today (Thursday) filing some papers and talking land. Mr. Carter says the whole interior of Texas is astir after Texas lands, and that there will be a general rush to this county after its cheap lands very soon; that wealthy men are buying large tracts of land **ACQUITTAL IN** and cutting them up and selling to men who want 160, 320, 640 acres of land

Bill Richards, a ranchman of Cottle county, came down from his ranch to transact business in Crowell Thursday. Mr. Richards has a splendid piece of ranch property, consisting of 80,000 acres, with a bountiful supply of water. Mr. Richards says much of his land is agricultural land, and, no doubt, he intends at the proper time to cut it up and sell to settlers. In fact, the big ranchers have found out that it is not profitable to raise cattle on land when it is worth \$5 or \$6 an acre.

for a home. Let them come.

#### In Tom Green County

San Angelo Standard. Dr. Bascom Lynn has sold to Fred Baker and Jim Hersey forty head of mares at private terms. The horse from the Schleicher county came ranch of Dr. Lynn and brother.

Fayette Tankersley is to cultivate 200 acres of the Willow Lake pasture land in Irion county this year. He recently purchased the land from H. M Work of clearing the land will start at once.

Mark Fury, the sheepman, passed through town Wednesday en route to his home near Christoval. He informed us that he had sold all his sheep, 4,200 head to Harges Brothers, of Paint Rock, at \$3.75 per head, to be delivered on Jan. 20, 1906.

J. W. Montague was in from the 09 ranch Wednesday. A short time ago Mr. Montague made resolution to quit taking an active part in the commission business and devote all his time ranching. After about a month's trial of ranching, Mr. Montague says that he believes there are other things in the world a good deal easier than the ranch life, but he declares that he is going to stick to it a while longer at least.

W. H. Collyns has bought from the Drumm Commission Company 388 acres of land in Runnels county at private terms. Mr. Collyns has sold to S. B. Caperton of Coke county lot 8 and part of lot 7 in block 21 of the main part of San Angelo for \$2,500. Mr. Caperton expects to move to San Angelo to engage in the stock business. S. B. Caperton has sold to W. H. Collyns his ranch in Coke county of a section of land at \$3.50 an acre. The land is near Mr. Collyns' Coke county

#### In Randall County

Canyon City News. W. F. Taylor has sold his remaining section, the home place, to Mertor Bogar of Almington, Ill., at \$6,820. Mr. Bogar bought this place for his mother, who will move by the 10th of next month. Taylor also sold to Bogar all farming implements, three horses and ten head of hogs for \$365.50. Mr. Taylor is having John Turner put two rooms to his Dean purchase and will move these as soon as they are com-

In another part of this paper will be found an article from The Fort Worth Stockman-Journal touching on the history of Galloway cattle. This breed of cattle is less known to the editor of the News than any other of the beef breeds now in Texas, but from all accounts there are many points in their favor as favorites for this alti-These cattle with their next of kin, the polled Angus or the "bonnie blacks," (both originally from the cold, bleak hills of Argyleshire) can doubt stand more cold than any other breed and their value as beef is un-

#### In Val Verde County

Del Rio Herald. O. P. Boger, one of the owners of the Ross ranch, was in the city Tuesday looking after business affairs. He was a pleasant caller at the Herald office while here. Mr. Boger says prosand another year of prosperity is almost assured. Grass is plentiful and all kinds of live stock are in excellent condition, ranchmen generally are in splendid shape financially and there eems nothing in the way making 1906 a banner year in the cattle and sheep business of Val Verdescounty. Boger recently returned from east Texas, bought a large number of cattle, which he says are doing extraordinarily well on his ranch.

#### In Reeves County

Pecos Times. Lee and Walter Russell and Willis McCutcheon came down from Toyah Tuesday morning and put in the day in Pecos. Russell brothers are out buying steers and Will is among the number who sold to hem.

Morgan Keithly, from the Monahaus country, and Bob Carruthers of Odessa were in town yesterday. Morgan in-formed us that he had just sold his river ranch to Carruthers, a part of the consideration being Odersa property The ranch lies in Ward county on the

#### CATTLE OUTLOOK GOOD

Stock Will Enter Spring Season Good Condition. John K. Rosson returned Friday from

Kansas City and reports plenty of snow along the line of the Katy from south of Muskogee north. Going from Texas to Kansas City he says he ran into the storm just across Red river and at Muskogee the snow was a foot deep and rapidly drifting.

"Cattle conditions, however, are good and I heard of no complaint of losses on account of the weather while I was up the country," said Mr. Rosson. "Cattlemen I met are optimistic as the future of the industry both as to prices and range conditions. Indications are that cattle will enter the spring season in better flesh than for several years."

### FAST HORSE COMING

Jee Grattan to Be Trained in This City

Evidence that horse interest in Fort Worth is rapidly gaining ground is given by Al Lawler, trainer at the club track, in the statement that he has made arrangements to have shipped here Joe Grattan, who is said by horsemen who have seen him race to be close to a two-minute pacer. He will be given a careful preparation by Mr. Lawler with a view starting him at some of the late Grand Circuit meetings, where it is declared he will make a fine record. A \$7,500 order for the horse is reported to have been refused by his owner, Mr. Ware.

#### WANTS ALL THE FEED H. Knapp Contracts for All the Resi

due of Oklahoma City Feed Mills H. Knapp is in the market again purchasing feeders and found two cars of cows and four cars of steers that he concluded would suit him to feed in his pens at Oklahoma City, so he part-ed with the price and shipped them "I intend to add 1,000 to my string, and that will give me about tracted for all the residue of the product that the Oklahoma City mills have on hand or will have, I am safe on the feed proposition the rest of the winter, and will be the only feeder at Oklahoma City. The weather is lovely with us, and Oklahoma is for feeding purposes this winter than Texas, because of the fact that we have not had so much rain and the pens are drier."

# EASTLAND CO.

Fort Worth Defendants Are Cleared

J. B. Miller, Carl Adamson and T. P. Weathered, who, were arrested in this city on a charge of swindling and whose cases were transferred to Eastland county for trial, have been acquitted. They were defended by Judge W. R. Parker of this city, who has just returned from Eastland, and who

"The charge against the three men followed the purchase of 147 head of cattle by Miller and Adamson for the account of T. P. Weathered of Hills-boro from D. C. Pratt of Eastland county, payment being made with a draft on Weathered which, it was tes-tified, he had told Pratt would be honored. The cattle were shipped to Fort Worth and sold, but when the draft was presented to Weathered for payment it was refused for the alleged reason that the cattle did not come up to

contract specifications. "After the sale of the cattle one of the men started to Hillsboro with the money received from the sale, it being his intention to take up the draft or Weathered, but he was robbed before he got out of the city and was found in an unconscious condition by the city Pratt came to Fort Worth from Eastland and secured the arrest of Miller, Adamson and Weathered on a charge of swindling. County Attorney Jeff D. McLean, after looking into the case, decided that if the men were guilty the Tarrant county courts had no jurisdiction, the alleged offense having been committed in Eastland county, and Miller, Adamson and Weathered were released.

"Pratt secured indictments against the three men in Eastland county later and the trial just concluded was on that indictment.

"Miller and Adamson are both citizens of Fort Worth and are well known

### SOUTHERN CATTLE **MARKETED EARLY**

among stockmen."

Mild Winter Causes Favorable Outlook

Cattle from the southern part of the state are beginning to come in and it is surmised that there will be a lot shipped from now on and the cattle show up in good fix, their condition indicating that grass, weeds and other truck are at their best. The cattle coming are all grass fed. Blocker and Ford Ford had on the market from their ranch on the Texas-Mexican railroad, forty-five miles from Laredo eleven cars, all fine steers, threes and fours, which brought \$3.80. J. J. Wilder of Sinton had four cars which the Cassidy Southwestern company sold for \$3.85. steers averaging 1,080 pounds. the men in charge of the cattle it was learned that range and cattle are extra good and shipments are earlier usual this year. Everything that stock feed on down there is in abundance and in addition the "tallow weed," which has never been there heretofore, is flourishing this year. In fact, this weed that cattle love so well has made its appearance this year in a larger number of localities and spread over a greater territory than ever be-Water is plentiful, all holes" being full at this time. In that immediate vicinity it is estimated that cattle for market are short, compared to last year, about 20 or 25 per cent.

#### Feeding at Houston

"Yes, I am from Houston," said J. B. De Moss, "the 'Bayou City,' and am a stock raiser, feeder and commission man. I am feeding a good string at the Merchants and Planters Oil mill in Houston and will have them condition for your market a little later. I am only up here looking over the market and to see if my friends, Evans-Montague, can interest me to the extent of selling me some stuff. My partner is H. B. Rice, the present mayor of Houston, whom you knew well when he was a boy. My ranch is down on Clear creek in the border lands of Harris county, for you know that creek is the dividing line between Harris and

lalveston counties. "Rice's ranch is west of Houston be tween Brays and Buffalo bayous, both ranches being out on the big prairie. Not having had our usual amount of rain, the grass, which is all sage, is better than usual and cattle are in fair condition in consequence. which have been ranging in the bottom land have done better, and are in very good fix. The range is being cut up and is being turned into rice farming, for you know we have become a rice producing people of late years. There is plenty of land left, however, and there are plenty of cattle yet, but hardly so much shipping stuff as last year.

#### In Southwest Texas

Mark W. Hovenkamp, a well-known Tarrant county stockman, recently returned from Southwest Texas, where he had gone as far as Laredo, looking after the condition of marketable cattle. He says that everything down along the route he went, at Cotulia, Envinal, etc., was very fine and grass and cattle everything that the most capricious could wish for. Cattle have already begun to move to market and although there is a scarcity of stock still there will be fairly good shipments. Lands are being rapidly disposed of at good prices and the onetime ranch country is rapidly taking on the appearance of all agricultural communities. Mr. Hovenkamp will return south in a day or two.

#### Territory Cattle Scarce

Captain B. G. Davis has just returned from a trip to the territories, visiting friends and incidentally doing business. He says that his friends told him that the range been injured to some extent by the wet weather, and that cattle were scarce. A good many feeders, however, will come to market in time.

Steve Manning of Madisonville, Madison county, and a cousin of Ma-rion Sansom, is visiting Mr. Sansom. He had never met his cousin and said his father had not met his nephew in twenty-five years, and that this was the first time Mr. Sansom had seen him. Grass is in pretty good shape in his section, he said, and cattle are doing fairly well. Mr. Manning will

Doing Fairly Well

Reports No Feeding J. E. Faulkner of Navasota was on the market with initial shipments this week and reports no cattle on feed in that county, although corn is at a rea-

return home Friday night.



## Simpson - Eddystone

Fast color is not merely a name but a splendid reality in these dependable dress-goods. They wash repeatedly

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

## Registered Herefords

I Have For Sale:

140 choice young Hereford Bulls, rom eight to twenty months old. 150 choice bred Hereford Heifers, from two to three years old. 130 Hereford Helfers, from eight to

eighteen months old, not bred, All of the above are in prime condition and will be sold at TIME'S

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AUSTIN, TEXAS. CONCHO IS GREAT COUNTY

Charles Molloy, Typical Irish Ranch man, Talks Enthusiastically Charles Molloy, the head of the Molloy Cattle Company, is a typical western Irish ranchman, and is one of the best known cowmen in Concho county. and, besides is a genial, whole-souled man of affairs. His son, Charles Molloy Jr. is in the city visiting and kindly submitted to the reportorial probe in

friendly fashion: "The neadquarters of our property is five miles north of Eden, in Concho county, and as you well know, who have been there, the country is one of the most admirably suited for cattle purposes of any in the west. 51,000 acres under fence, and it has been our home for over twenty years. Our country is not in as good shape just now as we could wish, owing to the fact that it has not rained except for a few showers in November since last June, and this is the case not alone with Concho county, but also in a belt of country running through Schleicher, Sutton, Menard and up north into Runnels county. However, we have not had any cold weather of consequence and no frost up to Christmas. Everystock, and others only part. We are

holes are getting low; some empty "Jim Callan and Callan & McCall heavy feeders. Cattle are doing well under the circumstances. We raise high-grade Herefords, and this class of cattle are good rustlers and get whatever there is in the way of roughness

"We are placing our land on the maret now, cut up into farms, and are asking from \$8 to \$12 an acre for it, and will get it, as it is all good land and well calculated for agricultural purposes, and fine water can be had from wells at a small depth. Several other ranches will be cut up; among them Hargreaves' place. Lots of farmers are coming into the country, and the demand for land will soon exceed the supply and then the other ranches will follow our example, for cattle-men cannot afford to raise cattle on

high-price land. Waring, McCall, and W. C. Parks are among those who are holding their ranch lands off the market. We ship our cattle from Brady and buy supplies from Ballinger. There are more reasons than one why we prefer Brady as a shipping point, but the main one is that the Frisco seems to desire our patronage and furnishes the means with speed and certainty. Worth is a great town and is growing as fast as the ranches of the west are

#### becoming farming communities." MAJOR MOND HERE

Man Who Introduced Texas Cattle in South Africa in Fort Worth

Major Carl de S. Maud, a former Texas cattleman and well known in Fort Worth, is a guest at the Worth. Major Maud is now engaged in the cattle business in Cuba, having entered it just after the close of hostilities between this country and Spain, stocking his ranch there with cattle shipped from Texas.

Major Maud was in Texas when the Boer war began and at once volunteered to the English government and was accepted, he being given the rank of major, which he held in the English army prior to his coming to the United States. It was Major Maud who, after the termination of the Boer war, suggested the idea of restocking the abandoned and depleted ranches in Transvaal with live stock from the United States, a suggestion that was acted upon by the British government and which brought a big live stock trade to the United States. BEST PROSERVER SERVICE

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ONLY LINE WITH handsome new Chair Cars through (without change) daily, to St. Leuis, Memphis and El Paso. ONLY LINE WITH a saving of 12 hours to California.

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NIGHT EXPRESS\*\* E. P. TURNER, ENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT

-AND-

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Feeding at Alvarado

J. M. Larry of Hillsboro, but who has a string of 500 head of steers on feed at Alvarado, was in the city on one of his periodical trips, and reported everything doing very well down his way. He said there was practically ne range left in Hill and Johnson counties, as the farmers had mone country. He brought in a car of fat fed steers to try the market.

> The more we know of our ills, the easier and sooner relief will come. Pains and aches of the flesh, joints and muscles are

Rheumatic



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Market Review for the Week

Cattle supplies for the week have been moderate. Hogs have arrived in liberal numbers and the sheep run has been light. Totals for the week figure: Cattle, 10,300 head; calves, 2,400; hogs, 14,500; sheep, 800; horses and mules,

Sheep receipts decreased in volume and the market had a better tone in consequence.

The volume of cows has been larger than during the previous week. The cow and heifer market strengthened the first half of the week, then weakened and later regained the loss.

Calves fell away at the start of the week's trade, and though part of the loss was regained later, the week closed with choice calves selling a quarter lower for the week, medium and heavy calves 25c to 50c lower; common thin calves steady. Bulls carrying flesh have been in good demand all the week. Thin and cold-blooded bulls have been given the

The general cattle market may be quoted as follows: Best full fed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,350 pounds, \$4.00@ 4.25; same class, weighing 1,150 to 1,-200 pounds, \$3.75@4.00; 1,050 to 1,100 pounds, \$3.60@3.75; with 900 to 1,000bound steers selling from \$3.35@3.50. Choice heavy grass steers, with quality and flesh and weighing 1,050 to 1,100 pounds, \$3.75@4.00; 950 to 1,000 inds. \$3.50@3.65, and lighter weights \$3.25@3.40. Feeder steers with quality and weight, \$2.85@3.25; medium, \$2.60 @2.75, and the common kinds are sellinf slow at \$2.25@2.50. Best full fed cows, in straight car lots, \$2.75@3.00, with a few extra finished selling from \$3.25@3.50. Good butcher cows, \$2.40 \$3.25@3.30. Glody Buttle \$4.25 @ 2.25; cutters, \$1.75@2.00; canners, \$1.25@1.75, owing to flesh and quality. Light yeal calves, strictly fat, \$5.25@5.50; same kinds, medium flesh, \$4.00@4.50. Extra fat heavy calves, \$3.25@3.75; medium flesh, \$2.75@3.00; with the common kinds selling from \$2.00@2.25. Full fed bulls, \$2.50@2.75, with a few that are

extra well finished selling around \$3. The hog trade closes the week with the highest market price of the year. This price, \$5.62 1/2, was paid Saturday by a Cudahy buyer on a load of choice Oklahomas, averaging 242 pounds. The market has been active at strong prices all the week on good corn fed hogs, most of the days' sales going beyond those paid at any of the northern mar-Up to Saturday range and most hogs sold better than during the previous week, but on Saturday the bottom fell out, these undesirable hogs losing for 25c to 50c. Choice heavy hogs are quoted at \$5.50@5.62½; mixed packers, \$5.85@5.50; lights, \$5.00@5.25. Most hogs have sold up to \$4.85, but are much lower at the week's close. Pigs,

No sheep have been on offer, and the supply has come from local feed lots previously contracted for at prices within the range of \$4.65@5.00.

Wednesday's Receipts Cattle .....2,400 Calves ..... Hogs ......2,500

Wednesday's Review and Sales Cattle receipts improved a trifle to-day, reaching 2,500 head.

Steers
Beef steers that had been in feed lots were scarce, only one load being on offer. These sold strong at \$4.10. The feature of the steer trade was a train load of grass steers from south Texas, that sold at \$3.85, a nickel lower than some from the same range a week ago last Monday. The general opinion was that this sale was fully steady. Not many feeder steers were on the market, and these were going to order buyers on a full steady basis.

Sales of steers today: No. Ave. Price. 46...1,077 \$8.85 46...1,063 3.85 46...1,052 3.85 23...1,072 **46...1**,062 3.85 3.65 22...1,140 4.10 2.75

**15...** 736 Cows and Heifers The cow supply was somewhat short, particularly on the canner end. Good cows were in continual broad demand and selling fully steady. The first half of the week records no adverse change

in cow prices. No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 5... 816 3.10 1.35 939 2.60 1...1.830 3.251.70 972 2.50 2...1,085 2.75 788 15... 820  $\frac{2.40}{1.75}$ 826 795 2.60 7762.90 2.10 1.30 10... 856 1.75 757 2.40 9... 915 2.85 18... 799 1... 800 2.55 Sales of Heifers: 8... 560 1.30

2.35 31... 6000 3.10 8... 500 Bulls Bulls were active on a light supply, and an increasing demand from order buyers and speculators. Sales: 

 No.
 Ave.
 Price.
 No.
 Ave.
 Price.

 2...1,015
 \$2.35
 1...990
 \$2.25

 1...1,210
 2.25
 1...1,060
 2.00

 1...1,210 2.25 1 Calves

The calf supply was improved in quality, over the run for the first two days of the week's early half. encouraged the trend towards higher prices, that began to be visible yesterday. Good calves sold up to Heavies were not so much in evidence as on Tuesday, yet sold steady. Sales of calves today:

No. Ave. Price. 10... 313 \$2.75 6...2912.25 8... 377 2.253.60 3.00 5... 378 5... 382 24... 324 2.65 1.60 50... 317 3.25

The hog supply had less quantity than any day this week, but the quality was an improvement over all. Few oads came in from the territories, but the Texas contingent, for the most part, showed good quality and finish. Early bidding on the best hogs was fully steady with yesterday, tops being \$5.57%, on an average weight of 288 pounds. Medium hogs sold up to \$5.50, and pigs improved to the extent of a dime. Late, on adverse wires from the north, the market on mediums and pigs eased off from the figures earlier in the day.

Sales of heavy hogs: No. Ave. Price. 10... 173 \$5.25 56... 212 5.50 No. Ave. Price. 13... 160 \$5.15 63... 184 5.50 5.50 5.421/2 -5.50 104. 251 5.50 5.50 4.45 5.47 ½ 5.57 ½ 5.35 11... 67... 10... 5.35

)	ck ir	Th	is City			}	
				~~~~		····· }	
	91		3.80	20	118	4.15	
	19		4.25	30	177	4.00	
	12	115	4.00	22	118	4.00	
	19	96	4.00	-			
	22		5.35 pigs:	10	168	5.35	
	No.	Ave.	Price.			Price.	
	25	100	\$4.25	5	100	\$4.25	

LATE SALES TUESDAY

The following sales were made on late market Tuesday, not appearing in yesterday's paper:

ì		Ste	ers	
	No. Ave.		No. Ave.	Price.
1	271,078	\$3.90		\$3.50
١	13 848	3.35	651,107	4.00
1		Co	Ws	
1	No. Ave.		No. Ave.	Price.
1	16 858	\$2.40	25 803	\$2.50
1	11 648	2.25	14 641	1.60
1	8 893	2.69	6 828	2.35
I	32 788.	2.50	12 721	1.90
1	16 765	2.35	27 680	1.50
١	9 723	1.60	14 918	2.55
1	6 830	2.60	6 818	2.25
1	10 651	1.50	24 780	2.20
ĺ	6 766	1.75	23 631	1.75
1	10 741	2.25	19 626	1.55
į	18 685	2.00		1.60
1	7 648	1.90		
1			ulls	
	No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
.	8 = 1.459		101 452	

2.35 1...1,010 1.75 10...1,316 68...758 Calves 15... 193 \$4.00 Thursday's Receipts Cattle \_.....1,800 

Thursday's Review and Sales Cattle receipts continue moderate, the total for the day up to noon, including calves, reaching 1,800 head.

Steers

Horses and mules ...... 175.

Beef steers were a large factor in the day's run, but none of the good, hard fed kind came in on the early market, the supply consisting entirely of grassers. The best of these sold of grassers. The best of these sold early at \$3.65, but the light steers were neglected. Quotations on the market were steady with yesterday's close.

Some	drive	n-in fe	d steers	sold la	iter at
\$3.95.	Sale	s:			
No.	Ave.	Price	No.	Ave.	Price.
			1		
23	993	3.60	4	507	2.50
19	457	2.60	40	1,085	3.95
23	933	8.50	19	913	3.40
23	977	3.60			
46	970	3.60	23	993	3.60
28	771	3.25		1000	
Sal	les of	stock	feeders:		
No.	Price.	Ave.	No.	Price.	Ave.
19	458	\$2.60	20	436	\$1.75
			nd Haife	.ne	

The supply of butcher cows was not equal to the broad demand, and good cows sold fully steady with the opening

of the man	ket yeste	rday. Ca	nners	were
not in de	mand on	the ear	ly m	narket.
Sales of	cows:			
No. Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
29 770	\$3.40	1	720	\$2.60
13 703	2.20	4	605	2.20
29 725	2.10	1	770	1.50
2 780	1.85	1	670	2.00
2 725	1.40	4	740	2.50
6 828	2,30	12	773	-2.20
	2.10	3	800	2.00
2 550	1.50	1	650	1.85
10 704	2.80	4	940	2.65
16 900	2.50	9	681	2.10
4 650	1.80	1	890	1.75
1 680	1.35	1	600	2.20
1 610	2.00			
6 960	3.65	4	740	2.50
4 940	2.65	6	828	2.30
6 741	2.30	3	790	1.75
29 770	2.40	30		2.10
4 790	1.55		*	
Sales of	heifers:			
No. Price	. Ave.	No. I	rice.	Ave.
2 570	\$2.00	20	522	\$2.40
1 410			660	2.10
2 415	1.75	1	530	1.50
1 650	3.00	3	430	2.75
1 500	8.00	1	600	2.50

20... 522 2.40 2.25 Bulls Bulls were in larger supply than on vesterday, and were finding a free outlet to speculators and feeders at steady prices. Sales: No. Ave. Price. 1...1,060 \$2.10 No.

2...1,075 \$2.10 2...1,1015 2...1,075 860  $\frac{2.15}{2.00}$ 1...1.060 2.10 1...1,290 1.75 Calves 1... 870 Five loads of heavy calves found a good demand awaiting them and were free sellers. The market continued firm with tops at \$5.50. Sales: No. Ave. \$5.00 11... 231 30... 203 16... 293 203 3.00 130 3.25  $\frac{1.75}{4.00}$ 40... 251 4.25 1... 3.25 1... 250 2.00 215 715 2.55 681 2.80 .1,160 3...1,163 13... 438 2.25 26... 199 123 1.75 294 6... 3,35

9... 352 8... 215 2.50 4.25 11... 157 4.50 40... 251 1.25 12... 262 17... 207 5... 316 1.75 Hogs The hog supply was generous, helped by a train load from Llano. The total reached 4,500 head. The oily Llano hogs, 300 of them, went in a bunch to a packer at \$4.85, a trifle stronger than during last week. Good corn-fed hogs stimulus of an outside buyer, who succeeded in getting several loads. Top territory and Oklahoma hogs sold up

217

232

232

14 ...

396

203

2.25

5.00

3.35

3.70 4.20

12... 100 82... 71

A bunch of 250 mixed sheep, fed near

to \$5.60, with the bulk at \$5.25@5.50. Pigs were also stronger. Sales of heavy hogs: No. Ave. Price. 21... 262 \$5.52 \$5.521/2 59... 283 59... 280 54... 224 5.15 210 20... 171 32... 88... 5.25 191 160 .72 161 4.85 4.85 65 ... 23... 242 4.85 59... 173 5.30 191 5.35 80... 220 200 5.40 8... 211 24... 198 Sales of rigs: No. Ave. No. Ave. 64... 108 62... 106 97... 85 80... 108 45... 93 63... 85 21... 75 77... 107 74... 91 3.90 4.00 4.00 3.95

the yards, were delivered under a \$4.65 A late sale of 259 mixed sheep and lambs, averaging 82 pounds, brought \$4.65. Friday's Receipts Cattle ......1,200 Calves ...... 250 Hogs .....2,200 Horses and mules ...... 150,

Friday's Review and Sales Receipts of cattle were small today. around 1,400 head, including 250 calves. Steers
The steer supply included two loads of full fed steers from Ellis county, weighing around 1,150 pounds, that sold at \$3.90, and some light handy weight 900-pound cattle that brought \$3.60. The steer market ruled steady. Sales of steers:

No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 26...883 \$3.25 25...878 \$3.50 25...1,043 3.90 55...914 2.70 Cows and Heifers Butcher cows were scarce, but as one packer was out of the market for cows, the scarcity did not materially effect values. An outside butcher buyer took several loads of good cows at

strong prices, and the general trade was along the same line. Sales of cows: No. Ave. Price. 8... 787 \$2.40 No. Ave. Price 1... 940 5... 776 \$2.40 \$3.10 832 2.50 1.90 12... 1.40 15... 766 2.00 4... 812 1.85 1.45 . . 6 ... 4... 867 611 1.50 6... 766 17... 758 2.20 18... 732 1.70 2...1,065 Bulls Bulls were not very numerous and what few were in sold fully steady.

The bull market is firmer even than a week ago. Sales: No. Ave. Price. 1...1,950 \$2.35 4... 812 1.90 1... 980 \$2.10 1... 790 1.90 Calves
Three loads of calves, two of them good, were on sale, one bringing \$5.40 and the other \$5.25. These calves averaged between 180 and 200 pounds.

The market is quoted stronger. No. Price. Ave. No. Price. Ave. 15... 358 348 2.25 227 3.00 43. . . 192 11. . . 221 269 5.40 310 2.50 2.10 366 1... 140 320 1.75 487 17... 325 17... 322 64... 181 5.25 3.50 64... 348 6.25 3.50 12... 282 2.75 5... 222 Hogs

Around 2,000 head of hogs were in the pens at the opening, very well divided between Texas and territories. The bulk of hogs was of good quality. This market being out of line with the northern markets, opening bids were weak to 5c lower. These were mostly made by the Cudahy buyer, the other packer buyers insisting on greater reductions. This resulted in a late clearance, sellers resisting the bearish tac-Final sales on ordinary hogs were 25c lower. Sales: Price. Ave. . 262 \$5.57½ . 153 5.27½ 30... 224 87... 198 151

5.32 ½ 5.57 ½ 79... 176 5.05 5.32 1/2 48... 182  $5.32\frac{1}{2}$   $5.32\frac{1}{2}$ 67. 232 98... 155 4.50 95... 141 5.35 LATE SALES THURSDAY

Sales made Thursday, too late for publication yesterday, were as follows: Steers No. Price. Ave. 47... 918 \$3.25 Ave. . \$3.35 854 3...1,150 868 3.25 Cows 891 1.40 31... 648 1.80 927 703 30... 825 2.75 1.70 538 5... 710 16... 728 Heifers 9... 681 2.40 Bulls 3...1.328 4...1,352 2.50 1...1,070 Calves 21... 245 36... 193 3.00

Friday's Shippers Cattle—C. A. O'Keefe, Colorado, 27; W. I. Scrivner, Colorado, 32; C. A. O'Keefe, Colorado, 27; Brighton Alemo, 41; G. B. Spurlock, Tecumseh, Okla., 29; Dillard Laurence, Dilley, 33; Moore Berrey, Encinal, 29; Coffin Stone, Itasca, 59; C. C. Wright, Corpus Christi, 54; T. E. B., Waco, 55; C. E. Robert, Georgetown, 46; R. Cummings, Santa Anna, 51; J. B. Bryson, Comanche, 35; T. C. Patterson, Dublin, 43; J. M. Fitzhugh, Duncan, 56; J. G. Ector, 52; J. D. Duncan, Toyah, 227;

J. H. Hogg Co., Monahans, 28; J. M. Gibbs, Godley, 36; B. Freeland, Godley, 36; J. B. N., Venus, 26; J. B. W., Venus, 26; G. Hamilton, Hillsboro, 33; T. E. B., Waco, 52. Calves-Moore Berrey, Encinal, 73; D. Duncan, Toyah, 109; R. L. Wickliffe, St. Joe, 33; G. E. Dalbey, Dain-

gerfield, 88. Hogs-Trout & Newberry, Honey Grove, 90; L. Paulbank, Gatesville, 70; T. Calhoun, Buffalo, 93; Isaac Hart, Union Stock Yards, San Antonio, 157; W. W. Marr, Cooper, 97; Williams Turner, Rockdale, 182; R. I. Davis, Nacogdoches, 98; C. Bairfield, Wills Point, 79; C. Bairfield, Rusk, 109; T. Woodley, Pecos, 80; A. M. Anderson. Hillsboro, 87; C. E. Robert, Georgtown, 27; T. L. Wade, Marlow, I. T. 72; E. F. Johns, Pocassett, I. T., 162; W. C. Row, Marlow, 67.

Horses-W. R. Luzusor, Frisco, 26: J. H. Finley, Paris, Texas, 25; J. W. Shepered, Panola, 25; K. W., Dallas, 26; A. H. Davis, Monahans, 3; W. L. Scott, Howe, 25; O.H. R. Durant, 28.

Saturday's Receipts Cattle ..... 300 250 Calves ..... Hogs ......1,200 Saturday's Review and Sales

The usual light run of cattle for the Saturday trade made receipts total 550, including calves. Steers
No steers came in by rail. Packers' urgent orders called in a bunch of light fed steers from a local feed lot, mainly to fill the place of cows of the butcher class. The market on steers was nominally steady though the

steers herein quoted sold strong. Sales:

No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 51... 958 \$3.25 Cows and Heifers
Cows were scarce, hardly enough to make a market. One choice load sold up to \$2.90, and this was called a strong sale, though the animals were worth the money. The few medium worth the money. cows sold steady. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 15. 650 \$1.50 9... 669 \$1.45 18... 810 2.25 5... 724 1.60 56... 830 Bulls Tonger Bulls sold steady, a bunch of 1,200 pound average bringing \$2.05. Sales:

No. Price. Ave. No. Price. Ave. 23...1,039 \$2.05 Two loads of fair to medium calves made up the supply along with the usual odds and ends in mixed loads. The market lost none of the strength of Friday, though the tops of the day did not get above \$4.50. Sales: No. Ave. 3... 876 2... 90 Price. \$3.00 No. Ave. 5... 270 4.00

2.50

241

1... 153 57... 354 3.00 35... 293 460 1.75 27..... 231 3.50 Hogs

The early supply of hogs reached to 800. This was increased to 1,200 along about noon. Buyers seemed willing to pay steady prices for good hogs, and these sold within the range \$5.50@5.60 on the early market. On inferior range and mast hogs, however, a decided slump occurred, prices going down 25c to 50c. Late coming hogs proved of good quality and through competitive bidding by an outside packer prices rose to \$5.62½. All good hogs sold strong on the late market. Sales: Price. No. Ave. \$5.62½ 14... 140 No. Ave. 77...214 223 187 5.57 1/2 105... 150 5.29 256 168 170 13... 144 143 19... 166 Sales of pigs: No. Ave. Price. 19... 117 \$3.25 28... 112 3.971 No. Ave. Price.

\$3.25 74... 95 3.97½ 20... 123 3.25 LATÉ SALES FRIDAY The following sales were made late Friday afternoon: No. Price. Ave. 4... 785 \$2.50 850 3.75 470

1.25 Stockers and Feeders 2.00 Cows 5... 446 1...1.009 2.00 28... 772 2.10 11... 695 990 1... 750 6... 845 Heifers 1.75 21... 536 1... 520 4... 462 4... 542 5... 410 1.40 Bulls 12...1,262 2.00 6... 981 Calves 1... 280 2... 350 3.00 1... 420 1... 320 1... 2301... 130 2... 365 5... 266 4.00 1.50 2... 235 15... 293 1.60

1.25 14... 322 Cattle Receipts Today Morris Wills, Sulphur Springs.. 40 E. W. Wipher, Sweetwater ..... 
 Moberly Rice
 47

 J. D. Elliott, Georgeton
 34
 Coleman Kerran, Encinal ..... 56

Monday's Receipts 

Monday's Review and Sales A fairly liberal Monday's run of cat-tle came in 3,000 head, including calves.

Steers
The bulk of the cattle supply consisted of steers of all grades from feeders to heavy fat beeves. The later sold fully steady at the opening, 1,2,50 pound steers bringing \$4. Only one packwas in the early trade, and after the cream of the steer supply had been taken the market visibly weakened. Sales: No. Ave. Price. 5... 466 20...1,227 20...1,227 4.00 \$3.75 3.65 4.00

24...1,000 24... 962 3.70 3.50 42... 968 17... 865 3.45 Cows and Heifers A very short supply of cows appeared, and these were in strong de-mand, especially the good ones. Buyers were quoting the market strong to 10c higher than on Saturday. Top cows brought \$2.90, with the bulk around \$2.50@2.75. Canners and medium cows sold steady. Sales: No. Ave. Price 11... 754 \$2.00 No. Ave. Price. 748 2.35 1.90 950  $\frac{2.60}{1.50}$ 689 824 770 910 1...1.090 3.10 680 1.50 4... 720 35... 702

1h.. 510 Bulls Bulls were unusually plentiful and sold strong. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 1b..1,060 \$1.50 8b.. 918 \$2.25

5... 742

1.75

Calves Calves made a good showing in numbers, 850 head. The supply had a toppy end that sold at \$5.40 and . broad demand developed for all calves better than medium quality. On the better kinds, the market was strong. On common calves the market was only steady. Sales: No. Ave. Price. 29... 206 \$5.40 38... 872

\$4.50 3.00 5.00 1... 130 203 4.00 390... 206 4.50 110 56... 208 4.00 377... 308 13... 265 17... 182 3.00 Hogs

The hog run reached 3,100 and had a big heavy toppy end. This came mostly from territory points, though Texas hogs participated in top figures to some extent. The bulk of the run, about eighteen loads, comprised range and mast hogs, with a smart sprinkle of pigs and some half fat hogs. The market opened with a brisk movement of heavy hogs on a basis steady with Saturday's opening, tops at \$5.60 and bulk at \$5.40@5.50. The undesirable hogs opened stronger, but lost strength later on. Pigs of good quality higher; others weak.

Sales of matured hogs: No. Ave. Price. \$5.121/2 56... 810 72... 254 47... 1193 5.60 72 ... 161 48... 327 71... 184 4.60 44... 177 49... 148 5.60 192 Sales of pigs: To. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Ave. 19... 110 31... 123 \$8.25 81 92... 104 4.00

3.90

3.85

Hog Receipts. J. F. Davis, Sherman, 68; Heubbs T. Jewebb, 109; Lockett & Gock, Waller, 134; H. O. Dutton, Groveton, 87; Crawford, A., Purcell, 76; D. C. Gamlin, Emory, 106; Ben Freeney, Bradley, I. T., 69; J. B. Gallion & Co., Arapaho, O. T., 70; J. C. H. M., Cordell, Okla, 56; W. Chadion, Kingsland, 121; G. J. Morwell, Kingsland, 71; G. W. Harwell, Kingsland, 90; Hammitt Reid, Oakwoods, 109; Daniels & Covington, Crockett, 134; Lakoe & Brown, Elk-hart, 136; W. E. Withersber, Riverside, Jones & Moukhouse, Tlovehouse, 180; Hotchkiss, Sema, Union Stock yards, 72; T. S. Carter, Sabinal, 81; Houster Booth, Gonzales, 47; Dunham Woosley, Mullhaul, O. T., 79; D. T. Zone, Ringold, 65; D. B. Jones, Perry, 119; R. L. Whisenant, Morgan, 26. J. S. D., Hillsboro, 2; P. B. Black, Mt. Pleasant, 2; F. F. Franklin, Greenville, 25: L B. Black, Mt. Pleasant, 2; J. H.

Fenley, Paris, 28; O. H. Romringer, Ardmore, I. T., 25; J. M. Robinson, Goldthwater, 3; Hight H. McKinney,

Cattle Receipts.

Bong Scott Bros., Baird, 50; R. J. Anderson, Eskota, 27; Draham & Fletcher, Abilene, 90; W. H. Greer, Eastland, 33; H. Smith, Pittsburg, 35. R. & Cormill, Taylor, 48; J. M. Mc-Ilhany, Waco, 91; Bannon, Greenville, 40; D. T. Lone, Ringold, 24; A. C. Houghley, Brownwood, 47; J. W. Russell, Brady 40; J. B. Chelton, Comanche 76; Budd & Stewart, Sabinal 186; L.S. Carter, Sabinal, 39; Houshon & Booth, Gonzales, 45; G. G. King, Taylor, 40; R. & Connell, Taylor, 32; Robinson Blue, Comanche, 99; F. M. Tyson, Dublin; R. C. Scroggin, Stephenville, 72; W. A. Hyatt, Stephenville; C. Wilmeth, McKinney, 45; S. W. Wilson, Navasota, 58; J. I. McWhorter, Baird, 29: Joe Stokes, Colorado, 44: W. C. Gatliff, Colorado, 53; J. W. Russell, 30; W. J. Taylor, Commerce, 1; L. M. Kokernot, Shiner, 44; W. Wolfe, Decatur, 27; Patterson & Wallace, Mansfield, 44; J. R. Blocker, Encinal, 72; Hill & Coleman, Encinal, 28; Mrs. H. M. King, Encinal, 28; Coleman & Keenan, Encinal, 58; L. S. Carter, Sabinal, 30; J. W. De Karser, Harris, 19; Bridges Bros., Balbett, 35; Budd & Stewart, Uvalda, 84.

Calf Receipts. W. R. Bigham, Van Horn, 153; H. O. Bigham, Van Horn, 80; Bigham & Co.,

Van Horn, 157. Loft & Williams, Uvalda, 71; Guy Bider, Del Rio, 61; H. E. F. Cameron, 67; J. Von Phoeder, Yorktown, 62; Lubold R. Childress, 59; Hill & Coleman, Encinal, 65; O. G. Hugo, Dilley, 65; A. C. Mayers, Arncin, 72; S. King, Mexia, 5.

TRADE NOTES

The amount of food consumed by swine in comparison with other animals in proportion to weight is very great.

Cabbage is a fine sheep food, is appetizing, healthful and not a costly crop to raise; in fact, is cheap when quantity and quality are considered.

With the sow in good condition at farrowing time and the pigs given a good start and so fed that they will lose nothing at weaning the foundation for a profitable animal is laid.

Inferior animals not culled out at shearing time should now be disposed of and the barn and its appliances put in shape and things generally made enug for winter.

## Views on the Market

General Observation

The Chicago market gradually declined last week until it closed about 40c lower than the opening of the week. St. Louis closed about 20c lower and Kansas City about the same, but on the opening of this week, with 24,000 head in Chicago, the market was 10c higher, while St. Louis had 5,000 cattle and was 10c lower; Kansas City, with 12,000 and 10c lower, which put the three markets about on an even break with the opening day of the week. We think, however, by Thursday or Friday of this week we will see a strong and active market everywhere and we believe with the exception of a break now and then the general tone of the market will be strong with an upward

tendency. Most all advice and information we get from Southern Texas is with few exceptions that the country is getting very dry and it is the opinion there will not be many fat cattle from that section unless it rains a good deal. However, eattle are reported to be in good condition and we can reasonably expect good rains in Southern Texas during February. If any of our readers are exceptionally-anxious to know about range conditions in Southern Texas they might write H. B. Woodley at San Antonio, as he is authority on "weather conditions" in Southern

Write us for any market information you may desire, which will be furnished free upon application

JOHN K. ROSSON.

Campbell Brothers & Rosson We have had fair receipts in all the markets this week and we are sorry to advise the market is 10c to 15c lower on steers, and we are also sorry to advise it closed 10c to 15c lower last week, which makes a decline of 20c to 30c on steers. Cows are practically steady and we are also glad to advise the demand continues good and the receipts have been comparatively light on this grade. Canner cows are a drag on the market, and they are selling from \$1.50 to \$1.75, with the common kind at \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Steers-Choice thick fat steers, 1,100 pounds and up, are quoted from \$3.75 to \$4.25, with the medium flesh of this weight selling from \$3.50 to \$3.75; to 1,100-pound thick fat from \$3.50 to \$3.75; 850 to 1,000-pound, \$3.35 to \$3.50. Feeder steers continue in good demand and the bulk of them are selling from

Cows-Choice thick fat cows in car load lots from \$2.75 to \$3.25, with the bulk selling around \$2.75. The bulk of the common butcher cows are selling from \$2.25 to \$2.50. Good heavyweight canners, \$1.50 to \$1.75, with the com-

mon kind \$1.25 to \$1.50. Bulls—Choice thick fat bulls from \$2.50 to \$2.75, with the common kind around \$2.25. Choice feeder bulls from \$2 to \$2.25.

Calves—Choice veal calves fully 25c lower for the week and the bulk of the vealers are selling from \$4.50 to \$4.75, with the medium kind around \$4. Heavy, fat calves, \$3 to \$3.50; common Eastern Texas calves, weighing 150 to 200 pounds, are selling from \$2.50 to with the common half-fat yearling kind, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Hogs-Although there have been a few slight fluctuations in corn-fed hogs, the market has been steady as a rule. We are getting \$5.60 for our best heavies, with some medium weights at the same price when they are strictly choice. The bulk of good stuff from 150 to 200 pounds is selling at \$5.25 to \$5.50 and lights weighing 75 to 125 at \$3.75 to \$4.25. Prices range every day from 10c to 20c above Kansas City. Most fed hogs are very dull and slow sale at a decline of 25c to 50c from last week. We quote best heavy at \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium, 150 to 175 pounds, at \$4 to \$4.25; lights, from \$3

Sheep-No receipts from outside points. A few bunches of contract sheep were weighed at previous prices. Quotations unchanged at \$4.50 to \$5 for fair to choice muttons.

Arrivals on the Market J. F. Erskine of Falls county was another contented shipper we had with COTTON SEED HULLS

\$6.00 Delivered Fort Worth

CAKE AND MEAL—Quotations furnished on any quantity delivered any station .....

Street & Graves, Houston, Texas

us the past week, who had a load of heavy calves that sold at \$3. H. M. Gregg of Birthwright, Texas,

was among the arrivals at the yards yesterday, coming along with the shipment to superintend the sale. J. K. Willett, M. F. Dorsey and R. A.

Dorsey formed a partnership represen-tation the past week, their consignment consisting of hogs. J. M. Bailey of Smith county, who frequently registers his interest in the Fort Worth market, came over the past

week with a mixed load of cattle. J. W. Moseley of Lampasas county was one of the arrivals with cattle the past week. Mr. Mosely is a large shipper and handles his full share when he does any business at all.

Edward Glober of Runnels county shipped us his initial consignment which sold on today's market. He had a consignment of small, nice handy smooth steers which brought \$3.60. C. A. Haden of Navarro county was

a welcome visitor on the yards the past week. He marketed a bunch of steers which do credit to his county. Campbell & Taylor, from Freestone county were both representative shippers on yesterday's market, Campbell Bros. & Rosson selling a consignment

of hogs for them at satisfactory prices. John Loveland of Colorado City favored the firm with a shipment of calves, which sold at \$4.75, a very satisfactory price, which he said made him a lump sum of money. He said it was

'easy money." N. K. Smith, of Bell county, a feeder who has not been slow to recognized among the foremost feeders in Central Texas, was among our customers on Monday's market, selling

twenty cows at \$2.50 per cwt. J. A. Hitchcock of Lee county, Tex., another valued customer of Campbell Bros. & Rosson, was numbered as one of our hog customers the past week, the consignment bringing \$3.35, the top of the market.

up the past week to round up all the information obtainable. Mr. De-Moss is a feeder of no mean pretentions and generally exports a good many cattle each year. W. R. Hampton of Coryell county was on the market the past week siz-

J. B. DeMoss of Harris county came

ing up the situation. Mr. Hampton is a feeder of established ability and is conversant with the live stock industry from A to Z. Fay Bros. of Oklahoma recognized again this week through Campbell Bros. & Rosson the merits of both the firm and Fort Worth market taking

away first honors in the hog department with a bunch at \$5.60. W. F. Malone, one of the energetic and wide awake shippers from Lampasas county, who can discern the flesh on à steer as far as he can see. was a visitor on the yards the past week accompanying six loads of cat-

tle to our firm.

E. R. Roach of Collin county, who instrumental in making for his county a well established fame for extra thick fat fed steers, was a visitor on the yards yesterday. He came down to size up the situation and to ascertain how anxious the packers were for good cattle.

J. M. Craig of Washington county. Texas, paid us his respects yesterday. Mr. Craig finds his way each year to the market with some good cattle, and he stands without a peer as a boving judge.

J. W. Alley of Muskogee, I. T., was a visitor on today's market. Mr. Alley is a well to do butcher of that Indian Territory metropolis, and is gaining prominence each year as a feeder. His mission here today was to look over the cattle market.

R. I. Driver of Nacogdoches county was a pleasant visitor at the office the past week, his consignment consisting of ninety-eight hogs, which sold at what he termed "trade-winning" prices."

R. J. Garrett brought in a consignment of hogs from Falls county the past week which brought the top of the market on Texas hogs for the day they were here. Wilson & Alexander of Denton county

Texas who have no peers as live stock shippers, were represented on the mar-ket the past week. They had a mixed oad, selling calves at \$4 and cows at J. W. Tate of Llano county, Texas shipped us his initial consignment the

past week, the sale adding to our list a permanent customer, judging from the drift of his remarks when he gave us adieu. Herbert Graves of Bell county, a young man of well known hustling

qualities, was one of our customers on today's market, a bunch of his cows bringing \$2.75, with which he was well

T. E. Battle of Falls county, Texas reported on the market the past week with three cars of steers, which sold at \$3.50 and \$3.65. These were short fed, of light weight, and Mr Battle battle considered they were marketed at a good, strong price.

I. M. Kokernot of Gonzales county, a well known ranchman, was one of our representative shippers the past week Mr. Kokernot markets a good string of cattle each year, and is an appreciated supporter of Campbell Bros. & Rosson in his section. J. W. Karrer of Medina county,

Texas, was represented on the market yesterday with a shipment of cattle which sold through our firm. Mr. Karrer did not answer "roll call" on the occasion of his shipment this week, but he is always welcomed to the market, and gives us a call occasionally. G. E. Dalby of Erath county shipped in from Eastern Texas the past week

consignment of mixed cattle.

Dalby had the misfortune to

seven dead cattle, and outside of this was well pleased with his dealings in the market the past week. Henry Burns of San Antonio, a lifelong friend of our Mr. Rosson, was a visitor at the yards today. He attrib-utes his success in all his relations with live stock to the fact that he endeavors to ship the right kind at the right time, his consignments consisting

L. E. Tibbett of Wise county dropped down with us the past week in charge of a consignment of his cattle. Mr. Tibbett has taken unto himself a partner, a gentleman, and it is needless to say they have a combination that has no superiors as live stock traders, from what we already know of Mr.

of either cattle, hogs or sheep.

Ball & Young, from Montgomery county, Texas, who strengthen their prestige each year with their feed lot consignments, were represented on the Fort Worth market the past week, Mr. Ball being in charge. They sold a mixed load of light steers at \$3.65, and cows at \$2.50, with some heavy calves

Dunham & Woosley of Mulhall, Okla., topped the hog market yesterday at \$5.60, the sale being consummated by W. C. Bannard, hog salesman for Campbell Bros. & Rosson. Dunham & Woosley always have top hogs at top prices, and their judgment of the "top commission firm" is of many years' standing. C. C. Riter of Kaufman county came

with his "smiling countenance" this morning. As a trader, Mr. Riter stands second to none, and he shows his competitors the "one spot" in Kaufman county. He does not confine his operations to cattle alone, and in his pork and sheep relations with Fort Worth usually makes a "killing." Intelligence is just received from the

bedside of Henry O. Perkins of Big Springs, through visiting stockmen, to the effect that his condition has mu improved, and his many friends hop will soon be as good a representation of health as his picture. It is hoped his "better half" will be able to keep him indoors until the doctor gives him a clean bill of health.

S. R. Overton of Oklahoma, another Campbell Bros. & Rossen hog shipper had a load of 250-pound porkers on today's market, which again topped the market at \$5.60. Mr. Overton is a very extensive shipper and recognizes the merits of the Fort Worth hog market and is always accorded satisfactory results on our market.

O. P. Marshall of the firm of Marshall Bros., from Hunt county, was a visitor on today's market. He had a mixed load, a bunch of hogs bringing \$5.45 and calves at \$3.50, which were of heavy weight. Mr. Marshall's busithis market is of no small volume and his ability to buy them right at home has placed him in the front

C. R. Smith of Cooke county, a well known and successful financier who gives a liberal portion of his attention each year to feed lot operations, having attained a well earned reputation on his steer feeding, was numbered among our customers the past week with hogs.

Matthews & Payne of Williamson county, a live stock shipping combina-tion that has become well known for their hustling proclivities, whose judgment of live stock, commission men, and markets have put them in the front ranks, doubled their representation on the market the past week with mixed loads of cattle.

Cooper Bros., the Argus-eyed stock shippers from Johnson county, who have gained prominence as traders, were represented on our market last week with a consignment of cattle Their cows sold through Campbell Bros. & Rosson as usual, bringli \$2.20.

R. W. Kuehn of Williamson county day's market. Mr. Kuehn is a shrewd trader and is one of the tribe who realizes the significance of buying them "right" at home. His shipments appear on the market very frequently, and give able representation of a good man behind the gun.

Walter R. Bigham of Taylor county, whose regularity in supplying the market each week, coupled with his good luck in striking the market at the right time, has made him "famous," was a visitor on the yards today. Mr. Bigham is little but he is "loud" when it comes to "doing business" and when he plays checkers his move is generally "exchequered."

J. K. Zimmermann of Memphis, Texas, a wealthy stockman of that section, was a sojourner at the yards a short while the past week. He said the stockmen in the Panhandle were drifting along very nicely and that January has put one of the finest seasons in the ground they have ever had. H. R. Fowks of Aledo, Texas, was a

Fowks is ranch manager for Embry & Saverance. Through his firm a good bunch of fed cattle are marketed every year and to Mr. Fowks a great deal is to be credited for the reputation of the J. P. French of Temple, Texas, gave us a call yesterday. He is one of the most prosperous cattlemen within the confines of the great Lone Star State

and in addition to being a "trader,"

has attained a reputation as a feeder

visitor on the vards the past week. Mt

and his good fed cattle always take off a premium at the fat stock shows when they are exhibited. W. W. Mars of Hunt county, who carries a raconteur's license, brought himself over to the yards the pa-week. "Billie's" presence always makes the social-barometer go up a few degrees, and in addition to his regular shipments each week to the firm he is always actuated to drive a nail for Campbell Bros. & Rosson in

his section of the country. F. L. and H. H. Fancher, substantial and influential stockmen of Baylor county, were here Friday en route home from Kansas City, where they had consummated some heart to heart transactions with that market. Mr. A. E. Clayton of Baylor county also accompanied them with a shipment to market and as they arrived home safely he felt he had "made good" for his

After prospecting, rusticating and all but "freezticating" in Old Mexico the past two weeks, J. R. Driggers and I. H. Harness paid us their respects Friday en route home, Chickasha, I. T. They reported an extremely cold spell of weather in the Valley of Mexico and state the government has taken steps to relieve those in destitute circumstances. They were well pleased with their trip and consider Mexico lends a great deal of encouragement for the future.

L. F. Wilson, who ranches in Archer county and resides in Kansas City, was here the past week on his semi-annual trip. Mr. Wilson has a large pasture in the Creek Nation on the Frisco railway thirty-five miles east of Tulsa, I. T., upon which he desires to take care of 3,500 cattle at \$2 per head. He says there is an abund ance of stock water, good fences, etc. and that he will furnish a man to ride the fence. This charge includes receiving and delivering the cattle from Manford, I. T. If you are interested write us. Mr. Wilson also has for sale 2,800 three and four-year-old steers out of which he will give a cut of 800 head at \$28 for April delivery. taking care of the cattle on good grass from April 1 till Oct. 1 for \$1 per head.



## CAMPBELL BROS. @ ROSSON LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

SAINT LOUIS

KANSAS CITY

FORT WORTH

## HE KNEW IT WAS JOEY

Big Heart of the Old Confederate Goes Out to the Little Sister.

Somewhere among the archives of the Confederate government may be found a document dated Sept. 2, 1864, wherein Joseph Wilson was ordered to be shot, and on the back of which is the indorsement: "Approved-Jefferson Davis, President."

You see, my companion was then in Virginia, and it was war time of a certainty. We rebels were hard pushed on all sides, having little to eat and less to wear. Some of us were philosophers enough to endure what we couldn't cure, but the young men, especially the chaps who had been conscripted, were terribly uneasy. They were willing to give it up for a lost cause and start for home. Well, this feeling, coupled with starving rations, ragged uniforms and daily fighting, sent a good many of our boys over Union lines as deserters, and

whis brings about my story. One of the conscripts of my company was a boy of 17, named Joe Wilson. All of us fellows of 30 or thereabout felt like a father to him, as, aside from his youth, he was poor and pale, with not much of fight in him. idea of little Joey Wilson helping to breast back a Yankee line of battle would have set us all aroar. He should have been home with his ma, and none of us felt anything but pity

One night, after the desertions had gone on and become so numerous that the big officers had to take notice of suspects, a trap-was set, and lo! our poor little Joe fell into it. Yes, sirnabbed "in the act of deserting to the enemy," and maybe you know what that signifies, especially when that enemy isn't cannon shot away? It was a surprise to us that the lad had plucked up courage enough to make a break, but I reckon he was desperate, and hoped in some manner to get back to his home.

It was determined to make an example of Little Joey, and I guess it was not over ten days before he was convicted, the sentence approved at Rich. mond, and an order read that he was to be shot at a certain hour. I suppose it was all quite proper and according to army regulations, but it must have gone hard on the men on the court martial to convict him. Had he been guilty of murder I could have aided to bring in a verdict against

Nobody had seemed to care whether he had relatives or not, and so our surprise was great to learn on the day before he was to be shot that a sis ter had arrived in camp to plead for her little Joe's life. It was too late. She had been denied by the president, and of course nobody in the field had any right to stop the execution. She was in camp all day long, and most of us got to see her. If I should tell you she was the brightest, chippest smartest gal of 19 I ever saw I would be telling you the truth. She was exactly like Joe in looks, 'cept a few points handsomer, and she had his size, walk and ways. When I saw that girl-I believe her name was Nell -breaking down under the news and realizing her helplessness. I'd have been willin' to let them shoot me in Joe's stead. 'Deed I would, though I say it so long after. I just wanted lay my hand on her head and say: "There, there, poor child. Don't cry any more. I'm all alone in the world, and nobody'll miss me, and I'm going to take Joe's place." However, that couldn't be done. Jos

Wilson was the deserter, and Joseph must be shot to death as the penalty. While the big officers couldn't promise anything they did grant a favor. She asked for an hour's visit with her brother, and they gave it to her. We had him shut up in the granary barn, and on that very morning given six men and told to guard him until he was wanted for execution. It was thus that the girl came to me with a piece of paper on which was

Pass Nellie Wilson to see the orisoner for one hour. See that she car-

was signed all straight and I could not question her right. I was directed to see that she had no weapons hidden away, but Lord save me, d'ye think I even referred to such a thing? No; sir! When she looked up into my face her eyes filled with tears and her heart beating like that of a wounded bird. I says to her, says I:
"Go right in, my dear, and may God. bless you for what you have tried

Well now in about twenty minutes after she had cassed in what should head but an idea which liftlean off the floor. If that nart as I took her to be rows containing

minutes I couldn't make up my mind what to do. I figured it out by and Upon one pretense after another another I got all the guards except one away from the door, hung the lantern up so as to throw the shadow where I wanted it, and while waiting

Why, to change clothes with Joey and

send him out in her place. That was

the idea, comrades, and for about five

guard, says I: "Jim, that gal must feel jest awful." "Sartin, she does,' he answered.
"And when she does come out she'll be crying."

for the gal to reappear I says to the

"Reckon she will." At last there was a knock at the door and I opened it. I just felt in my bones that it was little Joey, and so I says, says I:

"Well, my child, I'm sorry for you, and please don't think any of us here are to blame With that I hurried her out as fast

could, and then had to sit down for the weakness of my knees. Next morning-what? Jist as I told Why, when they opened the door to lead Joe to his death they discovered his sister in his place, and she was just cute 'nough to smile at 'em,

at that. Joe had been gone four hours and was safe inside the Yankee lines. Shoot her! No, no! They had to let her go, and it was such a smart trick the big officers didn't want it talked about too much. Me? they did start to do something or other, but Grant made a move just in the nick of time to bust up all the proceedings, and nothing further was Nobody thought I had any knowledge of the plot, but they han kered for a victim, and might have put me in a serious plight but for having other business on hand

### ABILENE EPILEPTIC **COLONY CROWDED**

In Two Years the Institution Has Made Record

ABILENE, Texas, Jan. 27.-Few people of the older settled regions in Texas are familiar with the work now being done at one of the state's newest institutions-the epileptic colony at Abilene. The colony was established only recently, just two years ago, and it has thus far been so crowded as to provide for only a portion of those who apply, hence probably many persons imagine the work being carried on here is largely of a preliminary nature and not yet of any considerable proportions. This supposition is in a measure true. The work is as yet preliminary in-so-far as the preparations of an institution to care for all of the state's epileptic patlents is considered. volume of work accomplished and in the manner with which it is dispatched the epileptic colony at Abilene stands as one of the best examples among the whole list of Texas' eelymosynary institutions.

Colony Has Square Mile. The colony is located on a 640 acre tract of land about two miles southeast of Abilene. Dr. John Preston, the present superintendent, selected the site which is unusually well adapted to the needs of a growing institution. The land secured by the state is a rich chocolate loam, very fertile, and well adapted to raising all kinds of farm products needed in supplying the colony's needs. The eastern part of the colony farm is higher than the Abilene townsite and from it a good view of the town can be obtained. From this elevation the land slopes gently to the west. The colony buildings are erected on this western slope near the center of the tract.

Outlay 1s \$250,000.

At present the colony buildings number nine and they cost the state about \$250,000. A tenth building is in course of erection. It was provided for by the last legislature with a \$10,000 ap-

At the highest part of the building site on the colony farm stands the administration or office building. To the south, a short distance, is the superintendent's residence.

Down the slope, to the west are two rows containing three buildings each.

intended for a hospital. The hospital buildings are three stories high. The other two buildings in each row are two stories high, called "cottages" and provide accomodations for forty pa-

To the west of the hospitals and cottages lie the laundry, the bakery and the power house. All of the nine principal buildings on the colony farm are built of brick, of pleasing architectural design, although necessarily plain. The plan of the grounds on which they are located has been made with a view to an increase in the number of cottages in the group and likewise the number of "rows."

Between the rows of buildings are well-made graveled roads. There is gravel bank on the colony farm and the roads have been made with no cost aside from the labor. To the east of the administration building and the superintendent's resi-

dence, the grounds have been laid out for a park. Trees have been planted Water for the colony is pumped from Abilene lake to elevated tanks, which furnish enough pressure for all needs. The farm ground of the colony surrounds the buildings and has been di-

vided for various purposes according

convenience. About 300 acres of the 640-acre tract are under cultivation. To better understand the work of the colony, the reader should know that the state's provision for its epieptics is along the line of similar institutions in some of the older states of the east and north. Craig colony in New York has at present about 1. 000 patients. At Abilene there are now 222, although the buildings furnish accommedations for only have been at times as high as 226 pa tients at the colony.

Manner of Admission

To secure admission to the colony an epileptic patient must be neither an are three classes of patients-pay, non indigent and indigent. The pay patients are those who are able to furnish the actual cost of their maintenance while at the colony. The aver age charge is about \$5 per week. The non-indigent patients are those able to furnish at least part of their main. tenance cost, usually clothing. The indigent patients are supported wholly at the state's cost. The present annual cost of keeping a patient at the colony, based on the actual running expenses of the entire institution, is \$250.

Pay patients are received on the certificate of a phisician; non-indigent patients are usually assigned to the institution by courts as are lunatics to the various asylums of the state. In digent patients come largely from the poor houses of the various counties.

Epilepsy, as most persons know, is disease affecting its victims both mentally and physically. It is estimated by experts that 1 in 500 persons throughout the United States are sufferers from epilepsy at some period in Sometimes the disease does not makes it appearance until old The treatment provided at the Abilene colony, as well as at the other colonies of the United States, consists largely in a system of right living, regular hours for sleeping and eating, a careful diet and regular exercise, but medical and in some cases surgical treatment is also extensively used. The treat of epilepsy is slow. A patient is not considered "cured" until two years have elapsed without the recurrence of an attack. Because of this long period required and the fact that the colony at Abilene has been established only two years, the number of "cures" contained in the institution's statistical reports is likely to be mis

Patients Are Helpless

None of the epileptic patients are able to care for themselves. They can. not even serve as attendants in the cottages or hospitals. The most they can do is help in some of the work under the guidance of regular colony employes.

This condition leads to the need of much attention on the part of the colony authorities. Each of the 222 patients is visited twice a day by Dr. Preston or his assistant, Dr. T. B. Bass. These visits are the same of any physician makes on his patients. In many cases medicines are pre-scribed, and in some cases preparations for surgical treatment have to be made. Any city physician who had one-fifth of the colony patients to care for in his daily practice, even in an hospital, would consider the task an arduous one, but under the present state appropriation for the work only two physicians can look after the work

When a patient is received, he or she is assigned to one of the hospitals or cottages. There are at present 400 more applicants for treatment at Abilene than there is room. Eight more cottages, according to Dr. Preston, are needed now to supply the demand. In the dormitory or hospital the pa-

tient has a bed in one of the plainly furnished but comfortable rooms. The rooms are so crowded that the patients have no sitting room except on the beds or in the halls, and the latter are narrow. On pleasant days the women set exercise by walking, as well as in helping care for their rooms.

ele signs of discipline in the care for the patients. They are free to roam about the buildings or grounds, except when their illness is such as to require them to remain in their rooms.

A Huge Hospital

The appearance of the whole seres of buildings occupied by the patients is that of a big convalescing hospital. The attitude of the patients toward Superintendent Preston borders on the affectionate, and he is regarded apparently by each one as his or her best friend in the entire institution.

Although the quarters at the colony are cramped, provision for the comfort of the patients is as adequate as possible. The buildings are probably better constructed than any other institutional buildings in the state. They are substantial, well lighted and venliated, are heated by steam and proided with hot and cold baths. ight they are electrically lighted, the light being supplied from the colony's own plant. The power plant also furnishes electric power for the laundry and steam for heating purposes.

The laundry, by the way, over which he Twenty-ninth legislature raised o much fuss, is a small one-story brick building, equipped by the most nodern laundry machinery, purchased after competitive bids from three of the leading laundry machine manufacturers in the United States. One of the new features of the laundry is electric irons, the heat in which is supplied by the electric current. Although the laundry handles clothing and bedding for the 270 or more per sons at the colony, but three attendants are employed, colony patients assisting in the work under the guidnce of these employes.

In the basement of the patients' uildings are kitchens and dining rooms. The bakery for the whole colmy is in a separate building.
When enough cottages have been

provided for the accommodation of he patients the two hospital buildings will be used exclusively for hospital ourposes. In each there is an operating room, equipped with the most modern apparatus. Convenient to this perating room are a number of surgial wards.

Life at the colony is simple. The 'ays are spent quietly in rest, recreation or light tasks. The patients have a dance every Friday night. They have parlor games for their amusement during the day time. About three times a month church services are held. A few of the women patients engage

in knitting or sewing. Of the patients now at the colony ninety-nine are female, the remainder male. All ages are represented. Some of the patients are progressing rapidly toward cures, while others are just beginning to make progress.

Some of the Needs Some of the colony's greatest and most pressing needs as outlined by

Dr. Preston, are as follows: An appropriation of \$150,000. Eight more cottages providing for

forty patients each. A three-story building to be used as a store room in the basement, recreation room, on the second floor, and assembly room or church on the third. At present the patients go to church in the second story of an old shed which the contractors left when they quit work at the colony. The recreation room is needed not only for that purpose but as a place where the patients may spend their time in bad weather. Now they are compelled to sit in their crowded bed rooms or the narrow halls. A small building of the character desired is now under construction, but when completed it will be inadequate for even the present

A school which the younger patients may attend while at the colony. Magazines and pamphlets. The su ply of theme is limited and the charitably inclined people of Texas could do much to relieve the long hours spent in enforced idleness by many of the patients with a comparatively inexpensive outlay. More attendants to care for the pa

The last legislature cut the tients. colony force down ten. At present the total number of attendants includone cook and three nurses is in the ratio of 4 to 40 patients.

A need of the colony, not suggested by Dr. Preston, is more time for himself to be spent in scientific investigation. This important work present has to be practically omitted. Dr. Preston was formerly superintendent at the Terrell asylum and prior to that was assistant physician at the Austin asylum. He was made a special study of epilepsy and at present owing to his crowded hours, is unable to continue his investigations. The Most Striking Features

The most striking features of the colony life to the lay visitor are the excellent system with which it is conducted, the simplicity and smoothness with which the life of the patients regulated, scrupulous cleanliness and neatness in the buildings and about every part of the grounds, and last, in no degree the least important the evident cheerfulness among the patients. The work at Abilene is being conducted unostentatiously. majority of even Abilene's citizens know of it in only a general way.

itself so interesting that a separate article will be devoted to it **COWAN LEAVES** 

FOR CONVENTION

The conduct of the colony farm is in

Other Texans Will Attend the Denver Meeting

Judge S. H. Cowan, who has been in Washington in the interests of the interstate commerce commission rate law and the amendment to the twentyeight-hour law, left. Washington Wednesday night, according to a telegram received here, and will go from there to Chicago, and thence to Denwithout first returning to this

He will attend the meeting of the National Cattle Growers' Association, which convenes in Denver on Jan. 30, and Feb. 1. It was expected that Judge Cowan would return to this city before going to Denver, but the interests of his work in Washington have kept him there until too late. S. B. Burnett and Captain Lytle of

the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association will also attend the convention, and probably Sam Davidson. It was declared this morning that the association will take up an immense volume of work at the coming convention, and that two of the most important matters considered will be the railroad rate changes in the law as proposed by the interstate commerce law and the amendment to the twenty-eight-hour

Imports from Mexico

During December 4,507 cattle and 9,-800 sheep were imported from Mevico. Of the cattle 1,065 head came into Texas for grazing purposes, and the others went to California and Arizona either for feed or slaughter. Twentyfour hundred and six cattle came in at El Paso and the remainder at San

# The Leading Breeders of the Great Southwest

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A. B. JONES, Big Springs, Texas breeder of high-class registered Herefords. Herd headed by the noted prize-winning bull, Fair Lad E., 167739 One grand 2-year-old bull and a calf that took second in junior class at Fort Worth Pat Stock Show last March now for sale; 6 other young bulls cheaper.

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

REGISTERED HEREFORD cattle, all classes, for sale; 200 to select from; car lots a specialty. J. L. Chadson, Cresson, Johnson County Texas.

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IRON OR HERD Red Polled Cattle, Breeder, W. C. Aldredge, Route 4, Pittsburg, Tex.

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

Cattle. J. H. JENNINGS, Prop., Mar-

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ABERDICEN ANGUS Aberdeen-Angus Stock Farm

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ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE ABERDEEN-ANGUS cattle, highly bred, Texas raised, market toppers. The world's best beef breed. Males and females for sale at all times. J. N. Rushing, Prop., Weatherford, Tex-as. Joe Alexander, Manager, Baird,

SHORTHORNS . M. & W. W. HUDSON, Gninesville,

Texas. Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle. V. O. HILDRETH Breeder of registered Shorthorn cat-

tle. A number of good young bulls for sale. P. O., Aledo, Tex. MISCELLANEOUS

BELLEVUE STOCK FARM, Geo. B. Root, Proprietor. "The Texas Home of Halts and Hamiltonians." Registered Hereford Cattle. Poland China Hogs. Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens. A choice let of young stock for sale at all times. 7 high class trotters and pacers. Colorado, Texas.

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

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

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE-Twelve-section ranch 1 Ward county; good grass, water, house and corral, all under fence. Two miles from railroad station. A bargain if taken at once. Address C. D. GARD-NER, Barstow, Texas.

W. E. PORTER, dealer in real estate, ranches and cattle, in United States and Mexico, Correspondence solicited 113 Mesa Ave.; phone 441. El Paso,

FOR SALE

Eleven section ranch, with cattle, n San Angelo, Teas. Plenty of grass, protection and water. Address BOEHRENS & LINDERMAN. C hristoval, Texas.

SPECIAL NOTICES

WANTED TO BUY-One car of knocked out cow horses; must be and cheap. G. H. King, Gonzales, Tex.

FOR SALE-1,000 bushels celebrated Rowden cotton seed; four weeks earlier than any cotton I ever planted. 1,400 pounds seed cotton will make 500 pounds lint cotton; storm pro easy to pick; price 75 cents per bush-el; ten bushels, 65 cents. Address H

el; ten bushels, 65 cents. Adur. M. Lightfoot, Eastland, Texas. TRUCK GROWERS, Attention: Gen Austin Dewberry vines now ready 30 shipping at \$5 per 1,000 f. o. b. Campbell, Hunt Co. D. Yancey.

HASKELL COUNTY RANGE

J. H. Cunningham, who makes his home in Haskell county, Texas, said: "I am here today (Wednesday) simply as a looker-on and have brought my son along and intend taking him through the packing houses, the stock yards and Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, so that he can for himself judge of the vastness of the industry that has been established in Fort Worth by the energy and liberal spirit of its citizens. I believe that there is no industry within the borders of Texas that does more to develop the state and advertise it than these packing houses and their attendant factories. You may count Haskell county among those counties that are not suffering from the cowman's terrordry water holes and shortage of grass. for the range is good, cattle getting along all right and everybody looking to the future with hope. Cattle, however, are not plentiful for shipping purposes. Nearly everything that could be marketed has been sent in but there are a few scattered lots her and there that will come after awhile."

#### THE W. H. POMEROY COMPANY



STILL DOING BUSINESS AT THE SAME OLD PLACE. THE NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

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THE LARGEST HORSE AND MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD. THE LARGEST HORSE AND MULE MARKE. We have handled more range horses and mules than any other firm in the world and have been engaged in this business for over 34 years. We have been engaged in this business for over 34 years. We sell either at auction or at private sale, as preferred. Range horses mules a specialty. This will be the banner year for range horses Prices are 20 per cent better and demands stronger than we known them before in the history of this market. Farmers are relative colts again and we consider this likely to be the top year. Market your colts again and we consider this sure. If you have anything to self, write us before shipping. We are always glad to give information about the market and conditions THE W. H. POMEROY COMANY, National Stock Yards Illinois.

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## ANGORA GUATS AND SOME FINE SHEEP

The principal breeds of sheep in this | pounds at the age of six months part of the state are Spanish merinos that have been bred up from the old native sheep. The result is that the flocks of this section are very heavy fleeced, greasy sheep of a medium size the grown wether weighing from 75 to 80 pounds, and the ewes weighing of an average of 70 pounds. There have been some changes in the breeding of sheep in the last few years. breeders are using the Delaine merinos on their flock and improving breed, which adds a great deal to the profits of the rearing of their herds.

This has been one of the finest sea sons that southwest Texas has witnessed for many years. We have thad plenty of rain to keep everythin in go condition. The ewes came through the winter in fine condition. The result was we have a very fine crop of lambs; the wethers wintered well and most of the stockmen who wish to dispose of their wethers did so early at a fair ranging around \$2.78 to \$3.00 per head, all of which has brought the sheep again to the front as a money maker, which position they so richly deserve and we feel that every farmer ought to have a little flock of high grade Rainbouillet ewes and a buck on his

A few breeders of this section are using the Ramboulllet sheep on their flock, which is showing a decided improvement in flock. Heretofore the southwest Texas breeders have always bred to the Spanish merino bucks, because they considered them the only sheep that would do well in large flocks. However, recent experiments have shown that the Rambouillet sheep are healthy in a large flock and they have improved the wool to a great ex-We consider the Rambouillet in this section one of the most tent. desirable breeds that can be gotten. They are good wool producers and exceedingly fine mutton breed. They mature early and when matured weigh about 100 pounds. They are the ranchman's ideal. We have a few Ramboullet ewes and a buck that we bought at St. Louis, 1904, of George Truesdell of Maryland. So far, these fine sheep have done well in southern home. We raised a good crop of lambs from them last spring. Some of the lambs weighed as much as M

We find the Angora goat is finding his way to the remotest parts of Amer-ica. What has so thoroughly brought the little, fine fleeced fellow before the public? A few years ago he was unknown to the business world. A few southwestern and northern breeders have been raising Angora goats for perhaps, forty years, but they couldn't get them before the general public to do any good before the organizing of the American Angora Goat Breeders' association at Kansas City a few years When that was done a demand was created for gosts all over the northern and eastern states. In fact there are Angora gouts where, five years ago, Angoras were never heard of, and the farmers are getting profits from them in more than one way. For instance, their fertilizing qualities are worth something besides their production of mohair and muttonthere is no meat nicer than the kid baked. Further, they keep the efnce corners clean of brush and fertilize old, wornout lands that have been out because it was not worth cultivating longer, and restore such lands to use fulness, while the mohair pays a fine per cent on the investment. many of the farmers we get reports that their goats are doing well and that they would not be without them on the farm. Now, we come back to our own state, which carries more Angores than any other state in the union, most of which are located in the Uvalde, Edwards, Kimble, Ban-Val Verde and Crockett counties. Of course, there are flocks of Angoras scattered all over the state and their owners are realizing good prefits from them, as from a money making standpoint, as well as brows em, etc. The 1905 crop of kids was an average kidding. Some breeders got 100 per cent kids, while others only got

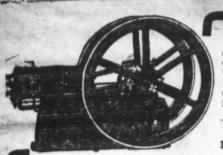
80 to 90 per cent. Most of last spring's crop of mohair was sold at the various shipping points at from 26 to 31 cts. per pound, which is a very good price, considering that it takes from 2½ to 3 cents per pound to ship and sell it in New York, which would make 28% to 34 cents per pound

in New York city. Now we go back and see how the

starting of this industry, which wa thought impracticable. The first im portation was made by Mr. Davis, ou envoy to Turkey. The Sultan of Tur key made Mr. Davis a present of a pai of Angora goats, which afterward go into the hands of Dr. Peters of Geor gia, and he increased them man years, and it seemed no one cared for these fine animals, because their hal though fine almost as silk, could no be manufactured. But after years, th ever resourceful and inventive brain c man made a machine to work this fin silky hair into different fabrics; as oday, our very finest goods are mad from mohair. From the mohair s kinds of ornamental and all kinds wearing apparel, such as ladies' an gents' dress goods, hats and fanc goods, plushes, etc., are made. The mohair goods are more durable th any other texture known. After year a few thought they could see so thing in these beautiful creatures, sthey bought and worried along for many years before they could get people to listen to them. At first the bought Angora bucks to breed Spanish nannies for mohair to he pay expense of running the goats, had begun to get good prices for graded hair.

Formerly the Spanish goat had bee run for mutton alone. It was di ered that the grade Angora mutton w a much better meat than the no Spanish goat, and by grading the they not only got a profit out of a mohair but increased the weight of mutton ten to fifteen pounds and hanced the value of the mutton ab-\$1 per hundred weight more, was an increase of more than 50 cent above the native goat. So found that by g ting the Angors breeding to the common goat, they an all-round purpose goat. He stroys as much brush and weeds the common goats, his meat is bet and his hair is profitable—E. L. Will Before Texas Farmers' Congress.

A difference was noted in the rec receipts of south and southwest Text grass steers at these yards. The Texans were heavier and sold highe the southwesterns were lighter at sold for less than former cuts the same herds.



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nounced was very ill at her home in

Mr. Teague said there had been no

snow or rain in his section, and that

South Texas Needs Rain

R. W. Edwards, who has a place near Cotulla, Texas, in La Salle county.

was in the city and was found at the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange. He

came up with a car of steers and two cars of cows, the stock belonging to

Johnson Bros. of Millett, Texas.
"Rain is needed in my section," Mr.
Edwards said, "or in a short time cat-

tle will begin to lose flesh. The grass

is fine, but dry as chips. Range cat-tle are in good ordinary fix, but suck-

"The tallow weed is coming in great shape, and is a surprise to us, as it has never shown up in our country

before. Down below us, in the coun-

try around Bodro, the weed is also

oming up fine.
"Shipping cattle will be scarce un-

less it rains soon. The number of shipping cattle is about the same as

last year, but steers are on an average in better condition than last year. The

country is injured by settling up with

farmers, that is in from a stockman's point of view. The land is famous for

its fertility and large lots of rough-ness and other feed is being raised

Milo malze, Kaffir corn, sorghum, corn and cotton all do well. You know the

Millet, near Cotulia, there are over 106

acres in onions, which is irrigated

from the Nueces river by pumping. Three hundred cars of onlons were

shipped from there last year.
"Ashley Richards, who lives at Oak

Grove, three and one-half miles south-east of Carrizo Springs, in Dimmitt

county, has a whole section under cul-

tivation, which he irrigates from two

flowing wells, 500 feet deep, which fur-

ishes an ample supply of water. The New York and Texas Land Company, a

orporation that was organized to han

dle the railroad lands in the state

days, 87,000 acres to one man.

money some day.

ave sold 150,000 acres in the last sixty

and had his ranch on the Nucces river, west of the International and Great

Northern railroad, died last summer, and his widow sold off the live stock

and leased the ranch. It is a good

property and will be worth a lot of

"Tom Hall is still on his ranch on the Nueces, and is doing well. Colonel

Lane's ranch, west of Millett, is now

being managed by his son, Clif Lane. Mr. Colson's 16,000-acre ranch, that

when you were there last, was stocked

with 500 Jersey milch stock, is now

Cavender's place. The advent of the

that used to make their habitat in that

country, and the inhabitants have in-

creased to such an extent that instead

of 225 voters that the county had dur-

ing the range times there are now

over a thousand. We are proud of

our part of Texas, and, now that Fort

Worth has furnished us a home mar-

LITTLE CATTLE

ket, we are satisfied that we are

High Price of Feed Given as

Owing to a combination of causes

the shipments of fat cattle from Texas

to northern markets during the pres-

ent season will, in the opinion of live

stock agents here, be about one-third

of those of the same period last year. The prime cause of the shrinkage in

shipments is the scarcity and high

price of feed, while there is an addi-

tional reason for the decrease in the

number of cattle offered to the north-

ern markets caused by the fact that

the Fort Worth packeries are buying

the greater portion of the fat cattle

at the oil mills in Texas should be

moving to the northern markets, and

they are being moved, but roads which

formerly handled six trains loads per

week are now having difficulty in get-

prospects for the remainder of the

hulls have been advanced so high that

the feeders are getting discouraged,

notwithstanding the fact that the price

of cattle has also been raised to some

extent. Meal is now being quoted at

\$30 per ton and hulls are held at \$6

feeders have given up feeding hulls and meal and have adopted other

feed, while others have simply gone

out of the feeding business until con-

the leading live stock agents here Sat-

urday, "when Texas feeders must ar-

that advances in the price will not injure them. That is the way the Kan-

sas feeders have been doing for a

number of years, and this is the only

safe way business can be carried on

in the future. The Kansas people do

Texas, but if the conditions continue

as they now are here it will not be

long when train load shipments are a

thing of the past in this state and

the feeders here will have to adjust

themselves to the new conditions.
"The majority of the northern ship-

ments of fat cattle from Texas at this

season are sent to the St. Louis mar-

ket, and the shortage of cattle is be-

ing keenly felt in that market, caus-

ing prices to be advanced. The higher

prices, however, have not been sufficient to meet the increased cost of

feed here, and the feeders and the live

stock agents of the railroads are both feeling discouraged over the situation.

not ship trainloads like they do in

"The time is coming," stated one of

to produce their own feed, so

ton and upwards. Some of the

The prices of cotton seed meal and

ting one-third that number and

season are growing darker.

ditions change.

Now is the time when the cattle fed

**BEING FATTENED** 

Yes, John Hall, who lived at Cotulia

ountry and what it is like; south of

ling cows are very thin.

fine weather prevailed when he left.

## LOCAL LIVE STOCK

Talks with Stockmen Who Visit Fort Worth, the Great Live Stock Center and Market of the Southwest

## HALL COUNTY IS PROSPERING

Farmers and Stockmen Putting Money in Bank

"Hall county," said J. K. Zimmer-man, the well known and popular ranchman, "is in an exceedingly prosperous condition just now. The farmers all have money and are independent, while the stockmen could not have better range and fatter, slicker cattle. If you remember less than ten years ago there was only one bank in Memphis, the county seat, and its capital was small. This year we have two national banks, with a joint capital of \$400,000, and all the money, or the greater part of it, is farmers' money. There is a lot of stock farming done and an unlimited amount of roughness and feed, besides corn and cotton, being raised. In the Lakeview settlement, which is in my ranch, there is now a gin which will handle about 1,000 bales of cotton this year, and the Memphis gin will turn out 2,500 bales. Besides these two, there are three other gins

"Hall county shipped more grain this rear than any county in the Panhandle. King, whom you remember, had sections about two or three miles west of town, and was stock farming. has grown rich and moved to town to educate his children. There are many others like him in the county.
"I bought the Bugbee & Coleman

Shoe Bar ranch, or rather the patented sections. They had 250,000 acres under fence. I have something over one hundred thousand acres now. All of it is in Hall county except half a laps over into Briscoe county.

Lovelace, who lived at Lakeview, sold his place to me and I have bought some other tracts from the original settlers. The the ill-feeling that used to exist between the cowmen and the farmers has passed away and they all live amicably and like the proverbial ion and the lamb, lie down in peace and enjoy the plenty that surrounds

"Land is high and is advancing, and there are plenty of buyers. John Pope, whom you will remember as the manager of the Shoe Bar ranch when Bug bee & Coleman owned it, owns twenty sections, and has placed it on the market at \$12.50 an acre and he will easily et it. No, I am not going to sell yet began the cow business in my young days and am still in love with it, and the land can't take unto itself wings and fly away, so I am going to hold on. I am raising white-faced cattle and think they are the very best. I sell my increase young and heretofore Montana men have taken the heft of them. But it looks like they do not want them at the prices we are holding at, and as we don't have to sell out with a market so near us as Fort Worth, why they will be the losers.

"Yes, I began my cowboy experi-Texas thirty-five years ago, and worked first on wages for Perryman out of Waco up the 'trail' across Red river, through the territory and Kansas, to Abilene, where the herds were delivered and our long journey was over. The return home was made on horseback, we being allowed, half the regular wages up for the return Those were rough days, but at this distance of time can be looked ck upon and many pleasant recollections recalled and ardent friend-They are gone and never will

their like be seen again. To return to the stock farmer of Hall county, by way of illustrating their present state of prosperity and the indifferent way they spend their money: Fourteen of them recently co-operated and purchased a pure blooded German coach stallion, paying therefor \$3,000 cash. You may look for some good horses from our country in

### ARE AS MANY **BUYERS AS COWS**

#### Fannin Ranchmen Refuse to Sell to Speculators

T. J. Ryan, a citizen of Fannin county, passed through Fort Worth on his return from Hebbronville, southwest Texas. When requested to give some expression of opinion as to the state of cattle matters in general down in the

flat country, he replied: There are about as many buyers in that country as there are cows. Ranchmen are refusing to sell to speculators, at all, unless they get the last spring prices. Cattle are not fat and will not be ready for market for thirty days. However, everybody is taking an optimistic view of the future of the cattle market, and buyers are more anxious to do business than sellers Should rain not fall some to enhance growth of the 'tallow weed,' it is probable that cattle will not be ready r sixty days, and the movement will, in consequence, be extremely light. Every thing looks well enough down there, but it is problematical as to the

Runnels County Range

E. E. Teague, manager for Sterling Clark on his Runnels county ranch, assed through the city Thursday, Mr. eague was accompanied by his sister. Mrs. John Clack, the wife of a prominent stock farmer of Hylton, Nolan county, and both brother and sister on their way to the bedside of eir mother, whom a message an-

#### **FAT STOCK SHOW** Fairbanks-Morse **RATES ANNOUNCED**

Liberal Rates Made for Big Cattle Event

The Frisco announced rates Saturday for the meeting of the Fat Stock Show, to be held in Fort Worth March 22-24. The rates are based upon the convention plan, and are the same as in effect last year, one fare plus 20 per cent. The tickets will be on sale March 21 and 22 and will be limited to re-turn March 25. Other roads are expected to announce the same rate.

The rate for the cattlemen's convention at Dallas was also announced Saturday. This rate will also be on the convention plan, one fare plus 20 per cent. The tickets will be on sale March 17 and 18 and for trains arriving in Dallas on the morning of March 19. These tickets will also have a return limit March 25. By this arrangement stockmen can attendaboth meetings before returning to their homes if they so desire, and still get the advantage

of the low rates. Homeseekers' rates were also announced by the Frisco Saturday. These rates are from northern points to Texas and will be in effect on Feb. 6 and 20 and on March 6 and 20. The rates will be 75 per cent of the one-way rate for the round trip. One-way way rate for the round trip. One-way olonist rates will also be in effect on the same dates, the colonist rates to be one-half of the way rate plus \$2. The homeseekers tickets will be limited to return twenty-one days from the

### **40,000 ACRES IN** THIS BIG DEAL

Tom Waggoner Colony Is Sold to Houston Parties

A big real estate deal was closed at the Worth hotel Friday afternoon, by which 40,000 acres in Wichita and Wilbarger counties were sold by Tom Waggoner to R. S. Allen and associates of Houston. The price paid for the land was \$600,000, of which \$200,000 was in cash and the balance in sixty

The land that was sold is known as the Tom Waggoner colony, having been cut up into small tracts and thrown open to actual settlers at a small price. A large general store was also extablished at Electra. There have already been sold 6,000 acres of this land. In making the sale Mr. Allen and his associates agreed to carry out all the contracts for such lands

made by Mr. Waggoner.

The buyers of the land will begin the work of colonization immediately, as they already have sixty Bussian families who will take up their resi-dence there immediately. The land will be sold to other settlers as fast as possible.

Mr. Allen is not satisfied with the size of the property and is negotiating with S. B. Burnett for 30,000 acres adjoining the new property. Captain Burnett will not sell unless the entire tract is taken.

> The Indian Territory Louis G. Barefoot of Chickasha was

rounded up in the office of Campbell Brothers & Rosson and requested to state what he knew of conditions in his bailiwick, to which he cheerfully

"There is nothing new or startling there are some that might interest the readers of your paper. The Washita river valley is one of the finest in the country and at one time was the cowman's paradise, but now it has all been turned into stock farms and only the uplands are left with grass for cows. The valley grass was mesquite and the upland that rank sage that you have seen. This sage grass is good for stock up to June, and they do well on it. This is the way cowmen manage it to get the results for their cattle. One-half the 15th of March, owing to conditions, and burned over. When the young grass comes on the stock are turned on and on the 1st of May or thereabout the other helf of the pasture is burned over. The grass on the first burn by and the cattle move over onto the new tender. Thus stock get the benefit of tender grass and fatten easily. After June the grass is so rank and tough that it does stock no good. There is no doubt among stockmen that in a short time stock farmers will have disposed of their cattle and will come to Fort Worth to buy stockers to feed and will devote their whole energies to raising a sufficient amount of food for their purposes. In fact, while I was coming down one stock farmer told me that he was going to ship all his stock to market and buy 200 head for feeding purposes, and instructed him while I was here in Fort Worth. Indians have all had their allotments, of course, and as a rule se-lected the valley lands, but it is believed that it will only be a short time before they will be allowed to dispose of them to whom they please. "What about statehood? Well, we all believe that it will come about the end of this term of congress, say

June or July, and will be joint state-R. C. Sanderson, who has a large well-stocked ranch in Howard county, eight miles from Big Springs. has been visiting the city and questioned as to matters and things out his way, said: "What The Telegram's correspondent says is perfectly about that country. Stock of every kind is doing well-better than usual at this time of the year, and the range is as fine as good grass can make it; never was better. Howard county and the counties lying to the south of us have fine bodies of land that are suitable for stock farming and are being sold rapidly to a good class of people and with the ability of the country to produce enormous crops of grain and prospects are bright for this being among the best parts of Texas. Along the North Concho and its tributaries there is water sufficient for considerable irrigation, as has been already demonstrated by actual application, and the truck produced is something

keted in Big Springs. "The people of our county are determined to have railroad connection with San Angelo, ninety miles away, and are pressing the matter to a con-The country is filling up rapidly and to get stock and other things to market rapidly a railroad is necessity. A road built through Howard county from Big Springs southeast to Glasscock county through the northeast part of that county to the North Concho in Sterling county would from there into San Angelo have an easy route, with few heavy grades and in sight of the Concho every mile and through, as beautiful and productive a valley as

onderful and most all of it is mar-

can be found in Texas, and as a health resort cannot be surpassed. We will have the road, you may be sure, for committees have been appointed to raise bonuses and obtain rights of way and there is no doubt as to the success of the plan. We expect to have the road within the next two years, and it will be another feeder to Fort Worth and its great live stock market."

Panhandle Conditions

"The manager of my Panhandle ranch," said Sterling Clark, "has just informed me that everything was in tip-top shape and cattle doing well. My place is near the west line of Hemphill county, and five miles from a railroad. I have a herd of strictly registered Hereford cattle, and my stock cattle of high-grade white-faced. Hemphill and the adjoining counties are very excellent agricultural and stock raising counties-none better. We raise corn, wheat, oats and alfalfa, in addition to the usual additional crops that are raised in all the plains country. I mean Kaffir corn, maize, cotton and vine crops. When I say we raise these things I do not mean that we plant them and then wait to gather just about the seed we put in, but crops. This last year I gathered from eighteen to thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre, and I told my friends that I could raise thirty bushels average to the acre on \$3 land up there and three bushels to the acre on \$30 land down here. While there is good range, still I rough feed the stock cattle and they had the wheat straw stacks to work on at any time. I am feeding for market some 325 steers, and they will be in fine fix soon. There is no better water anywhere than we have in Hemphill. Cot-ton is being cultivated more and more up our way, and this year there were 5,000 bales ginned at Mobeetie, Wheeler county, just south of us. I have 6,400 acres of land, four sections state school land and the balance patent, and it is all good. Stock farming will be my aim and I have already in cultivation 200 acres and will put in 300 more this year and raise roughness for my cattle. There is no brush in that country, and the land has no mesquite or other timber upon it. is easily done, and with a "disk" one man can break out a lot of land in a day."

Breeding Red Polls B. W. Landrum of the firm of Landrum & Alter of Williamson county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, and on the market. The firm are breeders and feeders and have their headquarters at Georgetown.

"My ranch is nine miles west of Georgetown," said Mr. Landrum, "and besides having a range of good mes-quite grass, I have ample protection my stock in the post oak and black jack thickets that prevail in the west-ern part of Williamson county. I am raising Red Poll cattle, and find them the equal, if not better than any other Cattle are scarce with us and there are not many feeders to be had. Land is worth, that is ranch lands, from \$5 to \$10, and farm lands from \$40 to \$80, and these high priced lands are being bought up by Swedes and Bohemians, who are old settlers, and who are getting control of the whole county. The Swede is a good citizen, and readily adjusts himself and his family to the American ways. reason these people succeed is that where any of them are straight the others all help him, and this is one thing that Americans never do.

"All the prairie granches east of Georgetown are farms now except an isolated case here and there. Stock farming is coming into fashion. have 200 acres in cultivation and raise feed for my stock. I do not think that we have had quite as much rain as you have, but we have had enough and to spare.

"I was born in Polk county, but left when I was a small boy, and have no very pleasant recollections of that part of the state, as I never got rid of the chills until I struck the prairie country.

"I forget to say that I have 600 acres of hog proof fence and shall add this branch of the business to my other stock interests. I feed them a little each day and blow a horn to let them know that it is time for grub.

Cattle in Bad Shape

W. L. Lott, a citizen of Freestone county, and to whom Uncle Sam delivers mail at Fairfield, the county seat, was put forward by George W. Saunders Commission Company to

talk for his section. "Cattle in our county," said he. "are in very poor condition, and in there are no cattle that are fit to ship to market. The grass in our county is sage and that is not a good winter grass except when a warm spell comes like this and the grass begins to sprout out at the roots, when the cattle gladly devour it. I am feeding some 300 head on cotton seed to keep them up I find that to every wagon load seed one-half a sack of salt well mixed is a great help and makes the cattle take to their feed more heartily. All the eastern part of our county open range and free grass, but there are no cattle on it through the winter. We find the fields with crab grass, etc., the best for cattle to range on in the fall and pick up a lot. has not proved a success with us. although it has been several times tried, but it may be that we are unskilled planting it. Bermuda is the best grass for all purposes, but as yet there is not enough to keep our stock. We have been troubled with a disease young cattle - 2-year-olds. mainly-that swells them under the jaw and makes them very poor, and Some people think that it is caused by stomach worms, but no one seems to know exactly. I have a hundred head of steers that I would like to sell this spring to any party who would wish to fatten them. They are 3s and 4s. Our cattle are common brush cattle, but there are some stockmen who have graded stock. We raise peas, peanuts, sorghum and Johnson grass for roughnness, and cotton and corn. I take The Telegram and think it a frist class paper in every respect.

Holleran Stock Sold

At the request of A. M. McElwee, administrator of the estate of the late Tom Holleran and of his widow, Mrs. Holleran, W. D. Davis, better known to all stockmen as Bill Davis, on Wednesday last went out to the Holleran ranch, eighteen miles from Fort Worth, to dispose of the stock, consisting of horses, mules and cattle. Mr Davis was accompanied by R. A. Horn. The sale proved in every way satisfactory, the animals all bringing good prices. The horses and mules were sold at auction, but the cattle were disposed of in lots to various parties, Hayes McFarland being the purchaser of the largest bunch, all steers, 2 years The cattle were thin in flesh, but brought \$20,80 average. The sale is considered wonderfully good, considering the distance the ranch is from town, the conditions under which the sale was made, and the thinness of the stock. The horses and mules brought about what their class would ordinarily bring at Cook & Simmons' horse and mule yards at the stock Mr. Davis is to be congratulated upon his success.

Markel Section Needs Rain

O. A. Smith, who hails from the thriving little city of Merkel, Taylor county was a visitor at, the stock yards Wednesday with a couple of cars of cows. He said that it was getting a little dry with them and that while

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## The F. & M. National Bank

some were breaking up land, others were waiting on rain-depended on the character of the soil. Grass was very good, indeed, and cattle were getting along nicely. None of the snow that fell so heavily at Fort Worth reached Abilene, but it was cold, with strong wind. His place is northwest of Merkel, near Trent, and is in a fine section for cattle. Land is fast passing into the hands of the farmer, who will be the cattle producer of the future.

Conditions Out West

S. F. Lagow, whose ranch interests are in Nolan county, two miles south-west of Roscoe, which town is his post-office, was here Tuesday, and was pleased to talk of the good things that his country can furnish at this time

for stock farmers and cowmen.
"As to the range," Mr. Lagow said,
"you know that Nolan county has about as much as any other county out west, and it is excellent. Grass has not been better for years than it is now and, while the tops are brown, the under parts are green and afford good feed for stock. Our grass is mostly of the mesquite variety, as it has about crowded out all sage grass, as is its customary habit. With good grass you know what cattle will be at this time of year when the winter has been mild—in good flesh and almost

fit for market. "I am breeding Red Polled Durham cattle, and find them most excellent stock. I got my start from Peter Roper, at Cedar Hill, Dallas county, buying forty-two head from him and moving them to Nolan county. I have now 400 head on my ranch of eight sections, and sell as calves. My bulls are readily disposed of in our country at \$20 a head when weaned. These cattle are good feeders and feed close

together, like a herd of sheep.
"My herd is all first-class and registered stock; they're good rustlers, and make good beef; although I don't have many in the steer class.

"Roscoe is located on the Texas and Pacific, ten miles west of Sweetwater, on a level praire that extends south about twelve miles and north to the neighborhood of Snyder, Scurry county, and every foot of it is not only good grass lands, but excellent farming lands also. I have 5,120 acres in my place; 150 acres in cultivation, on which I raise roughness for my cattle. I do not plant any corn or cotton, but do plant lots of Kaffir corn and mile maize, which is the best feed for stock and yields tremendous crops. I cut and tie in bundles; stack and then haul to feeding ground on the range. I do not plant cotton, because it takes so much time to cultivate and harvest

cheaper than I can raise them. "There are a good many stockmen following my example, who are raising the Red Polled cattle. Lands in the rough can be bought on an average now for from \$8 to \$12 per acre, and most of the big ranches west of us are being cut up, as it does not pay to raise cattle exclusively upon such high-priced land.

"My father moved to Houston county from Illinois in 1845, and I was born there in 1867. My parents moved to Dallas county when I was 10 years old, and I have lived out west for the past fifteen years. We have plenty of water, which is secured by boring wells to the depth of about 150 feet, and our soil, having a clay foundation, makes

excellent tanks for cattle. Roscoe is improving very rapidly, and we are proud of our country and its people. I have a car of bulls and cows on the market, and am feeding more on cotton seed cake and hulls.

Likes West Texas

J. Calloway, who was in the market yesterday, lives at present in Min-eola, Texas, but has been and still claims to be a resident of west Texas. Mr. Calloway, in conversation with a

eporter, said: "I have a brother who is in the stock business in Wood county, and his ranch is in the forks of the Sabine and Lake Ford, and his cattle have free range and grass. There are plenty of cattle in that country, but they are thin and Louisiana people are ing them up and shipping them to that state to be fed. The range with us is open, and the bottoms are good range and grass is fine; but, of course, not the equal of mesquite for putting flesh on cattle.

"My brother is L. T. Calloway. J. A. Calloway is my father, and my home is with him on his ranch in How ard county, on the line of Borden, twenty-two miles north of Big Springs. That is the cow country right, and the stuff that can be raised out there can't be beat for stock farming. Father's place is inside of Bush & Tiller's big ranch, and he raises Herefords and shorthorns crossed. This makes a fine animal, with all the good looks fine points of the shorthorn and the rustling range qualities of the Hereford, and the cross can't be beat. That

s, we think so. "Lands are changing hands rapidly. Bush & Tiller are getting rid of theirs at a rapid rate. Land can be had out there at from \$1.50 to \$3 per acre, but t will not stay at that price long.'

Cattle Are Scare

M. H. Young, a stockman from Bastrop county, came in Monday with several cars of feeders in good condition, which brought fair prices. Nothing of importance, he said, could reported from his section except that cattle were scarce and feed There are no big pastures left down there and cattle are either shipped in to be fed or are bought from the farmers and small stockmen. The winter has been comparatively mild, but with plenty of rain; grass has been hurt to some extent by this.

Stock Interests Dead

D. W. Dupre, an officer in the First National Bank of Marshall, Texas, was in the city Monday, visiting his broth-er, who is connected with the Cassidy Southwestern Commission Mr. Dupre when requested to state what were the conditions in his county generally and in particular relative to stock, said: "I am not, of course, what you wou'd call a stockman per se, but as you everybody in 

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## The Stockman Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

condition of things more or less interested in any product of our state that tends to the upbuilding of the legiti-mate industries and especially is this the case with the bankers, who generally have to finance most of them. The stock interests in our county are practically dead. This year we made a failure in crops, not harvesting more than one-third the usual yield. with respect to cotton, was caused by the attacks of the boll weevil, which first attacked us last year. We have nothing to feed stock on and they are ali being shipped out of the county, even the mules and horses. You must realize that because of the conditions surrounding our farming interests there are not any stock farmers nor until these conditions are removed can we expect to have any.

Breeding Angora Goats E. L. Witte & Sons of Kinney county are among the well-known and most extensive breeders of Angora goats in state, their ranch being situated eight miles northeast from Brackett, the county seat. This is in the foothills and mountains and affords a fine range of such vegitation as goats are peculiarly fascinated with. They have 5,500 head in their herd, which gives them a handsome income every year. To add to the purity and reputation of their herd, they have just imported from South Africa a billy of the purest strain, which cost them \$1. 700, and have installed him safely in the central headquarters of their This would seem to the uninitiated an enormous price to pay for a single goat, but to one acquainted with the value of the Angora goat, both as a meat producer and a shearer, the price paid will not seem excessive.

Travis County Stock Farmer

R. M. Castleman, who is a resident Travis county, and makes his habitat in the city of Austin, is paying a visit to his son-in-law, J. B. Mitchell, a well known and popular salesman at the Live Stock Exchange, at his residence in Belknap street. He will remain in the city for several days. Mr. Castleman is an old resident of Travis county and is at present engaged in stock farming, raising cattle, mules and horses. He has several places, one near Manor and one of 2,000 acres on the Colorado below Austin. He has 1,000 acres in cultivation and gives strict attention to the business. country was never in better fix, he says, in his experience, than it is now and money matters are easy. Plenty of eastern capital is seeking investnow and they do the hunting for some body to borrow instead of somebody looking them up to ask a loan. Stock of all kinds are doing well and everything promises an abundant and pros perous year ahead. Have had plenty of rain.

Some Territory Toppers Silverstein & Cockrell, the known stock raisers, have a large string of feeders at Rush Springs, I. T., and in addition have a thousand head of hogs following their feeders, were on the market Wednesday, with a car of toppers which were sold for \$5.60. While this firm are cattlemen straight they realize the benefits of economic handling of stock and by utilizing the droppings of the steers at feed in the manner they do, make certain a profit whatever the market may be. Everything is in very good shape up at Rush Springs and cattle are doing well now, and every indication points to, an early spring and a brisk business in cattle earlier than usual. E. Cockrell attends to the ranch interests of the

the stirring capital of Taylor county, was in the city this week and like all the inhabitants of that grass land country was willing to speak a good word for his country. What has been said by others in the column heretofore relative to the prosperous condition of the west, the fine condition of the grass and the good crops raised by the stock farmers of Taylor county, were peated by Mr. Drane with emphasis, and as the Deaman's creek country was given its meed of praise, he did not forget to add a good word for the Lytle creek and Elm Fork localities. In fact, he said they were all so good that seeing one it would be believed impossible for another to be its equal until the other was in its turn visited. Drane had cattle on the market and

from all appearances he was a rustier

and a hustler in addition. Such men always have something good to tell and

are willing that the papers shall impart

this to others.

The Abilene Country

J. F. Drane, who hails from Abilene,

#### REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE For Sale

I want to sell my entire herd of Registered Hereford Cattle, numbering 120 head, from 1 year olds up. Seven years is the oldest and only seven of them. They have been fed to maintain growth through to maturity. It selecting the foundation of this herd I patronized the very best herds and paid long prices. The Ancient Britan, Corrector, Beau Donalds, Hesigds the close breeding of the Anxietys of the famous Gudgel & Simpson strains, Senator Wilton Grove (147020) heads the herd and weighed a ton at 3 years of age last spring. There will be fifty calves, come in 1906, to his service. have twenty 1-year and 2-year-old bulls on feed that are looking good. If these cattle are sold soon I will agree to feed and care for them until the 1st day of May, 1906, free of charge and further than that insure them against death. To the purchaser same date these cattle will sell for \$12,000 when seen. No reserve. Reason for selling, inability for handling.

C. T. DE GRAFTENREID, Celta, Tex. Will give time on one-half, 10 pet

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and Mares imported by me in eight importations. The importer, pure and simple (slick and sharp), will sell you a horse and give you a contract. I am an importer and breeder and stand by breeders. I will give you a horse on hire for a season, or sell you a half interest in one, or sell you one outright. I know my horses and bank on them in your care. Why not send for my catalogue? Augustus Rogy,

Feeding in Territory Cap. Hampton is feeding 400 head of steers at Wynnewood, I. T. He passed through Fort Worth Wednesday from his home in Gatesville, Corvel county, to his feeding grounds, and said: "We had a cold rain in Coryell Sunday and Monday instead of the snow that seems to have fallen upon you, and it chilled and hurt the cattle considerably. Everything was going along nicely before and it is hoped that the shortness of the spell will tend to do only the minimum amount of harm and that cattle will soon recover the lost ground.



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