

MARKET REVIEW

The local cattle market has experienced a run this week which just about met all demands by the packers and speculators...

Top steers sold during the early part of the week at \$4.10, with occasional sales throughout the week at \$4.00 and the general bulk of good fed cattle at \$3.50 to \$3.85.

Heavy fat butcher cows found favor with the packers during the entire week and generally sold at a range in prices between \$2.75 and \$3.25, medium butcher stock at \$2.10 to \$2.50 and ordinary killing kinds at \$1.60 to \$2.10.

The calf market has been governed entirely by supply and demand and while it has been a rather unsettled condition during the greater part of the week...

With the light Monday supply received in many months the hog market opened for the week on a steady basis, recited steady to weak Tuesday, lost 6 cents in values Wednesday and closed Friday with a decline for the week of 15 to 25 cents.

It now takes the best heavy hogs to sell around \$15.00 to \$16.00, and should there be continued breaks at northern points this week the local market will come in for its share in the declines.

Best heavy fed hogs are quoted at \$15.50 to \$16.00, mixed packers of 160 to 225 pounds at \$14.00 to \$15.00 and lights at \$12.75 to \$13.25. With an abundance of all grades and quantities of sheep received the market has lost anywhere from 15 to 25 cents in prices.

Buyers are strictly partial to good heavy sheep and will pay reasonable prices for this quality, but as a rule like the thin and common kinds go through at a very low bid.

Heavy muttons weighing 85 to 110 pounds are quoted at \$10.00 to \$11.00, good of 75 to 80 pounds at \$10.00 to \$11.00, choice yearlings \$12.50 to \$13.50 and spring lambs at \$5.00 to \$5.50.

J. J. McDowell, a prominent banker and cattleman of Big Springs, was in town this morning to see the state of affairs with regard to the cattle market.

Mr. McDowell says that cattle conditions around Big Springs are very discouraging. "There is practically no market for cattle," he said.

"All we need is a few good buyers to put us on our feet and just now we are thankful if our cattle simply stay alive." "The ranges are overstocked as a result of holding stuff from last year...

Mr. McDowell stated that there had been some rain near Big Springs, but that it had not been general enough to help the country as a whole.

WEDNESDAY'S SHIPPERS

Table listing shipper names and quantities for Wednesday, including J. J. Summers, C. R. Hunter, and others.

MARKET CATTLE

Table listing cattle market prices for various grades and weights, including calves and hogs.

THURSDAY REPRESENTATIVE SALES

Table listing representative sales for Thursday, including various grades of cattle and hogs.

STEERS—Good prime steers sold on a steady market today at \$4, with a few choice yearlings at \$4.50 to \$5.00.

While a little erratic, the general tone of the market was good. The sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.

Table listing Thursday sales for steers, including grades like 'Good' and 'Choice'.

Three cars of mixed cattle, mostly of common quality, represented around \$3.50 to \$4.00.

At the hog division of the yards today's trading was a repetition of yesterday's conditions, the market closing slow and weak at a loss of 5c to 10c.

Best weight and quality hogs sold at \$4.70, with the bulk at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

Table listing market prices for various grades of cattle, including 'W. E. M. Kaufman' and 'Paul Willoughby'.

W. E. M. Kaufman, Paul Willoughby, Crothers, Taylor Bros., McKinley, A. F. Milton, Giddens, etc.

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Sheep Department

SHEEP GOING TO MARKET
A correspondent writing from San Angelo says: "The muttons are coming in now and going out to market. It is stated that the only shipments of muttons that are being made are those from this point and from the Southern Pacific of the muttons from the lower country, which were originally intended to go out to market from here, but owing to the poor range the sheepmen were unable to bring them here for shipment as in former years. They can not be moved any faster, but must go at a slow rate and graze along the route, and this year the grass has been so poor that the mutton men could not find sufficient forage along the route and could not afford to pay high prices for feed for the muttons. The shipments, therefore, have been going out over the lower roads in heavier quantities than usual. "Mutton speculators have been losing money and some of them are giving up the attempt and returning to their homes, most of them living in the north and east. They contracted for the muttons as in past years along in the winter and early spring, but when they shipped their purchases to market they found that the Texas sheep were four or five pounds, or even lighter, in weight than they were last year, and the speculators found that they were up against a hard proposition. One Kansas City man who had contracted for 10,000 muttons recently made several shipments of them to market and found that he was losing heavily on every shipment and gave up \$1000 to the sheepmen with whom he had contracted to permit him to throw up his contract or purchase. "The muttons are hardly fat enough yet to go to market. There will not be a great many shipped from this point, and most of what are shipped from this place will go out along in June, so the sheepmen say now. By that time they expect the market to be breaking on Texas and Western sheep and fear that they will get but low prices for their muttons. Every sheepman in this country who is holding muttons is now going through a process of weeding out the sheep that are the nearest to being fat and hustling them off to market. A great many, however, can fulfill this condition yet. Now that the rains have started the grass and green weeds to growing, the sheepmen expect the muttons to put on fat at a lively rate."

and owing 1,500,000 head of sheep. Mr. Wood says that there are not over 700,000 head of sheep owned by the Navajo Indians today and that the physical condition of their flocks is deplorable. The first government appropriation for this work is for rams and will take about 5,000 head to go around. His first work is to get the consent to muttonize their rams and use good ones furnished by the government.
SHEEP NOTES.
Mont Nolke of Shreveport, Irion county, drove 6,000 sheep to that place for shipment this week.
R. W. Prosser shipped this week from Comstock about 4000 head of sheep to the northern market, and 4000 cattle to Indian Territory.—Val Verde County Herald.
A small stock of sheep can be kept with but small expense and whether wool is high or low, the check their wool brings in the spring is about clear profit, to say nothing of the feasts of roast lamb and mutton chops that are served at the home table held during the year. Then the increase sold, whether as dressed meat on the local market or as live sheep to be shipped, will bring in quite a snug sum. It is hard for us to conceive of a farm upon which a small flock of sheep will not pay.
Most sheep south of the Caucasus mountains in Asia are black (in reality dark brown) with now and then a white or yellow one in the flock. They are cared for by shepherds and draft horses are what are needed; teams are wanted that can pull a heavy load. You can cross the Spanish mares with the big Clyde horses and you will get the best horses in Texas. They will have the size and the toughness.
Five years ago Mr. Richardson bought a lot of Spanish mares at \$8 to \$10 around—and bred them to a Clyde stallion and the product from each mare for two years past brought him \$45 to \$50, unbroken on the range, and he has now disposed of those mares at \$15 and \$20, preferring to use only the better bred mares and producing better horses in Texas. They will be obtained for these mares is an illustration of how horses have gone up in price.
He said the heavy horses were best in producing mules, as they brought finer mules which were more profitable than mules from lighter horses. The mule colts from heavy horses brought \$35 unbroken.
He says the heavy horses are best adapted to the country, as they are best for general utility and for general use he does not believe in breeding trotting horses.
"This is the finest horse country I have ever seen," he said, "and the finest stock country. The water is good, the water is fine and there is good grass and the little rocky hills are good for the horses' feet, making them firm and solid. I believe the best Percheron stallions raised in this country for they get serviceable horses for use in this country and the animals bring a good price on the market and are fine profit producers for the ranchmen." He thought this was a good time to go into the cattle business because cattle were now at their lowest point in price and were sure to go up and he thought this a fine time to buy cattle.—San Angelo Standard.
FEED COLTS.
It is a good plan to induce foals when very young to take nourishment other than that supplied by the dam. Professor J. H. Hays, of the University of Nebraska, says that the mother's supply and soon acquire a taste for grain.
John Splan, the noted driver, suggests the following plan: After the colts are all out to grass and are in good condition, it is well to separate the oldest from the younger ones and commence feeding them grain. Build a pen in some suitable place most convenient, high enough so that the mares will not attempt to jump it, and have the space from the bottom rail or board to the ground sufficient to allow the foal to pass under. Put in a handy gate or bars, and then an ample feed trough. Lead your mares and foals singly into this enclosure and let them eat together two or three times, and they will soon learn where the food is. Take the mares out of the pen and leave the foals in. Keep a supply of oats there and the foals will run in and out, regularly getting their rations. To induce the dams to tarry around this vicinity, place a large lump of rock salt near by, and occasionally a mess of oats will accomplish this end.
In this way at weaning time, which is the age of 5 months, the colts have learned to eat, and the result is that when they are taken away from their dams they do not miss them so much.
Take the foal should be led more or less while weaning, and after weaning a halter should be put on and kept on. Give the colts oats mixed with bran and sorghum cut up fine, and in a few days more turn them out into the fields, away from their dams, and where there is plenty of grass and water, and a large trough with feed in it constantly. This is important, because they have been in the habit of taking milk many times a day, and they need feed just as often. A mixed feed of cracked corn and oats, and also unthreshed oats run through a cutting box, then mixed with bran and water, just enough to moisten it and make the bran adhere to the oats, are excellent feed at this time.
Colts should be kept together while being weaned, because the companionship helps them sooner to forget their dams and prevents them from fretting.
THE CHECK REIN.
Dr. R. C. Moore, the veterinarian, addressed the women of the Humane society in the amphitheater of the Kansas City Veterinary college at Fifteenth street and Lydia avenue yesterday afternoon. His subject was the effects on horses of the use of the overcheck and curb bit. The lecture was illustrated by applying the devices to a living horse. There were about twenty-five persons present.
This curved bit is constructed on the lever principle, said Dr. Moore. "It gives the driver a big advantage over the straight bit. The curved bit is necessary in a great many instances, if a horse is unmanageable. It must be controlled by a force greater than man's strength. The inhumanity is in the misuse of the bit, not in the bit itself. A rough use of the bit will cause the jaw to become bruised. Often we are called upon to remove small pieces of broken bone from the horse's jaw. Straight bits, if misused, can be made as harmful as curved bits.
"The overcheck is probably more malignant in its influence than the curved bit, and it is only painful when the horse pushes against it. The overcheck causes the constant infliction of pain. From the withers to frontal bones is a set of elastic tissues which relieve

TO IMPROVE NAVAJO SHEEP.

Sidney B. Wood has been appointed a commissioner of the interior department to investigate the true condition of the Navajo Indians with a view to improving their flocks and inducing them to adopt modern methods in building up their sheep interests. These Indians are widely known as the manufacturers of the famous Navajo blankets. Mr. Wood is taking hold of the work with a will and hopes to reorganize the antiquated system of breeding, feeding and general care of their sheep. He declares that the general impression that the Navajoes are a rich tribe, grown opulent through their flocks, is a myth. Their flocks have steadily decreased and deteriorated until it is imperative for the government to show them their real condition and how fast their flocks are disappearing. In 1893, when the sheep industry was fast declining under Cleveland's free wool regime, the American Sheep Breeder prepared a huge petition which was presented to congress signed by many thousands of sheep men from all parts of the country. Among the petitioners were the Navajo Indians, whose protests were signed by their four principal chiefs representing the Navajo tribe of Indians, 16,000 in number

Horse Department

RAISING BIG HORSES
Jack Richardson, the jolly ranchman from Rocky, was in town this week greeting his friends.
Richardson and his son and shep on the Richardson ranch on Rocky are all doing splendidly. This ranch was the pioneer in the country to combine cattle, sheep and horses and has proven that diversified stock raising is an unqualified success and productive of more profits to the ranchman than the raising of a single class of stock.
Mr. Richardson is a thorough horseman and while well posted on all the details of the different branches of the stock business, he is a more enthusiastic advocate of the horse business and what he does not know about horses he is quick to learn.
"Horses are up in price now," he said, "and horses and mules are the best property a man can have."
Mr. Richardson is confirmed in the theory that the thoroughly and successfully demonstrated that he is a stockman to raise big horses, horses that are not esteemed for their speed but are valuable for their pulling and staking powers. "This is becoming a farming country now and the draft horses are what are needed; teams are wanted that can pull a heavy load. You can cross the Spanish mares with the big Clyde horses and you will get the best horses in Texas. They will have the size and the toughness."
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the muscles of bearing the weight of the head. If the head is checked too high these tissues relax and the whole weight falls on the muscles. The most cruel form is the use of an upper and lower bit, one attached to the driving rein, the other to the driving reins. The most humane is the chin strap. The most humane is perhaps more humane but can be misused and made as cruel as the over check.
"The horse shows pain about the head by upward drawing and strained condition of the ears and pained expression in the eyes. Another point in the use of the overcheck is the length of time we allow the horse to be reined high. If the check rein is released every time the horse is stopped, there will be far less pain. It is necessary, of course, to use a check rein on horses to make them work, some requiring a higher check than others."—Kansas City Times.
DOCKING HORSES
Docking horses' tails is a fad that originated in Europe, and to imitate foreign fashion it has generally been adopted in this country by owners of private stables. Thoughtful horsemen have had their tails banded, but they are never docked. This barbarous treatment leaves only the stump of a tail and the animal is deprived of nature's weapon for defending itself against insect tormentors.
Colorado led in the crusade against docking horses, imposing a heavy penalty—namely, mutilating animals or bringing docked horses into the state. Several parties of high social position were prosecuted for violating the law. It was during the session of the present congress that a bill was passed prohibiting the importation of docked horses into the District of Columbia and require the owners of docked animals to register them for identification.
New York has commenced a campaign against docking horses in the Empire state, and a bill is now before the legislature forbidding the practice under heavy penalties. The society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is championing the bill and present indications warrant the assumption that it will become a law. If the mutilation of horses by docking their tails had not been a barbarous and painful operation it would not have excited public sympathy and commanded attention of legislatures of different states to enact laws against the cruel practice.

HOSE TALKS
Sponge the shoulders with salt water after bringing in from a hard day's work.
A bran mash every Saturday night during seedling will help rid the horse of his winter coat.
Sweat pads are on many farms a necessary evil. Well fitted collars are better.
Do not feed musty oats, or you will find it necessary to call in a veterinarian to treat a case of diabetes (polyuria).
It will not hurt the foal mare to do a bit of harrowing during seedling, only do not leave her tied in a single stall at night, she should have a box.
An occasional bran mash to the foal mare, a little boiled flax even, may be the means of avoiding a constipated foal.
Feed very little hay or bulky feed to the work horses at the noon hour. Good oats—say a gallon to five quarts—and a good supply of water will keep up steam. Hay is not necessary at the noon feeding, unless some is chaffed and mixed with the oats.
Return the mares regularly to the stallion during the breeding season, if you want foals next spring.
Some successful horse breeders like to take the newly dropped foal a teaspoonful of unsalted butter as soon as possible after foaling.
Do not patronize the castrator with dirty hands or dirty instruments; plenty of excelsior for the colts operated upon and large incisions made on healthy horses.

Echoes of the Range
(Continued from page 1.)
made some big stock trades, buying stock from the following parties: R. E. Davis and Webster Rouse, 200 steers, 28, and 100 yearlings; Monroe Hadden, 100 yearlings.
The following stock were shipped from Llano the past week:
H. Hoerster, 4 cars fat cattle to St. Louis; P. Durst, 2 cars fat cattle to St. Louis; John Brandenberger, 1 car fat cattle to St. Louis; W. H. Gibbons, 40 cars cattle to Red Rock, Okla.; Reed & Rouse, 1 car fat cattle to Austin.

IN BORDEN COUNTY
The Llano will begin rounding up on the 15th preparatory to driving a herd of 2000 to Gray county.
The report reached here last night that Jim Yeargin had shot and killed C. L. Ingle. The shooting occurred on the Bush & Tillar ranch 15 miles southeast of this place, at about six o'clock yesterday evening.
Sheriff Clark started for the scene of the killing at an early hour this morning, but met Yeargin who had started to this place to surrender.
Mr. Yeargin refused to make a statement and the details are unknown here. Justice Hopkins has gone to the scene of the trouble to hold an inquest.

IN BRISCOE COUNTY
Silverton Enterprise:
Since the rains the cows haven't got that far away look and are putting on flesh.
Commissioner's court is in session this week and has ordered an election to ascertain whether or not we shall kill the prairie dogs of the county.
John C. Karner of Floyd county was up through this part of the country Monday hunting grass.
GOLIAD GUARD
Mr. Geo. E. Reed sold a car-load of calves to Mr. J. F. Green of Victoria this week. They were shipped yesterday.
Mr. C. B. Lucas, one of our most prominent and successful stockmen, whose ranch is in Bexley, was in the city between trains Tuesday. Mr. Lucas is hopeful for the cattle prospects and believes that prices for fat cattle will justify the raisers.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1904.

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THERE IS NO TRUST

The beef producers of Texas and the entire Southwest will be much gratified to learn definitely that there is no beef trust. It is true there has been a lingering suspicion in existence that there was such a thing as a monopoly business about the market centers and there has also been much caustic criticism of the men who were believed to be at the head of the combination, but this now turns out to be a mere groundless error. It is stated on no less authority than the packers themselves that there is no beef trust, and they ought to know. They have admitted that there was a monopoly agreement, but when you dignify it with the honorable term of trust, they just simply don't know anything about it. They state that the high prices charged by the retail butchers to the consumers are only on the choice cuts of meat, and it is only the consumer's own demand for that product and their competition in buying it that keeps up the price. Another word to the effect is that the appetite that has caused the depreciation in cattle values, through falling off in the demand for the rough meat, as the least desirable portion of the carcass is denominated, "is a condition which is weak enough to require a crutch to enable it to navigate, but it serves to show the desperate straits to which the packers are being reduced for justification in the light of the profit that is being made by the producer for relief, and the investigation that is being conducted by the federal government. The following presentation of the packers' side of the controversy only serves to exhibit its own weakness:

DEMAND MAKES CHOICE CUTS HIGH

From Edward E. Swift of Swift & Company, the following statements were elicited in answer to inquiries suggested by the complaints of farmers who say they are being victimized by the buyers for the packers, and by householders, who maintain that the retail butchers are gouging them. "The criticism of the secretary of agriculture concerning the price of beef was founded on the price of certain choice cuts and not on the carcass as a whole. Further the value of live cattle has been depreciated, owing to the lessened demand for oleo oil caused by adverse legislation. "There is not a wide range of values between cattle on the hoof and prices of beef to the consumer, except to the people who want the prime fancy cuts, which are only 20 per cent of the bullock. These people buy porterhouse steak and prime rib roast. This, of course, makes a good market for these cuts. The market on the other, or rougher cuts is low, on account of no one wanting to buy them. "The average cost of beef cattle for the first part of this year and the first part of last year was practically the same. "The quality of the beef marketed this year has been about the same as last year. "Prices of beef sold to retailers in Chicago and to retailers in other cities have reduced proportionately with reduced cost of cattle. "The prices of dressed beef in the carcass average about \$0.80 per hundred lower for the first three months of 1904 than for the first three months of 1902. The average selling price for dressed beef for the first three months of 1902 on this market was \$7.20 per 100 pounds and for the same period of this year \$6.34 per 100 pounds. "There is, so far as Swift & Company are concerned, no element of any kind whatsoever with any other packers to fix the price of beef."

MORRIS BLAMES OLEOMARGARINE LAW

From Nelson Morris & Co. the following statement was made: "As to the claimed wide range of values between the price of cattle on the hoof and the price consumers have been paying for beef, we believe this wide range is applicable only to the finer cuts, which are a small portion of the beef in a carcass and the result of the increased demands by the consumer for the choicest cuts. "The average cost of beef cattle for the first three months of 1904 have been about the same as for the same period of 1903 and the beef making quality has been about as good. "Our prices for dressed beef have

been regulated according to the cost of the cattle on the hoof; of course, considering the prices obtainable for other products from the carcass.

"Fats have been low on account of the oleomargarine law and some of the other by-products have also been lower on account of general conditions. "The price of beef for the first three months of this year has been somewhat lower than the corresponding period of 1902. "There is no agreement between the packers for maintaining prices.

BUTCHERS ARE COMPETITORS

"That wide range in values between the price of cattle on the hoof and meat purchased by the consumer is accounted for in the profits made by the retail dealer in meat," said Charles W. Baker, secretary of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, under whose supervision all inspected meat is shipped for the exchange is sold for the benefit of the owners. "The consumer of meat in Chicago gets his meat from the retail dealer," said Mr. Baker, "and that dealer isn't going to pay the packers for the exchange as he can buy it cheaper elsewhere. He can buy elsewhere, but no cheaper. There are five or six slaughter houses in Chicago with a capacity of 5,000 cattle a week, that are owned by butchers who buy and sell in competition with the great packing houses. Their product is sold in the city almost entirely, because they have not the shipping facilities for transporting their product to other markets that are at the command of the packers. These butchers are now selling meat in the carcass to the retail butchers or dealers from whom the consumer gets his meat. They buy a pound, bought on the open market in competition with the buyers from the packing houses. These butchers kill the stock, sell at seven cents a pound and the consumer gets a head, which is certainly a low profit for them, considering the risk they take. Of that meat bought from the small butchers the retailer sells the choice cuts at 29 to 32 cents a pound. The less desirable portions of the animal command a much lower price, of course.

PROFIT OF A SINGLE ANIMAL

"Take an example of a single animal as an illustration of the profits made by the retailer who buys the carcass at one cent a pound from the packer. The proportionate amounts of the various parts of the carcass and the retail prices at present charged in Chicago to the consumer are about as follows: "Ten per cent ribs, sold at 18 cents per pound. "Seventeen per cent loin, sold at 20 to 25 cents a pound. "Twenty-six per cent chuck (rough meat) sold at 10 cents per pound. "Thirteen per cent plate (ends of ribs), sold at 10 cents per pound. "Three per cent gut, sold at 4 cents per pound. "Three per cent flank, sold at 7 cents per pound. "Three per cent shank, sold at 5 cents per pound. "Twenty-five per cent round, sold at 12 cents per pound. "These prices can be verified by inquiry in almost any neighborhood in Chicago. If the packing houses were charging 11 or 12 cents a pound for cutting up the meat the retail dealers would stay away from them and the small butcher would be running his plant night and day to keep even with his trade. Anybody can buy cattle on the market, and there is no monopoly. The price of live animals and is not arbitrarily fixed by the packers. If it were so fixed that would be a great opportunity for the small butcher. He now has to be satisfied with a profit of 31 or not more than \$1.50 an animal."

ROUGH MEATS SELL TOO LOW

"That the high prices on meats are only on the choice cuts in the contention also of Louis Pfaltzer, the senior member of the firm of Louis Pfaltzer & Co., butchers who deal both to the trade and to the consumer. "The general public does not consider that the whole animal is not made up of those choice parts that are sold at high prices, but that the meat is from the consumers who demand them," said Mr. Pfaltzer. "The rough meat or less desirable parts are selling low. Consequently those which are in demand must be paying us a high price in order to make any profit at all for the dealer. At present the profit is very small both in the wholesale and the retail dealer on the beef choice meat as is high as it is now it doesn't come anywhere near paying us the cost of the animal and the cost of killing. The sale of the rough meat, which is little in demand and which sells low, makes up the difference and makes the profit if there is to be any. For illustration, take a 600-pound bullock that we sell to the trade

WHAT THE KING EATS

What's Fit for Him. A Mass. lady who has been through the mill with the trials of the usual housekeeper and mother relates an interesting incident that occurred not long ago. She says: "I can with all truthfulness say that Grape-Nuts is the most beneficial of all cereal foods in my family, young as well as old. It is food and medicine both to us. A few mornings ago at breakfast my little boy said: "Mama, does the King eat Grape-Nuts every morning?" "I smiled and told him I did not know, but that I thought Grape-Nuts certainly made a delicious dish fit for a King. (It's a fact that the King of England and the German Emperor both eat Grape-Nuts.) "I find that by the constant use of Grape-Nuts not only as a morning cereal but also in puddings, salads, etc. made after the delicious recipes found in the little book in each package, it is proving to be a great nerve food for me, besides having completely cured a long standing case of indigestion." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There is no doubt Grape-Nuts is the most scientific food in the world. Ten days' trial of this proper food in place of improper food will show in steady, stronger nerves, sharper brain and the power to "go" longer and further and accomplish more. There's a reason. "Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

at 8 cents a pound which is \$48 for the carcass. "A high estimate for prime parts of the carcass is 28 per cent, or 168 pounds. Say the retailer receives an average of 18 cents a pound for the prime parts, or \$30.24, leaving the remainder of his 600 pounds to sell at the low prices brought by rough meat. A butcher must be very economical with his rough meat if he is to make money, when what we call "plate" brings only 8 cents per pound and "rounds" and "chucks" are selling at 12 cents. Out of this rough meat, you see, the retail dealer has a 30-day rent, his clerks, his wagon expenses and all his help. If he could get more for his rough meat he could afford to take off from 5 cents a day on his choice cuts. At our killing house on Emerald avenue, we kill as high as 100 young animals a day. I consider the beef quality of the animal for the first three months of this year as being inferior to what we marketed during the first three months of last year. I attribute it to poorer corn that the animals are being fed on this season than was fed on last year. The average cost of beef in the carcass during the early part of 1902 was much higher than it is now, and the retail dealer made no money, even from the hotel trade."

PROBLEMS OF TEXAS STOCKMEN

We are indebted to the Texas Stockman-Journal for an apparently very complete report of the proceedings of the Interstate Commerce hearing in the case of the Texas Cattle Raisers Association versus the M. & T. Railway. The first thing that strikes us in reading the report of this hearing is the similarity of their complaints and those made by the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association in their conference with the general officers of the railroads leading into Chicago. There is, of course, the complaint of the refusal of the return pass, now happily remedied east of the Mississippi river, and on some roads west of it, but the main emphasis is put upon the lack of competition, and last two or three years, the increased length of time required to reach the market, and the greater shrink, which one of the witnesses estimate at from twenty-five to thirty pounds per day per day. Special emphasis is laid upon the fact that the tonnage system has been in vogue these years and that the cattle trains are, therefore, loaded up with dead freight such as coal, railroad ties, etc., etc. Perhaps an explanation is due as to what is meant by the tonnage system. In recent years railroads have been improving their roadbeds, using heavier rails, heavier locomotives and hauling larger trains, the object being to have the largest possible amount of freight with an engine of given power. Engines are rated by the department of commerce at April 1902, and it is not probable that the moving of freight at so many tons and every effort is made to get the greatest possible amount of work out of each engine, thus reducing the amount of coal necessary for handling a ton of freight and decreasing the amount of labor required to move it. No sensible man objects to this movement when applied to dead freight. It is for the interest of the public generally that dead freight be moved at the minimum of expense to the railroads. As we have, however, pointed out, this tonnage system will not apply to perishable goods such as live stock for the reason that heavy trains require a slower rate of speed, a greater length of time on the road, and a corresponding greater shrinkage of the animals. Hence, the railroads are keeping up steam practically by burning the live stock which they are transporting. It is true that the live stock are not burned in the locomotives but their heat during this time is kept up by consumption as it were, the longer the time on the road beyond that necessary for the cattle to become hungry and fill, the greater the amount of shrink and the higher the freight the shipper is thus indirectly obliged to pay. Scarcely a witness was on the stand these three days who did not complain greatly of this "dead freight" and the losses cattle men are incurring because the railroads are trying to move traffic at the lowest possible expense per ton per mile, regardless of whether it is dead freight or live freight. The hearing was not completed until we resumed in St. Louis on the 6th inst., when we are promised the railroad side of the question. The facts of heavier shrink, slower haul, and no competition are practically admitted. They have promised to justify this poor service and increased expense on the ground of the increased cost of conducting a railroad in recent years. "The railroads were absolutely unable to answer the argument put up by the witnesses for the Cattle Raisers' Association. They made a bluff at doing so, but they could not make their line of argument stick and they were for more time in which to prepare their side of the case. It is expected they will make the best showing possible at the St. Louis hearing next month, but the general impression is that they have hold of the hot end of the poker and will be greatly relieved when they can turn it loose. Cattlemen of the southwest have borne patiently with the railroads until the situation has narrowed down to the point where they feel their very existence is at stake, and from now on they are going to stand up manfully for their rights and have them, or know the reason why.

NEW MEXICO CONDITIONS

The following report from Carlsbad shows conditions in Eastern New Mexico to be far from reassuring: "Rain fell yesterday in the part of the Pecos valley. It came in showers and was light except here and there. Rain also fell at Pecos, Texas, and at Roswell, New Mexico. Indications are favorable for more rain. The weather conditions are more like the normal for this time of year than they have been up to the last few days. Grass will come quickly, even with little rain, and stock will soon be out of danger of starvation. Reports appearing in the papers from time to time have not been drawn as regards conditions of stock for the past and stock will soon be out of danger of starvation. The corner of New Mexico has fared better in many respects than any other section. It has been dry only one good rain in twenty months; water has been scarce and grass for some time being largely eaten. In spite of this cattle have kept alive. Stockmen of Eddy county still say the winter loss is less than two years ago. The writer has met many cowmen and a few sheepmen the last few days. They all say that no cattle have been lost to speak of and that the stories told about the "skinning gangs" are not true as far as Eddy county is concerned. The sheepmen, on the other hand, have fared worse. The lamb crop will hardly reach 25 per cent, except where lambing was done on alfalfa pasture.

The sheepmen south of here have fared even worse, having had to kill the lambs to save the ewes. It is too early to make an estimate as to what the lamb loss is, but when the reports of 10,000 lambs killed one can make some kind of an estimate of what the loss in lambs alone will amount to throughout the whole southwest.

Cattle have been moved north to pastures from Texas, coming north over the Pecos Valley line. Some days the line has had about all it could handle. From this place only a few trainloads have been taken north. We learned that some time ago and negotiations are still in progress. Only one sale of 1200 was reported up to yesterday. It seems some of the buyers have the idea that the wool count has been made up as usual as the stockmen beyond the Rio Grande, and some expect to get cattle at any price. Rain having come, it is likely that no further attempt will be made at buying and selling at less than reasonable market values.

ARIZONA CONDITIONS

The Arizona Range News gives the following report of the situation in that territory: "A gentleman from Nebraska has written the Norton-Morgan Commercial company of this place under date of March 5th as follows: "I understand your cattlemen are having a hard time of it with the weather. I can save some of their cattle if they will ship them here. I can spare one of my pastures this season. It is well watered and has good feed. It is grass now green. It will carry 2000 head of stock and I will pasture that many until November 1st for \$1.50 per head, and furnish plenty of salt, also money on the cattle to pay freight charges, if desired. This is a good opportunity for the ranchman to get a section to ship out some of their old, weak cows that will not go through the dry spell. It does not make any difference how old they are. They will be in the state by the 15th of May. This beats letting them die on the range. "Since the above was written the outlook is not quite as bad as it was a week ago. Nearly all sections of Arizona have had more or less rain. In some places there has been enough moisture fall to assure grass for the season. Of course there will be more or less loss to come yet. All grass goes to the stock. The cattlemen have a cautious move for certain parties to ship to eastern pastures, especially old, weak cows. It has been estimated that \$4 per head in the light freight charges. Figuring on a basis that an animal is worth \$15 this would save the owner \$11 in case the animal was pretty heavy, but in case of a cow, this would cost \$1.50 more. "When the animals are turned off the pasture and on the eastern market they should certainly be worth at least \$10.00. The cattlemen should and should weigh in the neighborhood of from 700 to 900 pounds—probably bring on an average of \$20. Thus saving the animal and paying the freight and pasture charges.

LOSSES LAST YEAR

The April Crop Reporter, published by the department of agriculture, issues a statistical bulletin giving condition of farm animals on April 1904, and the losses during the year ending March 31, 1904. Losses are classified under two heads, viz: From exposure and from disease. "The total loss on cattle from these two causes for the year was 4.4 per cent, or 2,976,463 head. "Texas was the heaviest loser in numbers, though not in per cent. The per cent of loss was 6.1 and the number—1,100,000 head. "Minnesota lost 126,238 head, or 1 per cent of the cattle in the state. "Nebraska's total loss was 117,225 head, or 3.9 per cent of the state's herds. "California lost 110,400 head from all causes, which was 7.7 per cent of all the cattle in the state. "The heaviest loss in per cent was Arizona, which lost 7 per cent, or 67,357 head. Florida was next with 4.5 per cent, or 63,911, and North Dakota was third with a per cent of 9.5, or 75,456 head. "Illinois lost 61,581 head, or only 2.3 per cent. Wisconsin 48,425, or 2 per cent. Missouri lost 72,020, or 3.6 per cent. "In Illinois, Nebraska, Wyoming, California and the great part of the states that are not known as cattle producers, on anything but a small scale, the condition of cattle was reported at 98 per cent, this being the highest figure given. Utah at 72 per cent, the lowest. "The principal cattle feeding states stand, as to condition: Illinois, 98 per cent; Iowa, 93; Missouri, 92; Kansas, 94; Nebraska, 95; Wisconsin, 95; Indiana, 93; Ohio, 94. "General condition for all the states and territories is 91.2, but for the eight cattle feeding states named above the average condition is 94.5 per cent.

POOLE ON THE PLAINS

Editor Stockman-Journal. I met my old friend Mart E. Merrill at Hale Center by appointment, after working what few stockmen I found in the vicinity of Hale Center. Merrill is a beautiful country, the land rich and fertile, the soil is from 4 to 10 feet deep, underlaid with decomposed limestone or red clay. I had not met him since Merrill in several years and knowing they were old Missourians and having feasted at their table many times in by-gone years, I had been preparing myself for a special occasion. Merrill said that I enjoyed my stay here for four days is putting it mildly. They have one of the nicest homes and ranches on the plains. He has nice actions and something over three hundred well bred cattle. He has been raising registered Hereford bulls several years and there is nothing but white faces on this ranch. One of the finest orchards here I have seen in years. A good part of his trees are ten years old and he has fourteen hundred apple trees and about eight hundred plum, cherry, pear, apricot, peach and ornamental trees and has the rain, and stock will soon be out of danger of starvation. Merrill knows just how to put up good hams, raises all his bacon and lard. Has 160 acres in cultivation and raises a world of all kinds of feed, kafir corn, dwarf milo maize, cane and millet grows to perfection in this country. Saying adieu to Mrs. Merrill and that beautiful ranch, Merrill and I took a seat behind a spanking good team and in an hour and half were in Hale Center. Holy Moses, but the wind did blow. A big rain fell here that night. I again boarded the stage here for Lubbock, no one aboard except J.

W. Hunt and the engineer. Bro. Hunt is an ex-newspaper man, but now a full fledged Methodist preacher, and I want to state an elegant Christian gentleman. I certainly enjoyed his company during the forty mile drive. The engineer has a French harp, Bro. Hunt is an expert on a harp and W. P. Stewart of Jacksboro can get more music out of a harp than any two men in all Texas. We arrived in Lubbock just as the bell was calling for supper. I had no dinner, no eating station on the line, and I felt like I could eat a sow and pig and part of the fence rails around there. I had learned that Bro. Penney, the hotel man was an old Confederate veteran. Supper being over, he said "Please register." Said I, "I don't care to let people know who I am, I am from, as I was with General Sherman through Georgia." He turned red clean behind the ears and said "You look and eat like one of those thieving Yankees that stole everything we had left in Georgia." I got up and went to my room and locked the door. Some of my friends who knew him explained to him that night who I was. Next morning he was cooled off somewhat, but said to me "I have a notion to let you stay for lying to me." It will not do to monkey with those old Confederate goober-grabblers too much. "A number of my old friends here gave me a hearty greeting and I made many new acquaintances who donated to the support of Poole and the Stockman-Journal, among them P. F. Brown, M. G. Abernathy, a real estate man, always ready to sell you a tract of land, and a bright young lawyer, W. D. Benson, a bright young lawyer, and for a consideration is ever ready to give legal advice; Geo. C. Wolfarth, W. S. Boles, R. M. Clayton, W. E. Carline, J. E. Shackelford, Geo. M. Boles, E. F. Grubbs, J. W. Wynn, E. J. Lee, S. J. Jackson, W. R. Adams, Judge J. R. McGee, who by the way is a first class lawyer, and every ready to help you out of trouble, provided you are in the car groove. Bro. E. Harris, a real estate man, who can sell you cheap lands on short or long time; Joe Powell, J. B. Green, an old Confederate who sells all kinds of grain and hay in Lubbock; P. E. Penney, S. E. Harris, and last but not least, J. Dillard. He too is in the real estate business and will be glad to furnish all corresponding information of lands in Lubbock county. All the above gentlemen have my good wishes for the liberal donations. There is one other land and real estate firm here. My memory is not very good unless I get their name on my little donation book I can't remember them, see? "I had the pleasure of spending the night with my old friends, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. (or Rube) Clayton. I enjoyed my stay there very much. They have an interesting family of children, nine in all. That is a good start anyway, and Mrs. Clayton is a fine cook, yes; the beef served was extra fat and juicy. I did not quit Rube too close as to whether he got it from the best many cow hunts with him a long time ago when there was no wire fences and we made it a rule not eat any but the fattest in the land. He and I gave the same rule to the boys in one year and good to eat in the other. "On Wednesday afternoon in company with three other gentlemen, I will not call their names, as they might object to being caught out in my company, yet I think it an honor to them, drove to the country. The first place we halted was at Geo. M. Boles, four miles out. He has a beautiful little ranch and home, well improved, good orchard, barn, sheds and dipping vat. We also were with a BEAUTIFUL Hereford bull with short horn cows, which he maintains make the best feeding steers. His herd is a splendid animal, perfect in shape, color and size, among the best animals in the country. Our next stop was at R. C. (or Rolla) Burns. This ranch has all the modern improvements, fine residence, several hundred fruit trees, consisting of apples, pears, cherries, peaches and a fine lot of grapes. He has a mill attached to an 18-foot wind mill with which he grinds all his feed for stock. This is one of the best arranged ranches I have visited on the plains. His herd bull Columbus the 12th, Reg. No. 86,595 is head of the herd. Columbus is half brother to the world renowned Dale, which sold for ten thousand dollars. Dale was bred, raised and sold by Clem Graves of Bunkerhill, Ind. Columbus the 12th is, in my opinion, one of the best Hereford bulls in all Texas. Perfect in every respect. In four years old tips the beam at twenty-two hundred pounds. Rolla has 125 head of registered Hereford cows and heifers equal to any in Texas. He raises all his feed that he uses, peas at home and hays at the same place. Near his residence I saw a dirt tank 200 feet long by 50 feet wide and five feet deep. The banks are sodded with Bermuda grass. He has this tank well stocked with bass, perch and cat fish. On our way back, five miles out from town, we passed W. R. Dickinson's ranch. He, too, has a beautiful home and ranch. Several hundred fruit trees, vineyard, etc., well improved. He was not at home and I failed to get to view the required tax on him. I noticed some fine Hereford cattle in his pasture. "While in Lubbock I was shown some fine samples of cotton grown near town. J. W. Peeler, 13 miles west of town, planted ten acres to cotton last year and gathered seven bales from the ten acres. S. S. Jones, eight miles north of town, planted 45 acres of cotton last season and gathered seventeen bales. Only one light rain fell on it after it came up. This was raised on five dollar land and netted the landlord over the cost of the land six dollars and fifty cents per acre. That sounds like a good cotton country to me. The land is rich and fertile, water is obtained at from 50 to 80 feet and as good as any mortal man ever tasted. This land is sitting at from three to five dollars per acre. All this country needs is more rainfall and a railroad. Lubbock is 125 miles from a railroad. Before leaving Lubbock I had the pleasure of taking supper and spending a pleasant evening with my friends, Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Holt. It always gives me pleasure to meet my friends and especially to sample their good grub. Holt is a very pretty woman and the captain is an elegant gentleman and I would like to say handsome, but I can't do so. You know in writing a communication for the Stockman-Journal I want to confine myself to the truth. "Before leaving Lubbock in company with Bro. Clayton I visited the school, and I had the pleasure of seeing the boys and girls are the pictures of health. Professor R. R. Holland, principal, Mrs. Holland, assistant, and Mrs. Maggie Arnette, second assistant. Professor Holland is a very fine man, his business, has a gift of instructing his classes that few educators have, and his assistants are up to date teachers. The people of this town ought to be proud of their school. "Again I boarded the stage for Hale Center. We arrived there at 3 and at once commenced to collect the required amount from the boys. R. W.

Lemond, J. H. Reed, B. P. Thomas, M. J. Ewalt, T. L. Vaughn and W. Glover responded with the cash. Early Saturday morning Major M. J. Ewalt called at the hotel for me, driving one of Hale county's fast stoppers and in thirty minutes we were at his beautiful ranch, three miles out. This ranch consists of ten sections of as fine land as a crow ever flew over, divided into four pastures with windmills in each pasture, water in endless quantities, two hundred acres in cultivation. The major is breeding and raising the Red Polled cattle, has 125 head registered cows and heifers and 16 bulls. He handles nothing but pure bred cattle and blood will tell. Nothing on that ranch but registered, first-class cattle. Now, Mr. Editor, you may think this is a big long letter, but you must remember this is a big country I'm in out here. I'll quit. C. C. POOLE, Plainville, Texas.

PAIGE SHIPS FIRST LOAD OF POTATOES

AUSTIN, Texas, May 20.—Stanley Watson, industrial agent of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, was a few hours in Austin yesterday. He was up from points on the Austin branch of the Central east of here, where he had been assisting the farmers in handling Irish potatoes and other truck. "The first load of potatoes ever shipped from Paige will be shipped within the next few days, and Mr. Watson went to that place last night to instruct the shippers in the art of loading them. "The first step in preparing such shipments, Mr. Watson says, is to classify and grade, then the use of the right kind of sacks, with the proper weight. The most important thing, however, is to place them in the car properly. This must be done in such a way as to preserve proper ventilation, in order to insure them to reach their destination in good condition.

MORE TROUBLES FOR RAILROAD COMMISSION

BEAUMONT, Texas, May 21.—The Santa Fe and the Gulf and Interstate have not done with their troubles yet despite the fact that the railroad commission has issued orders for the Santa Fe to take all freight consigned from Galveston to

Santa Fe territory and divide with the Gulf and Interstate. An order was received here today by the local agent of the Santa Fe informing him not to accept freight from Galveston to Santa Fe territory unless the local rate from Beaumont to point of destination was paid. The commission will get another tussle at the matter.

Free Saddle Catalogue. The beautiful 150-page illustrated price list of the S. C. Gallup Saddlery Co., showing their Original Pueblo, Gallup Saddles, can be had for the asking. It is the finest saddle catalogue issued in America. Scores of illustrations from photographs of the 1904 styles of the Standard for a Third of a Century Saddle. You can buy from this catalogue with as much satisfaction as if you had the goods before you. Write today for this catalogue, and mention this ad. The S. C. GALLUP Saddlery Co. 145 West Fourth Street Pueblo, Colorado.

CARBOLEUM. Is a safe, economical and fully guaranteed remedy for Mange, Itch, Lice, Ants, Bedbugs, Roaches, Ticks and Chicken Mites. For Carboleum testimonials and pamphlet on dipping and diseases of live stock, write W. K. LEWIS, V. S. State Agent Colorado, Texas.

WRITE FOR OUR FREE BOOK "The Dipping Proposition". The most comprehensive book ever published on dipping. It tells HOW, WHEN AND WHY TO DIP SCAB, MANGE, TICKS, LICE AND HOW TO DESTROY THEM. It tells all about parasitic diseases and ailments of live stock and contains a great deal of valuable information for stockmen. Copy will be mailed free to those interested, with a complete set of plans and cuts for home-made dipping vats, and an illustrated catalogue of supplies for stockraisers. We also were with a BEAUTIFUL PICTURE, "The Horse Fair" free of charge postpaid to any stockraiser interested in dipping who will tell us how much stock he owns and what experience, if any, he has had with dips in the past. This picture is 16x20 inches in size, suitable for framing, beautifully tinted in colors and nice enough for any parlor. Prescott Chemical Co., 132 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

Stands For SWIFT AND CONVENIENT SCHEDULES HIGH GRADE MODERN EQUIPMENT COURTEOUS TREATMENT PERFECT DINING AND CAFE CAR SERVICE. And Everything Necessary to Insure a SAFE, SPEEDY AND COMFORTABLE TRIP. For rates, schedules or any information, ASK ANY COTTON BELT MAN, or address A. S. Wagner, T. P. A., Waco, Texas. D. M. Morgan, T. P. A., Ft. Worth, Texas. J. F. Lehane, T. P. A., G. P. A., Tyler, Texas.

WORLD'S FAIR RATES. Table with columns: FROM, Daily Season, Daily 60-day, Daily 15-day, Special Excursion. Rows: HOUSTON, DALLAS, FORT WORTH, AMARILLO, DALHART.

Rock Island System. W. H. FIRTH, G. P. A., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

MAY IN THE POULTRY YARD

May may be considered just about mid-day in the poultry yard. The great abundance of the spring eggs have already gone to the market...

GAPES IN CHICKENS.

It is about time for this scourge to appear among the young chicks. Of course there are many highly commended remedies...

POULTRY NOTES.

Those who raise fruit can raise poultry with it advantageously. Compel the fowls to hunt for a portion of their food.

One advantage of early hatching is that the fowls reach maturity before cold weather. Plump fat broilers are invariably in the demand for all markets.

Be careful about watering both the hen and the chicks. The practice of putting in the coop a plate or saucer full of water for the chicks to jump into and get wet...

Feeding broken old cake to fowls twice a week will often promote laying appearance. As a rule fowls which feather and mature early are good egg producers...

RAISING TURKEYS

The turkey is a great favorite of mine. I always like to see turkeys on the farm. I can think of no prettier sight than a drove of half-grown turkeys...

There never is any profit in marketing poorly fattened, poorly dressed or poorly packed poultry. It takes a little more grain to fatten properly...

With turkeys as a rule, broad backed full breasted birds are best. This is especially the case in cold weather as the longer the chickens remain with the hen the better...

It is some times difficult to tell a pullet from a hen, especially if the young turkey is in the coop. Usually has the scdle on the legs somewhat rough and she has a short hard spur.

EARLY BEEF IS NOT PROBABLE

Prominent Western Range Authority Says August Rangers From the Northwestern Country Will Be Scarce

A. E. De Rieques of Denver, a well known stockman, was here yesterday, says the Chicago Live Stock World. He has recently made an extensive tour of the northwestern grazing region...

There will be no early beef this season from the northwest unless it comes from northern Wyoming. That section is the only place where the season promises anything like August rangers.

Winter conditions over a large part of Montana were very unfavorable. The country from the Burlington railway to the Yellowstone river got through all right even on the short grass that came late...

SHEEP LOSS HEAVY

I believe the winter loss on sheep in Montana this year has not less than 800,000 head, mostly the hords of the no-mad or wandering herder who starts out in the fall with his wagon and dogs...

Knowing that, with all its drawbacks, we have the grandest country in the world. There is no faith like the faith of our people; no confidence like theirs; no credit like theirs...

Campbell Brothers & Rosson Live Stock Commission Company. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLS. INDEPENDENT STOCK YARDS, ST. LOUIS, MO. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS, FORT WORTH, TEX.

Hog Department

Can hogs be grown and marketed at four cents per pound, live weight? The editor of the Western Swine Breeder has propounded this problem and experts are answering it.

Good Saddles AT REASONABLE PRICES. The Famous Pueblo Saddles. R. T. Frazier, PUEBLO, COLORADO. SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE NO. 6.

Meisner Bros. of Reinbeck, Ia. "The question of lessening the cost of production is always before the breeder and always will be. It is a serious question with me, if by some new and unknown means the cost of production could be given to mankind...

THE NEW WAY And the Best Way From FORT WORTH TO SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST TEXAS and OLD MEXICO. I. & G. N. "The Texas Road"

THE SOW AFTER FARROWING. In our experience in feeding and breeding hogs, we have found that too much care cannot be given to the sow after farrowing in getting her on full feed gradually.

"COOL COLORADO" The Gem of American Health and Pleasure Resorts and OUR NATIONAL SUMMER PLAY GROUND. Affording every essential for Physical and Mental upbuilding and advancement...

THE BACON TYPE. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that the boar should be pure bred. The pure bred male will transmit his own qualities to his progeny and produce pigs more uniform in character than will a grade or cross bred.

"THE DENVER ROAD" Leading thereto is "The Line of Least Resistance" and provides double daily solid trains with Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleepers, all meals in Magnificently Appointed Cafe Cars...

THE SUFFERERS FROM DROUGHT

The drought sufferer is a type of humanity peculiar to the so-called arid regions of the great southwest. He is here and here to stay. He is in all lines of business, all callings and trades.

corn crop fails to come up; his garden patches in the broadest and white acres of the cow and horses stand in a sand storm, yet he stays and suffers on.

The merchant smiles, the banker grins, the cow and horses stand in a sand storm, yet he stays and suffers on. The drought sufferer is a type of humanity peculiar to the so-called arid regions of the great southwest.

Going for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Don't put yourself in this man's place, but keep a bottle of this remedy in your home. There is nothing so good for Colic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhoea.

THE DENVER ROAD. Address A. A. GLISSON, Gen'l. Pass. Agt., Fort Worth, Tex. P. E.—UPON APPLICATION any Connecting Line will ticket you via "THE DENVER." Ask us about Tri-Angle round trip tickets via St. Louis.

GRAIN DEALERS COME TO FORT WORTH FOR MEETING

President Gibbs Urges Them to Take Action to Have the Occupation Tax Repealed by the State

At the annual meeting of the Texas Grain Dealers' Association this morning, the matter of assisting in the repeal of the occupation tax law in Texas was brought up by President Gibbs, who said that the association had been solicited to join the federation of business organizations in the state looking to the repeal of the tax...

RESPONSE TO ADDRESSES

J. Z. Keel, vice president of Gainesville, responded to the addresses of welcome. He said the association should feel proud of being able to meet in Fort Worth, which is noted for its hospitality...

THE PROCEEDINGS

The sixth annual meeting of the Texas Grain Dealers' Association was a little late in assembling in the city hall auditorium this morning.

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME

Following this Mayor Pro Tem J. F. Lehane extended a cordial welcome to the members of the association on behalf of the city of Fort Worth.

Mayor Pro Tem Lehane said: "Gentlemen of the Grain Dealers Association of Texas—it is a special pleasure and honor for me to appear before you as representative of the citizens of Fort Worth to greet and welcome you to our city. I say it is gratifying to me, as a citizen, to have met with you at conventions and otherwise, and let me say that while your association is made up of the keenest, shrewdest and most energetic business men in this state or any other state, still we have never met with a body of men who can more fully demonstrate what a good fellow when work is over and recreation begins."

"Gentlemen, I remember when our organization was in its infancy and have watched its steady and marvelous growth. I remember well how you four in behalf of the determined opposition against you to accomplish the ends you were associated together to bring about, and how you succeeded; how when our grain crops were a failure and adversity was in the land, your organization weathered the storm over. Gentlemen, all this goes to show that in union there is strength. Gentlemen, you represent a vast territory, the largest percentages of the tonnage of the railroads of this country.

"I could go further into statistics, etc., but do not want to consume your valuable time. You are heartily welcome to our city; it is only right you should come to see us; we have the best city in the state of Texas, and permit my egotism, by saying the best people we have in the main line of the large grain-bearing railroads of the country; in fact we are the railroad center of the state. You have been with us before; in fact you are here with us now. I tender you the warmest of welcomes and I tender you the warmest of welcomes to the hospitality of Fort Worth and its citizens. They have a national reputation. Make yourselves at home, and enjoy yourselves to your heart's content; the city is yours, and I tender you the keys of it. The chief of police will be instructed to look after you. I wish you well and that much success will come out of your deliberations."

Secretary B. B. Paddock of the Fort Worth Board of Trade was then called on, and, as usual, the speaker entertained the visitors with a brief, witty address. He said he was here to speak in behalf of the business interests of Fort Worth. "All the railroads converge at Fort Worth; all are trunk lines, eleven of them; and not a single branch road running out from this city. A center claim does not exist. We are the wholesale grocery center, the live stock and religious center, and last, but not least, the grain center of Texas. It has been developed during the past few years that some 60,000 acres of land at least 60,000,000 acres of land that will grow all classes of cereals;

the fact is, Texas can grow enough grain to feed the armies of the world. Then, the conclusion is that with these large acreages, milling facilities, etc., this part of Texas is capable of becoming the greatest grain-producing area in this country."

Captain Paddock said Fort Worth was pleased to have the grain dealers here; that Fort Worth has the elevators and mills capacity for the large business that the dealers treat. "Fort Worth," the speaker said, "is here to do business; that Fort Worth is the most bustling, bustling city in Texas, and hoped that the association may decide to make headquarters here."

The captain then whetted up the appetites of the visitors by telling them of the barbecue that is to be given tonight at Lake Eric (Handley). John A. Stephenson made a few remarks on behalf of the local grain dealers. He told of the organization of the association six years ago, with a charter membership of eleven. Today the association is represented by 150 grain firms in the state. He then extended to the visitors the hospitalities of Fort Worth.

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Household Department VERNIE LAWSON, Editor

Oh, I'm happy, happy, and the sunshine it seems, A fallin' on the very heart o' me; And the droopin' birds are singin' go soft echoin' and ringin'...

old and in reply would suggest that you procure a Delicatessen for this year. There are so many pretty ways of fashioning frocks for the little tots that the subject can not be treated in our limited space. You will find many elegant styles that will appeal to you, and the unlimited array to choose from will furnish you ample latitude.

As to your other request I am as much in ignorance of the way of managing a husband as you are of the way of managing a child. If he is determined to rule the roost I see no way out of it for you but to submit as gracefully as you can. There are worse things in this world than ruling you. If he loves you he will not be apt to prove an exacting task master in the long run. A man who can be managed by a woman seldom amounts to much. Come again, and ask as many questions as you wish, only try and give me nicer ones than the last.

APPLE POT PIE

Parte core and fill seven apples; sift two-thirds of a pint of flour with two-thirds of a teaspoonful of baking powder, one-fourth of a cup of butter, two-thirds of a cup of milk and a pinch of salt. Rub in the butter until the mixture is like a crumbly dough as for tea biscuits; with it line a shallow pan to within two inches of the bottom; pour in one cup of water, apples and sugar; wet edges of crust with milk; cover top with dough and set to boil about twenty minutes, then place in moderate oven until apples are thoroughly cooked; then remove from oven, cut top crust in four pieces of side crust cut in diamond shape. Serve with cream. A. P.

A DELICIOUS BREAKFAST DISH

Cut some nice streaked bacon into slices about four inches in length. Have ready a good batter made of flour, eggs and milk; have the pan full of boiling fat, put in the bacon and when it is nearly done pour in the batter. When of a golden color remove from the fire and lay upon vanilla paper before the fire to drain; it will rise high and must be served at once, as standing is fatal to its merits.

SOUTHWEST TEXAS NOTES

San Antonio Express. An S. Gage returned from Alpine Sunday afternoon and got a telegram Monday morning from his wife, who had been in the hospital there Sunday that covered all the territory within fifteen miles in every direction and that good rains had fallen at Marathon and all his tanks were half full of water. He said that he had been told that a cattleman would prefer talking about rain (when he gets it) than anything else.

Colonel Ike T. Pryor is back from a week's trip to North and East Texas, coming direct from Fort Worth. He has another reason for being glad that he is back other than the fact that he is in the biggest and the dearest city in Texas. The other reason is that he had a telegram from the Uvaide ranch Monday morning advising him that he would not be uneasy about the water problem, as it had been solved by the copious rains of the last few days.

The Panhandle cattlemen should see to it that the reputation of their steers is not injured by a concern of Madison, Iowa, which advertises that it is getting feed cattle from the Panhandle of Texas that are offered for sale at auction here every Friday and Saturday. The fact that the concern does not mention from what herds these cattle are taken should cause purchasers to go a little slow and should create a desire among the Texas cattlemen to investigate these sales.

"I find that sentiment is divided on the question of using Beumant oil for the eradication of ticks," said William B. Clark, editor of the "Cattleman's Journal." "I have heard it recommended by some and as vigorously opposed by others. While down at Cuero last week I heard from reliable authority that one man had a problem of ticks on his cow, and that it was his cattle. Twenty head of cattle is a rather dear experiment. I know nothing of his mode of application nor the results of the oil used except that it came from Beumant." The government has selected the Spindletop oil as the one they think will remove the ticks and leave no ill effects, and as they are the inspector with headquarters in this city, they might learn something to their advantage by doing so.

William Connelly of Los Angeles, who has been away for a couple of weeks, during which time he was in New Mexico, Arizona and California, has returned and says some portions of New Mexico and Arizona are in a rather unusual, but "but," said he, "in California it's different. The Sacramento valley, particularly, is in fine shape. The rains were late in coming and far from usual, but there is no doubt about them getting fat. There has been a world of them put in pasture there, and John Holland of Alpine has raised a pasture of 1,000 or more steers." Mr. Connelly will make another train load shipment to Los Angeles from this section in a few days.

Winfield Scott of Fort Worth had eleven bulls dipped in Beaumont oil Monday at Fort Worth stock yards that will go to his ranch out west, north of the quarantine line. This is the largest dipping at one time in Texas, except for experimental purposes. If the dipping is effective, and the government has declared that it will be, solution of the tick problem will have been solved. Any tick-infested cattle may safely go to any part of the United States without danger to the native herds.

Joseph F. Green, Giggery spent Monday in the city and left for the north at night, to be absent a couple of weeks. The Express representative had a suspicion that his mission had something to do with the live stock show at the World's Fair in Salt Lake, and when the subject was broached, he said: "Well, yes, I am going to visit my old home for a few days, and while away I will visit St. Louis and Chicago, and while in Chicago I will attend the American Short-horn Breeders' association at Cincinnati. The northern exhibitors are very anxious to see what the south, and especially Texas, has accomplished, along the line of scientific breeding, and I have been in correspondence with some of the leading spirits with reference to holding the two exhibits close enough to each other to enable the breeders from both sides to see to the exchange of views and do some sight-seeing that would doubtless be instructive to each and of great benefit to Texas. The date for the opening of the quarantine exhibit has been fixed for the

HEREFORDS A. B. JONES, breeder, Big Springs, Tex. A few good young registered Hereford stock, \$1.50 per 15.

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

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

B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Texas. Pure bred Hereford cattle—Stock for sale, both sexes. Cattle at Rhome ranch, twenty-five miles north of Fort Worth, on the Donner Road. B. C. RHOME, JR., in charge.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS—Patrolman 34, 133914. Lord Wilton, Grove 3d, Garfield, Anxiety, Sir Richard 2d, and Success Strains, both sexes for sale. W. S. Ikard, Mgr., Henrietta, Texas.

change of November, and if this can be changed and the proper precautions are maintained we shall be pleased, but I do not know what can be done nor what the prospects are for a satisfactory arrangement all round. I hope, however, on my return to be able to speak definitely on the subject.

The American Cotton and Wool Reporter in its issue, May 12, says "Texas wools are in light supply and in small demand all over the world. This is a reminder of what the shoddy traffic is doing for the wool grower not only in Texas, but throughout the country. The antishoddy bill which has been before congress now for four years, is apparently as far from passing as ever. Manufacturers are fighting it with apparent success, and if the sheepmen do not marshal their hosts and go to the front something will eventually happen to them that will remind them very forcibly of the Wilson tariff bill with which they wrestled not so many years ago.

Dr. Joseph W. Parker, the federal inspector, has returned from a trip out west, and while gone issued his first certificate to a train of cattle under the recent order by the department of agriculture regulating the shipment of cattle affected or supposed to be affected with scabies. The shipment, consisting of fifteen cars, was made by R. W. Prosser to the Osage country from Comstock. The doctor was pleased to state that they were free from mange or scabies, which are one and the same thing. In discussing the recent order he explained that fat cattle affected with the disease, whether they were intended for shipment to market or not, must be dipped before being loaded. It will be well for the railroads and shippers alike to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the provisions of this last order, as it will prove expensive to have a train of cattle held up en route through carelessness on their part.

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

IRON GRE HERD. Registered Red Polled cattle, some bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Breeder, W. C. Aldredge, Pittsburg, Texas.

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

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

WANTED—1000 to 2000 steers to run on my range in Southeast Montana. Plenty water and grass. Will handle by the steers for a share in the profits, or by the head. For particulars, address J. T. Hamilton, Stacey, Mont.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Cattle for mules or horses. Address JOHN H. HORN, Shelbyville, Texas.

WANTED—1500 yearlings or two-year-old steers to pasture. Address Hugh Lewis, Jr., Elida, N. M.

CASTRATION OF STOCK. Absolute safety guaranteed when TUCKER'S "BARB WIRE" OIL is used immediately thereafter as antiseptic dressing. Price 60¢ per pint, \$3.00 per gallon. Liberal discount to the trade. Manufactured only by The W. L. Tucker "Simple Remedy" Co., Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Polo county, fifteen hundred acres. ROY McELHAIN, Box 285, Paris, Texas.

Registered Hereford Cattle, all classes and ages, for sale. Prices right, cash or credit. Car lots especially. Raised and located near Fort Worth. CHADWICK & SON, Cresson, Johnson County, Texas.

NEW and up-to-date stock of drugs, hives and lot of thriving county steers. Invoice two thousand dollars; will take cattle or horses on part trade. Address Box 144, Ploynada, Tex.

FOR SALE—Three registered Hereford bulls, respectively one, two and five years old. Address Mrs. Anna H. Herndon, Austin, Texas.

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

HEREFORDS A. B. JONES, breeder, Big Springs, Tex. A few good young registered Hereford stock, \$1.50 per 15.

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

SHORTHORNS H. O. SAMUELS, DALLAS, TEXAS. Breeder of Short-horns. Have half a dozen young registered bulls for sale.

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

W. & W. W. HUDSON, Gainesville, Texas. Exclusive breeders of registered Short-horn cattle.

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

SHORTHORN BULLS. 50 head choice young bulls, full-bloods, but not entitled to registration. W. P. STEWART, Jacksboro, Texas.

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

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WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Cattle for mules or horses. Address JOHN H. HORN, Shelbyville, Texas.

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Registered Hereford Cattle, all classes and ages, for sale. Prices right, cash or credit. Car lots especially. Raised and located near Fort Worth. CHADWICK & SON, Cresson, Johnson County, Texas.

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B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Texas. Pure bred Hereford cattle—Stock for sale, both sexes. Cattle at Rhome ranch, twenty-five miles north of Fort Worth, on the Donner Road. B. C. RHOME, JR., in charge.

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THE WILLOW SPRINGS HEREFORDS The herd at this date, February, 1904, is headed by Gentry Real 5th No. 75742, a son of Capt. Grove 2d, No. 51325, out of Sallie Real No. 46542, a splendid daughter of the great Beau Real. Gentry Real is assisted by Mark Haggis, No. 92537, a grandson of the great Cotector, No. 48976, and of Brenda 15th, No. 32521. The cows in the herd combine some of the best strains of blood found in the Hereford families. Parties desiring first-class range-bred Herefords of either sex can find them in this herd. It is our aim to produce first-class, hardy, range-bred Herefords for the ranch trade. 50 roily bred bulls, ranging in ages 20 months to 3 years, for sale at bed-rock prices.

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