

# THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

VOL. XXV

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, JANUARY 25, 1905

NUMBER 40

## TEXT OF GENERAL LAND BILL NOW PENDING IN THE SENATE

## REVIEW DENVER PROCEEDINGS

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 24.—The following is the general land bill which has been introduced in the senate by Messrs. All and Brachfield:

Section 1. All surveyed free school and asylum lands shall hereafter be sold in the following manner: Between the 1st and 15th days of January, April, July and October each year after this act takes effect the commissioner of the general land office shall make out duplicate lists of all such lands that are subject to sale, giving description thereof and classification and appraisement of each tract. Lands classed as grazing shall not be sold for less than one dollar per acre, and land classed as agriculture shall not be sold for less than two dollars per acre.

All such lists shall be immediately sent to the county clerk of the counties in which such lands are situated, or, if such land is situated in an unorganized county, then to the clerk of the county to which such unorganized county is attached for judicial purposes.

The county clerk shall at once post one of said lists on the court house door and record the other in a well bound book kept for that purpose, which shall be open for public inspection.

All lands upon which the lease will expire by the first Tuesday in January, April, July and October after said list is made, shall be included in said lists, and no lands now or hereafter leased and which lease is exterminated by expiration or otherwise shall be sold until they have been listed with the county clerk for the length of time and manner herein provided.

The lands listed as provided shall thereafter be subject to sale on the first Tuesday in January, April, July and October, after said listing, to actual settlers only, and in quantities not to exceed four sections of six hundred and forty acres each, or its equivalent to each applicant.

Sec. 2. Any person desiring to purchase any of said lands shall make a separate application for each tract applied for, addressed to the commissioner of the general land office, describing the lands sought to be purchased. Each application shall be accompanied with the affidavit of the applicant that he desires to purchase the land for a home, and that he is not acting in collusion with others for the purpose of buying the land for any other person or corporation and that no other person or corporation is interested directly or indirectly in the purchase thereof. He shall accompany said application with his obligation to the state only executed, binding himself to pay the state on the first day of November of each year thereafter until the whole purchase price is paid, one-fortieth of the aggregate price of said land, with interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum for the whole unpaid purchase money; said interest shall also be payable on the first day of November of each year. Said application, oath and obligation shall be filed in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the land applied for is situated, or to the county to which said county is attached for judicial purposes; or, where any tract of land is situated in two or more counties, the commissioner of the general land office shall designate in the list sent the respective counties in which the said land is partly situated, the county in which application shall be filed for the purchase thereof.

The county clerk shall not file any application to purchase until the applicant shall have deposited with him one-fortieth of the valuation fixed in said list. Upon receipt of said application, obligation and his first payment, and his fee as hereafter provided, the county clerk shall indorse officially on the application the date of the filing and record the same in a well bound book, which shall be kept for that purpose, and whenever two or more applications for the same tract of land are filed with the clerk on the same day, the county clerk shall record the same, but not forward either of said applications to the commissioner of the general land office, nor the money accompanying the same to the state treasurer until it shall be determined in the manner hereafter provided as to the person to whom same shall be awarded.

In event two or more persons file applications for the same tract or parts of tracts, the county clerk shall notify each of said rival applicants that other persons have made application on the

same day for the same land which he has applied to purchase, giving the survey number and name of original grantee as shown in said list, and said notice shall be sent by registered mail to each of said rival applicants, addressed to them at the postoffice address shown upon the application of each applicant, and said rival applicants shall on the third Tuesday in the same month, by 10 o'clock a. m., file another application with said clerk as in the first instance, to purchase the same land, which said application shall be delivered to the clerk by the applicant in person or by his duly authorized agent, which authority shall be indorsed upon said application and signed by the applicant, authorizing said agent to represent him in the matter of said application. Said application to be accompanied by the obligation of the applicant for the deferred purchase money according to the amount bid by him, together with an amount of money, which added to the amount bid by him under his first application, will be equal to one-fortieth price bid by him in his second application, and the said application, obligation and money shall be sealed up in an envelope before delivering to the clerk and indorsing upon it the name of the rival applicant and the land applied for. At 10 o'clock a. m. of the said Tuesday, the said county clerk, in the presence of the applicants or their agents, shall publicly open the applications separately, calling the name of the applicant and the land applied for and the price bid, and shall record each application, as in the first instance, and the land shall be awarded by the commissioner of the general land office to the applicant bidding the highest price therefor. In the event two or more of the applicants in the second application file for the same amount, and that being the highest price bid, said land shall be taken off the market until the next regular sale day.

The application filed with the clerk shall be forwarded to the commissioner of the general land office, and the sale shall date from the first Tuesday of the month of the sale. The applicant shall have ninety days from the date of the sale within which to actually settle upon the land so purchased, and he shall, within thirty days after the expiration of the said ninety days, file in the general land office his affidavit that he has in good faith actually settled upon the land purchased by him, which affidavit shall describe the tract so settled on as a home section, and said proof of settlement shall be corroborated by at least two disinterested persons that said person has actually settled on the said tract, which corroborating affidavit shall be by persons residing in the county or vicinity in which said land is situated, and that they personally know the facts stated in said affidavit.

For filing and recording each application and the transmitting to the commissioner of the general land office and the first payment to the state treasurer and other services in connection therewith, the clerk shall be entitled to a fee of one dollar for each application, to be paid by the applicant at the time of the filing of said application. The failure or refusal of the county clerk to perform any duties required in this act, or the opening of any old in a second application prior to the time fixed by this act, shall be an offense, and upon conviction he shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Should the applicant fail to make affidavit and proof as herein provided within the time herein specified, the commissioner of the general land office shall indorse that fact upon his application and immediately place the land upon the market on the next list sent out as herein provided. It shall be the duty of the county surveyor in the county in which the land is situated, upon the tender of his lawful fee by any person desiring to purchase under this act, to survey and locate out any section or sections of land designated, and should he refuse so to do upon the request of such intending purchaser, made within a reasonable time before the day of sale, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. Every purchaser under this act shall, in person, reside upon some part of the land purchased by him or on other

lands of his own within five miles of such land for three consecutive years next succeeding the date of the filing of his application with the county clerk, and make proper proof of that fact by his own affidavit, corroborated by the affidavit of three or more disinterested and credible witnesses personally cognizant of the facts. The officer taking such corroborated affidavits shall certify to the credibility of such witnesses. The affidavit shall be made before some officer authorized to administer oaths and having a seal. Upon the filing of said proof in the land office, together with a fee of fifty cents, the commissioner shall, if he deems such proof sufficient, issue his certificate to that effect. After such certificate is issued the owner may pay out his land in full, with necessary fees, and obtain a patent thereon, or he may sell the same or move off of it, and not before. Before such certificate is issued, and not thereafter, any one desiring to buy such land, or the state may attack such sale, on the ground that either or all of the statements made, in the affidavit of the applicant are untrue, or that the purchaser has failed to actually reside upon said land for three years, or has abandoned the same. One desiring to attack any sale shall file his application with the county clerk as in other cases, at a price not less than that at which the sale was made, together with the necessary fee and first one-fortieth cash payment. Such clerk shall record the application and transmit the same and money as in other cases. The applicant shall file his reasons for attack in the land office, and if his reasons be either non-settlement or abandonment, or for prior purchase of one complement of land, since April, 1901, or for transfer of the land prior to the issuance of the certificate by the commissioner, as herein provided, the facts shall be investigated fully, and if the charges are sustained to the satisfaction of the commissioner, he shall declare the former sale forfeited and award the land to such contestant. Such forfeiture shall operate as a forfeiture of the land, and all payments made thereon, to the fund to which such land and payments belonged. If the reason for attack be for any other cause sworn to in the application of the former purchaser, such person so attacking shall file his suit in the proper district court within sixty days from the date of filing his application with the county clerk, and not thereafter. In no case shall a deed or transfer to any land sold under this act be filed in the land office, nor shall the account in the name of the original purchaser be changed on the books of the treasurer, nor the land office, but all deeds or transfers shall be recorded in the office of the county clerk of the proper county or counties.

Sec. 3. All laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

### RELIEF FOR ASTHMATICS

#### Phenomenal Results From the Use of the New Austrian Drug

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The thousands suffering from asthma will hail with genuine delight the news that a remedy has at last been discovered which not only relieves the distress that attends asthma, bronchitis and catarrh but completely and permanently cures these diseases. The new discovery, known as *ascateo*, has been unusually successful in the most obstinate cases of asthma, some of them of twenty years' standing. The Austrian dispensary, 6 East 14th street, New York City, is now by special commission supplying *ascateo* free of charge to every one who writes to them for it.

#### FORMULA FOR DIP

Editor Stockman-Journal:  
I send you a formula for mixing sheep or cattle dip. Make a mortar box as for mixing mortar for laying brick; then put your lime in first and slake it, then your sulphur, then add water and mix with a hoe until you can see no lumps. Then it will mix in water with but little boiling. As ever, your friend, SUBSCRIBER.  
Midland, Texas.

When the Interstate Cattle Growers' Executive Committee was organized last May in Denver some of the officers of the National Live Stock Association seemed to feel that the new organization was unnecessary and was taking up work which properly belonged to the national organization and could be done better by the latter than the former. To these criticisms the reply was made that the new executive committee was intended to be a working organization for the sole purpose of looking after the business interests of the membership represented, and that a small compact body such as this would be could render much more efficient service than the national or any other similar organization when it came to dealing with business matters. Further, it was pointed out that the work of the executive committee would strengthen rather than hinder similar work on the part of the national. We refer to this matter here because, while it does not appear on the surface, the feeling mentioned had much to do with the fight between the factions at the annual meeting of the National Live Stock Association held at Denver last week.

For three months past President Hagenbarth of the National has been working on a plan to reorganize the association, broaden its membership, widen its influence, extend its membership, and make it in short the one association which would be considered representative of the live stock interests of the western country. His plan for reorganization contemplated admission to membership and representation of all interests which have anything to do with the live stock industry—except, possibly, the consumers. He proposed to take in the stock yards people, the commission merchants, the packers, the railroads, etc. The reorganization plan embraced a strong official organization, to consist of a general manager with a salary of \$8,000 per year, a secretary with a salary of \$5,000, an assistant secretary with a salary of \$3,000, a treasurer at a good salary, and the necessary number of clerks, etc. When the question of where the money was to come from was raised it was stated that the packers were to be assessed one-eighth of a cent per head of cattle killed and that the railroads had expressed a willingness to put up \$20,000 to \$40,000 a year.

It was not to be expected that the stockmen who have for several years past been fighting to secure good service and reasonable rates from railroads would willingly consent to a plan for reorganization which contemplated giving the railroad people a voice in the conduct of the association, and especially as much influence as they would be permitted to have after contributing a large part of the money for conducting its business. President Hagenbarth made a strong plea for harmony with the railroad people and the packers, urged the wisdom of "getting together and talking it over," and intimated that all that was necessary to secure redress for poor service and high rates was to present the matter in a proper spirit to the railroad management. This it is designed to make it the official favorable impression on the men who have been through the mill. Some of the cattlemen were willing to permit representation from the stock yards people and from the packers, but they drew the line on the railroads, and two days were spent in discussion which at times was of a very acri-

(Continued on page 16.)



## NEW MEXICO CATTLEMEN ASK FOR A SQUARE DEAL

This was a most important mission upon which W. C. McDonald and William C. Barnes came to Santa Fe recently. Mr. McDonald resides at Caricozo, Lincoln county, and is president of the Cattle Growers' Association of New Mexico. Mr. Barnes is secretary of that association, as well as the Cattle Sanitary Board of the territory. Besides which, he is one of the few men of literary genius in the land who combine an artistic temperament with business capacity. In Arizona and New Mexico people know Mr. Barnes as one of the most successful cattle growers in the country. In the east they think of him as an author and poet. His visit to Santa Fe at this time in company with Mr. McDonald is due to cattle and cattle only.

"We urge," said they, "that the rate of cattle taxation be fixed at \$8 instead of \$12, which it now is. While we do not claim that \$8 is face value, we do assert that it is at that figure more than the rate of any other class of property in New Mexico and less productive of profit. In fact, although property is never taxed at full face value, cattle have been taxed beyond their value. Take the general run of cattle over the territory and they would probably not bring more than \$10 a head.

"Now the cattlemen are willing to do what is right. They lost money last year and they will lose money this year. While they stand willing to bear their just proportion of the territory's revenue raising burden, they are unable to take more than their share of this responsibility. It is easy enough to talk about the need of tax money, but when we are making no money and must pay exorbitant taxes on the net losses, there is nothing left for us but to quit the business, and the cattle business is the second largest industry in the territory not including any estimate upon the value of grazing and ranch lands owned by the cattlemen. Next to the railroads, which are assessed at about \$8,000, comes the cattle industry with a valuation of about \$6,000,000. Of course the value of the ranches would materially increase this figure.

"In the last year just passed the cattle shipments from this territory amounted to 163,000 head. This was 55,000 head less than the preceding year. This fearful falling off was due to the very poor condition of cattle

in the spring. When they did finally get into some sort of shape the meat packers' employes' strike stopped everything connected with the industry. Following the strike disaster came the great floods which practically tied up the entire territory for three weeks during a vital period of the shipping season.

"Circumstances might be considered anything but auspicious at this time. It is perfectly true that in localities there is much snow and that next spring the grass will be tender and abundant. But consider the long and barren period which lies between today and spring with grass so short that cattlemen are shipping in hay from Rocky Ford and other points at a cost of anywhere from \$12.50 to \$20 a ton. Perhaps it is only fair to state that the condition of cattle over the territory at present averages well. It is the prospect of carrying them the next four months without grass which appals cattle growers. Then, too, the losses of cattle always come in the spring. We figure the loss of cattle for 1904 at 30 per cent, while the loss of calves is as high as 75 per cent."

In noticing the very low estimate placed upon the loss of calves by the Arizona cattlemen in an article in yesterday's New Mexican," said Mr. Barnes, "I am reminded of my own experience with wild animals in that torrid territory. I found that a loss to be reckoned with there at that time, thought I do not think the mountain lions are as bad after calves as some of the Arizona cattlemen seem to think. In my opinion the wolf is the real enemy which those cattlemen living in the northern part of Arizona and the southern part of New Mexico have to fight. Mountain lions are worse for colts than calves. The question is of slight importance to New Mexico at any point because we have fought that fight to a finish. Now it is true that the calf loss in Arizona is exceedingly low, but the cattle loss down there from summer and autumn drouths is much greater than in New Mexico and when hay is short there it costs the Arizonans as much as it costs the cattlemen of New Mexico under the same conditions."

"We want to say," both concluded, "that the cattlemen are not begging any favors. We only want an even show with other payers of the territory. It is true that if this request of the Cattle Growers' Association is granted it will be a saving to its members and to the cattlemen of the territory of at least \$50,000, which would have to come out of clear losses and not out of profit. Our association is less than two years old, and when we came before the board with a similar request last September we were too late in the year to have it considered."

### CONFIDENCE IN CATTLE

MENARDVILLE, Texas, Jan. 20.—Notwithstanding the greatly depressed condition of the cattle market for the past three years and which has characterized the year 1904 as the most disastrous to stockmen in the history of the business, the confidence of some of the stockmen seems not only to be unshaken, but on the other hand, to be exceedingly buoyant of the future success of the business in Texas. This fact needs no better demonstration than the recent purchase of the Dull Bros.' Big Canyon ranch in Pecos county by L. W. Ellis, N. H. Corder, William Bevans, R. R. Russell, and Lee L. Russell, all of this place.

The purchase consisted of 256,000 acres of land, \$10,000 of high grade Hereford cattle, all the stock, saddle and work horses on the ranch and a lot of goats, the purchase price being something like \$300,000.

This ranch is eleven miles from Sanderson, on the Southern Pacific railroad. It is watered by eighteen wells fitted up with from twenty-two to twenty-five Eclipse wind mills and has twenty-two surface tanks.

The headquarter's ranch house as well as all other houses on the ranch have an independent telephone line extending to Sanderson, supplying the ranch with facilities for communicating with every point within telephone reach.

The purchasers are among the most enterprising stockmen of the state, and also have large interests in Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

They have a deep insight into the cattle industry of the United States and this deal by them is taken to mean that they anticipate a great revival in the price of cattle within the near future.

### AMERICAN STOCK GROWERS

The American Stock Growers' Association is the name of the new organiza-

## THE SPECIAL DISEASES OF MEN



Are readily cured by Dr. Terrill's scientific methods, which have been tested in the most severe cases and which have proven their great worth in every instance. In the treatment of these maladies of men, Dr. Terrill has long since demonstrated the fact that he has no equal in the Southwest, and as he has devoted the best part of his life in investigating and treating these afflictions, he become an expert in curing them. If you desire honest treatment, square dealing and successful results, he places his great skill, ability, experience and reputation at your disposal. CONSULT HIM.

DR. J. H. TERRILL. If he decides to take your case for treatment he will give you a legal written GUARANTEE OF A POSITIVE CURE.

—IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED WITH—

VARICOCELE, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, STRICTURE, LOST MANHOOD, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, HYDROCELE, PILES, EPILEPSY, OR ANY OF THE DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER OR PROSTATE GLAND, CONSULT HIM.

HIS LATEST BOOK SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE.

His latest publication, No. 7, embracing a scientific yet simple discussion of Male Pelvic Diseases, will be sent to any address free upon application, in plain, sealed wrapper. Consultation Free, Confidential and Invited.

—WOMEN—

Women suffering from Nervous Troubles, Pain in the Back, Weakness, Tumors, Inflammation, Uterine or Ovarian Diseases, are cured quickly by Dr. Terrill's Electro-Medical Treatment.

SPECIAL NOTICE—All persons coming to Dallas for treatment are requested to inquire of any Bank, Commercial Agency or Business Firm as to who is the best and most reliable specialist in the city.

**DR. J. H. TERRILL**

285 MAIN STREET

DALLAS, TEXAS

tion which split off from the reorganized National Live Stock Association at Denver last week. Its membership will be confined to cattle, hogs, sheep and horse growers. These may become members as individual firms or corporations, but no associations can become members. The membership fee is \$10, and the date for the first convention is May 2 in Denver. Conrad Shaefer of Colorado was chosen president, and the following constitute the executive committee: A. E. Deriegles, South Dakota; C. O. Donnell, New Mexico; Richard Walsh, Texas; M. K. Parsons, Utah; Robert Taylor, Nebraska. The other officers will be elected in May. Sixty members were enrolled.

### LAND AS GOOD AS YOURS

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

The well known lands of the Loving Cattle Company are being sub-divided and sold out. Fuel near by and plentiful; good water near the surface; Graham, a fine market close by, for what you raise. Let me tell you about it. PHIL. A. AUER, G. P. A., Rock Island Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

### SCARCITY OF CATTLE

The prognosticators are out again with a scare head story about the possible shortage of cattle in the near future and we fancy they are quite right in their presumptions, says the Field and Farm. The shortage is apparent to any man who has been on the ground and who is in touch with the cattle business. The cowmen have been cutting down their herds and selling off their cows, which are the source of supply until the shortage is beginning to show itself and this decrease in the number of cattle is bound to tell before very long. The ranges seem to be unloading to greater extent than ever before, shipping cows and heifers that are in prime condition for breeding stock, the same as steers and other stuff which has outlived its usefulness on the range. We do not pretend to know in advance what is going to happen to any market and have quit guessing on this problem years ago. We have so many times seen a great rise ahead in the price of stock turn and go the other way when we came to it that we have lost all faith in our knowledge of futures. Still, we are in the days of cheap cattle, and if the beef trust will only give us a license to live a little while longer some of us will come out at the big end of the horn and make a little dough betimes.

### SHORTFED TEXAS CATTLE

W. A. Carrigan of Bowie, Texas, was on yesterday's quarantine-market with six car-loads of shortfed cattle belonging to W. T. Wagoner, the big cattle feeder and oil mill owner of that place. "There are no feed at these mills and around that country about 5,000 head of steers," said Mr. Carrigan. "The number is fully as large as last year and the cattle are doing well. The cattle on the ranges and all over that country are in good shape this winter, and will winter all right. Up to the present time but few cattle have been shipped from the mills, but as they are getting in good condition, shipments will no doubt increase right along now."—Drovers' Telegram.

### BIG RANCH SOLD

BRACKETT, Texas, Jan. 21.—James McLymont has sold his ranch of 10,000 acres near here to South Texas parties, who will stock it with cattle.

Abstracts are now being made out and possession will be given March 1.

A few years ago Mr. McLymont had nearly a hundred thousand sheep in this and adjoining counties, and got the title of "Sheep King of Texas," but recently he has sold all his sheep and is gradually selling out his lands in order to concentrate his energies on his store and banking business at Del Rio.

He has also embarked in the wool commission business.

### STOCKMEN'S RETURN PASSES

As an offset to the efforts of the scalper, the committee of freight and passenger officials at St. Louis, appointed to devise forms of tickets to be used by shippers accompanying live stock, has suggested the use of round-trip ticket forms, to be issued at the point of shipment. The return portion must be properly stamped by a joint agent of the railroad located at the Union stock yards before it is good for return passage. A stub from each ticket is to be sent to the auditor of the railway, as in the case of regular passenger tickets.

Each ticket will be good for the return passage only to the person to whom it was originally issued. It is believed that the form devised cannot be extensively manipulated by scalpers.

### OKLAHOMA CATTLE INTERESTS

In the Oklahoma legislature, which is now in session at Guthrie, there will be three or four live stock quarantine bills in each House. Councilor Scott of Perry has prepared a quarantine bill that probably will take the lead in the council. He has submitted it to Councilor Hickam, chairman of the council quarantine committee, for his approval. Generally, the quarantine bills will attempt to place all of Oklahoma above the territorial quarantine line, and oppose with almost insuperable conditions the bringing in of southern cattle. In preceding legislatures any quarantine legislation that includes the Osage Indian reservation was fought by Texas cattlemen and railroads.

### THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The board of control for the National Live Stock Association for the ensuing year will be composed of H. A. Jastro, California, for the cattle growers; Jesse M. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah, sheep growers; Dr. C. P. Bailey, San Jose, Cal., goat raisers; H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kan., horse growers; A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill., swine growers; stock feeders to be reported later; W. A. Harris, Chicago, Pure-Bred Record Association; Frank Crober, Kansas City, live stock exchanges; Arthur G. Leonard, Chicago stock yards and Nelson Morris, Chicago packers.

### Trees That Bear

good fruit. New varieties of peaches, plums, dewberries and grapes. All the good new roses, bedding plants, flower seeds, garden seeds, field seeds, flower pots, poultry supplies, etc. Catalogue free.

BAKER BROS. FORT WORTH, TEXAS

## Convulsion, Fits, then Epilepsy.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine has been so successful in curing these brain-wrecking diseases that there is every reason to believe that even the most hopeless cases can be benefited, if not fully restored.

We will be pleased to refer any one thus afflicted to many who now enjoy the blessing of health, after years of hopeless suffering.

"I have a son that had brain fever when two years old, followed by fits of the worst type, and he was pronounced incurable. I spent hundreds of dollars for him, without relief. After about fifteen years he became so bad that we sent him to Longell hospital for the insane, at Logansport, Ind. He was there nearly three years, but he continued to grow worse, so we brought him home July 30, 1902, in an awful condition. He had lost his mind almost entirely. He hardly knew one of the family; could not even find his bed; was a total wreck. He had from 5 to 10 fits a day. We were urged to try Dr. Miles' Nervine, and before the first bottle was used, we could see a change for the better. We have given it to him ever since, and he has had but two very light spells since last August, 1903, and then he was not well other ways. We pronounce him cured, as he can work and go anywhere. If any one wishes to ask any questions concerning this, they are at liberty to do so."

E. H. BUNNELL, Lincoln, Ind.  
Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind



# THE FIGHT AT DENVER AND ACCOMPANYING RESULTS

Walter P. Neff in Drivers' Telegram.

History was made in Denver last week, and it is quite probable that the events transpiring in the live stock world will have much weight in coming years. No one anticipated such stirring scenes at the annual convention of the National Live Stock Association. There are those who predicted that if the proposed reorganization were not effected it would become extinct, but the promoters of the reorganization scheme had no thought except that they would be able to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of all allied interests. As a stern battle resulted, dividing the live stock interests into two organizations, a recapitulation, briefly stated, of the week's events will perhaps be enlightening to those who were not present. Insofar as an observer who was more or less admitted to the confidences of both contending factions could determine, the features of the battle were as herein set forth:

It is scarcely necessary to say that the attachment between the cattlemen and sheepmen of the trans-Missouri country has not been very binding of recent years. These two interests have clashed, mildly at times, at all national conventions since the organization of that body. As a result of this continuous warring and the consequent inability of the national body to achieve desired legislative results as rapidly as some interests demanded, the Texas Cattle Growers' Association a year or more since instituted a warfare on railroad rates and railroad derelictions by enlisting the support of the interstate commerce commission. The immense capital and influence behind the Texas association gave it enough prestige to cause the railroads considerable trepidation. Recently, too, the Texas association, co-operating with the interstate cattlemen's executive committee, a body formed at Denver last May, was responsible for fomenting the beef trust agitation. The success attendant on the efforts of these two bodies gave them great confidence that they could achieve without the assistance of the national body, and they have been, therefore, pursuing the tenor of their own way regardless of what the national association attempted.

In the meantime, with the cattlemen of Colorado, Texas and other portions of the southwest affiliating with their own bodies and refusing to contribute to the national organization, the latter has been badly cramped for money with which to pay its officials and to carry on its campaign in the interest of the live stock industry. It will perhaps never be known to the public who is responsible for the birth of the plan by which the organization was to be recamped and put on a self-sustaining basis, but President Hagenbarth was given the credit therefor. He was, of course, assisted in his endeavors by the executive committee and the officials, for it was apparent to them that it was necessary to raise money in order to keep the organization in tact. Hagenbarth, it is said, conceived the plan of uniting all of the allied interests into one harmonious whole, to bring the stockmen, the railroads, the packers, the stock yards companies, commission men, and the various record associations into one organization to work together for the achievement of legislation and other results beneficial to the industries. President Hagenbarth had long conferences with traffic managers of various trunk lines. It is no secret that enough lines were enlisted in the undertaking to bring \$40,000 annual tribute into the coffers of the association. The packers, too, were willing to contribute, though just how much has not been made public. They were quite enthusiastic about being permitted to enter the proposed new body, and would, doubtless, have given their share to urge such a consummation. This desire, the promoters claimed, emanated from a wholly commercial spirit. They realize that they are materially hampered in many respects in the development of their foreign trade. The administration has a "beef trust" investigation under way and it is impossible for the packing interests to effect any legislation whatever. As one of the packers told the writer, any congressman found in conversation with a packing representative, would immediately be branded. It is, therefore, impossible for the packers to find relief from congress in the matter of trade extension. Realizing that membership in a body of the scope and influence of National Live Stock Association, representing as it would all the varied interests of the industry, would enable them to get before congress, not in their own name, but in the name of the organization, a bill to retaliate upon foreign governments who discriminate against American meats, they were exceedingly anxious to be represented. Within the past five years much hostile legislation has been enacted in foreign countries, and the foreign outlet for American meats, particularly beef, has been almost annihilated. The packer wants it restored. Americans eat the better cuts of meat, the foreigners the cheaper. The packers claim that if they

can again find market abroad they can add materially to the price of cattle on foot.

This is one of the objects they had in seeking membership in the national organization. Nelson Morris and representatives of various other packers attended the convention, apparently more interested than any others except the actual promoters.

With the railroads and packers willing to enter the reorganized body and contribute all kinds of money, the promoters became enthusiastic and rushed the reorganization plans to completion before the assembling of the body in convention in Denver last week. In two special cars the officials, with packing representatives and railroad men, left Chicago, the constitution and by-laws printed and in their pockets and everything ready to put into motion and harmonize the industry, except—the consent of the convention.

And that's where the fight began. The Texas and southwestern interests said it was preposterous for them to try to harmonize with the two interests which they were fighting. They had tried going into "partnership" with the railroads and packers and had found that they, the cattlemen, were the silent partners. They refused to affiliate with the new body. And if the truth be told, they probably didn't want to do it anyway. They had been carrying on their own legislative quarrels and feel entirely competent to fight the battles of the cattlemen. They were willing, however, to enter the new organization provided the packers and railroads were eliminated, and after the fight had progressed several days, in the interests of harmony, they voted in the affirmative for John Springer's resolution to defer action for a year. When this resolution was defeated they felt they had done all they should in the interests of preserving the organization and retired from the convention. Enough votes followed the Texas and Colorado cattlemen to have defeated the reorganization plan had they remained.

The sheep interests were divided among themselves. As a rule they remain intact. One state went out with the cattlemen. One state went out that would have defeated the re-organization project. The sheepmen were little more in love with the "brotherly love" re-organization plan than many who went out, but they swear by President Hagenbarth and would sustain him to the bitter end in most any undertaking. When it became noised abroad that the railroads and packers were willing to practically defray the expenses of the organization, the charges of boodle and collusion and graft were made on the floor of the convention and committee rooms. President Hagenbarth, it is generally voted, has been actuated by honest motives and has worked solely for the good of the industry. The secessionists claim he has been imposed upon, whether by the would-be position holders, or by the representatives of various interest who were seemingly anxious to be admitted to membership.

## THE TWO BODIES

The re-organized National Live Stock Association is a body made up of a large number of smaller bodies. There are nine integral parts in the mechanism. The interests represented are cattlemen, swine-men, sheepmen, horsemen, goatmen, pure bred record associations, live stock exchanges, stock yard companies and packers. Each of these interests is allowed one representative on the executive or central committee, each having one vote. The difference between the new organization and the old, is chiefly that while under the old constitution the packers, exchanges, etc., were allowed membership, they were not represented executively. When the re-organization was perfected on Friday the railroads were not granted membership specifically, but a clause was inserted reading "and other industries that the central committee may think best." This clause was stricken out on Saturday.

The American Stock Growers' Association, the name of the new body embracing the interests who refused to accept the packers and railroads, is organized upon individual membership. The National Live Stock Association is an association of associations. The Stock Growers' Association is an association only for men, firms, or corporations in the live stock business. Only growers of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and goats, or feeders of the same, are eligible to membership. The members are the supreme power. In the National Live Stock Association, the members have little responsibility, the central committee electing officers and transacting the business. After the original organization the central committee is all-powerful.

## FOREIGN MARKETS

**CHICAGO LIVE STOCK**  
CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; market opened steady; beefs, \$3.50 @ 6.15; cows and heifers, \$1.50 @ 4.20; stockers and feeders, \$2 @ 4.  
Hogs—Receipts, 30,000; market opened strong and closed steady to strong; mixed and butchers, \$4.50 @ 4.75; good to choice heavy, \$4.65 @ 4.85; rough heavy, \$4.50 @ 4.60; light, \$4.50 @ 4.65; bulk, \$4.60 @ 4.75;

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pigs, \$3.50 @ 4.45. Estimated receipts tomorrow, 40,000.  
Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; market steady; sheep, \$3.65 @ 5.50; lambs, \$4.60 @ 7.85.

### KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,000; market steady; beefs, \$3.50 @ 5.85; cows and heifers, \$1.50 @ 4.50; stockers and feeders, \$2 @ 4.30; Texans and westerns, \$2 @ 5.  
Hogs—Receipts, 19,000; market steady; mixed and butchers, \$4.65 @ 4.87; good to choice heavy, \$4.80 @ 4.85; rough heavy, \$4.75 @ 4.80; lights, \$4.40 @ 4.75; bulk, \$4.65 @ 4.80; pigs, \$3.50 @ 4.25.  
Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; market steady; lambs, \$6 @ 7.35; ewes, \$4 @ 5.15; wethers, \$5 @ 5.65.

### ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000, including 2,000 Texans; market steady; native steers, \$3.25 @ 5.80; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 @ 4.25; Texas steers, \$2.50 @ 4.65; cows and heifers, \$2 @ 3.50.  
Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; market steady; pigs and lights, \$3.50 @ 4.50; packers, \$4.60 @ 4.80; butchers, \$4.75 @ 4.85.  
Sheep—Receipts, 3,500; market steady; sheep, \$4.50 @ 5.50; lambs, \$5 @ 7.50.

### STOCK YARDS NOTES

"No, sir," said W. L. Goodman of Italy, Texas, in answer to the question whether or not the stock conditions were good in his part of the state. "Fact is," continued the gentleman, "people down our way have practically given up the cattle business and have been turning their attention to the raising of crops. Cattle used to be raised in Ellis county to advantage, but the diversification of the crops and the stock laws have practically put the cowman out of business. I shipped in a carload of mixed stuff on Monday and got a fairly good price for it, but I have found that more money can be made in the raising of crops than cattle."

Sol Mayer of San Angelo was in Fort Worth Monday evening. Mr. Mayer in speaking of the stock conditions in the San Angelo country said the range was in a fairly good condition and that the cattle men were looking forward to making some money the coming year. "The market conditions at the present time are very unfavorable, but there is some prospects that there will be a change. The present conditions can not exist forever, I am sure of that."

W. H. Taylor of Alvord, Wise county,

came in this morning with several carloads of hogs and cattle for the Fort Worth market. He spoke very favorable of the hog market, but he was not impressed with the condition of the cattle market at this time. Mr. Taylor stated that hogs were in demand here at all times and that he saw no reason why a good price should not be maintained. "There will soon be a great scarcity of the porkers," said Mr. Taylor, "for the marketable hogs are about all in and the supply will be limited until along in April or May. Farmers in my part of the country have sold all the hogs that they have in shape at the present time."

C. W. Piper, Ellis county, shipped several carloads of cattle in today. He stated that the cattlemen there were few and far between and the few men who were still raising cattle had little hopes of staying in the business, as there was no money in it for them. "The cattle business has been driven to the western part of the state and it won't be long until it is driven from the entire country. The farmer with his plow is daily encroaching on the cattlemen and their time is but a question of a few years and then they must pass away forever. I don't see any other solution of the cattle problem," he concluded.

### NEW MEXICO MOIST

GALLUP, N. M., Jan. 20.—Stockmen of western New Mexico are jubilant over the prospects for the sheep and cattle business this coming year. For the past several years the continued drouth has ruined their business. So far this winter more snow has fallen than for several years back.

All day yesterday the heavens seemed to open and snow fell so fast that objects could be distinguished only a few feet away. All last night a cold rain fell and McKinley county received a soaking such as she never had before.

The four or five inches of snow held the water from running away and this morning roads could be used to no advantage on the main streets of Gallup. Only those who from necessity were compelled to be out braved the storm and slush. Business is at a standstill. The oldest inhabitants say that never in the history of the country have they seen so much water.

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# Echoes of the Range

## IN LLANO COUNTY

**Llano Times.**  
A. F. Moss sold to Bevans & Collan, of Menardville, 500 3-year-old steers last week. These gentlemen were here last week buying steers in the county.  
C. E. Shults and W. J. Everett took eight car loads of bulls from Austin last week to the St. Louis markets. These bulls have been on feed at Austin, and they have about eight more car loads to market.

## IN POTTER COUNTY

**Amarillo County.**  
T. S. Bugbee, president of the Panhandle Stockmen's Association, was in the city yesterday conferring with Judge O. T. Nelson and other regarding the program for the next annual meeting of the association, which will be held here on April 18, 19, 20. Mr. Bugbee says it is his desire and aim to make these meetings one of education and information as well as of business. With this in view several of the most eminent men of the country have been invited to make addresses and several of them have already accepted.  
The Hon. Wm. George of Aurora, Ill., who is President of the American Hereford Breeders' Association, as well as president of the Illinois State Bankers' Association, will address the Panhandle Stockmen's Association during its annual meeting, on the subject of "Hereford Cattle From the Standpoint of a Breeder and Feeder." Mr. George is an eloquent speaker, and being a large breeder of thoroughbreds as well as a large feeder of the good Panhandle cattle, he is thoroughly conversant with the subject which he will discuss.

## IN UVALDE COUNTY

**Uvalde Leader-News.**  
The Leader-News Reporter ran into a bunch of stockmen on Wednesday and proceeded to pump them a little.  
John Turman was just in from his Zavalla ranch, where they are now busy rounding up cattle for shipment. He will have all his fat stuff ready for shipment next Thursday and will ship on the open market.  
W. A. Mangum had also been to his ranch in Zavalla county making arrangements to round up and to see what he had to ship. Says that he will ship 700 fat heifer calves and a number of fat cows to the various markets about the 19th.  
Johnnie Compereff is also going to try his luck and will have about 500 head of fat mixed stuff to ship. They will leave from Cotulla about the 20th.  
Jack Mangum has received returns from his calves and steers shipped to Houston last Saturday. His heifer calves weighed 405 pounds on arrival and brought 3c, his steers \$3.25.  
Sam Mangum is moving his cattle from the mountains down to his Zavalla county ranch. He has disposed of his yearling bucks to John Erskine at \$2.50 per head and supposed that John intends to ship them back to Ohio to breed up the flocks there.  
W. A. Mangum, who turned to considerable of a cotton man this past year, says that he has decided to decrease his cotton acreage 100 per cent this year and to increase his corn acreage 100 per cent. He will plant 150 acres in corn. Cotton is too cheap for him.

## IN BREWSTER COUNTY

**Alpine Avalanche.**  
H. L. Lackey sold two cars of cows to Guy Borden and the latter shipped them to New Orleans Saturday.  
J. D. Jackson bought of A. E. Gage, off the latter's Marthon ranch three cars of cows and three cars of calves, and shipped them to New Orleans Saturday.  
B. F. Billingsley left Sunday for Calexico, Cal., on cattle business.  
Oliver Billingsley shipped to El Paso Wednesday night a car of cows, part of which were from his own ranch and the remainder he bought of Capt. D. L. James.  
A few days ago three cattlemen who had casually met were exchanging opinions when a bystander asked what changes, if any, ought to be made in the land law. One of them promptly said he didn't care a continental what the legislature does; he wouldn't mind if all the land were put on the market at once. To which both the others assented heartily.  
Guy Borden of San Antonio, and W. K. Rose of New Orleans arrived yesterday. The former is after everything purchasable in the shape of cat-

tle, and if there are any left when he gets through, the latter will take them.

J. D. Jackson left Saturday on a cattle buying expedition. After buying and shipping six car loads from Marathan (mentioned above) he proceeded to Spofford, where he bought 100 steers averaging 1250 pounds, for which he paid \$25 per head. They were shipped to Bartlett Wednesday. From Spofford he went to Sabinal, where he expected to buy another bunch of big steers yesterday. It was his intention to keep on buying till he has 400 on his string, which he and his brother, J. W. Jackson, will put on feed at Bartlett oil mills. They are buying below the quarantine line because the cattle down there are immune from splenic fever caused by ticks.

## IN CROCKETT COUNTY

**Ozona Texan.**  
Bob Peacock has bought back a half interest in the ranch and cattle recently sold to Mr. Carruthers.  
Robert Massie passed through town Tuesday en route home from the lower ranch. He reports all kinds of stock doing well.  
Jim Brooks bought the Phil Perner ranch last Saturday from P. L. Childress, trustee, for the sum of \$3,600. There were six or seven sections in the enclosure.  
Ed Kilpatrick is dead! It looks as if fate was against him. Three times within a few months his lariat got him seriously hurt, the first occurring last spring at the O9 ranch. Three months ago down on the U range he was caught in a loop and dragged some distance by his horse, where he remained several hours unconscious. The last and fatal accident occurred last Saturday evening at about 5 o'clock, down on the Hoover ranch. Ed. was with his brother Felix and roped a steer. The horse was pulled down and he was thrown to the ground on his head, the horse falling across his legs. Felix jumped off his horse as quickly as possible and cut the rope which held the steer. He then went to Ed. and found him unconscious. Being unable to do anything, he rushed off after a conveyance. A wagon was secured at a sheep camp, but before reaching Ed it broke down. It was then necessary to go to another camp seven miles off for a buggy. It was 8 o'clock when Felix got to Boone Kilpatrick's ranch with his brother.

## IN SUTTON COUNTY

**Sonora News.**  
J. D. Fields & Co. bought 300 head of stock horses from J. W. Mayfield at \$15 per head.  
G. W. Smith bought from J. A. Black the Sultmeier place in West Sonora this week for \$513.  
Max Mayer of Sonora sold for A. N. Galey to J. R. Baker of Comstock 200 head of stock cattle at \$10 per head.  
Max Mayer sold for Sol Mayer & Bro. 2 registered Hereford bulls to R. F. Halbert of Sonora at \$150 each.  
Max Mayer reports that Sol Mayer & Bro. sold to the Val Verge Land and Live Stock Co. 100 head of Hereford and Durham grade bulls at \$40 per head.  
C. H. Smith and son W. B. Smith bought the John A. Martin ranch this week for \$3275. The ranch consists of six sections, house, well and improvements. A small bunch of goats and hogs were thrown in as a polone.  
W. D. Jones who ranches in Crockett county, near the line of Sutton, was in Sonora Thursday on business. Mr. Jones has about 100 coming 3-year-old steers in good condition he would like to sell.  
N. Corder, Tom Russell and Robinson passed through Sonora Friday on their way to the Dull Bros. ranch near Sanderson, where they will receive the cattle recently bought by R. R. Russell, Lee Russell, Irve Ellfs and N. Corder.

## IN NEW MEXICO

**Carlsbad Current.**  
L. A. Hart last week sold 50 cows to W. D. Cowan of Pecos, at \$10.  
M. B. Huling will ship four cars of old cows and bulls to the Kansas City market tomorrow.  
The figure 4 ranch in Reeves county are gathering their old cows and bulls. They will be sold either on the range or shipped.  
T. H. Lindley, a Custer, O. T., cattleman, was here the fore part of the

week looking for bargains in the bovine market.  
Tom Hoghland of Pecos, who recently sold a ranch near Toyah to Mrs. Kendall, was here Monday looking into the cattle trade.  
Ed Putman sold 35 head of graded Hereford two and three-year-year-old heifers in the XN brand, last Friday, to E. V. Albritton, of this place.

## IN ARIZONA TERRITORY

**Phoenix Stockman.**  
C. C. Hutchinson made another shipment of 1000 lambs on Tuesday of last week, from Ash Fork, as before, to the Cudahy Packing Co., of Los Angeles.  
Capt. Thos. H. Rynning, of the Arizona Ranger service, who has done that office proud, was in the city on Monday on business pertaining to his office.  
Hon. M. G. Samaniego, an old and respected cattleman in Pima county, was over from Tucson this week as a delegate to the grand lodge meeting of the Spanish-American Alliance.  
The Prescott papers refer to Hon. A. C. McQueen as live stock inspector. Why not give the gentleman his right title, which is that of live stock and claim agent for the S. F. P. & P. railroad.

A shipment of a trainload of seventeen cars of fat cattle was made from Tempe Saturday last to the Cudahy Packing Co., Los Angeles. The shipment was made by different parties, among whom were Messrs. Pratt & Gilbert of this city, who contributed one carload.  
Dr. J. C. Norton left for Willcox on Tuesday evening, to inspect the McKittrick cattle shipped in from California, and which had been placed in quarantine for the accustomed length of time as a matter of precaution. He intended returning to this city on Sunday, so as to be present at the meetings to be held the following week.  
John G. Roberts has been appointed live stock inspector for the Buckeye district, vice W. A. Evans, resigned, to go into the butchering business in Phoenix, as per mention in these columns last week.  
F. L. Craig was tried and convicted in Tombstone for the theft of a saddle, for which he got two years "over the road," he having pleaded guilty to the charge. Prior to this he absent-mindedly took a horse from a resident of Naco, on which charge he was out on bond at the time he needed the saddle.

Harry Heffner, manager of the big cattle ranch of Vail & Gates, at Pautano, was in the city Monday. Mr. Heffner is also the secretary of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, and business pertaining to the approaching meeting of the association brought him to the city. Mr. Heffner has been a valuable man to the association, and it is entirely probable that if he cares for the office for another term it will be his without effort.  
The ranches at Calabasas have formed an association, and will place in the hands of their directors funds for the purpose of defending what they believe to be their rights in that section, it having been rumored that Colonel Greene intends to again open the case of a land grant which has once been decided in favor of the settlers here. The rumor is that Colonel Greene is willing to expend a considerable amount to have the case opened and again tried.

Three soldiers stationed at Fort Huachuca were arrested by the United States authorities and taken to Tombstone, where they were given a preliminary hearing before Judge Doan, in the absence of the United States court commissioner, and were allowed to go on their own recognizance until the next meeting of the United States grand jury. They were charged with killing some cattle belonging to the Greene Cattle Co., which were on the military reservation. The soldiers were out for a pleasure trip and seeing the cattle in the distance, tried their rifles on them. Report is that after killing the animals, they used part of the hide of one of them, and some of the meat of another. The Greene Cattle Co. claim that quite a number of their cattle have been killed in that locality, and they naturally want to discourage a practice of making a slow deer of their stock.

## IN MIDLAND COUNTY

**Midland Reporter.**  
Paul Rountree was in from the Long S range at Sulphur Springs this week, and says the cattle will winter in fair condition.  
W. R. Tullous was up early in the week from the "J. M." range in Crockett county, and reports everything in good shape.  
Dave Cowan, a popular Pecos stockman, was here most of the week to buy bulls. He went out to look at Dr. Woodridge's Wednesday.  
J. B. Landers, ranching in the Quiensabe range south, was up this week

and says they have good grass yet, and cattle are in fair condition.

J. J. Williams got in Tuesday from the 84 range west. Jim does not "open up" much, but they don't need very much out there that they don't get.  
Charles Bockland got in this week from his ranch south and says the old cows were drawn a good deal during the cold spell, but everything is in reasonably good shape.  
G. W. Hutchison, ranching near Monahans, was with us Wednesday and Thursday. He states that the range there is only fairly good, but an early spring will put everything all right.  
H. N. Garrat returned this week from Weatherford, where he had been several weeks past looking after a string of bulls and steers he is feeding at the oil mills of that place.  
J. S. Means and S. H. Purcell were in Thursday from the south, where they had been to gather a herd of cows sold some time ago to J. D. Russell, and which they were removing to the "J C" ranch west.  
Attorney J. M. Caldwell made a business trip to Fort Worth last week, returning accompanied by A. T. Buckley of Albany, N. Y., who is a joint owner of 314 sections of Gaines county, with Tracey & Russell. With the exception of four sections, this land is all leased at five cents per acre.  
S. P. Carroll, ranching ten miles northeast, has recently sold to W. F. Youngblood seventy bull calves at \$35 around, to be delivered the first of June. They are highly graded Herefords the offspring of some of the very best blood known to the breed, and it would be hard indeed to find a more representative bunch of young bulls.

## IN TAYLOR COUNTY

**Abilene Reporter.**  
Morgan Weaver has recently shipped four cars of fat steers to market from his Coke county ranch, sixty miles south of Midland. He also shipped in 170 calves and has put them on feed at the Abilene oil mills. They are Polled Angus and are beauties. "It is a holy show to see them eat. The black rascals try to get the whole ration in their mouths at once. I never saw animals enjoy eating so much," said Captain Jack.  
R. G. Love sold a car of fat cows which it is thought will bring fancy prices.  
J. V. Wright of Jones county shipped a car of cows and calves.  
McGee & McBride shipped a car of fat steers.  
R. G. Love made another shipment of fat cattle to market Monday.

## STOCK YARDS NOTES

L. M. Bourn of Colorado City was in this city Monday morning, returning home from Belton, Mo., with a car load of registered Hereford bulls, which he had purchased for the W. A. Fuller ranch in Scurry county.  
Mr. Bourn has been a dealer in southwestern cattle for many years and in summarizing the cattle situation stated that the present conditions are anything but favorable to the cattlemen. "In the north the weather has been unfavorable and the range is not up to its usual standard," he said. "The cattlemen in the southwest are down in the mouth at the present time and very much discouraged over the outlook. Cattle conditions are not what they should be."

Dr. W. K. Lewis, formerly quarantine inspector for the southern division, is in the city for several days from Colorado City. He has followed the cattle conditions in the southwest for the past twenty years and in speaking of the future of the cattle industry in the Panhandle said that at the present time the conditions were never better.  
"The range is in fine shape," remarked Mr. Lewis, "but the conditions of the market are very discouraging. These conditions are such that it has really passed one's understanding as to how they will ever be bettered."  
"One must admire the stand the Texas cattlemen took at the Denver convention. If the cattlemen's organization is broken, it will not be long until they will lose their identity and be entirely obliterated. The association must stand, for it is the cattleman's existence and when it is uprooted all is gone for them."

J. B. Baggett of Eastland county reached the market Monday morning with several car loads of steers. He spoke of the conditions there as very unfavorable to the cattlemen and said most of the larger ranchmen were compelled to sell on account of a stock law recently passed, leaving them no place to take care of the herds.  
"I really don't know what the stockman has left to do unless he goes into diversified farming. He has no longer a place to graze his cattle unless he has thousands of acres of land, and very few of us have. We have to put our cattle on the market now and take just any price offered."

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## Little Mavericks

### CATTLE TAX GREATLY REDUCED

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 20.—After an all day session with the territorial board of equalization, President McDonald and Secretary Barnes of the Cattle Growers' Association obtained a reduction in values of cattle in the territory from \$10 and \$12 per head to \$9 and \$10.

All cattle above the 35th parallel will be taken at the \$10 rate and all below at \$9.

Mr. Barnes made a strong fight to have it taken at a uniform rate all over the territory, but could not convince the gentlemen of the board that the cattle below the 35th parallel were as valuable as those above. The main argument made by the members in favor of a double standard was that the cattle raisers in the northern part of the territory had a big advantage over those in the south by being fully that much better off in freight rates, owing to being nearer to market.

Mr. Barnes was able to prove that Chaves county had herds of cattle just as valuable, just as well bred, as had Colfax or any other northern county. He also maintained that the difference in freight rates was nothing like \$1 per head in favor of northern New Mexico. However, the double standard was adhered to.

The contention of the gentlemen was for an \$8 a head rate, and President McDonald presented the conditions governing the cattle business in the territory and the present market conditions in support of this value in a most able and logical way.

The reduction, while not all the cowmen asked for, will be a material aid to them, as it cuts down the tax on every cow in the territory just about 7 cents per head, based on an average of 3 1-2 cents assessment all over the territory.

The result of this fight shows the value of an organization amongst cattlemen.

Messrs. Barnes and McDonald have made two trips to Santa Fe in this matter at their own expense entirely, and as every cattlemen in New Mexico, whether he own one or a thousand cows will receive the benefit of their labors, it seems as if the cattlemen could do no less than come to their support by joining this association and thus upholding its officers in their endeavors. The annual cost is but \$4, and no cattlemen should be willing to sit down and let others do the work and he enjoy the fruits of it without at least helping in the expense a little.

### CATTLE FEEDING IN TEXAS

W. A. Combs, assistant general live stock agent of the Santa Fe, is authority for this information regarding present and prospective conditions in Texas:

Winter meal feeding in close feed lots in the state will aggregate about 200,000 head.

Of these 75,000 head are on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and 85,000 on the Santa Fe.

Recent declines in the price of meal have stimulated feeding to the extent of a probable increase of 10 per cent in the output.

Between 150,000 and 200,000 2-year-old Panhandle steers will be available for 1905 deliveries.

About 100,000 3s and 4s will be ready for transfer to Kansas pastures in the spring.

This estimate on the number of 2s on the market is based on the calf crop of 1902, which was 40 per cent below normal, according to brand reports.

W. P. Anderson of the Pecos Valley road said:

"To attempt to forecast the future would be absurd, but Panhandle owners are looking for an active demand. Northern cattlemen I have met here declare that they will not be in the market for many 2s, but the fact must not be overlooked that demand is becoming more diversified annually, the better bred Panhandle cattle now being in good demand in corn belt feed lots. Supply has been materially decreased by abandonment of winter pastures during the past two years and the movement of a portion of the calf crop to feed lots."

### MONTANA MAN'S GLOOMY VIEW

In all my twenty-six years of experience the northern Montana range cattle industry was never in worse condition than at present," said M. E. Milner. "I venture the prediction that Montana will never again market any fat cattle off the open range. I am out of that proposition entirely, and am putting my ranches in shape for the new order of things. The 160-acre man is upon us. He has fenced off bends of the Missouri river so that we can not water our cattle. Between fences and dogs the range man is up against it.

"Drouth has been our worst enemy for two years past. We have little grass and practically no water. What grass there is cattle can not reach, owing to scarcity of snow. To offset this a superb fall and early winter have afforded compensation, but in my experience these conditions

have always been followed by severe weather late in the winter, and the cattlemen is likely to have reason to walk the floor nights before spring. These conditions of aridity embrace the whole of Montana north of the Yellowstone.

"The drouth so long continued has played havoc with breeding herds. We have not had a decent calf crop since 1902. During the past two years I have lost 40 per cent of my breeding herd. Cow skeletons decorate the range everywhere. My foreman told me not long ago that I had hardly a bull left."

"What is the future of the range cattle industry in Montana?" was asked Mr. Milner.

"As an open range proposition, it has no future," he replied. "It is dead; absolutely dead. We are now living on the money made in former years and adapting ourselves to new conditions."

"Will there be any considerable movement of southern cattle to Montana next spring?"

"No, sir. I wouldn't buy a hundred if I got them for half their value. We have no more grass. Hereafter I will devote my efforts to raising feeders. I am going to raise good ones. Montana's range is out of fat beef producing."

"How about next year's beef output?"

"Well, Montana will send Chicago a large number of cattle, but they won't be fat. Most of them will be feeders. We must get rid of them, however. In its present dry condition, the range can not be sufficiently wetted down to grow a crop of grass this year. It is a fenced pasture business from now on.

"We are digging irrigation ditches wherever we can get water and making the best of our conditions."

### BENTON'S VERY LIBERAL VIEW

Nelson Morris applauded enthusiastically in the convention at Denver while Frank Benton, the Colorado stockman, noted for his wit and the size of his head gear, advanced a remedy for the cure of existing trade evils. Here they are in a nutshell:

Cut down your herds one-half.

Instead of \$30 to \$35 per head, range cattle ought to be worth \$60. Make half as many and make them twice as good as now.

Educate the American people to eat beef as well as lamb chops.

When reducing your herds, cut out the scrub half.

Give the other half as much feed as you are giving the whole now.

Don't buy a grade bull. The registered ones are not any too good.

Keep your cattle growing all the year round. You can't do this on the open range. Sheep and prairie dogs have eaten all the grass.

Get the Elkins bill repealed.

Mr. Benton predicted that if production of range cattle is cut in half within five years prices would be above the complaint level.

"Spay half our heifers for five years and by that time they will be importing breeding stock," he said.

### NOT ALL PACKERS' FAULT

"All our troubles are not the fault of the packers," declared Benton. "What object would they have in raising the price of mutton and depressing that of beef? Why should they stand by the sheepman and skin the cowman? As a matter of fact, the sheepmen of the United States have educated the people to eat mutton. The curse of the cattle business is the poor quality of the bulk of the stuff we ship to market. Get rid of the scrub."

Mr. Benton declared that with a \$25,000 invested capital, a ranchman could not sell more than \$3,000 worth of cattle annually and that this would not pay him. He asserted that the more legislation the stockman got the worse off he was.

### THE BEEF TRUST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Solomon H. Bethea, United States district attorney at Chicago, held a long conference with Attorney General Moody this morning, and later called at the White House with Mr. Moody and had a talk with President Roosevelt. It is understood that beef trust matters were under discussion. The injunction prosecuted by the department of justice is now pending in the supreme court, and a decision is expected in the near future. If the court decides in favor of the government the next step in the proceeding will be for the United States district attorney to bring the various packing companies before the federal tribunal for contempt of court. If, on the other hand, the supreme court hands down a decision adverse to the government, additional facts will be presented and another injunction will be asked.

Mr. Bethea's consultation with the attorney general and the president was to map out the plan of campaign to suit either result. Mr. Bethea will also take up the matter with James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations, whose bureau recently investigated the trust. Mr. Garfield in his almost daily talks with the president keeps him thoroughly informed on the situation, and Mr. Roosevelt is well posted on all phases of the case. He has the interests of the public at heart, and will not hesitate to use the weapons the law has put into his hands and to act to the limits of the statutes. If the department of justice is worsted in the first engagement, it may be said on good authority that it will return to the fight with renewed energy and determination to put a stop to the reign of the combination in Chicago and Kansas City which now controls the meat business of the country.

# Clean Cattle

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

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## MARKET CLASSES AND GRADES

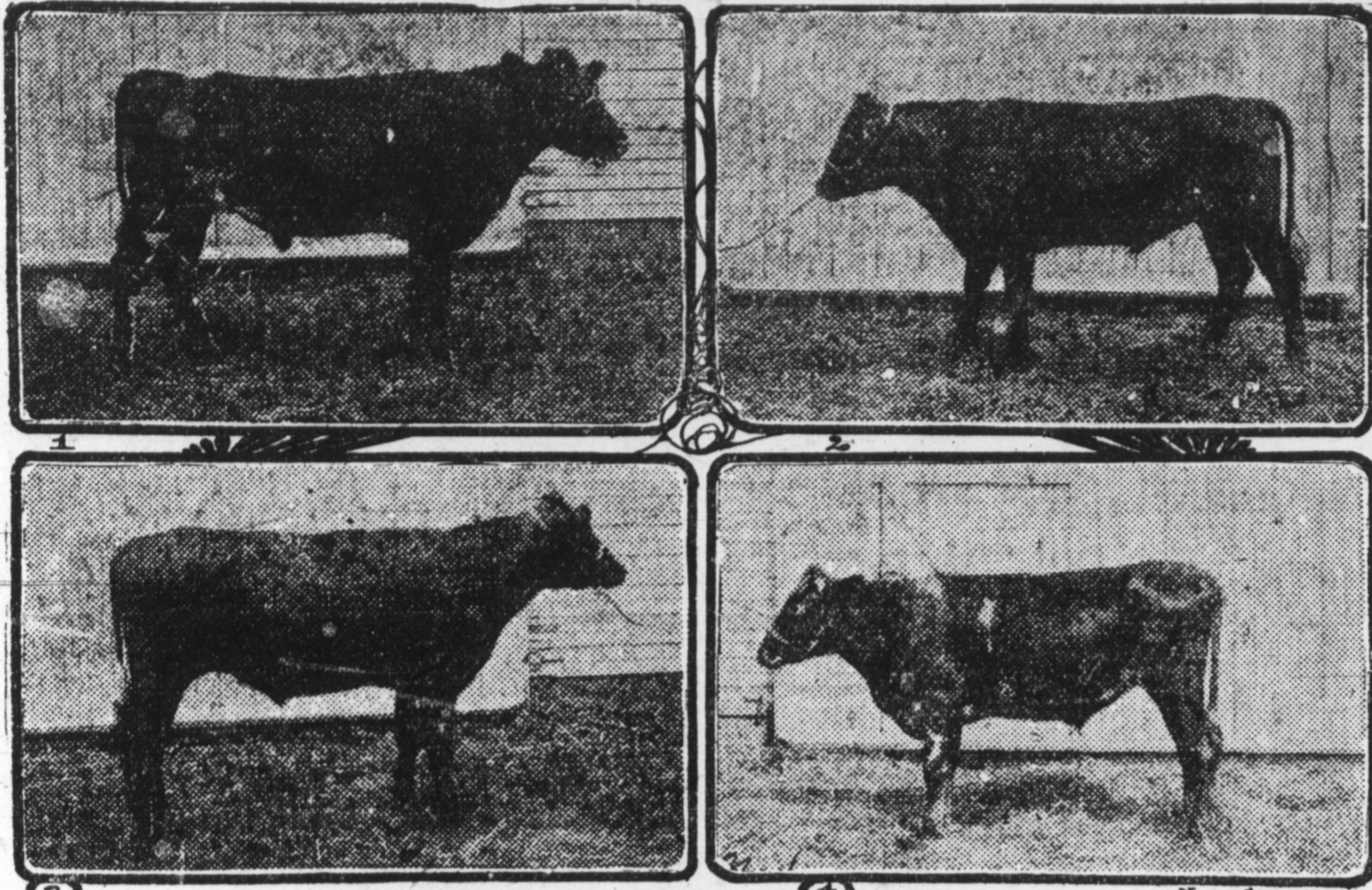


ILLUSTRATION OF FEEDER STEERS.

- No. 1. CHOICE FEEDER, WEIGHT 1,140, VALUE \$4.25 PER HUNDRED POUNDS.  
 No. 2. GOOD FEEDER, WEIGHT 1,070, VALUE \$4 PER HUNDRED POUNDS.  
 No. 3. MEIUM FEEDER, WEIGHT 1,040, VALUE \$3.75 PER HUNDRED POUNDS.  
 No. 4. INFERIOR FEEDER, WEIGHT 1,110, VALUE \$3 PER HUNDRED POUNDS.

Profits from steer feeding come not so much from skill in feeding as from intelligent buying and selling. Whether it is best to pay fancy prices for the choicest grades of steers for feeding or low prices for the commoner grades, must be determined by local and market conditions, and then it often turns out that one has erred in his buying.

To be able to pick out readily steers that will consume large quantities of food and make good gain therefrom, and develop into well finished heeves of high quality, requires both experience and careful study of the cattle feeding business.

The steers usually chosen for the feed lot range in weight from 800 to 1,100 pounds, and in age from 12 to 24 months. They should carry enough flesh so as to finish off quickly when fed on grain. Grades of feeders are fancy select, choice, good, medium, common and inferior. Fancy select feeders are never found on the market in large numbers. They must be of very high class, uniform in size and color, and showing good breeding.

Choice steers are those which, under proper management, will develop into choice and prime steers, and make economical gains in flesh and fat. The indications of these qualities are form, quality and constitution.

The general form should be low-set, deep, broad and compact, rather than

high-up, gaunt, narrow and loosely made," says Professor H. W. Mumford. "Select feeders with broad, flat backs, and long, level rumps, top and underlines parallel, low at the flanks, with roomy digestive tract, but not paunchy."

Quality is important, and is shown in the degree of fineness of the head, horn, bone, general compactness and smoothness of outline and in the handling quality. Good handling quality indicates a good, thrifty condition, ready to begin gaining in flesh, and is indicated by the mellowness and looseness of the skin and massiness of the hair.

Good constitution is indicated by a wide, deep chest, fullness in heart girth and breadth of body and good handling quality. Over refinement means lack of constitution, while coarseness should be avoided.

The good feeder possesses a much smaller percentage of good beef blood and is lacking in some of the essentials of a choice steer, as given. He is frequently rough and coarse. Medium feeders are usually of lighter weight than the better grades and lack the quality and beefy conformation of the latter.

In the common feeder, quality is decidedly lacking, and flesh and conformation is very inferior. Such steers are of common or dairy blood and seldom pay for the cost of finishing. The inferior feeder lacks all indication of beef breeding, is a

slow feeder and never makes a satisfactory beef animal.



H. W. MUMFORD.

Professor of animal husbandry, Illinois experiment station. Author of bulletin on Market Classes and Grades of Cattle.

### TO ESTABLISH QUARANTINE

Government Regulations to Protect Cattle Effective Feb. 1, Issued by Department of Agriculture

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The department of agriculture has issued regulations establishing on Feb. 1 next a Federal quarantine against a large part of the south and parts of other states

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to prevent the spread of splenic or southern fever among cattle. The quarantine lines are largely the same as adopted last year. The quarantined territory embraces the eastern part of North Carolina, all of South Carolina, Indian Territory, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana; that part of Virginia below the James River and running to the northeast corner of Bedford county; all of Georgia but Uniontown and Rabun counties; all of Arkansas except the two northern tiers of counties, which are left outside the quarantine, during February and March, but are placed within the quarantine during the rest of the quarantine period; part of Tennessee, Oklahoma, most of Texas, except the Panhandle and the lower part of California.

The quarantine is declared to be in force until Nov. 1, but this date is subject to change. The regulations allow cattle in the quarantined district to be shipped north in placarded cars if shipped for slaughter and placed in quarantined yards on arrival at destination. If the stock is unloaded en route it must be at yards reserved solely for southern cattle, and after unloading, the cars must be disinfected before used for native stock.

### RANGE REPORTS SHOW MODERATION

Effects of Recent Storm Will Not Be So Severe as Was First Expected

All range reports that have come into the office of Captain J. T. Lytle, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association, indicate cold, sleety and disagreeable weather for last week all over North Texas, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Kansas and Oklahoma. It is considered to have been the most severe weather of the season on cattle. Dickens county reports show low temperature. The range is covered with ice so that it is impossible for the cattle to eat and there is no indication of the weather moderating.

Bits of information that have come to Captain Lytle's office all indicate

that the weather has been extremely hard on cattle and that it is not over yet. From Lawton, Ok., reports the weather is moderating, the sun is shining and cattle are not hurt.

Texas points report as follows: Dilley, San Antonio, Pearsall, Millett and Encinal—Weather and range fine.

Falfurios and Alice—Range good; weather cloudy all week; slight rains; very cold at close of week.

Victoria, El Campo, Hungford, Aloe, Berclair and Clip—Range wet; weather cold latter portion of week.

Beeville, Skidmore, Linton and Gregory—Weather cold; light rains. Amarillo and Canadian—Range in good condition; weather pleasant until Saturday.

Topeka, Coleman and Santa Anna—The week has been cloudy and cold, but no rain or snow has fallen.

Midland and Pecos country—The range is in fine condition; weather fairly warm; cattle doing fairly well.

Marfa—Weather cloudy and warm range good.

Kansas reports show general snows of from six to ten inches.

The biggest cattle ranch in the world is that of Don Luis Terrazas in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico. Its greatest extent from north to south is 150 miles and from east to west 200. It contains about eight million acres and upon its prairies, mesas, mountains and barancas roam one million cattle, 700 sheep and 100,000 horses. The Terrazas homestead is undoubtedly the finest "farm house" in the world, for it cost \$2,000,000 in Mexican money, and next to Chapultepec, is the most richly finished and furnished castle in the republic. The marble with which it is lavishly embellished was brought from Italy, and 100 European workmen and artists labored for the fulfillment of the rich owner's idea of a home.

The measure prohibiting the sport known as roping contests in Texas has been favorably reported in the senate at Austin, and leading cattlemen are of the opinion that the measure will become a law. The cattlemen of the state are said to be almost a unit in the demand for the passage of this measure.

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## NEW CHARGE MADE AGAINST PACKERS

Reports Reach Washington That Groucup Injunction Is Being Violated

## MOODY HAS THE EVIDENCE

Combination for Controlling Price of Meats Still Said to Exist

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Agents of the government have reported to the attorney general that some or all of the packers operating in the combination known as the beef trust have been violating the injunction issued by Judge Grosscup of Chicago. Simultaneous investigations have been under way under the direction of both the department of justice and the bureau of corporations.

Reports of agents of the department of justice now have been received here and they are to the effect that the beef trust is still acting in defiance of the anti-trust law, that it is combining to control, and does control, the price of live cattle, and has combined to control, and does control, the price of dressed meats in practically every large commercial center of the United States. Furthermore, the report alleges that the beef trust is still securing unlawful concessions from railroad companies in gross violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

### SUPREME COURT ACTION AWAITED

It seems probable that action in this direction will be deferred in any event until after the supreme court has decided the original case. The packers took an appeal from Judge Grosscup's order making the injunction permanent. This is the case which was argued by Attorney General Moody in person a week ago—it may be some time before the supreme court renders a decision. If it should hold Judge Grosscup has made a mistake the packers could not be held for violation of the injunction, and for this reason the department of justice may decide to defer action on the new charges, sensational though they are, until the general principle has been established in the court of last resort.

In the original bill filed on behalf of the United States the defendants are gentlemen who have great weight in the financial world, and for this reason the report that they have violated an injunction of the federal court and also have violated the anti-trust law itself becomes a matter of general and engrossing public importance.

### LIST OF THE DEFENDANTS

The official list of the defendants who have appealed to the supreme court against the original injunction includes:

Swift & Company.  
The Cudahy Packing Company.  
Hammond Packing Company.  
Armour & Company.  
The G. H. Hammond Company.  
Schwarzhild & Sulzberger Company.  
The injunction also includes the following individuals:

Nelson Morris, Edward Morris, Ira Morris, J. Ogden Armour, Patrick A. Valentine, Calvin M. Favorite, Arthur Meeker, Thomas J. Conners, Charles F. Langdon, Michael Cudahy, Edward A. Cudahy, Patrick Cudahy, Albert F. Boehert, Louis F. Swift, Lawrence A. Carter, D. Edwin Hartwell, Jesse P. Lyman, Frank E. Vogel, Louis Pfaelzer, William Russell, Albert H. Vedder, Henry Vedder, Edward C. Swift, Ferdinand Sulzberger, W. H. Noyes.

In the circuit court these distinguished defendants introduced no evidence in their own behalf. They relied upon the legal device known as a demurrer, which eliminates the question of evidence, and merely asserts the existence of fatal defects in the original petition, or in the jurisdiction of the judge, or for some other purely technical reason entirely aside from the merits of the case. Judge Grosscup overruled the demurrer and made a temporary injunction. When the packers still refused to introduce evidence in defense the injunction was made permanent. The action of the judge in overruling the demurrer is the thing which now is to be decided by the supreme court. Meanwhile the injunction stands as it originally was entered, but as a matter of course the case never has been tried on its merits.

### BARRIER FOR DEFENDANTS

In entering his order for an injunction Judge Grosscup forbade each and all the defendants, as well as their representative agents and attorneys, "and all other persons acting in their behalf," from taking part in any contract, combination, or conspiracy, the purpose or effect of which would be a restraint of trade in fresh meats between any of the states and territories. They were forbidden to do this either

by directing or requiring their agents to refrain from bidding against each other in the purchase of live stock or by combination, conspiracy, or contract, raising or lowering prices, or fixing uniform prices for the sale of the manufactured meats, by curtailing the quantity shipped, by maintaining rules for the giving of credit, the effect of which would be to restrict competition, by imposing charges for cartage and delivery, the effects of which also would be to restrict competition, or by any other method or device, the effect of which would be to restrain commerce between the states in violation of the law of July 2, 1890.

These defendants also were enjoined by Judge Grosscup from demanding, obtaining, or receiving from railroad companies or other common carriers, either directly or by means of rebates, or by any other device, rates for the transportation of meats at less than the regular tariff established for the use of the general public and published under the provisions of the interstate commerce law.

Each one of these things which Judge Grosscup restrained each and all of these defendants from doing was alleged to have been done in the original petition filed in his court May 10, 1902. The reports of special agents of the department of justice, therefore, merely claim that the packers are doing business substantially as they were doing it before the original suits against them were filed in May, 1902.

### PRIVATE CAR LINES FACTOR

The use of private car lines in the manner indicated by recent testimony both before the interstate commerce commission and the committee of the house probably is relied upon to a certain extent in determining whether the packers have violated the injunction. In restraining them from securing any rebates or preferences from railroads the order of injunction is particularly explicit and seems to cover the private car scheme completely. The packers have been enjoined from securing preferences by means of rebate "or by any other device," and the language seems to be strong enough to make it unpleasant for the distinguished defendants when their case comes into court.

A single proved case of railroad rebate either through private car line or otherwise will be sufficient to render them liable to indefinite punishment for contempt of an order of the United States circuit court, as well as to a distinct penalty under the criminal clause of the anti-trust law, the imprisonment feature of that act not having been repealed by the joker in the Elkins law.

Under the provisions and trust act of 1890 "every contract, combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations, is declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction therefore shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court."

From the list of defendants, as well as from the serious nature of the offenses charged, it readily can be seen that the beef trust case already has become the most sensational one in the history of trust prosecutions either in this or any other country, and the prospects appear to be that it will increase in importance as time goes on.

## CHANGE PROPOSED IN STOCK TICKET

Roads Reported to Have Secured Form Effectively Thwarting Scalpers

It is understood that the committee appointed by the southwestern lines to devise a form of ticket to be used by stockmen in connection with the shipment of live stock has decided upon a ticket that it is believed will prevent the return portions being manipulated by scalpers.

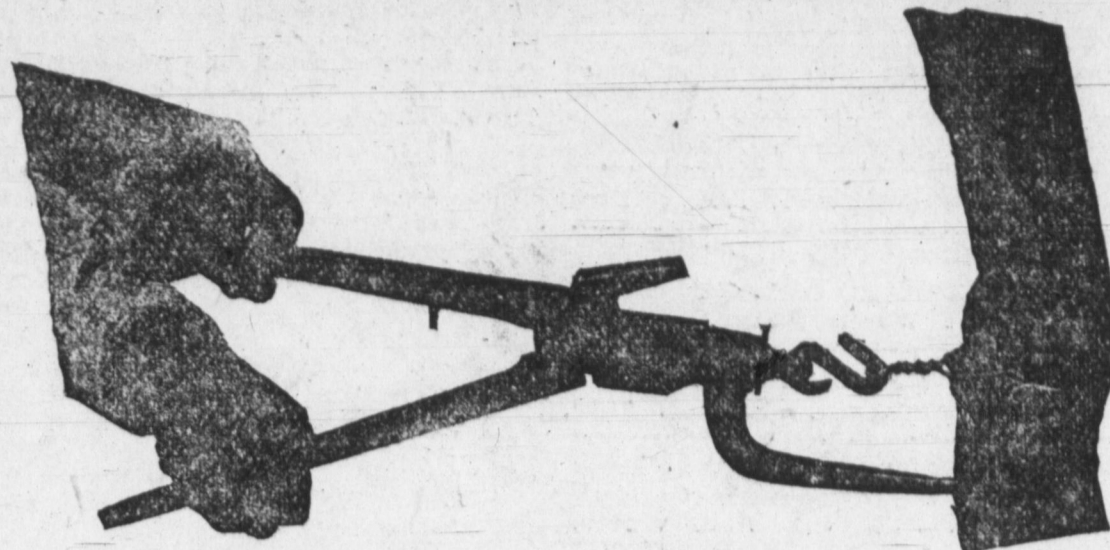
The return portion, as proposed, must be properly stamped by a joint agent of the railroad located at the union stock yards before it is good for return passage. A stub from each ticket is to be sent to the auditor of the railroad, as in the case of regular passenger tickets.

Each ticket will be good for the return passage only to the person to whom it was originally issued.

### TEXAS FED CATTLE

James H. Campbell has returned from a four weeks' stay at Marlin, Texas, where he went for the benefit of his health. He says that not more than one-half the usual number of Texas cattle are on feed that usually are at this period of the year, owing to the fact that feeders and mill men were unable to agree about prices for meal and hulls, the cattle going on feed later than usual. Feeders are inclined to ship cattle with sixty to ninety days' feeding, as they feel that at the prices which

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cattle are bringing at present, no special advantage is to be gained by finished feeding.—St. Louis Reporter.

### BOUGHT VALUABLE PROPERTY

The "Hucco Tanks," the property of sr. Juan Armendariz, deceased, are about to be bought by some Fort Worth people. The county court will be asked for permission to sell the same.

The property is very valuable, because of the fact that the tanks supply water all the year round for at least 2,000 head of cattle and it is stated that the supply would last two years if it was to remain dry for that length of time. The property will sell for \$50,000.—El Paso Herald.

### LOCKWOOD SELLS STEERS

Colonel J. S. Lockwood has sold 2,700 steers, three and up, off his Pecos county ranch, to Chase Brothers of Kansas at \$27.50, April delivery. The steers will be taken to Kansas pastures. The price would not be considered extraordinary under normal conditions, but \$27.50 for so large a number, after the two years' depression, argues well for the quality of the cattle. We can, at least, indulge the hope that good stuff is going to bring better prices right along now.—San Antonio Express.

### SHIPMENTS SLACKENING

Cattle Movement From San Angelo Shows Decrease

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Jan. 20.—Very few shipments are going out now, and it doesn't look like there would be much stock shipped from this place for the next few weeks. The only shipment of fat stuff made last week was two carloads of fat cows shipped by Ike Funk to Fort Worth. There are plenty of fat cows in the country. In fact, there are fat stock of all sorts, but the stockmen seem inclined to wait until the market makes a turn for the better, which they are confident is going to happen.

Loftin, Arthur and Jim Henderson shipped eleven carloads of big steers last week to Kaw City, Okla., where they will pasture the animals with the expectation of marketing them along the latter part of next spring or next fall.

R. L. Bate and J. I. Huffman shipped a carload of bulls and a carload of steers to Cameron, Texas, where they will be fed on cotton seed meal and hulls for the spring market.

W. G. Heard shipped a car of stock to

Louise, Texas, which contained twenty head of caude, seven horses and two burros.

There are no complaints of losses from the cold weather and it does not appear that there was much stock killed, if any at all. This is accounted for by the fine condition all kinds of stock are in. The whole country has fat stock and there doesn't appear to be any poor stuff. The range was benefited a great deal, the stockmen claim, by the slow, drizzling rains. Stockmen are looking for a fine spring season and say if they get good prices for cattle that there will be no reason why this country won't be in better shape than it has been for a long time past.

### CATTLE IN GOOD SHAPE

SILVERTON, Texas, Jan. 20.—The 8-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Lyles of Quitaque died on the 18th, and was buried here yesterday.

There has been 120 bales of cotton ginned here this season against none last. Many more farmers will plant cotton this year, which will largely increase the number of bales.

Arrangements are being made to put in a telephone system at Silverton.

Cattle have stood the cold snap remarkably well, and are in better condition than ever before at this time of year.

### READ STOCKMAN ADS

The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas will meet in annual convention in this city on March 21, and it is not recorded that the next meeting will go elsewhere. The plan of selling these annual meetings to the highest bidder is not meeting with popular favor, and the hearts of all the cattlemen are warm toward Fort Worth.

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.  
OFFICERS:

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First Vice Pres.—Ike T. Pryor....

..... San Antonio

Second Vice Pres.—Richard Walsh

..... Palodura

Secretary—John T. Lytle.. Fort Worth

Treasurer—S. B. Burnett.. Fort Worth

### OUR REPRESENTATIVE

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

STOCKMAN PUBLISHING CO.

### PARTING OF THE WAYS

The cattlemen and people generally of Texas are not surprised at the result of the meeting of cattlemen at Denver a few days ago, which marked the parting of the ways between the cattlemen of the country and the National Live Stock Association. It has been clearly apparent for more than three years that the divergence could not be much longer averted, and the final clash was precipitated through the effort of those in control of the national association to group discordant and inharmonious elements into one beautiful and slightly whole, where there would no longer be contention from the fact that the same element would be in control of the organization that has been controlling the meat producers of the country outside of the organization for the past three years. But it can be said to the credit of the cattlemen that they have become so thoroughly aroused to the continued injustice that has been heaped upon them that they have resolved to no longer submit to any more of it, and the secession at Denver and organization of a simon-pure cattlemen's organization was but the natural result of that very general determination. The action taken at Denver by Judge Sam H. Cowan and his associates in the gallant fight that was made for the cattlemen of the entire country has met with the unqualified approval of Texas cattlemen, and they will be backed and supported with characteristic Texas loyalty in all that they are trying to do. Judge Cowan had assurances to this effect while in Denver, and the following extract from the Denver Morning News, shows he realized that he had the cattlemen of the southwest at his back:

Before Attorney Samuel H. Cowan of Texas left Denver for Kansas City yesterday he expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the outcome of the live stock convention.

"I have received several telegram approving in the highest terms the stand taken by Mr. MacKenzie, myself and our associates," he said. "Just a few minutes ago I received a message from W. W. Turney, president of the Texas Cattle Growers' Association and chairman of the cattle growers' interstate executive committee, to the effect that the entire live stock interest of the country stands back of us. I have another from the editor of the Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, saying, 'Our sympathies are with you.'"

"Do you think these two organizations will ever get together again, as some have predicted?" he was asked.

"No, sah," he replied in his fine southern accent. "No, sah; that is, not unless those other fellows come to realize that we must have exclusively a live stock association. It is the moral effect of the thing, principally. We can't have the people think that we are affiliating with the beef trust."

"What do you think of the appointment of A. G. Leonard, the head of the Chicago Vanderbilt interests, and of Nelson Morris, the representative of the big four—the National, Armour, Swift and Morris packing companies—who make up the so-called beef trust; what do you think of the significance of the appointment of

these gentlemen to the central committee of the reorganized live stock association?" "Well, sah," the attorney continued, with his characteristic drawl, "you might say for me that personally I believe them to be honest, fair-minded gentlemen; but they have nothing in common with the live stock people. We couldn't join our interests to theirs. They are by nature antagonistic to us. What we must have is an organization for live stock producers. And let me tell you, sah, we have it now, and after we permanently organize in May we will have the one powerful organization.

"I am going on to Washington very shortly to appear before congress in the interests of the producers, and we are going to get what we are going after."

"Well, my train leaves in ten minutes; I must be going. Good-by, sah, good-by," he echoed in his deep basso, as he passed through the depot gate.

Now that it has been determined that the cattlemen of the country shall stand alone in the fight they are making for their just and legal rights, there must be no weakening in dealing with any phase of the situation that may arise. Only the preliminary work of the great national organization has been accomplished, and there yet remains much to be done. At Denver next May the great meeting is to be held, which is to shape the affairs of the new organization, and the cattlemen of the southwest must show their interest and their loyalty by their presence and their willingness to give the movement their unqualified support. Lack of interest will be fatal to the new organization, the need of which has been so keenly felt for years, and the leaders in the movement must be encouraged to go forward with the work they have undertaken.

The action of the other interests in attempting to tie the hands of the cattlemen at the recent Denver convention is prima facie evidence that the opposition is thoroughly awake and actively at work, and there exists a very marked determination to unloosen the coils only when it is no longer possible to compel the producers to stand and deliver. Organization must be combatted with organization, and these people given to clearly understand that the resentment of the producing cattle interests of this country is not a thing to blow over in a day. Having taken the all important step, the next thing to do is to make it lasting. Let the world understand that the work that can not be done for the cattlemen inside their state organizations will be pushed and fostered by a great national organization, composed of the brain and sinew of the producers as a whole. Let the work that is to be done be pushed in every way possible, and the world given evidence of what this great industry can and will do when it is thoroughly aroused.

### WHAT TEXAS WAS AFRAID OF

Texas was very much afraid of having somebody besides cattlemen—no, stockmen—in the National Live Stock Association, and so they allowed themselves to be led by a man who makes his living as a professional fighter—a paid attorney.—Chicago Live Stock World.

Texas called the turn on the situation in the National Live Stock Association several weeks in advance of its meeting, and it was a Chicago man who confirmed the well-grounded suspicions of the Texas delegation soon after its arrival in Denver. It was understood down here that the scheme was to put unfavorable interests in control of the association, tie the hands of the stockmen, provide one Chicago man with a snug berth as vice president and general manager at a salary of \$8,000 per annum and another Chicago man with the position of secretary at a salary of \$6,000 per annum. The funny part of the situation is that soon after the arrival of the Texas delegation in Denver one of its prominent members was approached by one of these would-be Chicago officials and asked as to the sentiment of the Texas crowd on the subject of the proposed reorganization. He was told that Texas stood flat-footed for reorganization along proper lines, but would fight to the finish the proposition to reorganize on the seven-units proposition, the cattlemen to constitute but one of those units. The Chicago man looked wise and assured the Texas delegate that Texas should go slow on the idea of opposing those carefully matured plans, "as there was a good bunch of money to be picked up on the proposition." The Texan indignantly repelled the suggestion of selling out the organization into the hands of the opposition and that ended the conference.

The Texas delegation felt that the wool had been pulled over the eyes of the

worthy president of the National Live Stock Association by the people who were willing and anxious to sell out the organization to those interests willing to put up "a good bunch of money," and the fight was made by our people, not against President Hagenbarth, but against those men who had come to Denver for that specific purpose. If certain other units in the proposed reorganization were willing to put up the sum of \$40,000 per annum for the maintenance of the institution, it is clear that they had some specific object in view. It is equally clear that it was not love for the stockmen that prompted such action. It was desired to gain control of that association in order that the stockmen could be controlled and compelled to let up in the fight they are making for their legitimate rights, and when the Texas delegation sprung the issue the other cattlemen saw the point and simply stood from under.

Texas was afraid that the thrifty Chicago idea was going to dominate the old association, and that the hands of the stock interests of the country were going to be tied in just as effectual manner as was possible. Texas took the lead in the fight for the rights of the stock interests of the country on this occasion, just as Texas has occupied the lead in all the fights that have been made along the same lines during the past five years. And when the other stock interests reappeared Denver followed the lead of Texas and participated in the organization of the American Stock Growers' Association it was a tribute to their good judgment as well as to the Texas leadership which made such a course possible.

The leader of the fight against the Chicago idea was a Texas man, and "a paid attorney." And the thorough manner in which he did his work is ample evidence that the laborer is worthy of his hire. He is the attorney of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, and when it is understood that he was given to understand that cessation of the fight on his part would be rewarded with the attorneyship of the National Live Stock Association, it must be surprising from the Chicago standpoint that his well known probity survived the temptation.

The Chicago crowd may have succeeded in its aspirations to gain control of the National Live Stock Association and turn that control over to the interests the cattlemen have been and are now fighting, but it is but a semblance of what was hoped for. The interest for which these people were seeing slipped gracefully through the meshes of the net, and from the vantage ground gained view with amusement the antics of those who sought to sell and deliver them. It has proven a clear case of range delivery, and when the tally was attempted it was found there was absolutely nothing to deliver. It may suit Chicago to thus stand and make faces at Texas, but down here we understand the animus and congratulate ourselves that our leadership was sufficiently astute to successfully thwart the plans of some very foxy Chicago people. Chicago is smooth, but Texas is wide awake.

### HOPEFUL CONDITIONS IN TEXAS

"There has not been a time in eight years when West Texas has been as long on feed and as short on cattle as it is this winter," said E. M. Bourn, the old-time cowman, who has just arrived from Colorado, Texas. Mr. Bourn is a member of the well-known firm of Bourn & Shannon, big cattle operators in the Panhandle country, who also pasture large herds of cattle in Kansas every summer. Mr. Bourn is the cattleman and Mr. Shannon is a banker.

"I think," added Mr. Bourn, "that it is apparent to any one familiar with the cattle situation in Texas that the conditions there are improving right along. The cattlemen are raising better cattle and taking better care of them than they did a few years ago. And they are devoting more time and study to the industry, and results are better than when things were run as they were a few years back. When the price on cattle was up a few years ago many of the cattlemen thought it a good time to hold on, and as a result they were pinched, and had to close out at any price they could get later on in order to meet their financial obligations."

When asked what number of cattle would be moved from Texas this spring to Kansas pasture fields, and what the prevailing rental price for pasture for the season would be, Mr. Bourn added: "The fact that there is more feed in Texas now and the further fact that rains and snows have been falling there during the past few weeks would indicate that with a shortage of cattle in that country fewer cattle would be moved up to the pasture district the coming spring. A few leases for the season have already been made, and others are being considered, as this is the time of the year when these contracts are entered into. So far as I have been able to learn the prevailing price

this season will be \$3 per head for each animal for the summer. This is about the same as the price paid last season."

Mr. Bourn's special mission to Kansas City just at this time is to purchase a car load of registered Hereford bulls. He intends to remain here for a few days, picking out a car load from the best breeding farms around near Kansas City. "Our future success," he remarked, "lies in keeping up the high standard of quality among the Texas cattle. This grade is high now, and it must be kept right up. I am buying the very best bulls that can be found."—Kansas City Drovers' Journal.

There is no question but that a better feeling is pervading Texas cattle circles at this time than has been manifest for several years. The cattlemen as a whole believe the worst has been passed in the long chain of adverse circumstances that has been prevailing, and the opinion is pretty general that at the annual convention held in this city next March things are going to move off on the right foot and continue in that direction until general prosperity is again attendant upon this great industry.

The range country has had a very favorable winter season so far, and the general shortage of cattle in that section means that those that are in the country will winter better than usual this season. While there are some thin cattle in the country, there is plenty of feed to take them through all the hard places, and with an average winter during the remainder of the season, cattle as a whole will come out in the spring in much better shape than usual. The good early spring grass that is already assured is another important factor in the situation that is causing something of a feeling of exuberance among the cattlemen.

If the Federal government only accomplishes its purpose in making the beef trust let go the producer the good times anticipated will but the sooner materialize. With all other conditions favorable throughout the producing country, it seems that the machinations of the men who are believed to be in control of the market constitute the only existing barrier to the return of general prosperity. That the members of the alleged beef trust are getting a little bit uneasy over the situation is attested by the manner in which they are beginning to squirm. A scapegoat is already being sought in the premises, and an opportunity to turn loose. The following resolution was introduced and carried at the recent meeting of the National Live Stock Association, and was warmly supported by the packing interests:

Whereas, The governments of nearly all countries of continental Europe have virtually excluded American live stock and its products from their markets; and

Whereas, This has resulted in a serious reduction in the volume of foreign trade; and

Whereas, Certain treaties of reciprocity, calculated to open the doors of the said markets are now pending in the United States senate, the passage of which would be of far-reaching practical benefit to the live stock producing element in the United States;

Resolved, That the central committee be requested to give its attention to this matter at the earliest possible opportunity to the end that said markets may be opened to us.

"Our meat products have been virtually excluded from continental Europe," said the introducer. "Our live stock is in the same position. Not many years ago we sent 8,000 head of cattle annually to France; now we send none. Adoption of a reciprocity treaty would open a market for \$40,000,000 worth of our agricultural products annually in France alone. This would relieve the domestic market glut. Packers cannot do this themselves and they need our assistance."

Frank Cooper of Kansas City warmly approved the measure. "Restrictions by European governments have greatly injured our export trade during the last five years," he said. "Formerly Europe took the bulk of our cheap meats, which are of little value in America. Since this stuff was excluded from Europe it has accumulated in packers' coolers until they now have on hand more of these grades of meat than they will be able to sell during the next two years with present contracted outlets."

It is the intention of the association to urge on congress the passage of these reciprocity treaties without delay.

Recent rains and snows have put the range country of Texas and the entire southwest in very fine shape so far as the outlook for early spring grass is concerned, and cattlemen are felicitating themselves on the very favorable outlook.

From the number of big ranch deals reported from different sections of the range country it is apparent that the predicted revival in live stock circles is already beginning to materialize. As long as stockmen buy land it is pretty conclusive evidence that confidence in this great industry is unabated.

The New Mexico and Arizona range country has been blessed by an abundance



of moisture, and that robs this season of the horrible conditions that prevailed in those territories during such a very large portion of last year, when losses were serious on account of the continued drouth.

The recent cold snap has caused the loss of some flesh among the cattle of the Panhandle country, on account of the ice and snow remaining on the ground for several days. But no losses have resulted, and the feed in the country helped thin stuff over the emergency. The time has passed when cattle will be permitted to die in Texas, as they have in the past.

The management of the Stockman-Journal has some very pleasant surprises in store for its readers in the form of some very marked improvements. Plans are well under way that will result in putting the paper in the front rank of live stock journalism, and which will render it absolutely indispensable to every progressive cattleman in the southwest.

The Stockman-Journal has more than once during the past year pointed out and predicted what happened at Denver when a real live stock association was organized national in character. This paper has no real hold on the stock interests of the country. What the stockmen have needed and desired is a strictly business institution maintained for the purpose of looking after their interests. The old association has been too much of a dress parade affair and the abiding place of too many inharmonious interests.

The executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas will hold its next quarterly meeting in this city on March 18, at which time its annual report to the association, which meets March 21, will be formulated.

It is understood that President Turney does not desire re-election as president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, but that fact will not prevent the members of the association from again honoring him with the position. It is generally believed that a great mistake would be committed if Mr. Turney was permitted to retire from office at this time.

One of the most important matters to be determined at the next meeting of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas is the place where the next annual meeting shall be held. The association is not yet committed to the procedure of selling these annual meetings to the highest bidder, and there is a growing sentiment against it. At the meeting in this city next March the matter will be finally determined, and as a solution of the problem, the Stockman-Journal respectfully suggests that the association settle the matter by determining to hold all its annual meetings in Fort Worth, where its headquarters are maintained.

President Hagenbarth of the National Live Stock Association has become a member of the American Stock Growers' Association, and his action is most commendable. The promoters of the new organization have nothing against Mr. Hagenbarth, and only believe that he suffered himself to be imposed upon at the Denver convention. Hagenbarth is all right.

The Denver Record-Stockman is authority for the statement that no split occurred in the live stock interests represented in the recent Denver convention, and its contention is eminently correct. The stockmen at that meeting simply proceeded to do what should have been done several years ago in the organization of a bona fide national live stock association.

**COWBOYS ARE GOING**

DEADWOOD, S. D., Jan. 21.—A party of Black Hills cowboys, thirty to sixty strong, is being organized to go to Washington for the inauguration of President Roosevelt, March 4. The men will take their own horses and be dressed in cowboy costume. Captain Seth Bullock, who has just returned from Washington, is organizing the party.

On a rough average 45,000 sovereigns pass over the Bank of England counters every day.

**Colds**

It should be borne in mind that every cold weakens the lungs, lowers the vitality and prepares the system for the more serious diseases, among which are the two greatest destroyers of human life, pneumonia and consumption.

**Chamberlain's Cough Remedy**

has won its great popularity by its prompt cures of this most common ailment. It aids expectoration, relieves the lungs and opens the secretions, effecting a speedy and permanent cure. It counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia.

Price 25c, Large Size 50c.

**WILL QUARANTINE LINE BE REMOVED?**

Will the Texas fever tick, the cause of southern or splenic fever in cattle, be eventually eradicated from the south? And will the cattle of the United States, from every district, be some day free to commingle in one family without restriction or without fear of that disease?

This is a question which is of vital importance to all southern stockmen, but one which they have perhaps not given much consideration to recently, because on account of the long existence of the disease in the southern states they have come to regard it as a natural condition and one that is irremediable.

But the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture holds an altogether different opinion. Since its organization in 1884 it has worked up the theory that when once fully understood Texas cattle fever could be just as thoroughly eliminated as an outbreak of any other malady, with the exception perhaps that the process would be slower, owing to the fact that no drastic measures were necessary or could be employed, like the destruction of animals, as in anthrax or foot-and-mouth disease. For a long time the department worked in the dark as to the cause of Texas fever, and was thus greatly handicapped in dealing with it. The only thing that could be done was to establish the Federal quarantine line and rigidly maintain it. But since it was definitely established a few years ago that the disease was caused by the cattle tick, the work of the department has been along the line of discovering an agent that would effectively remove the cause of infection. Though experiments have been made for a number of years tending to this end, without very successful results, it has all along been maintained that the remedy would be found which would assist in the work of thorough eradication.

This belief has been strengthened in the last year by the discovery that crude Beaumont oil is not only an absolute destroyer of the tick, but that it is absolutely harmless to the cattle. The latter consideration has been the stubborn obstacle the bureau has had to contend with since oil dipping was first tried. It was found a few years ago that the general run of prepared oil dips would successfully kill the ticks, but in nearly all cases it also killed a large percentage of the cattle. Recent experiments made with the crude oil, without any medication whatever, have proven the solution of the problem. Texas has produced a remedy at her own doors, springing from her own soil, that will effectually remove the cause of this insidious malady, which has caused the south the loss of millions of dollars, and has kept the barriers up between her and the trade with other districts. These are, in substance, the results which have been attained by experiments made during this year at Washington and in several parts of Texas, and since this time the bureau has been making more vigorous efforts along the quarantine border to clean up the infected area, county by county, and gradually drive the pest of this little parasite from the shores of the United States.

The work of cleaning up some of the northern counties has been going on for some time, through a system of the government of moving cattle from one section of a county to another, cleaning up the pasture by cultivation, and putting the cattle back again. Some progress has been made in this way, but the results have been varied. The direct agency for killing the ticks has been lacking and the work has necessarily been slow. The discovery of the Beaumont oil remedy will now greatly assist in the work and will also make it more rapid and also more sure.

Following is an article by Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, telling of the history of Texas fever, and containing some which will no doubt be of great interest to stockmen:

BY DR. D. E. SALMON.

As far back as 1798, at least, Texas fever is known to have existed among the cattle of the south. In that year, shortly after a herd had been driven from South Carolina to Pennsylvania, the local cattle were attacked by a destructive disease. The matter was carefully studied by Dr. Mease, who traced the infection to the herd brought from the south, although these cattle were themselves apparently in good health. Similar observations were made at various times for years, but no efforts were instituted by the government to mitigate the ravages of the disease until 1868.

At that time thousands of cattle brought to the east for beef arrived either dead or so badly diseased as to be unfit for use. Enormous losses also were occasioned among the cattle of Illinois and Indiana by infection brought by southern cattle shipped up the Mississippi river to Cairo and thence into the interior. These facts led to action on the part of the commissioner of agriculture, Hon. Horace Capron, who employed Dr. John Gamgee, an English veterinarian, then visiting this country, to study the disease. Dr. Gamgee went to Abilene, Kan., where the malady was causing the loss of great numbers of cattle. The theory of that day was that the cause of the disease should be sought in the cryptogamic plants, and accordingly a botanist was sent along with Dr. Gamgee. These men made an investigation at Abilene, the results of which were embodied in a report

transmitted to congress, published by that body and afterward republished.

In 1883 the present chief of the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture, with the aid of assistants, ran the northern line of the Texas fever district through Virginia. The bureau was created during the next year, and one of its first and most important duties was to extend this line westward. In 1884 the line reached the Mississippi river, and during 1885 the Rio Grande in Texas. From that time until the present this Texas fever line, constantly modified as sections to the north or south of it became free from the disease or infected with it, has been rigidly maintained by the bureau; and this, with the enforcement of laws supervising the transportation of all southern cattle to the north, and absolutely preventing the driving of such cattle from infected to non-infected sections, except during certain winter months, has had a most beneficial effect.

These measures, while decreasing the losses occasioned by this disease, were not in all respects satisfactory, as they necessarily hampered the movement of cattle to the north. The real cause of the disease was as yet not known. Little was done toward solving the problem, until 1888, when the bureau took up the matter, and in a series of experiments discovered that in the red corpuscles of the blood of infected animals there existed a peculiar microscopic organism, which was at once suspected to be the true cause of the trouble. It had already been found that in some manner the cattle tick was necessary for the transmission of the disease, and in the fall of 1890 the experiment was tried of placing on healthy young cattle ticks artificially hatched. In these cattle there immediately ensued an extensive loss of red blood corpuscles, accompanied by fever. This experiment established both the specific cause of the disease, namely, the microscopic organism which lives within and preys upon the red blood corpuscles, as well as the mode of infection, that is, through the medium of the cattle tick.

The next step was to discover some means of destroying the ticks. The most expeditious and convenient way of ridding infected animals of the ticks would, of course, be by an application of some fluid mixture in which the animals might be entirely submerged so that all parts of the exterior of the body might be reached. Experiments accordingly have been in progress for years to find such a mixture—a mixture in which cattle may be dipped without injury to them, and which will kill the troublesome ticks. One of the most promising things yet found is the Beaumont oil of Texas, which is known in the trade as "Texas crude." Many experiments have been made both in Texas and at the experiment station of the bureau in Washington, and the results have been satisfactory. It has been found that the higher kinds of oil from the Beaumont district are the better adapted for the purpose, as the thicker oils are injurious to the cattle. The best results are obtained with oil of a specific gravity of 22½ degrees to 24½ degrees Beaume, and containing from 1% to 1½ per cent of sulphur—40 per cent of the oil should boil at from 200 degrees to 300 degrees C. Tick-infested cattle dipped in oil of this description have been found to be rid of the ticks within a few days, and have suffered no injury.—Drovers' Telegram.

It now appears that Judge Sam Cowan did not have a personal colloquy with President Hagenbarth of the National Live Stock Association at Denver, with accompanying challenges to personal combat, as reported in the papers of Texas the following day. Denver certainly has a monumental liar with a most vivid imagination among its reporters. Perhaps he has been putting some extra high-life into the controversy over the governorship of Colorado. Hereafter Texas papers will do well to have all reports from Denver confirmed before they are printed.—Brownwood Bulletin.

The Denver newspaper men were a little bit excited, and when newspaper men are excited they are human just like the balance of good people. Judge Cowan and President Hagenbarth are good friends, even if they did arrive at the point where there was a parting of the live stock ways.

**STOCKMEN FEAR LOSSES**

CLAYTON, N. M., Jan. 20.—A six-inch snow has covered the ground since the 10th inst. The mean temperature for the last week has been 6 degrees below zero. Stock water is all frozen and cattle and sheep are thinner for this time of year than any year since 1895. Stockmen are blue and seem to think they will suffer greater losses this year than for some time past.

**MEXICAN CATTLE IMPORTS**

Importation of cattle into the United States from Mexico during December shows the smallest volume in over five years by a marked number for that month, the total being only 2,314. The total number during 1904 was 12,186, also the lightest in over five years.

Imports for the past month, which have just been compiled, follow: Through El Paso, aged steers, 387; 2-

year-olds, 262; 2-year-old steers, 23; calves, 212; total, 884. Through Nogales, aged steers, 86; 3-year-old steers, 511 2-year-old steers, 49; 1-year-old steers, 32; cows, 25; calves, 190; total, 893. Through San Diego, aged steers, 150; 3-year-old steers, 154; 2-year-old steers, 159; 1-year-old steers, 70; cows, 12 stags, 2; total, 537. Total imports at three ports of entry, 2,314.

The cattle were destined to the following places for the following purposes: For California 546, feeding; for Arizona 810, feeding, and 74 for slaughter; for Illinois 699, feeding; for Texas 185, feeding.

The imports from Mexico, 12,186, for the year 1904 are several thousand smaller than for the previous year, when they were 33,254. The figures have shown a steady decrease, in fact, since 1899.

**CAPTAIN LYTLE'S VIEWS**

Captain John T. Lytle, secretary and general manager of the Cattle Raisers' Association, spent the day Tuesday in the city on official business, returning to Fort Worth at night. He came direct from the Denver meeting, only stopping over in Fort Worth about an hour. He said: "They are having quite a spell of weather in the Panhandle. The snow was general and the fall was heavy. The absence of rain, however, will reduce the damage to live stock interests to the minimum. While the weather is cold, it is the natural expectation at this season of the year, and the cattlemen have been very careful to hedge against losses so far as possible by providing feed and lightening up their pastures. On being questioned as to the deliberations at Denver, he said: "I am sure good results will follow the organization of the American Stock Growers' Association. There were some lively times in the meeting which resulted in the stock growers organizing their own association, but there was important work to be done which was inaugurated by the interstate executive committee, and time will reveal the wisdom of the course adopted by the producers." The captain spoke encouragingly of the work of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, and stated that with a remedy for some of the ills which now confront the cow man, in the way of low prices, improved transportation services, etc., the business would soon get to a point where there would be some prospects for reasonable dividends. In discussing the protective features of the association work, he said: "We need a law in Texas similar to that of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Colorado in order to catch the element who kill the cattle of members and destroy the hides. In these states and territories the inspectors are clothed with police powers as sanitary officers, and every man who kills an animal is required to keep the hide for thirty days. If an inspector finds that a beef has been killed he has the authority to demand the production of the hide and the mere fact that the hide cannot be produced is prima facie evidence that the animal was stolen. Our inspectors are always on the lookout for evidence of the killing of cattle belonging to members, but are badly handicapped for the reason that we have no laws covering the case."—San Antonio Express.

**THE AGED STEER**

Denver Field and Farm hits the aged range steer as follows: An aged range steer is not good property in any country, for its coarseness invites discrimination, and having reached full maturity it does not gain in value by being carried over. Those who possess aged range cattle this winter should have cashed them in regardless of cost, wintering the money and re-investing it in two-year-olds the following spring. By this process, they would avoid all risk of winter loss and get young stock with capabilities to grow. It is only the young steer all that ever lined a man's weasel skin with the plunks of plentitude and we never could understand the philosophy of carrying bones to the graveyard in early spring.

**THE MIDLAND COUNTRY**

A report from Midland is to the effect that cattle are in good condition. The ranges are lightly stocked, and grass is fine. A number of calves are on feed, which is a new thing in that country.

The following sales are reported: Blair & O'Neal to Charles Crowley of Callahan county, 135 head of 2-year-old heifers for \$16 per head. As high as \$18 per head has been offered for cows among the local cattle dealers of the Midland country and refused.

**INCUBATOR**

Johnson started his new Pay-for-Itself hatcher last year and raised a rumpus with high prices. Don't get fooled. Put your trust in

**Old Trusty.**

The incubator that is sent on 40 Days Trial Five Year Guarantee. The training he got making 50,000 other incubators enabled him to make "Old Trusty" right. Every user says it's right. No other incubator ever got in first rank the first year. You should get Johnson's Free Catalog and Advice Book. He wrote it. Makes his success your success. M. M. Johnson Co., Clay Center, Neb.



## CONTRACTS FORBID QUARANTINE LAWS

Lease of Government Land  
Precludes Placing of Osage  
Land Above the Line

"Hands off" is the way the secretary of the interior addresses the Oklahoma legislature and the governor of that territory, said W. V. Galbreath, general live stock agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad company, in reference to the attempts to pass a bill by the legislature of that territory to place the Osage Nation above the quarantine line.

Mr. Galbreath said that the Federal government has contracts with the cattlemen of Texas to permit them to pasture their stock in that nation, and that there is also an agreement the parties to renew these leases when the present ones expire. Therefore, the secretary of the interior will not permit any such contemplated action to be taken in Oklahoma by the legislature of that country. These contracts are a source of great revenue to the government.

The governor of Oklahoma has for several years in his annual message to the legislature advocated such a bill and each time it has been vetoed by the interior department, which has jurisdiction over such matters in the territory.

The cattlemen of Texas annually place thousands of cattle in pastures in the Osage Nation, which is the only desirable pasturage in that country. To deprive the stockmen of the use of the pastures would result in great loss to them.

## COWAN HAS STIFF FIGHT

Fort Worth Attorney, Representing Cattle Growers at Washington, Says Railroads Are Busy

A telegram was received Saturday by Secretary Lytle of the Cattle Growers' association from Sam H. Cowan, who is in Washington as the representative of the Interstate Cattle Growers' committee in the rate hearing case against the railroads, making an effort to secure legislation to increase the powers of the Interstate Commerce commission, to which there has been decided opposition on the part of the railroads. While in Washington Mr. Cowan will brief the case of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association against the railroads.

In his message Mr. Cowan says that the railroads are putting up a pretty stiff fight.

### ADVANTAGE OF DEHORNING

We print the following communication from Frank Hastings, manager of the S. M. S. ranch, Stamford, Texas:

"There is a matter which is bound to receive the attention of Texas sooner or later, almost universally, and I think that the sooner Texas breeders meet it the better off they will be. I refer to the practice of dehorning. I think the time will come when even the breeding herds will be shorn, but for the present we have to do with young stuff. It is a very simple thing to extract the horn, taking it out under the button at branding time.

"With the use of a little tar and turpentine or some of the excellent antiseptical preparations on the market there will not be one case of worms in the horn, as against 25 in the brand and the bag. It does not injure the animal at all, and there are several excellent calf dehorning on the market at a very reasonable cost. I think you will do your clientele a great service by devoting some space, urging that calves be dehorned at branding time."

### SAN SABA SALES

W. F. Sullivan is getting to be quite a land agent. He reports having sold Dr. Sneed's ranch and cattle on China Creek. He sold 120 acres to S. H. Smith for \$10 per acre; 465 acres to John W. Kennedy for \$4,000, and also sold J. W. Kennedy 77 graded cattle at \$15 per head and one registered Hereford bull at \$100. Mr. Sullivan bought 135 acres of this land at \$7 per acre and sold the same land to J. M. McCarty at \$10 per acre.—San Saba News.

### LIGHT CATTLE MOVEMENT

The railroads are doing very little at this time in hauling cattle to market from Texas, although there is a light movement of stuff from South Texas points, said Secretary J. T. Lytle of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association Saturday.

Mr. Lytle states that shipments will begin to increase by May. The conditions in that part of the state, he says, are very good excepting that rain is needed in some sections to bring out the grass in order to finish the cattle for market.

### OKLAHOMA STOCK BREEDERS

The regular yearly meeting of the Oklahoma Live Stock Breeders' Association was held at Oklahoma City, on the 17th and 18th. The attendance was not large, on account of bad weather. The following officers were elected: E. Bracht, president, Oklahoma City; J. A. Alderson, secretary-treasurer, Pond Creek; vice presidents, W. S. Combs, Yukon; E. E. Alkire, Lexington; F. C. Burtis, Stillwater; T. E. Smith, Norman; Ewers White, Shawnee; these, with the president, constitute the executive board.

At the sale of fine stock, the following animals were sold:

Duke of Oklahoma, bull, 127485; bred by D. M. Tucker, Fulton, Mo.; owned by W. S. Combs, Yukon, Okla.; sold to J. W. Offield, Oklahoma City, \$75.

Duke of Valley View, bull; bred and owned by W. S. Combs, Yukon, Okla.; sold to J. W. Offield, Oklahoma City, \$77.50.

Duke of Valley View II, bull, 215572; bred and owned by W. S. Combs, Yukon, Okla.; sold to C. W. Barnes, Cereal, Okla., \$45.00.

Duke of Valley View, bull, 214491; bred and owned by W. S. Combs, Yukon, Okla.; sold to J. W. Offield, Oklahoma City, \$85.

Red Bampton, bull, 195156; bred by C. G. Richardson, Edmond, Okla.; owned by J. F. Burks, Hartzell, Okla.; sold to G. R. Winger, Oklahoma City, \$37.50.

Lord Van Winkle, bull; bred by G. G. Richardson, Edmond, Okla.; owned by J. F. Burks, Hartzell, Okla.; sold to C. W. Barnes, Cereal, Okla., \$30.

Duke of Tipton, bull, 175523; bred by Add Walker, Unity, Mo.; owned by H. Smoot, Denton, Texas; sold to J. W. Offield, Oklahoma City, \$102.50.

King, bull, 228335; bred by M. L. Brittain, Norman, Okla.; sold to J. O. Gray, Oklahoma City, \$45.

Dixie, bull, 228334; bred by M. L. Brittain, Norman, Okla.; sold to W. E. Ross, Oklahoma City, \$42.50.

Teddy, bull, 211240; bred by E. E. Alkire, Lexington, Okla.; sold to E. S. Hinder, Edmond, Okla., \$40.

Glencoe, bull, 170629; bred by J. E. Stodder, Burden, Kan.; owned by R. G. Hodges, Glencoe, Okla.; sold to C. W. Barnes, Cereal, Okla., \$125.

Roan Victor, bull, 229734; bred by E. E. Alkire, Lexington, Okla.; owned by same; sold to F. C. Burtis, president Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Okla.

Duke's Pride, bull, 229981; bred by S. B. Finley, Oklahoma City; owned by same; sold to C. W. Barnes, Cereal, Okla., \$42.50.

Red Duke, bull, 299982; bred and owned by S. B. Finley, Oklahoma City; sold to Dr. Drummon, Oklahoma City, \$47.50.

Red Curl II, cow; bred by R. W. Yeargin, Dayton, N. M.; owned by E. V. Johnson, Lexington, Okla.; sold to A. L. Jones, Oklahoma City, \$40.

Helen Wood Count, bull, 227440; bred by E. V. Johnson, Lexington, Okla.; owned by same; sold to Dr. J. W. Fisher, Oklahoma City, \$120.

### CHICAGO STILL KNOCKING

With all respect to the laudable efforts of the gentlemen in charge of the affairs of the Cattle Growers' Interstate Executive Committee, their statement at Denver last week was a confession of weakness. After a brief but somewhat brilliant campaign, their finances were in a deplorable condition. Their instructive publication, throwing light on railroad discrimination, would never have reached the public had not Murdo Mackenzie gone down into his own pocket and produced the needed financial lubricant. Judge Cowan admitted that his work at Washington and elsewhere had been mainly at his own expense. A deficit of several thousands dollars the first year is certainly not calculated to encourage those who have devoted time, energy and money to the work.—Chicago Live Stock World.

The big packeries of Armour and Swift at Fort Worth complain that they have to buy outside of Texas more than half the hogs they kill. The problem of a smaller cotton crop next year ought not to worry our farmers when they consider the facts above stated. One-fourth of the land planted to cotton last year, if planted to corn and peas this year, will fatten enough hogs to supply the demand of our packeries. The farmers can grow hogs at a profit in Texas.—Bonham News.

Texas farmers can all make good money by paying more attention to hog raising. The Fort Worth market needs and will pay for all the hogs the farmers of Texas can produce.

That long delayed report from the bureau of commerce and labor on the beef trust is expected to be made this week, according to the promise of Commissioner Garfield, and the public is very anxious to hear the result of that long and tedious investigation.

In the stockmen's convention at Denver everything had assumed a most stormy appearance and the chairman himself had intimated that if the occasion demanded physical force to save his name from the same category with Ananias he was equal to the emergency. It was a man from Texas that acted the role of

### Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

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County Judge of Sutton County, Sonora, Texas.

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peacemaker and poured oil on the troubled waters. When it comes to the dove-of-peace act Texas, with its reputation to the contrary notwithstanding, has the others distanced by the usual conventional method of measuring distances in cities—a block.—Terrell Transcript.

Texas saved the day for the cattlemen at Denver and it is but another incident illustrating the fact that this great state is but beginning to realize her own power and importance.

The fine Italian hand of the beef trust is being manifested in the scores of letters that are flooding members of congress declaring that the Grossecup injunction has not been violated. Such action only serves to show to what desperate expedients the trust is being reduced in the hour when it realizes that a just retribution is drawing near.

### LARGEST STOCK MARKET

Though but four years old, Everts, S. D., claims to be the largest primary stock market in the world, vast herds of cattle on the range being taken there for shipment to the Chicago market. According to the records at Everts, 2,300 cars of cattle were loaded out there for market in 1904, the average number to the car being twenty-two, or a total of 50,600 cattle, worth \$1,771,000. Besides these, there were shipped on the range west of Everts 24,000 head of cattle from Texas and New Mexico, worth \$576,000. There were shipped out of the range seventy-five cars of horses, an aggregate of 1,575 head, valued at \$70,875. The grand total of the live stock business of the town for 1904 was \$2,417,875. The greatest amount of stock handled in one day was 113 cars, aggregating 2,700 head.

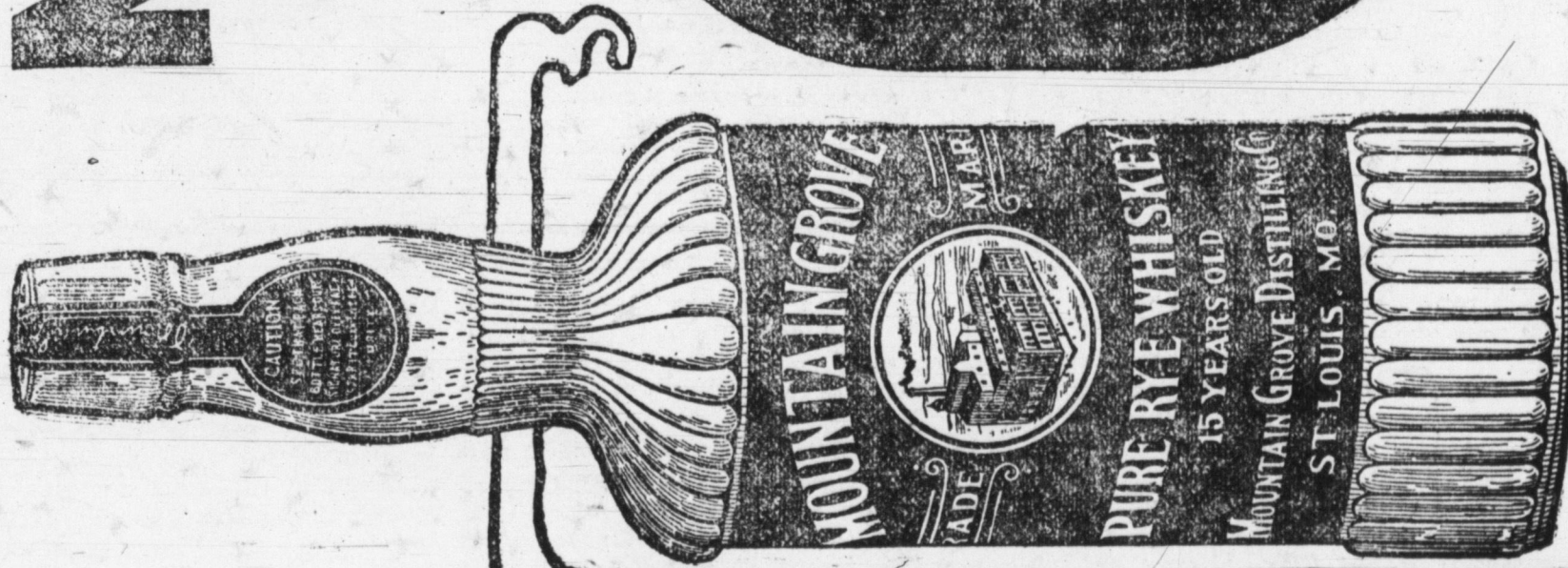
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**INDIAN HUNTERS STEALING BEEF**

As was indicated by the communication in these columns last week, the cattlemen of southern New Mexico are up in arms against the practice of allowing the Indians to roam over the country killing game, and, too, often killing cattle.

It is hard enough for the cattlemen to get along with drouths and high taxes, combined with the low prices of the meat trust, and then to have the Indians turned loose upon them to kill what the other evils leave is entirely too much for the good nature of the cattlemen.

For some weeks past the Indians have been roaming southwestern New Mexico, and particularly Grant and Socorro counties. The strongest complaints come from Socorro county. A prominent cattlemen stated to the Advertiser that he saw wagons loaded with deer meat and cow meat. A neighbor of his saw the Indians taking the skin off some animal, and rode over, but just as he got close enough to see that it was not wild game the Indians saw him and threatened him with their rifles. Before he could gather a sufficient number of his neighbors to cope with the Indians they had gone.

Several prominent cattlemen have said to the Advertiser that the game laws of the territory must be enforced against the Indians as well as against the others, and they all agree that if the Indians agents continue to turn their wards loose upon them there is going to be an Indian war.

The Indians will kill beef while on these hunting trips, and the only way to prevent them is to keep them away from the cattle. This the cattlemen will do if the Indian agents continue to send the Indians into the territory. After the trouble is started it will be too late to talk the matter over.

It is reported that the cattlemen are talking of plans of organization, and the next "hunting" raid is going to start trouble for the Indian department.

It becomes the duty of the territory to stop the Indians, both for the protection of the game and the protection of the cattlemen paying taxes, and the matter should be immediately taken up by the proper authorities.—Industrial Advertiser.

**BIG CALIFORNIA BUYER**

William Connelly, the California buyer, is at the Southern. San Antonio will be his headquarters until about May. He has been out in the Alpine country for the past month or so. His last shipment from that section was on the 13th instant, when he shipped a trainload of steers, bought from John Holland. Previous to this he bought a train of steers and a train of cows from L. Haley, the latter having been shipped on Dec. 23. '1

stopped off at Uvalde," said Mr. Connelly Thursday to the Express, "to look at a bunch of cattle there, but did not buy anything. I shall now confine my operations to the product of the feed lots unless, of course, some good grass cattle show up that are worth the money. I have been figuring with several feeders, but there will be plenty of time to talk further of that when I see whether we get together or not. I will, perhaps, go to Fort Worth in a few days to look at some cattle on feed there." Mr. Connelly is looking well and will be busy for the next few days, renewing old acquaintances and looking at the new brick blocks that have been built since he was here last.—San Antonio Express.

**IN REEVES COUNTY**

W. D. Cowan went to Midland yesterday to buy a carload of fine bulls for use on his ranch.

Sid Cowan came in from Fort Worth Tuesday morning, where he went with seven cars of mixed stuff.

Colonel Rush returned Wednesday morning from Stanton with fifty fine bull calves, Herefords and shorthorns, purchased of F. G. Oxshear at that place for the X ranch.

The cold wave and blizzard of the past week has been a hard one on stock in the upper Panhandle country, where from one to four inches of ice covers the ranges. The cattle will not move on the ice for fear of slipping and the result is that

they have been standing almost perfectly still for a week, doing without either sleep, grass or water. Neither hunger or thirst can make them budge. This has taken thousands of pounds of flesh from the cattle and will leave them in poor condition for the remainder of the winter. This means a loss of thousands upon thousands of dollars to the cattlemen.

The purchase of the Bunting pasture just south of town to be used as a free holding ground for cattle shippers would be a great convenience to cattle shippers and would induce many to drive their shipments to Pecos who have been shipping from other points. R. A. Haley was working the movement last week and was sanguine of its success.

The beef trust claims to be getting a small profit owing to the keen competition in the business. There is nothing so striking about American character as its keen sense of humor, though this statement is not directly meant as a contribution to the gaiety of nations.—Galveston Tribune.

The men who are members of the alleged beef trust are vehement in their denials of any combination operated in restraint of trade, but the producers and consumers of the country talk quite differently. There is also a directness in the allegations of Attorney General Moody that is suggestive of something more tangible than mere suspicion.

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# WINTERING TEXAS STEERS IN THE NORTHWEST

By A. E. de Ricqls, Denver

It may be interesting to the range men in the northwest to read about some of the work that we are doing in the matter of wintering steers in South Dakota. We have been putting young steers in the northwest for several years and have been experimenting to find out what time of the year is the best and most economical period for locating these cattle. I think we have moved cattle from what may be called the southwest to the northwest during every month of the year.

It has been the popular idea among the rangemen that what is known as southwestern cattle could not in safety be moved to the northwest at any other time than the spring or early summer months. It has been declared that cattle moving up late were in danger of death loss and would not do well. Some of my own experiences include unloading southwestern cattle at Rapid City in late December at a temperature of 30 below zero with snow and heavy winds. These cattle did not seem to suffer and we experienced no loss. Of course it must be understood that we were well prepared to take care of these cattle with hay and shelter.

Another experience was with a bunch of New Mexico cattle that we moved to Dakota in November, and I think it was three years ago, in December, that a very severe storm with a temperature of 35 below zero found these cattle in the pasture. I personally observed these cattle, suggesting to our men to let them remain there through the storm just to see how they would act. The wind blew the snow into the hair of these cattle and they looked like "snow birds" as some of the boys expressed themselves, but there was apparently little shrink and no loss when we brought them over to our hay stacks, and they seemed to be in good condition and perfectly able to take care of themselves. When we gave them some feed they immediately straightened out the little shrink that they seemed to have made.

In moving these cattle to the northwest we have found that the most dangerous time of the year is from the 20th of April to the 20th of May. That period often includes several severe wet storms and all men in the cattle business will remember with a shudder the severe blizzard that came on the 16th of May, 1903. At that time many cattle were in transit and I personally know of cases where all the cattle in an entire train load were killed by the storm. This condition was brought about by the extreme weakness of the cattle that were moved from the southwest off scant grass at a time that they were just commencing to shed their hair and subject to the long run and the setback of being branded and the change of feed from the short green grass to the common hay that is furnished at the stock yards, with corresponding depressing effect and change of climate. Another feature to be considered is that cattle passing through such experience and turned out can hardly rally in time to make the best growth the first summer and get ready for the winter, it being always written in red letters before the rangeman's eyes as the "first winter" on the Texans.

With all these things in mind we thought it might be wise to commence doing business from the opposite end—that is, to change the theory, and this year we have been buying this fall our 1905 cattle that would naturally be moved up in the spring under the old order of things. These cattle we commenced shipping out of Texas on the 15th of October and had the last of them loaded on the 1st of November. In one lot including about 5,000 yearling steers unloaded at Rapid City, S. D., that came from Panhandle of Texas, we have arranged various methods of wintering and it may be interesting to those who are in like business to read how we are doing this. One lot of these cattle consists of 600 head that are the long ages of the entire bunch that we topped out of the 5,000 head, and are practically 2-year-old steers. We put these steers on one of the ranges of the Crooked Creek ranch on the plateau above the Cheyenne river. This bunch of steers at the present time is being held adjacent to this ranch on the open range. One man does this work and at night they are put in a pasture containing about 160 acres, where there is lots of nat-

ural shelter. These cattle find the water in this pasture and readily seek admittance to their night quarters and are handled with very little trouble and expense. They have continued to improve ever since they reached South Dakota and as the weather was good during the entire month of November they do not look like the same cattle that were shipped out of Texas.

At the Crooked Creek ranch the country is broken and distorted with very steep gullies, canyons and timber, and there have been no cattle in the pastures at that point all summer. There are probably 5,000 acres of virgin pasture of buffalo grass, and it is intended to winter these cattle in that pasture without hay, although we have hay for an emergency. As these pastures are immediately on the range where it is proposed to run these cattle they will be located and will naturally return in the winter time to this district and be easily cared for in the future. In event of any bad weather coming it is our intention to throw these cattle immediately into the fenced part of the ranch, where there are great quantities of virgin feed and natural shelter.

The second bunch of steers consisting of about 600 yearlings, all of one brand, and in excellent condition, we are holding about twenty miles from the Crooked Creek ranch on the Cheyenne river where they get their drink every day. These cattle have been put in a virgin pasture of 160 acres of excellent buffalo grass and taken out every day on the adjacent hills where they have an opportunity to do very well, as there is fine feed. They are allowed to go to water on the Cheyenne river about noon every day. They have gone forward splendidly and as they had about two weeks' start on the other cattle, having been loaded on the 15th of October, they show great improvement. For the protection of these cattle we have virgin pastures on the Cheyenne river with a great deal of thick timber and natural breaks almost as good as sheds; in fact, we think they are better. These cattle are not salted, as there is plenty of alkali (which the cattle seem to like better) in the surrounding soft hills. As soon as the weather turns severe we intend to put these cattle in fresh pastures, and, of course, as we have hay in addition to that which can be used in event of an emergency, we feel very safe.

The third bunch of cattle we are handling in an entirely different way. On Rapid Creek near Rapid City we have a ranch on which is piled about 4,000 tons of hay. The hay part of this ranch is traversed by a stream which is a large body of water running through the entire length of the ranch or about one and a half miles. The hay was produced by irrigation and consists of alfalfa, clover, timothy and wild hay mixed. When these cattle arrived in Rapid City, about the 1st of November, there was a fine lot of soft feed all over this hay ground that was the last crop uncut. We immediately turned these steers into this pasture of 600 acres and I presume it is very seldom that one has the opportunity of seeing so many cattle in one pasture, for we had about 3,500 head of cattle.

It is remarkable how well these steers did on the soft feed. It seemed to immediately set them right after their long trip and experience of being branded and they got over their soreness and worry more quickly than those steers that were put on the wild pasture of buffalo grass. Of course it took but a short time for these cattle to clean up this pasture and they did it very thoroughly. Immediately across the road and on the north side from this hay ranch we have had the use of about 25,000 acres of fenced pastures of different sizes. This immense acreage has been largely protected, this year and used but little, so part of it can be called virgin pasture. It is watered by a nice creek running through a large part of it and there are fine breaks in the hills and plenty of shelter. As soon as the steers cleaned up the hay ranch pasture we put them in the buffalo grass pasture across the road. Some of these cattle are as much as three or four miles away from the hay. These cattle have advanced splendidly. These steers are getting salt mixed with saltpeter and sulphur and it is the purpose to hold

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these cattle in these wild grass pastures as long as they continue to do well or until severe storms come.

In event of a blizzard these cattle will naturally drift towards the hay ranch, which is on the south side and we have our gates, openings and fences arranged so that they can almost of their own accord come to the hay ranch. In event of a severe storm, it is the intention to take care of them all on this hay ranch and for that purpose were prepared various arrangements which may be interesting. The principal part of the protection consists of several fences facing the northwest, in a circle, 300 to 400 feet long, these fences being between 6 and 8 ft. high, of tight boards. In front of this, about 50 feet away, was erected an ordinary snow fence, such as you see on the railroad, made of six 6-in. boards, nailed on 2x4s that are in turn nailed steady, with the two top planks slanting at an angle and stops the snow and also serves as shelter. In addition there are several sheds and some brush shelter and we have very carefully fenced off the sloughs and swampy places with a strong fence. Along the bank of the creek, where it was possible for the cattle to drift into deep water, we erected a wire fence of eight wires with posts 4 inches apart. Of these steers part will be on one side of the creek and the balance on the other side.

It is our experience that sheds are of little use in bad weather, as they drift full of snow and in severe storms if you can give cattle a windbreak and some hay there will be little loss. Of course there is the problem of how it will be possible to feed the cattle in event of high wind during a blizzard. We concluded, in event of very severe weather, it would be best to let the cattle into the stacks. However, many of the largest hay stacks adjoin

the shelter and the problem can be handled without much difficulty.

As an economical proposition we believe that the rangeman can well afford to buy part of their young steers in the fall of the year, taking care of them in the way we have indicated through the first winter and turning them out early when the grass first starts, without the hardship of being gathered in Texas, branded en route, the long trip that is necessary to reach the northwest, oftentimes encountering hardships in the shape of bad storms and scant pasture.

I believe Texas steers wintered in Dakota in the way indicated are worth \$5 a head more to the rangeman than cattle shipped direct from Texas in the spring. They continue to grow through the winter in the north as against absence of growth in Texas, except in a few favorable localities, and in many cases they have greater weight. At any rate we shall watch with great interest the result of these various bunches of cattle and I hope to give you a report next spring of just how the cattle have wintered, and our experiences.

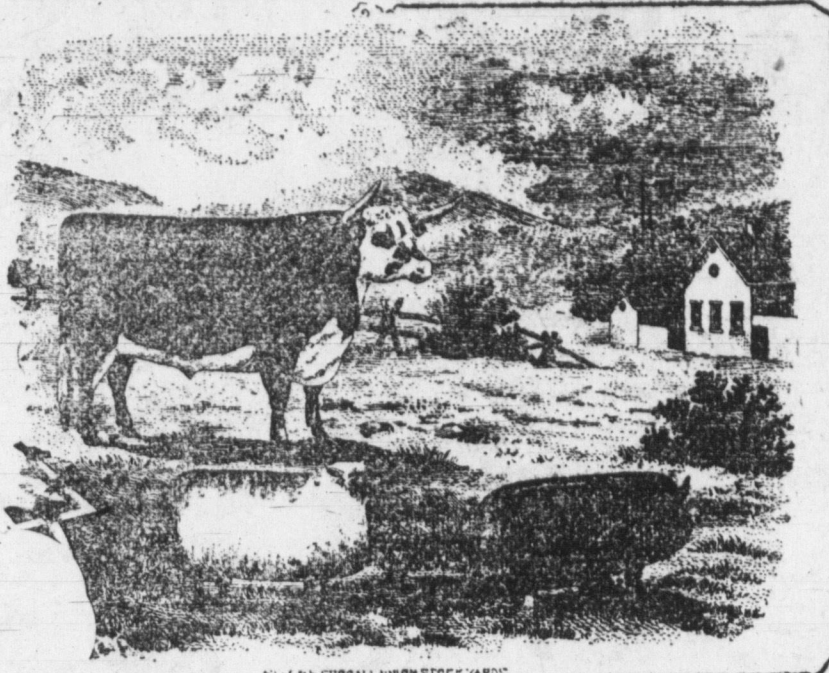
We have other cattle that we are wintering at other points in practically the same way, but this deal at Rapid City with 3,500 steers and 4,000 tons of hay will no doubt be of interest to the stockman, and it is our belief that these cattle can be carried through the winter without using more than 1,500 tons of hay. This year, as means of identification, we put the usual brand on the steers and the figure 5 in addition to designate what year (1905) they belonged to, so it will be possible to absolutely identify these cattle as they are shipped out as beef and compare their weights and price with other beef that we take up as 2-year-olds in the spring of 1905.



J. E. GREER  
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Stock Yards Station Fort Worth, Texas. January 24, 1905

### TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:

Receipts of cattle during the latter part of last week were fairly liberal, and when the weak demand was taken into consideration, the supplies were sufficient for all requirements. Good fat fed steers were scarce, the best demand being for a little heavier kind than was available. As has been the rule of late, the larger portion of receipts were made up of fair to medium cows, with a liberal sprinkling of canners. The market on all good fat stuff, both steers and cows, held steady, but the "in between" grades were very uneven as to prices.

**STEERS**—There were quite a few good steers on the market Monday and Tuesday, all of which met with a good strong demand. Best steers, weighing 1400 lbs., sold at \$4.15 per cwt., with 1100 to 1200-lb. steers at \$3.75 to \$3.85; half fat, light to medium weight steers at \$2.90 to \$3.25. The Northern Markets are all reported as being lower than a week ago.

**COWS**—Best fat cows are selling steady, the bulk of good ones ranging in price from \$2.25 to \$2.50, but the most of them are selling under that figure; medium cows, ranging from \$1.90 to \$2.15, with canners from \$1.25 to \$1.75.

**BULLS**—Good fat bulls are selling steady from \$3.25 to \$3.50, but half fat bulls are selling lower than a week ago, ranging from \$1.75 to \$2.00.

**CALVES**—Good light veal calves are steady and in strong demand. Real fat, 300 to 400-lb. calves are also selling well, but calves of this weight, if of medium flesh, are ranging from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per cwt.

**HOGS**—The hog market opened active and steady with yesterday's close, the top for today being \$4.90 per cwt.; mixed packers, \$4.60 to \$4.85; lights, \$4.20 to \$4.60; pigs, \$3.50 to \$4.20. The general tone of the market indicates that hogs will reach the "Five Cent Mark" by the first of February.

**SHEEP**—There is quite an active demand for mutton sheep. The packers are very anxious for them at the following prices: Extra good heavy wethers, \$4.50 to \$5.50; ewes, common to fair, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.00; feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt. Hoping to see you on our market soon, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

GREER, MILLS & CO.

## MARKET REVIEW

Liberal Receipts of Cattle at Local Yards During Past Week Met with Active Demand

**NORTH FORT WORTH, Jan. 21.**—Receipts of cattle, including calves, have been 11,600 for the week. This is considered a very liberal supply. This has been taken strongly by the packers and by outside buyers, the Cudahy Packing company of Kansas City taking between thirty and forty cars. Other outsiders have been liberal purchasers.

With all of this, prices are but little better than at the beginning of the week, the chief improvement being noted in veal calves, which are selling at 25c to 50c stronger for the week.

While steers, good cows, bulls and feeder steers are steady, medium cows are 15c to 20c lower and canners are weaker. So long as the flood of poor cattle continues to pour in, no improvement is to be looked for in the trade in good quality cattle.

**Hogs**—The supply of hogs has been heavy for the week, reaching 11,240, the largest week's run in the history of the yards. The demand has been good throughout the week, and prices have steadily advanced, closing a nickel and a half higher for the week. This is true of heavy to medium packing hogs and pigs. Light hogs, particularly mast hogs, from east Texas, have suffered very materially in the past two days, and are selling 20c to 30c lower.

The sheep trade is stronger, closing the week 25c higher.

The horse and mule market has been fairly active. During the week outsiders bought some 20 cars for shipment. Mule prices have suffered a decline, and the principal call is for light cotton mules. Horses are lower on all except fancy drivers and brood and work mares in good flesh.

### WEDNESDAY'S SHIPPERS

CATTLE	
G. A. Shankers, Alvord	31
Filer & Co., Itasca	27
Coffin & Stone, Itasca	35
R. C. Love, Seta Blanca	62
J. M. Keen, Graham	69
Rex Lewis, Sweetwater	39
J. S. Swann, Merkel	39

Barber & Swann, Merkel	30	2	220	3.50
R. H. McCampbell, Hebronville	184	5	328	2.10
W. O. Thomas, Hebronville	47	6	176	4.00
W. J. Mula, Hebronville	23	3	380	2.06
E. B. Smith, Flatonia	27	1	360	2.25
W. D. Kyser, Martin	35	7	345	2.25
J. E. A., Whitesboro	44	1	50	4.75
G. A. Shamble, Alvord	43	1	260	2.00
Moser & Gate, Winnsboro	95	2	180	2.50
A. P. Maddox, Jacksboro	99	1	90	3.50
G. W. Cook, Italy	86	6	328	2.00
W. E. Weathersbee, Bedias	295	6	233	4.00
Feichs, Burton	22	1	220	2.25
W. L. Shipp, Rogers	97	10	354	2.25
L. L. S. Co., Long Lake	55	2	315	1.50

### HOGS

W. S. McA., Mineola	74
Abbott Dere, Brenham	76
Newton & S., Milano	82
F. M. Hudson, Hico	7
L. Cunningham, Kosse	78
Thomas Sturman, Apache, Okla.	88
J. S. Greene, Apache, Okla.	73
McCafferty, Garber, Okla.	90
Thomas & Co., Moreland, I. T.	88
Donahoe Bros., Mulhall, Okla.	80
W. H., Detroit	107
Pharr Bros., Como	98

### REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS		
No.	Ave.	Price.
6	1,075	\$3.50
1	960	3.25
1	920	2.75
2	850	2.50

COWS		
No.	Ave.	Price.
1	800	\$1.85
1	900	2.70
2	1,260	1.00
6	707	1.50
23	820	2.00
1	1,340	2.75
1	1,080	3.00
10	825	2.10
1	740	1.65
2	870	1.65
2	775	2.20
9	774	1.80
7	701	2.00
13	622	1.15
21	989	2.80
27	848	2.25
1	820	1.75
29	736	1.85

BULLS		
No.	Ave.	Price.
1	890	\$1.75
1	1,400	2.25
1	1,360	2.25
1	1,030	2.00
1	620	1.50

CALVES		
No.	Ave.	Price.
5	112	\$4.25
16	257	\$2.25

### THURSDAY'S SHIPPERS

#### CATTLE

C. W. Neel, Chico	45
D. C. Brant, Paradise	64
R. S. Donald, Newark	53
V. A. King, Greenville	27
W. W. Mars, Commerce	100
Mars & Apperson, Commerce	20
Claude Wilmoth, McKinney	29
J. L. Spiller, Brady	31
J. O. Gillan, Brown	106
J. Loud, Comanche	39
J. B. Chilton, Comanche	58
Parks Bros., Granbury	34
W. T. Merrell, Granbury	39
Ed C. Lasater, Realitos	40
Globe & Shaw, Ballinger	42
F. M. Brown, Belton	23
J. L. S., Nacogdoches	44
H. D. Woodley, San Antonio	233
J. R. Holland, San Antonio	31
J. D. R., Willis Point	30
H. S. Lewis, Olustee, Okla.	33
Dillard A., and Lackwell, Catulla	358
Simmons & Co., Cleburne	38
Mrs. S. K. Randall, Toyah	42
James Coradine, Cisco	62
W. H. Green, Cisco	87
J. W. Loven, Cisco	76

#### CALVES

Dan Stewart, Monahans	80
Jim Dees, Monahans	74
E. B. Harrison, Baird	92
William Allen, McKinney	67
J. L. Foster, Coyle, Okla.	85
Page & Chantry, Perkins, Okla.	83
T. T. Lowrey, Perkins, Okla.	78
M. Thompson, Henry, Okla.	91
J. H. Berkeley, Montgomery	102
E. Kile, Cushing, Okla.	76
S. King, Mexia	151
William Allen, McKinney	82
D. & L. Payner	214
E. S. Anderson, San Antonio	155
L. M. Sorden, Kingfisher, Okla.	84
R. M. Fry, Yukon	92
C. Watts, Yukon	90
T. R. Joy, Oakwoods	119
O. Wiley, Jr., Jewett	87

#### HOGS

No.	Ave.	Price.
82	225	\$4.80
67	250	4.87 1/2
75	235	4.87 1/2
92	191	4.77 1/2
14	145	4.25
34	226	4.67 1/2
73	231	4.82 1/2
74	244	4.87 1/2
68	204	4.80

### REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS		
No.	Ave.	Price.
21	1,276	\$3.75
19	1,412	4.15
48	1,022	3.25
24	985	3.25

COWS		
No.	Ave.	Price.
27	930	\$1.85
5	808	1.90
5	710	1.90
1	640	.75
22	939	2.30
8	797	1.90
1	980	2.75
1	930	2.15
3	916	2.00
28	981	2.45

BULLS		
No.	Ave.	Price.
18	1,730	\$3.50
21	1,320	2.40

CALVES		
No.	Ave.	Price.
3	103	\$4.25
7	217	2.50
27	306	2.50
15	312	3.00
23	316	2.75
15	348	2.25
31	266	2.75
1	280	1.75
8	142	4.00
1	60	2.10
5	184	2.25

HOGS		
No.	Ave.	Price.
82	225	\$4.80
67	250	4.87 1/2
75	235	4.87 1/2
92	191	4.77 1/2
14	145	4.25
34	226	4.67 1/2
73	231	4.82 1/2
74	244	4.87 1/2
68	204	4.80

PIGS		
No.	Ave.	Price.
88	179	4.75
6	125	\$4.15
21	100	4.15
11	117	4.15



**FRIDAY'S SHIPPERS**

**CATTLE**

C. C. Johnson, Midland	39
B. Brown, Dillen	51
Coleman & Keeran, Encinal	189
Mrs. H. M. King, Encinal	60
Coleman & Keeran, Encinal	119
J. Belhartz, Pearsall	50
Dillard, Dillen	52
Wolff & Allen, Decatur	35
J. M. Craft, Carrollton	86
M. G. Moore, Marfa	111
W. C. Moore, Mineral Wells	37
Moody & Co., Weatherford	34
J. E. Langford, Commerce	60
L. Michleff, St. Joe	33
J. L. Cartwright, Myra	19
R. Collinsville	46
W. H. Spence, Italy	106
J. P. Edgington, Itasca	29
G. H. & Stone, Itasca	31
G. & Shaw, Walling	69
W. S. Thompson, Coleman	56
J. T. Taylor, Coleman	32
Cage & Co., Stephenville	67

**HOGS**

F. W. Tubb, Oakwoods	300
A. C. Block, Nocona	83
W. C. Smith, Malakoff	91
S. King, Mexia	110
Scott Bros., Mustang, I. T.	91
D. Waggoner, Electra	60
S. G. Thornton, Trinity	88
C. D. C., Mart	76
Dunham & Woolsey, Mulhall	290

**SHEEP**

R. G. Love, Abilene	12
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**HORSES AND MULES**

C. O. Rominger, Perry, Okla.	25
Jordan Smith, Waxahachie	3
J. M. Bryson, Bryson	3

**REPRESENTATIVE SALES**

**STEERS**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1.....	900	\$2.50	1.....	970	\$3.25
1.....	750	3.00	1.....	660	2.25
2.....	825	2.50	26.....	900	3.00

**COWS**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
29.....	735	\$2.15	26.....	857	\$2.13
4.....	682	1.25	18.....	874	1.75
22.....	917	1.65	7.....	721	1.40
4.....	592	1.15	1.....	910	1.75
1.....	830	2.10	10.....	965	2.50
5.....	860	1.65	4.....	987	1.85
15.....	819	2.00	1.....	610	1.00
1.....	920	1.75	2.....	900	1.75
1.....	900	1.50	60.....	799	2.50
60.....	832	2.70	60.....	852	2.69
59.....	839	2.60	28.....	750	1.85
24.....	884	2.00	28.....	688	2.30
9.....	901	2.00	2.....	820	1.50

**CALVES**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
11.....	329	\$3.00	2.....	195	\$3.09
6.....	358	2.75	6.....	233	3.25
1.....	150	3.50	5.....	184	2.00
12.....	301	2.00	1.....	100	4.00
2.....	250	2.50	1.....	410	2.50
3.....	193	3.50	1.....	290	2.00
1.....	270	2.25	3.....	380	2.25
2.....	190	3.50	4.....	287	2.59
1.....	210	3.25	2.....	125	4.25
1.....	330	1.75	1.....	140	2.25
12.....	411	2.50	68.....	214	3.25
12.....	270	3.00	2.....	130	3.25

**HEIFERS**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1.....	590	\$2.35			

**BULLS**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1.....	849	\$2.00			

**HOGS**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
53.....	187	\$4.67 1/2	5.....	178	\$4.25
1.....	200	4.30	14.....	138	4.10
69.....	190	4.65	81.....	176	4.55
67.....	246	4.75	7.....	197	4.65
9.....	197	4.65	61.....	210	4.70
86.....	202	4.70	60.....	254	4.80

**PIGS**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
7.....	91	\$4.05	4.....	65	\$4.25
5.....	118	4.25	1.....	130	4.10
8.....	118	4.25			

**MONDAY'S SHIPPERS**

**CATTLE**

A. A. Bain, Greenville	42
J. W. Rose, Kent	70
J. N. Payne, Graham	65
J. W. Rose, Toyah	257
S. J. Wigginton & Co., Itasca	30
R. P. Edgington, Itasca	30
G. D. Tarlton, Hillsboro	234
John R. Blocker, Flatonia	20
George Kempe, Chatfield	32
Foster & Speagle, Duncan, I. T.	12
J. M. Wright, Bowie	35
Spring & Lause, Ryan, I. T.	28
J. M. Martin, Duncan	53
W. T. George, Wolfe City	29
W. J. Robbins, Plano	29
Fortenberry, Decatur	29
C. D. Shelter, Vernon	33
T. J. Lowe & Co., Vernon	33
George Brigman, Dundee	31
J. Wall, Quanah	58
W. E. Hughes, Quanah	31
J. W. Shinger & Bro., Electra	22
R. L. Blassingam, Quanah	75
D. N. Arnett, Colorado	58
Ed Dupree, Colorado	29
F. M. McKenzie, Colorado	30
Ben Van Tyle, Colorado	98
L. Howard, Roscoe	32
A. Green, Colorado	52
C. A. Johnson, Sweetwater	29
J. N. Ferguson, Abilene	39
R. D. William, Putnam	36
C. M. Cauble, Cisco	62
Joe Kingfi Terrell	65
R. W. True, Munster	30
A. Nance, San Antonio	95
Lay & Locher, Blanket	44
R. L. Parsons, Dublin	39
A. L. Clements, Dublin	35
W. L. Stephens, Dublin	38
J. N. Hail, Morgan	71
H. & L. Trenton	44

**HOGS**

W. T. Warren, Berwyn	105
Donohue Bros., Mulhall, Okla.	87
A. G. Crump, DeKalb	119
J. W. Stephenson, Sulphur Springs	92
B. & E. Franklin	108
Speer & Winn, Marquez	122

**SATURDAY'S SHIPPERS**

**CATTLE**

Arnold & Oberhelm, Henderson	97
B. & W. Cumber, Henderson	61
George Brown, Lampasas	33
J. T. Billups, Talpa	58
Edgar Kerr, Ector	24
McBath & Sunley, Petty	73
W. C. Addison, Colorado	63
Claude Willis, Decatur	23
F. Leon, Valley View	15
D. C. Brant, Jacksboro	79
W. T. Wilson, Aubrey	29
G. D. Boyd, Grandview	26
M. G. Young, Blooming Grove	28
J. N. Ferguson, Bells	27
J. B. Bradley, Bradley	24
Briggs & Peters, Waxahachie	133
B. E. Houston, Cleburne	30
R. Simmons, Cleburne	31
G. H. Whitaker, Bowie	75
Ball & Young, Bowie	25
C. B. Campbell, Chickasha, I. T.	53
J. A. Casterman, Arlington	20
W. G. Fowler, Calvert	28
King & Shanks, Mexia	24
T. L. & Son, Wotham	31
J. D. Jackson, Flatonia	70
J. T. Billups, Talpa	70
W. A. Fitzgerald, Ector	50
S. C. Arnett, Monahans	127

**HOGS**

B. J. Castle, Fates	87
J. C. Wothers, Crockett	83
W. A. Fitzgerald, Ector	61
Claude Willis, Decatur	10
Howe G. and M. C., Gunter	78
Franks & Leon, Valley View	65
Babeock Bros. & C., Stillwater	79
Campbell & Park, Itasca	75
W. F. Wilson, Aubrey	23
F. Henderson, Marquez	129
Weathershed & Upchurch, Bedias	125
W. E. Weatherbee, Roan Prairie	103
F. E. Hurley, Custer City	71
Ben Horned, Chickasha, I. T.	94
Mills & Arnes, Anadarko, Okla.	83
Deford & H., Anadarko, Okla.	76
Murdock, Cordell, Okla.	72
D. M. Burnside, Apacoe, Okla.	66

# COTTON SEED HULLS, CAKE AND MEAL!

## STREET & GRAVES, Houston, Texas

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A. P. NORMAN, Sec'y and Treas. W. T. PEARSON, Salesman. C. P. NORMAN.

J. P. Fulton, Jewett	33
W. W. Cobb, Jewett	93
J. T. Rosco, Madisonville	102
W. W. McNeal, Luling	62
Foster & Speagle, Duncan, I. T.	54
H. J. Milwood, Weatherford, Okla.	80
R. Elliott, Sapulpa, Okla.	56
G. M. Meyers, Spencer, Okla.	60
Demiser & R., Goodnight, Okla.	82
Dunham & W., Mulhall, Okla.	73
D. B. Jones, Perry, Okla.	69
M. Allen, Marietta, I. T.	103

**HORSES AND MULES**

Jenks, McGee & Co., Abilene	26
P. & W., Weatherford	25

**REPRESENTATIVE SALES**

**STEERS**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1.....	1,050	\$3.15	116.....	931	\$2.60
1.....	1,120	3.50			

**COWS**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
27.....	752	\$1.65	32.....	881	\$2.50
3.....	880	2.35	2.....	830	1.85
6.....	853	1.65	1.....	830	2.50
1.....	1,120	2.35	1.....	990	3.00
19.....	708	1.40	9.....	767	1.40
1.....	980	2.15	1.....	850	2.00
5.....	786	1.50	23.....	874	1.80
2.....	850	2.40	1.....	720	1.90
10.....	664	1.25	1.....	690	1.75
2.....	680	2.00			

**BULLS**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1.....	1,260	\$1.85	1.....	1,140	\$1.85
1.....	1,330	1.85			

**CALVES**

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1.....	130	\$4.50	2.....	190	\$4.50
11.....	169	4.00	32.....	315	2.35
30.....	282	2.75	8.....	353	2.35
1.....	250	2.35	1.....	380	2.75
7.....	350	2.50	1.....	130	2.50
24.....	325	2.50	53.....	422	3.35
29.....	365	2.50			

**MONDAY'S SHIPPERS**

**CATTLE**

A. A. Bain, Greenville	42
J. W. Rose, Kent	70
J. N. Payne, Graham	65
J. W. Rose, Toyah	257
S. J. Wigginton & Co., Itasca	30
R. P. Edgington, Itasca	30
G. D. Tarlton, Hillsboro	234
John R. Blocker, Flatonia	20
George Kempe, Chatfield	32
Foster & Speagle, Duncan, I. T.	12
J. M. Wright, Bowie	35
Spring & Lause, Ryan, I. T.	28
J. M. Martin, Duncan	53
W. T. George, Wolfe City	29
W. J. Robbins, Plano	29
Fortenberry, Decatur	29
C. D. Shelter, Vernon	33
T. J. Lowe & Co., Vernon	33
George Brigman, Dundee	31
J. Wall, Quanah	58
W. E. Hughes, Quanah	31
J. W. Shinger & Bro., Electra	22
R. L. Blassingam, Quanah	75
D. N. Arnett, Colorado	58
Ed Dupree, Colorado	29
F. M. McKenzie, Colorado	30
Ben Van Tyle, Colorado	98
L. Howard, Roscoe	32
A. Green, Colorado	52
C. A. Johnson, Sweetwater	29
J. N. Ferguson, Abilene	39
R. D. William, Putnam	36
C. M. Cauble, Cisco	62
Joe Kingfi Terrell	65
R. W. True, Munster	30
A. Nance, San Antonio	95
Lay & Locher, Blanket	44
R. L. Parsons, Dublin	39
A. L. Clements, Dublin	35
W. L. Stephens, Dublin	38
J. N. Hail, Morgan	71
H. & L. Trenton	44

**HOGS**

W. T. Warren, Berwyn	105
Donohue Bros., Mulhall, Okla.	87
A. G. Crump, DeKalb	119
J. W. Stephenson, Sulphur Springs	92
B. & E. Franklin	108
Speer & Winn, Marquez	122

**TUESDAY'S SHIPPERS**

**CATTLE**

Marshall Bros., Commerce	30
W. N. Billingsly, Midlothian	67
J. L. Hubard, Mansfield	29
D. W. Barrow, Sweetwater	53
A. C. Sears, Merkel	74
J. M. Cunningham, Putnam	78
Hilson & Hoskins, Cisco	40
L. C. Downtain, Eastland	45

**HOGS**

W. T. Warren, Berwyn	105
Donohue Bros., Mulhall, Okla.	87
A. G. Crump, DeKalb	119
J. W. Stephenson, Sulphur Springs	92
B. & E. Franklin	108
Speer & Winn, Marquez	122

**LOOKING TO MEXICO**

J. J. Coffman of Rushville, Ind., a prominent Hereford cattleman, who has been at the Midland hotel for some time past, left yesterday morning for Mexico, at the instance of the Hereford and Short-horn Breeders' Associations, to investigate the possibilities for high-grade pedigree cattle in that country. Mr. Coffman will go to Durango and other centers of the cattle industry in Mexico, and if the outlook seems to be promising it is probable that a sales agency will be established in Mexico by the two associations. Mexican breeders take very kindly to the high-grade stock, and the object of the new venture is to get them better acquainted with its merits. If a demand for good cattle could be established there it would be of mutual value to the two countries, as it would raise the standard for Mexico, and would give the American breeders a new market for their stock.—Kansas City Journal.



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REGISTERED HEREFORD cattle, choice lot of bulls and females of all ages for sale, car lots a specialty. Ranch near Fort Worth. J. L. Chadwick & Son, Tresson, Texas.

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

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

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

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

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Typesetting machine. We have in our possession a Simplex typesetting machine formerly used on the West Texas Stockman at Colorado, Texas, for which we have no use. This machine is complete with all necessary type, leads, etc., and is in the very best condition. It is the very thing for an up-to-date country office. It can be obtained on very favorable terms. Stockman Publishing Company, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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

**EXCELSIOR HERD.**

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

I WOULD LIKE to correspond with a good looking young lady; must be strong and healthy. I have some of this world's goods and now want a good wife. My age is 25 years. C. W. Jenkins, 1025 South Union avenue, Pueblo, Colo.

**WANTED**

BEEF HORNS WANTED and bought by C. W. Geller. P. O. Box 1610, Boston, Mass.

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Most of the successes in agriculture are only partial. Farmers as a rule do not realize maximum returns for their work and time. They lose money through lack of technical information. Technical knowledge, coupled with industry and prudence, compels success. The Breeder's Gazette is a 48 to 60-page illustrated live stock and farm journal which brings every week to the farmer's home the latest and most usable information along these basic lines. It tells him how, why and when. It teaches economy through improved methods and better live stock. It helps the farmer to solve all the problems which beset him in his work. Its regular perusal will enable him to convert losses into profits. With its profusion of beautiful pictures of live stock and farm scenes, and its columns of practical information, it stimulates larger interest in and love for the country, indicating its pecuniary possibilities and emphasizing the wholesomeness and independence of rural life. For \$2 we will send you both The Stockman-Journal and The Breeder's Gazette for one year. The Gazette invariably stops when the time is up, so that at the end of the year, unless you renew your subscription, it will be discontinued to your address.

**ALMANAC FREE**

Studebaker Almanac for 1905 is, as usual, full of valuable information of special interest to farmers. In addition to this statistical and other information, it contains a large number of practical recipes, and has revived some of the best sayings of old Josh Billings—the most genial and philosophical of all American humorists. A free copy can be obtained from any Studebaker agent. For free copy address Studebaker Mfg. Co., Wagon Dept., Dallas, Texas.

**SMALL RANCHERS PREPARED**

W. P. Anderson special live stock agent for the Pecos Valley lines of the Santa Fe was in Kansas City today.

"I have been all along our lines in the heart of the great Panhandle country," said Mr. Anderson, "and I found stockmen happy and hopeful. The recent storm was not severe enough in our territory to cause any loss worth mentioning and the snow and rain has put the ground in the best shape it has been for years. The moisture was especially good

from the New Mexico line to the Texas and Pacific railroad.

"Cattle are doing very well, and in fact are in better shape now than I have seen them for several years. The Panhandle is improving its cattle and the improvement is more noticeable this year than it has been for several seasons. The southwest is naturally Kansas City territory and we should be, and I think we are, proud of it.

"The smaller owners, who constitute more than half of the stock growers in the Panhandle, have forage enough to get their cattle through a thirty-day storm such as we recently had. This being the case, the bulk of the damage of the late storm will fall on the larger ranchmen. Many of them, however, had the foresight to raise enough forage to carry their bulls through and supply sufficient nourishment for their cows and weaker cattle generally."—Drovers' Telegram.

**BRENNHAM PURSES DIVIDED**

BRENNHAM, Texas, Jan. 24.—The first day of the fourth annual Sunny South Handicap was commenced yesterday, when Wallace Miller fired the first gun.

There were twenty-eight entries in the first eight-bird event, \$5 entrance, high guns. Fred Gilbert, Turner Hubby, Dick Jackson, C. G. Spencer, Henry Anderson and Harold Money each scored eight and took all the purse. In the twelve live bird event \$8 entrance, four moneys, there were twenty-seven entries and Gilbert, Coe, Heer, Jones and Spencer each scored twelve and took all the purse, as it was a high gun event.

**NEW MEXICO RANGE**

J. C. Johnson, general manager of the Prairie Cattle Company's extensive ranch in New Mexico was a visitor this morning. Mr. Johnson was on the plains during the recent storm and said he had once before seen the weather as cold in that section as it was during the late cold spell, but that he had never seen it any colder there.

"The storm came on suddenly, and it was not long after it struck in our vicinity until the thermometer was 15 below zero," he said. "The snow was about eight inches deep. Most of the cattle on the plains are in good condition and they stood the extreme change in the temperature very well. Up to the January storm the weather had been quite mild and that made our stock better prepared to stand the frigid atmosphere. The snow, which I expect has already disappeared, will put a good moisture in the ground, and altogether I think the prospects are bright enough down our way."—Drovers' Telegram.

**PLEASED WITH MEXICO**

Colonel A. G. Boyce and A. G. Boyce Jr. of Channing, Texas, were in the city a portion of the day Friday, en route home from a two week's trip to Mexico. They went down to look at the Conejo ranch of about 60,000 acres in Tamaulipas, some sixty miles from Tampico. Colonel Boyce stated that some 2,000 acres of the property was under cultivation and that he was very favorably impressed with the possibilities of irrigation, the properties having a perpetual water right for an probable demands. A portion of the property at least was well adapted for stock raising, and a portion of it was almost impenetrable for man or beast on account of the dense growth of brush. There is a sugar mill on the property which had proven reasonably successful, but he had arrived at no decision as to whether a deal would be consummated, as there are other parties interested in the deal.

"We met with a cool reception down there in one respect," said he to the Express Friday afternoon. "They use no stoves down there and the nights especially were cold when we landed. Coats were used on the ranch and a cot you know is built for the express purpose to enable a man to sleep at night without getting up a perspiration."

Asked as to whether he thought of leaving the Panhandle country, he said:

"No; not for a while, anyway. I don't know of any place I would prefer above the Panhandle. I have some interests up there that will keep me tied down for awhile anyway and until necessity arises for me leaving I shall not seriously consider another locality."

Colonel Boyce has been manager of the X. I. T. properties since 1887 and retired from the active work of the position to look after his individual interests. The general headquarters of the company, he says, will be moved from Channing to Chicago. He will remain with the company in an advisory capacity and probably make his home at Amarillo, where he has heavy investments.—San Antonio Express.

**ARIZONA IS SOAKED**

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 20.—The big rain storm continues, the total precipitation for the two days being nearly three inches, or more than half as much rain as fell here during the entire year of 1904. Northbound Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix trains were delayed a few hours today by a washout near Wickenburg. The bridge over the Gila river at Kelvin on the Phoenix and Eastern was damaged considerably, and eastbound Southern Pacific trains are delayed by washouts between Yuma and Maricopa. All the rivers are booming and canals are full. Cave creek overflow inundated the town of Glendale, nine miles northwest of Phoenix, doing some damage. The benefits to the country will vastly exceed any possible damage.



# RAISING FORAGE CROPS IN TEXAS PANHANDLE

The following paper was read before the Panhandle Bankers' Association at Amarillo by W. H. Patrick, cashier of the First National Bank of Clarendon:

Anything that will have a tendency to prevent the violent fluctuation of or enhance the value of the products of the Panhandle, will give an added prosperity to the country and an added value to the security upon which our banking operations are very largely based.

In this connection I am firmly of the opinion that the encouragement of growing alfalfa, kaffir corn and kindred crops and the feeding of these crops to sheep and hogs by our farmers and small stockmen is a step in the right direction.

It has been pretty well demonstrated that upland alfalfa can be raised in every county of the Panhandle of Texas if it is properly put in and cared for the first eighteen months.

I feel quite safe in saying the experiments made by the general government at its experiment stations, where it has been tried, will bear me out in the statement that there is no plant grown which has as high a feeding value when intelligently and properly fed to stock along with right proportions of grain. I am also of the opinion the same authority will verify the statement that kaffir corn lacks only about 10 per cent of having the same feeding value, weight for weight, as that of Indian corn.

My experience is that a large percentage of our money is loaned to small stockmen and stock farmers who own from four to ten sections of land and run from two hundred to five hundred cattle. The most of them raise rough feed, generally broadcast of mixed sorghum and kaffir, and feed it to their cattle during the winter months, sometimes simply fencing off parts of the field at a time; sometimes cutting and putting it up in ricks and feeding it out in that manner, not with an idea of fattening their cattle for market, but of keeping them in a thrifty, growing condition, reducing their winter losses to a minimum and making a very much better animal. In fact, the feeders in the corn belt of the United States have discovered within the past few years that the young Panhandle cattle, when handled as I have indicated, make the best and most profitable feeders. They command better prices in proportion than straight unfed range cattle, and up to this time there has been an active demand for them.

I call attention to this condition now existing to show what progress the country has made in the past few years, but the point I wish particularly to call your attention to, is that: That in addition to raising rough feed, our farmers and small stockmen should also have fields of alfalfa; it is the first thing up in the spring and the last thing to die in the fall, it is the best possible feed of its kind, either green or as hay, and all kinds of stock are very fond of it.

They should also plant kaffir corn and kindred crops with an idea of raising grain, which, together with alfalfa, makes an ideal ration for producing meat; they should have hogs and sheep or both to feed it to, and finish them to prime pork or mutton.

As an illustration of what can be done with kaffir corn, I will mention a case or two that happened to come under my personal observation.

In October, 1903, John T. Sims, who lives at Clarendon, had some twenty-seven mixed coming 3 and 4-year-old steers; some five or six of these cattle were high grade Herefords; some of the rest were fair average Panhandle steers, while some were below the average, and were what could be called tailings; all of them had been running on the grass during the summer and were all in fair flesh on Oct. 15, at which time Mr. Sims opened his stalk fields and turned them in. These cattle were grazed in the stalk field until Jan. 1, 1904, at which time he put them up in a small lot and gave them four pounds of cotton seed cake, and all the bundled kaffir corn they would eat. On Feb. 1 he changed this feed to four pounds of cotton seed meal, sixteen pounds of ground kaffir corn and all the mixed sorghum and kaffir corn stalks they would eat. This feed was continued until April 10. The cattle were carefully weighed every thirty days, the average cattle made a gain of eighty-five pounds per head, while the poorer kind only gained some fifty pounds per head per month.

Mr. Sims is not an experienced feeder at all, and was making this experiment to test what kaffir corn and cotton seed meal or cake would do. The result was most gratifying.

Another case in point is that of J. H. Roberts, a small farmer who owns two sections of land four miles southeast of Clarendon. Last October he found he had made a large feed crop; he had nothing to feed it to, as he was running only a small bunch of thirty or forty stock cattle. Some one had suggested to him to feed sheep, and he came to me to talk the matter over, with the result that he bought some 500 sheep, about half of which were ewes and the remainder wethers. The wethers he put on full feed and at the end of ninety days topped the market the day he was there.

He tells me that he sold his bundled kaffir corn for about \$8 per ton by feed-

ing it to his sheep, and as he did the feeding himself, the expense was small.

The 250 ewes he kept and is breeding them to pure blood Persian bucks, which he got from Charles Goodnight. As a result of this cross he had some lambs that weighed seventy-eight pounds on Nov. 1, just past.

This spring Mr. Roberts planted ten acres of upland alfalfa. It came up to a good stand. He cut two good crops of hay off of it this summer, since which time he has grazed it some with sheep which he put on full feed Dec. 1.

One thing about feeding sheep, is the fact that the kaffir corn does not have to be ground for them, as they do as well when fed the whole grain as when it is ground into chops.

A number of our small farmers in Donley county have for the past three or four years been fattening hogs in the fall and winter for the small cold storage plant which we have at Clarendon, aside from putting up for their own use such as they require. Harry Clifton, who lives in the eastern part of the county, is now feeding ninety head for the market.

During this present year there has been planted in our county some two hundred and fifty acres of upland alfalfa by ten or twelve different parties as an experiment. So far as I have been able to learn, it is all doing well.

If the farmers and small stockmen of the Panhandle succeed in doing nothing but produce for their own consumption the bacon, hams and lard they use, and have wool enough to sell to pay their grocery bills, they will have freed themselves in a measure from the so-called "packers trust" (if it exists). If they raise more than is required for home consumption and have either to market during the year, the money derived therefrom helps to pay living expenses and interest, if they are borrowers, without having to place additional loans on cattle, thereby making the collateral behind our cattle loans better.

If cattle are low, as at present, and our customer is also handling hogs and sheep and they are commanding an extra high price, as is the case with the latter, it has the effect of not only adding to the value of our collaterals, but of steadying the price of cattle by not forcing them on the market.

## BEAUTIFUL CALENDAR

Write at once to Studebaker Manufacturing Company, Wagon Dept., Dallas, Texas, for one of their new handsome and useful calendars, which are indispensable to the farmer or stockman.

## REVIEW DENVER

(Continued from page 1.)

monious character. The cattlemen evidently felt that if the National was to be reorganized in such a manner that it would be a working body and supposed to voice the sentiment of the stockmen of the country, then its membership should be confined to those whose welfare was tied up with the stock interests, and that the railroads especially should have no voice in it.

If the National Live Stock Association is to be simply an annual gathering of those interested in the live stock industry—a sort of a love feast—there is no reason why the packers, the railroads, and other affiliated interests, should not have a part in it. Good rather than harm would come of such association. When, however, it is designed to make it the official organization of the live stock industry, clothe it with authority to speak for that industry, make its central committee the guardian of the stockman's interests, the proposition to admit the packers and the railroads to full fellowship is, to speak most kind-

ly the height of absurdity. If Mr. Hagenbarth thought any such scheme practicable he has been under the influence of either a beautiful vision or a power which has blinded his eyes to the true situation. In either case he has shown woeful ignorance of set-existing conditions. All talk of settling the difficulties between the packers and railroads on the one hand and the stockmen on the other by "getting together and talking it over" is the veriest tommy-rot, and no man conversant with the facts will venture to seriously propose it. Nothing but the strong arm of the government will settle these questions, and those stockmen who listened to the specious pleas for "harmony" by the oily-tongued lobbyists at Denver will not need to live long to see how completely they were hoodwinked by the decoy steers.

The upshot of the whole matter was that the cattlemen and horsemen withdrew entirely from the old organization and formed a new one under the name of the American Stock Growers' Association, with the following officers, who will serve until the permanent organization is effected early in May: President, Conrad Schaefer, Colorado; executive committee, A. E. DeRicqles, Colorado; C. O'Donnell, New Mexico; Richard Walsh, Texas; N. K. Parsons, Utah; Robert Taylor, Nebraska.

All that is left of the old National Live Stock Association is composed of the sheepmen, and representatives from the packers, stock yards, live stock record associations, goat raisers, and commission merchants. It is a national live stock association in name only. Its strength has departed. It has practically been "re-organized" out of existence, and the mischief was done not so much by the misguided stockmen who fought for reorganization as by the cunning powers which manipulated them, men who have fattened on the support the stockmen of the country have given them.—Wallace's Farmer.

## FEEDING IN NEBRASKA

Feeding operations in the West are on an extensive scale this year. Western Iowa is full of cattle. In Nebraska populous feed lots dot the landscape everywhere. That state has an abundance of feed from one end to the other and marketing by the agency of live stock is popular.

Along the line of the Union Pacific from Kearney to Omaha nothing but well filled feed lots can be seen, while stalk fields are fairly alive with stock cattle. T. B. Hord and those who are operating with him have 12,000 head in preparation for the shambles.

The Press Publishing Association, Detroit, Mich., has written us stating that they wish to announce to the readers of this paper that the prizes in the presidential election contest will be decided early in February, and that the postoffice department will permit them to mail a list of the winners to every certificate holder in that contest.

## DO NOT SUPPRESS A COUGH

When you have a cough do not try to suppress it, but remove the cause. The cough is only a symptom of some disease, and the disease is what you should cure, then the cough will stop of itself. The most common cause of coughing is a cold. Anodynes will promptly suppress the cough, and preparations containing chloroform, opium, etc., are used for that purpose, but they do not cure the cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on the other hand does not suppress the cough, but relieves it by removing from the throat and lungs the mucus which obstructed the breathing and allaying the irritation and tickling in the throat. It also opens the secretions and effectually and permanently cures the cold as well as the cough. For sale by all druggists.

## FEEDING IN MONTANA

More than a 11,000 head of beef cattle are being fed in the Big Hole valley this winter and it is expected that all, or nearly all, of this great herd will be ready for market at any time during the winter or spring. The Big Hole valley (Big Hole river forms the dividing line between Beaverhead and Silverbow counties, southwestern Montana), is not large, and the snow fall is unusually heavy, but all the same it is fast becoming the most famous cattle raising valley in the state.

There is no winter range in the Big Hole and all the stock is taken up in the early fall and placed in feeding pens, Fort the cattle being prepared for the winter and early spring market good, sheltered pens are provided and they are fed all they can eat, while the stock cattle are given more room and less attention is paid to their feeding although all are well fed. Every stock ranch has more than enough hay to feed all the cattle and other stock, and all the ranch owners try to secure enough cattle to eat up the hay.

## CADDO RANCH SOLD

MARSHALL, Texas, Jan. 20.—J. M. Winston of this city, W. C. Winston, formerly of this county, but now of Roswell, N. M., and W. R. Motley of Jonesville, this county, have bought the Caddo Cattle Company's ranch in Mitchell and Howard counties, consisting of 2,000 Hereford cattle, fifty saddle horses and all other ranch property, and 24,320 acres of land. Consideration, \$80,140.

J. M. Winston and W. R. Motley left for Big Springs yesterday evening to close the deal.

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M. L. ROBBINS, G. P. A.,

Houston, Texas.

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We have handled more range horses and mules than any other firm in the world and have been engaged in this business for over 33 years. We sell either at auction or at private sale, as preferred. Range horses and mules a specialty. This will be the banner year for range horses and mules. Prices are 20 per cent better and demands stronger than we have known them before in the history of this market. Farmers are raising colts again and we consider this likely to be the top year. Market your range horses and mules this year sure. If you have anything to sell, write us before shipping. We are always glad to give information about the market and conditions.

POMEROY & HANDLEY, National Stock Yards, Illinois.

