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How the Beef Trust Plunders the People

In the current number of Everybody's magazine Charles Edward Russell contributes another chapter of his story, "The Beef Trust—the Greatest Trust in the World." Mr. Russell analyzes the report on the beef trust made by Commissioner of Corporations Garfield and riddles that extraordinary document in a manner that will bring joy to the heart of every cattleman who has been forced to dispose of his cattle to the buyers of the big trust.

"Surely this is a most extraordinary document," says Mr. Russell, "to be issued from an office of the national government. Have we heard before of a government department thus palpably and openly seeking to defend a lawless combination and misstating, coloring and distorting the facts about it? How does it happen that this defense is issued just at the time when it is most needed by the packing industry?"

Mr. Russell begins by calling attention to the sweeping injunction against the beef trust issued by Judge Grosscup and confirmed by the supreme court of the United States. This order of court the great packers have constantly ignored according to Mr. Russell. He says:

Here, then, is the issue straightly drawn. The government, through its court, forbids certain men to do certain things. The forbidden things continue daily to be done. How does it come about that any citizens of this country are stronger than the country's laws and courts?

THE TRUST

Here are four houses, Armour & Company, Swift & Company, Morris & Company, the National Packing Company. Nominally each maintains in business a flawless autonomy. No central organization binds together these great concerns. There is no common treasury, no legally definable management in common. A combination among them may be as close as wax, as obvious as sunlight—where are the documents to prove the compact? Suppose these houses do agree upon certain things, suppose they do set limits to buying prices and selling, the agreement can be verbal, and the prosecuting attorney that attempts to ferret it out will have much employment for his time.

And what Stevenson would call the "mortal cleverness" of it all is not fully apparent at a glance. It surpasses all the works of all the ablest trust lawyers in building mergers and formulating law-proof corporations. It is elastic, adjustable, adequate, warranted to stand almost any investigation, and all but impossible to detect. Here are in fact two complete organizations. One, with its individual companies, its separate houses, its books, its reports, its dividends, is always on exhibition for grand juries and complaisant commissioners of corporations. The other, secret, intangible, without officers, without a scratch of a pen to mark its trail, without witnesses and without papers, almost infallibly screens the real operations of the real trust.

In its structure are but two weak places.

The first is the National Packing Company. The original design was that this institution should be the central holding company for all the interests, that it should be the merger, the links to bind all together. A New Jersey corporation organized by office boys and janitors, it was to bloom in due time, under the bewildering magic of the wizards of high finance into the great company that should infold all the others. But before this purpose could be carried out Judge Grosscup's injunction blew cold upon the project, the immense advantages of the other plan occurred to someone, and the National Packing Company stopped with the absorption of the smaller houses that had been crushed or outstripped by the Agreeing Gentlemen.

The other weak point in the organization is that while all the disadvantages of a central and tangible corporation are avoided, the results of the

suppressed competition cannot be disguised. No assurances that the beef trust does not exist, and no whitewashing report by the commissioner of corporation, can deceive or silence the millions of wronged men that in the last three years have been sandbagged in a market where there was one bid, one price, one buyer—and four houses to share the spoils.

Suppose it to be some day last winter before the talk began of a federal grand jury investigation. Suppose you are paying an early morning visit to the Chicago stock yards. You can see for yourself, and to your great edification, the revolutions of one of the most beautiful machines ever devised by man.

HOW THE GAME IS WORKED.

It is a great place, the Chicago stock yards; 360 acres of pens filled with cattle, sheep and hogs, come from all parts of the vast area of the middle west. The yards open at 7 o'clock. In the old days selling began at that hour, but now the farmers stand idly by their pens waiting, waiting. Certain men that will be pointed out to you as the buyers for Armour, Swift, Morris and the National Packing Company go about observantly, noting all, but buying nothing. Before long these disappear, to presently return. You do not know it, but in their absence there has been a mysterious conference over the private telephone wires in Packingtown. If the day be Monday, let us say, the buyer for Armour now goes briskly along the line inspecting cattle and offering up to a certain figure, perhaps \$4.50 for good stock. If the drover accepts the offer, well and good. If not, the genial buyer walks his way serene—he does not care. Take it or leave it, is his motto. "You will think better of it before the day is over," he says, pleasantly. "And you know where to find me."

Or on the next day you could see the same interesting game, with Swift's man making the purchases, and Armour, Morris and the National Packing Company finding the cattle not suited to their trade. And on the next day Morris buying and the rest dissatisfied. And so on.

Take note of its exceeding adroitness. Does anyone assert that the trust has destroyed competition? There are the four head buyers for the four houses; count them for yourselves, gentlemen—four, you will observe. Does anyone point out that the four offer in every instance exactly the same price? Coincidence, my dear sir, mere coincidence. Does anyone call this a trust? Amazing! See for yourself. The four great packing houses are in full operation. See the smoke from the chimneys.

And does anyone assert that in the cattle market prices are fixed in advance and competition is destroyed? Why, that voice in the telephone may come from the skies, for all we know. Will you indict a voice?

EFFECT OF GRAND JURY

And this is the reason why, when the grand jury at Chicago began on March 20 to investigate this trust that the national commissioner of corporations says has no existence, it was necessary to put up the price of cattle and to institute a show of competitive buying.

And this is the reason, this fatal defect in the machine by which the results cannot be hid, that as soon as the first subpoenas issued from the grand jury so strange and hurried a flight began from the packing houses. The farmers and drovers would tell, that was certain; there must be no one left from whom corroboration could be wrung. So one man that knew the wheels of the machine fled overnight to British Columbia and others went to Mexico and to Canada. In some establishments there grew to be in twenty-four hours a notable lack of high executives. Four men under subpoenas from the United States, four of the responsible executives in the packers' employ, got hastily to Canada by night and sailed for Europe from St. John, N.

B. They were under subpoena, but they fled, nevertheless.

Can you indict a voice? I don't know. But that voice in the telephone every day is the instrument by which the combination in restraint of trade lives and moves and has its being. One little voice! To this stage has trade consolidation and industrial monopoly come at last. One man's voice in a telephone determines how much a million farmers shall lose on their cattle, its echoes are heard through the remotest areas of the west, they have shaken down banks and precipitated bankruptcies. A whole vast industry from the Rio Grande to North Dakota can hang on the voice of one man in a telephone. All these producers and all their vital interests are there, in the mouthpiece of one small instrument. Lawless? Surely. It has been declared by a federal court to be in violation of a statute, and has been strictly forbidden. And for two years it has gone on in spite of that prohibition, and all the power of the government of the United States has not been strong enough to stop it, nor to vindicate the law it has daily defied. On the whole, does it not seem that we have carried these conditions about far enough?

GARFIELD'S DEFENSE

Mr. Garfield's inquiry was strictly confined to the part of the packers' business pleasantly reserved for the grandstand. It has been universally called a report of the beef trust. To the real operations of the real trust it bears just as much relation as a treatise on Oriskany sandstone would bear to the whole science of geology.

The essential features and findings of the Garfield report are as follows:

First—That six packing companies—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., the National Packing Company, Schwarzchild & Sulzberger and the Cudahy Packing Company—"frequently designated in the trade," we are told, "as the 'big six'" slaughtered 5,521,697 cattle in 1903, which is only 45 per cent of the cattle slaughtered in the United States. Hence, it is concluded, there is abundant competition and no monopoly in cattle slaughtering nor in the beef trade.

Second—That the profits in the cattle-slaughtering business are really very small and may be stated at an average of only 99 cents a head.

Third—That changes in the margin between the price of cattle and the price of dressed beef are no indication of changes in the profits of the packers.

Fourth—That the percentage of profit on the gross volume of the packers' business, including all kinds of products, is small. For three years, says the report, the profits of Swift & Co. have not exceeded 2 per cent of the total sales, and in 1904 the profit of the Cudahy Packing Company was only 1.8 per cent of the total sales.

Fifth—That the profits of the private car lines owned by the packers are only 14 to 17 per cent; that the refrigerator cars cost \$1,000 each and \$115 a year to maintain.

Sixth—That the profits on private cars do not affect the price of beef to the consumer, because the net profit from the mileage of such private car lines is only 4 cents a 100 pounds of beef, or 25 cents a head of cattle.

Seventh—That neither the cattle raiser nor the consumer has any reason to complain. The cattle raiser is not getting too little for his cattle nor is the consumer paying too much for his beef.

For the gross inaccuracies and amazing misstatements, the dealings with half truths and the bland acceptance of plain subterfuge that illuminate this strange document, Mr. Garfield himself should be held in no way responsible. The report is not of his authorship. His own investigations in Chicago were chiefly confined, I believe, to the excellent fare dispensed by the Saddle and Sirlon Club and the charming hospitality of some of the first families of the city, which, with genial cordiality, hastened to welcome the stranger within their gates.

RIDDLING THE REPORT

Mr. Russell then takes up these principal points in the Garfield report. He shows that the commissioner of corpora-

tions only considered the workings of six out of 100 firms and corporations through which the beef trust operates. For instance, there are Armour & Co. of Illinois, Armour & Co. of New Jersey, the Armour Packing Company, limited, the Armour Packing Company, unlimited (to recite only a few of the titles), all public corporations, and back of them all is Armour & Co., a copartnership. The report admits that it deals with the operations of only the Illinois corporation and the Armour Packing Company. What, then, becomes of the activities of the other Armour Companies? What is true of the Armours is true of all the other members of the big six. Swift, Morris and the others operate through a score of companies, and Commissioner Garfield has ignored these auxiliary companies and has dealt only with the principal stem.

Mr. Russell contends that no one knows how many cattle are slaughtered in the United States yearly, but instead of 12,500,000, as estimated by Garfield, Mr. Russell shows that 7,000,000 would be nearer the correct figures.

As a matter of fact, when all the packing houses are put in the proper column and when the figures of total slaughtering are reduced to something within reason, it appears that the trust houses slaughtered in 1903 75 per cent of the cattle slaughtered in the United States.

And, of course, as to the remaining 25 per cent slaughtered by local butchers and independent houses, the prices paid for cattle by such houses and the prices charged for beef are practically fixed by the trust.

So that instead of "ample competition" in the beef industry, there is practically none. The trust makes the price for buying cattle, and it makes the price for selling beef.

WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS

As to 99 cents a head profit. To understand this we must remember that like most other great modern commercial enterprises the beef industry is organized on the basis of wheels within wheels. That is one reason for the existence of so many different corporations in one interest. The typical organization in the beef trade is like this: One company buys the cattle, slaughters them and turns them into chilled beef. A second company, frequently of the same name, then buys the chilled beef of the first company and undertakes to distribute it, and sometimes still another company retails it. A third company buys of the first company the by-products suitable for fertilizers, a fourth purchases the hides, a fifth the parts suitable to make grease and rendered products, a sixth takes something else, a seventh operates the private car line and collects the mileage graft—and so on.

Now, of course, the first or parent company sells everything to its offspring at the narrowest margins, because the first company is the daylight concern and has the books that are available for commissioners of corporations and others, and it is wholesome that these should not show too much. The real money-making is carried along the line until it disappears from the admiring view into the pockets of the firm or co-partnership that really pulls the strings and operates the show.

Thus when the first company turns over the dressed beef to the second company, the first company marks down a sale that shows a small margin of profit.

This is still more conspicuously true of the by-products, which are, by the way, the most profitable things in slaughtering.

CATTLE BOUGHT UP

B. White of Watauga was in Fort Worth Friday, attending to business matters. He reports conditions in his section as capital, except for too much rain. The grass has done well, but will not be in perfect condition until there has been sufficient warm dry weather to let it fully mature.

"Cattle are well bought up around Watauga," said Mr. White. "It's only about ten miles from Fort Worth and we have a buyer down there about every day, who picks up everything in sight and drives it in to market. Most of the stuff around there is good stock and well bred."

FEEDING CATTLE ON THE GRASS

When the spring season comes on and feeders are thinking of turning their stock on grass, it is always a question with them just when to turn on, and whether to feed after they are on grass.

On the subject of feeding beef cattle on grass, Louis D. Hall, assistant in animal husbandry at Illinois college, writes in the Illinois Agriculturist as follows:

"One-third to one-half the cattle feeders in Illinois feed mainly in summer on pasture, and, in addition to those no small proportion use grass in its season, either in beginning or finishing the fattening process.

"For an explanation of the popularity of the grass season as a fattening period we have only to consider that according to common experience and experimental evidence pounds of beef are made more rapidly with less grain, and usually more cheaply on grass than with dry forage in winter, that the labor and expense of handling and preparing roughage are eliminated, that quite generally, owing to the grinding of the grain or a light allowance of the same, the hog may be omitted from the operation, and that the muddy yards so dreaded by the cattle feeder in winter and spring are removed from the problem. There are contrary factors, to be sure.

"If corn is fed it must usually be ground or soaked for summer feeding; labor, though less is required, is relatively higher in cost than in winter; the farm crops yield their return more slowly when last year's crop is held for this summer's feeding, and the shrinkage of the same in storage is no trifle; the gains made by the cattle, while large and rapid, are 'grassy,' and larger shrinkage in shipping to market must be taken into account. The cheap feed, minimized labor, and other attributes of summer feeding, however, are in most cases more than sufficient to compensate for the drawbacks named.

"While no figures are available to warrant the statement that the sentiment of Illinois feeders is turning most strongly toward that phase of beef production, such is undoubtedly the case in some portions of the state. The movement is a wholesome one, because if intelligently followed it can not fail to stimulate interest in the improvement of our pasture lands, both as to quality and yield; and such improvement may fairly be ranked among the foremost needs of present Illinois agriculture. More than one-sixth the farm land of the state is devoted to grass and other forage crops, but attention to the productive capacity of these lands has been far from commensurate with the importance of that department of farm operations. We have had a corn revival; let us now have a grass revival."

"In considering the policy to follow with a bunch of cattle, it may be said in the first place that their age has an important bearing on the matter. Two-year-old cattle can be fattened more quickly than yearlings, and yearlings more quickly than calves. There is, therefore, more to be said in favor of holding the older cattle in the dry lot than is true of yearlings, because the latter will not bear so much forcing to a finish. Still more marked is the difference between yearlings and calves. Grass is one of nature's own foods, and if her other favorite prescription, milk, has been taken from the youngster early in life, at least a compromise should be made on the former.

"The fattening of calves and yearlings is evidently increasing in favor year by year. While it is a practice to be en-

couraged, it is also one to be taken up guardedly by the inexperienced, remembering that the younger the animal the more delicate is the feeding process and the less forcing on concentrated feeds will he endure. All experiment station results on the subject indicate that calves and yearlings will usually gain as rapidly on grass alone in summer as on grass and grain. In an experiment involving the grazing of calves 8 to 14 months old with and without grain the conclusion was reached that under the conditions of the test 'the extra gain in weight will rarely repay the extra cost of food and labor.'"

CARCASS AND LIVE BEEF PRICES

The National Provisioner early in the year predicted 7 cent cattle. They are here. The conditions then foretold were responsible for the 11 cent beef which is now in the eastern coolers. So few butchers know just how to figure the cost of the stuff they buy.

The simple rule will now be repeated. Take the live weight at its cost per pound or per 100 pounds in the pens. The amount will represent the bulk price of the live steer. Take 60 per cent of this live weight as being the refrigerated carcass weight of the same very prime steer. Now divide the live stock by the refrigerated weight and the result will be about the cost of the meat to the slaughterer. Of course the slaughterer sells the hide, fat, and a lot of cheap odds and ends to the by-product factory. The amount thus realized about offsets the cost of getting the cattle together, killing, running the plants, transportation and selling to the retailer.

Thus, for example, a live steer weighing 1,200 pounds will, at 7 cents per pound on the hoof, cost \$84. His dressed carcass, refrigerated, will weigh, at least 60 per cent of the live weight, 720 pounds. The hide, fats and other offal of the remaining 480 pounds will bring in a reasonably high market, \$16. This must be deducted from the cost of the steer. That leaves \$68 as the net price of the meat. The gathering and packing house expenses in producing that refrigerated carcass is about 1 cent per pound of the slaughtered weight, say \$7 for the carcass. The freight and selling expenses amount to that amount—1 cent per pound, or about \$7—also, making these incidentals \$14. This must now be added to the \$68. That makes the carcass cost \$82, or just \$2 less than the live steer.

Now, by dividing the figures representing the cost by those representing the dressed weight, the cost per pound of the meat, wholesale, in the carcass, will be obtained. Thus we have approximately 11 2-5 cents per pound as the cost of the carcass, say, in New York city. If the packer be permitted to add 1/2 cent per pound to cover losses in collections on his week's credit arrangement, and also his profits for his labor and investment, it will be seen that when beeves are selling 7 cents per pound in the pen the carcass of such beeves should be bringing at least 12 cents to the wholesaler.

In the same way beeves at a lower price and of equal grade may be figured.—National Provisioner.

PRICES IN COLORADO

Two-year-old steers are selling in the state of Colorado at \$22 around. The Stockman-Journal's Denver correspondent says:

M. K. Parsons, the well-known cattleman, closed a deal this week with John M. Holt of Miles City, Mont., by which Mr. Holt secured 2,000 head of cattle from Routt county in this state. They are two-year-old steers, and it is understood that the price agreed upon was \$22 per head. They will be shipped to the range in Montana. There is a good demand for small bunches of stock cattle just now owing to the good outlook for grass through the range country.

WILL MAINTAIN ORGANIZATION

The Cattlemen's Interstate Executive Committee will continue in existence for some time yet. A report to the Stockman-Journal from Denver says:

The Cattle Growers' Interstate Executive Committee had a meeting and decided for the present to continue that organization as an adjunct and support of the new American Association. The committee was of the opinion that it could not very well abandon its organization until it had instructions from the state organizations that created it, and it was continued with the same officers and instruction to co-operate to the fullest possible extent with the new association. There are still some funds due the committee and these will be turned over to the new association and as far as possible the interstate committee will continue without expense. By this method there will be no duplication of work and the new American Association will have the backing of all the state organizations through the interstate committee. It is expected that the state organization will later make arrangements for representation in the organization and when that is done the interstate committee will be disbanded.

STATE WILL CO-OPERATE

The state of Texas is preparing to take a hand in the beef trust situation, the district attorney of the United States at San Antonio having been given assurances to that effect by Governor Latham. The Stockman-Journal's Austin correspondent says:

C. C. Cresson of San Antonio, assistant United States district attorney for the western district of Texas, came over for the purpose of conferring with some of the state officials in regard to the beef trust investigation now in progress.

Mr. Cresson had an interview with the governor, in which he outlined briefly the plans of the investigation, and then called

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NOTICE

All persons coming to Dallas for treatment are requested to inquire of any commercial agency, bank or business firm as to who is the best and most reliable specialist in this city.

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on Attorney General Davidson. Judge Davidson assured Mr. Cresson that he might depend upon his department for the very fullest co-operation and assistance in the matter, but that the appropriation for the purpose would not become effective until Sept. 1, the beginning of the next fiscal year, and until that time his co-operation could not become active.

Mr. Cresson also visited the state purchasing agent's department and had a long talk with Mr. Anderson with a view of learning from whom, and through what channels he made his purchases of beef and other fresh meats. Mr. Anderson informed him that he purchased from local and state fresh meat dealers, and did not know in all cases the source from which they obtained their supply. Some of the dealers bought their own cattle and did their own slaughtering.

Mr. Cresson said the investigation was proceeding along cautious and conservative lines, but was not prepared to say what developments had been made.

The federal courts in Texas are moving in the investigation of this beef trust, it is said, under direct instructions from President Roosevelt, and will discover every fact connected with it possible to ascertain.

KANSAS CLAIMS MORE

The opinion prevails in Texas that not as many cattle have gone to Kansas for pasturage from this state as usual this spring, but different reports come from Kansas. A correspondent of the Stockman-Journal at Topeka says:

More cattle are coming into Kansas from the southern country for grazing purposes this spring than came last year. Reports to the live stock commissioner show that the number admitted for the month of April, this year, was 56,567, as against 54,170 for April of last year.

"This doesn't mean that there are more cattle in the country at large," said an official of the board. "It only means that Kansas is getting more. As a matter of fact, there is a shortage of cattle in the country at large. The long continued drought killed many cattle in Texas last year. The low prices of the past few years discouraged the breeding of range stuff. Cows were sold for slaughter and young stuff is scarce. Cattle should keep advancing in price right along, unless the beef trust arbitrarily stifles the price. If the law of supply and demand cuts any figure any more, western cattlemen will be in clover."

BANKING ON COWAN

Judge Sam H. Cowan is looked upon as the leader in the fight being made against the railways by the cattlemen. The Chicago Live Stock World pays him the following tribute:

One Bird, a railroad manager, has undertaken to dispute Judge Sam Cowan's facts regarding unfair rates. Those who know Cowan will realize that Bird has bitten off more than he can masticate.

Here is one in the Bird solar plexus, planted by the Texas man during the first round: "Mr. Bird tries to establish that cattle rates are too low by comparing the value of the commodity with the rate; yet he testified at Chicago that no such basis should control when he was trying to sustain a higher rate on cattle for a stock shipper a distance of 350 miles from

western Iowa to Chicago, than he gave to the packers for a car of dressed meat worth twice as much in the same train from Omaha, 500 miles. What do you think of that?"

Yes, what do you think of it? Why, that Bird has the small end of the argument. Better let Cowan alone, he's loaded with facts and loaded for bear.

PRESIDENTIAL SQUARE DEAL

The cattlemen of Texas are great admirers of President Roosevelt, from the fact he has repeatedly shown himself to be a friend to the cattlemen, and while coming down through the Indian Territory recently on his trip to this state, the president told of an incident which well illustrates his probity of character and ideas of the square deal. He said:

"I used to be in the cow puncher business myself in earlier and happier days. I went out one day with a puncher, and we struck a maverick and at that time the maverick was supposed to be branded with the brand of the range it was on. My man got a rope on the heifer, and started his little fire, and he wanted to put a brand on it, the Thistle brand, the brand of the range we were on. He said, 'This is all right, I know my own business.' I said, 'Hold up, you are getting my brand on.' He said, 'That is all right.' I said, 'You go back to the ranch and get your time; any man who will seal for me will steal from me,' and you may just count on that in public life. Don't put your trust in a man who says he will do something that is not straight. If he will do it for your advantage, he will do it a mighty sight quicker for his own. You will need to have just the ordinary qualities of common sense, common honesty, decency and courage in a public servant that you need for your neighbor."

PINES FOR THE RANGE

Amos Strubey, formerly of Fort Worth, but now of Ames, Iowa, was visiting with old acquaintances the latter part of this week. Mr. Strubey is in the horse business in Ames and states that he is prosperous, but is not making the money he formerly made in buying and selling Texas long-horns.

Mr. Strubey is a typical western cowboy and has not left the manners and ways learned on the Texas ranches behind him. He is a jolly soul, such as the range country was full of in the days gone by. He will return north today.

WORMS IN SHEEP, GOATS AND PIGS

WEST, Texas, Sept. 19, 1904.

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

W. J. DUFFEL, Pres. Sheep and Goat Breeders' Ass'n of Texas. It is just as good for pigs.

Mr. G. B. Bothwell, Breckenridge, Mo. Dear Sir: If I had had your Vermifuge for Sheep earlier it would have saved me fully \$500 worth of sheep. I have fed it to over 500 lambs with best results.

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WITH THE STOCKMEN

PRICES ARE ENCOURAGING

Frank Tomlinson, manager of the Fish ranch, in Dawson county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, looking after business matters in connection with the ranch.

"Conditions were never better or more favorable than at present," said Mr. Tomlinson. "We have had just enough rain, yet not too much. The last rains did not extend as far west as Dawson, not going west of Abilene.

"Grass is in perfect condition, and is very fattening. All the water holes are full and cattle are doing as well as could be hoped for them to do."

Mr. Tomlinson stated that there were few sales of late, but at this time there is much moving of cattle that was sold during the early part of the season.

"The price of cattle, while not entirely satisfactory, is more encouraging than for many months," continued Mr. Tomlinson, "and the lot of the cowman may not be so stormy this year as for several just past.

TOO MUCH RAIN

"We have had just a little too much rain in and around Cameron of late," said R. A. Nabours of that city, who was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

"This rain has made the grass so soft and sappy that cattle are not fattening as well as they should. With this exception, the range in that section is fine, in fact, all that could be asked. If we could be favored with a little dry warm weather to properly mature and dry the grass, cattle would do better and fatten earlier than in many years. However, as it is they are doing nicely and we have little to complain of.

"Most of the cattle in this section are rough fed. They have come out of the winter in fine shape, and there will be a good supply of fat and ready for the market in fifteen to twenty days."

Mr. Nabours remarked that there was considerable shipping being done at present, and stated that Fred Graves would likely ship about twenty cars this week.

RANGE CONDITIONS SATISFACTORY

"Conditions in La Salle county are more satisfactory now than in many years," said John W. Brown, a cattleman from Encinal who was on the Fort Worth market with a string of cows Wednesday.

"The grass is in perfect condition, and plentiful," continued Mr. Brown, "and cattle are certainly doing fine."

"Most of the cattle have been shipped out, but what are left will have plenty of grass and water to condition them for the market.

"Stockmen in general are feeling fine, and are hopeful of the future."

Mr. Brown stated that the price obtained for the string sold on this market was satisfactory.

INDIAN TERRITORY CONDITIONS

W. F. Beasley of Kiowa, I. T., was in Fort Worth Wednesday with some of his Indian Territory stock.

Mr. Beasley has cattle in the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations, and reports them in fine condition. In fact, he openly declares that he has the finest bunch of steers in the territory.

He will ship a string soon, but has not decided just what date the shipment will be made.

He stated that his stock was in prime condition, that there has been enough good grass and plenty of rain, and favorable weather.

"The Fort Worth market is the best for hogs that the entire country affords," said Mr. Beasley. "It is a wonder more are not raised than at present. I believe it to be a profitable industry."

DOWN BRADY WAY

L. L. Ball of the Ball ranch, located in Menard and Schleicher counties, was on the Fort Worth market Wednesday with a bunch of stuff for which he received satisfactory prices.

"We could not ask for better conditions," said Mr. Ball, "Plenty of rain, good grass and helpful weather has put us all in good spirits."

Asked concerning shipments from his section, Mr. Ball stated that there was practically no fat cattle there at present, and would not be before the first of July, at which time he expected heavy shipments.

There is a good supply of cattle in that section, and according to Mr. Ball's advice, the number that will be in condition to market will be very large.

"Stockmen are content with the situation, if it does not grow worse," said Mr. Ball. "All we want is a little profit on our investment and pay for the actual work we do."

Most of the shipping from the two

counties in which the Ball ranch is located goes out from Brady.

MIDLAND CATTLE FAT

S. F. McKinney of Midland was in the city Tuesday with cattle, en route to the St. Louis market. Asked concerning the range conditions around Midland, Mr. McKinney stated that the grass was in good shape, that cattle were doing well and there was little to complain of.

"We have not had a rain since Easter Sunday," said Mr. McKinney, "yet the grass has stood well and the cattle are fattening in fine shape."

PECOS COUNTY PROSPEROUS

L. L. Baldrige of Baldrige & Gibson, with ranches near Fort Stockton, spent Tuesday in the city.

Mr. Baldrige stated that conditions in his country were never better. Cattle are doing fine. All the grass and water that is needed. Stockmen are feeling more hopeful than in many years. In general, there is nothing to complain about.

PURCHASED FINE BULLS

J. D. Wulfjen, president of the City National Bank of Colorado, Texas, and a leading Shorthorn breeder of that section, is in the city attending to some business matters. While here Mr. Wulfjen purchased eight head of fine young Shorthorn bulls from the J. W. Burgess Company at \$80 around. The animals have been dipped and will be shipped to Colorado City in a few days.

Speaking of conditions out in that section Mr. Wulfjen says cattle are in fine condition and grass is better than it has been for a number of years. The cattlemen are in fine spirits and there is considerable trading being done. Prices are showing a very gratifying improvement.

PERTINENT DIPPING SUGGESTIONS

Information concerning the fatalities attending the dipping of cattle which have been immediately shipped was brought to light this morning in a letter from a Houston, Texas, refining company to the purchasing agent of a Fort Worth corporation.

The matter was brought up through the death of a number of cattle which were dipped in Fort Worth and shipped at once to Amarillo for pasturage.

The letter stated that Beaumont oil was one of the safest dips in use, but that no dip could be used with any degree of safety if the cattle were to be shipped out immediately after dipping and before the oil had time to evaporate.

When cattle are placed in a car with this oil on them the crowded condition of the car, the cattle rubbing against one another is bound to produce a great heat, which will scald or burn the cattle, and in many cases produce death.

When the dipping vat at the Fort Worth stock yards was first opened to the public, a large number of cattle were dipped and shipped to Amarillo without any evil results from the dipping. These cattle were held in the Fort Worth yards, however, for five days, until the Federal inspectors were convinced that the ticks had been killed. This wait allowed the oil time to evaporate.

This is not held to be the only cause that might have affected the cattle recently shipped to Amarillo. The climate may have had much to do in bringing about the death rate that followed the transfer of the cattle from Fort Worth to Amarillo so soon after the dipping.

It is the opinion of those best posted in the matter that all cattle that are dipped for shipping should be held for at least three days in the open air, in order that the dip might evaporate before the cattle are loaded into the cars.

Colonel Parramore reports his ranch in Arizona in the finest possible condition, weeds rich and succulent on which the cattle are as fat as wanted, with grass coming on beautifully—Abilene Reporter.

The entire southwestern range country is in the pink of condition this spring and cattlemen everywhere are in the best of spirits.

SHOULD RAISE HOGS

"There are not many hogs in our country, notwithstanding that there seems to be more money in them than in farming," said H. G. Hendrick of Rodgers.

Mr. Hendrick had seventy-five head on the market Thursday that weighed 16,160 pounds and sold for \$5.20. This was not the top, but few sales were made Thursday that topped the \$5.20.

"We had a shortage of corn in our county about three years ago, and I believe that this one thing, more than any other, has discouraged the raising of hogs."

"I have some hogs still in my pasture, and they are doing well. I consider them a splendid investment, and believe that they will remain so for several years. It

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It will also show at a glance the interest on any sum of money for any time at any rate of interest. The value of cattle, hay, coal, cotton and all kinds of merchandise sold by the pound, ton, yard or dozen. The correct measurements of lumber, logs, cord wood, cisterns, tanks, wagon beds, bins, corn cribs and carpenters', plasterers' and bricklayers' work. The wages, board and rest for any time, at various rates per week or month. Besides it contains many other useful and valuable tables.

A copy of this useful and practical work should be in the hands of every individual. With this book at hand, every conceivable problem that is likely to occur is easily and readily solved by any one who is familiar with first principles. It is neatly printed and elegantly bound in pocketbook form, thus being convenient for out door use.

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ONLY LINE WITH Pullman Sleepers and high back Scarritt seat Coaches through (without change) to New Orleans, daily.

ONLY LINE WITH handsome new Chair Cars through (without change) daily, to St. Louis, Memphis and El Paso.

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ELEGANT DINING CARS TO ST. LOUIS ON THE

"CANNON BALL"
AND
"NIGHT EXPRESS"

E. P. TURNER,
GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT,
DALLAS, TEX.

plete a cargo consigned to Cuba, but the country was so wet I found it necessary to return to Fort Worth.

"I was in the fork of the White Oak and the Sulphur, and such quantities of water has never been dreamed of in that section before.

"There has been a large number of cattle drowned in that vicinity, caught in the forks of these rivers. There was no escape for them, or no means of rescue.

"Not only cattle, but live stock of all kind met the same fate, and the loss to the owners will be felt.

"I found the woods so boggy that I could not ride through them at all. One man living near Omaha showed me his empty wagon that had so bogged that the horses could not move it, and he was forced to unhitch them and leave the wagon standing where it was until it dried out when he could dig it out.

"It seemed to me that at least half the crops have been destroyed. I never saw such damage to farm crops before."

Mr. Hampton will not make another effort to gather up the cattle in that part of the country until it has had ample time to dry out, and the roads become passable.

BELL COUNTY CATTLE

R. N. Henson of Bell county was on the market Thursday with some stags.

Mr. Henson stated that there has been too much rain in his section, that the excessive water has made the grass so sappy that it possesses no fattening qualities.

Another disadvantage they are working under at present is the flies; they are so numerous that they worry the stock to such an extent the feed does little good.

"There are not many cattle left in my county," said Mr. Henson. "There have been a few sales made recently, some yearlings going at \$9 around and some twos went at from \$12 to \$13.

"Every one down our way is turning to be farmers. We have lost some money on cattle in the days gone by."

IN GOOD SPIRITS

Among the leading cattlemen in the city Friday was William Harrell of Collingsworth county. Mr. Harrell reported conditions in fine shape and cattlemen in present outlook.

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Every kind of hand and power pump. Manufactured by the Temple Pump Co., Canal street, 15 Street and 15 Place, Chicago, Ill.

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IN BEE COUNTY

Beeville Bee.
Forty dollars per head was paid by J. T. O'Reilly Wednesday for six barren cows, the purchase being made from J. W. Cook, Thomas Welder and J. W. Flournoy, the sale being the "trimmings" of their herds. They were shipped to market by their purchaser, who would have been glad to have had a thousand at the same price as they averaged 1,160 pounds. They were fattened on grass entirely, not having been fed during the winter. The sale is unimportant from the standpoint of numbers but the price is worthy of note.

The Drovers' Journal of Chicago of May 3 reports the sale in that market by Charles Weaver, the noted feeder of Forsyth, Ill., of 61 head of Hereford grades which averaged 1,470 pounds and were shipped to Boston. The animals brought \$6.80 per hundredweight as they stood on their feet in the pens. These are Bee county cattle, finished in Illinois, having been sold by Messrs. Cook & Sons to Mr. Weaver last December two years ago. The cattle were just about three year old at the time of their sale. Their weight and the price they brought give an intimation of the quality of the better breeds of cattle being raised in Bee county by the more progressive ranchmen.

IN POTTER COUNTY

Amarillo Herald.
A strong electrical storm stirred up things around Amarillo Wednesday night. A little rain fell, .25 of an inch, to be exact, being enough to materially help grass and growing crops, which, while not suffering, were distinctly benefited.

C. T. Ward delivered to W. B. Anderson 350 high grade two-year-old steers, shipment to be made to West Virginia, where the animals will be placed on swill feed at a distillery. Mr. Anderson is shipping largely to that state, and sixteen cars of his two passed through the city yesterday to that destination.

IN KINNEY COUNTY

Bracken News.
Jim Clump bought 50 head of one and two-year-old steers in the Mud creek vicinity this week at \$11 and \$16. Jim Clump has bought 100 head of mixed cattle of Kirkland & Weaver at \$10 to \$22.50.
R. A. Serna bought 150 head of large steers, of Max Herbst this week, \$28 per head being paid.

IN SCURRY COUNTY

Snyder Coming West.
W. A. Johnson turned over 299 yearlings to W. M. Waddell of Odessa. The yearlings sold at \$15 per head, delivered on cars at Colorado. They were shipped to Indiana for feeders.
Word was received here of a shooting which took place last Friday in Garza county between E. S. Bouldin and John Slaughter. Bouldin and Slaughter are reported to have had a misunderstanding over some land matters, which resulted in Bouldin firing two shots at Slaughter without effect. Slaughter's pistol missed fire. Both parties are prominent cattlemen of the west.

IN LAMPASAS COUNTY

Lampasas Leader.
George Brown bought 147 head of yearling steers from Stewart & Company of Copperas Cove.
The following stock shipments were made today:
J. H. H. Berry, one car of fat steers to Fort Worth market.
W. A. Craft, one car of mutton to the

Fort Worth market

J. H. H. Berry is home from Fort Worth where he went with a car of fat steers, which he has been feeding since the early winter. He found the market in fairly good condition, and is pleased with his investment in cattle. Eleven cars of stock were transferred from the Central to the Santa Fe here the past evening. They were the property of J. C. Roberts of Llano and were being shipped to Kaw, I. T., where they will be fattened for market.

Ernest Walker is home from Galveston, where he went to deliver a shipment of cattle which went to Cuban pastures. There were 500 head of stock cattle in this shipment, and they were in good condition, and brought a very satisfactory price.

G. A. Gilmore of the Lake Victor section, was in and advanced his date on the Leader twelve months. He is much elated over the price he is getting for his wool, that product alone bringing him over \$300 this year. He also has one of the best farms in his section, and makes a success of sheep, cattle, hogs and crops.

The wool comes in now, and it comes from all quarters. The Lampasas price is above the other markets around us, and most of the wool was sold before it left the back of the sheep where it was grown. The wool men are now the most important people in the world, and even the newspaper man is cultivating their friendship and good will. They are having an "inning" and everybody rejoices with them.

IN LLANO COUNTY

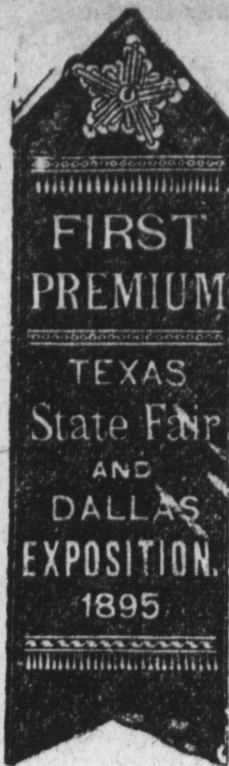
Llano Times.
Wool is beginning to roll into Llano now. A great deal of the wool immediately around Llano was contracted to buyers at 20 cents, and the market shows an advance of several cents. It is gratifying to all to know that this product of our stockmen will materially aid our growers, as the commodity enjoys the highest price it has had for years. Llano buyers pay the top price, and can handle any quantity.

Dave Reed, whose ranch is southwest of town, was here yesterday. He has been known as a cowman, but with commendable shrewdness, about eighteen months ago invested some in sheep, and at present has a small herd of 450 in connection with his other stock interests. He marketed his wool at a good figure. In fact, his sheep have stood him in hand in the eighteen months a profit of the rise of \$1,000, and they did not represent much outlay or interfere with his other stock interests. This is a sample of what can be done in Llano county.

Robert Boyd was up from his ranch near Kingsland this week. Mr. Boyd says farmers are badly behind with their work on account of the extended wet weather. He states that the peavine still flourishes and is causing a good deal of stock to fall off in weight, as it is very injurious for feed after it begins to bloom. Kirk Tate and Jim Montgomery have both lost a cow from eating it, and many stock are sick from it, but by careful nursing get over it. Some of them go around with one side swollen up, or acting like they had blind staggers.

IN TAYLOR COUNTY

Abilene Reporter.
J. E. Chandler loaded out Friday for his Valley Creek ranch. He is negotiating with eastern parties and will possibly pull off a big deal.
Colonel Paramore reports his ranch in Arizona in the finest possible condition, weeds rich and succulent on which the cattle are as fat as wanted, with grass coming on beautifully.

BUCHANAN'S
Cresylic Ointment,

Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Sore
Worms and will cure Foot Rot.

It beats all other remedies. It won

First Premium at Texas State Fair,

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It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

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refunded if not as represented. Hundreds sold on these terms and not one yet returned. Dehorned stockers and feeders worth from 10c to 20c per cwt. more. Address
THE KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK COM. CO., Agt., Stk. Yds., Kansas City.

C. W. and J. M. Cowden returned Saturday from their Mexico ranch. C. W. Cowden and Cowden-Pemberton Company have just delivered 5,700 steers and speyed heifers to Montana parties, delivery being made at Portales, N. M.

T. J. Coggin and George S. Berry have bought the D. H. Trent tract of land of about 9,000 acres, twelve miles north of Merkel. They are going to divide and sell it to suit purchasers. We understand this is considered the best tract of land in Jones county, and these parties have already been offered a handsome profit on their trade.

IN TAYLOR COUNTY

Abilene News.
Mayor Morgan Weaver and son, Lester, returned from the ranch in the Midland country enthusiastic over that country. Mr. Weaver says cattle are in fine shape and cattlemen in good spirits. Says several big cattle deals were made out there at advanced prices. Yearlings sold while he was there as high as \$15.25 per head and two-year-old range from \$18 to \$20.

IN NOLAN COUNTY

Sweetwater Reporter.
Mr. J. A. Kennedy was in from his ranch twelve miles north of town on Cottonwood creek, Wednesday. He says things are just as they would have them on the ranch—plenty of grass and cattle fat. "Range conditions are better than they have been since I came here seven years ago," says Mr. Kennedy.

IN MASON COUNTY

Mason News.
Rudolph Baumann bought last week from Mrs. Tob Williams 150 head of stock cattle at \$9 per head. Also 85 head from Charlie Williams at \$9. Rudolph says he is in the market for all the cattle he can get.

A. A. Keller was in Monday from his ranch and reports having sold a bunch of yearlings to Fritz Kothmann Jr. at \$11. These were fine steers, red muleys, and brought a dollar a head more than the market price. Mr. Keller is raising some of the finest stock in the country and will go to the Sellman ranch next week to get two young bulls for his herd. He also has a nice bunch of goats and 500 sheep which he is just shearing, having contracted his clip at 20 cents. He left the News several dollars on subscription and offered to start us in the goat business by giving us a pair of kids.

IN SAN SABA COUNTY

San Saba News.
Guy Brown bought from R. E. Woods 58 steers, ones, twos and threes, at \$10, \$16 and \$21; from Luston Bros., 27 twos and threes at \$15; from J. C. Montgomery 21 twos at \$16; from Jim Murray 5 threes at \$18.

F. F. Edwards bought from Guy Brown 48 yearling steers at \$10; from Sanderson Bros., 21 mixed steers at \$10 and 5 cows at \$12.50.

J. M. Kuykendall bought 200 ones and twos from J. W. Smith and O. D. Kirkpatrick at \$10 and \$15.

Jim Chowning bought from H. H. Doran 100 two-year-old steers at \$15; from F. H. Coughran 38 twos and threes at \$15 and \$18; from W. J. Smith 35 twos at \$15; from J. H. Lindsey 50 twos at \$15; from A. J. Duncan 21 twos at \$15. Mr. Chowning will take these cattle to pasture in Callahan county.
William Roberts of Llano bought

from T. A. Sloan 375 threes at \$24; from J. E. Sloan about 30 threes at \$25.

IN VAL VERDE COUNTY

Del Rio Herald.
Major Smith shipped ten double deck cars of sheep and goats to St. Louis yesterday.

R. W. Prosser shipped six cars of sheep from Comstock to Chicago yesterday.

A train load of cattle was shipped from Paloma to Fort Worth yesterday. Also a train from Uvalde.

IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY

Hereford Brand.
Murchison and Thompson on last Saturday purchased 400 yearling steers from Ivy and Hard to be delivered July first. Terms private. On same date they purchased 95 year-old steers from W. H. Wiseman to be delivered June 20. Lee Bivins of Amarillo while in Hereford Monday bought 615 steers from the following parties: E. P. Conway of Colorado City, 430 three-year-old steers; F. H. Obernier, 55 four-year-old steers; L. B. Day, 35 three-year-old steers; R. N. Mounts, 105 three-year-old steers. The cattle were shipped Tuesday, one car going to Amarillo, balance seventeen cars to Peru, Kan. Deal effected through Murchison & Thompson. Terms private.

IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos Times.
Last Friday the Riverside Cattle Company shipped from Van Horn, Texas, to a Mr. Carr fifty-six cars of Mexico cattle, consisting of 1, 2 and 3-year-old steers, to South Dakota. On Saturday the same people shipped twenty-nine cars, same kind of cattle, to same destination.

On Sunday Messrs. Evans & Means shipped from Kent, Texas, to Stokes, Thompson & Arnet to Kansas, thirty-five cars of 1, 2 and 3-year-old steers and one car of yearling heifers.

Monday Kingston & Duncan shipped from Pecos seven cars of yearling steers to Stokes & Arnet, Kansas.

W. D. Cowan & Sons shipped ten cars of cows and 1 and 2-year-old steers to Fort Worth. Will Cowan went in with them.

T. H. Beauchamp sold to John A. Edwards of Eureka, Kan., Tuesday about four hundred head of 2-year-old steers, for delivery June 1. Price \$15 around.

Stump Robbins sold his steer and heifer yearlings to Spokes & Arnet, and they will be shipped out to Kansas City from here Saturday.

Marsh Parker has bought the Windham & Tudor steers from here, the Reynolds Brothers' from their Kent ranch and the Judge Buchanan cattle at Monahans, to be shipped out from here about the 25th. He purchased about three thousand head in all.

IN HOWARD COUNTY

Big Springs Herald.
F. Tomlinson shipped two cars of fat cattle to Fort Worth on the 17th.

D. W. Christian shipped one car of mixed cattle to Kansas City May 14.

John Joyner sold to W. F. Thomason last week fifty-one head of fat steers at \$46 around.

G. C. Cauble sold to Will Wardell on the 13th sixteen bulls, which were shipped to Odessa.

S. W. Moore sold to E. Wiggleworth the latter part of last week 144 calves. These were shipped to Kansas City Sunday.

Will P. Edwards sold to E. Wiggleworth last week 135 head of yearlings at



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Myres' high-grade SADDLES lead in
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Material and workmanship the best.
Nothing better made in Saddles.
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Box 66. SWEETWATER, TEX.

GOWAN TALKS TO RATE COMMITTEE

Fort Worth Attorney Says Esch-Townsend Bill Is Worse Than None

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Interstate Commerce Commissioners Francis M. Cockrill and Joseph W. Fifer were among the witnesses today before the senate committee on interstate commerce, whose investigation of railroad rates has almost drawn to a close.

Commissioner Fifer spoke of rebates and rate cutting and said they were induced by railroad men distrusting each other. Rates, he said, should be made by the railroads in the first place, but should be subject to revision. He said the commission could adjust a rate complained of in accordance with the rates of commodities in other sections under like conditions. He thought the adjustment of the long and short haul difficulties should be left to the commission.

Former United States Senator Cockrill of Missouri, now a member of the commission, said he would leave the origination of rates to the railroad, giving the commission the power to condemn a rate found to be unreasonable and fix another rate in its place to take effect immediately. The roads, he contended, should have the right to appeal to the courts and the latter determine whether the railroad rate was unreasonable or the commission's rate unreasonable. He would make the railroads responsible for icing and other charges of a private car line.

S. H. Cowan, representing the live stock shippers of the southwest, also appeared today. He controverted statements by other witnesses as to satisfactory rate conditions and claimed that the cattle rates were too high. He asserted that the railroads had used diligence to bring men here to testify to rates. He charged that these witnesses may have come on passes and that if possible an intimation was given them that it was better for them to come.

Chairman Elkins remarked that the commission summoned all men whose names had been furnished by Mr. Baker in the interest of proposed legislation and that expenses had been allowed all who appeared.

Mr. Cowan maintained that live stock transportation was the most profitable railroad business in the southwest. He characterized the Esch-Townsend bill as worse than no legislation.

PECOS RIVER ON RISE

Old Settlers Do Not Remember Similar Conditions

SAN ANGELO, Texas, May 23.—Woodward & Perry sold to Miller & Van Selous of Bliss, Okla., 400 big, grown mules at private terms. The animals were shipped Wednesday to the territory and constituted the largest single shipment of mules ever made from this point. The firm of Woodward & Perry deals exclusively in mules and pick them up all over this country. The big mules in this sale were bought last year and held through the winter on pasturage near San Angelo. The price was undoubtedly a good one, since Woodward & Perry in buying the mules from the stockmen who raise them always pay a good price, and Woodward & Perry never sell their mules except at a rattling good profit.

C. V. Evans purchased a car of horses around through the country and shipped them to Fort Worth.

L. A. Swigart of Carlisbad, N. M., is here on business. He has 2,800 fat range muttons in the Shannon pastures which will be shipped to Chicago the last of the week.

Mack Lynn arrived from the Lynn ranch in Schielcher county, some fifty miles southwest of here and reported a tornado in that country which completely demolished the Lynn ranch house. Two ladies in the house at the time escaped uninjured by driving across the country in a buggy at a furious rate. This is supposed to have been the tall end of the Snyder cyclone.

The first alfalfa hay of the season's crop is coming in. Virge Rimes sold yesterday the first load at 40 cents per bale. There was a good crop of alfalfa made this year.

Freighter Scott arrived from Sheffield this week and reports a rise of seven feet in the Pecos river, which has been up to about that extent for three weeks. This rise in the Pecos is a most unusual thing. In fact, the old settlers say they never heard of the like before.

John J. Rhodes sold Wednesday to E. F. Tillman of Sutton county ninety odd head of high-grade Hereford cattle, calves counted, to be delivered within ten days at Ben Ficklen, for \$27 per head. This is said to be one of the finest bunches of cattle in this section and certainly brought a good price for range delivery.

Dr. W. W. MacKellar, the popular United States government quarantine inspector, has been ordered to return to Fort Worth to be stationed there and his place here will be taken by another man. Dr. MacKellar has a legion of friends among

the stockmen who hope that he may return here.

Stock shipments since last report: R. M. and J. W. Carothers to Kansas City, 12, twelve cars sheep; Smith, Hamilton & Co., three cars sheep to Chicago; J. H. Roper to Itasca, one car horses and mules; R. M. Cox to Stratford, one car horses and mules; Cauthorn & Hamilton to St. Joseph, Mo., two cars sheep; Smith, Hamilton & Co., to Chicago, eight cars sheep; W. W. Todd, one car horses to Goddithwaite; J. W. Hume to Kaw, Okla., two cars cow ponies; Smith, Hamilton & Co., to Chicago, three cars sheep; San Angelo National Bank to Chicago, nine cars sheep; D. S. Hamilton to Kansas City, one car sheep; S. N. Barkley to Fort Worth, three horses; John R. Nasworthy to Fort Worth, one fine stallion; C. V. Evans to Brownwood, one car horses.

PANHANDLE STEER SUPPLY

William Penn Anderson, live stock agent of the Pecos Valley lines of the Santa Fe, and a noted statistician, has been doing some more figuring on the Panhandle steer supply. He says:

"The round-up now in progress on the plains shows that the crop of two-year-old steers will be larger and the supply of cow stuff smaller than a year ago. The Santa Fe placed 130 cars more cattle in the Kansas pastures during the month of April from the Panhandle than it did the same month a year ago.

"These cattle are now very close to the Kansas City market. In addition to this the plains will market cattle at Canyon City, Hereford and Bovina all summer. The Santa Fe made a record run on cattle out of the Panhandle a day or so ago. Judge Word shipped twenty-five cars of stock to the feed pens of W. B. Anderson at Bartow, W. Va., on May 18. The stock was fed at Emporio and transferred at Kansas City to the Wabash May 19."

FROM THE ALPINE COUNTRY

ALPINE, Texas, May 23.—Mrs. J. F. Rodgers and her brother Jim Anderson have sold to J. E. Hanson 150 head of stock horses.

The 460 head of black muley two-year-old steers Jackson & Harmon sold to C. M. Hobbs were shipped last night. The price is \$3.85 per hundred weighed in El Paso. They netted Mr. Jackson \$24.64 per head.

W. T. Henderson left Monday night for Kansas City to purchase a carload of thoroughbred Galloway bulls for his ranch. Mr. Henderson is breeding up one of the finest herds of black muleys in the state.

J. D. Jackson shipped a carload of steers to El Paso. They weighed there 972 pounds.

George F. Crosson has sold his entire stock of cattle to Coles & Turney of El Paso, at \$13.75 per head. The cattle were shipped to a pasture near El Paso.

Quite a number of stockmen have lost stock lately and they attribute their death to them eating peavine, as it has been noticed that shortly after eating it the animals drink quantities of water and then swell up and die. In one or two instances they seemed to have strangled to death and blood clots formed on the brain. While cattle fatten rapidly on the peavine, it seems that they will eat too much.

Clyde Buttrill suffered quite a severe fall from his horse last week. His foot was badly mashed and he was compelled to walk with crutches several days, but is doing nicely at present.

Last week Joe Irving assisted by Jim Powell, and his famous pack of hounds, had quite an exciting wolf chase on Mr. Irving's ranch. They succeeded in dispatching a very large female wolf and found a cave containing the young cubs. They placed poisoned meat in the cave then closed the opening with rocks and in that way killed four cubs. Lobo wolves are destroying many thousands of dollars worth of cattle for the stockmen this year in this country.

NATIONAL OFFICERS CONFER

Frank J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Live Stock Association, and James H. Gwinn, are now in Chicago conferring with General Manager Harris over some matters the association has under way. Our Chicago correspondent says:

President Hagenbarth is her chiefly on business connected with his big ranching interests in Mexico, where he is adding 4,700 head of pure-bred shorthorn and Hereford breeding cattle to the ranch herd this spring. His last purchase included the C. D. Cogdell herd of 700 shorthorn and Red Polled cattle, and he had sent in 4,000 head earlier in the season, increasing the stock on the ranch of the Wood-Hagenbarth Company to 18,000 head, most of which are high-grade breeding stock. The rains that have been such a benefit to southern Texas this year have extended into their section of Mexico, and conditions there are the best ever known.

On their Idaho sheep range they are seeding a big acreage of peas with a view to feeding their fall-end lambs this year, and it is their purpose to devote 3,000 acres to the production of peas for that use.

President Hagenbarth is working hard with congress for the better recognition of live stock and agricultural interests. He is persistent in urging increased appropriations for the work of the agricultural department, holding it utterly inconsistent that the appropriations for agricultural purposes should be limited to \$7,000,000, while appropriations for other purposes of far less importance are swelled to \$5,000,000 or more. He leaves for Washington Monday to confer with leading members of the senate on legislation essential to the welfare of live stock interests the coming session.

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W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A.

Galveston, Texas.

Cattle Raisers Fight Traitors In Their Own Ranks Warmly

DENVER, Col., May 20.—That half a dozen of the largest cattle shippers of the United States are receiving rebates and have received them for months from the various railroads, and that this accounts for their testimony before the senate committee on railway rate investigation, is the direct charge made by members of the Cattle Raisers interstate executive committee and of the American Stock Growers' Association.

Last Friday Secretary Fred P. Johnson of both of these organizations, received a telegram from Senator Stephen B. Elkins of the senate committee, setting May 22 as the date when representatives of the live stock industry might appear before the committee and give evidence as to the high and almost prohibitive freight rates in existence in the West.

The next day Secretary Johnson and the other officers of the Stock Growers' Association were surprised to find that two of the most prominent stockmen of Nebraska had already appeared before the committee and had given evidence absolutely in favor of the present conditions, and asking, on behalf of themselves and the cattlemen of the west, whom they said they represented, that no change be made in the existing laws and that the interstate commerce commission be not empowered to fix and regulate rates.

These two men were T. B. Hord, one of the largest cattlemen of western Nebraska, and Peter Jansen, one of the most prominent sheepmen of the state. For years Mr. Hord, so the members of the American Cattle Raisers' Association say, has been one of the leaders in the revolt against the unfair and unjust methods of the railroads. Mr. Jansen has taken so prominent a part in the fight that when the American Cattle Raisers' Association held its last convention here a week ago he was the only candidate against Murdo MacKenzie for the presidency.

IN POWER OF RAILROADS

"Both of these men are very heavy shippers," Secretary Johnson said, "and they are absolutely in the power of the railroads. For that reason I do not believe they have deserted us, but they were simply forced into giving the testimony they did."

"For months we have known that a 'rebates' club,' as we called it, has existed, and that a number of the largest shippers of the country have been given rebates and preferential rates on all the live stock they shipped. Naturally these men could not be expected to object to the present conditions, and the rates given them were very likely for the sole purpose of influencing their evidence before the committee."

As soon as word reached Denver of the evidence given by Mr. Hord and Mr. Jansen before the committee days in advance of the day set for it, and before representatives of the association had even thought of leaving for Washington, Secretary Johnson telegraphed Senator Elkins, and in reply he received word that all the evidence the association cared to submit would be received Saturday, May 20.

Notice of this was at once sent to Colonel S. H. Cowan of Fort Worth, Texas. Mr. Cowan is attorney for both the American Live Stock Growers' Association and the Cattle Raisers' Interstate Committee and he left at once for Washington to present their side of the case before the committee.

POWER OF REBATES

In his testimony before the committee

last Saturday, Mr. Hord of Nebraska said:

"At the present time the railroads in Nebraska give us good service. They grant all reasonable demands. We have the railway officials among us, and we want conditions to remain unchanged, because we are prospering. I came here at the request of friends who agree with me, because we think it right to enter our protest. I know of no complaints from the southwest about rates on live stock."

Mr. Jansen, the sheepman of Nebraska, declared that "we do not want any rate legislation. We feel that traffic managers are nearer to us than any commission could ever be, and we are satisfied that they are always ready to meet any reasonable man half way. The present system of adjusting rates between shippers and carriers is perfectly satisfactory to us. The shippers of the southwest who have complained of high stock rates are free range men who do not ship any stock. The real shippers have no complaint."

BIG YEARLING SALE

When Texas cattlemen obtain more than \$10 around for their steer yearlings they always feel they have made a few dollars, the real amount of clear money depending on the amount received above the sum mentioned. There has just been sold to Colorado parties a string of 35,000 yearling steers at \$12 around, off of a big West Texas ranch, and the particulars of the big deal are told in the following from our Denver correspondent:

Frank Haley of Rifle, Colo., has purchased through the Dupree ranch, near Van Horn, Texas, from A. C. Cox, 35,000 yearlings at a flat price of \$12 a head. The total consideration is \$420,000.

The cattle will begin arriving next week and will make about 100 trainloads of twenty cars each. The cattle will range in Western Colorado until about four years old, when they will be marketed.

Haley and his brother, Ora Haley of Larimer county, now control 40,000 cattle. The deal is the biggest one made in this state in ten years. Two months will be required to get all the cattle into the range country.

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GOOD RAINS ON RANGE

Reports from the range country for the week just closed show good rains all over the cattle country, good grass, cattle in best of condition, and little to complain of. Shippings to northern pastures have been extra heavy during the week.

Clarendon—Weather and range in good shape. Rain as far south as Giles. Estelline—Good rains and good grass. Southard—Liberal rainfall. Cattle fine.

Quanah—Good rains. Range good. Lakewood—Plenty of rain; cattle doing fine.

Dalhart—Cattle doing well; grass good and plenty of rain. Odessa—Conditions good; rain.

Midland—Splendid conditions; cattle doing fine.

Ashland—Everything in best condition.

BUYING BULLS AT HOME

LUBBOCK, Texas, May 23.—The men who have achieved distinguished success in producing cattle to supply the demand for beef, no less than those who have won high repute as breeders of pure-bred cattle owe their success principally to sound theories in breeding. No one of the former class is better entitled to a hearing when he talks on principles that should control breeding for the beef markets than the veteran, Colonel Charles Goodnight, and his declaration at the recent Amarillo convention that "the nearer the blood can be procured to the breeding grounds the sooner and greater the ultimate success will be," is one to which Panhandle cattlemen should give consideration. It is a statement based upon a long and eminently successful experience in improvement of Texas range cattle.

There was a time when it was necessary to obtain pure-bred bulls from herds reared under conditions differing widely from those to which Texas cattle are subjected. There were no important breeding establishments in Texas for the supply of such animals and they had to be brought from distant states. During recent years, however, the importation of registered animals has numbered many thousands and the best blood of the several important breeds has been brought into every district of the Texas cattle ranges. Within reach of every cattleman there are now farms having individuals representing the great families that have won reputation in the show rings of England and America. That these Texas descendants of prize winners at the northern and British cattle shows have not been developed under hot house conditions, that they are developed under the climatic and other conditions that will surround them during their whole period of usefulness adds more to the value of their service than can be estimated. Climate, feed, altitude, all are there to which they have been adapted from birth. They are not required to undergo a trying and always dangerous, always damaging process of acclimation and adaptation to conditions vastly differing from those under which they have been bred and reared.

The practice recommended by Colonel Charles Goodnight was advocated some years ago by your valuable paper, when it was owned and directed by the late George B. Loving. Though not himself then a cattle raiser, he was and had been from boyhood in close touch with all the leading cattlemen in northwestern Texas and was an ardent and intelligent advocate of whatever might advance the interests of the Texas cattle industry. He then advised the range cattlemen to obtain as many of their bulls as could be secured from the breeding establishments nearest to their ranges. At that time those establishments could not produce more than a small proportion of the bulls required for range service, but breeding farms have been increased in capacity and in number until now they can supply a very large part of such demand, and the situation is continually improving. If other portions of Texas are as well supplied as the Plains region there is small need in buying bulls for the range or pasture in northern states. In pedigree and individual quality the buyer can find in Texas as good as he can find anywhere, and his purchases will be animals fit for usefulness from the day they are put in his pasture. The Texas registered herds have had the blood and the intelligent management, but their merits have not yet been sufficiently made known. All must concede that the Texas breeder is deficient in advertising enterprise.

From time to time importation of new blood will be required, but let that be done by men who are giving their attention to registered herds as a specialty—men who have or should have the equipment and special knowledge that will aid in carrying the imported animals through the severe and debilitating period of acclimation and adaptation to strange environment.

A TRIO OF CHAMPIONS

"That a man's weakness" is also his strong point" is fully demonstrated by the career of Mr. M. W. Savage, proprietor of International Stock Farm, Minneapolis, Minn. The first conspicuous purchase of Mr. Savage in the trotting horse line was a world's champion, the lion hearted trotting king, Directum, 2:05½, the world's long reigning champion trotting stallion, and since then he has added to his string of champion stallions till he now owns three of them, namely, Dan Patch, 1:56, the fastest harness horse in the whole world; Directum, 2:05½, for many years the champion trotting stallion of the world, and still the world's champion four-year-old trotting stallion, and lastly he added the \$125,000 Arion (2), 2:10¾, (3), 2:10½, (4), 2:07¾, still the reigning two and three-year-old champion trotting stallion of the world. It is only when one stops to think soberly and considerately of this group of stallions that one can grasp and fully realize the stupendousness of Mr. Savage's accom-

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plishments and possessions in the champion stallion line. To own one champion stallion is quite sufficient to satisfy the average man's ambition, but three of them satisfies Mr. Savage's ambition none too well, and, like Alexander the Great, it is most likely that he seeks other worlds to conquer, other champions to own, and their services to offer to the trotting horse public on most reasonable terms. Verily, 'Three Worlds' Champion Stallions' and '3 Feeds for One Cent' make a 'winner' combination, both for Mr. Savage and his business patrons."—From Western Horseman, Indianapolis, Ind.

SUGGESTS TURNEY FOR GOVERNOR

"President Roosevelt was a Montana cowman in early life," said Old Politician yesterday, "and he has made a very acceptable president. This reminds me that Hon. W. W. Turney of El Paso has gubernatorial designs. My informant is 'Uncle Travis Henderson, the war-horse of Red river, plain farmer man and cheek by jowl with the chaps who sit in the front row of the Farmers' union temple. Senator Henderson was in Dallas the other day, en route to Fort Davis, where he will tarry for awhile. Turney and Henderson were members of the Twenty-fourth legislature and became very chummy. The old man thinks a heap of the West Texan and says he would make an A1 governor. Turney has many striking qualifications. First and foremost he was born in East Texas, at Marshall, I believe. Like Brother John Robbins, the east was too slow for him and he flew the coop. 'Brother John' pitched his tent in the Panhandle, raised a crop of chickens and ran for office. He broke into the Twenty-fourth legislature, too. Mr. Turney mastered law before the wander-lust forced him to move. He made a bee line for the Rio Grande, hung out his shingle, practiced law, played politics, and won out in both ventures. Then he became a rancher, branded his own calves, grew in popularity with his neighbors and they sent him to the house and next to the senate to look after their interests. When the cattlemen met at Fort Worth this spring he was elected president of the association and made a red-hot speech, eulogizing President Roosevelt for his attitude toward the beef trust and commending him for his avowed determination to persuade congress to confer upon the interstate commerce commission authority to fix freight rates. President Turney is a conservative and level-headed man. West Texas democrats haven't cut a wide swath in the affairs of state to date, but there is no telling just what may happen in the future. Hon. Jas. N. Browning of Amarillo was nominated for lieutenant governor by a scratch. He's a good fellow and made an excellent presiding officer of the senate. Jim Browning and 'Brother John' Robbins broke the ice for the Panhandle crowd. Jim retired from office and now, I understand, he has moved to New Mexico and expects to run for congress some day. This leaves the two 'Johns,' John Stephens and 'Brother John' Robbins the big toads in the Panhandle—democratic puddle. Congressman John Stephens, according to Hon. Tom Watson, is the solitary Texas democrat who distinguished himself by voting for the mileage grab, which job was killed by the very virtuous senate. 'Brother John' won't run for governor and John Stephens has other fish to fry. So if Turney jumps in the Panhandle will be fighting ground. President Turney is a regular democrat, one of those fellows who take to the woods at intervals rather than to disfigure the official ballot with pencil marks. El Paso, once the Monte Carlo of the Southwest, is a moral town. Dominos is the limit, the business men go to bed with the chickens, the McGinty club has been disbanded, Juan Hart is a municipal ownership reformer, Capt. Bill Fewel is an alderman and Capt. J. A. Smith is a defeated candidate for mayoralty honors. Conditions are ripe for El Paso to bound into the democratic arena and demand recognition in the name of all the saints and most of the sinners. El Paso county is intensely democratic, in spots. It elected a republican to the Twenty-ninth legislature because it disliked the personal qualities of the democratic nominee, who attempted to spread over more territory than he could cover conveniently. Should Turney run he will complicate matters. If the cowmen back him, he

will go into the convention with a big bunch of votes. This is the verdict of Hon. Travis Henderson, of Lamar, prophet and plain farmer man."—Dallas Times-Herald.

BIGGEST CATTLE TRADE OF YEAR

DENVER, Col., May 20.—"From Texas breeding grounds to Colorado feeding grounds."

That is the slogan on which the cattlemen of Colorado are working now, and thousands of cattle are now being shipped into this state every week to be fed and fattened here and then shipped to the Eastern markets.

Thirty-five thousand cattle, costing nearly \$500,000, was one of the deals consummated yesterday. Old stockmen say that it is the largest purchase of live stock in Colorado within the last ten years.

The cattle were bought by Frank Haley of Rifle, and will be turned out on the range controlled by him and his brother, Ora Haley, of Larimer.

They were secured through the Dupree ranch, near Van Horn, Tex., through A. A. Cox, one of the largest cattle speculators of Texas.

The cattle are yearlings, and the Haley brothers will keep them on the range until they are 4 years old before sending them to the Eastern market. A straight price of \$12 a head was made for them, totaling \$420,000.

Beginning with next week the cattle will be shipped from Van Horn to Rifle. There they will be sent all over the range of western Colorado. To ship the full herd here will take nearly two months. With eighteen cattle to a car, and twenty cars to a train, it will take nearly 100 trains to bring the big herd from Texas to Colorado.

Largest Herd on Range

The Haley brothers are now among the largest stockmen of Colorado. On the western range they now have about 25,000 cattle. W. J. Wilson of Denver, who is considered one of the largest cattlemen of the state, has only 5,000 cattle on the range.

With this new herd the Haley brothers will have practically 60,000 cattle on the range, almost as many as all of the other stockmen who feed on the state line between Colorado and Wyoming.

"As soon as the cattle begin to reach Rifle," Mr. Haley said, "we will drive them over to the government range along the western state line. A few of the best ones, perhaps 5,000 all told, we will keep on the ranch, but most of them will be turned loose to look out for themselves. The range is in fine shape now, and the yearlings ought to be in prime condition by the time winter sets in.

"I suppose now we have more cattle on the range than any other firm," Mr. Haley went on, "but so far we have been very successful, and we might as well take care of 50,000 cattle as 5,000."

HEAVY LOSSES REPORTED

The Stockman-Journal correspondent at Springer, N. M., tells a story of unfavorable conditions that do not comport well with the general flattering reports that reach this office from other sections. He says:

There is talk of some stockmen retiring from the business as the result of discouragement caused by the late season of continual losses. To the conservative observer this appears as a mistake, for the reason that a good year both as to a plentiful range and a fair market price confronts the business.

To retire now would necessitate a great sacrifice, as stock are in a very poor condition and would almost have to be given away. Those who are determined to retire from the business will find it more to their interest to do so this fall when their possessions are marketable and in fair condition to dispose of at a reasonable figure.

It is true some small owners who had neither shelter or feed for their flocks and herds have been forced out of business by an almost total loss, but those who have saved 50 and 75 per cent cannot afford to make a further sacrifice by selling at this time.

Grass on the range is growing nicely and stock will soon begin to realize a few pounds of flesh. The danger season is believed to be over and the indications for a prosperous year with those who stick to it is undoubtedly good.

In this hour of discouragement more are declaring their intention of retiring than will carry it out when this fall's conditions present themselves.

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CORN BELT FEEDERS

Each year the bond between the southwestern stockman and the feeders of the corn belt, especially of the states of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, is becoming closer. A good many feeders in the states named last year for the first time purchased calves from the Texas ranges, and their experience has been so satisfactory that this trade will undoubtedly assume large proportions in the next two or three years, not only for calves, but for yearlings and 2-year-olds as well.

For this reason it is to the advantage of the Texas and southwestern stockmen to get in closest possible touch with the men who finish their stuff in the feed lots of the Mississippi valley. Believing in this so thoroughly, we have made an arrangement with the publishers of Wallace's Farmer, the leading agricultural and live stock paper west of the Mississippi river, by which we are enabled to offer The Stockman-Journal and Wallace's Farmer, both one year for only \$1.50, or we can send both from the date the subscription is received until Jan. 1, next, at the especially low rate of \$5 cents.

Wallace's Farmer has probably done more for the live stock interests in the matter of railroad rate legislation than all other agricultural papers combined. It was its editor, Henry Wallace, who forced Congressman Hepburn, chairman of the interstate commerce committee in the house of representatives, to finally come out squarely on the stockman's side. We feel, therefore, that we are doing our readers a service in giving them this opportunity to secure Wallace's Farmer in connection with The Stockman-Journal.

Stockman-Journal Ads Pay

SHORTAGE BENEFITS TEXAS

"The shortage in the corned steers is helping the grass cattlemen out this spring," says J. A. Leader, a ranchman whose headquarters are in Haskell county.

"The early grass in all parts of the southwest country has made cattle fat and with a very little feed has finished them up so they can be sold for killing purposes. Then the great shortage all over the corn belt of well finished cattle has opened a good market for our cattle. I do not recall a time when so many half fat grass cattle were sold down in that country as have been disposed of this spring, and especially during the past month. This shortage in the good steers fed in the corn belt will undoubtedly continue for the next few months, or until after the new corn crop comes on which will give the grass cattle men a good opportunity to work off their stock at fairly good prices."

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS,

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.
OFFICERS:

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

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

Done by order of the Executive Committee, in the City of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

WHAT THE AMERICAN STANDS FOR

There is a great deal of interest manifest in Texas toward the newly organized American Stock Growers' Association, and it is an organization that is being dominated very largely by Texas influences. It has started out under the most favorable auspices, and stockmen generally are confident that it will achieve all the objects which have served to call it into existence. The objects of the new association are well portrayed in the set of resolutions adopted at Denver, which are as follows:

Resolved, That we recognize in President Roosevelt a president of all the people. We indorse his courageous stand for a square deal and a fair chance for every citizen. We especially thank him for his fight for equal rights to all at the hands of the railroads, the highways of the nation, and we find in his expressions an admirable statement of the things for which the live stock interests are contending.

Resolved, That the present law intended to regulate railroad rates and service is inadequate and does not regulate. It should be strengthened by giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission power to substitute just, fair and reasonable rates for those which it may find on investigation to be unjust or unreasonable, and such rates as fixed by the commission should go into effect immediately and no court either special or regular should have authority to set them aside except for unlawfulness. We believe that this is the most important matter before congress and demand of our representatives in congress the enactment of such a law.

Resolved, That in our judgment the private car line systems, and especially those controlled by packers which handle meat and other food products, were organized and are successfully used to throttle competition, build up monopolies, and prey upon both producer and consumer. We demand, first, a thorough and impartial investigation by competent authority of the manner in which these lines are operated; second, swift and effective measures to bring them under proper control and regulation to the end that railroad rebates, discriminations and extortions which the law now directly forbids shall no longer be indirectly permitted.

Resolved, That the present law which requires stock to be unloaded for feed and water after being on the railroad for twenty-eight hours frequently results in unnecessary suffering to the animals and great loss to their owners. The owner who is financially interested in the comfort of the stock can safely be depended upon to do whatever is necessary to insure that comfort and safety while shipping. The law should be repealed altogether or the time limit should be extended to not less than thirty-six hours.

Resolved, That the principle of a tariff for the protection of home industries is at the present time the fixed policy of our government only through the votes and influence of the stockmen and farmers of the central and western states. We protest against that abuse of this

great principle which is making it an instrument for stifling competition, a shelter for monopoly, and is causing hostile tariffs by foreign nations which should furnish a market for our surplus. We demand that the senate of the United States shall cease obstructing the application of that equally great principle, reciprocity, which we regard as essential to extend our foreign markets for agricultural and live stock products.

Resolved, That the American Stock Growers' Association desires the hearty co-operation of all live stock organizations, whether local, state or national, and pledges itself to work in harmony with them in every possible way to bring about the reforms so essential to the prosperity of the agricultural and live stock interests.

Resolved, That the reduction by the last congress of the appropriation for the work of the bureau of animal industry has greatly hampered that bureau in its work for the benefit of the live stock interests. We urge that at the next session of congress ample appropriation be made for the work of this bureau which is so helpful to the live stock interests.

The new American association has a broad field to cover. It proposes to step in and take up the fight of the cattleman and allied interests from a national standpoint. The state and district associations will continue the work in which they have been engaged without coming in conflict with the great new national organization, which is prepared to take up the work in which the smaller associations are engaged when they are unable to take it any further. It proposes to co-operate with all the associations and make war on none of them. In fact, the idea that the new association was formed for the purpose expressly of fighting the old National Live Stock Association, has been disproved by the events that have transpired since the new organization came into existence.

It is true that the new organization declined to indorse the old one, notwithstanding the efforts that were made in the committee room by President Hagenbarth to obtain such indorsement. That gentleman was given to very clearly understand that the new American proposed to simply hoe its own row and permit the National to pursue the even tenor of its way without let or hindrance so far as the American is concerned. Some people were expecting a heated and nasty fight at Denver, but they were disappointed in their expectations. The American has only donned its fighting clothes to fight the battles of the great live stock interests of the country. It realizes there is nothing to be gained from fighting any other organization, and it is going to indulge in none of that kind of fighting. There are other opportunities too abundant for fighting for any of these organizations to indulge in any scrapping among themselves.

President MacKenzie of the new American has outlined the plans under which the organization will be conducted, and those plans so far as outlined indicate that the idea dominant in the new organization is very largely that of a square deal for all the interests involved. The new organization will fight the battles of the stock interests just a little harder than they have ever been fought before, and the personnel of the men who are behind the guns clearly indicates that while the fight is going to be a warm one from start to finish, it is going to be conducted on a very high plane. Even the packers and railway managers have become convinced of that fact.

THE RESULT OF PROSPERITY

That prosperity has returned to the cattlemen of Texas and the southwest is already an apparent fact. Conditions are now better from every standpoint than they have been for years. Cattle are bringing remunerative prices when sold on the leading markets, and out in the range country the prices paid for all classes of stuff are such as to carry the mind back to the time when there was no talk of depression and every man engaged in the production of cattle was steadily adding to his bank account. Never in the entire history of the range country has range conditions been more favorable than they are this spring. There is an abundance of both grass and water. The cattle have fattened and shed off early. The entire range country is as green as the proverbial wheat field, and under such circumstances it is but natural that under the stimulus of improved conditions there should be a general resumption of herd improvement. The range cattlemen have resumed the purchase of fine breeding animals in large numbers and that means that the return of prosperity is exerting a most wholesome influence on the situation. The Kansas City Drovers' Telegram says:

An unprecedented demand for pure-bred bulls of serviceable age is the feature of the fine stock business this season. It was late in starting, but when it did arrive there was no mistaking it. Breeders who at the usual selling time despaired of selling out their own bulls, became bull buyers trying to fill car-load orders which their own herds were too small to meet.

This demand has come largely from the range country, and has been for lots of one to five car loads. During the past two or three years the range cattlemen and the big ranches of the southwest country have not been buying bulls very liberally. Cattle prices were low, and they kept their bulls in service longer than they would have done had the cattle industry been more prosperous. But prices revived the last winter, and last spring there was an almost unprecedented demand for young stock from the big herds of the southwest. Cattlemen were overrun with buyers, and were able

to dispose of all their yearlings and 2s at a material advance in prices over the preceding year. Besides, they had plenty of grass and were in a position to hold their cattle for better prices.

These southwestern cattlemen had one fact strongly impressed upon them at this time, and that was that it paid to grow high grade cattle. Feeders from the corn belt showed a decided preference for high grade young stock, and were willing to pay a premium to get it. The nearer it came to being pure bred the better they liked it. This high grade young stock has earned a reputation among the feeders of the corn belt, because of the readiness with which it responded to feed and the favor with which it met in northern markets when fed out. The southwestern cattlemen have been firmly convinced that it is to their advantage to cultivate this market for young stock. The Daily Drovers' Telegram has been a firm believer in this method of handling the product of the big cattle outfits of the southwest. It has pointed out repeatedly the advantages that have accrued to several concerns from advertising their cattle in the live stock press at the northern markets, and of breeding up their herds in order to be able to supply the demand for high grade breeding stock. The experience of the past few months has shown the wisdom of this course. Accordingly the cattlemen of the southwest began to cull out their old bulls, and especially their grades, and ship them off to be slaughtered, and to replace them with fresh, pure bred stock.

"Big bulls," was the cry from nine buyers out of ten, and men who had unfortunately been obliged to winter a bunch of 2-year-olds, found themselves in the height of favor. Older bulls were equally sought, and some buyers offered to fill their entire orders with mature animals. Three weeks ago The Telegram was in receipt of inquiries that would have taken 500 bulls to fill, and nearly all called for stuff twenty months old or over. These inquiries were sent out to advertisers and became the means of locating most of the larger bunches. Since that time the search for bulls for the range has become more active and small bunches that were ignored at first are being bought up. Yearlings are now being accepted on order that could not be filled with 2-year-olds, and the advisability of buying up young things and holding them for next season's trade has suggested itself. Grades and inferior purebreds are the last things wanted. A prominent bull commission firm with yards at South Omaha reports that the call for high-class Shorthorns has broken all records with them and on this sort of good strong prices have been realized. Assistant Secretary Rouse of the American Hereford Breeders' Association says that the call for Hereford bulls is the greatest he has known in his twenty years' connection with the Hereford industry.

During the time that there was stagnation and depression in the cattle business in the range country the eastern breeders rapidly accumulated a surplus of fine breeding stock. With the prices being realized for the range stuff in the leading markets of the country down to such a low ebb as to barely pay the cost of production, there was no incentive to keep up the work of herd improvement. The hundreds of thousands of dollars already invested in that direction seemed almost that much dead capital, and the general disposition was to call a halt in the general expense account. The work of herd improvement languished, the demand for good breeding stock fell off, and notwithstanding the eastern breeders reduced prices about one-half, the range man was not persuaded to buy.

But conditions have again changed. With the return of prosperity has come the realization that the cattle produced in Texas, while the peer of those produced elsewhere, do not yet fully measure up to the requirements of the situation. The disposition to further improve the herds has been revived, and the result is a lively and almost unprecedented demand for fine breeding stock. The herds in Texas are going to be made better than ever before. Quality is to take the place

DAME NATURE HINTS

When the Food is Not Sued

When Nature gives her signal that something is wrong it is generally with the food; the old Dame is always faithful and one should act at once.

To put off the change is to risk that which may be irreparable. An Arizona man says:

"For years I could not safely eat any breakfast. I tried all kinds of breakfast foods, but they were all soft, starchy messes, which gave me distressing headaches. I drank strong coffee too, which appeared to benefit me at the time, but added to the headaches afterwards. Toast and coffee were no better, for I found the toast very constipating.

"A friend persuaded me to quit the old coffee and the starchy breakfast foods, and use Postum Coffee and Grape-Nuts instead. I shall never regret taking his advice. I began using them three months ago.

"The change they have worked in me is wonderful. I now have no more of the distressing sensations in my stomach after eating, and I never have any headaches. I have gained twelve pounds in weight and feel better in every way. Grape-Nuts make a delicious as well as a nutritious dish, and I find that Postum Coffee is easily digested and never produces dyspepsia symptoms."

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

There's a reason. Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.

of quantity, and hundreds of thousands of dollars will again be spent upon the range herds.

This is the direct result of the return of prosperity. The Texas cattleman is not content to remain in any kind of a rut. He has simply been resting briefly, and from now on there is going to be something doing in cattle improvement all over the range country.

We think you will agree that there is a big improvement in this issue of the Stockman-Journal, as it covers just about all the stock news there is going served up to its readers in the most readable shape. Local stock news, chronicling the coming and going and news and views of the many stockmen who visit Fort Worth appear in this issue and will be a feature of the paper in the future. This has been our greatest weakness in the past, and it is with much gratification that we announce this big improvement. With our extensive corps of correspondents now all over the country, we are in position to give the cattlemen of the country just about what they want in the form of a stock paper. The Stockman-Journal will continue to improve. Examine this issue carefully and sit down and write us what you think of it. If you have any ideas as to how the paper can be further improved, write and tell us all about it. We want to make this paper just what the cattlemen would have it be.

When Miller Brothers of the 101 ranch decided to not only entertain the members of the National Editorial Association at the ranch on June 11, just after the meeting of the association in Guthrie, Okla., but also to give the people of Oklahoma and Kansas an opportunity to see the entertainment prepared for the editors, they were confronted by the very serious question of feeding the people. They got out of it in easy shape by letting the contract to the J. E. Hutt Contracting Company. This company will feed the people who are not members of the Editorial Association or the especially invited guests of the Miller Brothers. These will be cared for by Miller Brothers themselves and one of the items on the menu for their noonday meal is buffalo steak.

According to reports from San Antonio, the federal government is to do some further beef trust investigating in this state, and is very anxious to have the co-operation of the state authorities in the undertaking. But the Texas authorities have not put themselves to much trouble in the matter of the alleged beef trust. With an anti-trust law that has already been declared valid by the highest court in the land, the Texas idea has seemed to be that this law should be capable of self-enforcement.

When one Texas ranch can sell 35,000 steer yearlings in one bunch at \$12 around, it is pretty conclusive evidence that the great cattle industry of this state is not yet in danger of going wholly to the demeriton bow-wows. Texas cattlemen have always admitted that when they could get above \$10 around for their yearling steers they were making some money, and it is to be presumed that the ranch that has just sold \$420,000 worth at one whack has made just a little clear coin out of the big transaction.

The United States district attorney with headquarters in San Antonio, claims to have secured some important evidence in the matter of the operation of the alleged beef trust in this state from a visit to Governor Lanham. The story hardly seems probable, for if the governor had any information of this kind it would no doubt be turned over to the attorney general of the state instead of being delivered into the hands of a federal official.

Information comes from Chicago to the effect that the federal grand jury engaged in an investigation of the so-called beef trust has learned the secrets of the combination through the books of the Aetna Trading Company, which is alleged to be the organization through which the big packers have been transacting their secret business. It is whispered that a number of indictments will be returned in consequence of these new developments.

Texas cattlemen are directly responsible for the agitation that is shaking the entire country on the subject of federal regulation and control of railways in the matter of freight rates. Doubtless the railways did not realize the storm they were bringing down on themselves when they first began oppressing the live stock interests, and if they could, they would now no doubt be more than willing to undo much they have done.

The executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association at a session held in Fort Worth, on March 18, adopted the Texas Stockman-Journal as the official organ of the association in appreciation of its earnest and effective labor in behalf of the organization. This will materially strengthen the paper in that section as well as doubtless result in substantial additions in circulation.—White's Class Advertising, Chicago.

Trade with corn belt feeders is a proposition that needs to be constantly encouraged by the Texas producer. The corn belt people want good stuff and are always willing to pay good prices.

Eastern breeders are utterly unable to supply the demand that is coming from all over the range country for good breed-

ing stock. Western ranchmen are now buying registered bulls in lots of from one to five cars, and the great work of herd improvement will be kept up until the world will be surprised at the quality of the stuff that is produced on the Texas range.

The bull is half of the herd, and the ranchman of today who is not using the very best bulls he can obtain is a back number and will never catch up with modern ideas. Texas has passed the period when she can afford to depend upon the scrub or grade bull. It is cattle with good blood in them that are bringing the top prices, and such cattle always sell at the top.

As soon as the producers slackened up in the mad rush of cattle to market prices again began to pick up. Perhaps the producers will one day learn that there are proper methods of marketing as well as producing stuff for market. The old methods of marketing should be promptly relegated along with the old methods of production.

The federal government is going after the men who are alleged to meet in a Chicago office and fix the market price of cattle every day. The Texas producers have complained of this practice for years, but the complaint has fallen on deaf ears. It is sincerely to be hoped that the practice will be completely broken up.

When those Northwestern buyers came down into Texas this spring and said there would be a very small movement in their direction this spring they had evidently not conferred with the single Colorado firm which has recently purchased a string of 35,000 Texas yearlings. A few more deals of that kind would make Texas yearlings show up as a rather scarce proposition in the future.

The use of oil in dipping cattle has resulted in some fatalities ever since the plan was first suggested, and it is probable that such will be the case as long as oil is used for this purpose. The secret of success seems to lie in the use of the proper oil and the administering of the dip in the proper way. After dipping the cattle should not be moved for three days.

There has been so much rain throughout Texas that there is general complaint that the grass is so sappy that it does not put the fallow on cattle as it should. As soon as the dry weather permits the grass to harden there will be no more complaint on that score, for the fattening properties of the Texas range grass are truly wonderful.

Land matters seem to have quieted down pretty well out west as a result of the new law which has put a summary quietus upon land rushes. It has also been found that the cowmen will not be able to take any of the children's patrimony off with them. It will remain right where it is for all time to come.

Those breeders in Texas and out of Texas who desire to put their stock before the men who are buying fine bulls for use on their ranches should place their advertisements in the columns of this paper. The Stockman-Journal reaches the cattle producers of Texas as does no other paper.

The sale of 35,000 Texas steer yearlings to Colorado parties at \$12 around does not mean that Texas has returned to the production of cheap cattle. Those yearlings were produced principally down on the Rio Grande border, and are not so well graded as those grown in other localities above the quarantine line.

The election of Murdo MacKenzie, formerly president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, as president of the new American Live Stock Growers' Association, has caused a feeling of profound satisfaction among the cattlemen of this state. President MacKenzie is a man who does things.

There is considerable activity in cattle circles throughout the state and the cattle that are selling are generally bringing much better prices than characterized the operations of last season. Prosperity has returned to the cattle industry, and it only remains for our cattlemen to receive it properly.

The first shipments of Texas cattle have gone out to the northwest, and the buyers are greatly pleased with the fine condition of the stuff on arrival. The favorable range condition prevailing in Texas this spring is fully revealed in the condition of the cattle now on the ranges.

There is considerable talk of a short calf crop out in the western portion of the range country, but in the Panhandle country the number is said to be about an average. The calf crop of the entire range country has been generally short for the past three years.

The federal grand jury that has been engaged in considering the beef trust situation in Chicago has adjourned until June 7, when it will re-convene and pass upon the indictments that are being prepared by the district attorney. Just who is to be indicted has not yet been made public.

Some of the big packers are already complaining that they can not get justice in the pending beef trust investigation, and it must be that they are now beginning to lose faith in the virtues of the Garfield report.



BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.
(Copyright, 1905, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Polly, bless her dear heart, is getting ready to be married. It will be the first wedding in the family, and the family current sets strongly and swiftly toward the happy event. Naturally Polly, her mother and her sisters are much occupied over the trousseau. "Spare no expense," says the father, whose pride in this dear girl knows no bounds.

Notwithstanding this liberal carte blanche on his part, the mother is aware that too lavish outlay now will mean a reckoning day hereafter, with most undesirable pinching and skimping. Still, the family is a unit as to the necessity that Polly shall have a creditable outfit, and her brothers and sisters are not reluctant to practice economy that she may have everything she needs.

What does an intending bride really need? This is a closer inquiry than it would be were it differently worded. We are not considering what an intending bride may wish. There is a wide distance between need and want. Polly, if she is as we suppose a sensible American girl, with a wise head on her shoulders, means to conform to her circumstances with perfect contentment. She is going to marry a young fellow whose home is in a small inland town, whose business prospects are good, and whose habits are steady. As yet, he is only living on a salary which warrants him in setting up a simple home, but which leaves no margin for display. Looking forward with brave hearts to their blended future, John and Polly are dwelling in one of those charming dreams that come true for self-respecting young people like themselves.

Put the emphasis on the adjective. The younger they are, the more years they will have to be happy together, the more courage and enthusiasm they will have, the more spontaneity of enjoyment. The rose-colored days are before them in which to climb the hill together.

To return to the trousseau, let us take the gowns first, though they are not the most important. They are, rather, the most conspicuous.

A summer bride should, if possible, be married in white, and in white attire there is a great variety of fabrics from which to choose. A bride looks as lovely in white muslin, white wool or white net, as in brocade, silk or satin, and her white wedding gown, of whatever material it be fashioned, will furnish her prettiest evening dress for any occasion which may arise during the next year or two.

A bride need not wear a veil unless she chooses. If she does choose, it



may be of inexpensive net, and will then be as becoming as if it were point lace. Bridal veils are heirlooms in some families. A girl likes to be married in a veil that her mother and her grandmother wore on their respective wedding days. Veils are, however, not in themselves especially attractive adjuncts. A girl usually looks prettier without one.

Some brides prefer to be married in what is now called the going away gown. We used to call it the traveling dress. When this is chosen, the bride who, like Polly, must study economy, will select a soft gray or brown stuff, which will serve later for church or visiting, or an afternoon reception.

It must include a skirt, jacket and waist, should be tailor-made and very smart in detail. To relieve and save this costume, a short black walking skirt and a jacket of either black or covert cloth are desirable for second best. The bride should have one black silk or etamine gown, beautifully made, in her trousseau, as this will be suitable for functions of every kind, both in winter and summer. If in addition to this she can have a simple gown of gray voile she will be beautifully fitted out. One or two plique or linen skirts, a supply of cotton smart waists sufficient to enable the wearer to be always fresh, cool and dainty in appearance, and two or three print or gingham frocks for working about the house, are requisite. If Polly can manage it, she should have a raincoat and a golf cape, and she will need two hats—one for best and one for every day. Of course,

there are brides and brides; some will get on with much less than the bride which I have indicated. Others will provide much more, but for many reasons a too elaborate trousseau is a great mistake. There is no sense or use in multiplying gowns which only grow old-fashioned.

For underclothing, let Polly provide a half dozen of each piece. It is well to have the underclothing made at home, and very fastidious brides like it made by hand. But it may be bought ready-made in the shops and be quite as satisfactory. Stockings, shoes, gloves and handkerchiefs, belts and stocks are to be considered as the finishings of the bride's wearing apparel.

As Polly will supply the household linen, she must consider how many beds she will have and think over the requisites for her table. If her mother is of a provident turn, the household linen was ready some little time ago. Two pairs of sheets and four pairs of pillow slips must be allowed for each bed, but as company or illness make extra demands on the linen closet, it is best not to be thus limited. To have as many sheets and pillow slips as one can afford, is the best rule. They need not actually be of linen, which is a term used by courtesy. Linen sheets are very nice, but fine cotton ones answer every purpose, and are preferred by many people. Four dozen towels, inclusive of those for hands, face and bath, are not too many. Beside these, there must be three dozen of different kinds of towels for kitchen use. Blankets, comfortable and spreads are also provided by the bride.

Polly's girl friends sometimes get together before the wedding and give her a linen shower. Nothing in the line of dainty linen comes amiss at such a time, and it is much better for a group of friends to combine and thus fully furnish a linen chest, than to scatter their gifts over many costly articles of ornament that give a passing pleasure, but are of little use. Exquisite center pieces and doilies, tray cloths, carving cloths and luncheon cloths, napkins of different sizes and everything that belongs to delicate napery fill a bride's heart with pleasure. Polly's trousseau should have only sweet thoughts associated with it. It is the most beautiful time of her young life.

Let us hope that our bride will for awhile do her own work. Unless she does, it is likely that her beautiful linens and dainty underclothing will suffer many things at the hands of incompetent and careless women, who work devastation when fine linen comes to the washboard and the tub. If Polly is going to employ a maid, let us hope that she will begin by being mistress in her kitchen. A girl who is about to marry should not let her color fade or her health wane over her trousseau. But she will do well to learn some of those simple arts of housekeeping which save money and bring comfort in the new home. No matter how rich she may be, her personal supervision will be needful, and if she is comfortably poor, she will have the greater independence.

Grass land in this state is now too high to produce a low grade of cattle. If you are going to earn interest on the money you have invested in your land you must produce the very best quality of cattle. The day of cheap cattle in this state is gone.

Kansas claims to be getting more cattle from Texas than usual this spring, and that fact is easily explained. The Kansas men came down into Texas and bought them. Kansas can always get liberal supplies of Texas cattle in that way.

The attorney general of Texas is said to favor the employment of detectives in this state to look into the operations of what is designated as the beef trust.

THE AMARILLO COUNTRY

O. H. Nelson, proprietor of the new Union Stock Yards at Amarillo, was in Fort Worth Friday attending to business matters. When seen by a representative of The Telegram and The Texas Stockman-Journal Mr. Nelson stated that the work on the yards at Amarillo had received several delays, that the contract called for its completion by the last of April, but that from the present outlook it does not seem that it can be completed before the first of July.

The greatest hindrance in the way of carrying out the contract in the time specified has been brought about by delays in the receipt of lumber. At this time, however, the workmen are all busy and it is hoped that the work will be completed and turned over by the contractor by July 1.

"We are using the yards, though in an embarrassed way," said Mr. Nelson. "So far we have cared for all the stock that has arrived, but we anticipate a congestion later on when shipping from this point becomes greater."

When completed, the yards at Amarillo will be a great advantage to cattlemen of

that section, in fact, all through the Panhandle country, and it is the belief of all concerned that we will in the end establish a great cattle and hog market at Amarillo.

"We are sure to get a packing house. Of course, it will be slow in materializing, as all deals of this magnitude are bound to be. The packing plant will be an independent one, but I am not prepared to give out any further information along that line. It will be a good plant, with a capacity sufficient to care for most of the live stock raised in that section, and a great many other sections, so far as that is concerned."

"West Texas is just waking up to her opportunities," continued Mr. Nelson. "For a long time I held that the Panhandle was suitable only for live stock, and cattle in particular, but of late I have become a convert to another theory. I believe that the country in and around Amarillo is just as good for farming purposes as any other part of the state, and there is any quantity of land laying around there that can be bought for \$5 an acre. Of course this condition will not last long, as there are a great many people coming in there and purchasing tracts all the way from a quarter of a section to three and four sections. They are building homes upon this land and placing it under cultivation, and from what I have seen with my own eyes, I know that the land is capable of raising good crops, just as good as elsewhere in the state, and just as certain."

"This will in the course of time affect the live stock situation, but the change will provide for the industry in another way. There will be cattle raised, but it will be better cattle and will bring a larger sum of money to the grower."

When this comes about, which I do not think will be a great many years, Amarillo will control the situation to a great extent. There will be sufficient capacity there to care for all the stock in the surrounding country. I have pinned my

faith to West Texas."

Mr. Nelson owns the stock yards at Fort Madison, Iowa. They were built for the purpose of creating a market for good feeders, and so much of a success has it become that feeders from all over the United States go there to get their stock.

"Last year was a banner year for the Fort Madison yards," said Mr. Nelson. "We sold feeders from the Panhandle country to buyers in nearly every one of the eastern states. Many of them went to New York, Pennsylvania, and in fact to all states where any feeding was done. These yards afford an excellent outlet to the Texas feeders, as it has become a meeting place for buyers."

Mr. Nelson stated that cattle conditions around Amarillo were never better, the finest grass the country has ever known and stockmen feeling like kings.

A firm believer in the future of Texas, Mr. Nelson has labored hard to bring about reforms that will better the condition of cattlemen. He has done much to make Amarillo what it is in the way of a cattle center.

PRACTICALLY SHIPPED OUT

"Practically all the cattle have been shipped out of our country," said C. Smith of Valley Mills, who was on the Fort Worth market with two car loads Friday. "We have some left, and there is some trading going on all the time, but so far as I know, no large sales have been made of late."

"We have plenty of grass, and it is in the best of condition. The cattle still there are in the best of condition. The county has become quite an agricultural center and people have turned their attention to farm products, instead of live stock. They believe it more certain and more likely to produce a margin."

LA PARA, TYPICAL RANCH OF SOUTH TEXAS BORDER

Larger than any one of three states La Para ranch is in itself a principality. Land is not reckoned in acres, but in square miles, in leagues. Just a thousand square miles, 640,000 acres, constitute La Para ranch of the Kennedy Pasture Company. Fronting Baffin bay, the narrow stretch of shallow water cut off from the gulf of Padre Island, for more than thirty miles and extending back inland almost an equal distance, this great ranch covers a choice section of Cameron county. To the north is the Santa Gertrudes, while on the south is the not inconsiderable ranch of Major J. B. Armstrong. Nor could nature have framed a finer country for such a ranch. For ten miles back from the bay are gently rolling hills and depressions, with fertile soil and succulent grasses, and with fringes of live oak varying in size from the scrub waist high to the considerable tree festooned with Spanish moss. Then comes a stretch of prairie rolling in huge billows as far as the eye can reach, all carpeted with grasses and in the months of the spring time many hued as the rainbow with myriads of wild flowers.

Across the southern end of the pasture are here and there stretches of shining sand which ever shift as the winds from the gulf roll their billowy masses on. From the hilltop crowned with the ranch home the sight is indeed a grand one. To the east seven miles away are the waters of the bay and the landing for boats that ply between the ranch and Corpus Christi, shimmering waters and glittering sands in plain view; to the north and to the south the live oaks seem forests almost with their dark foliage, and to the westward stretches the limitless rolling prairie. Here, there and everywhere, feeding or standing lazily in the shade of the trees, are thousands, tens of thousands of cattle, not the long-horned Texan, but Devon and Hereford and Polled Angus. Among them, too, are the hundreds of horses needed upon such a ranch, while here and there a solitary old Mexican tends his herd of Angora goats.

To care for such a ranch, for officers and overseers and cowboys and men to look after fences and wells, to care for horses and do the thousand things to be done on such a ranch, to care for the house and the yard, the garden and the stables, a constant force of one hundred and seventy-five men is necessary. On such a ranch, too, all work with precision and under complete management of efficient heads, nor is the problem quite so easy as the care of a manufacturing or industrial establishment employing an equal number of men, for the territory covered is so immense, the duties most varied, and the call for quick and accurate decision for new questions great. There is much play and much need for individuality in all men employed in such an establishment. It is to be expected therefore that such ranches as these great ones of southern and other parts of Texas should have at their heads, as about all of them do, the biggest, broadest and noblest types of manhood that America or any other country has ever produced or can produce.

The great ranch today is not a few hundred thousand acres, or the unlimited range over which roam cattle by the thousands wild almost and to be handled only at branding time and when ready for market. Blooded stock have replaced the longhorn. Pastures of convenient size and well watered contain cattle almost as gentle as the milch cows of the barnyard. The fences of even this ranch are not barbed, but smooth wire. On it are the best strains of Hereford and Devon and Angus blood. Recently an addition of yearling bulls, Herefords from a noted stock farm in Missouri, was made at a cost of \$500 for each bull. The results of this fine breeding are seen in the round, fat, gentle cows, steers and bulls that make up the herd of 65,000 cattle on the ranch.

Until four years ago the most serious problem on this and other ranches in southern Texas was an adequate water supply. Surface water in creeks and ponds became stagnant and brackish or failed utterly in the summer. The supply from pumps and wind mills was not great and was somewhat uncertain. And there is nothing more essential for good stock than good water. The discovery and development of the artesian water supply remedied this defect, however, and now abundance of the purest water flows without ceasing in every pasture. Three score—the number will be one hundred by the end of the year—of artesian wells flowing from a depth of 700 to 1,000 feet and at a rate varying from twenty-five to 1,000 gallons per minute, not only supply water for all use, but even form great lakes in depressions with no ready out-

let. Such wells, too, are making possible the converting of thousands of acres of this ranch into the finest truck farms; but of that later.

Had Mr. Kennedy, the founder of the ranch, searched the whole coast country from Corpus Christi to Brownsville he could have found no more beautiful spot for the ranch home. On the highest hill to be found, an elevation of perhaps a hundred feet above the level of the bay, seven miles distant, a hill crowned with mesquite and live oaks, La Para ranch home was laid out. Spacious grounds and drives, planted with ash and mulberry and hackberry and flowering shrubs, all carpeted with sod and laid out in shell strewn walks, with white houses and stables and storehouses and barns showing through evergreen foliage, variegated in spring and summer and winter even with flowing roses and pomegranate and orange blossoms and yellowing fruit, with a magnificent ever-flowing well making a rippling like on the hillside and all lighted with electricity at night, make one of the loveliest spots that man, with the help of nature could plan and create. Withal it is a southern home on a grand scale, with all the hospitality and cheer that have ever made the southern plantation and the southern heart famed and dear to the fortunate visitor and friend. Here, too, are all the riches of garden and orchard that a rich soil and abundance of water for irrigation and semi-tropical climate can produce. Orange trees and lemons, whose yield is enormous, of such size and flavor as to win over all competitors, California even, the prize at the World's Fair at St. Louis, grapes of every variety, pears, plums and berries of all kinds seem but the natural growth of soil and climate.

Until the building of the railroad, with the station Sarita eight miles away, the ranch was accessible by boat, with the landing seven miles distant on Baffin bay. By sailboat with favoring wind and tide it is but seven hours' ride to Corpus Christi and but twelve to Point Isabel. A magnificent launch, with twin gasoline engines, able to carry a hundred people and drawing but sixteen inches of water, also lies at dock ready for business trips to Corpus Christi fifty miles away, or for a pleasure run down the bay or out upon the gulf. The building of the railroad through the western side of the ranch and the development of the unlimited supply of artesian water now makes possible the building of a considerable town at Sarita and the opening of an immensely rich truck growing section adjacent. Six months even have seen the growing and marketing of peas, beans, cabbage, potatoes and other quick growing crops for the early market, and the planting of hundred of acres of melons and cantaloupes soon to be ready for shipping. In fact the half year or more since the coming of the railroad has seen 877 acres of truck planted at Sarita, a number of houses built and the beginning of a town which must shortly become the center of a most important truck growing community.

The lands about Sarita are prairie gently rolling, rich sandy loam, easily cultivated and as easily watered from the strongly flowing wells, though this year irrigation has hardly been necessary. The present year sees 480 acres in cotton, too, for which the soil is admirably adapted. Corn and alfalfa and the matchless para grass, yielding a half dozen cuttings a year of hay of the finest quality, grow equally well. In fact a year or two more will see at Sarita some tens of thousands of acres of this great ranch made into the finest truck farms for the growing of early vegetables, potatoes, cabbage, Bermuda onions, cotton, corn forage crops. Two or three years, too, will see a fine town grown up as the center of this community, while eight miles away must ever remain, as now, the lovely hacienda of this princely ranch whose thousand square miles are scarcely diminished by the carving out of scores of fine farms from its vast domains. But pen pictures, however good, of these great ranches and these rich lands of unlimited possibilities in southern Texas will not suffice. They must be seen and known to be appreciated for what they really are.

BOREN COUNTY THREES

Sam Isaacs, of W. C. Isaacs & Bros., Canadian, passed through Fort Worth Monday from Colorado City, where he has been passing on some threes bought from the Bush & Tiller ranch.

Mr. Isaacs says that he was surprised at the excellent outlook of the Colorado country. Everything is in the very best of condition. Cattle are taking on fat

FELIX S. FRANKLIN

LIVE STOCK AGENT, AMARILLO, TEXAS.

CATTLE OF ALL CLASSES FOR SALE

I have a personal knowledge of almost every brand of cattle in western Texas. If you want to buy or sell, I will be pleased to meet you in person or by letter. More buyers and sellers meet in Amarillo than any other town west of Fort Worth.

SUMMER TOURIST RATES BEGINNING JUNE 1

to Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Memphis, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and all important tourist resorts.

OTHER LOW ROUND TRIP RATES

Portland, Oregon, May 25 to September 20. Diverse routes. Via California on many dates, only slightly higher.
San Francisco and Los Angeles, many dates in May, June, July, one fare. Long limits, stopovers, diverse.
Louisville, Ky., June 9, 10, 11, 12, U. C. V. Reunion. Direct line. Two-thirds one way rate plus 25 cents.
Indianapolis, Ind., June 19 to 22. Turnfest. One fare and \$2.
Asbury Park, N. J., June 28 to July 1. N. E. A. One fare and \$3.35.
St. Louis, daily to May 22. One fare and \$2.
Niagara Falls, Mystic Shrine, June 17, 18 and 19. One fare and \$2.

THROUGH SLEEPERS DAILY TO KANSAS CITY AND CHICAGO.



Only Line With Sleeping Car Service to Lincoln and Omaha From Texas.

Write

PHIL A. AUER,
G. P. & T. A., C. R. I. & G. RY.,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS,

readly, and it is not to be considered that a shortage in grass will occur, for there is enough at this time to finish all the cattle there for market.

The threes that he passed on were in fine shape, and while they commanded a good price, there was nothing to complain of in the purchase, as they will be good stuff when marketed.

COWMEN FLYING HIGH

T. T. D. Andrews of Amarillo was in the city Monday and reported everything flying high. Less to complain of than in many years is the text of an interview with Mr. Andrews.

It will be remembered that Mr. Andrews negotiated the sale of the 2,500 yearlings of the Slaughter ranch.

Mr. Andrews stated that cattle conditions in general were fine, grass good and a reasonably fair price to be had for good cattle. The day of continuous hard luck for cowmen has been broken, and the dawn of the new day is at hand.

YEARLINGS AT \$14

A deal has just recently closed whereby northern parties secure 2,500 yearlings from the John B. Slaughter ranch in Garza county at \$14 around is significant from the fact that it reaches within one dollar a head of the price when the cattlemen were in their palmy days.

This can be taken as an indication that the business is not hopelessly dead, but that there are signs of a revival at which the cowmen is to occupy the amen corner. For several years the stockmen could be seen walking with bowed heads, and wondering if the long lane was to have no turn, but at present there are naught but smiles and a cheery word from those who have their fortunes tied up in the horny aggregation.

It will not require long to regain the position they once held, and with the experience gained from the past, it is hardly likely that the trust will be enabled to reduce them to corn bread and regrets again. This experience has taught them to hang together, that when one falls it has an evil effect on all. They will stand united in the future, and let the trust walk the floor.

DELIVERED 1,000 YEARLINGS

Ben Van Tuyl, the well-known cowman of Colorado City, passed through Fort Worth Monday, en route to his home from a trip up the Fort Worth and Denver, where he went to deliver 1,000 yearlings to Lewis & Molesworth at Amarillo. These yearlings brought \$14 around, and is among the top sales of the season.

Mr. Van Tuyl states that everything along the Denver line is in the best of condition, that there is plenty of wheat and plenty of feed stuff and that it is all doing well, or was at this time. The effect of the wind may have been disastrous to much of it.

Cattle were in fine shape, were taking on fat and there seemed to be plenty of good grass for them to finish on. All the cattlemen with whom he came in contact were in the best of spirits and are fairly well satisfied with the present situation.

SUG ROBERTSON HERE

A. B. Robertson, familiarly known in cattle parlance as "Sug" Robertson of Colorado City, was in Fort Worth Monday transacting business.

Mr. Robertson reports Colorado country conditions the very best, two refreshing rains have fallen there recently, and the condition of the ground at the present is such that these rains will assist in making this section of the country a veritable paradise.

Cattle are in the best of condition all through the country, there is sufficient

grass, and grass that is grass, long and full of nutriment.

Mr. Robertson has long been regarded as authority on cattle conditions, and a fifteen minutes' talk with him is generally enough to convince a cowman that he should sell or should hold as the case may be. When he is optimistic, it is contagious, when he becomes a pessimist it is felt all along the line, and there is considerable optimism in Mr. Robertson's views at present. He thinks prosperity for the cattlemen is now well at hand.

SHIPPING NEARLY OVER

J. D. Shuford, general live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver, left Sunday night for Amarillo, where considerable shipping is to be done this week. The Denver Road has handled a goodly number of cattle this year, and there has been little complaint from either the shipper or the carrier.

The shipping for this season will soon be over, as the buyers have practically all left the Amarillo country, the season in the north being so far advanced that it is not practical to take more southern cattle there.

NORTHWESTERN STEER MOVEMENT

Scotty Phillips of South Dakota has just returned to his home after a steer buying trip through Texas. He says that Texas has a surplus of grass and water, cattle throughout the range country are in good condition and Texas cattlemen are holding their stuff very high.

On the better grades they are asking and in some cases, getting \$2 to \$3 more than last year, while on the poorer grades, poor in flesh as well as quality, prices are very little stronger than they were at this time last year. Purchases by northwestern cattlemen have not been very heavy, although some 50,000 head are to be delivered at Everett, S. D., in the very near future. Men from Kansas, Oklahoma and as far east as Missouri and Iowa have done most of the buying so far. Yearlings are selling right around \$13 per head, while two-year-olds are going at \$17 to \$21. The three-year-olds are bringing good figures, \$25 to \$31, and as feed of all kinds is very abundant the Texas men are apparently not at all anxious to dispose of their young stock. The season is opening up in good shape in South Dakota. Cattle generally wintered well and grass started somewhat earlier than usual. Cold raw weather has prevented its making much growth as yet but as there is an abundance of moisture the grass is bound to come fast as soon as they get a little warmth and sunshine.

THE KANSAS MOVEMENT

F. M. Bourn of the cattle firm of Bourn & Shannon, operating out in the Colorado City country and in Kansas, has gone to the Sunflower state to ship out some stuff now ready for market. In speaking of the cattle situation, Mr. Bourn said:

"The situation in both Texas and Kansas this year differs from former seasons. The grass cattle from Southern Texas, which formerly came to Kansas, or the territories to be pastured through the summer, went direct to market, owing to their good condition. This was due to the fact that never in the history of that country have they had such pasture. In Kansas there are fewer cattle on pasture than in former years, and grass cattle are a month ahead of last year in fat and general good conditions."

ALBERTA, CANADA, RANCHES

FOR SALE—Splendid ranch of 80,000 acres under "closed" lease from the Canadian government for twenty years, not subject to homestead entry or sale during term of lease. Fine summer and winter grazing with ample good water, hay and shelter. Can be cheaply fenced if desired. Is in the finest cattle country in Western America. This lease is subject to an annual rental of 2 cents per acre, payable to the Canadian government. Price of lease \$40,000.

We are also prepared to take 5,000 head on grazing contracts at a rate per head. For particulars apply to The Imperial Rancho Company of Alberta, P. O. Box 658, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Constitution and Bylaws of American Association

For the information of stockmen who are anxious to know the plan of organization adopted for the American Stock Growers' Association, the constitution and by-laws adopted by the convention on Wednesday is published in full, as follows:

CONSTITUTION

Article 1

The name of this organization shall be the American Stock Growers' Association.

Article 2

The objects of this association are: First. To secure to shippers the establishment and maintenance of just, fair, reasonable and equitable rates of freight and other charges and prompt and efficient service, and to that end to press before the congress of the United States proper measures to amend the act to regulate commerce; that the interstate commerce commission shall have the power when it finds a rate charge or practice to be unjust, unfair, unreasonable, or otherwise unlawful, to fix and substitute therefor a rate charge or practice which is just, fair and reasonable, and for the purpose of enforcing such laws as do or may secure fair rates and good service to prosecute all such proceedings as shall be necessary to that end, after exhausting all reasonable means to secure voluntary adjustment of the same by the railroads.

Second. To promote the general interest of the live stock business by endeavoring to secure and to enforce reasonable sanitary or other regulations pertaining to the movement of live stock as provided by law or the department of agriculture, and to secure such amendments to the law or regulations as may be reasonable and necessary.

Third. To secure to live stock men the widest, best and most competitive markets possible for their product, and to this end to prevent combination and monopolies, and to secure such regulations by national and state laws as will best secure an open, fair and unrestricted market; and to promote the extension of our trade with foreign countries in live stock and its products so as to give us access to the markets of the world.

Fourth. To represent and promote the live stock interest in all matters of common concern, with the object of fairly securing the enjoyment of all our rights and privileges and in doing so to make the wrong of a general nature against each of us the concern of us all.

Article 3

The membership of this association shall be upon the basis of individual membership of persons, firms and companies engaged in producing or maturing live stock, but the executive committee shall be authorized on a two-third vote of all its members to admit to co-operate or qualified membership, on such terms as it deems fair and proper, live stock organizations, official or otherwise, with such representation as may seem proper; provided, however, that the control of this association shall remain with its individual membership.

Article 4

The admission to this association shall be five dollars (\$5.00) payable upon presentation of application for membership. The annual dues shall be \$5.00 as a minimum. The owners, shipper or feeder of from 500 to 1,000 head of cattle shall pay \$10.00 annual dues; of from 1,000 to 2,500 head of cattle, \$20.00; of from 2,500 to 5,000 head of cattle, \$30.00; of from 5,000 to 10,000 head of cattle, \$40.00; of over 10,000 head of cattle, \$50.00. The owner or feeder of sheep shall pay as follows: 2,000 to 5,000 head \$10.00; 5,000 to 10,000 head, \$20.00; 10,000 to 20,000, \$30.00; 20,000 to 30,000, \$40.00; over 30,000, \$50.00.

Article 5

The permanent office of the association shall be located at Denver.

Article 6

The officers of the association shall be a president, a vice president, second vice president, secretary and treasurer. The president and vice presidents shall be elected at the annual convention each year. Immediately after his election, the president shall appoint an executive committee of thirty members, said appointment to be confirmed by the convention. The executive committee shall appoint a secretary and treasurer, and shall have supervision and control of all funds of the association, and also have complete charge over all the affairs and conduct the business of the association, all officers of the association to be ex-officio of this committee.

Article 7

The deliberations of the convention of this association shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order, and all amendments to this constitution shall be presented to the annual meeting in writing. Any change in the constitution may be made upon a two-third vote of the members present and voting, provided that any proposed change in the constitution shall be first submitted to the executive committee, and they shall report thereon to the convention.

BY-LAWS

Section 1. The duties of the president shall be to preside at all meetings

of the association and executive committee, fill all vacancies and see that the by-laws, rules and regulations are faithfully executed, and perform such other duties as may be required of him, as well as such as may be necessary to secure the best interests of this association, not herein otherwise provided for.

Section 2. The vice president, in the absence of the president, shall perform the duties of the latter, and in case the vice president shall be absent, the second vice president shall preside.

Section 3. In debate before the convention no member shall be allowed to occupy more than five minutes upon any one subject, but this time limit can be extended by a vote of the convention. The president will be required to enforce such rule.

Section 4. The duties of the secretary shall be to keep accurate minutes of the transactions of the association. He shall keep a correct account of all moneys received and pay the same over to the treasurer. He shall write and send all communications for the association and transact such other business pertaining to the office as he may be directed to do by the association or executive committee. He shall deliver to his successor all books, papers and other property in his possession belonging to the association, and perform such other duties as may be required of him under the direction of the president or the executive committee.

The secretary, when authorized to do so, shall draw warrants upon the treasurer for the payment of all bills, and make a full report of all transactions of his office at each annual session, or at such other times as the executive committee may direct.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to give a bond such as the executive committee may require, and the expense of such bond shall be defrayed by the association; to receive all moneys collected by the secretary belonging to the association, to pass his receipt therefor, keep correct accounts of the same, and report minutely, in connection with the secretary, the financial condition of the association at each stated meeting, and to make disbursements of the funds of the association as heretofore provided.

Section 6. The executive committee shall meet at the call of the president, or upon the request of any five members thereof, at such time and place as designated in the call; seven members shall constitute a quorum.

Section 7. This association shall hold an annual meeting at the place determined upon by the convention and upon a date to be fixed by a majority vote of the executive committee.

Section 8. Any change in the by-laws may be made in the same manner as in the constitution by a majority of the members present and voting.

Section 9. All applications for membership in this association shall be forwarded to the secretary in writing, together with the membership fee as prescribed by the constitution.

Section 10. All resolutions must first be referred to a committee for its action and report thereon to the convention, except when otherwise directed by the convention.

Section 11. In addressing the convention each delegate will announce his name to the president and shall not speak upon any subject until the president shall have recognized him by name.

Section 12. All papers read before the convention must be left with the secretary after being read.

Section 13. The order of business at the annual meeting of the association shall be as follows:

- Called to order by the president.
- Invocation.
- Report of membership by the secretary.
- Roll call.
- Annual address of the president.
- Report of the executive committee.
- Introduction and reference of resolutions.
- Consideration of resolutions.
- Consideration of papers.
- General business.
- Election of officers and appointment and confirmation of executive committee for ensuing year.
- Selection of next place of meeting.
- Adjournment.

This order of business can be suspended by vote of the convention.

CUBAN REPUBLIC IS A POOR CATTLE COUNTRY

The possibilities of Cuba as a land for profitable investment in live stock and agricultural lines do not fulfill the glowing promises put forth by many who have visited there in the past few years, according to Chester F. Stephenson, confidential secretary to Edward F. Swift, who has just re-

turned from a seven weeks' stay in the new republic.

Mr. Stephenson made a tour of nearly all provinces in the island and closely investigated conditions. He says improvement in agricultural and live stock matters is very slow, the Cubans generally lacking thrift and industry, and the difficulty in obtaining labor in the rural section has greatly hindered the industrial progress of the country.

There is very little immigration there, and while the progressive Cubans and investors are unable to secure efficient labor to carry out their projects, they seem content with conditions and do not encourage immigration of a more energetic class of laborers.

Mr. Stephenson says a considerable number of American capitalists who have been in the island this winter investigating conditions with a view to making investments have turned back after thoroughly studying the situation, and that prospects appear unfavorable for any great amount of activity on the part of foreigners in the next few years.

Poor Place for Stock Investments

"The live stock industry of Cuba is advancing very slowly," said Mr. Stephenson, "and gives no promises of being very flourishing in the next few years. Conditions there have shown no material improvement in the past year or two, and while several new ranching companies have been organized in the best range districts of the island, there has been little actual progress noted. Those who have brought in Mexican, Texas and Florida cattle to fatten have been greatly disappointed in the poor showing made by them and have discovered that the Porto Rican and Venezuelan cattle are more adapted for that climate.

"Stock from the latter countries does fairly well on the Cuban grass, but the opportunities for grazing there are of very encouraging, and while many have gone to Cuba with the belief that conditions there were such as to warrant liberal investments in live stock, they have come away with a different view of the situation.

Isle Plentifully Stocked

"One reason which may account for the rather poor prospects there is the fact that Cuba now has a bovine population fully large enough to supply the demands, and there promises to be an overproduction of stock in the next few years unless some means are adopted which will check the breeding and importation of more cattle. There are now about 500,000 cattle on the island, and the daily consumption of meat equals only about 500 head.

"Slaughtering of female stock is prohibited during the next two years, and in that time there promises to be a great production of cattle, which will likely lower prices very materially. The warm climate is a detriment to a growing consumptive demand, and with little or no export trade to care for the surplus, Cuba appears to me to be a rather unfavorable spot for investments in land and live stock.

Hogs Do Not Fatten

"Reports from there to the effect that hogs fatten very readily on the wild berries and royal palms are a fallacy," said Mr. Stephenson. "There are no really fat hogs in Cuba, and the Arkansas 'razor back' carries more flesh than the average Cuban porker. The climate there is too warm for hogs, and feed is not of fattening quality. There is small demand for the pork products also, and therefore nothing to encourage breeding operations.

"As a sheep country also Cuba is a poor place, and there is very little being done in breeding operations. Mutton stock which is brought from the United States loses its wool owing to the hot climate, and in its place there grows hair similar to that of a goat. There is also small demand for the mutton products, and indications do not favor a growth in the consumption of this class of meat."

SOUTH DAKOTA DEAL

Harris Franklin of South Dakota, is well known to the Texas cattlemen as he has been a heavy operator in this state for years. Mr. Franklin has just cleaned up a little matter of \$60,000 on a cattle deal in that state, the particulars of which are furnished in the following report from our Deadwood correspondent:

Half of the herd of 15,000 cattle recently purchased by Harris Franklin from the Levi Leiter estate has been sold. Mr. Franklin making a profit of about \$60,000 on the deal. The remaining cattle will be taken to the Nebraska ranches of the Franklin company. According to Mr. Franklin, this season will be unusually fine for the cattlemen. The range promises to be the best for many years and the price of range stock is high.

CATTLE RUSH CONTINUES

West Texas Railroads Unable to Keep
Up With the Demand for
Stock Cars

EL PASO, Texas, May 23.—Every railroad which is accepting stock shipments at all is enjoying an unprecedented volume of business. The past week has shown an increase in the total number of cattle passing through El Paso en route to northern and western points over the high mark attained the previous week. A sufficient number of cars to handle the cattle is lacking. One road estimates that it will be at least a week or more before it is able to handle the stock as rapidly as the shippers wish. Such a season has never been known in the history of the El Paso railroads.

Not only is the volume of cattle great, but the condition of the animals is uniformly better than it has ever been in the past. Ranges in the finest condition possible have fattened the stock until they are in better shape to withstand the hardships of shipment than ever before. The railroads anticipate an unusually small number of suits for damage for alleged injured cattle, and losses on claims of improper treatment en route.

The Corralitos Company has made some of the largest shipments, bringing through El Paso from their Chihuahua, Mexico, ranch several large strings of cattle. Fifteen hundred head made up the shipment one day. Other days' shipments were nearly as large.

J. G. D. Boyd of the Carretas ranch, in the Sierra Madre, brought some choice cattle through the city.

Jackson and Harmon of Alpine shipped a trainload of cattle.

The Agmendarez ranch, at the Hueco tanks near this city, shipped a trainload of cattle north.

Thompson, Bohart and Emmert of Stooe, Mo., shipped 2,500 head of cattle from Kent, Texas.

Murphy & Walker of Marfa have been the largest shippers of cattle through this city. Almost daily shipments have been made to Kansas.

W. C. Greene has shipped a large number of cattle from his Cananea ranch, in Sonora, Mexico.

Frank Criswell shipped 822 head of cattle from his El Paso county ranch to Phoenix, Ariz., market.

Hysham and Neel of Douglas, Ariz., shipped a trainload from their ranch to Nebraska.

Gall and Gates of Santa Anna, Ariz., handled a trainload of steers for the east.

A. B. Urmston shipped a carload of horses and cattle in bond from Mexico to Canada.

Mark Miller is telegraphing throughout this district for bronchos to fill an order for 10,000.

Several cars of fine Hereford cattle was shipped through this city from Kansas to the City of Mexico.

RANCHMEN USE STEAM PLOWS

J. A. Reed, manager of the E O ranch, located in Roberts county, tells of an innovation in the ranching line that will be read with much interest by Texas cattlemen generally:

"We have concluded, that the old ways must be discarded and new and strictly up-to-date methods must be adopted. The old way of raising a lot of cattle and then letting them run and starve to death in the event of a drouth, or freeze and starve in the early spring when the blizzards come after the stock has almost reached the spring is not a very profitable business.

"The only way is to raise rough feed and be prepared for these storms, and feed the stock through. It will not do to rush around after the storms come on and purchase cotton seed meal, as that is too costly, and sometimes it takes too long to get the feed to the cattle, and losses follow. We have decided on a plan of raising our own feed, Kaffir corn and other forage, for our stock. These feeds can be raised there without much trouble and much cheaper than feed can be bought. We have started to break prairie land for this purpose. We have invested in one of the jarge gang plows, which is propelled by a traction engine, and are making great progress in breaking up the new land. This plow turns nine furrows at once, and of course does the work in much less time than the plowing could be done with horses or mules in the old way. Ours is the second plow of this kind in Roberts county, the other one being a still larger one which turns twelve furrows at a time. Plowing this way is a great stride in the advance of the way of plowing that I was brought up to my home in Illinois when a boy. It marks a new movement in the Panhandle country, and one which is bound to greatly change the cattle industry."

Durham Bulls!

I have 60 head of yearling Durham bulls for sale. Bred and raised in Mitchell county, and in suitable condition for service this year. Address, J. D. Wulfjen, Colorado, Texas.

WILD WEST TO SAY GOOD-BYE

Meeting of Editorial Association in Guthrie Will See Passing of Era

The passing of the wild west will be marked in Oklahoma this summer in a manner alike historical and impressive. The wild west has been growing tamer each year, though some semblance of it exists in odd corners, and a few prominent figures are still to be found in the western states. The celebration of the passing is to be fittingly observed in Oklahoma—the last frontier to give way before the onward sweep of progress.

The occasion of this review of the past is to be the meeting of the National Editorial Association in Guthrie in June. After the meeting adjourns the entire party will go to the great 101 ranch on the Ponca reservation, June 11, and witness the last act. The ranch is owned by Miller Bros., prominent cattlemen, who have arranged for the entertainment of the newspaper men.

It is estimated that 35,000 people will be witnesses to the last wild buffalo hunt, the last Indian fight, the last roping contest of importance and the last round-up of as many as 5,000 head of range cattle. And in the same arena where this reminder of the wilder days will be represented, will be seen the newest things—even automobiles—while upon the track at the side of the show grounds will stand trains of Pullman cars and on the benches built to seat 30,000 people, will sit fashionably attired women and men to whom the scenes that are spread before them will be as foreign as if from another land.

The reservation where this spectacle is to take place will all have been allotted before the end of another year. The cowboys are scattering and forgetting their cunningness with the rope in Oklahoma; the wild cattle are now difficult to locate, while the trained cow pony is fast becoming a curiosity; the wild horses for the broncho busting contests are difficult to secure in the light of modern methods, and the Miller Bros., who were recently here, say that there will never be another wild west celebration like that to be presented on the 101 ranch.

The program as arranged by the Millers for the entertainment of their guests, the quill drivers, is as follows:

Grand parade—Indians and cowboys in native dress; 2,000 Indians; 250 cowboys.

Buffalo hunt and killing—Herd of thirty-five genuine buffaloes.

Speech by Indian chief.

Cattle round-up and branding—Herd of 5,000 range cattle.

Roping contest for championship of the southwest—Largest prizes ever offered, gold medals and cash.

Cowboys' sports and pastimes—Valuable prizes offered for all events.

Lucile Mulhall, champion lady rider and roper of the world, who will rope, throw and tie a wild steer.

Pickett, the Texas negro, will jump from the back of a running horse onto the back of a wild Texas steer, catch the steer by the nose with his teeth and throw the animal to the ground.

Grand sham battle between United States regulars, cowboys and Indians, ending with the burning of an immigrant wagon train.

Grand spectacular exhibition, illustrating the rush at the opening of the Cherokee strip.

Indian dances, sports and pastimes. It is said that the event will be the last of its kind ever to be seen in this country.

SAN ANGELO VATS READY FOR BUSINESS

Cattlemen May Now Ship Their Stuff Direct Without Intermediate Delay

SAN ANGELO, Texas, May 17.—The dipping vats at San Angelo are all complete at last and ready for operation and the stockmen of this section are consequently greatly pleased. The Business Club's committee, which has had that matter in hand, reported last night that the vats, sheds and all necessary equipment was all in order. Cattlemen can now ship their stuff direct from San Angelo to any point north of the quarantine line. Dr. W. M. McKellar, government quarantine inspector, from Fort Worth, is here for the mutton season and will inspect cattle as well so that the bovines may go out at any time.

San Angelo is to have a fall fair and carnival again this year. The people of West Texas must have this amusement. The Business Club appointed a committee to canvass the town and secure the views of the citizens and the leading stockmen on the matter. That committee reported that eighty-seven wanted the fair and were anxious for it, fifteen did not want and fifteen didn't care one way or the other. A mass meeting was held last night and it was unanimously decided to hold the fair. John D. Robertson, H. D. Lefell and John Freeland were appointed a committee to solicit funds. It is not settled as to whether there shall be a street fair as well or only

the old style fair with racing and farm exhibits.

F. O. Perry of San Angelo sold to Steve Coose for the Howard Well Company thirty-five head of three and four-year-old saddle horses at \$30 per head.

John Young has brought eighty-seven head of thoroughbred Durham bulls to Ozona, which he purchased from R. J. Kleburg on the famous South Gertrudes ranch in Nueces county. These bulls will aid materially in breeding up the herds and stock in the lower section of country. Of these bulls Robert Massie bought twelve, S. E. Couch ten and J. S. Pierce fifteen.

Harris Brothers have purchased from Will Campbell, J. L. Brannon and Clip Creyton of Coke county 114 yearlings at \$10 per head.

TO SHEATH PROBE FOR BEEF TRUST?

Sensational Report in Washington Brings Out Important Statements

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—The report that the administration had decided to call of the beef trust investigation created a sensation here today and brought out some important statements.

One is that the beef trust investigation has gone all through the regular channels and the chief executive would not dare to interfere with the bulwark of public opinion. In fact, that is the answer of the administration to the report. There are, however, some curious facts relating to the investigation. The president appointed James A. Garfield to push the inquiry for all it was worth. He made a report which, it is said, was so sensational that parts of it cannot be given to the public. Nevertheless there is good reason to believe that facts were ascertained by the interstate commerce commission and data so far furnished that the decision to bring the suit was made. It has been noted and commented upon here that Mr. Urion, the representative of the Armour private car lines, came to Washington and has been very attentive to the testimony.

Mr. Urion denies that he has indicated to the president that he wished the case called off. The administration also denies that it sanctions the criticism. On the contrary it is pointed out that more could not have been said of the beef trust than was said by the attorney general in his arguments.

DELIVERING 1,000 STEERS

Ven Van Tuyl, a prominent cattleman of Colorado City, passed through Fort Worth Wednesday, en route to Clarendon, where he goes to deliver 1,000 head of steers to Lewis & Molesworth of that city.

Mr. Van Tuyl reports range conditions around Colorado in excellent shape and stated that cattle are doing nicely.

There has been a good rainfall, water is plentiful and grass is in the best of condition.

Mr. Van Tuyl seems more than pleased with the outlook for the cattle industry.

Dr. Ray, Osteopath, Fort Worth National Bank building, Fort Worth, Texas.

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.

WANTS TEXAS CATTLE

P. W. Parrott, a Kansas City buyer, is in Fort Worth for the purpose of purchasing some Texas cattle.

"There has been a good demand in the north for Texas raised cattle," said Mr. Parrott, "but the high price at which cattle has been held by Texas owners has prevented a very large movement to northern pastures. This has been brought about largely by the splendid condition of the southern grass, and the fact that Texas cattlemen have revived their hopes and are holding for higher prices."

"I am a buyer, and as such desire to be fair in all my comments to both the buyers and sellers. There were instances in the early part of the season when several bunches of cattle went at ridiculously low prices, but there are cases recently where this renewal of hope has encouraged owners to hold inferior stuff for a higher price than feeders could afford to pay and realize any profits in the end."

"Such cases as this have done an injustice to both sides. In some places poor cattle are being kept on poor grass in Texas. They will be sent to the market in this same condition, at a time when the market is apt to be loaded, and will not only sell for a price lower than offered earlier in the season, but will tend to lower the value of all other cattle happening on the market at that time."

"On the other hand, many feeders have vast lands of fenced pastures, purchased for feeding purposes, but on account of the high prices, have been forced to



BLACKLEGOIDS

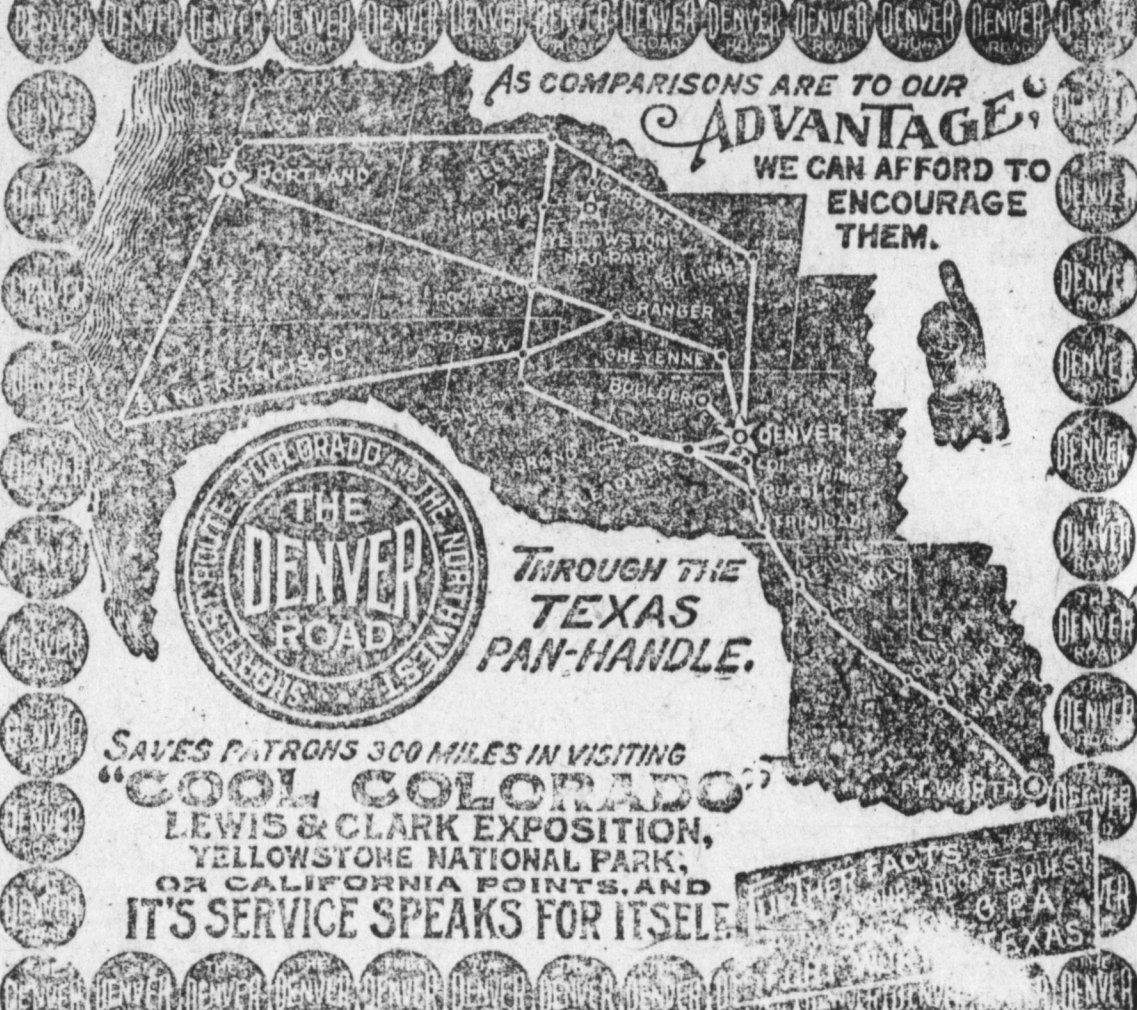
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DO IT NOW.

SPEYER

J. K. CARAWAY,

LUBBOCK, TEXAS.

but of the nature of showers, though each rain was a good one. If we could have five such seasons as this one has been West Texas would be the Paradise of the entire world.

"Not only have the cattle interests been benefited by the rains and good season, but the entire community of interests. Crops are fine, cotton and corn are better than ever and we have some oats there that will take the premium at any world's fair.


"There has not been much trading done of late. Some offers have been made and refused. Barbee & Douglass refused an offer of \$13 around for 300 head of their steer yearlings, and have moved the entire bunch, consisting of 500 head, to the plains country, near Canyon City.

"Fred Hale has just shipped a good string of eastern cattle that were unloaded at Merkel and went on pasture near there. The cattle originated near Greenville.

"Horses and mules are mighty scarce in that country. I have never seen them so scarce or so high. I think it would be a good thing for some one to ship a few car loads in there."

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DEMAND GOOD PRICES
"Grass was never more plentiful than this season, so far as our section of the country is concerned," said R. H. Collins of Merkel. "We have had just the desired amount of rain. Not enough to make the grass sappy, but sufficient to cause it to develop fully and gather the maximum of nutriment."

"The rains have not been continuous,

STOCKMEN WANT LARGER EXPORTS

National Live Stock Association Issues Bulletin to All Associations

DENVER, Colo., May 17.—In a bulletin issued yesterday, which is addressed to "All Live Stock Organizations," the National Live Stock Association makes the following announcement:

"The national association has already begun work in the direction of needed amendments to the interstate commerce law, providing for just and reasonable railway rates and service by representations made before the interstate commerce commission of the senate in February and May and by arguments individually with a majority of the senators of the United States.

"About Feb. 1 the representatives of this association secured, through Senator Proctor of Vermont, the passage of the resolution of inquiry directed to the secretary of war, asking for the amount and cost of supplying our army in the Philippines with meats, and why the same was obtained from foreign sources instead of from the United States. This action is to be followed by the introduction of a joint resolution in the coming session of congress requesting that the American army shall be supplied with American meats as has always been the policy of this country heretofore, and which, in the Philippines, has amounted approximately to 40,000,000 pounds annually.

"This association has started an agitation in favor of broader and greater export business and for the necessity of a readjustment of our commercial relations with continental countries, especially in behalf of freer admission of our meat products into their markets. This movement has been taken up by a large number of our industrial organizations.

"Your vice president and general manager acted as chairman of the committee on organization of the National Association of Exporters, which has issued a call for a general meeting to be held in Chicago the latter part of June, and which will be represented before the National Association of Manufacturers which is to meet in Atlanta, Ga. A large number of representative meetings are being arranged for throughout the country, especially directed to this end.

"It is desirable that the most intimate relations be established and maintained with the department of agriculture, the department of the interior and the department of commerce and labor, to the end that the wishes of the western cattlemen on the subject of ranges, forest reserves, sanitary inspection of all sorts, a more complete, reliable and frequent census and the development in every possible way of the industry by the governmental agencies indicated be made known.

"It is absolutely essential that the great live stock industry of the country shall have a truly national representation. We, therefore, urge upon you to secure the consideration of this latter by your executive committee, and at the earliest possible time obtain favorable action by the body of your organization.

J. H. GWINN,
"Secretary."

WILL TAKE TEXAS CATTLE TO CUBA

South Dakota Man Now on Way to Island to Look After His Property

George Endhoff of Sioux Falls, S. D., passed through Fort Worth Wednesday, en route to Galveston, where he will embark for Havana, Cuba.

Mr. Endhoff goes to Cuba to look into the conditions and possibilities of the cattle industry.

Ten years ago Mr. Endhoff went to Cuba and became interested in the situation, purchased a tract of land containing 860 acres, with a running stream almost through its direct center, and stocked it with Texas cattle.

Two years later, when everything was in the very best of condition, he returned to the states to look after his South Dakota interests, returning a year later to Cuba. He found that the man left in charge of his interests had disappeared. Just what became of him he has never been able to tell, as no word concerning him has ever reached Mr. Endhoff.

The cattle that were left in his care had also disappeared and a stranger had built a cabin on his farm, preparing to put out a pine apple plantation. The stranger held a transfer of the property from a Cuban, who had since died, and though the case has been thrice tried in the Cuban courts in the last eighteen months, the land is still in the other man's possession.

Mr. Endhoff will try again to regain possession of the land. If he does not succeed in this he will purchase more and make another trial.

"The grass in that country, especially some parts of the extreme west and north,

Write "Osgood," Binghamton, N. Y., about their "New Idea" ready to weigh "Pitless Scale."

is a marvel," said Mr. Endhoff. There is not much danger of starving stock, once you get it there, for within a week's time the grass will grow sufficiently to furnish food for many head, and this grass is the hardest I have ever seen. There are only two months in the year that it isn't growing.

"I will return to the United States about the first of August for the purpose of shipping some of my cattle to Cuba."

BEGINNING TO MOVE

New Mexico cattlemen are also getting busy and enjoying a portion of the good things attendant upon the return of prosperity. A report to the Stockman-Journal from Deming says:

Cattle shipments from this point are now in full swing and for the next sixty days the happy voice of the gay and festive cowboy and the clatter of their ponies' feet upon the streets of our lively little city can be heard at any time of the day or night.

During the week about four thousand head of ones, twos and threes have been delivered at the stock yards and are now either on the markets in Colorado and Kansas or on their way. The average price of these cattle was \$15 per head, making a grand total of about \$60,000 that has been turned loose in this city during the past week.

The above statement of shipments is only a small advance of what is to come in the future as there are fully fifty thousand head of cattle either now contracted for or to be sold from this point this season.

CATTLE MOVE NORTH

The first shipments of Texas cattle to the northwest are now going forward and while the movement will be nothing like as large as in former years, it will probably be larger than was expected at the beginning of the season when the northwestern men let Kansas buyers walk off with the cream of the offering. A report to the Stockman-Journal from Sioux City says:

The first notable consignment of southern cattle to pass through Sioux City this spring was sent out last week. The shipment comprised 48 cars, 1,919 head. It was loaded at Bovina, Texas, and was en route to Everts, S. D.

Twenty-eight cars of the cattle were the property of the Lake-Tomb Cattle Company, which each spring brings large strings of southern stockers through Sioux City to the ranges of South Dakota. Twenty cars belonged to the B X B Cattle Company. The cattle were chiefly two-year-old steers. The train arrived in two sections. They were sent out over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road. The run to Everts will take fifteen hours. After the cattle arrive at their destination by rail, they will be driven 150 miles west across the Missouri river.

PRICES ARE HIGHER

That prices for steers are considerably better this spring than last year is a fact thoroughly appreciated by all ranchmen, and this appreciation in values has been particularly noticeable in the case of aged steers, the supply of which has not been nearly equal to the demand. In speaking of these advanced values the San Antonio Express says:

Some of the Panhandle cattlemen regard prices this year as \$10 to \$12 higher on four-year-old steers than they were last year. H. C. Harding of the L X ranch says prices are higher than for many years and that he had sold 700 fours at \$33 f. o. b. cars. There are numerous instances in South Texas where this record has been beaten this spring. Forty dollars per head has been refused in many instances. Ike West of Uvalde sold nearly 800 head of steers at an average price of \$42.50 per head. H. S. Tom of Floresville sold seven carloads at \$46. E. B. Flowers of Lockhart sold a train of fifteen loads at \$45. This does not take into account the many thousands that sold for \$50 and over in the market. These cattle were all fat of course. Those sold by Mr. Harding were not, but it did not cost the cattlemen down here any more to sell them fat than it did Mr. Harding to sell his poor. They ate nothing but grass and weeds.

LIVE STOCK RATES

Judge S. H. Cowan of this city, attorney for the American and Texas Live Stock Associations, corrects some statements made by Vice President Bird of the Gould lines with reference to live stock rates. Judge Cowan says:

"He tries to establish that cattle rates are too low by comparing the value of the commodity with the rates; yet he testified at Chicago that no such basis should control, when he was trying to sustain a higher rate on cattle for stock shipped a distance of 250 miles from Western Iowa to Chicago, than he gave to the packers for a car of dressed beef worth twice as much in the same train from Omaha, 500 miles.

"The rates on his road from Scott City to St. Louis on cattle, 700 miles, is 32½c, a fair rate; the rate from Dallas, 655 miles, over his road is 42½c. They increased the Texas rate by a combination. Kansas cattle are more valuable than Texas cattle, yet the Texas rate is 30 per cent higher, with a density of traffic per mile of line 40 per cent greater than from Texas. His rate from Sheridan Lake, Colo., is 23½c on cattle to Kansas City, 500 miles; from Fort Worth, 560 miles, 26½c; the Colorado cattle are the most valuable. Is our rate just, considering that in five years they have by combination among themselves advanced it 28½c? I say no man who so contends is a safe man to make rates for the public.

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Pullman Sleepers, Parlor-Cafe Cars, Reclining Chair Cars—Seats Free—(Through Without Change.)

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TO MEXICO

The I. & G. N. R. R., in connection with the National Lines of Mexico, operate Four Fast Trains Daily between Texas and Mexico, via Laredo. The time from San Antonio to Mexico City being only 34½ hours, or a day and a half, and 302 miles shortest. Correspondingly as quick from all Texas points via I. & G. N. The cities of Monterey, Saltillo, San Luis Potosi and Mexico City are reached directly in through Pullman Buffet-Sleepers without change. This route also forms the new short line via Monterey to Torreon and Durango, direct connection with through sleeper to and from Durango being made at Monterey.

Excursion Rates Periodically.

For complete information see I. & G. N. Agents or write

L. TRICE,
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D. J. PRICE,
Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent.

"The Texas Road," Palestine, Texas.

600 Steers For Sale

1, 2 and 3 years old 300 head Stock Cattle. Address

S. T. TAYLOR, Iago, Wharton County, Texas

RELIEF WILL COME

Dr. D. E. Salmon, head of the bureau of animal industry at Washington, believes that the efforts now being put forward by the various live stock association will bring relief, but thinks the work will have to be kept up. In a talk at Denver a few days ago to the cattlemen he said:

"I believe the president is a friend of the producer. I believe you have already reached his ear and that you will be able to reach him more easily in the future. But there are other influences to be dealt with than the president. The opposition of the senate on many matters pertaining to the welfare of agriculture must be considered. Treaties and trade regulations must be largely dealt with through that body, and it is a hard body to reach.

"This general demonstration of interest in these matters by agricultural and live stock associations that has been growing so rapidly in recent years can hardly fail to be effective of results. There are great forces swelling to the support of the producers of food products and the opening of enlarged markets."

NEW MEXICO CATTLEMEN

New Mexico cattlemen are coming in for a share of the return of general prosperity, and it is most gratifying to their Texas friends. A correspondent of The Stockman-Journal at Silver City writes: The spring cattle shipments will begin from this point in a few days and the shipments will be the largest for many years.

Merchants and business men as well as every one in this section will feel the benefit of the large amount of money which will be put in circulation by the sales.

There will be something like a quarter of a million dollars worth of cattle sold from this county this spring.

Gasoline Pumping Outfits

GASOLINE PUMPING outfits; gasoline electric light plants for house, store, mill or city. Write for estimates. J. Peyton Hunter, Dept. 22, Dallas, Texas.

CATTLE ACCUMULATED TICKS

A novel suit for damages has just been settled in Oklahoma in favor of the railway company involved. The case was not a novel one from the fact it was decided in favor of the railway, but on account of the peculiar issues raised. In August, 1902, two cattlemen at Kremlin, Okla., shipped two carloads of cattle to Kansas City, over the Rock Island road. When the animals reached their destination ticks were found upon them, and they were turned into quarantine pens, with the result claimed that the cattle lost \$1,100 in value. The owners sued the company for that amount, alleging that the cattle "got ticky" after being loaded into the cars. This was disproved by the testimony of experts, who declared that the size of the ticks found on the cattle at Kansas City proved that they could not have gotten on them through infection in the cars, as the cattle had been loaded only fourteen hours. The experts contended that the ticks were at least thirty days old, and therefore could not have been taken on in the cars, because a tick can live only a short time without being on cattle, as it grows only when sucking the blood. After hearing the testimony the judge took the case from the jury and gave a decision in favor of the defendant company, declaring it to be clear that the ticks must have been on the cattle before being put in the cars.



THE LIVE STOCK MARKET

WEEK'S MARKET REVIEW

The cattle run for the week totals over 22,000, the largest since the last week in March. Monday furnished the largest run of the week, 9,690, which was almost half of the week's supply and the largest run for one day ever seen on the yards. Hogs fell down in receipts, totaling only 7,355, the smallest week's run for the year. Sheep are beginning to crawl up to the maximum of the year's run, the week's total being 10,190, the largest so far in 1905. Horses were short in supply for the week, being only 220.

Trading on cattle opened the first sale day with about steady prices prevailing at the opening; these, however, fell off 10c to 15c before the close. On this basis trading for the week has been made on light runs for the most part, Monday and Saturday furnishing the exceptions. Saturday's sales were on a 10c lower basis. The principal source of supply has been from grasser steers, though some loads of fine fed steers have been sold, the price going as high as \$5.25. Fair to good grassers have sold from \$3.25@4.15, with light killing steers \$2.75@3. Feeder steers are in good demand, but scarce, owners evidently preferring to utilize them on present grass to disposing of them at present prices. The cow trade has been steady for the greater part of the week, displaying strength in spots on the best quality of cows. Medium cows have held up well, and an increased demand shows up for canners, though the price has not been bettered. Bulls have sold steady all the week. Veal calves appreciated in value 25c during the week, best vealers selling at \$5. The close of the week finds them selling at \$4.

Hogs opened the week with a decline of 15c; not only here, but at other packing points. Light marketing followed, with the result that hogs had recovered most of the loss by Wednesday, the closing for the week being a nickel low.

Sheep have not fared well. Prices have been weak except on contract sales, and the quality has not proved to be the best.

NORTH FORT WORTH, May 20.—The total cattle run today was 130 cars, of which sixty-one were on through billing. Total yarded 3,706, against 689 the closing day of last week, 1,838 the same day in April and 778 the corresponding day in 1904.

The general cattle market was very slow and draggy, less than 300 head all told being sold before dinner. Steers of good quality were generally shipped out. The top price was \$3.85, with the bulk at \$3.50@3.70.

Cows were scarce. The market ruled steady with tops at \$3.25 and the bulk at \$2.50@2.85.

Calves were in good supply, the quality not so good as yesterday. Trading steady at \$4 for best.

HOGS

The supply of hogs disappointed buyers and salesmen. Only two cars came in, and these, with the addition of one load left over, made up the market supply for the day. Total receipts were 155, against 427 the closing day last week, 467 the same day in April and 256 the corresponding day in 1904.

Buyers took the whole of the supply without question and at steady figures, the best load going at \$5.17 1/2 and the others at \$5.10.

SHEEP

Two doubles of sheep came in, one of which sold at \$4.50, a price considered steady.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS					
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
28.....	672	\$1.80	33.....	695	\$3.25
45.....	762	3.25	25.....	953	3.40
20.....	874	3.50	58.....	960	3.95
61.....	982	3.85	49.....	953	3.85
53.....	948	3.85	46.....	927	3.85
45.....	942	3.85	24.....	947	4.15
22.....	1,180	4.25			
48.....	943	\$3.50	130.....	892	\$3.25
2.....	1,135	4.60	9.....	1,051	4.20
6.....	691	3.00	14.....	950	3.50
28.....	956	3.40	11.....	1,010	3.60
29.....	965	3.40	20.....	1,228	4.30
43.....	929	3.46	16.....	1,103	3.80
23.....	949	\$3.65	27.....	850	\$3.15
30.....	795	3.15	15.....	842	3.70
22.....	1,105	4.20	21.....	1,135	4.20
4.....	862	3.25	1.....	790	2.50
34.....	823	3.10			

COWS					
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
37.....	506	\$1.75	61.....	824	\$2.40
53.....	796	2.40	56.....	892	2.55
43.....	765	2.55	52.....	753	2.55
64.....	805	2.25	24.....	823	2.65
22.....	818	2.85	90.....	786	2.85
45.....	824	2.85			
11.....	869	\$3.25	1.....	880	\$3.25
22.....	799	2.75	9.....	778	2.00
5.....	873	3.00	18.....	759	1.75
16.....	679	1.60	9.....	848	2.30
3.....	873	3.00	18.....	759	1.75
16.....	679	1.60	9.....	848	2.30
5.....	838	2.15	5.....	936	2.75

1.....	850	3.25	2.....	680	1.75
10.....	854	2.50	5.....	814	3.15
5.....	706	2.35	2.....	950	3.00
1.....	870	1.50	1.....	950	2.75
2.....	795	2.25	2.....	985	2.65
2.....	770	2.65	6.....	728	2.00
6.....	728	2.00			
8.....	1,100	\$3.50	19.....	846	\$3.00
6.....	763	2.15	1.....	830	1.50
4.....	792	2.25	3.....	761	3.00
19.....	746	2.15	1.....	880	2.50
3.....	735	1.75	5.....	888	3.50
1.....	870	2.75	4.....	887	2.50
27.....	624	2.00	1.....	670	1.00
8.....	833	1.50	1.....	740	1.00
1.....	900	2.25	7.....	914	3.25

BULLS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
1.....	1,080	\$2.25			

HEIFERS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
7.....	764	\$2.25			

CALVES

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
23.....	185	\$3.50	101.....	100	\$3.50
70.....	184	4.25	162.....	156	4.50
1.....	110	\$3.50	2.....	180	\$3.50
11.....	218	4.00	3.....	150	2.75
90.....	154	4.50	1.....	90	3.50
4.....	132	4.50	15.....	124	3.00
21.....	173	4.25	18.....	180	3.00
2.....	375	2.50	7.....	214	5.00
2.....	195	3.00	1.....	280	3.00
80.....	209	4.35	1.....	150	3.00
1.....	310	3.25	3.....	260	3.25
82.....	178	5.00	1.....	170	5.00
1.....	330	\$2.25	1.....	190	\$2.25
1.....	220	2.25	159.....	189	5.00
1.....	310	4.00	10.....	262	3.50
1.....	100	4.25	3.....	130	4.50
2.....	195	2.25			

HOGS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
75.....	212	\$5.27 1/2	40.....	248	\$5.25
70.....	218	5.32 1/2	37.....	138	4.65
77.....	203	5.32 1/2	18.....	325	5.00
69.....	205	5.27 1/2	123.....	225	5.25
63.....	222	5.32 1/2			
64.....	210	\$5.15 1/2	4.....	232	\$5.15
2.....	245	5.15	35.....	172	5.05
10.....	148	4.75	43.....	210	5.10
6.....	215	5.07 1/2	5.....	132	4.55
15.....	188	4.75	325	5.15
67.....	220	5.15	1.....	240	5.15
88.....	193	5.20	86.....	200	5.15
81.....	215	5.22 1/2	5.....	252	5.25
96.....	193	5.10	74.....	213	5.20
34.....	197	5.15	6.....	232	5.10
80.....	210	\$5.20	75.....	243	\$5.25
86.....	197	5.17 1/2	46.....	210	5.15
80.....	182	5.00	44.....	228	5.10
87.....	197	5.15	56.....	182	5.05
45.....	205	5.12 1/2	25.....	228	5.25
64.....	214	5.17 1/2	43.....	205	5.25
23.....	143	5.12 1/2	10.....	149	4.80
66.....	194	5.12 1/2	79.....	190	5.20
72.....	213	5.22 1/2			

PIGS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
2.....	125	\$4.50	2.....	120	\$4.55
43.....	112	\$4.55	8.....	110	\$4.40
12.....	118	4.42 1/2			
10.....	119	4.50			
6.....	125	\$4.40	12.....	130	\$5.05

SHEEP

	Ave. Price.		Ave. Price.		
219 mixed	94	\$4.75			
244 wethers	90	4.50			
73 wethers	79	4.50			
21 sheep	96	4.25			
13 yearlings	77	4.25			
1 buck	146	3.50			

BEEF TRUST INVESTIGATION

The Stockman-Journal has advice from Chicago that the beef trust investigation is now very close to an end, and the probabilities are that an adjournment or recess will be taken in a few days until June 20, in order that the prosecuting attorneys may go over the evidence already secured and determine what steps to take in connection with the matter of returning indictments. Speaking of the matter of these indictments, Assistant Attorney General Pugin says: "The Sherman anti-trust law, under which we are working, allows the bringing of indictments against individuals who may violate its provisions and against corporations. The first question for us to determine, if we are convinced that the evidence is sufficient to support indictments, is against whom they shall be voted. During the time the grand jury has been busy hearing evidence we have not had time to pass upon all the legal questions presented, and the recess will be taken to give us that opportunity. If we conclude that certain individuals in the packing firms should be indicted, under the Sherman law they will be liable to a fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both fine and imprisonment. On the other hand, should the evidence warrant the indictment of corporations we would be limited to the fine, because we cannot imprison a corporation. Both individuals and corporations could be included in the indictments, however, and this question will be one to be passed upon."

IMPROVE THE HERDS

L. B. Brown, a well known breeder of Shorthorns and who has a breeding farm

at Smithfield, was in Fort Worth Friday looking for some lean cattle to put on grass.

"I have found," said Mr. Brown, "that the man who raises grade cattle in this day and time is wasting good time. They may do well, may make some money, but if they would spend just a little of their profits for breeding up their herds they would be surprised at the result."

"It will take no more feed for a registered Shorthorn, such as I am raising, than it will to fit a grade steer for the market, but there will be considerable more in it for the man who does the feeding. The herd bull that I have on my farm cost me \$1,000 two years ago. He was bred by Milton E. Jones of Iowa. I have never regretted this, but only wish that I had commenced earlier."

"Land is becoming too valuable to devote it to the purpose of raising scrub cattle, which can only bring worry and a small price to the owner. My advice to every cowman is a breed up your herd. The first cost does not amount to much when all things are considered, but each year will find you richer and happier."

"It will not be long before the scrub steer will disappear from the Texas markets and there will be raised in their stead registered cattle that will make the state famous for quality where it used to be famous for quantity."

CHICAGO COMMISSION MAN

Thomas B. Seaton, a commission merchant of Chicago, was in Fort Worth Friday. He was only here between trains, and went west on the Texas and Pacific. He refused to say what his mission was in the Texas country, but stated that it was more of a private nature than one of business. He stated that he had found conditions between here and Chicago as good as could be expected. Stockmen that he met were feeling fine. In some general in the best of spirits over the sections there has been too much rain, and in others not enough, but the bulk of the country through which he passed has had just about enough and is satisfied with the situation.

From Mr. Seaton's conversation it is possible that he is going to El Paso, and that he is considering opening a branch of his Chicago house in that city. He gave out the information that he had only recently opened a house in Chicago, and that it was his intention to open a branch in several of the western cities.

Asked if he would open a branch in Fort Worth, Mr. Seaton remarked that in his opinion the Fort Worth field was well cared for and that he was quite certain he would not come here.

RANGE BRED STUFF

The rangemen of Texas are beginning to do a profitable business with the feeders of the corn belt states, for those feeders have learned that the Texas range bred stuff more nearly meets their requirements than that they can obtain from any other source. It is an outlet for Texas stuff that should be cultivated through the determination to only produce the character of stuff that will answer the purpose of the feeders. Commenting on this feature of the situation, the National Stockman offers the following timely advice:

The Texas calf has proved very satisfactory in the corn belt thus far because the buyers have taken only those which showed the marks of good breeding. If the grower continues to follow his policy of using pure-bred beef bulls, these calves will be in uniform good beef quality far ahead of the beef qualities it is possible to buy. They show none of the evils of mixing breeds and purposes which put so many natives in the rear rank of beef cattle. It is the opinion of many experienced men that the quality of native cattle is deteriorating, and the reason is solely the mixing with dairy bloods. Keep this blood for the dairy cow. It is out of place in the steer.

THE MONTANA RANGE

There are many cattlemen in Texas who are interested in the condition of the range in the state of Montana, from the fact that they have both ranch and cattle interests there, and they will be pleased to learn that at least a portion of the Montana range has had fairly good rains. A report to The Stockman-Journal from Helena says:

The last reports Director Young had from points in the state were to the effect that it had rained in the eastern and northern parts of the state the night before, that it was continuing, though the fall was not great. It is possible the precipitation was greatest in the immediate vicinity of Helena. Certain it is the valley has had a thorough soaking. Yesterday afternoon a ranchman who came to town said all the water holes and gulches that had been dry for two years were full and overflowing, and there were small lakes where there had been arid lands.

The rain started Monday night about 8:15 o'clock, and it kept raining until yesterday afternoon. Then for a change it snowed, and at dark Mount Ascension, Mount Helena, and all the hills about Helena were covered with a white mantle.

L. C. Lewis, a prominent cowman of Thorp Springs, was in Fort Worth Friday. Mr. Lewis is feeding a large bunch of steers, which he reports doing well. Excessive rains have made the grass in that part of the country sappy, and it is not giving the benefits expected of it. He reports cattle generally in good condition and cattlemen well pleased with the general outlook.

ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS CO.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

BEST LIVE STOCK MARKET ON MISSOURI RIVER.

Most modern facilities for the handling of all classes of stock. A trial shipment will make you a regular patron.

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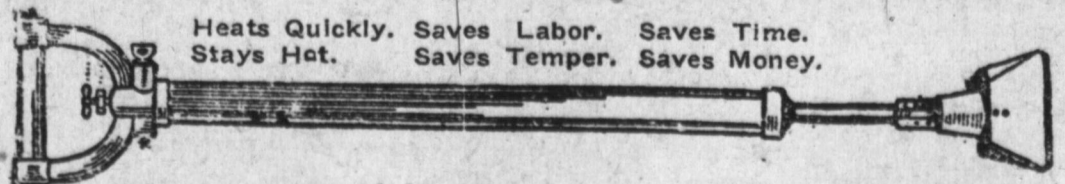
L. D. W. VAN VLIET, Asst. Gen. Mgr.

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

Parker-Garnett Self-Heating BRANDING Iron



Heats Quickly. Saves Labor. Saves Time. Stays Hot. Saves Temper. Saves Money.

Write for terms and descriptive Circular. Thrilling story of ranch life, "The Tenderfoot's Triumph," sent to any address for 4 cents in stamp. Liberal terms to agents.

Parker-Garnett Branding Iron Co., 1008 N. Y. L. Bldg. Kas. City, Mo.

IMPROVING THE HERDS

J. K. Brown, who owns a large ranch down in the Marfa country, is among the number of Texas cattlemen who are preparing to further improve their herds. Mr. Brown has been engaged in the ranching business in that section for the past fifteen years and has watched the trend of events closely. He sees that the demand of the hour is for fewer cattle and better cattle, and has gone north to purchase two cars of registered bulls for use on his ranch.

"The good demand for steers this spring," said Mr. Brown, "has cleaned up the surplus stock in that country and we are now short on young steers. I made a contract to sell mine in January, and thought I was getting a good price, but the man who purchased them cleared up \$5 per head in no time. But it was since the first of the year that we have had so much rain and such favorable weather that has brought about these conditions. We have not had for many years so much rain and such good feed as we have at present. The cattle are all fat, and doing well."

PACKERS ARE FRIENDLY

The cattlemen of the country have been waging a pretty warm fight against the railways, and a still warmer fight against the packers. In the fight against the packers they seem to have at least won the respect of their adversaries, whose policy now seems to be a very conciliatory one. While attending the recent convention in Denver, R. C. McManus of Chicago, who was present as the personal representative of Swift & Co., said: "The packers are satisfied with the ac-

tion of the stockmen here. We believe that the stockmen mean all right and all that is needed is a better understanding between us and the stock interests. The stockmen have been looking only at one side of the proposition, the buying side. We, on the other hand, have paid too much attention to the selling side, the meat end. We both need a better understanding of the conditions that confront us both. There is really much of mutual interest between us."

The packing houses are getting restless under that investigation of the Chicago grand jury and find that it is no Garfield business. They are remonstrating in no smooth terms, but it does no good, and the households of the superintendents of departments in these beef houses are put under heavy bonds as witnesses so that they cannot flee the city when they are required to give evidence. This means that there is something doing in the beef trust besides raising the price of meat and taxing the appetite of the country for beef trust benefit.—San Antonio Light.

Reports from Chicago indicate that the government is getting the packers into a very tight box, but what the final result will be no one can at this time foretell.

The president is reported to be considerably riled over the action of the senate committee on interstate commerce in the development of testimony that is so rank it smells to heaven. He is threatening to call an extra session of congress much earlier than he intended.

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE—All classes for sale. Car lots a specialty. Twenty choice bulls, coming twos. Ranch near Fort Worth. J. L. Chadwick & Son, Cresson, Texas.

V. WIESS
Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Goliad county, Texas). Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 517, Beaumont, Texas.

FOR EXCHANGE or sale very cheap, on account of having used them long enough, several finely bred Registered 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.

B. N. AYCOCK,
Breeder of
Hereford Cattle
MIDLAND, - - - TEXAS

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

LONE STAR HERD

Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Texas. Registered Hereford cattle. Acceptance of orders for car lots or single animals.

For Sale at a Bargain

200 full blood Hereford cattle, 100 bulls, 100 heifers 1 and 2 year olds, all registered stock, located near railroad. Address, William Powell, Channing, Tex. Correspondence solicited.

W. S. and J. B. IKARD

Registered and Graded Hereford Cattle. Henrietta, Texas.

SHORTHORNS

CRESCENT HERD of registered Shorthorn cattle, also high grades young stock of both sexes for sale. Chas. Maloney, Haslet, Texas.

Shorthorn Bulls

Eighty head coming two and three-year-olds, full bloods, but not entitled to registration. Four registered yearling bulls, coming twos. For prices, address, W. P. STEWART, Jacksboro, Texas.

W. M. & W. W. HUDSON, Gainesville, Texas. Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle.

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

FOR SALE

Eléyen section ranch, with cattle, near San Angelo, Texas. Plenty of grass, protection and water. Address **BOEHRENS & LINDERMAN,** Christoval, Texas.

WANTED—Agents to solicit subscriptions for the Fort Worth Telegram and The Texas Stockman-Journal. Good liberal commission to right men. Address, W. H. Calkins, Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

RED POLLED

RED POLLED cattle of both sexes for sale. W. M. Glidewell, Finis, Texas.

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.

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

IRON ORE HERD—Registered Red Polled cattle, both sexes for sale. Breeder, W. C. Aldredge, route No. 4, Pittsburg, Tex.

The man with the hog-leg under his coat tails is a constant menace to human life in this state. The pistol toter must go.

MISCELLANEOUS

Calves For Sale

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

BERT SIMPSON,
MONAHANS, TEX.

POLLED DURHAM and Polled Angus, young stock of both sexes, for sale. Dick Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch county, Texas.

FOR SALE—200 steers, from 3s to 6s, 300 cows. John F. Renfro, Lay, Tex.

B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth Texas. Hereford Cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire hogs, cattle any age for sale, yearling Shropshire bucks, Berkshire pigs. Come and see or write for information.

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

For Sale

REGISTERED ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

A choice herd of 80 head, all immune. Will sell all or any number. Address C. E. Brown, Willis Point, Texas.

ROYALLY BRED POLAND-CHINAS—All ages. Descendants of my \$1,575 sow Anderson's Model. Null's Top Chief Radium and Missouri's Dude head my herd; nothing better in the herd books. Twenty-five years a breeder. I can please you; write. George W. Null, Odessa, Mo.

FOR SALE—Registered Galloway bulls immune. Tom M. Pool, Clifton, Texas.

POULTRY

BARRED ROCK eggs, "Prize Winners." J. W. Harpold, Electra, Texas.

BEST POULTRY PAPER—Sixteenth year, 36 to 112 pages; beautifully illustrated; 50 cents year; shows how to make poultry pay; large illustrated poultry book free to new yearly subscribers; 3 months' trial 10 cents. Poultry Success, Dept. 96, Springfield, Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICES

FOR LEASE
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.

Keep posted. Subscribe for The Weekly Telegram, of Fort Worth. Subscription price regularly only 50 cents per year. Until April 1, only 35 cents in advance. Eight to Twelve pages each week. Address Weekly Telegram Fort Worth, Texas.

LADY wishes to teach in a family; English, music, drawing, painting and elocution. Address, Miss Grace Lemin, Stamford, Jones County, Texas.

MRS. LILLIAN WRIGHT—Please write this office for good news. J. G., care Stockman-Journal.

GOATS

FOR SALE—400 Angora goats, 300 fifteen-sixteenth breed, 100 three-fourths breed. Address Interstate Commission Co., Fort Worth, Texas, or J. P. Parks, Rural Route No. 4, Fort Worth.

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

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

GOOD plains land for sale, in quantities from 160 acres to four leagues. Correspondence solicited. B. Frank Bule, Canyon City, Texas.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—For Angora goats, 160-acre farm, in southeast Missouri. For particulars address Lock Box No. 96, Greenfield, Ill.


FROM MENARD COUNTY

Leo L. Russell, one of the leading cattlemen of the state, was in Fort Worth Friday. Mr. Russell reports range and cattle conditions in fine shape, and cattlemen in general in excellent spirits over the outlook.

The firm of Russell & Bevans, one of the heaviest operating firms in the cattle business in the state, has just completed the movement of 25,600 head from that section to outside pastures. Of these 4,000 went to Kansas and the remainder to the Indian Territory.

Free, Money-Making, Money-Saving Formulas
Telling how to easily make at home Stock Food, Fruit Preserving Powder, Buggy Top Enameler, Bay Rum, Dandruff Cure, Electric Light Kerosene, Tobacco Habit Cure and Harness Blacking.
You can often sell one of these formulas for \$1, but we send the eight absolutely free, with full instructions, etc., to all who send \$1 for one year's subscription to **Skinner's Farm Magazine, Dept. 6, Chicago**

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IF SO, YOU OUGHT TO LOOK INTO THE LOW ROUND TRIP RATES VIA THE




THE FOLLOWING ARE ALL TOP-NOTCHERS:

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One cent per mile rate. Tickets on sale June 9, 10, 11 and 12. Good to return July 10.
- TORONTO, CANADA. (On the Lakes.)**
One fare plus \$2. Tickets on sale June 18, 19, 21 and 22. Good to return August 31.
- INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**
One fare plus \$2.00. Tickets on sale June 14 to 22. Good to return June 29.
- ASBURY PARK, N. J. (Sea Shore.)**
One fare plus \$3.35. Tickets on sale June 28, 29, 30 and July 1. Good to return August 31.
- BALTIMORE, M. D.**
One fare plus \$2.00. Tickets on sale July 1, 2 and 3. Good to return August 31.
- BUFFALO, N. Y.**
One fare plus \$2.00. Tickets on sale July 7, 8 and 9. Good returning August 4.

You travel on the **FINEST TRAINS RUNNING OUT OF TEXAS. HARVEY DINING SERVICE. THROUGH SLEEPERS AND CHAIR CARS. ELECTRIC FANS.**

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Pullman sleepers between Houston and Austin, Houston and Waco, Houston and Fort Worth, Galveston and Denison. For full information relative to rates, connections, etc., call on ticket agent or address

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

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Murdo MacKenzie's Views

In the course of his recent address at Denver, Murdo MacKenzie, after election to the presidency of the American Stock Growers' Association, said:

"With an association unfettered with discordant elements, united in purpose, it should be its aim to do things and not merely to resolve to do something. It should be steered clear of controversy or bickerings within its own ranks, avoiding the consideration of matters of conflicting interest among its members. It should avoid to the utmost the criticism of others, endeavoring to bring to its aid in every undertaking all of the organizations and individuals not members who have a like interest.

"Above all, let it not undertake to further any move not meritorious and confine itself as much as possible to the accomplishment of a few things, and stick to that policy until desired results are obtained.

"Let us profit by experiences of the past and be ready to meet all contingencies as they arise by adopting an intelligent, fair and conservative policy, in order that we may command the attention, respect and consideration of those to whom we apply for relief.

"You have elected your president; but a president with a committee which will not help him is something like a preacher with a congregation which will not go to church. The preacher cannot make Christians by preaching to empty pews; neither can your president make a success unless you will give him a committee which will accept the office with a full determination to do what is necessary to carry on the work to a successful issue.

"You hear some people say: 'These stockmen and those who associate with them are clamoring to get laws passed which will ruin every railroad in the country.' But, gentlemen, when you hear a statement of this kind make up your mind that the one who makes it either is interested in the railroads or receiving or expecting to receive some special advantages from them. We appreciate as much as any one the benefit we derive from the railroads and also how necessary they are for the success of our business. No one with any business sense would ask anything done which would prevent railroads from earning a fair return on the value of their property, and thus enable them to give good and efficient service. I wish to put this association on record at this time by stating that we have no fight with railroads or railroad men. Our fight, gentlemen, is against existing laws which enable railroads to charge freight rates which we consider unreasonable for carrying our products to market, leaving us without adequate remedy.

"We do not ask congress to pass a law transferring the rate-making power from the railroads to the shipper, because that would be just as unreasonable as the present law, which gives the railroads this power without due consideration for the shipper. What we do ask is that congress pass a law which shall provide for an unbiased and impartial board of arbitration whose duty it shall be to settle all questions of difference between the railroads and the shippers. Is this asking for the confiscation of any one's property? Our demands are not unreasonable. All we ask is that the present law be amended so as to give the interstate commerce commission power to correct rates where such are found to be unreasonable and discriminatory.

"Another matter which this association should take up is the modification of the existing law which prohibits cattle from being confined in cars for more than twenty-eight hours without being unloaded. Some people claim that the limit should be extended to forty hours. This may be the other extreme. There is, however, room for improvement on the present law, and if proper representation is made to congress, some arrangement, I am sure, can be arrived at that will be satisfactory to all concerned.

"Another matter which properly belongs to an association of this kind is to keep in touch with the United States Department of Agriculture and all arrangements by said department regulating the movement of cattle from one district to another. The question of mange at the present moment is exercising the department nearly as much as did Texas fever at one time. I am satisfied that this association can give the department at Washington much information and material help in stamping out this dis-

ease and at the same time in a manner which will not create undue hardship to the stockmen.

"This association may find that it is its duty to investigate and take some action concerning the private-car-line system and to use its efforts to secure proper regulation by which the abuses which are said to exist may be corrected. There is a widespread belief that if the refrigerator cars are brought within the reach of those who desire to use them on an equal and fair basis like other railroad cars it will stimulate a more extensive slaughtering of cattle and shipment of dressed meat and other products, and thus increase our markets. As it is now there seems to be a monopoly in the refrigerator-car-line business and I feel strongly that this association should aid in every way possible in regulating the same.

"I have no doubt that all of you know that in the past few years European countries to a greater or less extent have placed such restrictions upon the importation of our live stock and meat products that every year it is becoming more difficult to get a foreign market for our surplus stock. When I tell you that we exported last year 600,000 live cattle, 388,000 live sheep and \$160,000,000 worth of meat products, it will give you an idea of the enormous value to us of our foreign trade and the effect it will have on our business if the outlets for our surplus stock are closed against us. I think this association can do a great deal in helping to get foreign trade put on a more satisfactory footing, and I would strongly advise that the President of the United States and congress be appealed to, so that everything possible be done to head off an evil which, if allowed to increase, may prove ruinous to our business."

EL PASO WANTS PACKERY

Both Amarillo and El Paso are coming to the front with aspirations to become packing centers. Our El Paso correspondent says:

The Union stock yards are full of cattle today. There are 1489 head of cattle in the pens from the Corralitos ranches in Chihuahua, imported last night and today, on which the duty was \$5,550; a train load of cattle from Wilcox, Ariz., and a train load from Jackson & Harmon of Alpine. The Arizona and Corralitos cattle are to be shipped north at once, and the Alpine cattle will follow later.

A train load of cows from the Coles ranch near Marfa was brought in today to the Coles Bros. & Turney ranch in El Paso county for breeding.

Murphy & Co. of Marfa, who have been shipping a large number of cattle from this section of late, now have three train loads of cattle at Haymond awaiting cars for removal.

The Rock Island is doing a big cattle business at present and is moving from three to five live stock trains each day out of El Paso to the eastern market. The cattle come from Arizona, New Mexico, western Texas and Mexico.

El Paso is this year proving more of a cattle center than she has for years and never in history were so many shipments centered here for transfer to the north. The west Texas cattle that always moved to the east through Fort Worth are now coming this way and are going out over the Rock Island. Arizona shipments that were formerly driven overland and sent out to the north, are now brought in here over the Southwestern and shipped out from El Paso.

On the whole the Pass City is becoming quite a cattle center and it would not be surprising if a packery was erected here in a short time, as it would prove just as good a distributing point for packing products as it is for live stock, and the long hauls to Kansas City and St. Louis would be obviated.

SHORT CALF CROP

Reports of a short calf crop are again coming in this spring, and it looks like the existing shortage is not to be soon made good. Our El Paso correspondent sends the following, which is reliable:

Stockmen and government officials connected with the bureau of animal industry, report a marked shortage of young calves for this season of the year, throughout west Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and northern Mexico, attributable they say to the dry weather which prevailed last summer and fall.

"The calf crop is very short for this season of the year," said Dr. T. A. Bray of the United States bureau of animal industry, this morning, "but it will be large later in the season. The only result of this will be that the young cattle will be of short ages next spring. The weather was too severe for breeding purposes last fall and the result is that there are no young calves at the present time.

"In a recent trip through Sonora I did not notice a small calf, and it is practically the same throughout the entire section. The ranges are now fine, and when the young calves are born, however, although they will be very late, I anticipate very few losses, as the mothers will give plenty of milk for their offspring and they will grow fat and fast.

"Last year many of the young calves died from starvation and suffering, as the ranges were poor and the mothers had

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M. P. BEWLEY, Vice President. BEN H. MARTIN, Assistant Cashier.

to desert them to go to water. No such results as this will confront the cattlemen this year."

THE MARKET MANIPULATORS

Texas cattlemen have complained for years that the price of cattle was fixed every day in a Chicago office, and that feature of the situation seems to be engrossing the attention of the Federal officials to some extent. Our Chicago correspondent writes:

An attempt was made at yesterday's session of the Federal grand jury which is investigating the affairs of the beef packing industry, to show that the cattle buyers for the packing concerns and certain commission firms met each morning and agreed upon the prices to be paid for live stock during the day. Evidence along this line was sought from C. B. VanNorman, head of the VanNorman Commission Company, and S. P. Ingerson of Rosenbaum Bros., commission concern, who were on the stand all day.

THE MIDLAND COUNTRY

Tom Martin, the well-known cowman of Midland, spent Saturday in the city on his way home from Denver, where he has been for the past two weeks.

"They have had some very cold weather in Colorado recently," said Mr. Martin. "There was a heavy snow there this last week, and more hail than I have ever seen before at one time. This hail extended all the way from Denver to Pueblo, and was very fierce, doing some little damage.

"Conditions in that country from the standpoint of the cattlemen are about all that one could ask. Cattle are in splendid shape; grass is excellent and every one is feeling fine.

"I have not heard of any large sales of late, in that respect everything seems very quiet. There is of course considerable movement of cattle, but in most instances it is simply the delivery of cattle from recent trades.

"There are a great many cattle in Colorado this year, and will more than likely be held there on account of the good grass to be had.

"I haven't been home in sixteen days, but reports that have reached me from Midland are encouraging. Grass seems to be in good shape, and so far as I can learn, cattle are doing well."

PACKING HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS

Now that it has been demonstrated that the antiseptic tank installed by the packing plants will not properly purify the waste water coming from the two plants, the packers, in conjunction with the Stock Yards Company, will erect two large plants for the purpose of distilling the waste water and using it again in the boilers.

The plant will be so constructed that the substance extracted from the water can be dried. This will be collected and used in the manufacture of fertilizer. Armour & Co. already have a large fertilizer plant in this city and the Swift Company has one in course of construction.

The solution of this problem will remove one of the greatest sources of complaint against the packing houses in Fort Worth. In Kansas City, Kan., where the large packing houses have been for years, the buildings, and in fact all the surroundings, have become so thoroughly inoculated with the impurities that it is doubtful if

any sanitary measures can ever again purify the neighborhood. For this reason, Fort Worth has room to congratulate herself that the management of the packing plants and the stock yards have exerted themselves in an effort to prevent such conditions as this occurring in this community.

PANHANDLE CALF CROP

Judge O. H. Nelson of Amarillo thinks that the calf crop of that section is fully up to the normal this spring. He says:

"All our early calves have been saved and there is an abundance of feed. Last year most of the early calves succumbed to drouth. All we want now is a good corn crop to create a fall demand for our calves in feed lots east of the Missouri river. The movement of stock cattle to the northwest will not exceed fifty per cent of that of last year and most of it will go to Montana and South Dakota. Trades made so far have averaged \$2 per head higher than last year."

ARIZONA THOROUGHLY SOAKED

This time last year thousands of Arizona cattle were dying as a result of the protracted drought in that section, but this spring the situation is entirely reversed, and the whole range country has been blessed by an abundance of moisture. Colin Campbell, a prominent stockman, whose headquarters are near Mayer, in that territory, says:

"In Arizona the ground has been soaked a half dozen times this year as it never was before. This not only insures feed this year, but prepares the ground for grass next year. Sheepmen are making good money in two ways, one on the wool and the other in the fat that the sheep will put on, which will make them sell at better prices. The lamb crop was a good one. This year the bulk of the mutton sheep of Arizona will come east, owing to the heavy rains that fell all over California this spring. These rains enabled them to fatten their own stock and so they will need fewer of our sheep."

OUR SEEDS

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