

# THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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## CATTLEMEN DENY THE REPORT THAT THEY RETARD SETTLEMENT

Say They Have Accommodated Themselves to Changed Conditions and Will Be Glad to See West Texas Lands Sold

The cattlemen of Texas are resentful of what they term the persistent misrepresentations concerning them and their affairs, which emanate from Austin. During the past week it has been given out from that source that the cattlemen of west Texas are conspiring together to defeat the sale of the 6,000,000 acres of school land that is to come on the market the 1st of September, by entering into an understanding with their employes to make purchase contracts and let the land revert to the state within ninety days for failure to comply with the contract; such procedure to be continued indefinitely, in order to prevent the sale of the land and settlement of the country.

The editor of the Stockman-Journal has talked with a number of the leading cattlemen of that section during the past week on this subject, and finds every one of them very indignant over the suggestion. They say they feel that the basis of these allegations is founded upon a desire to make political capital and say that the conditions alleged exist only in the heated imagination of those who have assumed a self-imposed task of posing as the watchdogs of the children's patrimony. These cattlemen say that as long as they were permitted to hold and use this land under lease they did all in their power to hold it according to law, but when the legislature in its wisdom saw fit to place the land on the market they made no complaint and at no time have asked for any favor, save the bare privilege of being afforded the necessary time to adjust their affairs to fit the new conditions.

These cattlemen point to the fact that during the past three years large bodies of west Texas lands have come upon the market and been safely transferred from grazing ground to agricultural holdings without any form of undue interference. They point to the number of new counties that have been organized in west Texas during the past two or three years as a complete refutation of the charge that they have hindered the development of that section. They say that these counties could not have been organized without the necessary population, and that population could not have been secured if all the school land in the country had been gobbled up by the ranchmen.

In discussing the matter today one of the representative west Texas cattlemen said there was absolutely nothing in the theory that ranchmen were trying to prevent the sale to the actual settler and retard the development of the country.

"The fact of the business is," he said, "ranchmen are just as much interested in the development of west Texas as the state of Texas could possibly be. So far as our section of the state is concerned, it has passed from under the dominion of the absolute lease law, and we are not holding but very little land under lease, gladly releasing it as the lease expires. We have reduced our herds to fit the size of the pastures we own in fee simple, and there are few of us who will not gladly turn loose every foot of land we own in that country when it can be sold at a suitable profit.

"We realize that as the country settles up and develops it means the en-

hancement of our realty values, and while the state is selling so much of the public domain the influx of immigration must create a considerable demand for patented land. Considering the cattle situation in the light of the depression that has existed for the last three years, and it must suggest there are few big ranchmen in the west who would not be glad to close out their entire interests there and engage in a more lucrative business in which they will not be so completely at the mercy of the adverse influences with which they have been contending. I do not own a foot of land in the world that will not be promptly sold if the opportunity is extended, and I believe I but voice the popular sentiment. So you will understand, we are not seeking to hamper development. In fact, we court it, and the sooner it comes the better it will please us.

"The majority of the cattlemen in west Texas have about all the land they are able to handle, the most of them being land poor, and the fact that this land is there and being offered for sale today in conclusive evidence that none of us have been able to make off with any portion of it in the past. The high prices demanded for this land by the present administration has done more to retard the settlement and development of the country than all the other causes combined. The people who are looking for homes in the west are generally inspired by the belief that the state owes them a home and they naturally seek to acquire and possess that home at as little expense as possible. When the state has classified and appraised that land at a certain price per acre, and it comes on the market for sale to the actual settler, that worthy feels very indignant to have the price arbitrarily advanced on them while they are seeking to establish their homes out in that section. When it comes to condemnation of the present state land policy you will find great chunks of it extant among the actual settlers when the ranchmen are not saying a word.

"The reason for this is that the ranchmen have learned to take their medicine. They have come to a full realization of the fact that conditions have changed in the west and they are not disposed to buck against a losing game. They have had their day so far as the occupancy of that country is concerned, and they are facing the new situation with the same spirit and courage they have ever manifested. They blazed the way for the other fellows and now that they have come they are not disposed to place one stumbling block in their way. If the lands now being occupied by the actual settlers in west Texas can be converted into agricultural lands then the lands held by the stockmen can be made over according to the same method, and if these lands have agricultural value it will be found that ranchmen generally will only desire the required time to again adjust their affairs to let practically all their holdings go for agricultural purposes.

"We cattlemen of the west have long been regarded largely in the light of land monopolists, and have consequently had to bear the odium that naturally attaches to such distinction. The acquirement of large bodies of

land by individuals and corporations for ranching purposes has always been held up to the people of every portion of the state as the very acme of wrongdoing and the dangers that must ensue constantly pointed out. We have gone along with the consciousness that we had a perfect right to own all the soil we were able to legally acquire and pay for, and have not been seriously disturbed by the adverse comment. The men engaged in the cattle business as the cattle business has hitherto been conducted in the west had to own and control large bodies of land in order to make their business profitable. The land has been so closely grazed since the days of free grass that it has not been capable of carrying as much stock as formerly, and when the natural increase in an average west Texas herd is considered it will be seen that the ranchman has annually been up against a very serious problem. He could not sell his surplus stock to advantage, but had to hold them, and to hold that surplus he has had to have grass. So long as we have plenty of grass and water we are independent of demoralized markets and practically every other adverse influence.

"But we are not land monopolists. We have only tried to own the land we felt the need of in our business, and as the state has done all possible for the settlement and development of our country by giving the actual settler the preference, we have long since made up our minds to not stand in the way. As I said before, we now want to see the country settled and developed to the very top notch, agriculturally speaking, and before the great state of Texas gets through closing out her job lot of west Texas dirt, we will have been able to do some business in the same line. If I had the money I now have invested in the cattle business I would be making good dollars where I am now confronted with the problem of coming out even."

The cattlemen are taking this view of the situation and are not placing obstacles in the way of land purchasers out west, according to the stories of all those interviewed on the subject. They believe the end has come to the old order of affairs, and the most of them have made ample provision for its coming. It may be that a few of them are yet indulging in dreams of a restoration of the old things, but the great majority of them are too practical to indulge in such ideas. They are willing for the land to be devoted to the new purpose.

### NEW MEXICO CATTLE

W. C. Barnes of Dorsey, Colfax county, secretary of the Territorial Cattle Sanitary Board, a committee of which met in this city Monday, said to a representative of the New Mexican that although the year would not be as good in the cattle business as it had been in the past years, that the cattle men had no cause for complaint. The past winter and spring have been so bad on the stock of the territory that the nucleus for commencing cattle raising this year was very small and that large results could not be expected. The calf crop will be small all over the territory and as a result the receipts from this side of the industry will be small. The ranges are in the best of condition and the stock that survived the winter is showing the good effects of plenty of food and water. Mange has attacked the animals in the northern part of the territory and along the Texas line in the east. Other sections are apparently free from this disease and hopes are entertained that with proper precautions it can be kept away. The grass is green and water plentiful, and so long as the destructive worm does not arrive the cattle and stock of all kinds will thrive. Mr. Barnes also stated that the Cattle Sanitary Board would do all in its power, as a body and as individuals, to prevent the spread of mange and that with the prevailing conditions the prospects for next season are fine for a good year.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

## THE ANGORA GOAT BUSINESS IS GOOD

Prominent Breeder Says Animals Are Easily Raised. Never Ruin the Range

E. E. Stricklen of Eldorado was a business caller in the city one day recently and paid the Standard office a call. While here he discussed at some length the Angora goat raising industry. The gentleman has a herd of over a thousand head of the finest Angora goats and is an enthusiast on the goat subject.

He has made the enterprise pay him handsomely the past year and could not speak in any too glowing terms of the business in which he is engaged. The land on which he lets his herds roam is in the rough country where the breaks of the San Saba, Concho and Devil's River territory is to be found and at the head of Dove Creek. Mr. Strickland said that a more ideal place for Angora goats could not be found and that this land could not be used for any other purpose and pay the return that goat raising does on it.

"Five years ago," said Mr. Stricklen, "there was not a goat in Schleicher county. Now there are many and they are also to be found in the southern part of Tom Green county. They do not bother the grazing of cattle for they will eat stuff on the range that cattle will not touch. They are different from sheep also for cattle will drink after them while they will not after sheep. Ranchmen generally find that they are a mighty good proposition to have around. Angora goats are very clean and easily handled.

"There is no business that one can engage in in this part of the state that is better adapted to the man of small means than Angora goat raising. It is a better paying proposition and pays bigger returns. You can shear twice a year, tan the hide when they die or you kill them or sell the hide for rugs or you can sell the mutton on the market at any time and get good money. Selling them brings for a head \$3.75 to \$4. Very seldom, though, does a goat man sell unless he has more goats than he knows what to do with, as they are too valuable alive.

"A good goat will shear from three to four pounds of hair. Some bucks shear as high as eight pounds to ten. This hair is always easily sold, as the demand is greater than the supply and the market is high at all times. I would rather buy more goats than sell right now, for I think the more one has the better returns he will receive on his investment.

"Goat raising is a healthy occupation and one that a man who comes to this country for his health can follow with little work and little investment and yet make a good livelihood. I see in an eastern paper that an eminent doctor advocates the handling of Angora goats as a means of curing tuberculosis. I believe that there is a good deal in that if for no other reason than the fact that one has his mind occupied and is out in the open air a good deal of the time."

Mr. Stricklen was returning from delivering five fine bucks to C. M. Norvell on the North Concho. Mr. Norvell expects to increase his flocks and wanted some of the breed that Mr. Stricklen had. This breed is the celebrated Turkish strain and the goats were gotten from a San Diego, Cal., company who make a specialty of importing only the best of stock.—San Angelo Standard.

An Irish judge stated that if any women were brought before him on a charge of slapping or scratching a man's face because he had attempted to kiss her he would at once dismiss the charge. He, however, only awarded one shilling of damages against a man who had kissed a widow without getting scratched.



## WEST TEXAS STOCK GROWING COUNTRY

### Hudspeth Counsels People of New Terrell County to Settle Country Right

SANDERSON, Texas, July 22.—When Terrell county was opened last week as one of the integral parts of the state, with Sanderson as the county seat, the Hon. Claude Hudspeth, representative from the One Hundred and Second district in the Twenty-ninth legislature, in the chief address of the day called attention to the fact that Terrell and the adjacent counties are essentially stock counties, and that it is the development of the cattle industry, with the in-bringing of the right kind of citizens, that will make the newborn county prosperous.

"We want our brothers from the east to come and settle among us," he said, "but we do not want to hang out any false inducements. This is essentially a stock raising country and always will be. God Almighty so ordained it, and as such it will remain. But we do not want to close the doors against the good substantial immigrant.

"You do not want the bonus hunter or the land shark lawyer, but you want to encourage the man who will come here, take up the land for a home, build up the churches and schools and make you good substantial citizens in every sense of the word. You have the purest air, the balmy breeze and the most healthful climate on the face of the earth.

"The East Texas representative I always found to be broad gauged and liberal when he was properly educated to the true conditions of the west. The trouble has always been that conditions out here have been grossly misrepresented. I remember once of making a fight in the Twenty-eighth legislature for \$50,000 to exterminate the wolves and other wild animals of Texas, but more especially West Texas.

"I said: 'Gentlemen, when you asked for your \$50,000 to exterminate the boll weevil, every member from the west marched up and voted for it—and we have no boll weevils in the west. When you asked for your \$50,000 to survey the Brazos river and build levees, every member from the west voted for it—and now you refuse to protect the lives and property of our stock raisers.'

"A tall, long-whiskered man arose in a very dignified manner and said he would like to ask the gentleman from Crockett a question. Said he: 'I would like to know by what right you ask for any representation at the hands of this state. You haven't anybody out there to represent. Why, I traveled sixty-eight miles out there on a stage one time, and I never saw anything but snakes.'

"I said: 'I will answer the gentleman by saying that I used to drink a little liquor myself and when I got a certain amount of that tanglefoot aboard I couldn't see anything but snakes when the town was full of people.'

Mr. Hudspeth discussed the present land law of which he was the principal author, saying he did this at the request of numerous citizens throughout the west. He said that the chief changes from the old law were that filing was moved from the clerk's office to the land department, almost all assignees were given a prior right to purchase their land, and that the purchase of eight sections of land was permitted in the counties of Crockett, Sutton and Bandera, Loving, Val Verde and all west of the Pecos, except Reeves.

## KAFFIR CORN AND MILO MAIZE CROPS

### Something Concerning Two Forage Plants That Are Solving Feed Problem

When Kaffir and dwarf yellow milo were first grown in the Panhandle they were considered as drought-resistant forage crops. The forage of ripe milo is poor, the forage of Kaffir is very good—but when nit comes to grain producing they both seem to be passing the forage question by, as a side issue, and it is a side issue at present. Kaffir is coming; sumac cane is already here. Cowpeas and peanuts both produce valuable forage, and as it is nitrates that are in demand, it looks like the legumes would stay.

In the past the non-saccharine sorghum growing has depended on the home demand. Either as grain or as forage crops their only field has been that of a crop for home consumption. Panhandle conditions right now demand grain—any good concentrated feeding stuff that can be used to balance up the winter grass, or that can go with cake and sorghum or alfalfa in the feed lot. High-priced corn is not going to provide this feed, and cake cannot do all the work. The ranchmen are very rapidly taking up this question, and it is a matter of great sur-

prise that they have been so slow. The future of the non-saccharine sorghum as grain crops now depends on two main things—the home market and the shippers' market. The home market factor rests on a more thorough understanding of their feeding value, when fed with cake, alfalfa, etc., as compared with an unbalanced cake ration or as compared with high-priced corn. The shipper's market depends on the appreciation of the above by men who must buy feed.

For a good many years the Kansas experiment station and more recently the Oklahoma experiment station have been feeding Kaffir corn. They have given the chemical, the digestive and the feeding value of the grain as compared to other well known feeds. But Panhandle feeders have been very reluctant to grasp the idea. The man who has fed Kaffir has done so not from choice, but because he had to do so. Indications now are that the Panhandle is going to see a great change in this matter at once, and when the comparison between the two or three available feeds is put on a basis of dollars and cents it will be seen that it is time a change was made.

Chemical analysis and digestion experiments both show that Kaffir corn is only slightly inferior to corn. These facts do not, however, seem to impress the farmer. The real feeding tests are more reliable; the experiment stations have fed hundreds of cattle and hogs, bought in the open market and sold in the open market. The figures are accurate and reliable. The farmer may figure his loss or his gain; but he cannot tell how things would have been with other feeds or other combinations. The experiment station's figures show that when a balance ration of corn is compared with a balanced Kaffir ration the Kaffir is four-fifths as good as corn. These are the figures for some fifteen years of outdoor feeding which any farmer should be able to duplicate.

Panhandle corn is not so heavy in its yield as to produce four-fifths as much grain as Kaffir will. The actual fact seems to be that a twenty-bushel corn crop means a fifty-bushel crop of Kaffir or milo—two-fifths as much per acre. Then there is the forage and although ripe dwarf yellow milo is not much good as forage, yet it will probably be superior per acre to corn. The Kaffir needs no defense here.

### THE SAN ANTONIO FAIR

We are in receipt of the seventh annual catalogue of the International Fair Association, San Antonio, Texas, which gives valuable information to those desirous of making exhibits at this fair, which will open this year on Oct. 21, and will close Nov. 1.

Ample premiums are offered in every department as inducements to exhibitors. It is gratifying to note that at every previous fair held by this association, all the great buildings on the grounds were filled to overflowing with the products of the farm, orchard, garden, ranch and factory, and we are informed that the prospects are good for a larger number of exhibits at this year's fair than ever before. Realizing that a successful fair cannot be held without something to see, the management has made arrangements to have, at the fair this fall, the grandest line of free attractions and paid shows that has ever been brought into the state. All attractions of every description will be of the highest moral order, and first-class in every respect.

In the live stock and agricultural departments, the Fair Association has been extremely liberal in the offering of premiums, realizing that Texas is the banner state in this union in the production of these products, and realizing that a fair has for its base the up-building of the great agricultural and live stock industry of the state. In these departments more money is offered exhibitors than at any fair or exposition ever held in this state. They offer for county farm exhibits \$750, and over \$2,000 for individual farm exhibits. These liberal premiums ought to induce every county in the state to make an exhibit of its agricultural resources.

In the range cattle class over \$1,000 in premiums is offered. J. M. Vance, secretary of the association, will be glad to mail copy of the premium list to anyone writing for same.

### STUDYING CATTLE DISEASES

NORFOLK, Neb., July 24.—Dr. Juan Carlos Torquist, brother of the consul at New York city from the Argentine Republic, is in Norfolk for a month's stay, investigating conditions among American cattle. He is this year a graduate of the veterinary department of Cornell University, where he took the course for the purpose of equipping himself to combat against the dreaded diseases of cattle in his own country.

Last year his father lost \$100,000 worth of cattle from foot and mouth disease alone. As he shipped \$800,000 worth of cattle to Europe, Asia and Africa, the importance of fighting the disease is great. It is now winter in his country, and he is staying here "all winter."

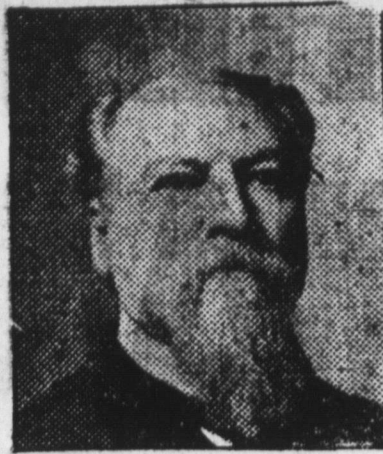
### THE MIDLAND COUNTRY

"All is lovely in the Midland country," said J. L. Simmons, a prominent stockman who lives in Cleburne and who has cattle interests in the Midland country, which he has just visited.

"I do not know that I have ever seen grass in better condition, and as the range is not overstocked, the cattle conditions are better than I have ever known them to be in that country. This is pleasing to me, as I know it must be to all interested in that country.

"We have had a good calf crop there, and, while a great many of them have been shipped out, there are a goodly lot of them being held, and I think that the buyers will find about all the yearlings that they will want when the season comes around next year."

## DR. TERRILL HAS CURED THOUSANDS OF MEN



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Dallas' Master Specialist

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### STRICTURE

Dr. Terrill cures strictures without the knife or other surgical procedure, but by an application which acts directly upon the parts affected and which dissolves the stricture completely. His method is painless and will in no wise interfere with your business duties.

### VARICOCELE

He cures this disease without an operation and under his treatment the congested blood vessels readily disappear, the parts are restored to their natural condition and vigor and strength and circulation are re-established.

### LOSS OF MANLY VIGOR

You may be lacking in manly vigor. If so, he can restore to you the snap, vim and vigor which was once yours, the loss of which may be the result of indiscretion, excesses or natural weaknesses.

DR. TERRILL HAS A COPYRIGHT GIVEN HIM BY THE GOVERNMENT ON A REMEDY FOR LOST MANHOOD AND SEMINAL EMISSIONS THAT NEVER FAILS TO CURE. HE WILL GIVE A THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR ANY CASE HE TAKES AND FAILS TO CURE IF THE PATIENT WILL FOLLOW HIS INSTRUCTIONS.

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## THE INJURY FROM SUCKLING CALVES

### English Authorities Contend the Dairy Cow Should Never Suckle Her Offspring

Though undoubtedly a good thing for the calf to be allowed to feed in the manner which nature intended, it is by no means good for the cow, or rather it would be more correct to say for her owner, who wants her to continue in milk for a much longer time than she would if her yield was devoted solely to the nourishment of her offspring. The modern dairy cow is a purely artificial animal, and this fact must be continually borne in mind in her feeding and management, writes C. G. Treer Tharger in the London Live Stock Journal.

The injury thus caused by allowing the calf to suckle is more or less permanent according to the length of time it is continued. The udder of the young cow loses capacity to hold a large quantity of milk—if ever it had it—and the older cows, becoming accustomed to the steady half-hourly drafts of the calf, fall off rapidly in their yield after the calf has been sent to market. It is true that calves fatten well on the cow, but they can be fattened very nearly if not just as well on the pail. New milk is far too expensive a luxury for a calf, which, after the first week of its life, can be put on a ration of sweet skim milk, the less of cream being made up by the use of scalded linseed meal. Where milk is the principal thing, veal is secondary, and it is well to sacrifice some of the excellence of the latter to the good of the dam. A heifer that is allowed to rear her own calf is generally ruined as a dairy cow. Her udder, never becoming distended, lacks capacity to carry the milk from one milking to another, and when the calf is at last taken away, not only do the teats leak, but the distension of the udder, causing discomfort, results in a decrease in the yield.

On the other hand, had the distension occurred when the whole system was in the plastic condition which it is just after calving, when the udder is naturally swollen and more or less painful, it would have become permanently adapted to the circumstances.

The reason why wild cows give so small a quantity of milk is that their calves run with them, and it seems folly for

diarismen who want milk to follow that course which they see in nature produces just the results they do not want.

The desirability, therefore, of promptly removing the calf from the cow is apparent, and it is, in fact, demanded by every motive of economy.

Many farmers who do not desire to rear their calves sell them when a few days old for a trifling sum, yet they all have the means at hand to make a good profit out of the skim milk by feeding it to the male calves and turning them out as veal. Excellent veal can be made mainly out of skim milk, and many calves reach the butcher which have never been fed a quart of whole milk after the first day or two of their lives. If properly looked after these calves look quite as well as those raised on new milk.

The main points to bear in mind in calf raising are to have the milk sweet, use plenty of it at regular hours, and let the calf have nearly, but not quite, as much as he will drink. Keep warm, in the snug, well-littered house, and be careful to see that the bedding is kept dry.

The railways are preparing for the strict observance of the twenty-eight hour law, which requires that stock in transit shall not be kept in cars longer than twenty-eight hours without being unloaded for feed and rest. The Katy system is building extensive pens along its line in order to better comply with the law.

### 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.

Nell EBBESON,  
Hayes, Stanley Co., S. D., March 31, 1904.

## CASH

For your farm, ranch, home or other property, no matter what its worth, or where located. If you desire a quick sale, send us description and price at once. We quickly furnish cash buyers.

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## MANAGER OF RANCH TELLS CONDITIONS

Has Never Seen West Texas Range Country More Prosperous Than Now

W. R. Tullous, manager of the Half Bros. ranch on the Pecos river, has been in the city the past several days. Mr. Tullous stated in talking to a Standard representative that there was never a time in the past twenty years that he had ever seen the Concho country or the whole of West Texas in a more prosperous condition than it is in today.

He is the manager of one of the largest ranches in the west and has had many opportunities to observe the trend of things. The ranch which he manages has a frontage on both sides of the river of some thirty-five miles and extends several miles back on both sides. Altogether the ranch contains nearly 200,000 acres of good land. On it are thirty-two windmills. To be the managerial head of such a vast amount of land, the task is not a light one, and a man must have a large amount of ability to run such an institution.

Mr. Tullous stated that there were large numbers of beef cattle in the Pecos river country, but it was probable that much of the stuff would be held over until next year unless a better market was offered for the cattle's disposal. He said that some cattle had been shipped from near Midland, but that most of the fat steers were below the quarantine line and would be held unless favorable changes were noted on the market in the near future.

One interesting thing that has happened on the ranch over which Mr. Tullous has control is the dipping vat experience. At the ranch near Midland a vat has been used for scabs on cattle. On the lower ranch along the Pecos the ranchmen have been using another for ticks. At the latter place they have used the pure Beaumont oil, but in a different way from that usually done. Instead of filling the vat entirely up with oil they have only placed about four inches of it on top of the water in the vat. In July, 1902, fourteen or fifteen hundred head of cattle were dipped and out of that number under the process only some fifteen or sixteen head were lost. In the oil is put kerosene and this seems to have a good effect on the cattle and keeps the Beaumont oil from hurting them. In this way the oil is said to not heat the cattle as much as it would otherwise. The ranch dipping vat has been in use for over three years and has proved a decided success.

This fall, according to Mr. Tullous, they are going to dip many more cattle and do not expect to lose many of them. The dipping of cattle on the ranch by this method is a decided improvement and means a good deal to ranchmen and a saving at the same time with less chance of loss. The idea of only having a few inches of oil on top of a vat of water is commendable and is said to have as good an effect on the animals as if they were entirely dipped in oil. The oil being on top on account of its lighter gravity, is bound to cover all parts of the dipped animal, for it goes through it in sinking and rising.

"Speaking of calves," said Mr. Tullous, "our crop has not been very large so far. Ranchmen have sold good strings of twos to Dakota parties who have paid for them from \$17 to \$18."

"Most of these were sold by ranchmen around us and near Odessa. There is a good demand for feeders for the north, and there must be a great scarcity of these kind there."

"I see that San Angelo keeps on spreading out and is fast becoming a city of good proportions. There is no reason that this should not be the case, for you have good water, good climate and everything necessary to make a city, and for my part it can not grow any too fast to please me, for I have always had a warm place in my heart for anything that meant the advancement of San Angelo."—San Angelo Standard.

### BROOD MARES FOR CUBA

United States Consul Griffith, at Matamoros, Mexico, says:

"There has been considerable inquiry in this district lately for native bred mules and brood mares by agents representing the large sugar haciendas of central and eastern Cuba. The demand is constantly increasing, due, as stated by these agents, to increased acreage and the scarcity of work animals. The agents, mostly Americans, who are collecting these animals state that the Cuban demand is for native bred Mexican mares from thirteen to fourteen hands high. They are to be bred to well graded Spanish jacks. It is thought that the offspring will be peculiarly adapted to Cuban climatic conditions. The relatively higher prices which obtain in Texas for animals of a similar type have had the effect of diverting much of this trade to the Mexico side of the Rio Grande. The small native Mexican mules are

preferred to the larger American mules, so it is asserted, owing to economy in cost of feed and to their activity. The Mexican brood mares are worth from \$15 to \$25 Mexican money (\$7.16 to \$9.54 United States money), while the mules find a ready market at from \$25 to \$35 Mexican money (\$11.37 to \$16.70). They are shipped through Texas in bond from this city and loaded aboard ship at Galveston for the Cuban ports.

"The major portion of northern, eastern and southern Tamaulipas is practically devoted to stock raising, and as the pasture lands have received much more rain within the last two seasons than for many years the ranchmen report grazing to be much better than ordinary, and that the stock animals are in a correspondingly improved condition."

### TEXAS STOCKMAN HURT

The National Live Stock Reporter of last Saturday gives the following account of an accident that befell a Texas cattleman. Mr. Mason is not unknown in local live stock circles though his address is given as San Antonio: "Not until he had traveled nearly one thousand miles did George Mason, a cattleman of San Antonio, Texas, discover that he had three ribs broken and a fractured collar-bone as the result of a fall from the rear-end of a train on his way to St. Louis. Mason, who is 72 years old, was taken to the city hospital as soon as he reached St. Louis last night, and is in a serious condition. He came to St. Louis to make arrangements for the shipment of cattle next fall. His relatives have been notified by telegram of the accident. Mason says he was standing on the rear platform of the train at a station a short distance this side of San Antonio when it gave a lurch and he was thrown off. He got up and caught the train and did not realize the extent of his injuries until yesterday morning. He was taken from the train on a stretcher."

### HOLDING THEIR CATTLE

Stockmen in this section do not feel inclined to dispose of any grades of cattle at this time. Several buyers have been here lately but have been unable to make purchases at the figures they propose. The range is good and cattle are gaining weight every day and no one feels inclined to sacrifice, feeling that the market price will be no lower, and chances of being better in the fall when the stock will be fatter and better graded. Conditions were never better for cattlemen and they propose to reap the opportunity of fat, heavy stock this coming fall.—Springer (N. M.) Stockman.

### WYOMING PACKING PLANT

GUERNSEY, Wyo., July 22.—Eastern capitalists, who have been investigating conditions in this vicinity, announce that they will immediately commence the erection of a large packing plant to cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000. This locality is the logical one of the southern half of the state for such an enterprise. Located as it is in the very heart of the cattle and sheep industry, the stock on foot could be brought to the pens with the minimum amount of expenditure. A large territory north, west, south and east into western Nebraska would make the product in great demand.

### BUSINESS WOMEN

#### A Lunch Fit For a King

An active and successful young lady tells her food experience:

"Some three years ago I suffered from nervous prostration, induced by continuous brain strain and improper food, added to a great grief."

"I was ordered to give up my work, as there was great danger of my mind falling me altogether. My stomach was in bad condition (nervous dyspepsia, I think now) and when Grape-Nuts food was recommended to me, I had no faith in it. However, I tried it, and soon found a marked improvement in my condition as the result. I had been troubled with deathly faint spells, and had been compelled to use a stimulant to revive me. I found, however, that by eating Grape-Nuts at such times I was relieved as satisfactorily as by the use of stimulants, and suffered no bad effects, which was a great gain. As to my other troubles—nervous prostration, dyspepsia, etc.—the Grape-Nuts diet soon cured them."

"I wish especially to call the attention of office girls to the great benefit I derived from the use of Grape-Nuts as a noon luncheon. I was thoroughly tired of cheap restaurants and ordinary lunches, and so made the experiment of taking a package of Grape-Nuts food with me, and then slipping out at noon and getting a nickel's worth of sweet cream to add to it. I found that this simple dish, finished off with an apple, peach, orange, or a bunch of grapes made a lunch fit for a king; and one that agreed with me perfectly."

"I thrive so on my Grape-Nuts diet that I did not have to give up my work at all, and in the two years have had only four lost days charged up against me."

"Let me add that your suggestions in the little book, 'Road to Wellville,' are, in my opinion, invaluable, especially to women." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"The Road to Wellville" in each pkg.

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The finest Rye Whiskey ever sold in Texas, for ..... \$3.90  
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## OKLAHOMA CATTLE CONDITIONS GOOD

Efforts Are Being Made to Wipe Out Danger of Southern Fever in Pastures

GUTHRIE, Okla., July 24.—Tomorrow morning W. E. Dunn, a territorial live stock inspector, in company with a federal inspector, will begin an inspection of Southern Caddo county with the object in view of lowering the federal quarantine line from the South Canadian river to the center of Caddo county. During the last month from 3,000 to 4,000 cattle in northern Caddo county have been inspected, with the result that no fever ticks were found. It is practically certain that all of northern Caddo is free from infection and should be placed above the quarantine line. The inspectors will work southward until they come to the infected cattle, and by this will decide just where the federal line ought to be.

More fever inspection is reported in southeastern Oklahoma than ever before. In the counties south of the Santa Fe railroad, notably Payne, Lincoln and Pawnee, there are many infected herds because of the violation of the quarantine laws in bringing cattle across the line from Indian Territory. The territory sanitary commission has decided to clean up this country if possible and this week Inspector Dunn has quarantined forty pastured as follows:

In Pawnee county, near Jennings, G. S. Van Ewan, Walton Hollis and H. M. Barnes.

Near Manford, C. G. Lample, Joe Butz, George Evans, Joe Hamilton, H. M. Bartlett, H. E. Whitehead, Dan Williams, E. G. Hennessy, W. R. Mayfield.

Near Teriton, Al Long, Adam Hartman, Sherman Rogers, J. Hall, O. A. Mudson, C. S. Heads, G. T. Ammerman, L. E. Lear, Barney Mangold, Jacob Walker, Fred Deltz, G. W. Beasley, George Cunnings, Bill Stewart, S. L. Bayless, J. A. Walkup.

Lincoln county, near Avery, L. C. Myer, P. N. Henson and Frank Watson.

Near Stroud, J. Smith, Charles Tuil and J. W. Perry.

Payne county, near Cushing, William McCullom, D. F. Mayworthy, W. F. Ware, W. T. Halstead, C. F. Heatherton and G. G. Hagar.

Secretary Thomas Morris of the sanitary commission finished his quarterly report of animals inspected for slaughter. The report shows that 8,384 cattle, 10,546 hogs and thirty-six sheep were slaughtered. Two head of cattle and ten hogs were rejected as being unfit for slaughter. This is 1,000 head of cattle more than last quarter, 1,000 less hogs and forty less sheep. Thirteen head of cattle were rejected last quarter and nine hogs.

### SLANDERING THE CATTLEMEN

A report has been given out to the press over the state that when the public lands in West Texas are opened for settlers on the first of September—that cattlemen now occupying the lands are preparing to have cowboys bid in this land and pretend they are to settle on it, and when the time comes for payments on the land to default these payments, thus having the land revert back to the state so they can use it for a year longer.

As far as this is concerned it is needless to state that it is a canard pure and simple of some dreamy-eyed newspaper man at Austin, who does not know what he is talking about, for nothing is further from the truth and the cattlemen of West Texas have no such plan in view. Neither are these men organized for any such purpose as stated in one of the dispatches. The alleged conspiracy is a matter of considerable discussion by cattlemen around San Angelo.—San Angelo Standard.

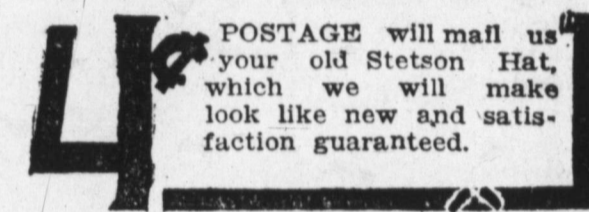
How Russia Got Its Flag—Peter the Great, it is said, borrowed the idea of the Russian flag from the Dutch, among whom he learned shipbuilding. He simply turned the Dutch tri-color red, white and blue, upside down to make a Russian flag.

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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 beef 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 85 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.

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**IN COLEMAN COUNTY**

**Coleman Voice.**  
The cotton oil mill is expected to arrive any day now. It is said that twenty-three cars are required in which to transport the plant from Brandon to Coleman.

J. E. Boog-Scott has returned from a tour in Ohio and Illinois, and being an observant and practical man, it is interesting to hear him tell of his sights and conclusions. Mr. Scott says farmers in that section are feeding cattle 55c corn and that they think nothing of feeding calves or young steers \$30 worth of feed in preparing them for market and such heaves readily bring 6c a pound. He says Coleman county conditions are much more favorable for making money by feeding young cattle for market. Land here that is worth from \$10 to \$25 cannot be bought in the east for \$100 per acre, and we have climatic and other advantages which make this the ideal country for stock farming.

**IN BEE COUNTY**

**Beeville Bee.**  
N. R. Powell of Pettus and Colonel R. E. Nutt of Beeville came up yesterday and are registered at the Menger. Each of them bought some young steers out at the stock yards. Mr. Powell secured one carload and Colonel Nutt two, and they will be shipped back and put on the range, which is so abundantly supplied with grass at present. San Antonio is developing rapidly into a stock and feeder market and within the next year or two will be a formidable competitor of Fort Worth in the special line. Mr. Powell shipped from his place Monday morning two carloads of high-grade shorthorn heifers and one carload of registered bulls to Tuskegee, Ala., the three loads having been sold to the Tuskegee Institute, of which Booker Washington is president. — San Antonio Express.

H. T. O'Reilly ships out a carload of fat cows to the New Orleans market today that are a fair type of the class of cattle being produced by a fusion of native and thoroughbreds, averaging as they do over 1,000 pounds in weight per head. They were picked up here and there, but in no way are they the best of the herds from which they were taken, being simply the barren unserviceable animals. Six of them purchased from J. C. Woods averaged 1,170 pounds and are entirely the product of the range, having possibly never received an ounce of food other than the natural pasturage affords, yet they equal any of the pampered thoroughbreds of the stock farming districts. It is such results as this that have given Bee county ranch lands a value for grazing purposes only slightly below what raw lands command in agricultural districts.

**IN MITCHELL COUNTY**

**Colorado News.**  
John Lovelady shipped three cars of fat cattle from Iatan to Fort Worth Wednesday.

T. J. Coggin shipped four cars of fat cattle to the Fort Worth market from Iatan Monday.

H. M. Davis and J. D. Self, prominent ranchmen of Martin county, were in the city the first of the week. They stated range conditions in that section were exceptionally good.

The pretty ranch house of G. G. Williamson, near Dunn, was destroyed by fire. The loss amounts to about \$1,500, and no insurance. The house was occupied by a tenant and there was no one at home at the time.

Ben Van Tuyl marketed at Fort Worth from Nolan county this week a mixed shipment of cows and calves, including fifty cows, averaging 787 pounds, which brought \$2.05, and thirty calves, averaging 135 pounds, which sold at \$4.

John W. Mooar has purchased J. Wright Mooar's interest in the livery business in this city and he is now sole proprietor. Mr. Mooar sold his ranch interests in Scurry county to his partners, J. Wright Mooar and J. M. Shannon.

**IN DONLEY COUNTY**

**Clarendon Banner-Stockman.**  
Dick Walsh arrived from Denver Tuesday morning.

J. S. Wynne bought of McElroy & Buntin 125 yearling steers at \$12.50. They were delivered here and branded this week. — Panhandle Herald.

A deal has been pending for some weeks whereby J. E. McCombs of this city buys a big slice of the Lee Dyer ranch near Goodnight. The consummation of the trade only lacks the proper preparation of the papers.

The wolves are committing some depredations among calves near Beverly. J. J. Jackson lost three cows, and more than a dozen calves have fallen prey to lobo wolves. The JA people have also lost some stock from these marauders. — Amarillo Herald.

Gathings & Van Eston on Monday shipped two loads of extra fine dehorned steers to St. Joe. The cattle were smooth and fat and should have brought not less

than \$4.25 to \$4.50, according to the judgment of local cattlemen, but brought on the market \$3.95. They averaged 1,160 pounds. Mr. Gathings accompanied the shipment.

George M. Bugbee, who used to be in the cattle business but who is now Kafir-corning down in Hall county and inspecting mud cats out of Deep Lake for amusement, was here this week. Our reporter sized him up as ripe for an interview, but he flatly said he didn't know a darned thing about the cattle business; he used to think he knew a little, but since the markets got shot to pieces against his predictions he didn't pretend to know a beef steer from a bull frog.

The Priddy-Reeves Realty Company this week sold the P. R. Stephens ranch near Goodnight to W. A. SoRelle of Bosque county. The ranch consists of seven sections of patented land, and included in the sale was about 300 head of cattle, all work stock and tools. The consideration amounted to something like \$30,000 and possession will be given at once. Colonel Stephens will move to Clarendon, while Mr. SoRelle will also locate in this city in all probability in order to place his family convenient to our schools.

**IN UVALDE COUNTY**

**Uvalde Leader-News.**  
J. E. Lott was severely hurt by a horse falling on him Sunday. He was hurt inwardly and his back was also badly wrenched. He is doing as well as could be expected.

Mrs. L. Josephine English of the Dolan ranch, owned by Captain William Scott. The ranch covers 100 acres and the price paid was \$100,000. This is an ideal ranch, beautiful on the Nueces, and is well improved, containing good houses, irrigation outfit, etc. We trust that Captain Scott will buy other Uvalde county property and remain among us as a citizen.

**IN POTTER COUNTY**

**Amarillo Herald.**  
The wolves are committing some depredations among calves near Beverly. S. J. Jackson lost three cows, and more than a dozen calves have fallen prey to lobo wolves. The JA people have also lost some stock from these marauders.

The packing house project again confronts us, and it is now up to our business men, stockmen and ranchmen, to say what shall be done. There is no question, but that a packing house would be the most important industry that could be brought into the Panhandle, as it means so many things toward the future development of it.

A great advantage of the Panhandle, as a hog raising section, will be more fully understood and appreciated, and as was remarked by Mr. Morris, hog raising means six per cent money.

**IN NEW MEXICO**

**Roswell Record.**  
Elza White today sold his crop of wool. There were 60,000 pounds in the lot and it was a fine quality of clip. It was sold at 20 1/2 cents per pound, which Mr. White says is the highest price that has been paid for wool in the Valley this season. The clip went to Ed Seay's scouring plant, the total price being \$12,500.

W. T. Gibbins, traveling representative and buyer for the Dallas Land and Cattle Company, came to Roswell last week, and but few of his many friends here knew that he was here for his bride. But it so turned out Sunday afternoon, when he and Miss Mabel McElroy, of the Grand Central, were married. Their marriage occurred at 3 o'clock in the office of the county clerk, Judge Evans officiating in his usual happy manner.

**IN MAVERICK COUNTY**

**Eagle Pass Guide.**  
Three cars of Mexican horses arrived here in bond this morning for shipment by A. L. Stocking to Havana, Cuba. They will go out to Galveston Monday.

Messrs. Jno. S. Bilby of Missouri, and John A. Wishart, of Wyoming, this week purchased 430,000 acres of land in the Ocampo district, state of Coahuila, Mexico, which they propose to convert into a ranch for raising fine cattle. Judge Kelso was telegraphed to go to Mexico and examine titles to the property, which he did Sunday, and the deal was closed Tuesday.

The new owners propose to adopt the new method of grading up cattle and those who have tried it and who are familiar with the land purchased say they will strike it rich.

**IN PRESIDIO COUNTY**

**Marfa New Era.**  
Howard & Company have purchased the stock of cattle of Jack Armstrong, numbering in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty.  
C. L. Kilgore, who was injured last

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Myres' high-grade SADDLES lead in QUALITY, STYLE AND FINISH.

Material and workmanship the best. Nothing better made in Saddles. They will please and satisfy you. Write for catalogue.

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week by his horse falling with him, is improving rapidly, but is still not able to be about. He was able to go to the ranch yesterday.

Gene Parr has resigned his position in charge of the Lackey ranch near Almito and removed back to Brewster county. Bev Greenwood now has charge of the ranch.

Murphy & Company sold yesterday to Francis Abney 1,000 head of the Mitchell steers which they had contracted. The same will be shipped out next week to the Panhandle country. Murphy & Company will also ship a trainload of other steers next week.

Wiley Moore is able to be up and about town again on crutches, after being confined to the house for more than four weeks from the wound he got in the leg by a steer hooking him.

J. M. Parker and son of the Terlingua country are here, having brought up a large bunch of cattle, a part of which were sold to Murphy & Company and the rest will be pastured in the Booth & Tigner pasture.

**IN TOM GREEN COUNTY**

**An Angelo Standard.**  
Dr. H. Wiggins and S. O. Richardson sold their eight-section ranch and 400 head of cattle on South Concho, to G. S. Johnson of Brady. Terms private.

Smith & Hamilton sold three cars of sheep during the past week on the Kansas City market through Clay, Robinson & Co., averaging ninety-three pounds, at \$5.35. The sheep were shipped from San Angelo on the 8th instant.

John Hargis of Paint Rock bought Ed Ratliff his flock of 800 head of near Paint Rock last week, paying them \$2.75 a head. The sheep are ones and worth all that was paid for them.

Good rains fell at Sonora and in that vicinity on Tuesday afternoon. The rain was a steady downpour and did lots of good to the crops, making them take on new life after a brief dry spell. Rain also fell eight miles west of Eldorado shortly after 4 o'clock of the same evening.

The following stock shipments were made Friday morning: William Anson, 1 car of fat calves to the National Stock Yards, St. Louis; C. B. Metcalfe, 1 car of horses to Bonham; Jack Russell, 1 stallion to Bonham, and W. G. Ainsworth, 2 horses to Temple.

E. A. Davis, an extensive sheepman of McCullough county has purchased from a celebrated Ohio flock of sheep a carload of fine rams, which he has had shipped to his ranch. He expects to use these rams for grading up his flock of some 3,000 head and make them the best in the Concho country.

Lee Wilson, the cattle inspector for the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, has returned from a ten days' trip over the Concho country. Mr. Wilson reports everything in fine shape and says that conditions could not be better than they are at the present time under any circumstances.

E. F. Tillman, the ranchman near Sonora and former live stock agent for the Frisco, who was taken seriously ill at his ranch a month ago and was taken to Battle Creek, Mich., returned Thursday, much improved in health. His improvement has been so marked that his many friends hardly knew him on the streets Thursday evening. He returned to the ranch Friday.

**IN SUTTON COUNTY**

**Sonora News.**  
S. A. Hunter bought 520 sheep from Malone Chasser at \$2.63 per head. There are 190 lambs, the balance top ewes.

Fred Millard shipped one car and J. E. Mills one car of stock cattle from San Angelo Monday to Fort Worth. Hamilton & North bought 1,500 dry sheep, 1,254 ewes and lambs, at \$2.75 for dry sheep, \$2.25 for ewes and lambs, from Bob Cauthorn.

Bryan Williams was in from the A. D. Warren ranch Tuesday and reports the sale of bulls to the following parties: Three to Joe Wyatt, two to W. T. O. Holman and one to W. Stackbein at \$75 per head.

John W. Porter Jr., John Parks, George Hallmarck and Jim Baker of Killeen passed through Sonora Monday with about 400 head of stock cattle on the way to the Tom Bond ranch.

H. Wetjen was in Sonora Friday on business and reports having sold all his sheep, about 2,500 head, to Sam Oglesby of Sherwood at \$2.50 per head, everything counted. There were about 800 lambs in the bunch.  
Bob-Cauthorn bought from L. W. Wa-

ters the old Baugh ranch, consisting of eight sections, one well and other improvements, for \$4,300; also between 300 and 400 stock cattle at \$10 per head.

**IN EDWARDS COUNTY**

**Rock Springs Rustler.**  
Mage Smith bought of Doc Wilson 4,500 head of sheep at \$2.85 around.

John Hutto bought of Mage Smith 600 head of muttons at \$3.  
The Meirs Bros. bought 3,800 head of mixed sheep from parties down the Rio Grande at private terms.

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

**JOHN ROSSON'S VIEWS**

In an interview with John K. Rossion with reference to the outlook for the summer and fall market, Mr. Rossion takes a very hopeful view of the situation, stating in the first place two or three hundred thousand head of steer cattle which originally went from Southern Texas to the Indian Territory pastures to graze for the summer and fall markets matured last winter on the ranges in Southern Texas and were marketed direct from those pastures in the months of March, April and May and there were less than one hundred thousand cattle put in the Indian Territory this season, whereas in former years they run anywhere from three hundred to four hundred and fifty thousand.

Again it appears that the banks throughout the country are well supplied with money and the ranges are in most excellent condition and on this account there will be a great many cows and calves held over that would otherwise be shipped. No doubt a great many of the old and off colored cows and cut back steers will be marketed, together with the off colored calves and such stock as the ranchmen do not care to keep on their ranches.

This seems to be the general feeling throughout the country and Mr. Rossion predicts you will see fewer steer cattle on the market this country has ever seen before between June and December.

The outlook for the cotton crop is very discouraging through Texas and Indian Territory and we do not anticipate very heavy feeding at the oil many small bunches of cattle fed on the farms which no doubt will be very productive of good results and will stimulate and encourage the proposition of stock farming which the farmers will find by practice to be very beneficial. With such conditions existing I am of the opinion we are going to have a stronger market and a better feeling than we have had for years past.

**17,713 ACRES OF GRASS LAND FOR LEASE**

The commissioners' court of Llano county requests bids for the leasing of the 17,713 acres of Llano county school land, situated in Tom Green county, within five miles of San Angelo.

All bids to be filed on or before August 17; lands to be leased for a period of five years; lease to begin Sept. 1, 1905, unless otherwise agreed upon. All bids to be accompanied by certified check, payable to A. E. Moore, County Judge of Llano county, for \$300.

The court reserves the right to reject any or all bids. For further particulars address County Judge of Llano County.

Cattle supply short today. Market steady. Quality mostly poor.

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## BREEDING FOR AND ON GREAT RANGES

Ranchmen Generally Do Not Exercise Proper Care in Handling Range Stock

Prof. J. H. Shepperd of the North Dakota agricultural college understands the range cattle industry and explains the situation.

The food and shelter which are commonly given to range stock differ widely from the environment surrounding animals grown upon small mixed farms in the East. Practical ranchmen believe that stock which would be entirely adapted to the best productive results under their conditions should be of a different type and have several changes in characteristics. Range grown stock at maturity and at the time of marketing are considerably smaller than stock of the same age and breed which have been reared under mixed farm conditions.

The supply of food on the range is less uniform than that which is available upon small farms, and there is probably more of a cessation of growth as a consequence, in range stock, during the winter season than there is with similar animals which are cared for upon small farms. This difference accounts to a considerable extent for the reduction in size of range grown stock, even when bred from a range reared ancestry.

Ranchmen who have cattle and horses usually provide much less shelter, even for their storm enclosures, which are used during severe weather, than do the breeders living upon mixed farms.

I remember visiting a place on the North Dakota range which is called Mule Springs. I was told that the name was given to the place by reason of the success of two old worn-out mules which were turned loose upon the prairie in the fall of the year to live as long as the weather conditions would allow and meet their fate without the knowledge of their heartless owner. The venerable beasts found a spring which remained open and supplied them with water during the entire winter. By grazing and sheltering as best they could in the vicinity, they managed to live through the winter and in the spring greeted their unworthy owner in their wonted way when he brought back his herd to his summer quarters.

Range animals develop more slowly than farm stock and probably have a longer total growth period.

Ranchmen are not interested in "baby beef" as they desire to manufacture roughage in the form of uncut grass, either green or cured, into beef, which necessitates slow development. One of the questions discussed regularly by ranchmen is the advisability of shipping steers to market at three years old or at four years old.

Comparatively few of the cattle, horses, and sheep bred on the range are grain fed before marketing, and in consequence the things demanded of a bunch of stock by the grain feeder receive little consideration at the hands of the ranchmen, except so far as they meet the requirements of animals which are to be marketed in a grass fat condition.

Breeding animals shipped from eastern farms seem to suffer a decided shock from their change of environment, notwithstanding the fact that they are given much better conditions of food and shelter than the herd or flock they are designed to head. There is usually a stunting effect upon them which they outgrow to some extent in the course of a year. During the first twelve months on the range, the average breeding animal which has been shipped from a small stock farm to the range, gradually loses flesh and vitality. The more careful range breeders do not count on using sires much during the first year after they are shipped west, but wait until the stock becomes what they call acclimated.

Imagine the fate of a yearling bull which has never lived without a nurse cow, if he is bid off at a high figure by a breeder from the Great Plains country and taken west to subsist on buffalo grass and water henceforth. The change in environment and in the food supply is so great that the results are likely to be disastrous. It is the common belief of the stockmen that animals in high condition of flesh and finish should be maintained in

that condition during the breeding season. Breeders generally agree that female animals should gradually improve in condition from the time of impregnation until the young are born, which I believe really means that they are more likely to be vigorous and thrifty when they are improving in condition than they are when they stand still or fall off in flesh.

If that principle is well founded, a change from a well kept eastern farm to the range, must bring a result which breeders seek to avoid, and from that standpoint it would seem to me that breeding stock reared upon small farms in the east or central west are not well adapted for use upon the ranges. Stock for the ranges must show no flaw in constitution and no lack of vigor, even if these points must be obtained at the expense of size, thickness of flesh and smoothness.

I am of the opinion that the idea entertained by some breeders that the east and central west should produce the breeding stock, or at least the sires which are used upon the range, is a mistaken plan of procedure, and I further believe that whatever is produced and moulded by breeding must meet with the greatest degree of success when it is bred and developed upon the range.

"Montana is in very flourishing condition," said Archibald Gray, assistant general freight agent of the Great Northern railway at Butte, to the St. Paul Reporter. "Although the weather has been damp and cool, our crops are in good condition. This year has been particularly fortunate for the sheep raisers. Wool has commanded high prices and the clip has been large. The high price of wool has deterred the sheepmen from shipping very many of their flocks to market, but as soon as the slipping is finished, I expect to see a heavy movement of mutton sheep, for the price of mutton has been high.

"The ranges are in excellent condition and all indications point to an early fattening of beef. Last year, owing to the dry ranges, the poor market and the scarcity of cars, many cattle that were marketable were held over until this year. The movement now promises to be unusually heavy and we have been preparing for it. Cars are being gathered so that they can be sent to Montana at short notice, and all the locomotives are being put in the best shape."

The packing house project again confronts us, and it is now up to our business men, stockmen and ranchmen, to say what shall be done. There is no question but that a packing house would be the most important industry that could be brought into the Panhandle, as it means so many things toward the future development of it.—Amarillo Herald.

The good people of Amarillo and the Texas Panhandle will find two absolutely first-class packing houses in Fort Worth, and a good market here for all the live stock they have to sell.

### MENTAL ACCURACY

**Greatly Improved by Leaving off Coffee**  
The manager of an extensive creamery in Wisconsin states that while a regular coffee drinker, he found it injurious to his health and a hindrance to the performance of his business duties.

"I cannot say," he continues, "that I ever used coffee to excess, but I know that it did me harm, especially during the past few years.

"It impaired my digestion, gave me a distressing sense of fullness in the region of the stomach, causing a most painful and disquieting palpitation of the heart, and what is worse, it muddled my mental faculties so as to seriously injure my business efficiency.

"I concluded, about eight months ago, that something would have to be done. I quit the use of the old kind of coffee, short off, and began to drink Postum Food Coffee. The cook didn't make it right at first—she didn't boil it long enough, and I did not find it palatable and quit using it and went back to the old kind of coffee and to the stomach trouble again. Then my wife took the matter in hand, and by following the directions on the box, faithfully, she had me drinking Postum for several days before I knew it. When I happened to remark that I was feeling much better than I had for a long time, she told me that I had been drinking Postum, and that accounted for it. Now we have no other kind of coffee on our table.

"My digestion has been perfectly restored, and with this improvement has come relief from the oppressive sense of fullness and palpitation of the heart that used to bother me so, and I note such a gain in mental strength and acuteness that I can attend to my office work with ease and pleasure and without making the mistakes that were so annoying to me while I was using the old kind of coffee.

"Postum Food Coffee is the greatest table drink of the times, in my humble estimation." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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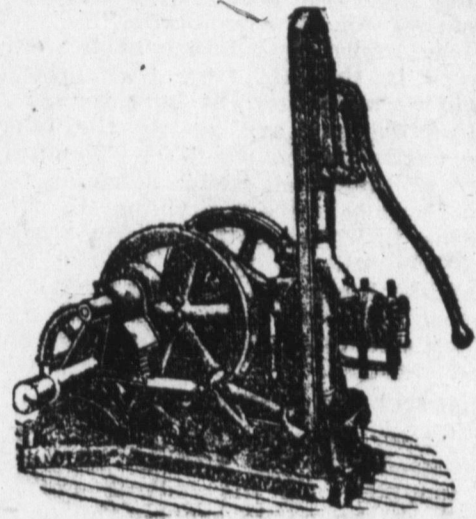
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HAWKINS AUTO AND GAS ENGINE CO., Houston Texas.  
Mention The Stockman-Journal.

## RANGE IN ARIZONA BENEFITS BY LEASE

Such Is the Opinion of Live Stock Sanitary Board of the Territory

The future of the public range is a matter that largely concerns every range cattleman in Arizona as well as elsewhere. The subject has been receiving attention and thought by those in leadership, and the following extract on the subject, from the bi-ennial report of the live stock sanitary board of Arizona will not be without interest to our readers. It is along the same line as that advocated by this journal from time to time in the past, and we feel certain that in due time the government will be obliged to put into force and effect some such plan for the continued usefulness of the great area known as the public range country, or it will cease to be of benefit as a cattle and sheep range.

What will be the future of the range in Arizona? The whole area of the territory comprises about 75,000,000 acres, less 5 per cent of which is susceptible of being reclaimed by irrigation within a cost not exceeding what would be its market value after reclamation had been accomplished. The remaining 95 per cent is cattle range, the ownership of which is at present vested principally in the United States government. Obviously, any plan which will cause these lands to be made more productive will be welcomed by the people of the territory. At present the use of these lands as a public range for cattle is unrestricted by law, and no rental is required by the government. It has been suggested that these lands be leased by people engaged in the live stock industry in sufficiently large tracts and for sufficiently long terms to admit of their improvement by inclosing under fence and re-seeding them to such grasses and forage plants as will grow thereon; and the development of water by wells, impounding reservoirs or otherwise for domestic use and the watering of stock. There is no incentive at present for the individual cattle owner to expend money in this way, for the reason that he may not enjoy the exclusive benefits of his investment. The improvement of his range would only invite others to bring addition cattle to his range. Surely the leasing or homesteading of the range in reasonably large areas would give an opportunity for improvement, but it should only be applicable to such lands as are practically irreclaimable by irrigation; and the monopoly by large companies should be carefully guarded against. Greater productiveness would mean more people, better and more permanent homes, more assessable property and a lower rate of taxation.

The propagation of such forage plants and grasses as will grow upon the arid lands and furnish food for cattle is a matter of deep interest to the people of this territory. In this relation it is appropriate to mention the spineless cactus, recently produced by Professor Burbank.

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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.

If this plan is all that is hoped for, it means that the productiveness of the arid lands may be increased a hundred fold.—Phoenix Stockman.

**LUBBOCK COUNTY HEREFORDS**  
I began breeding recorded Herefords in 1900 on a small scale. Have now about one hundred head second to none.

My two herd bulls are "Columbus XII. No. 86595, son of the grand old bull Columbus No. 51875, the sire of the world renowned "Dale" and Columbus XVII, and others of less note but perhaps as good individuals. My other herd bull is Matadore, grandson of the famous mull improver No. 94020. I adopted the Hereford as a special breed because I had seen them when they were fat, also when they were thin. Had seen them in long grass and in short grass. Had seen them in summer and in winter. Had seen them under all sorts of conditions, and I naturally wanted some of this kind.

R. C. BURNS, Lubbock, Texas.



## MEXICAN REPUBLIC GRADING UP STOCK

### Attention Being Given to Improvement of Both Beef and Dairy Cattle There

"Holstein cattle are the only kind of blooded cattle that find a market in Mexico." This is the statement of Dennis Meade, the largest importer of blooded cattle in the Republic. "Other breeds," continued Mr. Meade, "do not sell readily, although some are brought into the country from time to time. Durhams are just beginning to sell and I think that in a few years there will be a great market for these animals."

Yesterday morning a bunch of ten cattle arrived in the city from Switzerland. These cattle were brought here for Juan Perez Fuentes and are among the most valuable cattle in the republic. The animals are of the noted Swiss stock so famous in Europe and are perhaps the finest looking breed of cattle in the world. These cattle will be placed on the hacienda of Mr. Perez for breeding purposes. They stood the long trip very well and showed no effects of the 10,000 miles that they had traveled.

#### HOLSTEINS ARE IN FAVOR

As Holstein cattle are the best milkers they are greatly sought after in all parts of the republic. In the federal district nearly all of the cattle are on the dairy farms and with very few exceptions they are all Holsteins. A few of the dairymen have imported limited numbers of other fancy stock.

The increase in the business of handling blooded cattle in the city has wonderfully increased in the past thirty years. Thirty years ago there was not \$5,000 worth of cattle sold in the city, while now the yearly proceeds from this industry runs into the millions.

Holsteins bring an average price of \$200 to \$250 per head and the demand has been such that the dealers in the city have had great difficulty in supplying the demand.

#### FEW JERSEYS IN MEXICO

There are very few Jersey cattle in the country and the greater number that are here are in the hands of men who are raising a variety of fine stock. The large dairies around the city are nearly all stocked with the Holstein stock on account of the amount of milk they give. There are several thousand of them on these dairies, but by far the greater number are in the interior of the republic. Dealers in the city sell to every state in the republic and each year is marking a great increase in the business.—Mexican Herald.

#### ANGUS CATTLE PROLIFIC

It is stated by a writer in a western paper that the vigor of Angus cattle as a breed is something unusual, they being very vigorous breeders. The average number of calves to a cow is estimated at five.

To show the prolificacy of the breed Thomas McFarlane, secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, published some time ago a circular giving a list of seventy-six recorded animals having twelve calves or over at that time, and some of these cows have dropped calves since then. He says it is no uncommon thing for an Angus cow to produce a good calf after she is 18 years old.

In this same circular is given a list of twenty-six Angus sires that have more than 100 calves on record, one, His Highness VI 2367 having as many as 189.

#### RANGE GRASS IS GOOD

"Dakota ranges are heavily stocked with feed and while there was a trifle too much water in some sections earlier in the season the grass is now curling nicely and the cattle are rounding into beef shape very satisfactorily," says D. D. Cutler, general live stock agent of the Northwestern line, one of the returning members of the Chicago party. "When we were in that country in April there was fear among some of the more skeptical ranchers that they would not have good beef this season, but our late trip over much of the same territory then traveled has resulted in complete satisfaction and we found the rangemen in high spirits."

"Wild and woolly" exhibitions were most conspicuously absent, and in their place were the true pleasures of the cowboy and sheepmen who make their homes in that section of the state.—Chicago Live Stock World.

#### THE DAKOTA RANGE

Range men in the southwestern section of North Dakota are this year enjoying one of the best seasons in a decade and their cattle and sheep are running on grass as fine as has grown in years. Their cattle are getting fat; in fact, they are now about in beef shape and their owners await a more favorable market before commencing liberal shipping operations. This information was gathered by a party of Chicago men, most of them railroaders, who have in the past few weeks been touring the northwestern range districts.

The Chicagoans have lately returned home and they express themselves as well satisfied that some earlier reports from the western country, to the effect that too much moisture had been had to en-

able cattle to fatten in fair season, were spread by those needlessly alarmed. They say that while extensive marketing operations will likely be held off for a few weeks more, when cattle do move freely their good condition promises to make those steers ranging north of the Black Hills very attractive to the buying interests here.

#### NOT A FARMING COUNTRY

To the Texas Stockman-Journal.

Noticing an article in your paper of the 12th inst., copied from the San Angelo Standard, purporting to be an interview with one Orville T. Word of Sutton county; I feel constrained to reply to same, as the facts in the case have been badly strained and need to be taken with a grain of salt. Said article will no doubt be read by many an honest farmer seeking a home and of course such a paradise as described would induce many a man to make a long and tedious journey only to turn back in disgust and exclaim, "buncoed again!" It is a strange fact, indeed, that the gentleman interviewed (in the article in the Standard) puts such a high value on the land in his pasture as farming land, should let the lease on eight sections of this land lapse and refuse to pay on same for two years for the reason he considered 6 cents per acre too much rent. I have lived in this and adjoining county for twenty-five years and am now living within about eight miles of the ranch "or farm" of this man that makes fifty bushels of corn per acre. Now, I will try to give you some plain, unvarnished facts in regard to this country. First, this is no farming country, for there is very little farming land to be had, only a patch "here and there" of from five to twenty acres, scattered promiscuously over the range and miles apart. In some parts there is some valley land of thick mesquite and other brush that costs from \$6 to \$10 per acre to clear, water from 20 to 400 feet below the surface, altitude about 2,400 feet above sea level and the season very uncertain. Twenty bushels of corn to the acre is a very good yield, when seasonable, and that happens about once in five years. About the only sure crop we have is sorghum and milo maize. This is strictly a stock country and the lands are mostly classified as "dry grazing," and a better stock country would be hard to find. I will state, however, that in the northern part of the county on the divide is some open level land and classified as agricultural, and I suppose would be all right to farm, provided it had the rain. We get our oats and corn from the north via San Angelo, and generally pay from \$1 to \$1.10 for corn and 75 cents for oats. Only wish it was a good farming country, then we would not have to spend all our dollars on high-priced feed and would have more to invest in Angelo's "bug juice," and a man tanked up on that can at least raise cane (cain), if not fifty bushels of corn to the acre. Yours for the facts, J. F. HARRIS.

Sonora, Texas.

## OUTLOOK BRIGHT FOR MULE TRADE

Prominent Cane Raiser Says

### Fort Worth Will Supply Sugar Industries

Fort Worth is destined to become the live stock supply center for the sugar industry in Louisiana and Cuba, according to the prediction of Samuel O. LeBlanc, a prominent Louisiana sugar raiser, who is in this city purchasing mules for his plantation.

Mr. LeBlanc says he has discovered that it is not necessary for him to go to Kansas City for these animals, because he will be able to secure what he wants here, and in the future will buy his supply of mules in Fort Worth. The animals, he says, are just what he wants. At the present time the Fort Worth horse market is shipping about three car loads of mules each week to Cuba, to be used on the sugar plantations of that island.

Development of the oil industry at Jennings, La., he says has been the means of greatly reducing the fuel expense of sugar growers in that state, and while in former years the planters were compelled to pay from 75 to 85 cents per barrel for

# To the Texas Public!

You have perhaps heard the old saying that you can't get something for nothing. Well, there are exceptions to all rules, and if you read this and take advantage of it you will most certainly find it one of the notable exceptions. We assure you that we are making a very, very small profit on this deal and are doing it more for advertising purposes than anything else. Don't think that we are giving you poor goods bought especially for this sale. It is one of our reliable brands that we have been handling for years, and know what it is. We do not intend to ruin our trade with bad whiskey. When we once get you started trading with us we intend treating you so fairly that you can't help giving us your next order. We have only a limited number of these handsome cases. There is no time like the present. Let your motto be, "DO IT NOW."

**FREE**  
Handsome, Durable  
**Suit Case**  
Whiskey Glass, Corkscrew  
& **Five Full Quarts**  
**OUR CHAMPION**  
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This handsome, durable Leather Hand Made Dress Suit case, regular gentlemen's size, fine brass locks and trimmings, just the thing for traveling. Absolutely Free with five full quarts of fine old "OUR CHAMPION WHISKEY" securely packed. No mark to show contents. All express charges prepaid upon receipt of \$5. When you receive the whiskey try it. Put it to any test you like.

Take advantage of this remarkable offer today. It is made for a short time only for the purpose of adding new customers.

## Sam Freshman Liquor Co.,

207-209 Elm St., Dallas, Texas

Money must accompany order with this deal.

oil they now pay only 55 and 60 cents. A company has just completed a new pipe line, which extends from the Jennings district to the Mississippi river, via Plaquemine, which has reduced the prices on fuel oil. The pipe line cost its owners more than half a million dollars.

Mr. LeBlanc is a well known sugar grower of Louisiana and has a plantation of 1,100 acres, 900 acres of which are devoted to the growing of sugar cane. He sells sugar to nearly all the cities in Texas, but of late years the bulk of his product has gone to the large candy and cracker manufacturers in Chicago, St. Louis and New York. Last year he sold to the National Biscuit Company sugar aggregating \$65,000. His company employs a large army of laborers.

Besides being an extensive sugar-grower, Mr. LeBlanc is connected with one of the leading banking institutions in Louisiana. He is also identified with several wholesale grocery companies, one of which is located in New Orleans.

He is at present chaperoning a party of sixteen from Louisiana, en route to Colorado, where they will spend two months at different mountain resorts. They left Sunday night over the Denver road and will make their first stop at Colorado Springs.

#### DIPPING CAUSES TROUBLE

PIERRE, S. D., July 24.—In Charles Mix county the dipping controversy resulted in a general row between the county inspector and cattle owners on the question of private dipping tanks. Several stock owners proceeded to carry out the dipping order with tanks located on their own property, which the inspector would not allow, and finally forcibly took cattle from the pastures of the owners and drove them about twenty miles to a county dipping tank and secured the arrest of the stock owners for refusal to comply with the law.

The owners secured legal counsel and will fight the cases. In the meantime the offending inspector has been removed.

Farmers can borrow money from the government in Norway at 3 per cent interest, and still the Norse rush to other lands. The reason is that the collateral on which to borrow is rather difficult to get in Norway.

#### NEW VERSION

Just take care of the nickels  
That you work so hard to collar,  
And you bet your life  
Your lawful wife  
Will take care of the dollars!

—Detroit Tribune.

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We have handled more range horses and mules than any other firm in the world and have been engaged in this business for over 34 years. We sell either at auction or at private sale, as preferred. Range horses and mules a specialty. This will be the banner year for range horses and mules. Prices are 20 per cent better and demands stronger than we have known them before in the history of this market. Farmers are raising colts again and we consider this likely to be the top year. Market your colts again and we consider this sure. If you have anything to sell, write us before shipping. We are always glad to give information about the market and conditions.

THE W. H. POMEROY COMPANY, National Stock Yards Illinois.



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## CALL CONFERENCE FOR RECIPROCITY

National Live Stock Association Sends Out Bulletin of General Interest

DENVER, Col., July 15.—At the last annual session of the National Live Stock Association the following resolution was introduced by Alvin H. Sanders of Chicago and unanimously adopted:

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

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

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

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

Mr. Sanders, as chairman of the foreign markets committee for the National Live Stock Association, and Senator W. A. Harris, vice president and general manager of the association, in conjunction with the executive committee, have been working faithfully ever since to bring about a conference of all interests in favor of reciprocal or fairer trade relations with foreign countries.

The establishment of fairer trade relations with foreign nations is a matter that affects directly the prosperity of every farmer, stock grower and exporter in the United States. One by one the European governments are tightening the coils intended to strangle the American export trade in agricultural products and manufactured goods. We are today face to face with a new and prohibitive German tariff designed to keep out every pound of American breadstuffs and provisions. Retaliation has been tried at tremendous cost to our producers and manufacturers, and is a failure.

Standing on the broad platform enunciated by President McKinley in his last speech at Buffalo, the undersigned representative organizations hereby call for a general conference upon this subject to be held at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 15 and 16, 1905, to urge the wisdom of substituting in our foreign relations the principle of reciprocity for that of exclusion and retaliation: National Live Stock Association, The Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association, National Live Stock Exchange, American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, American Galloway Breeders' Association, American Hereford Breeders' Association, Millers' National Federation, Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, Chicago Commercial Association, Illinois Manufacturers' Association, National Association of Agricultural Implements and Vehicle Manufacturers.

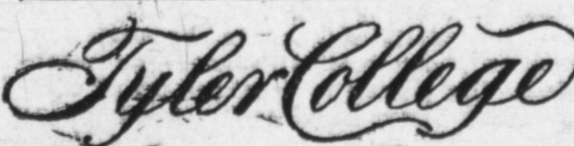
We care not whether the future of our foreign trade be safe-guarded by means of direct reciprocity treaties or under the provisions of a fairly drawn maximum-and-minimum tariff law under the terms of which the government could directly negotiate advantageous international form of the underlying principle of conceding something to such nations as will concede valuable trading rights to ourselves.

This matter is up to the stockmen, and every organization—be it large or small—is cordially invited to send such number of delegates to this conference as you deem necessary in order to properly present your views upon this great commercial problem—possibly the most important single issue before the American people

### CARLISLE MILITARY ACADEMY

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Arlington, Texas.



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317-319 Elm Street

Dallas, Texas

at the present time.

The time has come when the matter of obtaining broader markets for the surplus products of our farms and factories, and the guaranteeing of the markets that we are at present enjoying—must receive serious consideration.

Kindly advise me at the earliest possible date as to the number of your delegates, so that the roll may be made up at the earliest possible date and arrangements made for hall commensurate with the probable size of the meeting.

The time is short; hence, prompt action is urged. It is expected that the railroads will grant reduced rates—which will be duly advertised.

J. H. GWINN,  
Secretary.

### MADERA CAMP MEETING

Time has no stopping and with tireless tread marches on, making great future events matters of the past.

The past, which we cannot recall, yet which memory holds up before us like a bright star, ever fascinating and enticing.

That which we have looked forward to and planned for, the great camp meeting of the cowboys in Madera canyon has come and gone. Here in this stronghold of nature where God has cleaved a gorge of majestic splendor through the great mountains, these noble sons of God met in cowboy fashion to worship the One whom has made such a picturesque place.

The solemn gradience of the old canyon and its natural solitude is made intensely picturesque by the little city of white.

The great tabernacle in the center with its cluster of white tents strewn up and down the canyon, the great number of vehicles and the groups and pairs of gayly dressed people serve to form a scene of charming reality. Our route to Madera lay through the green hills of our own camp ground by the pretty little town of Fort Davis, where the cliff-bound points put out into the town and the old adobe government buildings crumbling from age stand for yet a little while as memories of the old pioneer days and down the great natural pass between Fort Davis and points from the north and east, the canyon of clear running water, Lympia canyon.

With Bill Jone, Otis Finley, Dee McAnelly and families, with many others, we, the Evans and Means families, have just had one of our finest trips.

The long procession of vehicles and horseback riders wended its way around and across the many curves in the long canyon and beneath the giant cottonwoods.

The millions of rocks which form the bluffs on each side put outward and upward like great fingers.

In a beautiful place where the canyon spreads out into a fine valley our chuck boxes were thrown open and a great supper we had of it.

Here under God's own canopy with the stars to twinkle in our faces while we slept and the great moon to cast its silvered beams over us, these sixty-two souls slept the sleep of the weary.

On the afternoon of the next day our

chain of wagons and carriages came climbing into the little valley of the campers. Driving our vehicles into close proximity on our old camping spot we stripped our teams of the harness in less time than it takes to write it.

Old friends, dear old friends, friends of the open range days, came up from the various camps and shook us warmly by the hand.

The old cowboys who used to be together so much on the great round-ups of the country can now only see each other at these meetings. Too many fences.

Geo. W. Truett of Dallas, that great soul preacher, gave us his sermons direct from his big loving heart. How noble it is to see a great soul like his fight the devil and zealously strive to bring lost man back to God. To the clear pool up the canyon were led the believing souls and by that noble servant of God, L. R. Millican, were put under the water in Christ's own death.

Our beloved brother, B. H. Carroll, that great giant, mentally, physically and morally, was in our midst, and gave us some of his learned sermons. Bro. J. C. Murkett, the cowboy preacher, was there and gave us a fine sermon on the power of prayer.

Bro. Baines of Alpine was there, also several other preachers whose names I did not learn.

Bro. A. S. Bunting, the meeting's manager, was ready to meet all emergencies at all times.

The Hon. H. E. Crowley of Midland, of our party, had to leave us to be on hand for cases at court. His charming lady and daughter and lady friend, also of our crowd, had to go back by Toyah.

The sad good-byes had to be said at last and these 500 or more friends departed to every point of the compass. May we all meet again.

WILL F. EVANS.

Valentine, Texas.

### INDICTED FOR CATTLE FRAUDS

A Kansas City dispatch says: The grand jury today returned indictments against William A. Towers, a cattleman, on a charge of fraud, and Carl H. Rightmire, Bruce Reichelderfer, and Charles Wiggins, weighmasters at the Kansas City stock yards.

Mr. Towers is alleged to have borrowed \$30,000 from a Kansas City brokerage firm on a herd of cattle in Bent county, Colo., which, it is charged, he had already mortgaged. It is also charged that the herd did not contain 2000 cattle, the number represented when the loan was negotiated.

The weighmasters are charged with conspiring with certain traders to defraud cattle dealers by a system of underweights and overweights. Among the traders who so conspired with the weighmasters, it is alleged in the indictment, were Cyrus Van, J. J. Miller, Henry Nichols, A. J. Judy, and George M. Wright, partners under the firm name of Van & Wright.

## BARGAIN IN LUMBER

FOR SALE CHEAP, LUMBER THAT HAS BEEN USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS; ALSO SECOND-CLASS NEW LUMBER. IF INTERESTED, WRITE ME.

BOB HUNT, CONROE, TEXAS



## TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

H. E. A. McEACHIN.....Editor

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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. E. Burnett..Fort Worth

## THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

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

## TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

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

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

## TEXAS CATTLE RAISERS

The Texas Cattle Raisers' Association is sending out to their congressmen both in the senate and the house a very important and interesting circular, directing them to secure legislation covering three subjects: First, amendments to the interstate commerce law, which will empower the interstate commerce commission not to fix rates for the entire country (no one has even suggested that), but to enable them to revise rates which upon complaint and investigation shall be found to be unjust, unreasonable or otherwise in violation of any one of the provisions of the interstate commerce law, these rates to be put in force at once. In this connection the association calls attention to the fact that it has been diligently prosecuting a case before the commission, which, should it be decided in its favor, it will be compelled to follow up with judicial litigation which will extend over an indefinite period, and that pending that delay the cattle raisers will be out about \$1,000,000 per year over previous rates, with a possibility of still higher rates being levied upon them, these rates being from 20 to 30 per cent higher than live stock rates charged to and from similarly situated territory in the northwest for similar service under similar conditions.

Second, they urge an amendment to the twenty-eight hour law, an antiquated law which the department of agriculture is now enforcing rigidly, and which from the Texan standpoint entails a loss of from \$10 to \$20 per car and often a positive injury to the cattle. They wish the limit extended to thirty-eight hours, and believe it to be imperative that this be done.

Third, they urge legislative action to secure as extensive and wide a market as possible in foreign countries for live stock and for the products of live stock, believing that foreign trade in farm products has been much restricted, partly by high tariff on manufactured goods producing retaliation, partly because of inspection and regulation in foreign countries, and partly because of failure on the part of the senate to approve of reciprocity treaties negotiated some years ago.

We believe the Texas cattle raisers have voiced in the above the sentiments of all intelligent and well informed cattle growers in all sections of the United States. The entire country needs an amendment to the interstate commerce law, which will take it out of the power of the heads of half a dozen of the leading systems to say on what conditions stockmen shall have the right to use the highways of the country. Such a tremendous power as this should not be permitted to lodge

in the hands of a few men whose every pecuniary interest requires them to advance the rates to the utmost limit possible. It should be under governmental supervision.

The twenty-eight hour law, in other words, the law which requires cattle to be unloaded at the end of twenty-eight hours without regard to the will of either the railroad or the shipper, as it is now enforced is working a very serious hardship not to the railroads, but to the cattle and to the owners of the cattle.

The action of the association in the direction of enlarging our foreign markets should have the unqualified support of the cattle growers over the entire United States. The failure on the part of the senate to approve of the reciprocity treaties negotiated some years ago with France and other foreign countries, because it would interfere with the business of a few manufacturers in the eastern states whose senators practically control the senate, is likely to work very serious hardship to western cattle growers, and has provoked a disposition to retaliate by advancing tariffs, by increasing the restrictions, and thus shutting our meats out of foreign markets, particularly from Germany.

It seems to us that the Texas association has covered the ground quite fully, and the cattle associations in the corn raising states would do well to give their congressmen similar advice and their senators similar instructions.—Wallace's Farmer.

The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas is engaged in a great work, and it is a work that is inuring to the benefit of every stock raiser in the entire southwest. All the fights for reform that are now pending were begun in Texas, and back of every one of them is the great Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, which has been the leader in every effort that has been made to bring about an amelioration of existing conditions.

The men who are in charge of the affairs of the association are able and progressive. They are keenly alive to the best interests of the stockmen as a whole, and they are making every edge cut that is possible. They are fighters for their rights and will accept no form of compromise. If a thing is not right they want it made right. Making it just a little better will not answer the purpose. There must be a return to those principles that are just and right before the men who are leading the association will lay down the cudgels.

From the fact that impositions were borne for a time without any big complaint was misconstrued by those who have been laying the hand of enforced tribute heavily upon the live stock industry of the country. Lulled into a sense of fancied security by the manifest indifference of the cattlemen, the impositions were laid on heavier than ever until the bruised worm turned. Never before in the history of the great live stock industry has there been such great unanimity prevailing, and all down the line the producers are presenting a solid front not only against further aggression, but to correct all of the existing evils and abuses. The big campaign of education that has been inaugurated has not been without its reward. The people all over the country have been awakened to the true condition of affairs, and such pressure is being brought to bear upon their representatives in congress that it is almost a very determined effort to grant necessary relief so far as lies within its power. The Cattle Raisers' Association is doing a noble and very effective work.

## DANGERS OF LAND MONOPOLY

We do not know what there may be in it, but it was reported from Fort Worth, Texas, on June 14, that a company has gotten out a prospectus for the establishment of a meat extract company with a capital stock of \$7,500,000 or more.

The proposed company is to be known as the Texas Liebig Meat Company, limited.

The prospectus states that the purpose of the company is to conduct the business of extract of meat manufacture.

The company proposes to acquire a free-hold estate of 3,000,000 acres of ranches located in Texas and the Indian and Oklahoma territories, with good ranges, to enable the company to raise and fatten all or nearly all the cattle required, thereby placing the company in position to carry on active operations the year round, with cattle in the best condition at all times.

The capacity is given at 1,000 cattle per day. It is stated that the management of the company will be in the hands of gentlemen who have long been identified with the state and who are known as having a thoroughly practical acquaintance with the cattle business and of the public.

The location of the plant is not given nor the names of the plant at the head of the company. J. Ormrod of New York was the only name mentioned in connection with the venture and we have no information concerning him.

We have often said in these columns that the only monopoly that we fear is a land monopoly.

We are totally opposed to any company

acquiring three million acres of land in any part of the United States.

The beef trust, so-called, is not one-hundredth part as dangerous as a large land company would be.

Three million acres of land ought to be able to support three millions of people. That is what land is for. With a land company owning three million acres of land three or four thousand employees would be the limit of the number of people the land would support.

There is no need to get excited over the large ranches which are in existence. They will be split up in time to find separate estates for sons and daughters and many will be sold to settlers; but if the tendency to enlargement and consolidation was very strong it would have to be resisted by requiring the sale of the land whenever the population is thick enough to require it.

We hope the many statutes which the state of Texas has passed includes one which will stop any new company acquiring three million acres of land, no matter how much money they have to pay for it, and we hope also that the press of the state will raise its voice against it.

As we have said before and expect to say many times again, the only monopoly to fear is the monopoly in land. Furthermore, we say to our friends and patrons: "Hold on to your land like grim death to a nigger." In twenty-five years from now land will be the only independent foundation in life. Crazy legislation will most likely stop other employments from being of any permanent value.—National Farmer and Stockman.

Just what there is in the proposed Texas Liebig Meat Company no one in this section of the state appears to know. The gentleman negotiating the Texas end of the proposition has made his headquarters in San Antonio and has not yet put himself in touch with North Texas interests except to address a communication to the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, in which he set forth something of the announced prospectus of his company. It was expected that he would come here in person to explain the matter more fully, but up to this time he has failed to do so. The general impression seems to be that it is a plan to interest the Texas beef producers in a new form of the proposed independent packing proposition.

There is no question but that the objections urged by the St. Louis paper to the acquirement of such a large body of land in Texas will be very largely sustained by public sentiment in this state. While the people of Texas are broad and liberal in their views and subscribe very largely to the proposition that a man is entitled to own all he is able to pay for, they realize that the acquirement of such large bodies of land either by an individual or a corporation must operate as a serious detriment to the development and upbuilding of the state. There has been much friction developed along these lines in the past, and while the matter has generally been settled by the passing of big ranches and other large bodies of land so held, there is a very strong sentiment in Texas against any and all forms of land monopoly.

There are portions of Texas in which the ownership of large bodies of land is imperative for ranching purposes, but only in such localities as where the land is unfit for other purposes. Where these conditions prevail the big ranches are a fixture and will remain in successful operation for generations to come. But in all that section of the state susceptible to development agriculturally or from a stockfarm standpoint, the big land owners are readily yielding to the seductive influence of the almighty American dollar and are cashing in their holdings. In counties given over entirely to the ranching industry a few years ago the man with the hoe has gained such foothold that the stock range has been spoiled, and the grass is being plowed up to make room for the westward spread of the civilizing influence of the plow. Stockmen realize these facts and they are making the best possible out of the situation by selling off their former big holdings in tracts to suit the actual settler.

Texas has suffered much from land monopoly in the past, but that day has passed to a very large extent, and there is no danger of its return. The big land owners are all either selling or preparing to offer for sale the greater part of their holdings.

## INDEPENDENT IDEA DEAD

"It now looms as though the independent packing plant is a dead issue," said Richard Messlink of Denver, who spent Friday in Fort Worth.

"I have always hoped that it would meet with ultimate success, and at one time it appeared as though there was a possibility of it materializing. I refer to the time that it was announced that the old Kansas City plant had been leased and work of installing new machinery was to commence right away. This was the last heard from the scheme, and I am under the impression that it has failed completely.

"Now, while I believe in an independent plant, I was doubtful of success of the venture as proposed, for the simple reason so many people were apparently at the head of it; and, again, because they gave as their cardinal reason for establishing the plant the breaking up of competition. I am heartily in favor of an independent plant, one having a large capacity, sufficient to effect in a certain measure the output of all the plants. A small plant would prove to be one of the most gigantic failures ever known. It could not effect the handling of the product, and would be smothered by the combination.

"The chief things to be considered in an independent plant is the size, location, management, plan of operation and ownership. I have named the essentials in the order of importance. As to the size,

success or failure will depend practically on the size and capacity of an independent plant. If it is sufficiently large that its output will interfere with the combination, so that its buyers can bid on stock in competition with the trust, there is a chance of making the venture a financial success and thereby re-establish competition. A small plant could not do this, and would be sure to die a natural death.

"Its capacity should be much larger than any one individual packing plant in the world, for the simple reason that it would have to create a market for its products and on a small scale it could not succeed. With a plant of this enormous size, the cities of the United States would raise large bonuses to attract the enterprise, and this would help some towards financing the project.

"The location should be in the center of the cattle raising country, and built in the neighborhood where other packing plants are operating, so that the stockmen could ship, to this point and have the benefit of the competition. Personally I would like to see such a plant built at Denver, but at the same time I am free to confess that it would not be the best location for an independent plant that had for one of its purposes, the breaking up of the packing combination. Neither should it go to Amarillo, or some point where there is no other plant; this would be business suicide. I candidly believe that the first plant should be erected in Fort Worth, for the reason that I believe that it will in time become the headquarters of the packing industry for the southwest.

"The management should consist of a manager who has successfully managed a plant for the combination. It would cost money to get a man of this kind, but no other should be considered for a minute. Only experienced men should be employed, and the new firm should pay a larger wage than is paid by the combination, so that it could have the pick of all the men engaged in the packing business. This rule I think should apply to every man in the workings of the plant.

"It should be operated along the same lines as the combination plants are being operated for the reason that this plan is a proven one, and no experiments should be tried until the plant earns sufficient money to try the experiments with its own profits.

"Lately comes the ownership. This will be, of course, a stock company the same as all the rest. But I do not believe that an effort should be made to distribute this amount in small sums among the stockmen of the country. Such as want to take stock should be allowed to do so, but the plan should be so full of business that it would appeal to the capitalists of the country and to the government.

"The stockmen of the country will never subscribe sufficient funds to erect and operate a packing plant, and just so long as the promoters depend upon this plan they will not succeed. If the plan can be made so alluring that capital will not be afraid, I am sure that the federal government could be induced to assist the business with either a subsidy or an investment. When this had been done capital would then come to the aid of the promoters.

"In conclusion, I think the plant will some day be built along this line, as I believe it is the only plan by which it can be built.

"It is also the only way that the trust will ever be broken. The government may succeed in causing some trouble, and it may appear for awhile as though they have succeeded in breaking it up, but they will continue to pay a fixed price for cattle until they find that in order to get the stuff they will have to pay the price that the cowman can get from the independent plant."

## DECLINE IN CATTLE VALUES

The arraignment of the beef trust by C. E. Russell of Chicago that has been appearing serially in Everybody's Magazine is concluded in the current number of that publication. From the concluding chapters we extract the following:

In the three years ending Jan. 1, 1905, the value of the beef cattle of the United States declined \$163,000,000. I call attention to this fact, officially reported. It is pivotal. The whole discussion turns upon it. The value of cattle has declined. Has the price of meat to the consumer declined? I print tables from the retail markets of different cities. They do not show that meat has become cheaper. They show that it has become steadily dearer.

Here, then, is the great, significant truth we are to face: The cost of the raw material has diminished. The price of the finished product has increased.

In the history of commerce no such condition has existed without designed and abnormal control and manipulation. Without abnormal manipulation no such condition would be possible. If the cost of the raw material and the cost of the finished product had kept some measure of relative pace, one ignorant or blind to the operations of this trust might assert that raw material and finished product together has merely taken part in a world's wide movement of rising prices. No one can say that now. The discrepancy is too glaring. The raw material is cheaper; the finished product is dearer. In view of this fact, what shall we think of those laborious arguments by which a government department tries to show that this trust is no trust, that the packers' profits are very small, that the public has no reason to complain? Where are the "books" now that will explain cheap cattle and dear beef? And of what value are any "reports" against the certain, plain dollar-and-cents experience of every householder in the country?

There can be no question as to the de-



preciation of cattle values during the past three years. That is a fact that has been too painfully apparent to the producers of the country to admit of the peradventure of a doubt. It is a condition that has been keenly felt from Maine to California, and in no other section has its blighting influence been more manifest than right here in the great range country of the southwest. As Texas is the greatest producer of beef cattle of any state in the union, Texas has experienced the greatest losses, and those losses have been sufficient to almost paralyze the range cattle industry of this state. It will be remembered that during the meeting of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in this city last March A. B. Robertson, a leading West Texas cattleman, in speaking of the situation, said that few cattlemen in Texas would care to continue in business if convinced that the prevailing conditions could and would not soon be remedied.

It is true that conditions have since improved to some extent and there has been some appreciation in cattle values. But as a matter of fact, the producing cattlemen of the southwest still firmly believe they are being continually mulcted in the marketing of their stock. They believe the markets of the country are completely under the domination of the big packers and they will cling to that belief until there is utter and complete amelioration of the conditions complained of. There is hope extant that the recent indictments returned at Chicago will result in the complete breaking up of the alleged combination, and if this proves to be the case it is believed that permanent prosperity will return to the live-stock industry of the country, but a few of the leading cattlemen are taking a very pessimistic view of the situation. They believe that those indictments will result in permanent relief, and there is nothing to be done but to wind up their affairs and get out of the beef producing business.

The trials of the parties under indictment will not occur until some time during the fall and winter, and during the interim there is nothing that can be done but wait and indulge in the blessings of hope. All this does not remedy the prevailing discrepancy in the price of beef on the hoof and beef on the block, however. That difference still remains.

**HORSE HUNT PLANNED**

Stockmen of Routt and Rio Blanco counties, in the western part of the state, for several years have been trying to get rid of a big band of wild horses that inhabit the extreme northwestern part of the state and are the cause of endless trouble, says the Denver Record-Stockman. It is claimed that there are at least 4,000 head in the numerous bands that roam that section, and every horse that once gets loose adds to the number. It is claimed that mares even break away from fenced pastures when the call of the wild comes from the stallion leading one of these bands, and once they get in one of these wild bunches they are hopelessly lost and become as wild as the worst of them.

Efforts to round up these horses have resulted in a few hundred being captured, but it is claimed the herds are increasing notwithstanding these efforts. A number of big stockmen in the western part of the state have had so many losses that they are openly advocating that these wild horses be killed off and that a hunt be organized to have them shot, as the only practicable method of ridding that section of this constant menace. Indeed, it is claimed that several outfits have already instructed their men to shoot these horses wherever found. The new stock association organized at Hayden last week has under consideration the matter of asking the state board of stock inspection commissioners for permission to organize a general hunt to wage a war of extermination on these animals. Speaking of the matter yesterday, Mr. McGrillis, secretary of the board, said:

"While the board would be very glad to see these wild horses captured or destroyed, they would naturally hesitate about giving such a wild license to slaughter them for fear that it might be the cause of other horses being shot. There is one plan, however, that might produce results, and that is to kill off the stallions. These wild horses are divided into small bands of mares, each led by a stallion. If the stallions could be killed off I believe that the mares could be rounded up more readily and as breeding would thus be stopped to large extent, there would be a chance to soon get rid of the nuisance. I believe the board would be willing to grant that much of authority at least."

It is probable that the matter will be brought to the official attention of the board very shortly.

**THE FEVER TICK**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—Editor Stockman-Journal: The south is again to be congratulated on a piece of experiment station work which is hardly second in importance to any piece of work done in the country. I refer to the recent bulletin on "The Texas Fever Cattle Tick," by Professor H. A. Morgan, formerly of the Louisiana experiment station at Baton Rouge, and now director of the Tennessee experiment station at Knoxville. This bulletin has been issued by both of the

experiment stations named and can doubtless be had by addressing either Professor Morgan at Knoxville or Professor W. R. Dodson, director of the experiment station at Baton Rouge.

Texas fever has been the bane of the cattle industry in the south and has gone more to prevent the development of beef production and dairying in that section than all other causes combined. Professor Morgan by a careful and patient study of the habits and life history of the tick which conveys this disease from one animal to another, has been able to work out an entirely practicable method of ridding a farm of these ticks. The method is exceedingly simple and inexpensive and can be practiced on practically any farm in the south. It is to be hoped that farmers throughout the south will take advantage of the knowledge Professor Morgan gives them. W. J. SPILLMAN, Agriculturist, United States Department of Agriculture.

**TEXAS SCHOOL LAND COMING ON MARKET**

The Man with the Plow is Driving Out the Man with the Herds

AUSTIN, Texas, July 22.—There promises to be lively bidding for the state lands which are to be placed upon the market Sept. 1. Thousands of letters of inquiry concerning these lands and the method to be followed in purchasing them have reached J. J. Terrell, state land commissioner, during the past four weeks. The inquiries come from people from every part of the United States. The 6,000,000 acres which are to be sold should provide homes for several thousand families. Many Texas people will compete for these western tracts. While the minimum price is \$1 per acre, it is expected that much of the land will bring considerably more than that price. Six million acres is a large area, although it does not seem so large when compared with the big dimensions of Texas. The state of Delaware has an area of only 1,200,000 acres. The land which Texas is to sell Sept. 1 is, therefore, four times as large as Delaware. It is twice as large as Connecticut and is larger than Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New Jersey.

After disposing of this 6,000,000 acres Texas will still have 12,000,000 acres of her own land under lease.

The disposing of 6,000,000 acres to actual settlers will be another step toward the effacement of the big cattle ranches in Texas. There are many stockmen who will be unable to carry on their business after the expiration of leases of the land in question. Some of them are seeking new territory in Mexico; others are going to Arizona and New Mexico. The day of big ranches in Texas is over. The irrigationist and the stock farmer are taking their place with a rapidity that must be really alarming to the old time cowman.

The big stockmen have even lost their old friends, the railroads. The fact has developed that the Texas railroads, at least some of them, do not want his business. Judge T. J. Freeman, general attorney of the Texas and Pacific, in his argument before the interstate commission recently on the subject of freight rates on live stock frankly stated that the Texas and Pacific did not care for cattle traffic; that that road would prefer that no shipments of live stock from the big ranches be made over it; that it does not encourage the live stock business on its line because the traffic is not a satisfactory thing for the road. This is not a new position for the Texas and Pacific. Judge Freeman and other representatives of that road have told the Texas railroad commission the same thing several times. In discussing this subject with the Record correspondent while here recently Judge Freeman said that the railroads realized that the big ranches and large cattle shippers belong to the times that are past. They must go the way of the buffalo and the Indian and give room to the advance of the agriculturist and stock farmer. These big stockmen, he said, are contending every inch of their ground—but they must succumb to the inevitable. He said that the Texas and Pacific would welcome the day when the territory in West Texas through which it passes is settled with stock farmers with their fat cattle and farm products. There is money in that kind of traffic for railroads, he said, but there is nothing in the big cattle shipments from the ranches.

**IN STERLING COUNTY**

Sterling News-Record. Coleman Slator shipped a car of fat cows to market last week. T. G. Brennard shipped a car of calves and two cars of cows to market last week. J. T. Davis shipped eighty-five calves from San Angelo this week. L. C. Hodges of Sterling Creek was in from his ranch Wednesday. He reports crops in need of rain.



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The Eddystone Mfg Co (Sole Makers) Philadelphia

**Colonel Poole on the Frisco**

Editor Stockman-Journal:

Last Tuesday evening at 4:10 o'clock I boarded the Frisco train. My first stop was at Granbury. Early next morning the streets were jammed with wagons, hacks and buggies, full of country people, to take in the annual reunion of old settlers and old soldiers at the grounds set apart for this occasion one mile north of the court house. Ample provision had been made in advance looking to the comfort of any and all who might attend. Several large galvanized tanks with water and ice for the thirsty and a pit covered with fat, juicy beef. Everybody came with well filled baskets and boxes with something good to eat. These reunions are real old-time love feasts and everyone that attends vies with his neighbor to have everyone enjoy the occasion.

Several speeches were made before dinner by local orators. At 2 o'clock Hon. Thomas J. Powell, mayor of Fort Worth, was introduced and for one hour and a half the audience paid him the closest attention. He was roundly applauded several times during his great effort. I thought it the best speech I have had the pleasure of hearing in many years. I heard many old veterans and the younger generation also exclaim: "Let us put our hands together, bring him out and elect him to represent us in congress." All I could say was: "Amen." I was much amused at some of the old veterans. They declared that he must be one of our speakers hereafter whenever we meet. Yes, Mayor Powell has made a big reputation for himself with everyone who heard him.

The Itasca brass band dispensed sweet music day and night. The parade was a grand affair, every business in Granbury being represented. Everyone on the grounds seemed to have plenty of money and was spending it freely. It was tremendously warm, hence the lemonade stands were worked to death. It looked like all the country people came loaded with melons and peaches.

The corn crop in Hood and Erath is a bumper one, I think it is the best I have seen in years in these counties. Very little grain is threshed yet on account of so much rain. Cotton is very promising also, yet a little late. All the farmers are loaded with a fine forage crop also, which insures plenty of hogs and hominy in this country.

My next stop was at Dublin, one among the best towns on this road. Crops of all kinds are fine here. The town is full of peaches, melons and all kinds of garden truck. The merchants report business first class and the people prosperous generally. There has been no lack of rain here this season. The stockmen report fine grass and fat stock. The town is busy preparing for the ex-Confederate reunion, to take place here Aug. 2, 3 and 4. This will eclipse anything of the kind ever held here before. Everybody is invited to come and have a good time. Eminent speakers from a distance will be here to scrape the skies with oratory.

At Coleman City, Coleman county, on Aug. 17, 18 and 19, the big barbecue takes place. Coleman county people never do anything by halves, and I expect to get fat those three days. Dave Parker, Jim Balem, Thorn Brown and several other of

my old friends and their good wives always attend such occasions with well-filled baskets and boxes with all kinds of cakes, pies, preserves, all home-made, to say nothing of big, fat yellow-legged chickens and melons. Now, Mr. Editor, if you think I would not accept an invitation to partake of those good things you are widely mistaken, and beside that, I am going home with them and stay a week, whether they ask me or not.

My next stop was at Comanche, where I have seen more good mules today than any town I have stopped at. Yes, they reminded me of old Missouri mules. Crops of all kinds in Comanche county are superb, fine grass and all kinds of stock are fat. A fine rain fell here last night, which is hard on haymakers and threshers. Very little of the wheat and oats have been threshed up to date, owing to so much rain. I am informed that this county has the best corn crop ever known here.

I paid a short visit to my old friend, William Martin, one mile north of the court house. He has something over three hundred acres in cultivation and has the finest orchard in the county. He has sixty acres in fruit trees in a fine state of cultivation. It consists of plums of several varieties, peaches, apples, apricots, pears, Japanese persimmons, figs, etc. Mr. Martin can now sit back and enjoy the fruits of his labor. His daughter, Miss Myrtle, is a charming young lady. She is keeping house for her father, her mother having died two years ago. I had the pleasure of being introduced to Miss Bessie Proctor and Miss Mayme Moore of Brownwood. They are visiting Miss Myrtle, and very pretty and accomplished young ladies they are. All three of the young ladies have my good wishes for nice attentions. It is few young ladies who have just graduated in school that will roll up their sleeves, walk into the kitchen and keep house for their father like Miss Myrtle has done. To my mind it reflects great credit to her. Tomorrow morning I will hit the Frisco train headed for Menardville, to take in the three days' reunion and eat fish and other good things. Good night. C. C. POOLE, Comanche, Texas, Saturday night, July 22, 1905.

**IN CROCKETT COUNTY**

Ozona, Texan. Will Drake bought 255 head of stock cattle of J. E. Kay at \$11.50 per head, calves counted. C. L. Broome bought of W. P. Hoover for William Schneeman 300 2-year-old steers at \$15.50 per head. C. L. Broome bought of J. H. Phelps for J. W. Henderson 500 high-grade 2-year-old steers, private terms, but we learn that they sold at around \$16 per head. J. L. Wade sold his beautiful and well-improved home in Ozona to A. J. Turner for \$1,850.

**OUT OF SOCIETY**

There was a young lady from Nashville Who had always cut a wide dashtille The boss watched one day When she thought him away And noticed her frisking the cashtille. —Detroit Tribune.

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## CATTLE INTERESTS REMAIN INACTIVE

### Regrets Felt by Stockmen Who Held Their Live Stock at Too High Figure

EL PASO, Texas, July 22.—The middle of the off season in the cattle world, finds the stockmen in this district inactive. It is too warm to gather cattle, too late to ship them to the northern pastures and too early to move the grass stock to the packing centers.

In some respects the latter part of the busy season proved less satisfactory to the cowmen than the first. So far as the stock is concerned, conditions have been gilt edged through the entire season, and a finer looking bunch of cattle has seldom been seen than those on the West Texas and New Mexico ranges this year. The difficulty arose with those men who misjudged the figure at which cattle could be disposed of. In the forepart of the season cattle were sold at high figures, and there was no difficulty in closing deals. The only hesitancy was on the part of some of the holders, who were disposed to hold out for more lofty prices. Some of these same men in the latter part of the season found themselves with a fine line of stock on their hands, for which they asked good prices and for which there was no demand. This unfortunately resulted in some instances in wiping out the profits of the early season.

**Dull Conditions Expected**  
For the next two months dull conditions are expected to prevail. There will be occasional shipments to market, but for the most part the stock business of the railroads will be light in the extreme.

Fourteen cars of cattle from Murphy & Walker at Marfa passed through the city on the way to La Junta, Colo., and another train of twenty cars from the same ranch passed through El Paso en route to Midland, coming in over the G. H. and going out over the Texas and Pacific.

A single carload of fat cattle for butchering arrived from the Mormon colony at Dublin, Chihuahua, was received by Stetter & Schneider.

**Shipments From Deming**  
During the months of May and June, according to figures just compiled, there were shipped from Deming, N. M., 43,781 head of cattle at an average price of about \$15 a head, making a total of more than \$650,000. The shipments from that point this year fell short of some previous years because of the disastrous effect of last year's drouth in that section.

E. G. Miller, the Douglas cattleman, has been making purchases in Sonora, Mex., with a view to filling an order for 10,000 head of cattle to be shipped in bond to British Columbia. The shipment will be made via Guaymas and Vancouver.

C. H. Dudley, a buyer from Galveston, was in the city on his way to Mexico, where he intends to place orders for several thousand young cattle for the Cuban market. He expects to buy cattle chiefly in Chihuahua, Durango and Chihuahua, contracts being made for September delivery. He represents a large Havana stock firm. He says that American cattle are in constantly growing demand in Cuba.

**Stockmen Organizing**  
Among New Mexicans the movement for the organization of the cattlemen is gaining force. The stockmen say that they will be in better position to protect their rights, to secure needful and prevent harmful legislation, and to further the interests of the New Mexico range, if there is a strong and coherent organization. For years, they

declare, they have been driven from pillar to post.

Pecos valley cattlemen report an unusually satisfactory season. Inactivity is now settling down upon the ranges, but the cowmen find pleasure in viewing the results of the season. After a couple of years with practically no sales, the cattlemen this year have been able to dispose of their cattle at fair prices.

While the cattle business is at low ebb, sheepmen are enjoying a considerable degree of activity. New Mexican sheepmen have had an unusually prosperous season, turning over their wool to a neat profit.

The Rock Island road, through their traveling freight agent, Thad Van Horn, has worked up its wool business to a considerable degree, especially in the region of Pastura, from which point their shipments will exceed those of last year by 1,000,000 or more pounds.

E. B. Wilson of Stanberry clipped an average of \$4.40 per fleece.

Hugh Campbell of Flagstaff shipped 80 cars to Kansas City. Other Arizona dealers who made large shipments were Rice Collins of Concho, J. Gonzales and E. Weaver.

The lamb crop in New Mexico, growers say, has been the best in twenty years.

#### Wool Brings 25 Cents

At Las Vegas, buyers thronged the city and surrounding country. As high as 25 cents was paid for some clips. The clip was extraordinarily heavy, and the sheepmen made money rapidly.

Jesus M. Sandoval got about 40,000 pounds from his flocks near Los Corrales. His wool, he said, was of better quality than it had been for several years.

Meyer Friedman of Las Vegas paid the staggering price of 62 cents scoured for the William McIntosh clip from the Estancia plains. The clip amounted to 125,000 pounds.

The William Frazier clip, also from the Estancia plains, was one of the best in the territory of New Mexico. It amounted to less than the Friedman, being 35,000 pounds, but it brought a high price.

#### DIPPING CATTLE FOR MANGE

According to a bulletin just issued by the Minnesota experiment station mange in cattle may be recognized by the formation of dry, brownish scabs on the back and sides of the animal, by the falling off of hair and by constant rubbing and licking of the affected parts. It is usually first observed on the sides of the neck and shoulders, at the base of the horns and about the rump and tail. Unless promptly checked it will in time spread over the entire body and even to the legs and feet, causing intense uneasiness and resulting in loss of flesh and very often in the death of young calves or of stock weakened by a hard winter. Cattle are seldom affected in the summer when in good grass. The mite causing cattle mange, while closely related to the one causing sheep scab, cannot be transmitted to sheep, nor does the sheep mite ever cause mange of cattle.

Mange is communicated by contact either with animals suffering from the disease or with fences, barn yards or stables where mangy cattle have been kept. The disease may be carried from place to place in bedding or manure.

Where large numbers of cattle are to be treated a dipping plant is advisable when the weather is not too cold. As the disease usually breaks out in winter it is sometimes difficult to make use of this most successful way of eradication, especially in the north. Dipping is advised whenever the equipment and weather will permit. To make the treatment effective it is essential that the stock be immersed head and all and that every part of the body be completely saturated. If the skin is very hard and scabby washing in warm water and soap just previous to dipping will be an aid to thorough work. All badly diseased spots should be hand rubbed. A second dipping in three or four weeks is necessary.

#### AMARILLO YARDS ARE READY

W. P. Anderson, special live stock agent of the Pecos Valley lines of the Santa Fe, with headquarters at Amarillo, Texas, is here. He said:

"The new Union Stock Yards at Amarillo, serving jointly the Pecos Valley, Southern Kansas of Texas, Fort Worth and Denver and Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, are completed. These yards were constructed at the suggestion of Avery Turner, one of the most experienced general officers of the Santa Fe railroad who has contributed as much as any other man to the development of the live stock department of the Santa Fe system. The yards are in the center of the pasture system of the Panhandle of Texas and when the Belen cut-off is finished, placing Amarillo on the main line of the overland route of the Santa Fe, they will become the most important live stock center of the whole southwest. The present accommodation, besides the large receiving and counting pen, will care for over two hundred cars of cattle at one time. Grass conditions in the Pecos valley, on the plains of the Panhandle country and in Kansas pastures, were never finer. Doubtless the average of crops are growing on the plains and give greater promise than ever before at this season of the year. There will be forage enough grown this season to rough feed through the winter all of the cattle in the forty-five counties above the quarantine line in the Panhandle."—Chicago Live Stock World.

## KATY CONFIRMS YARDAGE PLANS

### Stock Pens in This City to Be One of Series Along the Line

Details of the stock yard plans of the Katy, as first announced in The Telegram of Tuesday, have been made public by General Live Stock Agent W. V. Galbreath.

Under the announcement, the yards to be built near this city are but one in a series to be used for compliance with the twenty-eight hour law in cattle shipments.

As announced in The Telegram, the yards near this city will be on the joint track northeast of the packing houses. They will have a capacity of 200 cars of cattle.

Other yards to be opened by the company are as follows: The capacity of the yard at Hillsboro will be increased twenty-five cars. The yard at Smithville will have a capacity of forty cars of stock added. At Mokane, Mo., the yard will have its capacity increased seventy cars. At Parsons the yard will be enlarged so as to care for 250 cars of cattle, by adding fifty pens to the present yards. At Sedalia sixty pens will be added to the present yards, making the capacity there 200 cars. At Denison new loading pens for native cattle will be put in. These pens will have a capacity of forty cars of stock. Brand new yards will be put in at Muskogee that will have a capacity of 150 cars.

When the investigator discovers that the price of beef cattle on the hoof has decreased during the past two years nearly \$200,000,000 and the dressed product increased in price at the same time nearly 40 per cent he has stumbled upon the main reason why the people want the most drastic measures adopted to punish the magnates and simultaneously put the beef trust out of business.—San Antonio Express.

With the indictment of the packers there has come a mighty hush to the beef trust agitation. But the people are eagerly watching for evidence of real prosecution.

#### THROUGH COLORADO AND UTAH

The Denver and Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western, with their numerous branches penetrating the Rockies, have two distinct and separate lines across the mountains. Tickets reading via "The Scenic Line of the World" and "The Great Salt Lake Route," between Denver and Salt Lake City or Ogden, are available either via the main line through Leadville Canon of the Grand river and Glenwood Springs or via the line over Marshall Pass and through the Black Canon of the Gunnison. Tourists to and from Salt Lake City, Ogden or San Francisco will find it to their advantage to have their tickets read in both directions via this route, thus being able to use one of the above lines going and the other returning. Write S. K. Hooper, G. P. and T. A., Denver, Col., for illustrated pamphlets.

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LIVE STOCK AGENT, AMARILLO, TEXAS.

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- To Chicago, the greatest of all summer resorts because of unnumbered advantages?
- To Michigan, Wisconsin, Canada, New York, Minnesota, with their charming lakes and quiet rivers, fascinating landscapes and temperate climates?
- To the Southeast, with its mineral springs, its long loved hills and crystal streams?

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## Chamberlain's COLIC, CHOLERA AND Diarrhea Remedy

A few doses of this remedy will invariably cure an ordinary attack of diarrhea.

It has been used in nine epidemics of dysentery with perfect success.

It can always be depended upon, even in the more severe attacks of cramp colic and cholera morbus.

It is equally successful for summer diarrhea and cholera infantum in children, and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year.

When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

Every man of a family should keep this remedy in his home. Buy it now. It may save life.

PRICE, 25c. LARGE SIZE, 50c.





# THE LIVE STOCK MARKET

### WEEK'S REVIEW OF MARKET

Cattle opened the week with heavy runs here and at all packing centers. For three days receipts were liberal at all markets and the same state prevailed at all points except Fort Worth until Friday. These heavy and continued runs of Texas cattle could have but one effect—a demoralized market, and such has been the case since Monday's opening. Prices took a sharp decline on Monday and have not yet made an effort to recover. Buying on this market has been very conservative all the week. Many cattle have gone through and in most cases shippers have found the markets at the far end of the road in worse condition than at markets nearer home.

When the steer market opened on Monday it was about steady with Saturday's close, only a trifle of easiness being observable. Before the day was far advanced, however, a marked decline was observable, so that the close of the day found steers selling fully 15 cents lower. This loss was followed up on Tuesday with a further drop of a dime, and this extreme loss has followed the market to the closing day of the week. Some steers in spots seemed to be lower than this by 10 cents on Tuesday and Wednesday, but the general decline can be put as around a quarter. The drop in the market had the effect of keeping steers away from this market, and packers were forced to the expedient of ordering in cattle on a guarantee in order to secure supplies.

Cows followed the same course as steers, only the decline was not quite so pronounced, the close of the week finding she butcher-stuff 25 cents lower than on the previous Saturday. This decline effects the good kinds. Medium cattle have shrunk in value 10 to 15 cents, while canner and cutter cows are selling close to the same prices paid a week ago.

Bulls have not changed prices, heavy bulls selling \$1.85@2.00 and common to fair \$1.50@1.75.

Calves have appeared in very liberal supply, and in consequence prices have fallen 25 to 50 cents, the heaviest cut coming on the weighty calves.

Hogs have been light in supply all the week, Monday starting in with not a hog in the pens, the first time such a condition has obtained on a Monday since the yards were first opened. Following the example of northern packing points hogs advanced in price from 30 to 40 cents, until on Thursday prices reached the high point of the year—\$5.90. Friday saw a slight decline, and Saturday another, the week still showing an advance of 20 to 25 cents.

Receipts of sheep have been very light, and some shipments of heavy wethers have come in under contract. Well fattened sheep are selling readily at strong figures, and an insistent demand is prevalent for good conditioned stock sheep.

### MONDAY'S REVIEW AND SALES

Cattle receipts today amounted to 435; receipts for the week, 15,312. The very light receipts met an equally small demand, and the market was barely steady.

#### STEERS

The steer supply was so limited as to leave the market featureless, the few sales affording no test to the trade. Sales made:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
5.....	781 \$2.35	24.....	996 \$2.85
2.....	595 1.60	1.....	870 2.50
8.....	785 2.35	1.....	720 2.00

#### COWS

Cows were in better supply than steers, and met with a good reception from bidders. The quality was common to medium, and selling was done between \$1.50 and \$1.90. Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
7.....	868 \$1.90	20.....	768 \$1.70
3.....	726 1.65	24.....	535 1.65
23.....	527 1.50	17.....	712 1.90
27.....	819 2.10	1.....	660 1.25

#### BULLS

Bulls were very scarce and trading on a steady basis. Thin bulls sold at \$1.65, with stags in good flesh at \$2.

#### CALVES

Calves were in very good supply, considering the size of the total cattle run, almost half. One load of calves, however, was on through billing and went out. The two loads left in the pens were medium to good in quality, and sold steady as follows:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
75.....	162 \$3.65	6.....	253 \$2.50
1.....	40 3.65	10.....	193 4.00

#### HOGS

The hog run was short, even for a Saturday, and as one of the two loads that constituted the supply was on through billing, destined to Oklahoma, the sum total of receipts, 198 head, came from one load and a few wagon hogs. The car hogs were East Texas stuff, of not very good quality, and as the supply was short packers were not overly anxious for hogs. In consequence the market was weak, with only one buyer placing bids. The high price on hogs was \$5.25, with the bulk at \$4.90@5.25.

Pigs sold strong at \$4.75. Sales made Saturday:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
9.....	190 \$5.25	1.....	220 \$4.90
1.....	200 3.50	1.....	130 4.25
2.....	260 4.90	18.....	152 5.25

#### PIGS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
38.....	112 \$4.75		

### TUESDAY'S REVIEW AND SALES

Cattle supply today was very moderate, 1,497 head. With this light run the market was active and steady all around.

Rail receipts were twenty-five cars, of which six were on through billing. Drives amounted to 100 head.

#### STEERS

Steers made up the short end of the run—only about seven cars. These were good fed stuff for the most part, and had a good demand from packers, the whole steer supply going off in one, two, three order. Prices ruled steady, with a disposition towards a strengthened tone. Tops sold for \$4. Today's sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
26.....	1,092 \$4.00	23.....	1,072 \$4.00
12.....	1,000 3.00	26.....	898 2.75
21.....	1,013 3.05	3.....	1,256 3.25
25.....	926 2.80	1.....	850 2.50
1.....	830 2.50	25.....	897 2.50
23.....	912 2.75	14.....	937 2.75
89.....	1,042 3.10		

#### COWS

The bulk of the cattle run was made up of she butcher stuff, and the quality was an improvement over Saturday's poor supply. This does not mean that no common cows were in the pens, but that the well-fleshed ones were more numerous. The demand was good, bidding was spirited and the resulting market active at steady prices. Tops brought \$2.50, with the bulk at \$1.85@2.15.

Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
18.....	688 \$1.70	23.....	758 \$2.10
2.....	860 1.50	5.....	818 1.80
5.....	761 2.10	4.....	775 1.60
5.....	594 1.60	33.....	765 2.15
2.....	745 2.15	28.....	612 1.75
4.....	687 1.75	28.....	1,032 1.29
1.....	1,080 2.50	29.....	772 1.85
2.....	770 1.90	8.....	666 1.50
15.....	732 1.90	28.....	659 1.45

#### HEIFERS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
9.....	503 \$2.25		

#### BULLS

Bulls were selling steady, as usual, and the supply was limited. Sales today:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
2.....	975 \$1.85		

#### CALVES

Calves came in in goodly numbers, but half of the supply was on through billing and went forward to destination. What remained was of improved quality and sold steady with a stronger tone. The demand held good under the shortened supply. Tops sold for \$4.25, with the bulk at \$3.50@4. Sales today:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
10.....	144 \$4.50	1.....	230 \$3.50
15.....	468 2.75	12.....	285 3.00
8.....	201 3.75	19.....	350 2.60
19.....	153 4.35	3.....	426 2.00
20.....	170 4.00	2.....	130 4.00
61.....	196 4.25	10.....	300 3.25
53.....	172 4.25		

#### HOGS

Four cars, or 333 head, made up the day's supply of hogs. The quality was generally good and weights mostly heavy, though some pigs and lights served to reduce the state of the quality. Advances of large receipts north were accompanied by lower prices there. This seemed to have little effect here, as good hogs sold steady with Friday. Pigs were even stronger than Friday. Tops on hogs sold at \$5.75, with the bulk at \$5.50@5.70, and pigs at \$4.85. Today's sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
14.....	234 \$5.40	80.....	218 \$5.75
66.....	208 5.70	1.....	350 3.50
41.....	194 5.52½	3.....	200 5.30
2.....	185 5.30		

#### PIGS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
47.....	85 \$4.85	16.....	118 \$4.75

#### SHEEP

Two doubles of contract heavy wethers from Del Rio came in, consigned to a local packer. The price was understood to be \$4.75. A small bunch of wagon mixed sheep sold at \$4.25. Sales:

Ave. Wt.	Price.
521 contract lambs	91 \$4.75
3 wethers	110 4.25

### WEDNESDAY'S REVIEW AND SALES

Cattle receipts today were about half of yesterday—1,900; receipts for the week, 6,286.

Again the market was in a bad way. Buyers were trying to buy 'em lower, despite the short supply. Northern markets were reported overstocked and lower.

#### STEERS

Steers of good quality were scarce. As a matter of fact, steers of any kind were scarce, and that made the situation relatively better for the shippers. The market opened weak and slow on the showing of nothing better than good medium cattle. Very little life got into it at any

time, and at the close prices were certainly 25c lower for the week. Top steers sold at \$3.35, with the bulk at \$2.85@3.10.

Sales today:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
24.....	1,006 \$3.35	1.....	830 \$2.6
17.....	935 2.85	35.....	1,207 \$2.10
2.....	640 2.50		

#### COWS

Butcher cows were all of the medium kind, and they looked for the most part about as the supply of Monday looked, only not so numerous. The disposition to trade on a lower basis was quite observable in the cow pens. Starting on a basis weaker than Monday's decline, the market gradually sold off until at the close cows were fully 30c lower for the week. Top cows sold for \$2.30, with the bulk at \$1.85@2.20. Sales today:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
18.....	785 \$2.20	37.....	835 \$2.30
28.....	789 2.05	6.....	608 1.35
28.....	833 2.05	283.....	790 1.95
30.....	835 2.00	28.....	693 1.50
24.....	837 1.50	7.....	630 1.70
18.....	706 1.80	16.....	668 1.50
71.....	632 1.40	12.....	703 1.60
9.....	737 1.50	7.....	782 1.85
14.....	804 1.85	24.....	683 1.65
32.....	742 1.85	13.....	757 2.20
64.....	691 1.90	40.....	632 1.90
25.....	781 2.00	15.....	816 1.60
10.....	746 1.60	34.....	870 2.25
29.....	705 1.90	1.....	760 2.75
30.....	767 1.90		

#### BULLS

Bulls were in fair demand at steady prices. Sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
13.....	1,092 \$1.50	1.....	1,050 \$1.85

#### CALVES

Although calves were but one-third as numerous as on Monday, the bear disposition in the rest of the market was observable among the calves. The market opened spotted, with prices 10c lower than Monday. Tops brought \$4.35, with the bulk at \$3.75@4. Sales today:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
10.....	250 \$2.50	96.....	143 \$4.00
70.....	244 4.00	82.....	168 4.25
13.....	143 3.75	14.....	145 4.00
11.....	360 3.00	83.....	172 4.35
20.....	177 3.50	85.....	185 4.00
20.....	207 3.75	7.....	182 3.50
84.....	184 3.65	45.....	137 3.50
16.....	177 3.50	21.....	100 3.75
31.....	172 3.75	20.....	304 2.50
5.....	409 2.50	69.....	170 3.75
15.....	373 2.50	62.....	160 3.75
65.....	289 3.25	5.....	134 3.00
26.....	155 4.00		

#### HOGS

Some hogs were on the market today, six pieces of loads, 350 head in all, and all were sold. At the opening of the market, with only one load in, bidding was 25c lower. After more hogs came in, and it was seen that salesmen would not consent to any skinning operation in the face of higher markets north, bids were advanced 20c to 25c from the opening. On this basis the whole supply sold readily. Top hogs sold for \$5.75, with the bulk at \$5.57½@5.60; pigs sold for \$4.80, a 30c advance. Sales today:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
46.....	185 \$5.35	2.....	145 \$4.75
24.....	245 5.72½	20.....	228 5.65
2.....	225 5.60	72.....	210 5.75

#### PIGS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
7.....	117 \$4.80	15.....	128 \$4.75

### THURSDAY'S REVIEW AND SALES

NORTH FORT WORTH, July 19.—Receipts of cattle today 2,956, for the week 12,000. The cattle market today was slow and dull, with prices about steady for the week. Steers were uncommonly scarce, and the quality was not above medium either in grassers or cake cattle. A rather weak demand followed the opening bids, packers being inclined to take the supply if it could be bought right. Everything in the strer line was so slow in movement that no sales had been made at 1 p. m.

#### COWS

Butcher cows made up the bulk of today's run. The great bulk consisted of only common to medium stuff, not a load

of good cows being in the pens. The demand for cows was very good, but it was coupled with the condition that the stuff must be good of its kind. Sales were more lively in the cow division than among the steers, but prices ruled no better than steady with yesterday; that is to say, 35c lower for the week. Tops, \$2.35, bulk \$1.60@2.05.

Representatives sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
10.....	785 \$1.80	50.....	788 \$2.05
11.....	973 4.85	30.....	717 1.95
4.....	666 1.70	10.....	807 1.80
25.....	775 2.00	23.....	535 1.60
29.....	774 1.85	23.....	702 1.85
1.....	1,050 2.50	26.....	789 2.00
13.....	857 1.70	26.....	653 2.05
25.....	595 1.75	6.....	768 1.85
16.....	759 2.15	7.....	825 1.85
8.....	887 2.15	12.....	815 1.80
27.....	653 1.35	25.....	701 1.95
5.....	854 2.35		

#### BULLS

Bulls were scarce and prices steady. No sales.

#### CALVES

Calves were in good supply, somewhat above the normal, but not equal to the average of the week in numbers, while the quality was a fair average. About the usual demand materialized from packers and order buyers and a good clearance resulted. Tops \$4.00, bulk \$3.25@3.75.

Representatives sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
15.....	282 \$2.50	37.....	181 \$3.50
23.....	241 2.50	56.....	179 3.60
10.....	268 2.65	18.....	186 3.50
41.....	155 3.75	6.....	191 3.75
8.....	325 2.50	55.....	163 4.90
30.....	162 4.00	7.....	330 2.50

#### HOGS

The hog supply was short and the quality of the early run low, mostly light weights, and where heavies were in evidence they were rough. The demand was considerably greater than the supply, but packers did not feel justified in paying fancy prices unless the quality was better. Tops \$5.65, bulk \$5.25@5.60; pigs and sold at \$5.85.

Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
13.....	195 \$5.65	20.....	140 \$5.25
6.....	173 5.35	1.....	310 3.50
15.....	167 5.65	30.....	235 5.55
6.....	150 5.25	5.....	1



2.....	515	\$2.15	4.....	707	\$2.15
14.....	608	1.85	18.....	822	1.80
1.....	440	1.65	16.....	856	1.40

**BULLS**

Bulls showed up in better quality than common, though the supply was necessarily limited. Bulls sold at \$1.80@2.15, with stags at \$2.10. Sales made today:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
1.....	1,200	\$2.15	1.....	1,010	\$1.90
8.....	1,040	2.10			

**CALVES**

The rapid decline in the price of calves appears to have checked the supply, as only one load was on the market. These sold at \$2.50, being a heavy, common lot. Later other calves came in. Sales for today:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
50.....	329	\$2.50	13.....	150	\$3.25
12.....	155	3.75	57.....	153	3.75
11.....	190	4.00			

**HOGS**

Five loads of hogs made up the day's supply, three of which came from territory points. These last were of very good weight and fine finish and easily sold 5c higher, tops being \$5.90, with the bulk at \$5.80@5.89 1/2. No disposition to huddle over prices was observable. Packers are needing all the hogs they can get. Today's sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
58.....	222	\$5.90	1.....	390	\$5.40
68.....	213	5.87 1/2	1.....	360	5.30
20.....	720	5.87 1/2	77.....	182	5.80
1.....	240	5.60	1.....	260	5.65
2.....	225	5.60			

**PIGS**

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
2.....	135	\$4.25	5.....	66	\$4.50

**SHEEP**

Sheep receipts were confined to two doubles of fat wethers from Del Rio, sold in advance to a packer at \$4.75. They averaged 89 pounds.

**SATURDAY'S REVIEW AND SALES**

Cattle receipts today were 1,000; receipts for the week, 14,000.

The market was inclined to steadiness on the basis of yesterday's sales, with the exception of calves, which were higher.

**STEERS**

Steer cattle again were relatively scarce, the bulk by rail being common to medium. The equal of a few loads of fat stuff came in on foot, and this made up all of the fat steers sold. Packers had disposed of about all orders thus far in the week, and little difficulty was experienced in making an early clearance at prices about steady with yesterday, fat steers selling at \$3.40@3.90, with the bulk at \$3.15@3.60, and the bulk of grassers at \$2.50. Sales made today:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
46.....	1,094	\$3.15	25.....	1,214	\$3.60
56.....	1,187	3.60	47.....	1,192	3.90
8.....	755	2.50	9.....	875	2.50

**COWS**

Cows made up the heavy end of the cattle run and the quality was about the same as shown on Thursday. Good medium cows being the most in evidence. The trade was brisk, local houses appearing to want killing cows and took the supply readily. Tops sold for \$2.25, with the bulk at \$1.80@2. Sales today:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
13.....	775	\$1.75	25.....	752	\$2.00
9.....	841	2.00	10.....	865	2.00
2.....	575	1.00	3.....	683	1.90
3.....	890	1.40	3.....	877	1.90
1.....	892	2.25	21.....	767	1.85
4.....	715	1.65	5.....	774	1.40
29.....	739	2.00	29.....	786	2.10
29.....	721	1.70	19.....	560	1.25

**HEIFERS**

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
4.....	707	\$2.15	6.....	616	\$2.15
11.....	717	1.50			

**BULLS**

Bulls are still in light supply and selling a trifle stronger for the week. Bulk of sales today at \$1.65@1.90.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
1.....	877	\$1.90	1.....	1,120	\$1.65

**CALVES**

Calves were far short of the big runs which came in the early part of the week, but the supply was about equal to the demand. The quality improved somewhat today and prices rose to meet it some 40c. An early clearance was reached on the strength of the short supply. Top sales brought \$4.40, with the bulk at \$3.75@4. Sales today:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
2.....	205	\$3.25	1.....	180	\$4.25
2.....	175	3.00	58.....	179	4.40
3.....	283	3.00	2.....	465	2.25
7.....	268	2.75	14.....	158	3.75

**HOGS**

Receipts of hogs were 323, and half of these were bought by the Houston Packing Company. The quality was not very good, though weights were mostly all right. The run came entirely from Texas points and prices were therefore 10c lower, though the market was active. Tops sold for \$5.77 1/2, with the bulk at \$5.70@5.75. Pigs again higher at \$4.72 1/2@5.00. Sales today:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
37.....	224	\$5.77 1/2	19.....	231	\$5.75
50.....	224	5.77 1/2	52.....	214	5.70
70.....	228	5.75	9.....	133	5.50
32.....	207	5.50	4.....	172	5.50
1.....	170	5.32 1/2	2.....	200	5.50
14.....	171	5.25	2.....	155	4.25

**PIGS**

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
18.....	118	\$4.72 1/2	1.....	90	\$4.25
5.....	128	5.00	15.....	94	4.56

**TRADE NOTES**

Active cattle market today on light receipts. Prices steady.

Hogs do not thrive any better than hens when crowded.

The National Live Stock Commission Company today sold for J. D. Farmer of Tarrant county two cars of 1,189-pound cake-fed steers at \$3.90, the top for the

day, and also for the week. Without doubt the good to choice steers are netting more at Fort Worth than at any of the northern markets. Compare this with the 1,220 to 1,237-pound Burnett cattle in St. Louis yesterday, at \$4.10, and the 1,369-pound cattle of E. D. Farmer in Chicago the same day at \$4.65.

Sheep should be gentle and tame enough to be easily caught and handled at anytime. To catch hold of one by the wool is very unwise, because its struggle to get away frightens the others; and wherever the wool has been pulled, inflammation results.

No pains should be spared to keep the pigs in a healthy condition until ripened into a well fattened porker.

Sheep are naturally gregarious, and when one sheep is seen off by itself it is to guess that something is wrong with it and the matter should be investigated.

The farmers' teams should be made up principally of young horses.

In practice the feeder must determine for himself the best ration for fattening steers by knowing the effectiveness of various rations and their availability.

It is a good plan to give the hogs wood ashes once a week with salt. The more charcoal the ashes contain, the better.

A high spirited mettlesome horse is generally an animal capable of enduring much hard usage if it is only properly managed and controlled.

Neither the corn ration supplemented by the use of a nitrogenous roughage on the one hand nor of a nitrogenous concentrate on the other is an ideal ration. It is believed that some judicious combination of a driving or saddle horse should not be fat, let alone being overfat.

To get the best results from an early maturing breed, the pigs must be fed something in the manner used to establish early maturity in the breed.

The man who has first-class horses upon his farm has something that he can turn into cash at once if necessary.

the two, yet to be determined, will be found more satisfactory and profitable than either.

Light receipts and steady prices characterize the week's close of the cattle trade.

To take pigs away from the sow before they have learned to eat causes a check in growth.

Over 24,000 pounds of mohair have been marketed at Brackett, Texas, this spring. Figuring this at no less than 30 cents a pound on an average, it makes a nice sum of money to be paid out to the sheepmen of that vicinity.

Live stock is imperative in the south as well as on our high priced land, but we must adopt the improved breeds to suit the markets to mature early with superior quality and more size to top the markets.

Cattle market generally steady. Hogs selling 10c higher.

Sufficient air should always circulate through the stables to carry away the rising ammonia.

It is the steady, quiet horse than can do the biggest day's work when the weather is warm.

Have the surroundings favorable, pay attention to breeding and feeding, also preparation of feeds, and study how you shall feed. In other words, make your swine husbandry a business. Then you will obtain great profits.

By starting the sheep early in the fields and pastures they will subdue many kinds of weeds and growth that they will not eat later. Sand burs, burdock, cockle burs and such weeds will be eaten greedily if sheep have access to them while they are yet tender, but if allowed to become old and tough and to set on burs they do not take them so readily.

When preparing stock for market a gentleness needs to be cultivated. An over-nervous animal does not eat as well, nor fatten as rapidly as one who is at ease in the pen, or in the presence of man.

Farmers who raise good draft horses now enjoy the highest prosperity. They have the best farm teams for good farming and get the highest price for their horses. The old gray mare is the mascot.

Hogs are within a dime of 6 cents on the Fort Worth market.

If a sow is a good mother her milk will increase until she is three or four years old.

With growing hogs, feed as the case demands such foods as produce growth of bone and muscle, and give plenty of opportunity to exercise.

In getting into sheep the country should avoid stocking up with scrubs. A mongrel mutton is as useless as a scrub steer or a trasny hog.

Two animals of the same weight, of different breeds, do not always bring the same amount of money, because one is neater in finish and appearance than the other. The attractive exterior has the preference.

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## THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST PACKERS

Phil Hale Still Sticks to the  
Idea That No Beef Trust  
Is in Existence

Just as we go to press with this issue it is reported that twenty-one packers and employes of the packers have been indicted by the federal grand jury at Chicago.

The charge in general is violation of the Sherman trust act, which means, alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade.

We have not the time to go into this subject as we would like to do, and have only telegraphic newspaper reports to rely upon, but we have a desire to say something about it.

It appears that a new offense is cropping out of this investigation, inasmuch as the packers are charged with consigning their sausage casings to one firm in which they are all or nearly all supposed to be interested.

These insignificant sausage casings appear to be the most important item in the whole indictment.

It also appears that the sausage casing company did not get the consignments of oleo oil or stearine, other by-products of the packing trade, but that these were consigned to a different selling company; this also is alleged to be a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

It appears, too, that they have indicted the Nelson Morris & Co., and the Fairbanks Canning Company for being in combination, when it is well known that these have been operated together as practically one concern for many years.

It appears also that the grand jury discovered that there is no proof of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger being in a combination, but four of the employes of that firm are charged with receiving rebates from a railroad, which may turn out to be the collection of a damage claim after all.

It also appears that Swift, Morris, Armour and Cudahy are not charged with receiving rebates from railroads, although it was on the program that they should be.

It appears that there is no charge against the National Packing Company officials, as such, unless they also belong to one of the larger companies, which most of them do, and all have a right to belong.

Taken together, on the surface, the entire charge amounts to the words: "Conspiracy in restraint of trade."

When we come to look at the subject quietly we find that we are an awful lot of criminals if you put after our acts the words "in restraint of trade."

The dry goods merchant sold dry goods (in restraint of trade). The hardware merchant sold hardware (in restraint of trade). The woolen goods manufacturer manufactured woolen goods (in restraint of trade). The canning factory canned beef (in restraint of trade).

The man who had a cattle ranch in Texas bought a cattle ranch in Montana (in restraint of trade.) Two St. Louis trust companies consolidated to save expenses (in restraint of trade.) A live stock commission firm organized with a lot of cattle raisers as shareholders in order to get their business (in restraint of trade.)

The independent packer sold out and then started up in business again

(in restraint of trade.) The cattle raiser would not take less than \$15 a head for his yearlings (in restraint of trade.) The grocer company owned forty-five grocery stores (in restraint of trade.)

The butcher sold beef for as much as he could get for it (in restraint of trade.) The buyer would not pay any more money than he was obliged to (in restraint of trade.) One cattle buyer asked another what he paid for a bunch of cattle (in restraint of trade.) The publisher puts an arbitrary price on his paper (in restraint of trade.) Two women bought a whole bolt of cloth together to get it cheaper (in restraint of trade.)

All the packers appear to be charged with is doing business on a large scale in the manner in which smaller people try to do it on a small scale, with the words added (in restraint of trade.)

Our opinion, as set forth in the June number of this paper, is not changed by the indictment of these packers, for we have come to the conclusion that they have done more good for the stock raisers of the country than all other agencies combined, and that without their magnificent enterprise the cattle raisers would be without a market for most of their stock; the hog raisers would be restricting production to keep prices to a living figure, and the sheep business as a progressive industry would have been abandoned and forgotten.—National Farmer and Stockman.

## STOCK SHORTAGE NOW PREDICTED

Railroad Agent Reports Both  
Sheep and Calf Supply  
Unusually Small

J. I. Conway, live stock agent of the Santa Fe, predicts a shortage of cattle and sheep this year in Texas.

Farmers, he says, are unable to secure stock sheep in either New Mexico or Mexico. Sheep in the state are so fat and prices so big that large numbers are being sold, while the tariff on sheep from Mexico is so heavy that importation is practically prohibited.

Mr. Conway says that the calf crop in Texas this year is also much lighter than usual. He believes that the number of cattle that will go on feed will be smaller than has been known in several years.

### FEWER KANSAS CATTLE

TOPEKA, Kan., July 18.—The cattle population of Kansas has decreased 6,363 during the past year. Returns of the county clerks to the state auditor show there are 3,179,500 cattle in the state now, against 3,185,860 last year. The assessed valuation is also down 9c per head. The average last year was \$5.57; this year it is \$5.45.

Hogs show an increase of about 50,000. Last year there were 1,140,450. This year there are 1,190,825. The price is a little lower though. Hogs were assessed this year at \$1.82 and last year at \$1.99.

There are about 33,000 more horses in the state at present than there were one year ago. The number now here is 780,054, against 746,711 last year, but the price has dropped from \$15 to \$11.

Sheep show a decrease, there being 200,239 this time, against 202,783 last year. Kansas continues to raise more dogs than sheep.

Mules show a big increase, 114,295 this year against 101,395 last. Price have advanced from \$16.71 last year to \$18.18.

Kansas has added about 1,000 pianos to her homes during the past year. She now has 19,159, against 18,488 last year. The average assessed value this year is \$33.30, against \$31.15 last year.

A peculiar thing is that seven counties in Kansas haven't a piano within their limits. At least, they didn't report any for taxation and the assessors are supposed to find pianos, no matter how blind they may be to mortgages and cash in bank.

The seven musicless counties are Bourbon, Clark, Greeley, Jefferson, Montgomery, Stanton and Wichita. It is understood, however, that they have a large supply of accordions and graphophones.

Secretary Coburn has been trying to preach sheep raising to the farmers of Kansas for the past ten years. He has shown them that sheep raising is a profitable industry, but they don't engage in the business. There is too much work shearing sheep to suit a Kansas farmer.

### LOVE AND TROLLEY VS. EDUCATION

George Fuller reports a marked scarcity of teachers in Champaign county. The gentlemen are entering the employ of the traction companies, and a great many of the ladies are getting married. George has not been affected in either way yet, and will probably teach next year in Harrison township, Champaign county.—West Liberty correspondence, Bellefontaine (Ohio) Examiner.



## BLACKLEGOIDS

THE SIMPLEST, SAFEST, SUREST AND QUICKEST WAY TO VACCINATE CATTLE AGAINST BLACKLEG.

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For Sale by All Druggists. Literature Free—Write for it.

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## Through TEXAS!

The I. & G. N. R. R. has many fast trains through Texas, traversing the greater portion of the State, and reaching nearly all of the large cities, affording travelers every convenience and comfort to be found on a modern railroad. High-class equipment and power, seasonable schedules, splendid dining stations, Pullman buffet sleeping cars, and courteous agents and train attendants.

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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.

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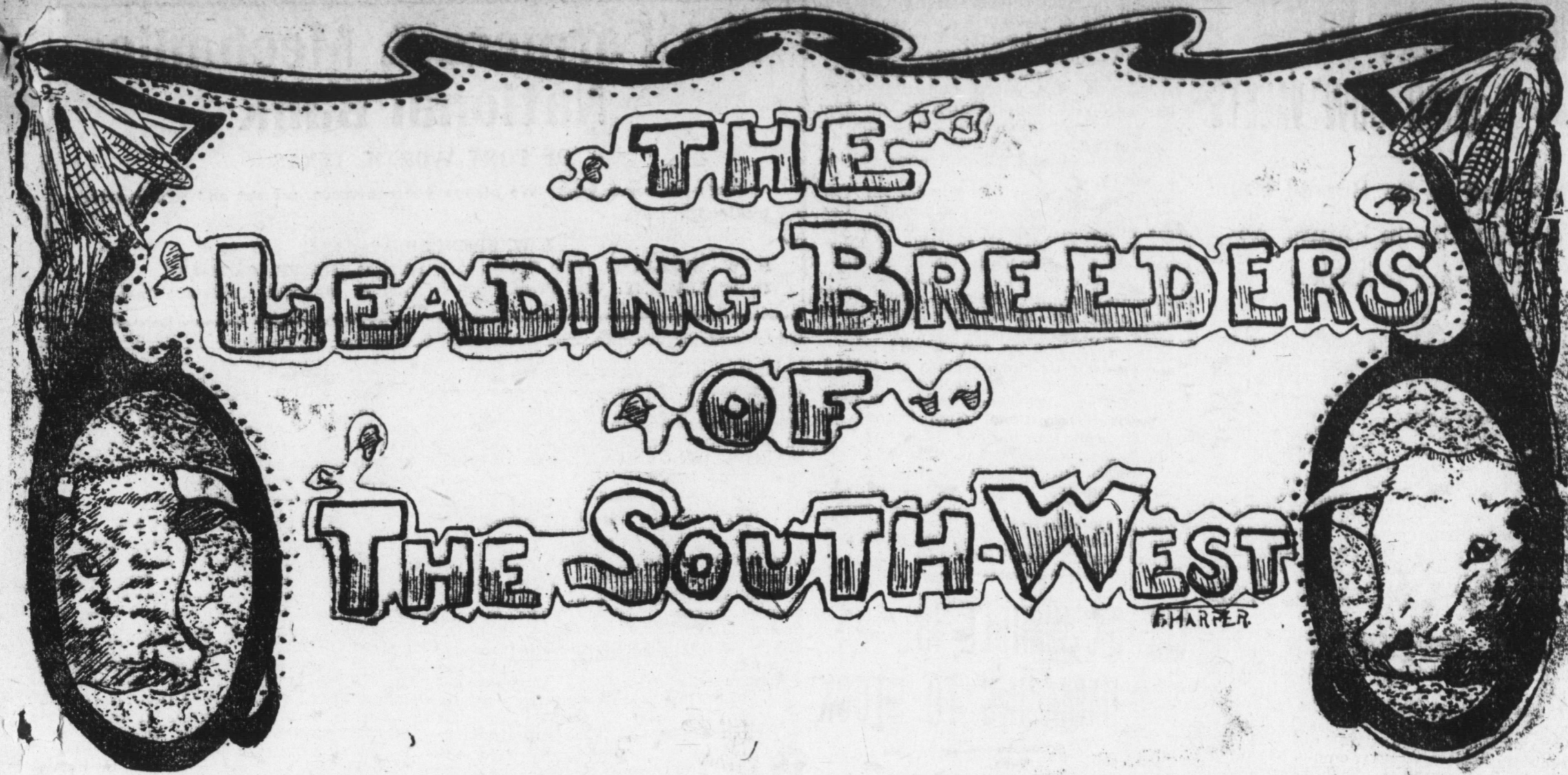
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Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Texas. Registered Hereford cattle. Acceptance of orders for car lots or single animals.

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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.

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Registered and Graded Hereford Cattle. Henrietta, Texas.

**Calves For Sale**

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

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BOTH SEXES FOR SALE  
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Breeder of registered Hereford Cattle. Both sexes for sale at prices to suit the times. Lubbock, Texas.

**John R. Lewis**

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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.

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

**HEREFORD BULL AND HEIFER CALVES.**

We will have this season about 300 full-blood Hereford Calves for sale. Apply early if you want fine calves, as we contract now to deliver Nov. 1.  
**ELKINS & HENRY,**  
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**REGISTERED ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE**

A choice herd of 80 head, all immunes; some choice young bulls. Address C. E. Brown, Wills Point, Texas.

**Aberdeen-Angus Stock Farm**

Breeder of registered and high-grade Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. Some of the leading families represented. Young stock of both sexes for sale at all times. E. W. Permlinter, proprietor, Big Springs, Texas. Farm 16 miles south of Big Springs. Phone 273.

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**WM. & W. W. HUDSON,** Galveston, 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.

**RED POLLED**

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

**REGISTERED RED POLLS**—50 head cheap for quick sales. W. C. Aldredge, Route 4, Pittsburg, Texas.

**RED POLLS**—Fow 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.

**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.

Over seven inches of rainfall in July rather beats the record in Fort Worth, but this is a year when Fort Worth is going to beat the record in many things.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**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.

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

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

**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.

**Sheep Wanted!**

**WANTED**—Six hundred head good ewes, 1 to 4 years of age. Address, Chas. E. Hicks, North Fort Worth, Texas.

**POULTRY**

**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.

**\$300,000,000 IN POULTRY**

Do you know that the government census of 1900 gives the value of the poultry produced in that year at very nearly \$300,000,000?

Poultry Success, the twentieth century poultry magazine, is absolutely indispensable to every one interested in chickens, whether they be beginners, experienced poultry raisers or one keeping a few hens. It is without any question the foremost poultry monthly in this country and readers of its articles on pure bred chickens and their better care and keeping have come to realize that it is plain truth that "there's money in a hen."

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Sample free. Please mention this paper. The latest count against the automobile is that it is helping to spread the pestiferous gypsy moth beyond its present abiding places in Massachusetts.

The Texas corn crop this year is said to be better than the bumper crop of last year. A big corn crop in Texas always means additional prosperity for our people.

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE**

**P. O. RANCH,** Valera, Coleman county, Texas. The finest stock farm and hog ranch in the state, joins and surrounds the town of Valera; Santa Fe railroad runs through property; 1,500 acres owned, 1,500 leased; 100 acres in farm, rock house, cost \$5,000; good orchard, ten watered pastures; \$20 per acre, easy terms, 6 per cent interest. Part of this land adjoining Valera now bringing \$30 to \$40 per acre, in five-acre blocks. Special inducements on unsold part of town property. Also 12,000 acres farm lands for sale in pasture, 160-acre blocks in six miles of Valera. Write for further particulars. Wm. Anson, Proprietor, Valera, Texas.

**FOR LEASE**—The Presidio County school lands in Bailey county for a period of five years from Aug. 1, 1905. Bids for lease of same will be opened by the commissioners' court of Presidio county, Texas, on July 20, 1905. Said court reserves right to reject any or all bids. Address bids to W. W. Bogel, County Judge, Marfa, Texas.

I CAN sell you any amount of land you want in tracts from 50 acres up to 50,000 at \$2.50 per acre. Fine for grazing, farming, orange or banana culture. In Old Mexico, near Tampico. For full particulars write to F. D. Turner, 709 Cromwell street, Fort Worth, Texas.

**FOR SALE**

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

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

**SPECIAL NOTICES**

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.

**HAT AND DYE WORKS**—Largest factory in the southwest. Latest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first-class work. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. Wood & Edwards' Hat and Dye Factory, 108 South Akard street, Dallas, Texas.

**CORN** Harvester cuts and throws in pile on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts equal to a corn binder. Price \$14. Circulars free showing Harvester at work. New Process Mfg. Co., Lincoln, Kan.

**SALESMEN AND SOLICITORS** wanted to travel in state of Texas to sell the Wallace Acetylene Generator. Only men with ability to sell goods need apply. Address J. A. Sinclair, 503 Juanita Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

**OUR EIGHTEEN YEARS'** experience, improved facilities, up-to-date methods and perfect reliability are good reasons why you should patronize us. Dallas Screen Co., 181 Bryan street.

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

**FOR SALE**—Wolf cat and fox hounds. A. L. Primm, Primm, Tex.

Those children who listened to presidential bear stories a few nights ago must have slept soundly only after realizing they were in such close proximity to the Big Stick.



## COLLEGE BOYS NOT GOOD COW VALETS

They Are to Be Barred From  
Cattle Ships in Future, Ac-  
cording to Report

NEW YORK, July 15.—Officials of the several transatlantic steamship lines which make a specialty of carrying cattle to Europe want no more college students as cow valets. They say college students are not worth their salt. They ought to know, for they have had lots of experience with them.

It has been the custom each summer for hundreds of young men just graduated from college who wanted to go abroad and did not have much money, to work their way over on one of the liners that carry cattle. The trip appealed to them. There were possibilities of fun, a spice of danger, a bit of "roughin' it" and no expense.

But the steamship people and the cattle shippers have now declared war on them and do not mean to ever declare a truce.

"Those college boys may be all right enough in their way," one of the biggest of the cattle shippers says, "but they are absolutely useless when it comes to taking care of a load of cattle. They can't adapt themselves to the rough work and coarse fare. They have the same quarters as the crew and get the same food; but they object to both. They kick against sleeping ten in a room. Say it isn't sanitary, or some such foolishness. The food, too, isn't to their liking, and they object to eating off tin plates and drinking from tin cups.

"When not on duty, which is nearly all day, they want to put on their swell duds and mix with the cabin passengers. Some of them cut quite a dash, too, with their glad clothes and top-lofty manners. They spout college and talk about 'running over to Heidelberg,' and all that sort of stuff; then, at the proper hour, skate down to the hold, peel off their dude clothes and pitch hay for an hour or so. How they manage to keep their real business a secret I can't imagine.

"Some won't even take the trouble to report, but remain on deck. The foremen in charge has to make threats to expose them as the only method of getting them to work. And, say, you should see some of them work. They insist upon putting gloves on their hands before touching a pitchfork or water pail. Many are actually afraid of the cattle and hang back when the ship tosses a bit and the stock bellow with fear. The foreman has to use a lot of profanity and not a little force to keep some of them from absolutely shirking their duty altogether.

"You see, they are inclined to look upon the whole thing as a huge lark, and the discipline of the ship is in jeopardy at times. Of course this doesn't apply to all. There are many young men from college who go over with cattle and work hard and faithfully all the way across. But the majority are a kid-glove set and almost mutiny at the fare and accommodations. Guess they want feather beds and pie at every meal."

### NEW MEXICO CONDITIONS

"Things are fine in New Mexico," said George Spindle of Roswell yesterday. "Grass was never better, and we have plenty of water all through the country, and for the first time since I can remember, we have both good grass and plenty of water. Cattle are putting on fat in good shape, and there is absolutely nothing to complain of in this respect. I would say that on the whole this has been a good year for cattlemen in the territory. Most of them have made a little money, while I do not think any of them really lost any."

### 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 Rv., Fort Worth, Texas.

### THE PANHANDLE COUNTRY

Editor Stockman-Journal.  
I have just returned from a six weeks' trip in the Panhandle and found ideal conditions prevailing everywhere. Crops are fine and grass and water are plentiful. Cattle are all getting fat. This trip covered about one thousand miles, of which over 750 miles was by buggy and team, through the counties of Childress, Cottle, Foard, Knox, King, Haskell, Jones, Dickens, Motley, Crosby, Stonewall, Floyd, Lubbock, Terry, Lynn, Hale, Swisher, Briscoe and Hall. It was a long and tiring trip, but enjoyable because of the fine weather and surroundings. I don't suppose the plains country ever looked better, covered with luxuriant grass, worlds of water in the lakes and creeks and crops magnificent.

I head of no cattle trading excepting the sale of one bunch of two-year-old veers. Mr. McCrimmen of Lubbock sold a northern buyers this lot at \$19, with 10 per cent cutback.

There have been a good many dipping pits erected on the plains, and dipping

cattle in the late summer and fall to rid them of lice is becoming general. Lime and sulphur has been used extensively, but the results in most cases have been unsatisfactory. Many stockmen claim the process hurt the cattle and that they would not use this preparation again. The question of fuel is a serious item on the plains, and as it is necessary in the preparation of lime and sulphur, adds to the cost materially.

My trip this time was made in the interest of my present employers, the great house of Parke, Davis & Co., for the purpose of pushing the sale of their Kreso dip and also their black leg cure, which have long been advertised in the Stockman-Journal. Perhaps you will kindly allow me to say here that I will greatly esteem and appreciate the patronage of all my old friends and customers as well as new ones, who intend dipping or vaccinating, or both. In the Kreso dip and the Blacklegoids my firm has two preparations which cannot be excelled, and the method of using the latter is more simple than anything of its kind on the market. They can be obtained from any druggist, or if any difficulty is encountered in obtaining them, write to me and I will see that wants are promptly supplied.

P. W. HUNT,  
Fort Worth, Texas, July 14.

## THE OX WARBLE IS DAMAGING TO STOCK

Burrows in the Back of the Animal and Its Presence Is a  
Constant Irritation

Among the many insects parasitic upon domestic animals none are more annoying than the various species of botflies which infest them and depreciate their value, says the acting state entomologist of the University of Nebraska. The species which infests cattle is known as the ox warble (*Hypoderma lineata*) and is particularly harmful because of the great damage it perpetrates upon the hides and beef. It belongs to a family all the members of which are parasitic upon animals.

The most evident exterior manifestation of the work of the warble is what is known as "licked beef," which consists of pus and discoloration of the flesh just beneath the animal's skin. The larva feeds upon the pus and bloody serum which surrounds it. As the grubs approach maturity lumps or running sores appear on the animal's back. The perforations supply the grub with air. When mature this grub or larva is over an inch long, quite thick, whitish in color and covered with rows of strong spines, with which it works its way, out through the breathing hole and drops to the ground, sometimes entering it, where it contracts, hardens and turns black, thus forming the puparium. After about a month in this stage the perfect fly has developed, when it pushes off the end of the puparium and emerges.

The fly is about the size and general appearance of a dark colored honey bee, its hairs being blackish, with white cross lines on the edges of the thorax and base of abdomen, and having the latter reddish tipped. Just how the larva reaches its position under the animal's back has been a matter of dispute. Until recently it was generally believed that the eggs were deposited on the backs of cattle and that the young larvae burrowed through the skin and developed there. Recently, however, others have asserted that after most careful investigation they find that the eggs are deposited on the backs of cattle and the hoofs, at the time when the cattle are shedding their hair and are then carried into the mouth when the animal licks itself. The larva now penetrates the oesophagus by means of its spines, then molts its spined skin and works about in the connective tissues of its host, down along the neck, and at last reaches its final position on the back under the skin. Another molt is passed and a second spiny coat is assumed, by means of which the hide is penetrated and a breathing hole formed, as mentioned above. The presence of the grub causes inflammation and the accumulation of serum, thus forming the "lick." The whole period of development from the egg to the dropping of the mature maggot is nine or ten months, and the animal because of much suffering during this period loses greatly in flesh and this is of very inferior quality. The losses on cattle brought into the Chicago markets alone during the "grubby" months (January to June) in 1889 were determined to approximate over \$3,000,000 due exclusively to this insect. The loss to the entire country must be several times that amount annually.

About the only remedies as yet suggested are the lancing of the "licks" and squeezing out the grubs with tweezers, or killing them by smearing such substances as turpentine or kerosene mixed with carbolic acid over the

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breathing holes and shutting off the supply of air. As a preventive strong-smelling oils, such as train and fish oils, or common axle grease, are smeared or sprayed on the legs and flanks of the animals to prevent the flies laying their eggs there.

### MAN DIED OF CHARBON

Chairman W. J. Moore of the state live stock sanitary board reports the existence of charbon up in Kendall county and the death of one man as a result thereof. "Some days ago we had a letter from up there," said Mr. Moore to the Express Tuesday informing us of the death of a young man under rather peculiar circumstances after skinning a cow that had died in his pasture. Dr. Knight, the state veterinarian, who went up there in response to my request, returned Sunday afternoon and stated that the young man had died within twenty-four hours after skinning the animal and that he had contracted the malady by brushing away a fly or a mosquito from an abrasion on his neck while removing the hide from the animal. Several animals had died in the same pasture and it is very evident that the stockmen generally are not conversant with charbon as they should be. It is swifter death to the human race than to animals, but no less sure, and I would suggest that stockmen are taking a great risk in skinning animals that die on the range for any reason. Even an animal that gets killed or crippled accidentally may have the disease and the value of a hide should not be reckoned with the value of a human life. There is no cure for the disease so far as our investigation has gone and the bureau of animal industry could render a great service to the range interests by evolving a plan of eradication that would be complete. The isolation of herds exposed and the slaughter and burning of the carcass of animals manifesting symptoms of the disease is as far as we have been able to go in staying the ravages of the disease. If we knew the cause we might combat it more successfully, but it is confined to no particular district we are at a loss to know whether range conditions are a factor in the problem. The presence of scabbies on the range is not of as much moment to the stockman as charbon. The state legislature has taken its protecting arm

from the buzzard at the request of cattlemen, but it seems that this bird, which is the most persistent purveyor of the germ, has been left to do his work and he is putting in full time polluting the streams and water holes."—San Antonio Express.

### ENFORCING THE LAW

EL PASO, Texas, July 22.—Hereafter the literal interpretation of the twenty-eight hour rule will be in force on the Southern Pacific. Superintendent McGovern has issued instructions to employes to observe all possible precautions against permitting any cattle to remain in the cars longer than twenty-eight hours. The Federal officers are about to follow up all violations of the law strictly. The railroad company is given no discretion whatever, neither have the men in charge of cattle shipments the right to request the railroad company to depart from the rule. A violation of only a few minutes will be sufficient to lay the railroad company liable to a fine. The wording of the law is strict, and proof on the part of the Federal authorities that cattle remained in cars even ten minutes more than twenty-eight hours is adequate to compel the payment of a fine.

Superintendent McGovern's orders provide that no corral along the route shall be passed unless there is ample time to spare in which to reach the next corral before the expiration of the twenty-eight hour limit.

Federal officers are keeping close watch on all cattle shipments to detect violations.

### A CREDIT TO TEXAS

Texas can and does produce cattle that make the stockmen from the corn belt "sit up and take notice." Take for example, the eleven cars of cattle that Colonel Winfield Scott of Fort Worth marketed here this week. Revised and corrected weights of these cattle were: Three cars, 1,431 pounds, at \$5, and eight cars, 1,318 pounds, at \$4.85. Such cattle as they were show that Texas is not only doing some excellent work in breeding for the northern corn belt, but that she is also taking a strong hand in the feeding business. Meal-fed cattle of such weights and condition are not often seen, but the Live Stock World has it upon good authority that such cattle will be much more common among the arrivals from Texas, as people there realize what they can do.—Chicago Live Stock World.

## THE SUCCESS SULKY PLOW

NO SULKY PLOW EVER PLACED ON THE MARKET HAS ATTAINED ANYTHING APPROXIMATING THE RESULTS THAT THE SUCCESS HAS.

WE DEFY THE WORLD TO PRODUCE A RIDING PLOW THAT WILL GIVE AS GOOD RESULTS

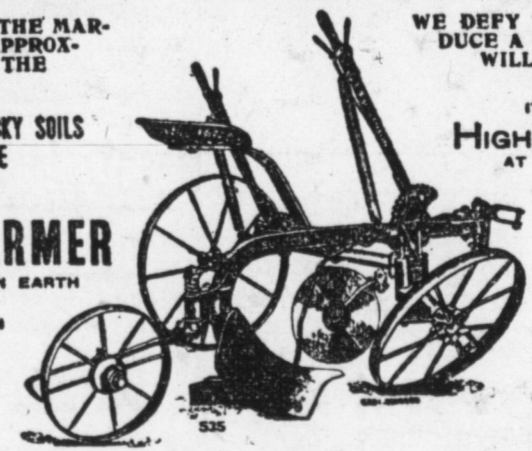
IT HAS THE BEST WOOD BOARD FOR STICKY SOILS  
HAS THE MOST APPROVED BITCHING DEVICE  
HAS THE BEST LANDING DEVICE

IT IS STRICTLY A  
HIGH-GRADE PLOW  
AT MODERATE PRICE

IT PLEASURES THE FARMER

BETTER THAN ANY RIDING PLOW ON EARTH  
WE MANUFACTURE AND HANDLE EVERYTHING THAT IS BEST IN IMPLEMENTS WAGONS AND VEHICLES

WRITE US FOR YOUR WANTS



ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THE SUCCESS AND INSIST ON HAVING IT. IF YOU FAIL TO GET IT WRITE US FOR CIRCULAR AND SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY PRICE

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