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THE ANTIQUATED 28-HOUR LAW WORKS HARDSHIP ON CATTLEMEN

Measure Was Enacted a Quarter of a Century Ago, When Conditions Were Vastly Different From Those Prevailing Today

BY MORTIMER LEVERING, Chicago, Ill.

On the 3d day of March, 1873, congress passed an act to regulate the shipping of live stock, and the same at once became a national law. The exact text of it reads as follows:

"Sec. 4386. No railroad company within the United States, whose road forms any part of a line of road over which cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals are conveyed from one state to another, or the owners or masters of steam, sailing or other vessels carrying or transporting cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals from one state to another, shall confine the same in cars, boats, or vessels of any description for a longer period than 28 consecutive hours, without unloading the same for rest, water, and feeding for a period of at least five consecutive hours, unless prevented from unloading by storm or other accidental causes. In estimating such confinement the time during which the animals have been confined without such rest on connecting roads from which they are received shall be included, it being the intent of this section to prohibit their continuous confinement beyond the period of 28 hours, except upon contingencies hereinbefore stated.

"Sec. 4387. Animals so unloaded shall be properly fed and watered during such rest by the owner or person having the custody thereof, or in case of his default in so doing, then by the railroad company or owners, or masters of boats or vessels transporting the same, at the expense of the owner or person in custody thereof; and such company, owners, or masters shall in such case have a lien upon such animals for food, care and custody furnished, and shall not be liable for any detention of such animals.

"Sec. 4388. Any company, owner or custodian of such animals who knowingly and willingly fails to comply with the provisions of the two preceding sections shall, for every such failure, be liable for and forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500. But when animals are carried in cars, boats, or other vessels in which they can and do have proper food, water, space, and opportunity to rest, the provisions in regard to their being unloaded shall not apply.

"Sec. 4389. The penalty created by the preceding section shall be recovered by civil action in the name of the United States, in the circuit or district court of the United States, holden within the district where the violation may have been committed, or the person or corporation resides or carries on its business; and it shall be the duty of all United States marshals, their deputies and subordinates, to prosecute all violations which come to their notice or knowledge."

In support of the passage of this law members of the important humane societies throughout the country were zealous and insistent. They had the co-operation of many leading humanitarians. The reasons given at the time for its passage were in the main true and of sufficient importance to convince a majority in the house and senate to vote in favor of the bill.

Admitting to be true that the conditions then justified the enactment of such a law, the enforcement of it after a period of 32 years seems unwise and entails discomfort and cruelty in a majority of cases, rather than to give relief, as contemplated by the text of the law.

The third of a century last past has shown such wonderful changes in everything relating to the subject, that it is difficult to draw a mental comparison and make the contrast of things, then and now, far enough apart,

It is indisputable that in those pioneer days of live stock transportation shippers encountered greatest difficulties. The equipment owned by the railroads was meager, was limited and primitive. You do not have to be persuaded that the cattle and the men were wild, uncultured and each exerting all the brutish force of their untamed natures to conquer or destroy. Stock cars then were about 28 feet long, with old rubber springs that soon became hard. Ordinary box cars were generally used, the roadbeds were rough and poorly ballasted, light rails and excessive grades. Trains were coupled with long links and pins, causing tremendous impact at every moment of the journey. Old wood-burning engines on the western roads, slowly dragging along their load. No wonder that such a law was passed in '73. Only think, that time was before air brakes, telephones, electric lights and thousands of our modern conveniences were known.

Then, the circumstances were manifestly different from today. The railroad were poor, very poor, the service was incompetent, the accommodations for live stock and people were crude and uncomfortable.

But it is now all changed, the cattle are more domesticated and accustomed to standing in stalls or sheds, the men who handle them are more humane and considerate, if not for the feelings of the animals, at least have learned that abuse causes bruises and that means pecuniary loss. The railroads have abundant equipment, are supplied with the most humane, comfortable and convenient stock cars that money can buy or human invention devise.

There are three essential features of every law: The passage of it, the construction of it and the enforcement of it.

A law passed may be a good one, the construction of it unwise, and the enforcement of it unjust.

The law now under consideration, though on the statute books a third of a century, has never been operative or enforced until within a very recent period, while the necessity for imposing its penalties have relatively declined as the time advanced since its adoption. The demand that the authorities give their attention to this innocuous law, was not made by the individual shipper or the railroad, and these are the two most interested parties. Has it been borne up to the light of legal investigation on the recent wave of reform that is sweeping over our land, or has it been revived by selfish competition or by the tender compassion of needed intervention.

The man who is no better than the law makes him, is no better than the devil would have him, and such a man is not worthy of confidence or consideration.

It needs no apprenticeship for the shipper to learn that an animal must arrive at its destination in market in prime condition to command a prime price, and in best shape to bring the best price. He being the party financially interested, will also be the most humanely interested. He will demand that his stock is properly cared for, fed and watered, and if it is not he needs no good Samaritan to suggest redress, nor a friendly lawyer to advise what are his rights, nor any official power to offer relief. He acts independently and at once, and demands damages from the railroad that gives bad treatment to his stock. Over one hundred and fifty thousand claims were filed against a single road during the past year. So it is apparent that many there are who keep the roads mindful of their duty to the animals, the service and the humble shipper, who generally knows more law about rights against railroads, local and interstate, than most eminent corporation attorneys, and he does not have to dictate

his complaint to a typewriter, but he makes it direct, quick and emphatic to the claim agent, and all others he meets, whether connected with the road or not. There are no deferred hearings, no amended answers, no referendum. He often gets his money by return mail and is not obliged to acknowledge receipt thereof.

In 1897 the department of agriculture sent out a notice to all railroads that complaint had been made that the law regulating time of unloading was not being complied with, and advising that the failure to comply with the provisions of the law would render them liable to the penalties provided in section 4388.

Immediately following this notice the Texas Cattle Growers' Association held a meeting in San Antonio and protested against the enforcement of the law, and the following year, 1898, the National Live Stock Exchange, a federation of all the live stock exchanges in the United States, adopted resolutions setting forth convincing arguments why the twenty-eight hour law was not humane, but the contrary, and asked that congress be petitioned to extend the time to forty hours, instead of twenty-eight.

It too frequently occurs that when people are aroused they express sympathy with what to them seems a needful betterment of conditions, or amelioration of suffering, without having first traveled the route or taken advice from those whose experience entitled their statements to credence.

Shippers of cattle, sheep and hogs, and the commission men who receive them and put them on the market, are a unit that the twenty-eight hour law is unwise, unjust, inhuman and impracticable. There are hundreds of men whose opinions are the very highest authority, who confirm this state, and they have a high regard for everything that promotes kindness of all stock and prevents harshness, neglect or cruelty to animals. It is no kindness to unload hogs en route, they are comfortably provided for.

It is not recommended that the entire law should be repealed, but if it could be amended to forty hours, instead of twenty-eight, it would be practicable. All railroads that are continuously carrying live stock should provide suitable pens, with arrangements for water and feed, but railroads that have only two or three cars in a year, could not be expected to have such accommodations.

Section 4388 wisely provides that stock may be indefinitely en route, when loaded in cars "that have proper food, water, space and opportunity to rest." So that shippers should order stock cars that have equipment of that character, when it is necessary for the stock to be more than twenty-eight hours in transit.

The railroads are now provided with such cars that are very comfortable and complete, and will be glad to furnish them to shippers when proper application is made, and forty hours in these up-to-date cars is not as fatiguing as twenty-eight hours a few years ago in the old cars.

In recommending that this law be not enforced strictly according to its text, that it would be more cruel than just, is not a reflection on our ancestors that formulated it, nor is it charged that they were necessarily mistaken and inexperienced. Conditions of that period doubtless justified the legislation in the interest of humane measures. But what was the need of that day, thirty-three years ago, is not the same now. A broader experience, enlarged facilities, improved equipment on the part of the transportation lines have kept parallel with the unprecedented growth of a better civilization, wiser protection of domestic animals, and the widely diffused education that humane and gentle treatment is due to animals and dependent beings, makes the operation of this law without justification.

INSPECTION FEE REDUCED

The state board of inspection commissioners of Colorado has reduced the brand inspection of 2 per cent per head to 1 per cent.

This will mean a very material saving to the stockmen of Colorado, who have always protested at paying 2 per cent.

Additional inspectors to inspect for mange among cattle in Colorado have been appointed by the inspection commission. An effort is being made to stamp out this disease as quickly as possible.

IKE PRYOR TALKS OF TEXAS MATTERS

San Antonio Cattleman Says He Never Saw Conditions Better in Texas

Colonel Ike T. Pryor of San Antonio, Texas, who has been identified with the cattle industry and development of the Lone Star state from its period of territorial days, was a distinguished visitor at the South St. Joseph yards Saturday, it being his first visit to this market.

"I have often desired to make South St. Joseph a visit, but every time I made arrangements to come, something would turn up to alter my plans," said Mr. Pryor, as he comfortably seated himself among a coterie of friends at the Transit house. "Now that I have had the pleasure of visiting your market, I am truly sorry that it was not possible for me to visit you before. I have always heard a great deal regarding South St. Joseph and naturally expected much, but I really was not prepared to see such completeness and convenience of arrangements. They could not be better and I can now understand why everybody speaks a good word for you.

"Conditions in Texas and the southwest generally, were never better," replied Mr. Pryor in answer to a question regarding immigration and land values. "Immigration into Texas, and especially the southwestern portion of the state, was never greater than it has been this year and as a result farm land values have been rapidly increasing. The land is very productive and all kinds of agricultural crops grow prolifically and as there are excellent markets in Texas for all kinds of products the farmers are enjoying the greater prosperity. Lands are comparatively cheap yet and this is the magnet which is drawing the young and energetic element from the older agricultural states, who nick in nicely with the enthusiastic native.

"Immigration is not wholly confined to the exodus from the northern states. Experiments with Swedish colonies have proven highly successful, as it has demonstrated the Swedes to be thrifty, frugal, honest and especially desirable citizens, and there is a movement on foot now to bring other large colonies direct from Sweden. I have just concluded arrangements with a colonization agent to set aside 20,000 acres a year for a period of five years on my ranch near Uvalde for this purpose, and what is now a vast cattle country will soon be dotted with the small farms of the colonizers.

"The good price of sheep and lambs and the high price of wool this season has placed the flockmaster on the crest of the wave of prosperity while the low prices prevailing for cattle the past few weeks has put the cattlemen to the bad. Consequently the sheepmen are paying for the drinks of the cattlemen. I met one sheepman recently who had just sold his clip for 25c per pound and he was celebrating the event by endeavoring to dispose of all the booze in the town, and as this was too great an undertaking for him alone, he was inviting everybody up to the bar to drink at his expense. I do not wish you to infer that all the flockmasters of Texas cannot stand prosperity, as this incident simply illustrates the jubilant feeling of sheepmen throughout the state."—St. Joseph Journal.

IN GRAYSON COUNTY

C. E. Compton of Sherman was in the city yesterday. Mr. Compton stated that all the cattle had long since been taken from his county, all but those kept for milch cows.

"There was a day when we furnished our share of live stock, but that belongs to the times of the past," said Mr. Compton. "We have some good farms, but scarcely any cattle."

CATTLE FEEDING MADE PROFITABLE

High Grade Stock Properly
Handled Always Give Most
Satisfactory Results

A review of the recent sales of thoroughbred cattle throughout the country shows that good, useful cattle can be bought at a figure within the reach of the average farmer. This being so, it is only a question with him, will it pay?

Probably the most direct and conclusive answer to this is to refer to the older countries, where feeding cattle has been the principal source of revenue to the farmers for more than a hundred years, and where land values have increased proportionately with the feeding business. The value of these lands now are from \$200 to \$500 per acre, and yet, even at this figure, they yield a profit to the breeder of pure bred stock of all kinds. To offset the gradually increasing value of their lands, the feeders in England and Scotland were compelled to adopt not only the most economical methods of feeding, but to keep nothing but the very best animals of the different species. As the value of the land increased, the quality of their live stock increased, and today England and Scotland lead the world in the quality of their beef and mutton, taken as a whole. It is only necessary to add that less than 3 per cent of all the beef cattle grown in those countries are subject to registration. This shows what influence the quality of the cattle has in making the business profitable on such high-priced lands.

The application of this to the American farmer is obvious. His lands, especially east of the Mississippi river, are increasing in value every year. That he must change his methods of farming is inevitable. It may be many years before he is compelled to adopt the intensive methods followed in the old countries in order to make stock breeding and feeding profitable, but the time has already arrived when, if he wishes to make that branch of industry profitable, he must have well bred, not necessarily pure bred, animals to work with.

It has been shown by repeated feeding tests that animals of certain conformation respond readily to the food eaten, and the gains are not only larger, but more economical. The pounds are not only more readily put on, but are more valuable, consequently sells for a better price. The room for laying on flesh in the regions of the high-priced cuts are much greater in a well bred steer than in a scrub. The buyers of such cattle are, as a rule, excellent judges, and while the market may be glutted with animals of inferior quality, there is always a demand at remunerative prices for prime beef. With these facts that have been practically demonstrated for more than a century, no farmer can afford to grow scrub stock on \$40 land.

It is gratifying to know that the average farmer is beginning to realize this. The unprecedented demand for young thoroughbred bulls of serviceable age at all the public sales of beef cattle this season was most noticeable. It was late in starting, but when it began the trade was brisk, and the farmer who has taken advantage of the reasonably moderate prices that have prevailed throughout is just a year in advance of his neighbor who is yet hesitating as to the advantages of a thoroughbred over a scrub.

MOSQUITOES ARE FIERCE

Cause Stampede of Cattle, Many of Which Are Killed

SIoux CITY, Iowa, July 25.—Hundreds of cattle lost their lives in Hand county, S. D., near Channing, Tuesday evening, after having been stampeded by mosquitoes and making a wild effort to reach Medicine creek, into which they might plunge. No one appears to know where the stampede started.

As the animals progressed others joined their ranks, until there were thousands of them. Before Medicine creek was reached the path was strewn with dead which had succumbed to the heat or been trampled by their companions. The cattle had covered so great a distance that the owners of many could not be found. Fences and small trees and other obstacles were crushed. Mosquitoes have become so numerous in that district since the flood of two weeks ago that life is rendered burdensome to human beings and animals alike.

CATTLE AND SHEEP

J. L. Hardman of Hillsboro was a Fort Worth visitor Tuesday. Probably no other Texan has done more toward reconciling the cowman and the sheepman than has Mr. Hardman. There has always existed a feeling that each of these men were enemies of one another. It is true that they have fought many deadly battles, notwithstanding the sheepmen knew beforehand that the chances of his winning the fight were slim indeed.

In the days when these battles were more numerous than at any other time, Mr. Hardman had a big bunch of cattle ranging not far from El Paso. One win-

ter's night when the snow was just about to cover the ground, Mr. Hardman was awakened from his slumbers in the ranch house by a man calling. It chanced to be that the intruder was a sheep herder who had been worsted in a terrific battle the day before with a bunch of cowboys, and his herd was scattered and killed until he made no effort to gather the frightened sheep together again, but had fled for his own safety.

Mr. Hardman listened to the pitiful story of the herdsman, and when he had finished invited him to tarry under his shelter until morning, and they would then see what could be done. When morning came, a small party of men set out to gather up the missing sheep. What could be found was gotten together and headed for the east. A number of times they were warned by cowboys not to drive across such and such a pasture, but the grim look of determination on the face of the Hardman crowd no doubt satisfied the cowboys they meant what they said when they intimated that they would drive their sheep just exactly where they pleased.

After the herdsman had been conducted to safety, Hardman returned, but he never forgot the story he heard that night, and all that man could do to bring the two factions together, Hardman has done.

DOCTOR SAYS TRUST EMBALMS ITS BEEF

Dairy and Food Commissioner
Preparing to Begin
Proceedings

NEW YORK, July 25.—Criminal prosecutions of Pennsylvania representatives of the so-called beef trust are about to be instituted by Dr. B. H. Warren, state dairy and food commissioner, according to a Herald dispatch from Harrisburg. Various charges will be used, it is alleged, to the effect that meat sold in Pennsylvania has been subjected to treatment with preservatives. Samples upon which the cases are to be made were brought here from the counties of Dauphin, Allegheny, Huntingdon, Wyoming and others. It has been decided that the first prosecutions shall be made in Harrisburg. No indication has been given as to the company which will be attacked first.

DISCOVER REMEDY FOR FEVER TICK

Agricultural Bureau of Knoxville
Claims to Have Solved the Fever
Tick Problem

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 28.—A director of the government agricultural bureau of this city has devised what is said to be an entirely practical method of ridding the farms of Texas of fever tick. The method is exceedingly simple and inexpensive and is said can be practiced upon practically any farm in the south.

Texas fever having been the bane of the cattle industry in the south, the discovery is regarded as being invaluable to farmers and cattle raisers of the south.

He has been enabled to work out this method by a careful study of the habits, life and history of the tick which conveys the disease from one animal to another. Details of the method are given in the official bulletins on "Texas cattle fever ticks" just issued by the experiment stations in this city and Baton Rouge, La.

CATTLE CONDITIONS EAST

W. T. Williams of Stamford was on the Fort Worth market Tuesday. Mr. Williams has just returned from an extensive trip through the east, and confessed that he was more familiar with cattle conditions in the eastern country than he was at this time in his own state.

"All through Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and the territories I find conditions better than they have ever been at this season of the year for several years past.

"Cattle are looking fine, there is little sickness anywhere. I believe I noticed more of it in Indian Territory pastures than in any other state.

"Cattlemen generally are fairly well satisfied with the present situation, while all of us would like to see the market stronger than it is, at the same time there is not much moving just at this particular time, much of it is being held back for better prices, which are just as sure to come as cotton prices came. The minute that the supply on the market becomes endangered you can rest assured that the packers are going to raise the price sufficiently high to attract the stuff to the market."

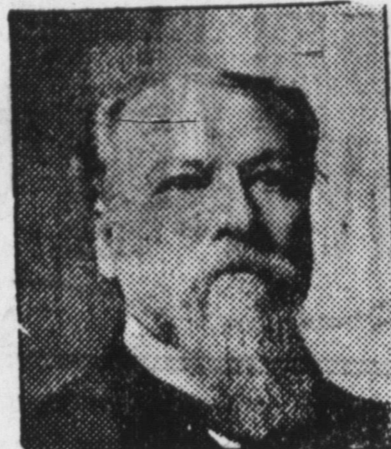
SAVING THE COOK

"We are having an awful time at our house. The cook says she feels like leaving our employ every time she catches sight of my wife."

"And what are you doing about it?"
"I'm trying to get my wife to take a long vacation."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

All Afflicted Men

Should Consult Dr. J. H. Terrill, Dallas' Well-Known and Reliable Specialist in the Pelvic and Special Diseases of Men.



DR. J. H. TERRILL.

In thousands of cases treated by Dr. Terrill during the 30 years of his specialty practice he has proven beyond all question of doubt that his original and exclusive methods of treating the diseases peculiar to men are the only correct and successful methods known to modern medicine. This statement is not made rashly, but is deduced from a careful record of cures resulting from his treatment. Do not be deterred from seeking his advice just because OTHERS have failed to cure you, for Dr. Terrill is anxious to have just such cases consult him, that he may demonstrate the great value of his treatment, even after all other methods have failed. And then Dr. Terrill GUARANTEES IN WRITING that

You Will Get Exactly What You Pay For

HE CURES

STRICTURE,
VARICOCELE,
CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON,

Also NERVOUS DECLINE, LOST MANHOOD, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, EPILEPSY, PILES, HYDROCELE, CATARRH and all CHRONIC DISEASES of the STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER and PROSTATE GLAND.

Dr. Terrill's Valuable Books Will Be Sent Free.
Book A, on the Diseases of Men. Book B, on Chronic Diseases.

Dr. Terrill has succeeded in making these, his latest and largest works, the very best publications of their kind ever distributed. Send for them TODAY. Either or both books will be sent to any address in plain sealed wrapper, postage prepaid. ALL CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE

All persons coming to Dallas for treatment are requested to inquire of any Bank, Commercial Agency or Business Firm as to who is the BEST and MOST RELIABLE specialist in the city.

CONSULTATION AND X-RAY EXAMINATION FREE.

Dr. J. H. Terrill, M. D., Pres.,
TERRILL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,
285 MAIN STREET DALLAS, TEXAS.

INFANT MARKET FORGES TO FRONT

Fort Worth Now Fifth Cattle
Center of Entire Country.
Rapid Advance

A recent report in the shape of a compilation of live stock receipts at all market centers in the west and central west by the National Live Stock Association, shows that the Fort Worth market has made phenomenal strides since it was established and at the present rate of progress will soon be well toward the front.

Last year the Fort Worth market handled a total of 626,251 cattle, which puts it fifth in importance, Chicago being first, Kansas City second, Omaha third and St. Louis fourth.

The number of cattle handled at Chicago was approximately three million, Kansas City two million and Omaha and St. Louis one million. Omaha fell off 125,000, Chicago 173,000, Sioux City 35,000, Kansas City and all other markets handled considerably less than on the previous year, due to the fact the Fort Worth market has been cutting into the other market centers very perceptibly.

Secretary Lytle of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association said today, discussing the market, that the receipts of cattle at the Fort Worth market the past year have more than doubled. He says that he looks for this market to be near the top in importance in the course of a very few years, if it continues to grow in the same proportion since it was established.

RANGE REPORTS AGAIN FAVORABLE

Encouraging Conditions for Week Again
Shown by Inspectors of Texas Cattle
Raisers' Association

Following report of cattle and range conditions has been furnished the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association by inspectors for the week ending Saturday, July 23: Midland—Big rain Sunday night, conditions good. Thirteen cars of cattle moved. Liberal, Kan.—Some rain, fair weather, range and cattle conditions good. Four cars cattle moved.

Carlsbad, N. M.—Range good, weather cool, rain needed.

Roswell, N. M.—Range good, plenty of rain.

Del Rio—Conditions satisfactory.

Victoria—Range and weather good. Twenty-five cars of cattle moved. Destination, Louisiana and Cuba.

San Antonio—Conditions good, with rains. Thirty-three cars of cattle moved.

Weatherford, Okla.—Rain all over the country; conditions fine, grass good. Twenty-five cars cattle moved.

Tulsa, I. T.—Weather warm, grass good.

Galveston—Cattle in good condition. Range excellent.

Chickasha, I. T.—Heavy rains extending from Caldwell, Kan., to Red river. Plenty of good grass and water. Thirty-four cars cattle moved to Kansas City and St. Louis.

Davis, I. T.—Weather fair; range and cattle in good condition. Thirty-three cars cattle moved to Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City.

Lawton, Okla.—Ranges good. Plenty of rain.

About one-half of the usual number of reports have been received up to today.

NEW PACKING CO. IS INCORPORATED

Independent Organization is Formed at
Sherman with Capital Stock of
\$100,000

AUSTIN, Texas, July 28.—Articles of incorporation of the Independent Packing Company of Sherman were filed today. The capital stock is \$100,000. The incorporators are W. C. Eubanks, T. U. Cole, A. B. Dornchester, John Paul and others.

IN POTTER COUNTY

Amarillo Herald.

W. C. Vittum of Ottawa, Ill., purchased a thirteen-section ranch of J. E. Hutto Jr. in Wheeler county, consideration \$450 per acre. This land is situated in the eastern part of Wheeler county, about six miles of Texola, Okla. There is a report that Mr. Vittum has already sold the property at a gain of 50 per cent.

Victor Knott of Guzman, Okla., was in the city the fore part of the week on cattle business connected with the purchase of 600 twos which he negotiated with John Wiles a couple of months ago. Mr. Knott is much pleased with the story of the year up his way and says that he will have some of the best crops since his coming to the territory.

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.

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

CASH

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

N. B. JOHNSON & CO.
605-T Bank Commerce Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

PACKERS COMPLAIN OF CATTLE INJURED

Frequent Unloading in Compliance With Law Hurts Carcasses

Effects of the enforcement of the twenty-eight hour law are being severely felt in the trade here, and particularly since the arrival of the first Montana range cattle. In slaughtering the rangers the packers have discovered that many carcasses have been badly bruised by reason of the bumping cattle have experienced getting in and out of the cars at different feeding points.

Their value as beef has thus been materially depreciated, and while prices for the first consignments of range steers were considered very satisfactory by the trade, there is fear in stock yards circles that the bruised condition of cattle consequent to their having been unloaded several times while en route from the ranges will cause considerable discount in prices here during the coming season.

A loud protest against the enforcement of the law requiring unloading, watering and resting of cattle every twenty-eight hours while they are en route, has long been heard in the west, only to be taken up by traders and the big packers here. The former fear the results of the strict enforcement of the law will be plainly told in selling values of beef, and the latter interests complain that the quality of meats is much poorer as a result of the bruised carcasses, and that the cattle themselves suffer injury far worse than would be the harm were they held in cars thirty-six to forty hours, while the producers and distributors of beef are forced to take less for the products.

PACKERS LOUD IN PROTEST

Leading packers here who bought and slaughtered the first Montana rangers which came here Monday reported that much of the beef was badly bruised, and particularly the hind quarters, a considerable amount of beef from that portion of the carcasses being in bad shape, and its value for food thus materially reduced.

Nelson Morris, the veteran packer, and Wellington Leavitt, head buyer for the Swift & Co. house, both of which concerns, as well as Armour and Hammond, purchased western rangers on Monday, complained today that dressing percentages of the cattle were rather poor because of the bruises and representatives of these concerns strongly condemned the enforcement of the twenty-eight hour unloading measure.

BRUISED GETTING OUT OF CARS

"Often in shipping range cattle from the northwestern states trains will have to be stopped and unloaded in fifteen to twenty hours after leaving home," said Nelson Morris today, "because after a twenty-eight hour run, which the law allows, they would be between stations and with no facilities to unload and allow cattle to rest. In these frequent unloadings more damage and cruelty to cattle will necessarily be practiced than were they to come straight through on the cars for forty hours or even longer."

Wellington Leavitt, head of the Swift buying force, said that the beef from the Bloom Cattle Company's ranges, bought here by Swift on Monday, was badly bruised, parts of many hind quarters having a bluish tint, plainly indicating that the cattle had been badly bumped while in transit. "This bruising of steers, due to the frequent unloading along the route, will prove a great detriment to the range interests this year," said Mr. Leavitt, "as the bruised condition of the steers on landing here must necessarily considerably reduce the selling values."

BETTER ON CARS THAN OFF

"Those who insist on a strict enforcement of the twenty-eight hour law evidently little realize the hardship that it will work against the cattle producers, and as a matter of fact there is more humane treatment in providing well ventilated, clean stock cars and running the cattle thirty-six to forty hours than in unloading every twenty-eight hours or oftener as conditions may require. Feed yards on many roads have poor facilities for handling big consignments of rangers and the cattle are better cared for while on the cars than off."

The American Stock Growers' Association is actively working for a modification of the twenty-eight hour law and a meeting between a committee of fifteen prominent western rangers, members of the American association and railroad managers is planned to be held in Chicago Aug. 15, with a view to combining the influence of the railroad and stockmen in an effort to secure some modification of the law as now enforced.

The American Association committee, which will also represent that organization at the National Reciprocity Conference here Aug. 16 and 17, consists of the following: Murdo Mackenzie, Trinidad, Colo.; J. C. Johnston, Colorado Springs, Colo.; C. M. O'Donel, Bell Ranch, N. M.; W. J. Tod, Maple Hill, Kan.; J. M. Boardman, Helena, Mont.; A. B. Robertson, Colorado City, Texas; A. E. de Ricques, Denver, Colo.; Henry S. Boice, Kansas City, Mo.; H. C. Wallace, Des Moines, Iowa; W. G. Comstock, Ellsworth, Neb.; Ora Haley, Laramie, Wyo.; I. M. Humphrey, Rapid City, S. D.; E. M. Ammons,

Littleton, Colo.; S. B. Burnett, Fort Worth, Texas; W. W. Turney, El Paso, Texas; S. H. Cowan, Fort Worth, Texas.—Chicago Drivers' Journal.

SHIPMENTS TO CUBA

"Sever train loads of Texas cattle have been shipped to Cuba within the last few weeks," said Colonel W. M. Smythe, who is here representing an eastern purchasing company.

"These cattle were not the very best that we could find; on the contrary, we endeavored to get very lightweight cattle that could be bought cheap. Just as soon as they arrive in Cuba they will be taken charge of by the company's agent and placed on grass. This method reduces the freight rate, as the very direct condition cattle will die even more rapidly aboard a ship than do these scrubs that are picked up along the extreme southern ranches.

"These lean cattle can be bought for a very small sum of money, and while we accept cows and steers indiscriminately, at the same time we are happier when we get the cows, as very few of them are ever sold for beef purposes in Cuba at the present, but are sold to the natives for milch cows, and as the native as a rule, is extremely poor, the demand for the cheaper cow is, of course, by far the best.

"Of the seven train loads that I have just shipped down there, a great many over half were cows; this will enable the company to make some good clear money on that shipment.

"A cow that will be sold in this country for \$1 to \$2 can be shipped down there and sold for \$25 to \$30 American money. This, you will see is a fair margin of profit, but then we receive heavy losses on each shipment from death, and unless we do make a rather large profit I think we would be compelled to quit the business."

Mr. Smythe was in Cuba during the war, looking after the company's interests.

"When the war broke out," continued Mr. Smythe, "we had some 18,000 cattle on the island. These cattle were placed on pastures in the interior, and I went personally to General Weyler to ask him what action he would take toward assisting me in the protection of the cattle. He agreed to do all in his power, and I will say for Weyler that he did just what he agreed to do. We lost some cattle, but it was the insurgent army that took them, and for a while they would pay us in Spanish coin for what cattle they confiscated. But when funds gave out they helped themselves. But the loss was not so great as I had figured on, and when the American army had the territory safely in hand I left and came to the United States for a vacation.

"I believe there is money to any one in the cattle business in Cuba at this time. Just how long these conditions will last is more than I can say. But right now there are a great many opportunities. In the first place, nearly all the cattle in the island are scrubs. There are very few good bred stuff. I think the Jersey is best liked there, and will always believe that a Jersey farm in Cuba would succeed."

THE COLORADO COUNTRY

"One would expect to find cattle conditions better in the Colorado country than they are at present," said M. P. Esline of Colorado, who was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

"We could have better marketing conditions," continued Mr. Esline, "yet as a rule cowmen are rather hardy, and they do not expect too many good things at one time; rather, they have been driven to the extremity of executing all the bad things in a bunch.

"The rains this season have furnished us ample moisture and not only cattle-men but farmers have fared better than for many seasons past."

B. B. C.

Bitter, Black, Bile and How Right Food Corrects It

Biliousness, from incorrect food, opens the way for an outfit of derangements of not only the body but the mind as well. The world is a dark or gloomy place to the victim, whether millionaire or mendicant.

The wife of the head of a great insurance office in an eastern city, was cured, completely, of this wretched affliction by the use of Grape-Nuts. She says:

"For years I was a constant sufferer from biliousness and extreme constipation and I suffered from the most dreadful headaches once a week, which sometimes lasted three or four days at a time. Grape-Nuts food came to my notice about five years ago. I liked it from the first and began to use it because I liked it, without any thought that it might help my health. To my surprise I noted that after a short time all my ailments began to decrease, and they gradually but surely disappeared. I am now, and have been for years, completely free from them and enjoy perfect health.

"Everyone in my house now eats Grape-Nuts regularly, even my little two-year-old girl likes it with her Postum Coffee (another thing we never without) and prefers it to any other cereal. It pulled her through a difficult period of teething during the hot weather—she never refused Grape-Nuts when other food could not tempt her to eat. It is the first food I intend to give to my baby boy when I wean him.

"My husband eats more Grape-Nuts food at every meal than of any other one dish. He says it never palls on him, and he finds that it regulates his bowels perfectly." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.

LIQUORS!



FOUR FULL QUARTS OF CANEY CREEK \$3.00
FOUR FULL QUARTS OF GREEN RIVER \$3.75

FOUR FULL QUARTS OF BRANN'S ICONOCLAST
The finest Rye Whiskey ever sold in Texas, for \$3.90
Express charges prepaid.

Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.
H. BRANN & CO.
Established 1881. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

RAILROADS SUFFER HEAVY PENALTIES

Cases Settled Under Twenty-eight Hour Regulation Prove Expensive

During the past three weeks the railroads of the country have been fined a total of \$20,000 for infraction of the live stock law which provides that live stock must be given rest and feed every twenty-eight hours while in transit, or railroads will be subject to pay penalties from \$1 to \$500 for each offense.

Over two hundred cases have just been settled. The railroads have been allowed to adjust cases upon payment of \$200 and a written promise that the law will hereafter be observed. These promises are to be kept for reference in the event any of the roads are caught violating the law. Broken promises in the future will mean, it is said by the interstate commerce commission, imposition of the maximum fine.

In all, 1,200 cases have been made out against the railroads. Two hundred of these have been settled.

CAUSE OF THE BREAK

In discussing the break in the cattle market last week, W. T. Way of this city says:

"The bad break in the cattle market last week was due to the heavy runs of cattle that were not fat. It has been to the advantage of producers as long as I can remember to let cattle stay at home until they are in proper condition for the market. When a man markets any commodity that he raises that is not fit for the market, let it be the product of the farm, dairy, orchard or ranch, he suffers just to the extent that the commodity he furnishes doesn't suit the wants of the people that want to buy. This is just as much the case with cattle as with any other product raised or produced in this country. There never was, in my recollection, enough fat cattle in the country at one time to affect adversely the beef market. I am not defending the beef trust, if there is one. This is not a question of trusts or of over production of beef, but simply a question of getting the products of the farm or ranch ready for the market before offering them for sale. If raisers would let their cattle get fat (and I would emphasize the word 'fat') before they send them to the market, you would soon hear the howl of 'trust' no more. No slaughterer, packer, dressed beef man or butcher will pay satisfactory prices for stuff he doesn't want, no more than would any other sensible man or set of men. The subject of the proper preparation of stock intended for the butcher's block has been worn threadbare by newspapers and others since I can remember, but let any man go on the market and stay there as much and as long as I have, and he will see the justice of my argument. He will see that a large per cent of the cattle on any market at any time are not the kind of cattle that make good beef. Remove the competition by which fat cattle suffer from the big supply of trashy and immature stuff, by keeping everything away from the market until it is in good condition for slaughter, and you will at the same time remove all complaint of producers about low prices and beef trusts."

CONDITIONS IN OKLAHOMA

Secretary Thomas Morris of the Oklahoma live stock commission says cattle conditions in the southwest part of the territory are better now than ever before and he feels greatly encouraged relative to the conditions. He says the cattlemen are now anxious to have all their country well cleaned from infection and are more ready than ever before to do all in their power to assist the board in its efforts to clean the country.

The cattle industry in that section of the territory is again getting to be enormous. For a number of years, as in other parts of the territory, the low price paid for beef cattle discouraged the raising of such live stock, but the farmers

Rogan & Simmons

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AUSTIN, TEXAS.

POSTAGE will mail us your old Stetson Hat, which we will make look like new and satisfaction guaranteed.
WOOD & CO.,
Men's Practical Hatters, 710 Houston.
Fort Worth, Texas.

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.

Farmers Telephones



Loud Talkers
Strong Ringers
Low Prices
Big Stocks
Write Us for
Bulletin No 1000

Duncan-Hobson Electric Co., 225 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

evidently believe the conditions are getting much better.

Reports from the Osage and the Kaw counties are to the effect that the southern cattle, which were dipped in Beaumont oil before being brought to Oklahoma, last spring, are in much better condition than cattle which remained in the country and were not dipped. Dr. Allen the federal inspector is at present in the Ponca and Otoe counties inspecting cattle and investigating the conditions of pastures.

If Attorney General Davidson gets out on that threatened trust hunt he is going to be the center of some very interesting developments in the state of Texas.

SHEEP SCAB LAW NOW IN FULL EFFECT

Heavy Fines Are Provided for Moving Infected Sheep Anywhere in State

The following is the text of Huds-peth sheep scab law passed by the last legislature. The bill was passed by both houses after amendments in the senate in which the house of representatives concurred. It was presented as passed to Governor Lanham on April 15, but became a law ninety days after adjournment without his signature:

House Bill No. 347.—An act to effectually eradicate scab, to protect the property rights of sheepmen of Texas, and making it a misdemeanor to violate the provisions of this act, and prescribing the penalties for such violation.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Texas: That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful to import into this state or to move from one county to another, or to move from their accustomed range onto lands owned or leased by any person, without permission of such person, any flock of sheep in which one or more of such animals are infected with scab, and any person moving from one county into an adjoining county with sheep, shall, before crossing the boundary line of said adjoining county, notify the county judge of said county wherein he proposes to enter or cross, and the said county judge shall appoint two competent persons well versed in the knowledge of the scab disease to examine said flock or flocks, and if the same shall be found free of scab or other infectious disease, then said sheep shall be allowed to proceed through said county, and the county judge shall receive the sum of two dollars and fifty cents for his services, and the said persons so appointed by him shall receive the sum of two dollars per day for their services. Said money to be paid by the party owning said sheep. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum of not less than fifty dollars and not more than one hundred dollars for each such offense. Provided, that this act shall not apply to any person en route from his ranch for the purpose of delivery of his sheep at a railroad shipping point or any point designated by the buyer thereof; provided, that said party can show a written contract signed by himself and the party to whom he has sold said sheep, specifying the place of delivery; said contract being witnessed by two reputable and credible persons, citizens of the county in which said sheep were sold; provided, that the person desiring to import into this state or to move from one county to another any flock of sheep, shall not be required to have said sheep examined except in the first county through which he proposes to pass with said sheep, and he shall indicate to the persons making the examination the destination of said sheep, and the county judge of said county making the examination shall issue to the owner or persons in charge of said sheep, a certificate showing said sheep to be free from scab and other infectious diseases, which certificate shall be good for one continuous journey of not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall move sheep infected with scab along a public road in this state shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. Any person who shall refuse to permit his sheep to be examined for scab or other infectious diseases, or to place the sheep in pen for such purpose, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. The fact that there is now no adequate law upon this subject, and the further fact that scab disease is spread throughout the ranges of Texas promiscuously by sheep drifters from New Mexico, creates an emergency and an imperative public necessity requiring the suspension of the constitutional rule that requires bills to be read on three several days, and said rule is hereby suspended and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

LIVE STOCK MEN SHOWING INTEREST

Predicted That Large Delegation Will Attend Coming Reciprocity Convention in Chicago

DENVER, July 27.—J. P. Gwynne, secretary of the National Live Stock Association, says the most encouraging returns are pouring in from the invitations sent out to the stock organizations of the country to attend the reciprocity confer-

ence to be held in Chicago on Aug. 16 and 17. He has also received word from Alvin H. Sanders, chairman of the reciprocity committee, that fully 6,000 responses have been received in Chicago from the various prominent trade organizations and individuals who intend to be present.

"Chairman Sanders, who introduced at the last session of the National Live Stock Association a resolution looking toward reciprocity conference, and the executive committee are already to be congratulated upon the hopeful outlook," said Mr. Gwynne, "and those who have put their shoulders to the wheel will not relax their well directed efforts. Surely agricultural America will awaken to the fact that a serious menace to our prosperity impends in the shape of the new European policy, and an appeal is made to all who have the interests of our producing class at heart to co-operate in making the Chicago conference the start of an agitation which will be heard in the District of Columbia."

"Notice has been served upon us by the German government that in March next the leading products of American farms will be subjected to such excessive duties in German markets as to practically prohibit our competitive trade in that country. In 1904 we sold Germany our products to the extent of \$216,000,000 in value and got from her \$106,000,000 of her products."

"That trade was secured under the commercial agreement of July 13, 1900, authorized by the Dingley bill, which opened the German market for American goods. Such a market is surely worth keeping and I would like to see it expanded."

MEETING AT BUFFALO

John K. Rosson has returned from his trip east, having attended the National Live Stock Exchange meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., to which he was a delegate.

He reports that the meeting was a great success, as the delegates were all there for business and stayed with the convention to a man until adjournment each day. Each delegate showed the greatest interest possible in representing his exchange, and the delegates all seemed to be a unit on every proposition that came up, except the extension of the twenty-eight hour law.

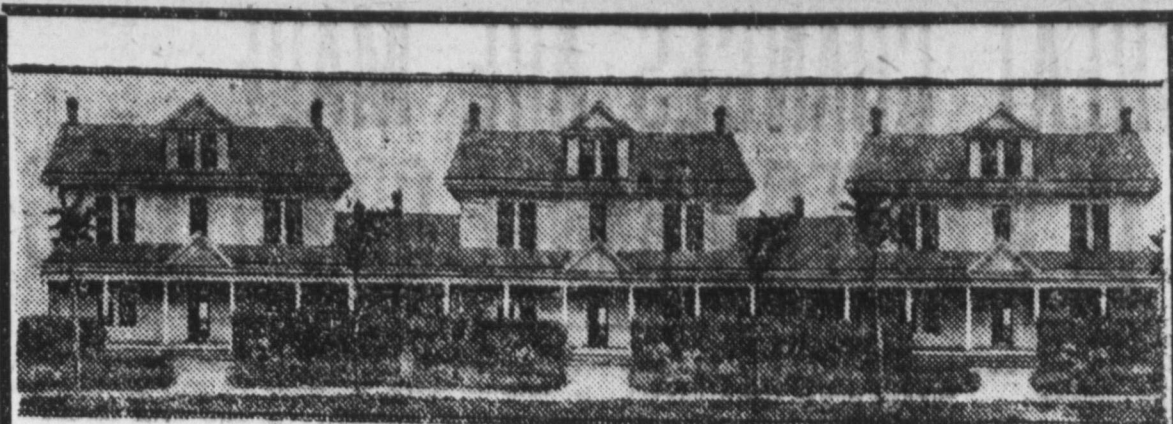
It was recommended by the National Live Stock Exchange that the commission charges be advanced from \$6 to \$8 per car on hogs and sheep, and the same commission charge which has been in effect for a number of years, with a maximum of \$12, on cattle, still in effect, excepting mixed car loads of cattle, sheep and hogs. There will probably be a little change in this charge. In explanation of this advance in hogs and sheep, he says these charges have been in effect for more than twenty years, when the length of cars was twenty-six to thirty feet and forty-five to fifty-five hogs to a car load. Now the cars in use are thirty-six feet in length and hogs are shipped from seventy to one hundred head to the car, and sheep of course in the same proportion, which makes the commission charge the same today at \$8 per car as it would have been fifteen or twenty years ago at \$6 per car, when short cars were in use, therefore the shipper today will be paying no more at \$8 per car than the shipper did fifteen years ago at \$6.

It was also recommended by the National Exchange that each exchange adopt a uniform rule with reference to solicitors, allowing each firm in each market one man fifteen days in the month or fifteen men one day in each, or three men five days each, but under no circumstances will one man be permitted to go out but once during the month. Mortimer Levering of Chicago prepared and read this paper and was very highly complimented on the ability displayed in preparing it, showing it was prepared from many years' study of the situation, and it was unanimously adopted.

The committee drafting resolutions with reference to the time of thirty-six hours instead of twenty-eight were unable to agree, as it was not clear to some of the members on this committee whether or not it was not more inhuman to run stock thirty to forty hours without unloading, or whether it was more inhuman to unload and reload, punching their backs with prods, etc., therefore the committee was unable to agree and were discharged by the chairman, and a committee of three were appointed to go to Washington when congress meets in December and secure relief through congress, if possible, for the United States. This committee was appointed and composed of J. T. Brainard of Pittsburg, Pa.; Mortimer Levering of Chicago and J. K. Rosson of Fort Worth. Mr. Rosson made a statement for this convention that the cattle interests of Texas alone were damaged a million dollars per year, at least, by the enforcement of the twenty-eight hour law. He also stated the habits of range cattle with reference to feeding and watering, which are practicable, and which can be substantiated by range men who have studied the habits of this class of cattle.

At the Illinois Shorthorn Breeders' Association's sale, held at Colmar, Ill., June 20, forty-four head were sold, thirty-six females bringing \$3,950, an average of \$110.40; eight bulls selling for \$740, an average of \$92. Elms Sarepta, the yearling Scotch heifer, sold to William Neece, of Macomb, Ill., topped the sale at \$325. The yearling Scotch Emma bull, Havon, sold to C. L. Imes of Colchester, Ill., for \$310, topped the sale for bulls.

Sheep should have access to water every day. While they will live on a very scant supply, better health and thrift in every way will be maintained if they can have an abundant supply.



Center Building and Wings Completed—End Rooms to be Added

Are you a slave to any habit?
If so, is it the morphine habit?
Did you ever use cocaine?
If so, has it become a habit?
Do you use liquor to excess?
Do you use cigarettes to excess?
Would you stop using these drugs?
If you could?

If you are convinced these habits become diseases and can be cured, then write to us. We can positively cure any drug habit or disease produced therefrom, in ten days. If you are not convinced, then watch this space.

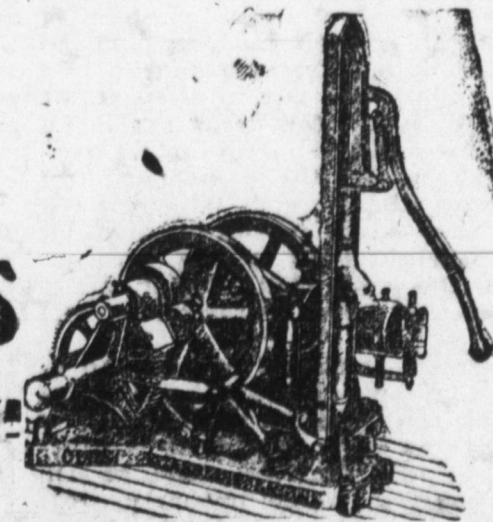
We have purchased enough room in this paper to print positive proofs in the shape of testimonials of people you know, who know of our cure. You may doubt our statements at first, but you will not doubt theirs. We print today two of these testimonials. Read them over.

<p>Greenville, Tex., June 4, 1905. To Whom It May Concern:</p> <p>I have been in a position to observe the treatment of whiskey and drug addictions as practiced by the White Sanitarium of Dallas, and to my certain knowledge it is a wonderful cure, and I can recommend it to all sufferers and their friends as the best thing in this country. Very truly, H. W. WILLIAMS, Cashier Greenville Nat'l Bank.</p>	<p>Peniel, Tex., June 6, 1905. White Bros., Dallas, Tex.</p> <p>Dear Bros.: The treatment you have, cured my mother and two brothers of morphine habit some years ago and they have stayed cured, never having the slightest desire for this drug. They had used the drug for many years, but after three days of treatment all desire or need for the drug was removed. Your brother in Christ, BUD ROBINSON.</p>
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If you are still unconvinced, wait for our next advertisement—it will appear NEXT WEDNESDAY, and more proof will follow. If you are a sufferer and need our help, we want you here.

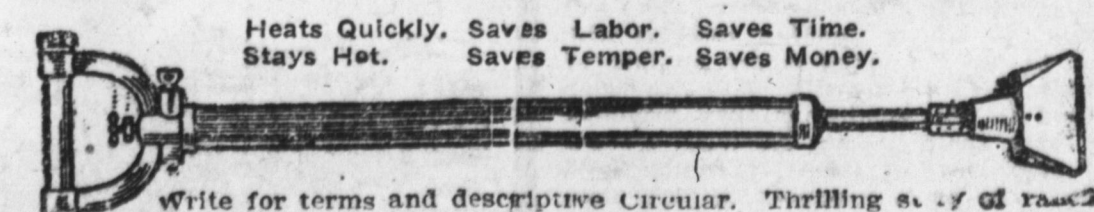
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OLDS Gasoline ENGINES



FOR ALL POWER PURPOSES.. The Olds Gasoline Engine has been adopted by the U. S. Government. Write for catalogue and prices.
HAWKINS AUTO AND GAS ENGINE CO., Houston Texas.
Mention The Stockman-Journal.

Parker-Garnett Self-Heating BRANDING Iron



Heats Quickly. Saves Labor. Saves Time. Stays Hot. Saves Temper. Saves Money.
Write for terms and descriptive Circular. Thrilling story of range life, "The Tenderfoot's Triumph," sent to any address for 4 cents in stamp. Liberal terms to agents.
Parker-Garnett Branding Iron Co., 2005 N. Y. L. Bldg. Kas. City, Mo.

GREAT CHANGES ARE MADE IN WESTERN RANGE CONDITIONS

A trip to the range country at this time affords an interesting illustration of the development that is going on in an agricultural way all over this country. It is the change from wasteful methods of the new country where land is unlimited and competition is almost unknown, to the conditions of higher land values and close competition that make it necessary to make the most of Nature's bounty; to, at least, save what she so generously produces.

There is yet much of the old-time practice on the larger ranches. Those who have grown up with this easy, happy-go-lucky method are both to give it up. But men are gradually pressing into this country who are not in position, financially and otherwise, to operate on a sufficiently large scale to permit so great a waste and have a living left. These men are by force of circumstances employing methods that will more nearly save what the land produces and thus get a larger return from a given area.

They are plowing up some of the land and growing forage crops which they feed to the cattle during the more severe weather of the winter, preventing the large winter losses that are so generally characteristic of the old system. In localities where the old methods are still in vogue you are constantly coming across the carcasses of animals that have fallen by the wayside unable to eke out an existence until the coming of spring and of grass. Now and then you come across a great pile of bones, marking the spot where large numbers have succumbed for lack of feed and shelter, to the rigors of a winter storm.

During a recent visit to the Panhandle country of Texas a canyon was pointed out to us in which the informant said 500 cattle perished during a storm the past winter. In this instance some feed had been prepared for just such occasions, but the range was still depended upon for winter feed to such an extent that the cattle had not been placed where the feed could be gotten to them. The winter feeding not only saves these tremendous losses but also others that are less apparent.

The old-time rancher is prone to not consider any loss that stops short of the actual death of the animal. His first efforts toward a change to winter feeding are limited to the thinner, weaker individuals that are the least likely to survive the winter without assistance. These are usually the animals that are the least worth saving and while the practice prevents so large broods as formerly upon the number of individuals in his herds, it does not lessen the loss sustained by reason of exposure and lack of feed for the better and stronger individuals composing the main part of the herd.

This loss is no less real because the animals succeed in living through the winter. It falls, moreover, on the best individuals, and is all the greater because of this fact. Much of the flesh stored up during the previous summer has been sacrificed to the rigors of winter. A considerable portion of the summer, and of the feed produced in a given season, is consumed in getting the animals up to the point where they were at the end of the previous season, and the cows are not in condition to produce calves of as good quality and as great value as they would were they given more care during the winter season.

There are a number of factors that operate to obstruct the change to more general winter feeding. There is the force of habit which operates in all kinds of business and in all parts of the country; where the herds are large it looks like a big undertaking to winter feed them and the owner at once says, "It can't be done; it will cost too much." Then there is the problem of getting the right kind of help for carrying on the operations under other conditions that have obtained in the past.

The average cowboy has done nothing that could not be done on a horse for so long that he does not know how to do anything else. Hence it is difficult to get any farming done at all, let alone getting it done properly. But the ranchmen are gradually being forced into the change, and as a result are finding that many of their preconceived notions were unfounded. Based upon their present rate of return the business would not stand the extra expense of winter feeding, but by proper winter feeding enormous losses are prevented and the returns greatly increased.

It is not alone the maintenance of the condition of the animals that the returns of the ranch are increased. The extension of winter feeding enables the ranch to carry a much larger number of animals, as in the growing of forage crops adapted to the conditions they produce, even with their present shiftless method of tillage, several times as much feed to the acre as is produced by the open range.

For example: In the Panhandle country it takes twenty acres to graze a steer, but enough forage can be readily grown

on two acres to feed a steer for a year. In talking with William Powell of Channing, Texas, formerly of the firm of Miller & Powell of Beecher, Ill., he stated that he had one piece of land that had been in sorghum every year for eleven years, and had been reseeded but once in that time. Enough seed had been allowed to scatter each year to provide a stand for the next year's crop.

All the work that had been put on this piece of land was to plow and harrow it each spring, twice it was harrowed again after the sorghum came up to thin it out and to harvest the crop; yet the average yield of forage for that time was estimated by Mr. Powell at from four to five tons per acre per year; and this in the heart of what was once known as "The Great American Desert."

Mr. Powell is following the same line of stock raising that he was engaged in while in Illinois, namely, breeding pure-bred Herefords. He has a herd of nearly 700 head at the present time. For the winter feeding of these some 200 acres of forage crops are grown and cotton seed meal and rice bran is purchased. Some attention is now being given to the possibility of feeding, on these ranges, the cattle they produce, instead of sending them all to some other part of the country to be put in shape for the block.

On the famous XIT ranch a bunch of 800 calves were grain fed, on cotton cake, during the past winter; and for one-half of the bunch the grain is being continued on grass. This bunch presents a very satisfactory appearance at the present time from the feeders' standpoint. The grain ration at present consists of cotton seed cake and rice bran. These products are convenient to the ranges of the southwest and these seem to be little reason why they should not be used at least to as great profit there as farther north, where greater freight has been added to their cost.

One of the chief benefits that may be derived from more extensive feeding on these ranges will come through the supply of manure it will afford for the improvement of the soil. The crying need of all the semi-arid country is for a greater supply of humus in the soil. Like the inhabitants of all other new countries, however, the people of this region have not yet realized the importance of this fact and are not yet ready to make use of manure when it is produced. They only haul it to get it out of the way, and then instead of being put where it will do some good it is hauled down into some canyon.

But all this will be changed in time and the passing of the old range conditions, instead of lessening the number of cattle that will be sent to market from this territory, will see an increase, not only in number, but in quality as well.—Chicago Live Stock World.

ALPINE, Texas, July 29.—Jackson & Harmon have bought 3-year-old steers at \$18 per head from the following parties: D. W. Gourley 27, Syl Adams 16, T. N. Crenshaw 5, L. B. Caruthers 1, Henry Lease 1.

Jackson & Harmon bought of Syl Adams twelve registered Galloway bulls and sold them to Clyde Buttrill at \$55 per head.

T. N. Crenshaw has returned from the Terlingua country, where he has been gathering the remainder of his cattle to bring up to his home ranch.

Alpine is experiencing the hardest rain this afternoon that has fallen for many years. It began at 12 noon and has been falling steadily all afternoon. Fully four inches of rain so far and indications are that it will continue all night. All creeks and water holes are overflowed. The rain will be of great benefit, as the country was beginning to get dry, but now we could do very well without any more rain until next spring. However, it is welcome at any time.

Murphy & Co. shipped twelve cars of cattle from Marfa Monday to Colorado. They were delivered on contract by Stormy Lease, Syl Adams, Doc Gourley, L. B. Caruthers, B. C. Thomas and Shannon & James.

Nineteen cars of Mitchell Brothers and R. K. Colquitt steers were shipped Wednesday to Colorado City. These were the steers sold last week by Murphy & Co. to F. E. Abney for S. E. Munger & Co. of Colorado City.

W. W. Bogel shipped Thursday night a

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Suit Case

Whiskey Glass, Corkscrew

& Five Full Quarts of

OUR CHAMPION

Whiskey

for \$5.00

Express Prepaid.

Secure!
No Mark
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A WONDERFUL OFFER

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. Money must accompany order with this deal.

Sam Freshman Liquor Co.,

207-209 Elm St., Dallas, Texas

Summer Tourist Tickets

To the COOL, HEALTHY, INVIGORATING VACATION RESORTS

In the North and East

NOW ON SALE DAILY VIA THE



Through Sleepers, Parlor-Cafe Cars, Chair Cars (with free seats) making convenient connections at all junction points.

For full information regarding Rates, Schedules, etc., Yours to command,

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car load of very fine horses. They went to Albany, Texas, and were purchased for Jim Nail of Fort Worth. There were twenty-one bronchos and seven saddle horses and the prices ranged from \$40 to \$57.50.

Mr. and Mrs. John Greenlee have left this country, Mrs. Greenlee going direct to her old home in Ohio, while Mr. Greenlee will stop over in San Antonio for a while. Robert Greenwood will have charge of the famous Greenlee ranch and cattle. Ranger Sandherr sold his sorrel matched team to Jim Anderson for \$200.

CONDITIONS OUT WEST

John Scharbauer, one of Midland county's prominent stockmen, was at the stock yards Friday and reports that part of the country in the best condition it has been in years. "I have lived in the Midland county for years," said Mr. Scharbauer, "and I never saw general conditions as good as at present. Cattle are fat, there is an almost unlimited supply of grass, water holes are full and the crops are the best ever raised there. West Texas is leading the state this year in the matter of crops and general prosperity. There are not a great many cattle there to be shipped, and I believe the marketing will be small because of the general prosperity of the people and the fine condition of the range. Of course, should the market improve materially

there will be more inducement for shipping.

"I am not expecting that section to develop into a great farming country, because it is more suitable to the raising of cattle, but I do not mean that good crops cannot be produced there. There is now a large inquiry for ten to twenty-section tracts for ranching purposes. These settlers are a thrifty, moneyed class of people, and will prove valuable additions to that country. Of these small ranches enough feed will be produced for the proper wintering of the cattle. For the cattle raising business, Midland and the surrounding country can't be beat. Lands are selling from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per acre.

"Some cotton is being raised in Midland county this year for the first time. The acreage is small, but the outlook for a good crop is promising. A company was recently organized to build a cotton gin at Midland.

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MORE CARS ASKED BY THE AMERICAN

New Live Stock Association Is Working for Better Shipping Facilities

CHICAGO, Ill., July 27.—Montana cattlemen are after better car service from the northwestern railroads this year than was tendered them during the range shipping period a year ago and the American Stock Growers' Association is deeply interested in securing a better movement of stock cars to the northwestern country in order that a recurrence of the car shortage of last year, which greatly hindered operations in shipping out the Montana cattle and caused big losses to owners who were ready to ship a week or two before cars were available, may be prevented.

At the meeting of the board of control of the American Stock Growers' Association in Denver last Saturday a committee of three members was appointed to confer with traffic managers relative to securing better car service in the Montana range country.

The committee consisted of A. E. de Riques, chairman; John M. Boardman and M. P. Buel. Dr. de Riques arrived in Chicago today to arrange a conference with the railroad traffic managers later this week, and says that in all probability the rangers will be tendered much more satisfactory railway service this year than was experienced a year ago.

CAR SHORTAGE CAUSES LOSS

"I have lately returned from Montana," said Mr. de Riques, "and have been informed by many of the big cattlemen there that their shipping operations this year will considerably exceed those of 1904, but remembering the great difficulty they experienced in getting a sufficient number of cars last year the range owners are now worrying over the situation this season."

The American Association is working earnestly to further the interests of the range cattlemen in this respect, and we have hopes that our meeting here this week will result satisfactorily."

PLAN ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

At Saturday's meeting of the board of control of the American Association a committee of four members was appointed to consider and devise plans to encourage the extension of the beef trade in this country and to counteract some of the prejudice which has been held by the public in many sections of the country against beef consumption.

The committee named consisted of T. W. Tomlinson, secretary of the American

For a number of years past the graduates of the University of Texas have in open competition with the graduates of the best institutions of America won many fellowships and scholarships in the universities of Harvard, Chicago, Cornell, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Bryn Mawr and other high-grade institutions of learning. Texas talent, Texas-trained, is holding its own everywhere. The moral to be drawn from all of this is: Educate your sons and daughters at home and teach them to love Texas and her institutions.

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Association; H. S. Boyce, M. P. Buel and A. E. de Riques, the latter acting as chairman. This committee will report to the next annual meeting of the association in Denver.

"The growth of the beef trade in this country has not been broad enough in late years," said Mr. de Riques, "and many of the American Association members believe that the beef trade can be extended to much greater proportions, and that cattle prices will thus be enhanced. Our plans are as yet not laid, but the fact that there exists an almost general prejudice against beef eating in some sections of the country, and notably in several of the eastern manufacturing cities, is sufficient reason for our association to take hold of and boom the beef business, and thus aid the stock growing interests."

WILL ATTEND RECIPROCITY MEET

"The American Stock Growers' Association will send a strong delegation to the National Reciprocity conference here next month," said Mr. de Riques. "A committee of twelve has been appointed to attend the meeting and a considerable number of individual members will also be here."

"Western stockmen realize the great needs of better trade relations with foreign countries and at the annual meetings of the stock growers' association in the northwest last spring strong resolutions were passed favoring the reciprocity idea, which will be discussed here next month."

MONTANA CONDITIONS GOOD

"On my trip through the Montana range country in the past few weeks I found conditions very satisfactory in most sections of the state. In Northwestern Montana, or particularly west of Great Falls, grass has been rather poor, however, and cattle from that quarter will not rank up with the consignments from Eastern and Southeastern Montana."

"Marketing will be considerably larger than last year and the general quality of range cattle to come from that state will be much better than the offerings from there a year ago. Many will likely find outlet here through buying sources which a year ago complained that lack of quality prevented purchases of rangers."

If you wish good sized sheep, they must be grown rapidly while young.

Two of the distinguished graduates of the University of Texas—Stanley Royal Ashby of Alvin and Harry Peyton Steger of Bonham—have been chosen by the committee of selection to represent Texas as Cecil Rhodes scholars at Oxford, England. Dr. Parkin, the agent of the trustees of Mr. Rhodes' will, in a letter to Hon. William T. Harris, commissioner of education for the United States, said of Mr. Ashby, by whom he sat at the first annual dinner given to the Rhodes scholars last fall: "He (Ashby) would have done credit to the training of Eton." An Englishman could not give higher commendation than this.

2,425,000 ACRES GOVERNMENT LAND To Be Thrown Open for Settlement, Aug. 28, 1905.

A Splendid Opportunity for Homeseekers to Locate in a Most Favored Portion of the Northwest

Advices are received to the effect that the Uintah Indian Reservation in Utah will be thrown open by the government for settlement on Aug. 28 and that on account of same individual registrations for the land will commence Aug. 1 at Grand Junction, Col., and at Vernal, Price and Provo, Utah, such registrations to close Aug. 12.

Drawings to determine the order in which selections of the land may be made, will be held at Provo, Utah, commencing Thursday, Aug. 17, and the applications of those participating and drawing numbers from 1 to 50 inclusive, must be presented at Vernal, Utah, Aug. 28, when they will be considered in their numerical order during the first day; the applications of holders of numbers 51 to 100 inclusive to be presented on the second day, and so on until all numbers have been disposed of.

Between the time of registration and the drawing, applicants will be given certificates permitting them to examine the lands. All applications for entry must be made individually, and cannot be made by agents or representatives except in the cases of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, who may submit proofs of their qualifications through agents of their own selection. No person, however, will be permitted to act as agent for more than one soldier or sailor. The reservation is reached to advantage via a new transportation line from Mack, Col., known as the Uintah railway, also by stage line from Price, Utah, a station on the line of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad.

On this account and in order to admit of interested persons participating in the very unusual opportunity thus presented, at nominal expense, the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway (The Denver Road) will sell round trip tickets from Texas points daily at rate of one fare plus \$2 for the round trip, with a return limit of sixty days from date of purchase, and will also afford the privilege of stop-overs going and returning in order to facilitate the interests of those desiring to investigate and file claims.

Details regarding the best plans of procedure in order to secure parts of the property will be supplied free of cost by A. A. Glisson, general passenger agent of the Denver Road, at Fort Worth, Texas, upon application. The lands referred to are in many respects extraordinarily good and, as this is probably the last opportunity of the kind which will be afforded for many years to come, it goes without saying that an immense interest will be found in the opening by parties from all sections of the country.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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HEC. A. McEACHIN.....Editor

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

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First Vice Pres.—Ike T. Pryor.....

.....San Antonio

Second Vice Pres.—Richard Walsh

.....Palodura

Secretary—John T. Lytle..Fort Worth

Treasurer—S. 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.

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

INDIGNANT CATTLEMEN

The West Texas Cattle Association has sent a strong protest to the state land commissioner relative to the announcement that was recently made regarding the sale of school lands.

As published last week in the News, Commissioner Terrell created a big sensation by announcing that he had discovered that the stockmen of El Paso, Presidio, Reeves, Pecos and adjoining counties had entered into a conspiracy to prevent the land being sold to actual settlers on the first of next September.

The members of the association have come out with a circular, which is being widely distributed. They not only emphatically deny the charges made, but challenge any one to produce proof of the allegations. They claim that the charges preferred are not only absolutely groundless, but were made for political purposes by men who are fighting the cattle interests.

They add that they have already more land than they really need, and that it would be directly beneficial to have the country settled up, as then more crops would be raised and winter feed would be more plentiful.

The exact number of acres to be sold, according to the official lists received today, are 6,400,000, of which twenty thousand acres are in this county.—El Paso News.

It is but natural that the cattlemen of West Texas should be indignant over the manner in which they are being treated in the matter of the sale of the school lands that are to come on the market the first of September. Land Commissioner Terrell is alleged to have made some statements in this connection that are not warranted by the facts. He seems to be letting his well-known antipathy toward cattlemen get the upper hand of his judgment.

Commissioner Terrell has pursued the wrong policy toward the cattlemen of West Texas since his first assumption of duty as commissioner of the general land office. He has seemingly been inspired by the belief that all cattlemen

are necessarily dishonest and continually seeking for a coveted opportunity to do the state. He has not met these men upon a fair and just basis, but has been extremely arbitrary in his every action. When Commissioner Terrell assumed his duties as commissioner of the general land office the school lands in West Texas has already been classified and appraised by sworn officers of the state. The price of every foot of that land had been fixed by law, but that fact was seemingly lost sight of by Commissioner Terrell.

The expiration of the leases held on this land by the cattlemen and its coming on the market subject to sale only to actual settlers caught the cattlemen in a condition where advantage of an undue nature could be taken of their necessities. They were compelled to either sacrifice their stock by crowding them on a demoralized market or pay individual owners of the grass an exorbitant price for grazing until other arrangements could be made. They chose the latter course in the hope that the markets would later improve, but it was an evil expedient—knowledge of this increased price being paid for individual grass reached the ears of the land commissioner and he proceeded to generally raise the price of grazing the state's land from 3 cents to 5 cents per acre.

At the time when the live stock industry of the state was suffering the keenest from a combination of unfortunate and adverse circumstances, this state officer deliberately added to the burdens of the already overloaded cattlemen by arbitrarily advancing the lease price of the grass they were compelled to have to keep life in their suffering herds. He paid no attention to the fact that these very men were the pioneers in West Texas and had opened the way for those who came after them, making possible the very sales the state was coveting. He gave them no more consideration than if they had been Digger Indians, who were trying to occupy the premises absolutely without pay.

And that is not all. It was alleged the cattlemen had entered into collusion with their employes to prevent the sale of the land to the actual settler, and an arbitrary and fictitious value was placed upon it in order to prevent its sale to any purchaser. This was obviously done for the sake of political effect, down in the agricultural districts of the state, for there is a letter written by Land Commissioner Terrell now in possession of a prominent West 1 cattleman, in which the gentleman admits if he was a cattleman in West Texas he would have done just what he has alleged the West Texas cattlemen were doing. He would have taken the very steps he publicly censures, if it had been to his interest to have adopted that course.

The cattlemen of West Texas are growing weary of this continual malignment for political purposes. They are willing to stand and answer for all the misdeeds that can legitimately be laid at their door, but they are tired of that form of official misrepresentation that seems habitual in Austin. They respectfully protest against being any further pilloried in this manner and they insist that these charges that have been trumped up against them and published to the world in connection with the impending sale of school land the first of September are utterly without foundation.

There may be a few isolated instances where alleged cattlemen are seeking to obtain some advantage of the state in these matters, but that does not justify the broad charge that the cattlemen of West Texas are trying to do these things. They are generally giving the state of Texas a square deal and in return they demand the same treatment for themselves.

INJUSTICE TO CATTLEMEN

The Galveston News says that there are rumors—which, however, it is reluctant to believe—that some lessees of large ranches, occupying state lands have hit upon a scheme to prevent sales under the new land law. The scheme is to have their cowboys bid in the land and turn the awards over to them after which they will fail to make good the purchases.

No policy could be so injurious to Texas as one which would oppose settlement and farm proprietorship. Many ranchmen do, according to reliable report, desire to hold their property longer, and their object is to get all the profit which can be derived from their leases. In the case of owners of very large ranches it is the desire to keep their realty possessions intact until the sale and improvement of adjacent land will have fixed a high value. This argument is natural and businesslike, and is not open to criticism so long as the action is not carried to an extreme.

The time has passed when Texas can be a stretch of immense ranches. The land must be cultivated, factories must be established and the innumerable capacities directed to purposes of substantial progress. There is room in Texas to carry on the cattle business on a mammoth scale and at the same time to develop the state's other resources in great proportions. There remain rare chances for the owners of big ranches, notwithstanding that the state's idea, which is popular, looks to settlement, activity and investment.

The development of Texas depends very much upon the sale of the state lands. If the soil and the earth are to produce they have to be worked; and if they are to be worked there must be inducements and facilities for investors and settlers. Texas, like any other state, needs industrious treatment. And for this reason special in-

terests require to be devoted toward the general welfare.

It is hoped that the land law will not meet with antagonism when it goes into operation in September. Even the lessees would not, as the Galveston News says, gain through the scheme which is advanced; for there would be a reaction against them. Public opinion in Texas is founded upon the conviction that development will receive acceleration through inducements for settlement and this opinion favors the encouragement of enterprise.—St. Louis Republic.

One would naturally infer from the charges that are being made against the West Texas cattlemen in connection with the approaching sale of a batch of state school land, that this land had only been recently discovered, and the cattlemen are on hand with shovels and hand carts prepared to carry every foot of it away and dump it where it can never again be found by the actual settler.

As a matter of fact, this land has been right where it is now located ever since it was won from Mexico by Texas valor and heroism. How long it had been there prior to this time is not known, but it is generally believed it was right there when Columbus discovered America, and did not budge an inch when Cortez was busily engaged in putting the screws to the Montezumas. The cattlemen found it there when they invaded that section of the state and wrested dominion from the savage and the wild animals of which it was the former habitat, and during all the years of their use and occupancy not one rod of it has ever disappeared.

It is an old cry that the cattlemen of West Texas are doing all in their power to retard and prevent the settlement of that portion of the state. They have heard it continuously since the first bonus hunter and school land speculator crossed the Brazos and headed toward the setting sun. They have heard it so long and so vociferously that they expect nothing else and pay no attention to the vaporings that continually emanate from certain quarters. They realize that they are the people who have made the settlement and development of the west possible, and while they are impressed with the lack of appreciation that has been manifest by the state, they have not sought to interfere with the state's policy of closing out her lands as fast as possible to the actual settler.

The cattlemen have done much to settle and develop West Texas, and are still doing more in the same direction. They are large land owners in that section, and constitute its real bone and sinew. They are not engaged in any unlawful proceedings, and will engage in none. They are simply trying to protect themselves in the enjoyment now of the things that really belong to them, and are letting the state severely alone in the sale of these lands. Many of them have already moved their cattle out of the district in which the lands are to come on the market, and hence, could have no interest in an attempt to prevent sale and settlement. It is simply a case where an attempt is being made to make additional capital at the expense of the cattlemen of West Texas. They are entirely innocent in the premises.

PROSECUTING THE PACKERS

The attorney general of the United States delivered an address before the Lincoln Club in Boston a few days ago, in which he reviewed at considerable length the proceedings that have been instituted against the packing interests of the country by the Federal government. The address was made by and with the consent of the President, and was doubtless intended to convey the information to the public that the government is standing pat on its action and will spare no effort to bring the men under indictment.

EVER TREAT YOU SO?

Coffee Acts the Jonah and Will Come Up.

A clergyman who pursues his noble calling in a country parish in Iowa, tells of his coffee experience:

"My wife and I used coffee regularly for breakfast, frequently for dinner and occasionally for supper—always the very best quality—package coffee never could find a place on our table.

"In the spring of 1896 my wife was taken with violent vomiting which we had great difficulty in stopping.

"It seemed to come from coffee drinking, but we could not decide.

"In the following July, however, she was attacked a second time by the vomiting. I was away from home filling an appointment, at the time, and on my return I found her very low; she had literally vomited herself almost to death, and it took some days to quiet the trouble and restore her stomach.

"I had also experienced the same trouble, but not so violently, and had relieved it, each time, by a resort to medicine.

"But my wife's second attack satisfied me that the use of coffee was at the bottom of our troubles, and so we stopped it forthwith and took on Postum Food Coffee. The old symptoms of disease disappeared and during the nine years that we have been using Postum instead of coffee we have never had a recurrence of the vomiting. We never weary of Postum, to which we know we owe our good health. This is a simple statement of facts." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.

ment to justice. Since the proceedings were first begun there has been more or less apprehension in the public mind that they were not sincere, and this apprehension almost grew into a conviction when the Garfield coat of whitewash was so copiously administered. The grand jury investigation at Chicago was believed to be a farce up to the very time the indictments were returned, and since then public sentiment has seemed to be very largely in the direction of indulging in the belief that prosecutions would not be genuine.

It is this feature of the situation that has called Attorney General Moody to the front with strong and unequivocal expressions to the effect that justice shall be done so far as the entire power of the governmental machinery invoked shall assure it, and at the same time he has taken the precaution to further assert that this prosecution of the big packers shall not assume the guise of persecution. The government does not intend that these men shall be punished innocent or guilty, just simply in order that popular prejudice may be appeased. Just on that particular point the attorney general says:

The action of the grand jury was the result of an ex-parte investigation. The accused have not been heard. They are each and all to be presumed innocent. That presumption for their protection follows them until the case has been passed upon by the trial jury. Let us hope that its verdict will be a declaration of truth in fact as it is in name.

It is true that the law presumes all men innocent until they are proven guilty of crime, and the packers constitute no exception to that rule. It is true they have been indicted upon the evidence adduced during the Chicago investigation, and every scintilla of that evidence has been preserved so that no witness can possibly deviate from his former sworn statements, but even with all that, these men have not yet been convicted, and until conviction occurs the law of the land presumes them to be innocent of the charges under which they have been indicted.

While the attorney general is asking fair play for the men under indictments, he comes forward with the statement that the recommendation by the grand jury that certain persons be brought to trial was fully warranted by the evidence now in the possession of the government. He referred to the fact in a very significant manner that during the pendency of the investigation a number of the packers and their lieutenants fled to Europe, where they went under assumed names. These facts were known to the government even at the time when the packers were protesting so vehemently that they were not operating as a combination, and when they were sending delegations to Washington and bitterly insisting that they were being persecuted by the Federal authorities.

Attorney General Moody expresses the belief that the packers will be brought to trial during the current year, and says that the men who are now resting under the charge of swelling their already immense fortunes by preying so relentlessly upon both the producer and the consumer, will get nothing but absolute justice when the cases do go to trial. And justice is all that the producer and the consumer are clamoring for. If the world is laboring under a misconception of fact and there is no such thing as a combination of packers, then the men under indictment should go free by having the stigma that has been placed upon them promptly removed. If on the other hand the combination exists as has been alleged by the people for several years and sustained by the Federal grand jury investigation, then the people only ask for such action as will forever remove them from the necessity of having to submit to such combinations in the future.

The people of the United States do not want the packers punished because they believe they constitute a trust. They have alleged that such a combination was in existence and the government has sustained that allegation to the extent of returning a considerable number of indictments. Now it is up to the government to make those indictments stick and thereby justify the findings of its investigation instituted at the behest of the people, who have alleged that the hand of oppression has been laid very heavily upon them. The people are willing for the packers to have justice and in connection therewith are only insisting that they receive the same form of recognition.

THE SITUATION GROWS DESPERATE

The announcement comes from Washington that the president has finally decided to convene congress in extra session Nov. 11, and the principal matter suggested for legislation will be the regulation and control of the railways. Just a few days prior to this announcement, there came from the facile pen of Bill Chandler, a former senator, the suggestion that the effect of the Townsend-Esch bill would be to knock out the present laws in the south which require the railways to furnish separate accommodations for the races. This declaration by ex-Senator Chandler was unquestionably made for the sake of effect. Knowing the race feeling in the south, he has sought to array the southern people solidly against the bill which the railways most fear, by making them believe that under its provisions the negro will be permitted to occupy the same seat in passenger coaches with white men. It was a great scheme, quite worthy of the crafty mind that concocted it, but it has fallen as flat as the proverbial pancake. A special from Washington to the daily press says:

Some of the respectable whites in the south have been much stirred up lately over a story that has been circulating through Dixie to the effect that there is

a joker in the Townsend-Esch rate bill, which is to be used to put a stop to the Jim Crow cars. It is a pretty romance, and on its face carries conviction, but the story has been punctured by officials of the interstate commerce commission, who declare that it was manufactured out of the whole cloth by the railroads in order to work up sentiment against rate legislation.

Section 1 of the Townsend-Esch bill gives to the interstate commerce commission authority to make "any regulations whatsoever" affecting the transportation of persons in common carriers. It has been claimed by some that if the law goes into effect in this shape it will give to the commission the power to stop the use of Jim Crow cars, so that blacks and white passengers in the south will henceforth travel in the same compartments. This section of the rate bill was passed in the house at the last session without debate, all the democratic members voting for it. The bare idea, however, that there is anything in the bill that will prevent the roads from separating the blacks from the whites will be sufficient to line up all the southern congressmen against the measure.

"This is the veriest rubbish," exclaimed a member of the interstate commerce commission, when questioned about the report. "The passage of the Townsend-Esch bill cannot possibly affect the present situation, so far as it relates to the use of Jim Crow cars. The commission and the highest courts have already ruled on this question. They have both decided that the roads have a legal right to provide separate cars for the blacks. It has been held that the railroads must furnish the negro with accommodations equally good as those provided for the whites if the charge is the same. The railroads are forbidden to discriminate against the blacks, but they are also empowered to provide separate accommodations for them. Consequently the adoption of the Townsend-Esch bill cannot possibly affect this situation."

It is apparent from the desperate efforts that are being made to head off the Townsend-Esch bill in this underhand manner that the railroads and their henchmen have come to a realization of the fact that they are squarely up against a very hard proposition and are just about at the end of their row. The meeting of the Elkins committee from the senate, which sought to confine its investigations entirely to railroad men, was punctured so badly that that plan seems to have been abandoned, and the schemers have now turned to the south under the mistaken apprehension that they can so play upon southern prejudice as to array southern congressmen solidly against the proposed measure.

But the people of the south are not fools. They know that the issues raised by Chandler have already been raised and determined, and there is competent authority for the assertion that the passage of the proposed measure will in no wise affect the existing situation. It is a bugaboo that will fail to accomplish its purpose from the fact that those who have sprung it are dealing with a people who are informed. Not satisfied with the abortive effort to whip or scare the south into line, the industrious gentleman who are engineering the situation are now out with the statement that organized labor is opposed to railway regulation and control, from the fact that it will result in a big decrease in wages.

All these things are going to result in nothing, from the fact that the real animus is too plain. The people of the country realize that the railroads have grown desperate over the prospect of that regulation bill being whipped through congress by the administration and the people, and they are making the fight of their lives to circumvent it. It is a high tribute to the men who have been engineering the fight that was begun by the cattlemen of this state for their proper protection. It shows that they have been able to strike at the very root of the oppression of which they have complained, and that none realize this fact more keenly than the railroads themselves.

That approaching extra session of congress is going to be a very interesting event. There are going to be things doing in Washington that will be of absorbing interest and importance to the people.

RANGE CATTLE EXHIBIT

The prospects for a comprehensive exhibit of range cattle at the San Antonio International Fair in October grows brighter as the days go by. The management of the fair has wisely concluded that the season at which the fair is held is not an opportune one for offering prizes for fat steers, inasmuch as it requires the heavy feeding of animals during the hot months, and it has therefore concluded to eliminate the competition in this class and devote the money to encouraging the breeders of range cattle. The quarantine district of Texas is and will be for many years a range proposition and it is among the possibilities that this portion of the state will in a few years not only furnish beef to the corn belt feeder, but will also furnish the young steers to stock pastures north of the quarantine line in Texas. With the object in view of encouraging the range men to greater action and at the same time offering inducements to buyers of beef cattle throughout the whole county to visit San Antonio during the fair the association has prepared a premium list which should attract the attention of every cattleman and quite a few farmers who are building for the future. The cattle entering in competition must have been bred and raised south of the quarantine line and bred and owned by the exhibitor. This is required by the association for the reason that its object in

offering the premiums is solely to encourage stockmen in seeking higher ideals in breeding. If an exhibitor was allowed to buy cattle and enter them into competition the object of the fair association would be defeated. Five prizes, ranging from \$50 to \$10, are offered in six classes; \$50 for the best and heaviest Texas steers, 3 years old and under; \$50 for the best pen, any age or sex, and \$50 for the best three pens of any age or sex. The premium list as given in the catalogue of the fair association, on page 77, offers for the best ten head of range steers, any breed, 2 years old and under 3, five prizes as follows: First, \$50; second, \$40; third, \$30; fourth, \$20; fifth, \$10. The same prizes are offered for a like number of steer yearlings, steer calves, cows 2 years old and over, yearling heifers and heifer calves. Joseph F. Green, the chairman of the live stock committee, which has charge of the range exhibit, who is in the city, spoke earnestly and at the same time encouragingly of the interest manifested by the cattlemen in making this feature of the fair the greatest in the world. "I have enlisted the services of about a dozen ranchmen," said he to the Express Friday, "and their prominence is such as to insure the cattlemen generally that the exhibit will be a worthy one. I want forty exhibitors in all. Those who have already pledged co-operation even to the extent of making an exhibit include: Thomas A. Coleman of Coleman & Keeran of Dimmit county; L. B. Allen of Moore & Allen of Uvalde county; O. G. Hugo of Dilley. Viggo Kohler of Beeville, R. J. Kleberg of the King ranches. Captain John Tod of the Laureles, G. O. Welhausen of Encinal, John G. Kennedy of the La Para ranch, Ed Lasater of Falfurrias, Alfred Giles of this city, whose ranch is in Kendall county, and one or two others whose names I do not recall just at the moment. These will not all be represented in every class, but if I can secure forty men who will average three classes or thirty head each we will have 1,200 head of the best range cattle ever brought together anywhere on the globe. I will not be satisfied, however, with 1,200 cattle. I believe that the range men of Southwest Texas ought to furnish 2,000 cattle at least. There will be no expense in preparing the cattle for the show and it will be just as cheap for an exhibitor to show in three classes as one, as he must pay freight on a car if he only brings ten

**ARIZONA SKUNK
TERROR TO STOCKMEN**

**Animal Has No Odor, But Its
Bite Produces Almost
Certain Death**

TUCSON, Ariz., July 29.—Arizona has a skunk that is a veritable terror to the cowboys of the cattle ranges, as well as to the Mexicans of the plains. The little black and white animal is remarkable in the first place from the fact that it has no odor, which has caused naturalists to doubt whether it belongs to the genus mephitis, as does the skunk so common in most parts of North America. But the fame of the Gila monster, the loathsome copper and black-hued lizard, pales before the dreadful prestige of this little animal, for it is said a wound from its sharp teeth will cause man or woman to die the death of a raving maniac. Why this skunk has this fateful power has never been ascertained, though the sturdy woodmen or rangers of the territory will tell you that once upon a time one of these little skunks, which are somewhat smaller than the skunk so well known from its all-pervading odor, was bitten by a rabid dog and so transmitted the disease to all its kith and kin.

Be that as it may, the fact remains that throughout the most of Arizona, particularly in the lumber country around Flagstaff, the very name of skunk is feared more than snakes, tarantulas or centipedes. In that country of wondrous clearness of atmosphere, where sleeping out of doors is as common, if not more so, than sleeping in a house or tent, this little, creeping terror has a good field for his deadly operations. The men in camp are careful when sleeping to cover up even their heads when possible, but often in the night the blanket slips and a man will waken to find that he has been nipped in the mouth or through the nose by the sharp teeth of the hydrophobic skunk.

A physician at Winslow, Ariz., last spring was called to attend a strapping six-foot cattleman from the Tonto basin, who had been bitten in the ear by a skunk. The ear was lacerated as though it had been torn by a piece of barbed wire. The doctor at once started the badly frightened man off for the Pasteur institute in Chicago. But at Kansas City the patient met the possessor of a madstone. Its wonderful virtues were so dilated upon that the bitten man remained at Kansas City to try its effect upon his case. Perceiving no unfavorable symptoms and his ear having apparently healed, he went no further, but returned to Winslow in June, and to his family on the ranch in Tonto basin. On the Fourth of July the cattleman came in with his family to attend a celebration at Winslow. He began to act strangely and foamed at the mouth when water was offered him. Then followed muscular contractions and though the services of three



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physicians were secured the man died in less than sixty hours in violent convulsions.

With the idea of discovering, if possible, the cause of this deadly attribute, a professor in an eastern scientific institution has recently, and with expense and difficulty, secured a live skunk of the odorless sort from the Verde valley, and will have it taken to a Pasteur institute for the doctors to examine. It is safe to say that Arizonians will watch for the outcome of their investigations with a lively interest.

IOWA STATE FAIR

Advance sheets from the Iowa State Fair give some of the features of the fair to be held at Des Moines August 25 to Sept. 1. A great cattle show is expected.

Last year more than 700 head of cattle were exhibited at the state fair. All of the breeds for which premiums were offered were represented, and there was the most intense rivalry among the exhibitors. This year the addition of the Polled Durham class and the increase of premiums to more than \$53,000 will result in a large increase in the number of cattle which will be shown.

The horse show at the Lewis and Clark exposition has been postponed until Sept. 19 to 23, and this will result in increasing the number of entries in the horse department at the Iowa fair, a large number of breeders having notified the fair people that they will stop here on their way to the west. One breeder already has reserved thirty-six stalls and another eighteen, indicating the interest among the horsemen in the Iowa fair.

The premiums offered exhibitors this

year will exceed \$40,000. More than \$25,000 was paid out last year.

The premiums in the swine department are practically doubled as compared with the premiums of last year. The swine exhibit every year is equal to the combined exhibit of all of the western state fairs. Last year over 2,500 hogs were exhibited. The fair management has had plans made for a swine pavilion to be erected on the grounds. The erection of this pavilion will make the third permanent building of the kind on the fair grounds. The stock pavilion is a magnificent structure and the dairy, horticultural and agricultural hall erected last year is a pretentious affair. Each of them cost about \$50,000.

A. M. Keen, hog and sheep buyer for Armour & Co., leaves this evening on the Rock Island with his father, J. M. Keen, for Graham and other points, for a two weeks' vacation. W. C. Banard, hogs salesman for the Campbell & Ross Commission Company, will buy hogs and sheep for Mr. Keen during his vacation.

At the American Royal Show to be held at Kansas City this fall, the horse classification calls for a premium list amounting to \$8,000.

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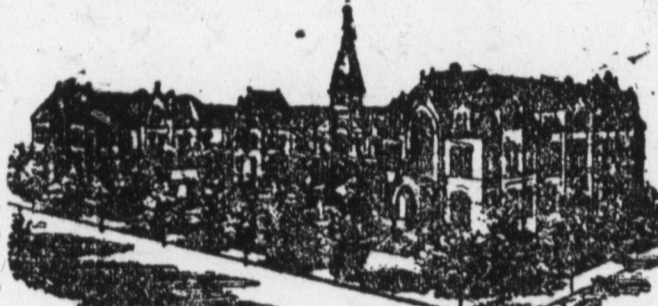

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ADVISES DRY FEED FOR MARKET CATTLE

Professor Kennedy Says Feeding Hay Is Great Secret in Shipping Cattle

The feeder and shipper should take every care in preparing cattle for the market so they will reach their destination in the best possible condition.

The less moisture the food contains in proportion to the dry material the better, as the steer that is filled with water has a tendency to scour and thus show up at the market gaunt and in bad condition.

SHOULD BE PUT IN DRY YARD

When the cattle are taken off pasture they should be put in as dry a yard as possible, so that they may keep tolerably clean.

There is nothing better than good sweet hay for cattle before loading or in transit. Some shippers advise feeding a small quantity of grain, but as a rule grain, especially corn, has a tendency to fever the animals and cause them to drink too much water.

SPACE, NOT NUMBERS

As a rule about twenty good sized steers will fill a car; however, one should not rely on any given number, but rather go by the amount of space in the car.

If the steers are on full feed in a dry lot the same precautions practically as

above mentioned will suffice. However, less time or trouble will be required to get the animals in good shipping condition.

Whatever distance one has to ship he should make it a point to have the cattle arrive at the sale yards at 5 a. m., or at least never later than 8 a. m.

It is also important that the cattle be treated decently when in the cars of the train crew; that is, one should not allow his cattle to be abused by rough switching, etc., on the road.

NEW FEDERAL REGULATIONS

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Regulations for the shipment of livestock under the twenty-eight hour law in the matter of feed, rest and water of stock in transit, were completed yesterday by the department of agriculture.

1. That the cars containing the cattle shall be equipped with serviceable hay racks, each lineal foot of which shall have a capacity of no less than one cubic foot, extending along the sides of the cars from the doors to the ends, and that the cars shall be so arranged that the racks may be readily filled with hay through openings in the car roof.

2. That the cars shall be fitted with semi-cylinder shaped watering troughs of galvanized or cast iron, not less than seven inches deep by not less than twelve inches wide across the top, inside measurement, with the inner edge curved to retain the water and facilitate filling.

3. Food and water to be supplied at intervals not exceeding twenty-eight hours while the shipments are in transit and in supplying water each car to be stopped for at least five minutes, during which time the troughs shall be kept filled with clear water and all the animals given an opportunity to drink.

4. In order that the cattle may have sufficient space and opportunity to rest, the cars shall not be overloaded and in all cars there shall be room for at least one-third of the cattle to lie down at the same time.

Table with 2 columns: Ave. live weight, No. of cattle for car. Rows range from 700 to 1,800 weight.

WILL ENFORCE LAW

The agricultural department is at last determined to enforce the law providing proper care for cattle in transport. For years there has been a law requiring railroad companies to unload, rest, feed and water live stock after each period of forty-eight hours in transit.

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.

IN MIDLAND COUNTY

Midland Reporter. J. D. Slater and Bob Beverley came in last Saturday from the range twenty-five miles northwest of Odessa, and reports good recent rains out there.

Garrett & Voliva have been buying some more stuff this week, comprising five cars of cows and two of calves, which were sold on the Fort Worth market.

G. M. McGonagill, ranching near Monument, was in this week and reports everything in fine condition from a range standpoint, grass finer than it was ever known before, everything fat and the biggest calf crop he ever saw.

J. H. Graham got in the first of the week from his place up north in New Mexico, and he says it is the spot selected as the garden of the gods. He says cattle up there are in finer condition than they ever were in their lives before, and grass, the finest kind, in abundance.

IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY

Hereford Brand. W. S. Dixon purchased of the Gilbreath boys 200 fine sheep. Terms private.

Mrs. Ella Laughmiller sold this week seventy-five head of fine white-face yearlings to Sam Lee and W. P. Boyd. Terms private.

Murchison & Thompson are manifesting their confidence in the cattle market by purchasing Panhandle stuff in large bunches. They recently bought 235 head of yearling steers of Rev. Mr. Baker of Vega at \$17 per head and 400 stock cattle from Estell & Lipscomb of Castro county.

That the wool industry of Deaf Smith and Castro counties is rapidly expanding and will, in the near future, be classed with our leading and most profitable industries is no longer doubted by those who have taken a glance into the magnitude of the business of late.

While there are some shipments yet to be made, it will doubtless be surprising to many of our readers to learn that there has already been shipped from Hereford this season 70,000 pounds of wool. This, at the market price, places something in the neighborhood of \$14,000 in the hands of our local sheep raisers.

In this connection it might be in order to state that the majority of our sheepmen have thoroughly prepared themselves to look well to the details of their business. In addition to substantial sheds to protect their flocks from the winter's severe cold, wolf-proof fences have been constructed which guarantee absolute security from the incursions of dogs and wolves.

Our sheep growers can justly feel proud of their success and have a reasonable assurance that there are still greater and better things in the future for them.

IN HOWARD COUNTY

Big Springs Enterprise. Refreshing showers have fallen in parts of this county the past few days, which have cooled the atmosphere and laid the dust.

That fine stock show that was talked of last winter, would be the proper thing to pull off about the middle of September.

J. D. Ernest bought of C. C. Staughter fifty head of fine bulls last week, and from J. W. Turner he bought 1,200 head of stock cattle, calves not counted, all private terms.

IN NEW MEXICO

Carlsbad Current.

Jake Holderman was on a deal this week to sell 300 head of mares and geldings to Eugene Ragan at \$20 and \$25 around. The deal was likely closed.

Horse work is on in the Black river district. Among those interested are Jake Holderman, T. A. Ezell, Bill McLendon,

Complex advertisement for Simplex Hay Press featuring an illustration of the machine and text describing its benefits as a horse power baler.

HEREFORD, TEXAS,

Ranch and Farm Lands

In any size tracts to suit buyer, from \$3 to \$5 per acre.

Write me before buying.

W. H. RAYZOR

Hereford, Texas.

W. A. Forehand, Cox, Bird, Terry, Montgomery and Donahue.

W. E. McLendon, one of Eddy county's prominent stockmen, came in from the head of the Black river Wednesday and reports things very dry in that section.

T. A. Ezell and Bill McLendon sold sixty-one head of horses this week to E. T. Gray of Brimmon, Mo., at \$16 and \$16.50 a head. They were loaded on board the cars Tuesday. One car went to Brimmon and the other to Dunlap, Mo.

Dr. W. A. Savage, the government inspector of cattle for all the cattle country along the Pecos Valley and Northeastern railroad, from state line to state line, is a busy man these days. He has recently received an order from the government to inspect all of the cattle and ranches in his territory, whether the owners intend to ship any time soon or not.

IN RANDALL COUNTY

Canyon City News.

The second cutting of the alfalfa crop is now on hand the yield in some cases reaches two tons per acre. The demand for it is not so good as last year. That sold, only a small amount so far, has ranged in price close around \$8 per ton.

Upon the live stock portion of the program there was a woeful fall-down. C. T. DeGraftenreid was there with five choice registered Hereford cows, one of them having an 8-months-old calf that weighed close to six hundred pounds, and John Hutson had two fine looking Hereford males on the grounds for a brief period of time, but that was all. With just as good cattle in Randall county, Herefords, Shorthorns and Poles, plenty of them, and just as fine in all respects as can be found on top side of earth and no exhibit! And then no horses nor mules and not even hogs and lots of good ones all over the county. What's the matter with us anyway? We have the stuff and why not show it?

FARM TELEPHONES

Book Free. How to put them up—what they cost—why they save you money—all information and valuable book free. Write to J. Andrae & Sons, 933 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

FELIX S. FRANKLIN

LIVE STOCK AGENT, AMARILLO, TEXAS.

CATTLE OF ALL CLASSES FOR SALE

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

RATES ARE LOW... Where Will You Go?

- List of travel destinations: Colorado's majestic mountains, The Golden West by the shores of the great Pacific, To Portland and its mighty Exposition, 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.

Wherever you go, the Rock Island can take you there, and its train service from Texas is unsurpassed.

THROUGH SLEEPERS TO DENVER AND CHICAGO DAILY.

Quickest and Best Service to Nebraska and Western Iowa.

Write me now, stating about when and where you wish to go, and I will immediately give you full information. I have descriptive literature regarding Colorado, California, Oregon, also northern and eastern resorts, that I will gladly send free.



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

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.

LOCAL PACKERS

GET NEW RATE

Abolition of Discriminating Rates Benefits Industry in This City

Important action was taken by the general freight agents at the meeting held in Chicago last week, that will be of great interest to the Swift and Armour packing houses in Fort Worth. It was the adoption of a rate on scap shipments from this city to Utah common territory, a thing that has been prohibited heretofore because of the rates that have been effective to Missouri river points.

"Heretofore the adjustment of these rates have been such that they have been against the packing houses here," said a freight man today, "and the rates were made to apply to this territory on request of the Fort Worth packers."

The putting in of the same rates on soap as are enjoyed by the packers of the north, will, he said, materially aid in the Fort Worth packers being able to compete with the packers in other cities.

THE EL PASO COUNTRY

EL PASO, Texas, July 29.—Mexican cattle are growing rapidly in favor for shipment to Cuba. Agents of Cuban firms are scouring the northern border states of the republic, to place orders for cattle.

Mexican stock thrives splendidly in Cuba, the climate agreeing well with them, and other conditions being suitable.

Two steamers have recently been placed in commission for the cattle trade, plying between Tampico and Havana. It is expected that the size of the fleet will be increased in the fall, when deliveries will be made of the orders which are at present being placed.

C. R. Dudley, representing one of the largest of the Havana stock firms, has been visiting the leading cattle centers of the state of Chihuahua recently, and has closed contracts for the delivery of several thousand head of cattle.

Part of his contracts are for immediate delivery. Other contracts are being placed by him and by other cattlemen for shipment during the fall and winter months.

Cattlemen who have interests in Mexico view this development with special favor in view of the fact that their market has heretofore, to a certain extent, been curtailed. Only a comparatively small field is offered for shipment into the United States, on account of the duties, and the number that cross the United States in bond, for delivery in Canada, is proportionately extremely small. The slaughter houses of Mexico are growing in importance and the cattle which they buy are growing in number, but there is still ample room for the development of the Cuban business.

Local stock shipments are practically nil. A handful of cattle from Alpine cacti in New Mexico, to determine its effect upon cattle, sheep and other animals. Arrangements for the experiments have been made between the United States department of plant industry and the United States experiment station and the department of agriculture and the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Extensive tests will be made of the nutritive elements in the connection with different animals. The results are being awaited with the greatest interest by the stockmen of these semi-arid regions, to whom the discovery of new varieties of fodder will be of the utmost importance.

Sheep growers in New Mexico are growing fat with prosperity. After two or three fairly successful seasons, the present has been successful in the highest degree, and the men who are profiting by this success are correspondingly elated. Not a complaint has been heard during the past couple of months, in spite of the talk of losses during the severe storms last winter.

REPORTS FINE CONDITIONS

George Epperson of Van Horn was a Fort Worth visitor Wednesday. He is a regular shipper to this market, but came here on legal business this time. He reports conditions in fine shape in the Van Horn country. Plenty of rain, plenty of grass and stock doing well. Insects are bothering the cattle to some considerable extent, but with this exception all is in good shape.

Start a Mail Order Business...

MAKE MONEY ON THE SIDE. Our plan for starting beginners in a "sure winner." We furnish everything. Money comes with orders. Enormous profits. Start on small capital and increase the business from profits. You can make big money attending to the work evenings, in your own home. When business grows, drop other employment and devote your entire time to your own business. We tell you how for a two-cent stamp. FRANKLIN-HOWARD CO., Dept. D., Kansas City, Mo.

MANY SETTLING NEAR SAN ANGELO

Small Tracts Being Purchased by Home-seekers from Texas and Other States

SAN ANGELO, Texas, July 31.—Chris Hagelstein has bought a 40,000-acre ranch in Edwards county and will move his family to Del Rio in order to be near his ranch property. He will stock the ranch with a good grade of cattle. He has formerly been ranching in Schleicher county.

More prairie fires are being reported. A fire in the 7D pasture in Sterling county burned over twenty-five sections of fine grass and one section on each of the two ranches, Barton's and Arnold's, adjoining. Another prairie fire in Irion county destroyed two sections in Gillis & Eden's pasture. Much valuable grass is being lost to the cattlemen through these bad prairie fires.

Claude B. Hudspeth's little son is seriously ill at Ozona. Hudspeth is the state representative from this district and is known as "the cowboy legislator."

Bob Hillis sold 201½ acres of his ranch on North Concho, seven miles from town, to P. E. Bennett of Montague county for \$25 an acre. Bennett then sold the pecan privilege for \$400.

Oscar Cain shipped one car of fat mixed cattle to Fort Worth yesterday.

Many prospectors have been here this week from different sections of the state. Many of them purchased small tracts of land and will move here with their families to cultivate farms. A party from Bell and Williamson county included W. F. and C. Lindermann, J. P. Murrain, G. W. Vernon, O. R. Cline, Ed Keating and Frank Overby. Another party was here from Wiley, Collin county. Many immigrants are coming into West Texas this year, rather, they should be called Central and South Texas farmers moving to West Texas to locate permanently.

Stanley Turner of Water Valley has traded his stallion, Claude McGregor, to Charley Howard of Water Valley for twelve head of coming 2 and 3-year-old mares and geldings.

Albert Kincaid of Ozona has sold to Frank Fury, 1,000 head of sheep at \$2.50, sheared, Kincaid's pick, delivered at the shearing pen. The price of sheep appears to be a little less than it was a while back. However, sheep prices are expected to hold up for a year or two at least.

THE PANHANDLE COUNTRY

CLARENDON, Texas, July 29.—Cattle conditions in the Clarendon country present a rather peculiar aspect. There seems to be very little if any enthusiasm among the powers that be in the cattle business, and as a consequence the business cannot be designated as being anything but on the drag. The answer to the query: "Is there anything doing in the way of cattle sales or shipment?" is "nothing, absolutely nothing, everything as dull as can be." Some think this condition of affairs is caused by the unsettled condition of the market, while others think it is a possible shortage of saleable stuff or a possible disinclination on the part of the buyers to buy or the sellers to sell. It is said that considerable fat shee stuff remains unsold in this territory but it is more probable that the buyers have cleaned up the country as thoroughly if not more thoroughly than usual. If the lightning of enthusiasm should strike the cattlemen of this section there might be something doing, at least until the present supply of available stuff is exhausted, but so long as things remain as they now are just so long will there be a drag in the business that nothing short of a big upward jump in prices can remove.

A few shipments are leaving here now, but the total shipments for an entire month could easily be counted on one's fingers. A shipment of two loads to Kansas City and one to St. Jo left here Monday. These cattle averaged 1,160 pounds and should have brought better than their price, \$3.95, for their owners.

McElroy & Buntin sold 125 steer yearlings at \$12.50. They were delivered here this week.

There is considerable complaint heard these days from the cattlemen in this section who are losing on account of wolves. Several losses of considerable magnitude have been reported, and the depredations of the varmints are becoming more pronounced every day.

The Clarendon country is destined to become noted for its alfalfa, as it is a certainty that in the course of time this will become one of the biggest alfalfa producing sections of the United States. This year a number of new fields are being planted in this forage crop and those who have already tried it, and they are quite a number, are meeting with such success that its culture on a larger scale will probably begin from this date. The average this season is about a ton to the acre and prevailing prices are satisfactory.

A Clarendon real estate concern this week sold the P. R. Stevens ranch to W. A. SoRelle of Bosque county. This ranch is near Goodnight and consists of seven sections of patented land. About 300 head of cattle were included in the sale as well as all work stock, etc. The consideration was in the neighborhood of \$30,000. Possession will be given of the property at once.

It is rumored in cattle circles here that J. E. McCombe will soon acquire the Lee Dyer ranch near Goodnight, but no definite facts can be learned from the parties most concerned.

Southern Pacific HOTEL RUGERS

AT SEABROOK-ON-THE-BAY IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SUMMER SEASON

Seabrook is located on the Southern Pacific (G. H. & N. Ry.) between Houston and Galveston, and is

AN IDEAL PLACE TO SPEND A SUMMER VACATION

FINE BOATING, BATHING, SAILING, FISHING.

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AS COMPARISONS ARE TO OUR ADVANTAGE WE CAN AFFORD TO ENCOURAGE THEM.

THROUGH THE TEXAS PAN-HANDLE.

SAVES PATRONS 300 MILES IN VISITING "COOL COLORADO" LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, OR CALIFORNIA POINTS, AND IT'S SERVICE SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

FURTHER FACTS YOURS UPON REQUEST A. A. GLISSON, G. P. A. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



IF

you are going to take a trip it would be A GOOD IDEA for you to see a representative of the

H. & T. C. R. R.

before you decide on the route.

Summer Excursion Tickets on sale daily at low rates.

QUICK TIME BETWEEN SOUTH and NORTH TEXAS

2—Through Trains Daily—2

PULLMAN SLEEPERS between Houston and Austin, Waco, Fort Worth, Denver, via H. & T. C. to Fort Worth, F. W. & D. C. (The Denver Road) and Colorado & Southern to Denver. Galveston and Dallas, Denison, St. Louis via G. H. & N. to Houston, H. & T. C. to Denison and M., K. & T. to St. Louis.

For further information see ticket agent or address

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

A COLORADO SUMMER

IS A PERFECT EXPERIENCE

Spend your Vacation in the Mountains. Breathe the Crisp, Pure, Piney Air. Gather Strength and Health from the Great Out-of-Doors, and come home happy. From June 1 to September 30 the Santa Fe will sell you round trip tickets at very low rates. Ask the Santa Fe Agent for particulars.



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

Galveston, Texas.

COLONEL POOLE AT MENARDVILLE

Editor Stockman-Journal.

Menardville has had a reunion, about which we will tell you.

Menardville is a beautiful little village of about 600 inhabitants, situated upon the south bank of that beautiful stream, the San Saba river, in the midst of one of the most fertile and prosperous valleys in the state of Texas. This historical little town bears the distinction of being the capital of Menard county. Last year at the reunion of the Mountain Remnant Brigade at Brady, Menardville entered the contest for the reunion for this year. They were confronted with much opposition. Many arguing that the town was too small to accommodate the gathering. This seemed to be the hardest opposition. This opposition was successfully combatted and Menardville got the reunion. Even after the vote was cast, which decided the contest in favor of Menardville and after the old soldiers and their families and the rabble had returned home there were frequently expressed fears (whether honestly or selfishly we cannot say) that the reunion at Menardville would be a failure, but it was not to be so recorded. That western village so renowned for its beauty, its wealth and its hospitality, weighed its responsibility, footed up its liabilities on the one side and its assets on the other.

Their very first step demonstrated their wisdom and far sightedness as a means of insuring success and that the election of the Honorable James Callan as its manager.

The arrangement of the grounds and the entire management displayed the hand of a master. The first work, outside of appointing the committees, was the digging of a well and testing it to insure plenty of water. This was done and the result was that one of the coldest wells of water it has ever been our pleasure to drink from was secured and was provided with a gasoline engine which pumped the water into a large zinc tank. This tank was provided with faucets every few inches all the way around to which were fastened tin cups. From this tank extended in every direction water pipe laid under the ground, which carried the water to all portions of the grounds. This system of water works was absolutely complete in every particular.

The grand stand and seats were objects of beauty and mechanism combined, and situated as they were in the midst of the prettiest and most extensive pecan grove human eye ever beheld, they were easily accessible from all sides. The camping ground set apart for the old soldiers was in this grove east of the grand stand, and was separated from the balance of the grounds by a wire fence where they could enjoy themselves without being crowded or in any manner molested.

General W. T. Melton of Brady called order at 10 a. m., July 26. Rev. Caperton of Brady delivered the invocation with feeling and earnestness.

The Hon. James Callan delivered the welcome address in a speech of about thirty minutes. Mr. Callan's speech was one of the finest efforts to which we have ever listened. Our space will not permit a reproduction of that gentleman's remarks, and even if it would the beauty would still be lacking. As well as being full of what to say Mr. Callan was full of how to say it, and herein lay the beauty and sublimity.

The Hon. J. F. Brown of San Saba responded on the part of the old soldiers and what he had to say was greeted with a great deal of applause, as is always the case with Uncle Joe. And besides being a fine speaker, Uncle Joe is one of the handsomest men that ever cocked a musket and that had much to do with the good feeling that prevailed while he spoke. At this juncture the band played "Dixie," after which Governor Sparks of Nevada was introduced by General Melton. Governor Sparks began by saying that he was not a speechmaker. That he was here, not to speak, but to meet once more with his old comrades and to see once more that venerable old gentleman, his old captain, J. J. Callan, through whose kindness he had been invited here.

The Hon. C. K. Bell of Fort Worth was next introduced and delivered an address of an hour and a half. Mr. Bell took up the question of secession and from a historical point of view showed conclusively that the question of secession was an open one. From this he went to the causes of the war. Mr. Bell had the attention of his audience and his eloquence and force of argument and reasoning were excellent.

Judge C. F. Jenkins of Brownwood was chosen last year at Brady to deliver the annual address, but being unable to attend, that duty was performed by the Hon. Clarence Martin of Fredericksburg. Mr. Martin is district judge of the Thirty-third district, and is perhaps the youngest district judge in the state, being only 34 years old. Judge Martin deserves special mention because of the fact that his speech was altogether impromptu. Clarence is an orator. His tribute to the old soldiers and their wives and

their devotion to their country was eloquent and touching and caused tears to flow freely.

The special features of the second day were memorial services and the speech of Judge W. C. Linden of San Antonio. Judge Linden had never before been to an ex-Confederate reunion and hence made his maiden speech for such an occasion. Mr. Linden has an excellent voice for open air speaking and his stock of information is full. Mr. Linden was not on the program and had made no preparation, however, one not accustomed to his speaking would have thought that he was a practical and prepared orator for the occasion.

As I have said before, Judge C. F. Jenkins failed to arrive in time to deliver the annual address, he did arrive, however, last night and addressed the veterans this morning. Everybody knows Charlie Jenkins and to say that he lost none of his former reputation as a nice, pleasant, flowery and logical speaker would be to say that he made a most excellent speech. But I will go further and say to you that in my opinion he has grown in power and beauty of expression as he has grown in years. Mr. Jenkins' speech was the closing of the speechmaking.

The band that furnished music for this reunion must not be slighted. This band was from Fredericksburg and for fear there may be other bands at that place we will be specific by saying that this is the band known as Klaerner's Band. The band was composed of sixteen pieces and every man of them demonstrated thoroughness. The music, especially those southern airs and ex-Confederate reunion pieces, were fine; but in saying this we don't mean to say that all their music was not fine, but being familiar with these first mentioned we were better capable of judging them than the other pieces rendered.

In giving a description of the grounds, I intentionally omitted until now to mention the market or place where we get our meat. This was the nicest and coolest place of the whole "kit and bilin." The market was made with screen wire netting and was absolutely fly proof. It required the work of a dozen men to attend to this department. The number of beeves that lost life on the occasion of this reunion was ninety. This may aid the reader in accepting my figures when I tell him that in my opinion and in the opinion of others who are accustomed to making estimates on this sort of occasion the crowd assembled here would not fall under 15,000. There were also furnished to the veterans and their families 15,000 loaves of bread. But there was less of it left than on the occasion when the good master fed the multitude on the few little loaves and fish—in fact, it was practically all consumed.

This is an historic town and county. Just to the west of the reunion grounds stand the ruins of the old San Saba fort, or mission, the history of which and the great massacre of human lives that occurred there are too familiar with even the school children to be repeated here.

Twenty-two miles west of Menardville stands old Fort McKavett, an old government post. Many of the buildings are still standing and are occupied either as family residences or places of business. There is the head waters of the beautiful San Saba river, the coldest and strongest springs to be found anywhere in the state. This beautiful stream courses its way from west to east through Menard county. As I have said, Menardville stands on the south bank of this stream. Four miles west of town is a dam for irrigation purposes. The water is taken from the river by a canal which finds its way back to the river four miles east of town. The main canal meanders with the hills that skirt the town and lay out on an average of about a mile from the river, thus forming one of the most beautiful valleys nature has ever made. At this time the valley is a sight wonderful to behold. Entering it from the hills on either side you are ushered from the unsystematic, rough and rocky hills into a beautiful oasis green as with the verdure of spring. Corn that is producing sixty bushels per acre is a no small sight, and yet it may be seen in numerous instances by visiting Menardville. Cotton that will produce a bale per acre is the most exciting thing to which you could direct the attention of Texas farmers, and yet less than that amount would be a sad disappointment to a Menardville farmer.

Great fields of watermelons that average forty pounds in weight would cause any negro in the world to risk his life for one night's luxuriant pleasure, after deep sleep had seized upon the lord of the house and yet, Menardville has them, but not a negro to eat them.

Now, gentle reader, I am tired and sleepy and will have to close, but I will have something more to say about this reunion, the stock on exhibition and the many old friends I met here. Yes, there is more pretty women here than any reunion I have attended this year. Now I must say good night.

C. C. POOLE.
Menardville, Tex., Friday night, July 28, 1905.



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THE SIMPLEST, SAFEST, SUREST AND QUICKEST WAY TO VACCINATE CATTLE AGAINST BLACKLEG.
No dose to measure. No liquid to spill. No string to rot. Just a little pill to be placed under the skin by a single thrust of the instrument.
An Injector Free with a Purchase of 100 Vaccinations.
For Sale by All Druggists. Literature Free—Write for it.

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One year's subscription to *The Fort Worth Weekly Telegram*

One year's subscription to *The Farm and Home*, a semi-monthly magazine

One year's subscription to *The American Farmer*, a monthly magazine

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Think of it—a year's subscription to three first-class publications for the price of one alone.

The *Telegram* is a live, up-to-date eight to twelve pages weekly newspaper, ably edited and interesting throughout. The *Farm and Home* is a semi-monthly and is the most practical farm and family newspaper published. The *American Farmer* is an up-to-date first-class farm and home publication.

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The I. and G. N. R. R., in connection with the Iron Mountain System, operates Four Limited Trains Daily between Texas, St. Louis and Memphis, the service being four to ten hours quickest, and 100 to 150 miles shortest. These trains have Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Chair Cars through without change, and connect morning and evening in Union Station, St. Louis, with all the Northern and Eastern lines. A la carte Dining Car Service between Texarkana and St. Louis.

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The I. and G. N. R. R., in connection with the National Lines of Mexico, operate Fast Trains Daily between Texas and Mexico, via Laredo, "The Short and Scenic Route," which is 302 miles shortest. 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 Durango being made at Monterey. Excursion Rates Periodically.

For complete information and descriptive literature see I. and G. N. Agents, or write,

L. TRICE,
2nd Vice. Pres & Gen. Mgr.

D. J. PRICE,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

"THE TEXAS ROAD," Palestine, Texas.

PROBING CATTLE CONDITIONS

SAN ANGELO, Texas, July 29.—Two representatives of the United States department of agriculture have been in the city for several days investigating cattle conditions. The men are gathering data as regards the working of the beef trust from this part of the country and are also trying to figure out the cause of the low price of beef on the hoof and why it should cost so much when sold on the block. The investigators are to spend

several days on ranches throughout the Concho country before returning to the north.

It has been known for some time that the government contemplated the investigation of conditions here from the producer's standpoint, and the visit of these two men now realizes this. The men do not desire that their identity be known any further than necessary to carry on the thorough investigation they are making to assist the government in the prosecution of the beef combine.

THE LEADING BREEDERS OF THE SOUTH-WEST

E. HARPER

HEREFORDS

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Breeder of
Hereford Cattle
MIDLAND, - - - TEXAS

LONE STAR HERD

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

W. S. and J. B. IKARD

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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HEREFORD BREEDER,
BOTH SEXES FOR SALE
CANYON, TEXAS

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BROWNWOOD, TEX.,
Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Poland-China Swine.

R. C. Burns

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

John R. Lewis
Sweetwater, Texas.

Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grades of both sexes on hand at all times. Ranch south of quarantine line and stock can go safe.

Eastern commission men who have hitherto found no difficulty in placing big lots among Texas cattlemen, now say that they are finding very few opportunities for business in that line. The Texas cattlemen are holding themselves down to legitimate business operations at this time and are doing very little speculating. The most of them are now prepared to lend money instead of borrowing it.

HEREFORDS

V. WIESS
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,
Colorado and Snyder, Texas.

ABERDEEN ANGUS

For Sale

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. Perminter, proprietor, Big Springs, Texas. Farm 16 miles south of Big Springs. Phone 273.

SHORTHORNS

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

EXCELSIOR HERD,

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

CAMP CLARK RED POLLED

Cattle. J. H. JENNINGS, Prop., Martindale, Texas.

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.

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

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."

Poultry Success has regularly from 36 to 112 pages. Sixteenth year. Is beautifully illustrated and printed. Has best writers. Regular subscription price, 50 cents.

Special Offer.—If you keep chickens or are in any way interested in them, we will send you Poultry Success for one year for introduction, and send free also a large, illustrated, practical poultry book; or three months' trial, only 10 cents, stamps accepted. Sample copy free. Address today.

POULTRY SUCCESS CO., Dept. 96, Springfield, Ohio.
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.

CONDITIONS ARE GOOD

Richard Parks of San Angelo was a Fort Worth visitor Thursday and reports conditions in the San Angelo country as the very best.

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.

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 **BOEHRENS & LINDERMAN,** Christoval, 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,** 103 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.

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

GOVERNMENT BLACK LIST

DENVER, Colo., July 31.—The bureau of animal industry inspectors are busy preparing a blacklist of those herds in the infected area that failed to comply with the government and state regulations to dip their cattle. Where cattle have been dipped this season and show no signs of mange they will be permitted to move without restriction, but cattle that have not been dipped will be allowed to ship only for immediate slaughter and marked as "exposed" cattle. Of course the shipper may dip twice under government supervision, and then secure a clean bill of health, but this means putting the cattle in bad shape.

BELIEVES IN HOGS

S. C. Denton of Richards was in Fort Worth Wednesday with a load of hogs. Mr. Denton is one of the Texas farmers that believes he can raise hogs at a profit. "I do not see that they are of much trouble and it does not cost so very much to raise them," said Mr. Denton. "They meet a ready sale and always bring a good price. Almost safe in shipping to market any day."

BLACKLEG DISEASE CAN BE PREVENTED

Caused by Germ Introduced in
the System, and Prevented
by Vaccination

(By Dr. J. C. Norton, Territorial Veterinarian of Arizona.)

Blackleg, or symptomatic anthrax is caused by the introduction into the phylum (air bloated). This organism is entirely different from the system of a specific rod-shaped germ known as the bacillus anthracis embacillus of anthrax proper and affects only cattle, while cattle horses, sheep, swine, dogs and man are subject to anthrax. The blackleg germ has great resistance, as it is quite generally present in the soil in all countries, withstanding the cold winters of Norway and the heat of Africa. It destroys cattle in all parts of the United States during all seasons, but the principal losses are during the fall and spring. Young cattle between the ages of six and twenty months that are fat or in thrifty condition are most susceptible to blackleg, but frequently in this territory calves three to six months old are attacked and occasionally animals over two years old.

Manner of Infection—The germ of blackleg seldom gains entrance to the body with the food through the alimentary canal, as is generally supposed, but through very small wounds in the skin caused by barbed wire, stubbles, thorns, burns, etc. The germ will only multiply in the absence of oxygen, and large wounds are not sources of infection, even though the germ is present.

Symptoms—The symptoms are high fever, loss of appetite, rapid respiration, stiffness and difficulty in moving, followed by the appearance of a painful, rapidly increasing soft tumor. This tumor may appear on the neck, loin, abdomen, flank or any portion of the body, but is usually found on the shoulder or hip and more of ten on the right side of the body. If the germ gains entrance through a puncture from cactus thorns in the mouth, the tongue and throat may be intensely swollen, causing the tongue to protrude. A crackling sound will be heard when the tumor is pressed, due to the presence of gas, and dark blood will ooze through the skin over the tumor. (In anthrax proper, which affects nearly all domestic animals, the tumor is hard and gas is absent. This disease has never been detected in Arizona.)

Treatment—The blackleg germ multiplies by millions in the live bovine, usually destroying its victim in from four to thirty hours from the time it is found affected, and no effective medical treatment has been discovered. Abundance of good feed with little exercise favors the production of an excess of lactic acid in the system, which greatly increases the virulence of the blackleg bacillus. Cattle getting plenty of exercise are not so liable to contract blackleg, and exercising affected animals on the first appearance of the disease has saved some. Setoning in the dewlap and inserting irritants under the skin may lessen the chances for animals to contract blackleg by lowering their vitality, but they are of no permanent value and only stunt the animal and make a wound for screw worms to enter.

Prevention—The spores of the blackleg bacillus do not multiply except in the body of the susceptible animals, but remain alive in the soil, litter, buildings, etc., indefinitely. Because of this resistance no animal suffering severely from blackleg should be moved about or bled from the tumors or other parts, because this blood is teeming with millions of live germs, which will thus be scattered and endanger the lives of future generations of cattle. The carcasses of all animals dying of blackleg, including the skin and all blood and litter surrounding them, should be burned to ashes.

Vaccination—Vaccine made from infected blackleg tissue by heating it to a temperature that lessens its virulence, yet having the strength to produce immunity is now prepared and sold by several companies. The results from vaccination have been very satisfactory, the losses being less than 1 per cent after vaccination, where without they were from 5 to 40 per cent. By systematically vaccinating

all cattle between the ages of four and twenty-four months once a year the losses from blackleg will be trifling. Animals vaccinated when six months old or less should be re-vaccinated when a year old, and this will produce immunity until they are practically free from danger.

THE IOWA IDEA

"Just what effect this year's cattle business will have on the cattlemen for next year is more than I can say," said Homer M. Fairfield of Des Moines, Iowa, who was looking over the Fort Worth yards Wednesday. "Anything that might be said at this time would be purely conjecture, yet there are some things that begin to show some of the effects."

"In the first place, many of the cattlemen are making some arrangements about their winter supplies, and in the north this is being carried on in an extensive way."

"I am told that more cattle in Texas and Mexico will be carried over this winter than there was last year. Personally I know that in my state there will be a great many more; just what percentage I am not sure, but it will be a large one."

"I am confident that most of the cattlemen of Iowa and Nebraska have made money this season, and I suppose that Texas cattlemen have done as well. Bankers are feeling just a little better toward the cowman this year all over the north, as nearly all of them have been able to collect their loans without any trouble."

"It is only a brief time now until the winter season will set in, two or three months, and the cattlemen will once more face their old-time enemy. Upon the condition of this winter will largely depend the success of the business next year. It is a fact that the cattle now being held in the north have cost the feeders and the cowmen large sums. They paid high prices, paid high freight tariffs and their leases have cost them more this year. Should an extra cold winter cause them to lose many, it will cut some big slices from their profits."

"There has been some talk around Des Moines of organizing a co-operative cattle company. The plan was, as best I can remember, an appraiser would inspect your cattle and issue you stock for the amount of their value. The agent explained to me that could a number of the Iowa stockmen get together on this plan that they would be able to control the lease price on pasturage and in a measure influence the market."

"The company was to have a president and a cabinet of advisors, the president to be an experienced business man and the cabinet to be cattlemen. It was suggested that a plan of this kind would enable the company to get the best price for the cattle that could be had, as they could well afford to keep in touch with all the markets, and would not be compelled to ship a little car load to a market just to find when it arrived that the market was off several points."

"The company could sell by the train load, and would not be forced to ship until after the cattle had all been sold, as the buyers would come to the pasture to purchase so many cattle."

"The scheme sounded good, as do all such schemes that have for their purpose the betterment of the conditions of the cowman. But I see many weak points in such a plan. Again, there has been several large cattle companies organized in the last few years, and some of them have controlled a great many cattle, but I failed to hear of where they had received more for their stuff than has the ordinary cowman. It seems that it was simply too extensive and had to fail."

"I want to see better prices, and I want to see a more steady market, but I do not believe it will ever be brought about in this manner. In fact I do not think the packing trust will ever be broken until the United States government steps in and takes charge of the plants. If this should ever be done, I do not think the government would raise the price of meat to consumers, but, on the contrary, believe that it would eventually lower it, but you can rest assured that the price of American meat abroad would be raised, as the government would not sell at a lower rate abroad after paying the freight than it would sell at in the United States."

"At the price that meat sells at in the United States the packers could pay a fair price for the cow, but when all the foreign trade is considered they have to meet competition."

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 subdivided and sold out. Fuel near by and plentiful; good water near the surface; Graham, a fine market close by, for what you raise. Let me tell you about it. PHIL A. AUER, G. P. A., Rock Island Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

WANT BETTER PRICES

James E. Winters of El Paso was in Fort Worth Thursday. He reports the conditions along the lines of the Texas and Pacific as in the very best of shape.

"There are some dry spots, where it looks like the cattle might suffer a little unless they were given proper care, but with these few exceptions conditions are all that the stockmen could ask for," said Mr. Winters. "The only thing that we would like now, which we don't seem to be able to get, is better prices for our cattle. But I suppose that it is our lot to accept just what we are offered and be content."

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OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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

RECIPROCITY WILL BRING PROSPERITY

Need Is Felt for a World Market
for Surplus American
Meat Products

Much has been said orally and in print recently of reciprocity as a means of extending American trade into Europe; of opening markets for the surplus of products from the American farm and feed lot.

Tariff retaliation of European countries has closed many ports against American meats to an extent that is calling for reciprocity treaties that shall overcome the trans-mundane retaliatory measures and once more open up European ports as markets for meat and other food products of this country.

Among the papers on this subject that ring with sound logic was that of John W. Moore of Chicago, read before the National Live Stock Exchange at its meeting in Buffalo last week. Mr. Moore is a live stock man in Chicago and is one of the most forcible writers in the whole trade. In fact, it is not putting it too strong when it is said that the most logical argument yet seen in the whole range of reciprocity agitation is that of this gentleman read before the convention of last week. In his introduction Mr. Moore says:

"It augurs well for the usefulness of your association when you select such subjects as reciprocity for discussion at your meetings. While the theme is an old one, yet it has never been endowed with the significance and importance that it possesses today. Heretofore the word reciprocity has been a plaything, a commercial toy with which politicians could fool the people and make them happy over contemplated blessings, which were to be realized when the so-called statesmen saw fit to bestow their magnificent bounties on the common people."

Further along in his masterful argu-

ment he says:

"There are two sets of people in the United States that feed the people: the grain raisers and the meat raisers. There is still another manufacturer who must not be overlooked or forgotten: I refer to the American packer, through whom we largely transact our meat business with the foreign countries. In proportion as he is handicapped by foreign restrictions and high tariffs, just in that proportion is the price lowered for the live stock which he buys. Give the packer a free, easy outlet into foreign markets and he will be an eager purchaser of our cattle, hogs and sheep. The packer is indispensable to the export business and his fortunes in that direction are inseparably connected with those of producers."

"These producers, after supplying home consumption, yet often have a surplus of grain and meat and we want to help open up a market for that surplus. We have levied such high duties on goods offered us by neighboring nations that they have become tired of our methods and have concluded to retaliate on us by imposing restrictions and duties on our grain and meat that are prohibitive."

"The German tariff law, which goes into effect March 1, 1906, imposes a tax of nearly \$4 per barrel on flour that we may send there, and about the same prohibitory legislation on grain, flour and meat exists in nearly all foreign countries except the United Kingdom."

"It is clear that our exports of grain and meats have just about reached their limit unless we are relieved by legislation friendly to the farmer and stockman. Can we get such legislation? There could be no doubt about an affirmative answer if the protected barons of the country were not allied against us."

"When the final verdict is rendered by the American people, the seed sower and the reaper, the feeder and the ranchman, the western cowboy and the packer will all rise up and exclaim: 'At last we have an equal show at American prosperity.'"

ON THE PORCH

Near-Sighted Professor—I see that our landlord, the farmer, is quite up to date. Science has demonstrated the fact that blue scarecrows are the most effective and I observe that he has a blue scarecrow in the field over yonder.

A Lady Boarder—Sir! That is my husband!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE SUCCESS SULKY PLOW

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

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

IT PLEASES THE FARMER

BETTER THAN ANY RIDING PLOW ON EARTH

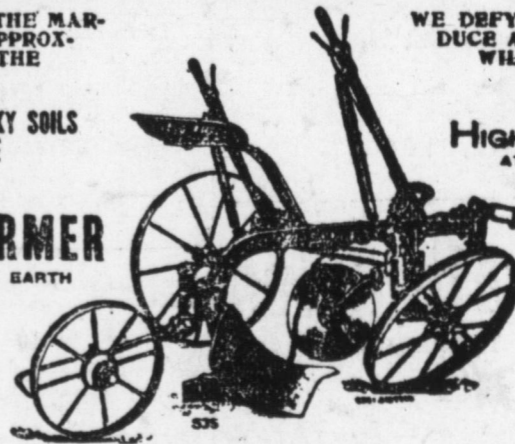
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IT IS STRICTLY A HIGH-GRADE PLOW AT MODERATE PRICE

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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