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CATTELEMEN ALL SUFFER THROUGH BEEF TRUST

Chairman Campbell, of the Kansas Live Stock Sanitary Board, Says the Cattlemen of His State Are Being Driven Out of Business By the Market Manipulators

The cattlemen of the country have been up against a truly hard proposition for the past year, a condition that has involved many sacrifices and much loss, and while there has at times appeared some indications of better times to come, yet the improvement in the situation has not to any degree approached what has been generally expected. Here in Texas there has been but little doing in cattle circles for the past several months except in the matter of shapings things up for the winter the best that could be done under the prevailing adverse conditions, and while ranchmen have all felt more or less depressed, yet they have not lost confidence in themselves or in the ultimate outcome. They have believed that there must come a change for the better, and the great majority of them have expected that change for the better to materialize to some extent with the coming of spring. It is a little early yet to attempt to prognosticate the situation, but it is evident to a close observer of the situation that the change is going to be very gradual in its effect, and that it will require time to bring the former prosperity that has attended the range cattle industry of the Southwest. In some sections of the country cattlemen are taking a very pessimistic view of the situation, and that view is amply reflected in the following expression from Hon. M. C. Campbell, of Wichita, Kansas, who is a member of the Kansas live stock sanitary board, and who is well known to the ranchmen of Texas and the Southwest.

Mr. Campbell says: "It is surprising how many cattlemen in Southwestern Kansas are going out of business. They have grown tired of working for the beef packers' trust for nothing. Most of them have not only worked for nothing, but have actually had to pay for doing the labor. It takes labor to keep the cattle in the Southwest. Big cattle ranches are being cut into farms, and cattlemen are branching out as wheat and alfalfa farmers. They figure that there are a thousand places to sell their wheat, but only about four to sell their cattle and that these four are in a trust. If the things keep up there will be mighty few big ranches left in the Southwest. And it will be a sorry day both for the people of that section and for the packers' trust too. Southwestern Kansas is especially adapted for cattle raising, but people cannot produce the stuff at a loss. If the packers' trust was not so greedy it would permit the people to make a small profit on the business. Then it would have no trouble. But it's too greedy. As a result it is driving hundreds out of the cattle business. The people are slow to wrath, but when they do rise something is doing. The packers' trust will find this out some of these days to its sorrow.

"Under normal conditions the cattle business would be flourishing now. This has been the coldest winter on cattle that Kansas stockmen have witnessed in twenty years. It has been dry and not very cold and range cattle are in excellent condition. The range cattle business is peculiar. The less moisture in the winter the better for it. Moisture not only spoils grass, but it chills the cattle. Therefore a dry winter is always hailed with delight by the cattlemen. My cattle have not been wet on their backs since November 1, and they have been on the range all the time. They are sleek and in fine condition. If the weather continues to be good it will not cost over \$2 a head to winter cattle. Sometimes it runs up to \$3.50. It is lucky, indeed, that the winter has been favorable, for feed is scarce in all right but the market. And the market is the most important part. Under present conditions either the breeder element or the beef-making element must fail. If the beef-making element buys young stock at a price that they can make money on it the breeder's loss money. If the breeder sells their stuff at a small profit the beef-makers lose money. One or the other must suffer. Both cannot make money, as the market is now operated by the packers' trust. I want to cite just one instance to verify this assertion.

"I am feeding 1000 head of cattle. I bought them a year ago last September. I have put an average of three pounds a day on each steer since I began full feeding them. That is a phenomenal gain. Yet I will lose probably \$2.50 a head on the bunch aside from my own labor. This is a simple case. Nearly every cattleman in Kansas will tell the same story. Occasionally some fellow gets a bunch of feeders cheap, 'stealing them,' as we call it, and he makes a little money by feeding them out. Whenever such a thing happens the trust gets the item into the live stock papers in order to show that there is money in the business. These cases are rare, however; in fact, so rare that they do make good news—scarcely

national news. Ninety-nine per cent of the cattlemen are losing money. Hundreds of them are going out of business in our section of the country."

It will be noticed from the above that the Kansas sky is covered with a cloud of the most pronounced type, and that the stockmen of that state are not at all hopeful of the result. That they have become satisfied that the adverse conditions prevailing have not been brought about by natural conditions, but by a conspiracy against legitimate trade on the part of the great interest that is in position to lay the heavy hand of enforcement upon the producers of the country. They are, to some extent, preparing to accept the situation as a finality and irremediable and propose to simply stand firm under.

If the interpretation of the situation by the Kansas stockmen is the correct one, and there are thousands of their brothers in Texas who agree with them, then it must present the anomaly of a very few men with a few millions of dollars at their command being in position to not only bid defiance to the whole of the United States government, but to a great industry worth its hundred of millions, as well. To the thinking mind it must be clear that there is a bona fide remedy for this situation, and it is only in its present condition a sublime exhibition of the lion sleeping while his natural rights are being espoused.

The packers of the country say that the adverse market conditions have clearly been brought about through over-production, and that when the ranges of the country produce an excess of cattle the situation must be governed by the great natural law of supply and demand. But when the producer figures for a moment on the problem he cannot understand how it is possible to steadily and phenomenal growth in population which must bring about a corresponding demand for beef, how it is there should be a falling off in the demand. He cannot possibly figure out how it is possible with the annual curtailment of the great cattle ranges of the country it is possible to so many men from the cattle business, that there can be continued over-production. The great breeding herds of the range country are being reduced every year, just as the grazing grounds are being reduced. There are fewer sheep cattle in the range country now than for a number of years, and it is morally certain that this is the only class of cattle that has ever been known to propagate its species out here in the range country. Considering the matter from its most rational standpoint, the contention of the packers is absolutely untenable. It is not over-production that is depressing the cattle markets of the country today, and they will have to invent a more plausible explanation.

It has been known for years that the market price of cattle in all sections of the country has been daily fixed in a Chicago office. If the reports of cattle to arrive show a shortage below the amount required for the purpose of packers, the plan is to mark 'em up a few notches in order to encourage a brisker movement. If the supply in sight is the least bit excessive, the order is forthwith given to take a few notches down several notches. This has been done so often and with such unvarying regularity that the cattlemen of the country are to the combination, and it is too fresh in their memory for them to blindly swallow the over-production argument when it is so confidently tossed in their direction.

One of the great problems that seems to be before the cattlemen of the country at this particular juncture is what it is that will be necessary to appease the rapacity of the element that has laid its hand so heavily upon them. If the enforced tribute is to be permanent and no satisfactory plan can be devised for jarring loose from the tentacles of this octopus, then the Kansas stockmen are right in throwing up their hands and retiring from the contest. Another part of this thing means the absolute ruin of the cattle industry throughout the whole of the range country. The cattlemen are not in condition to submit to it, and it is high time to call a halt. If the producers are compelled to get out of business all over the country, then the packers must go out of business at the same time, and it is clearly apparent that if they are responsible for these conditions, and appearances are very much against them, then they are making way for the golden egg producing goose in a manner that promises to soon retire that bird from business.

In Texas so far the small men have been the chief sufferers and not a few of them have thrown up their hands and quit the business. The larger ranch owners have as a general thing made a very heroic effort to hold their own by cutting expenses in every way possible, shaping their affairs to fit the situation. The real

Texas cowman is a man who is not easily discouraged by the advent of adversity. He is of a hopeful and sanguine temperament, as well as of a trustful nature, believing that time will even all things, and in the end he will come out winner. But there has been much to discourage and much to embarrass. The future is not rosy with hope, for relief appears to travel on leaden wings, but the Texas cowman is no pessimist. He has confidence in the justness of his cause, and believes that in the end the right will prevail. It now seems to be largely a question of endurance, and good general rains over all the range country in time to insure plenty of early spring grass will be a material benefit through providing some of the needed sinews of war for the maintenance of the unequal contest in which the producers of the country are now engaged. The Stockman-Journal does not believe there is going to be any weakening on the part of the Texas ranchmen, but they would be glad for the packers to name the actual amount that would be required to satisfy them, in order that it might be raised by popular subscription, and the situation again be permitted to resume its normal status.

SCAB IN WYOMING

Considerable Excitement Created Among Sheepmen of That State Over the Discovery of Cases They Believe Were Imported From Oregon.

There is considerable excitement among the sheepmen of Albany county over the recent importation of 4,000 scabby sheep into the county from Oregon, the sheep being brought in by Col. E. J. Bell, the well-known ranchman of the Laramie plains.

The sheep were brought in ten days ago by rail in violation of the order of the state sheep board, which provides that all sheep coming into a county that has been declared clean shall be inspected before crossing the boundary line of the county, and that no sheep from an infected county shall be allowed to enter a clean county. Consequently the report that there has been a band of scabby sheep deliberately brought into the county has aroused no small amount of indignation among the sheepmen of the county, as there is a great possibility that the disease may spread from the infected flock to others, and that the whole expensive and annoying work of inspection and dipping that was such a source of trouble to the flockmasters of the county last summer will have to be done over again.

If the infected sheep can be put in winter quarantine and kept there the danger will be greatly lessened, but it is feared that the work of last summer will be found void by the state sheep board and the persons who are responsible for the condition are very likely to be the defendants in expensive suits should the disease break out in any of the flocks grazing on nearby ranges.

It is also reported that scabby sheep were brought into Weston county, which has been declared clean, from scab infected Cook county, and the sheepmen there are up in arms. Inspectors have been sent out to find the supposedly scabby sheep and if the report is true the owners of the sheep will be prosecuted as well as being sued for damages by the other sheepmen.

Even in the counties that have not yet been declared clean the sheepmen are making efforts to eradicate the disease from their flocks, and when they have succeeded in cleaning up their own flocks there is likely to be something doing when scabby sheep appear on their range.

THE ANNUAL QUARANTINE MEASURE

Washington, Jan. 30.—Secretary Wilson has issued the annual quarantine order on account of the splenic or Texas cattle fever. It is effective February 1 and includes California, Oklahoma, and Texas and the southern states. The line in the states of California, Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia and Virginia is made practically the same as last year. Monterey county, California, is taken out of the quarantine district. The restrictions are removed entirely from that part of Blaine county, Oklahoma, that lies north of the Canadian river. In Tennessee, Louisiana is placed in the quarantine line and Clay and Cumberland counties are added to the area from which cattle may be shipped on inspection.

THE KANSAS CITY WAY

R. B. Pyron of Sweetwater was in Fort Worth Friday on his way home from Kansas City. Mr. Pyron stated that he was in receipt of a letter from his ranch foreman to the effect that the cold wave had caused no loss and everything was in good shape. While in Kansas City Mr. Pyron was forced to invite his commission agent out to dinner, as the action of the Kansas City Exchange prevented the old way of the commission men acting as host to their shippers.

STOCKMEN'S GRIEVANCES

Contended That the Railways Have Been Potent Factors in Enabling the Packers to Carry Out Their Designs in Laying Heavy Tribute in Levying Heavy Tribute Upon the Producer.

B. F. Saunders of Salt Lake City presented the following exhaustive paper on "Railroads and Stock Raisers" at the National Live Stock association convention at Portland.

"It is a fact which can be established by a study of statistical figures that every calf dropped on a cow range is subject to transportation tax, which the cowman pays, of \$5, and it can be likewise demonstrated that every lamb born to a biddie on the western plains is liable to a 50-cent contribution to the exchequer of some railway company as soon as it strikes mother earth.

"The market receipts alone indicate the annual movement, by rail, to those centers of 7,500,000 of cattle and a like number of sheep, which is equal in number to the yearly increase of the herds and flocks; and while these figures undoubtedly duplicate shipments because consignments are frequently exposed on more than one market, the duplication is more than offset by the side movement of box cattle and sheep on journeys to feed lots and ranges wide from these centers of publicity and record.

PROOF EASY TO FIND

"I am certain that it would not be difficult to establish that at least one-fourth of the beef kinds of cattle of the country and a seventh of the sheep of America make journey over some railway company's line annually at a cost of \$5 for the former and 50 cents for the latter, average, per journey, thereby contributing upward of \$75,000,000 yearly to the earnings of the common carriers. Since, therefore, every calf we raise and every sheep we breed may be said to be short time notes to the railway companies of the country, it is not surprising that the railway companies fair to the live stock interests? Should they be for or against us?

"I shall not assert that the railways are entirely responsible for the decline of the range cattle business, which is gradually but surely becoming one of the unprofitable pursuits; nor shall I prophesy that their lack of consideration for the industry must eventually work the decadence of the flockmasters' calling also on these western plains, because other factors have been contributors to these plainly indicated tendencies. I do state, however, that western ranchers have never been able to secure from the railway companies and other countries that are able to raise animals for meat supplies much more economically than it can be done on the high-priced farm and grazing lands of Germany. American meat supplies are of quality and cost, rendering them indispensable to the consuming classes of Europe. The condition of health of American live stock is again about the best of that of any country on the face of the globe. Our methods of slaughtering, curing and transporting meats for both home and foreign markets are the best that have been devised by any nation, and the business is in the hands of men who will not cease their efforts until the products of the food animals raised on American farms and ranches shall be given access to the markets of the world. Foreign consumers need cheaper and more abundant supplies of meat rather than more anything else that is denied to them by prohibitive prices. Any movement that has in view the supplying of this essential to the health and usefulness of the foreign peoples and benefit to American producers should receive the encouragement of all who have at heart the welfare of the great majority of the people on earth.—Drovers Journal.

PACKING TRADE EXPANSION

"I am not disposed to underestimate the advantages which have been secured to the country at large, including producers, through the expansion of the packing trade. Its evolution from the crude and wasteful slaughter house of the primitive period has been an accomplishment in the scheme of economics little short of the marvelous. The transition has been marked by an almost complete elimination of the waste item; and the cost of killing and otherwise placing live stock in food form has been a large share of the blame for the languishing condition of the range live stock business as well as the periodical depressions which effect the industry as a whole.

INFANT INDUSTRY PLAN

"The most powerful agency co-operating with the packers in the development of that trade from the inception of their effort, has been the railway influence. Through the early enlistment of this sympathy they have been enabled to build up at the doors of their own abattoirs, sales markets toward which an enormous bulk of the live stock product of the country gravitates under rates which have been put in for the very purpose of inducing this centralization. If the practice of the railway companies of making rates to these few big centers more favorable than those put in to intermediate points of trade, manufacture and consumption of lesser volume, was even toward which an enormous bulk of the live stock product of the country gravitates under rates which have been put in for the very purpose of inducing this centralization. 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MARKET REVIEW

FORT WORTH.

Receipts for the week were 9,447 as against 9,007 for last week, or a gain in cattle of 440 head over preceding week. Receipts for the month of January are 26,198. While in January of 1903 the receipts were only 18,465.

The market has been decidedly off the entire week. It opened steady Monday but fed steers showed a tendency to drop and feeders held strong up to Wednesday, when they begin to follow the lead of fed steers. For cattle the market has shown a decline averaging about 10 cents for the week. Opening prices: Steers, top, \$3.65; bulk, \$3.00 and \$3.25. Cows, top, \$2.75; bulk, \$1.80 and \$2.50. Closing prices, steers, top, \$3.65; bulk, \$2.65 and \$3.30. Cows, top, \$2.50; bulk, \$1.80 and \$2.15.

HOGS.

Receipts for the week were 5,181 as against 5,514 for last week, a loss of 333 head. For the month of January receipts are 25,157 and for January a year ago 19,674.

The hog market shows an advance for the week of about 5 cents. The supply was short of the demand and trading was very active. Some satisfactory sales were reported for the week. Opening prices: Top, \$5.05; closing prices, top, \$5.10; bulk, \$4.80 and \$5.05.

DALLAS MARKET.

Receipts for the week have been particularly good, both in hogs and cattle, and buyers are feeling contented with themselves in consequence. Still the supply is not equal to the demand, nor does there appear any prospect of conditions being reversed in the near future. Prices have ruled strong throughout the week, and closed steady at the week's end. Those posted state that comparisons with other markets show the local yards up to good advantage on prices on all kinds of fat stock. Following were quotations at the close: Finished hogs, \$4.80 and \$4.85; mixed packers, \$4.55 and \$4.75; rough heavy, \$4.45 and \$4.55; lights, \$4.25 and \$4.40; choice steers, \$2.75 and \$3.00; medium steers, \$2.35 and \$2.50; choice cows and heifers, \$2.20 and \$2.50; medium cows and heifers, 2.05 and \$2.15; bulls and stags, \$1.50 and \$2.00; choice mutton, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Receipts for the week were: Cattle, 60,500; hogs, 221,000; sheep, 81,500. Opening prices, cattle: Market, 15 to 20c higher; Top, \$5.75.

Hogs—Market steady. Top, \$5.20; bulk, \$4.90 and \$5.05; good to choice heavy, \$5.05 and \$5.20; mixed and butchers, \$4.80 and \$5.10; rough heavy, \$4.85 and \$5.05; light, \$4.60 and \$5.00; pigs, \$4.25 and 4.60.

Sheep—Steady. Sales, \$3.00 and \$4.25.

Closing prices, Cattle: Market, \$5.50; beefs, \$3.25 and \$5.50; cows and heifers, \$1.50 and \$4.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 and \$4.50.

Hogs—Market slow, 5 to 10c lower. Top, \$5.15; bulk, \$4.80 and \$5.00; good to choice heavy, \$4.95 and \$5.05; mixed and butchers, \$4.75 and \$5.05; lights, \$4.60 and \$4.90; pigs, \$4.25 and \$4.50.

Sheep—Slow. Top, \$4.50.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Receipts for the week: Cattle, 39,800; hogs, \$43,000; sheep, 15,000. Opening prices, Cattle: Market steady. Beefers, \$3.75 and \$4.85; cows and heifers, \$2.25 and \$3.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 and \$3.85; Texas and westerns, \$2.75 and \$4.25.

Hogs—Market weak to 5c lower. Top, \$5.05; bulk, \$4.75 and \$4.90; good to choice heavy, \$4.95 and \$5.05; mixed and butchers, \$4.80 and \$5.00; lights \$4.70 and \$4.85; pig, \$3.50 and \$4.60.

Sheep—Steady.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

Receipts for the week: Cattle, 18,200; Texas cattle, 9,800; hogs, 38,500; sheep, 5,100. Opening prices—Cattle: Strong Texas steers, \$2.30 and \$4.10; cows and heifers, \$2.00 and \$2.75.

Hogs—Market strong. Top, \$5.20; butchers, \$4.90 and \$5.20; packers, \$4.80 and \$5.10; pigs and lights, \$4.50 and \$4.85.

Sheep—Strong. \$3.75 and \$4.75; lambs, \$4.75 and \$5.75.

Closing prices—Cattle, Steady, \$3.35

ST. JOSEPH MARKET.

Receipts for week. Cattle—13,800; hogs, 41,400; sheep, 9,700. Opening prices. Cattle: Market strong to 10c higher. Top, \$4.90.

Hogs—Market 5c higher; top, \$5.12 1/2; bulk, \$4.95 and \$5.10.

Sheep—Steady to strong.

Closing prices: Cattle, Market dull, weak to 10c lower. Top, \$4.50.

Hogs—Market 5 to 10c lower; top, \$5.05; bulk, \$4.70 and \$4.95.

Sheep—Steady, 10c to 15c lower than close yesterday.

HOUSTON MARKET.

Following is the closing prices for the Houston market:

Beefers—Choice, \$2.75 and \$3.00; medium, \$2.50 and \$2.75.

Cows—Choice, \$2.50 and \$2.40; medium, \$2.25 and \$2.40.

Heifers—Choice, \$2.40 and \$2.65; medium, \$2.25 and \$2.40.

Yearlings—Choice, \$2.50 and \$2.75; medium, \$2.25 and \$2.50.

Calves—Choice, \$3.00 and \$3.25; medium, \$2.75 and \$3.00; stags, \$2.00 and \$2.25; bulls, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Hogs—Top cornfed, 150 pounds and up, \$4.75 and \$5.00; medium cornfed, \$4.50 and \$4.75.

Good demand for all choice classes. Market fairly supplied.

GALVESTON MARKET.

Following is the closing prices for the Galveston market:

Beefers—Good to choice, \$3.00 and \$3.25; common to fair, \$2.50 and \$2.75.

Cows—Good to choice, \$2.50 and \$3.00; common to fair, \$2.00 and \$2.25.

Yearlings—Good to choice, \$2.00 and \$2.25; common to fair, \$2.50 and \$2.75.

Calves—Good to choice, \$3.50 and \$4.00; common to fair, \$2.50 and \$3.25.

Hogs—Cornfed, \$5.00 and \$5.50; mastfed, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Sheep—Good to choice, \$4.00 and \$4.50; common to fair, per head, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Market fairly supplied with stock; prices unchanged, but slightly weaker for heavy calves and yearlings.

The New Orleans live stock exchange reports.

Full supply of cows, calves and yearlings, mostly ordinary, selling slowly; fat steers steady. Hogs and sheep market in good shape; prices strong for desirable quality.

STOCKYARD NOTES

MARKET RECEIPTS FOR WEEK.

MONDAY

Cattle—C. K. Beckett, Stanton, 309; Thos. Trammell, Colorado, 24; J. N. Payne, Graham, 153; D. W. Hart, Partridge, Kansas, 153; Garrett & Voliva, Odessa, 192; A. E. Falke, 35; J. J. Danum, Hearn, 35; G. M. Hoar, 53; G. W. D. Anderson, 42; N. Holman, La Grange, 24; S. A. Morgan, Bowie, 32; J. E. Langford, Commerce, 36; J. W. Kauer, Paloma, 32; Dillard & A. Dill, 30; J. T. Prater, Stoneburg, 24; C. M. McCullough, Kopperel, 27; Mrs. A. G. C. Odessa, 58; M. W. Hoveney, Odessa, 58; A. S. Hawkins, Monahans, 29; E. P. Dawson, Monahans, 71; Z. W. Raines, Cale, I. T., 25; J. C. Jones, Cale, I. T., 22; Scott, Roberts & Co., Hico, 118; J. M. Craig, Burton, 29; J. M. Cook, Comanche, I. T., 51; A. H. Brown, Calvert, 52; R. S. Grogan, Hearn, 26; J. Wamuck, Brownwood, 34; J. O. Gillian, Brownwood, 96; A. A. Hartgrove, Brownwood, 74; Galloway, Blanket, 27; J. W. Whitehead, Blanket, 27; J. W. Webb, Quanah, 36; J. I. Pence, Claude, 4; T. E. Berry, Joshua, 25; D. C. Swan, Wayne, I. T., 51; Jas. Nowell, Wayne, I. T., 26.

Hogs—Babcock Bros., Stillwater, O. T., 91; D. B. Jones, Perry, O. T., 69; A. G. Denmark, Bliss, O. T., 60; C. McCullough, Kopperel, 5; Gagnebin & Cox, Augusta, O. T., 80; W. P. Shaflin, Elk City, O. T., 80; G. W. Tompkins, Elk City, O. T., 74; J. C. Robb, Kingsfisher, O. T., 30; Worsham, Rusk, 61; W. E. Wetherby, Bedias, Texas, 72.

Sheep—Swift & Co., St. Joe, 115; Holt & Moore, Walnut Springs, 142.

Horses—R. D. Nicholson, Temple, 26; G. A. Bowser, Holland, 23; Young Yates, Commerce, 22; J. R. Mabean, Bliss, 30; J. L. Pence, Claude, 24; J. H. Finley, Wichita Falls, 24.

TUESDAY

Cattle—S. C. Norwell, Colorado, 32; Glass & Goble, Sweetwater, 28; McCall & Son, Colorado, 64; J. S. McCall, Colorado, 65; D. C. Brant, Weatherford, 98; N. D. Clark, Denton, 45; F. P. Dawson, Monahans, 52; J. D. McCutcheon, Monahans, 128; Garrett & Voliva, Odessa, 132; A. J. Myers, Vinedy, 38; J. W. & D. L. Knox, Jacksboro, 37; C. W. Knox, Jacksboro, 21; H. Shifflett, Krum, 31; S. H. Sullivan, Sanger, 27; G. W. Freeland & Son, Godley, 31; L. J. Fuchs, Rogers, 24; R. M. Dickson, Cisco, 28; C. C. Ritter, Forney, 37; Jno. Barrison, Little River, 37; S. R. Morgan, Belcher, 31; Stubbs & P., Wortham, 128; W. D. Berry, Kerens, 37; J. N. Searcy, Willis Point, J. T. Dean, Duncan, I. T., 36; J. W. Storey, Travis, 41; Harrison Bros., Taylor, 21; T. F. Brothers, Koss, 37; Scott & Robinson, Hico, 115; C. M. Thompson, Hico, 32; F. W. Hudson, Hico, 75; S. W. Hudson, Hico, 31; B. F. Baker, Brady, 51; W. T. Herrick, Whitney, 47; S. T. Coleman, Justin, 28.

Hogs—O. H. Hoss, Ralston, O. T., 70; Grace & Coyle, Maramo, O. T., 82; F. Chambers, Alvord, 92; J. P. Fulton, Jewett, 85; S. T. Coleman, Justin, 27.

WEDNESDAY

Cattle—J. W. Lewis, Dangerfield, 31; J. J. Lewis, Tyler, 31; —Pursley, Overton, 38; W. M. Moggard, Jacksboro, 30; W. P. Stein, Jacksboro, 26; Hart & Mitchell, New Boston, 32; D. S. Sherwood, Abilene, 71; J. M. Sharp, Travis, 37; C. D. Shelton, Vernon, 33; E. J. Wald, Quanah, 44; C. S. West, Richland, 23; J. V. Matson, Hubbard, 29; —Holland, 33; E. R. Cricko, Alvord, 35; Carroll & Baker, Bra-

dy, 34; Scott, Robinson & Co., Hico, 176; Sayle & Heath, Commerce, 39; W. H. King, Naples, 55; J. T. Griffith, Mt. Vernon, 36; Fain & Newberry, Abilene, 39; J. M. Cunningham, Putnam, 34; J. M. S., Stamford, 30; Wm. Powell, Channing, 20.

Hogs—W. L. McAfee, Winsboro, Texas, 97; J. F. Meyers, Paoli, I. T., 84; J. H. Cox, Skedee, O. T., 75; W. T. George, Wolfe, Texas, 106; Petree & McDonald, Okarche, O. T., 71; S. R. Overton, Hennessy, O. T., 83; Swearingen & Co., Morrison, O. T., 88; W. H. King, Naples, Tex., 86; Allison & Wynne, Purcell, I. T., 89; Rounds & Fender, Hennessy, O. T., 87.

Horses—C. S. Greenville, 26; W. W. Wright, Paradise, 26; J. F. Brown, Corsicana, 23; A. F. McAlester, Mexia, 26; R. D. Nicholson, Temple, 26; M. R. Birdwell, Mineral Wells, 16.

THURSDAY

Cattle—M. J. J. Davis, Decatur, 41; J. L. Moore, DeKalb, 1; G. H. Williams, Paris, 25; J. M. Carpenter, Blossom, 26; J. S. Richardson, Boyd, 28; —Noland, Austin, 25; H. Robb, Pecos, 30; D. C. Brant, Weatherford, 44; J. Porter, Weatherford, 30; A. T. Hardie, Duncan, 24; Isaac Hart, Godley, 12; J. D. McCuehon, Monahans, 106; H. Heasley, Jacksboro, 27; J. A. Kuykendall, Josephine, 20; J. H. Whaley, Greenville, 36; Murphy & Son, Commerce, 26; Meyer Murphy, Commerce, 37; W. M. Meyer, Commerce, 35; Milton Smith, Ravenna, 29; S. P. Stone, Husack, 26; J. R. Ombinal, 284; W. L. Clark, Gainesville, 32; O. E. Clark, Gainesville, 25; J. E. Porter, Waco, 25; —Santo, 30; J. C. Baker, Centerville, 10; A. O. Oxford, Stephenville, 30; A. J. Lehman, Brady, 50; D. H. Bickenbahr, Brady, 31; H. A. Hartgrove, Brownwood, 75; Scott & Robinson, Hico, 161; F. W. Hudson, Hico, 31; S. J. Allen, Dublin, 39; Parkinson & Martin, Crosson, 31; Cannon, Childress, 42; W. P. Cox, Vernon, 33; Day & A., Athens, 97; W. C. S. Malachuk, 36; A. A. Johnson, Eskota, 32; W. H. Childress, Abilene, 30.

FRIDAY

Cattle—W. A. Parks, Ennis, 26; Carroll & Baker, Brady, 31; Carroll & Moford, Brady, 188; McCawyer, Placid, 33; J. J. S., Walnut Springs, 34; L. C. Downtain, Eastland, 38; C. R. Morgan, Bowie, 30; R. R. Scott, Childress, 54; S. J. Garvin, Pauls Valley, I. T., 51; J. S. Richardson, Boyd, 41; Cherryholmes & Hill, Alvord, 42; E. M. Covington, Alvord, 42; G. D. Boyd, Grandview, 25; R. E. Green, Colorado, 31; J. L. McFarland, Weatherford, 36; T. & P. R. Co., Fort Worth, 1; S. H. Hannicut, Greenville, 30; K. T. Kennedy, Greenville, 34; J. M. Dupree, Mt. Vernon, 37; B. F. Gearhart, Celina, 21; L. A. Lincoln, Hendrick, 47; J. R. Omo, Bowie, 30; L. O. Blanton, Bowie, 30; L. P. Russell, Toyah, 30; Scott & Robinson, Hico, 91; T. R. W. Hillsboro, 38; C. & R., Hillsboro, 70; J. C. Anderson, Forney, 24; Taylor King, Terrell, 41; W. G. Fowler, Calvert, 104; G. W. Pallen, Rice, 31; L. C. Mimms, Ennis, 38.

THURSDAY

Hogs—R. A. Nabours, Milano, 82; Murphy & Wilson, Marsh, 89; C. P. Wilson, Pawnee, O. T., 118; Burns, Oakwoods, 195; P. H. Swearingen, Cuero, 27; B. F. Gearhart, Celina, 39; Finley & Hendricks, Antlers, I. T., 69; L. O. Blanton, Fairfax, O. T., 3; M. G. Coulter, Fairfax, O. T., 88; H. O. Dutton, Cordell, O. T., 88; S. H. Williams, Arapahoe, O. T., 80; C. E. Ternes, Custer City, O. T., 205; Geo. Walhall, Chickasha, I. T., 63.

Late yesterday:

S. J. Garvin, Pauls Valley, 70; F. B. Galloway, Arapahoe, 90; H. Jackson, Boyd, 74; Patree and McD., El Reno, 93.

FRIDAY

Beef Steers—113, averaging 1152, \$3.65; 26, 938, \$3.25; 21, 973, \$3.25; 1, 1120, \$3.00; 4, 1000, \$3.00; 11, 789, \$3.00; 1, 1000, \$3.00; 30, 761, \$2.75; 18, steers and heifers, 719, \$2.65; 3, \$2.65; 1, 730, \$2.50; 17, 655, \$2.00.

Cows—5, averaging 866, \$2.60; 1, 950, \$2.60; 16, 834, \$2.50; 30, 701, 2.50; 30, 698, \$2.50; 31, 706, \$2.50; 8, 806, \$2.30; 20, 889, \$2.15; 18, 785, \$2.10; 14, 878, \$2.05; 22, 683, \$2.00; 23, 742, \$2.00; 5, 690, \$1.85; 22, 840, \$1.85; 16, 604, \$1.80; 22, 675, \$1.75; 21, 667, \$1.75; 29, 687, \$1.70; 23, 549, \$1.70; 8, \$1.65; 1, 655, \$1.65; 14, 617, \$1.65; 15, 597, \$1.60; 17, 610, \$1.60; 16, 555, \$1.50.

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INDEPENDENT PACKERY

(Continued from page 1.)

his company, Mr. Flato said that a meeting of the board of directors was to be held in Kansas City on February 7, when the matter would be passed upon and definitely settled. Negotiations are pending for the purchase of the Jacob Dole plant, which was somewhat injured by fire some time ago in Kansas City, and which has since not been in operation. If these negotiations are successful the first plant will go to that city. The services of Dan Cameron have already been engaged to superintendent and manage the first plant, and Mr. Cameron is an experienced man, having held similar positions with Armour, Cudahy and other big packers. The plan is to establish other packing houses just as fast as matters can be arranged. Mr. Flato expects to return to Texas in a short time.

WEDNESDAY

Beef Steers—22, averaging 1215, \$3.75; 24, 1062, \$3.50; 13, 834, \$3.25; 23, 812, \$2.90; 10, 715, \$2.75; 31, 694, \$2.65; 10, 640, \$2.50; 1, 900, \$2.50; 3, 576, \$2.25; 9, 780, \$2.25; 1, 660, \$2.00; 1, 880, \$2.00; 1, 600, \$1.50.

Cows—1, averaging 1270, \$2.35; 21, 936, \$2.60; 47, 740, \$2.50; 3, 745, \$2.55; 60, 784, \$2.55; 40, 818, \$2.55; 5, 900, \$2.50; 1, 770, \$2.50; 4, 922, \$2.50; 5, 854, \$2.50; 1, 840, \$2.50; 26, 668, \$2.35; 10, 859, \$2.35; 20, 892, \$2.30; 1, 1140, \$2.25; 10, 632, \$2.25; 11, 833, \$2.25; 8, 630, \$2.25; 31, 677, \$2.10; 1, 740, \$2.00; 1, 710, \$2.00; 19, 708, \$2.00; 6, 898, \$2.00; 6, 733, \$2.00; 3, \$1.85; 3, 720, \$1.85; 8, 832, \$1.85; 29, S. P. Stone, Husack, 26; J. R. Ombinal, 284; W. L. Clark, Gainesville, 32; O. E. Clark, Gainesville, 25; J. E. Porter, Waco, 25; —Santo, 30; J. C. Baker, Centerville, 10; A. O. Oxford, Stephenville, 30; A. J. Lehman, Brady, 50; D. H. Bickenbahr, Brady, 31; H. A. Hartgrove, Brownwood, 75; Scott & Robinson, Hico, 161; F. W. Hudson, Hico, 31; S. J. Allen, Dublin, 39; Parkinson & Martin, Crosson, 31; Cannon, Childress, 42; W. P. Cox, Vernon, 33; Day & A., Athens, 97; W. C. S. Malachuk, 36; A. A. Johnson, Eskota, 32; W. H. Childress, Abilene, 30.

THURSDAY

Hogs—Isaac Hart, Godley, 32; J. R. Gillian, Ladonia, 102; S. R. Franklin, Bryan, 67; Joyce & Smith, Mt. Vernon, 141; J. L. Moore, DeKalb, 61; H. Specht, Iowa Park, 85; Day & A., Athens, 83.

Sheep—H. M. Bole, Clifton, 99; J. A. Kuykendall, Josephine, 10.

FRIDAY

Cattle—W. A. Parks, Ennis, 26; Carroll & Baker, Brady, 31; Carroll & Moford, Brady, 188; McCawyer, Placid, 33; J. J. S., Walnut Springs, 34; L. C. Downtain, Eastland, 38; C. R. Morgan, Bowie, 30; R. R. Scott, Childress, 54; S. J. Garvin, Pauls Valley, I. T., 51; J. S. Richardson, Boyd, 41; Cherryholmes & Hill, Alvord, 42; E. M. Covington, Alvord, 42; G. D. Boyd, Grandview, 25; R. E. Green, Colorado, 31; J. L. McFarland, Weatherford, 36; T. & P. R. Co., Fort Worth, 1; S. H. Hannicut, Greenville, 30; K. T. Kennedy, Greenville, 34; J. M. Dupree, Mt. Vernon, 37; B. F. Gearhart, Celina, 21; L. A. Lincoln, Hendrick, 47; J. R. Omo, Bowie, 30; L. O. Blanton, Bowie, 30; L. P. Russell, Toyah, 30; Scott & Robinson, Hico, 91; T. R. W. Hillsboro, 38; C. & R., Hillsboro, 70; J. C. Anderson, Forney, 24; Taylor King, Terrell, 41; W. G. Fowler, Calvert, 104; G. W. Pallen, Rice, 31; L. C. Mimms, Ennis, 38.

FRIDAY

Hogs—R. A. Nabours, Milano, 82; Murphy & Wilson, Marsh, 89; C. P. Wilson, Pawnee, O. T., 118; Burns, Oakwoods, 195; P. H. Swearingen, Cuero, 27; B. F. Gearhart, Celina, 39; Finley & Hendricks, Antlers, I. T., 69; L. O. Blanton, Fairfax, O. T., 3; M. G. Coulter, Fairfax, O. T., 88; H. O. Dutton, Cordell, O. T., 88; S. H. Williams, Arapahoe, O. T., 80; C. E. Ternes, Custer City, O. T., 205; Geo. Walhall, Chickasha, I. T., 63.

Late yesterday:

S. J. Garvin, Pauls Valley, 70; F. B. Galloway, Arapahoe, 90; H. Jackson, Boyd, 74; Patree and McD., El Reno, 93.

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Echoes of the Range

IN ECTOR COUNTY

Cliff Robertson, a prominent stockman of Odessa, was registered at the Delaware Thursday. Mr. Robertson says that stock in his section has wintered well, and that the light rain that fell recently has had good effect on conditions.

IN GRAYSON COUNTY

J. L. Pennington, general live stock agent for the Frisco, made a business trip to Sherman last week. "While there are not many cattle on feed in Grayson county," said Mr. Pennington, "those that are feeding are in splendid condition, and there will be considerable shipping from there in the near future."

IN FISHER COUNTY

Frank Long, a well known cowman of Fort Worth, owning large ranches in Fisher county, in conversation with a Stockman-Journal representative, stated that conditions in his section were very satisfactory. Grass is very good, but the water supply is light, several of his large tanks being almost exhausted. There has been no loss on his ranch so far save a few head from blackleg.

WINTER HAS BEEN FAVORABLE

Guthrie, Tex., Jan. 30.—The winter has been very favorable, though grass is very short and water scarce. There has been no loss to speak of, and if the weather continues fair there will be a loss to the ranges not greater than 5 per cent. The dry weather has had a great advantage to the stockmen for the last six weeks. If cold rains and snow had fallen in the early part of the winter there would have been considerable losses, but to this time stock of all kinds are in fair condition.

IN PRESIDIO COUNTY

Marfa New Era.
Several shipments of cattle and horses have been made this week, Murphy & Walker shipping Tuesday evening and Greenlee shipping last night. The cattle went to the St. Joe market.

A big ranch trade is on today, in which Walter Ellison will purchase the entire ranch and cattle of the Rawles boys. Walter will not give up the management of the Noamand & Morgan ranch, but will just take in the other on his own hook.

IN NOLAN COUNTY

Sweetwater Review.
W. J. Cook was here for a few days this week. He is wintering his cattle in Mrs. B. Bardwell's pasture.

The quarantine question, which cut such an extensive figure in West Texas as politics two years ago, seems to be solved by the action of the authorities in recognizing Beaumont oil as an effective cattle dip.

Not the slightest clue has been obtained as to who assassinated Ross Millsap, and if the man can keep his own tongue still, the affair may always be shrouded in mystery.

IN CROCKETT COUNTY

Ozona News.
B. F. Byrd, a prominent stockman from down the country, was in the city Wednesday. He says his last crop of calves are the best that he ever raised, and the prettiest in Crockett county.

Claud B. Hudspeth bought a car of 1,000 pound steers from Joe Pearce last week at \$23.50 per head. He also bought one car of cows from Felix and George Harrell at \$12 per head. The two cars were shipped to San Antonio, Claud accompanying the shipment. He went from there to Austin to attend to some business in the capitol city.

The O9 range got a very good wetting Wednesday night.

IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos Times.
Tom Meadors went up to Roswell Tuesday and this morning passed through on his way east with a shipment of mules which he bought in the Roswell country.

Green McCombs came in Wednesday evening from the U range to meet Al Popham, one of the proprietors of the ranch, who was expected down from Amarillo. Mr. Popham failed to arrive.

De Harkey, association inspector for Southeastern New Mexico, came down last night to inspect a train of thirty-three cars of Mexican cattle that will pass through Pecos on their way to New Mexico.

IN NEW MEXICO

Roswell Record.
Barl Carroll is in from the ranch. He says that cattle on the range are in fair condition but a little rain would not go amiss.

A. D. Garrett, the sheep man, returned yesterday morning from a trip to his camp west of here. He says the sheep are in good condition and the prospects all point to a good year.

Edison Carroll, the world's famous roper, left last evening for El Paso, where he will engage in the roping carnival in that city. Mr. Carroll expects to make the record of his life and return with a neat sum of prize money. He is of the opinion that the sport of roping will never be barred in New Mexico by the authorities.

IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos News.
Senator Gage has been given a prominent place on the program for the next session of the State Live Stock association which meets in Fort Worth next March. This is eminently gratifying to Mr. Gage's friends here for they always know no one will lend more force and dignity to the occasion than the senator.

W. D. Casey was here last week, having brought back from Davis his attorney, Jas. F. Ross, and witnesses Woody Johnson and Max Krauskopf. His case was won at Davis and he was happy. In speaking of the cattle and range he said to The News man that cattlemen needed no rain or snow just yet—that at present it might prove very detrimental to their inter-

ests; but if they could get rain or snow in March every stockman would come out with flying colors.

Springer Stockman.

Cattle and sheep are in good condition just now, but if we get more moisture during the next thirty days they will look as well, but if we do not get that moisture stock will decline and the spring will find them in poor condition. It is a fact that moisture will soon be necessary, as the lakes, water holes and streams are getting low.

Serious trouble is threatened in the Sacramento mountain region of eastern New Mexico, where the depredations of horse thieves and cattle thieves have been carried to such an extent of late that even home corrals and barns are no longer safe, and the stockmen are afraid to trust their stock to the open range. According to

advises received at Albuquerque, the stockmen have banded together and are going to take the law into their own hands for the protection of their property. They have enlisted the aid of Sheriff James Hunter of Otero county, one of the noted criminal hunters of New Mexico, and have started out with the determination to put an end to the thieving. The operations of the thieves are being conducted with startling boldness. One instance is cited where the bandits went to a ranchman's pasture in the foothills of the Sacramento and selected some fifteen horses, which they drove across country to the Pecos valley and there shipped the animals out of the country. Another ranchman living near Tularosa, reports having lost twenty-five head of his finest saddle horses, which were stolen from the home ranch. The operations of the gang thus far have been confined to the region around Tularosa, Weed and the Sacramento foothills, where there are numbers of small ranches. The stockmen are thoroughly angry, and it is openly predicted that unless there is an immediate end to the thefts there will be a repetition of the bloody days in the early eighties, when cattle thieves held full sway in that section of the territory. The wild regions of the Sacramento range have always afforded a safe refuge for lawless characters, and there is generally more or less thieving going on in that section, but the work of the thieves this season is so much more bold than ever that the ranchmen have found it necessary to take the matter of driving them out of the country into their own hands. Cattle and horse inspectors all over the southwest have been notified of the thefts, and are keeping a steady watch for the missing animals.

IN MITCHELL COUNTY
Colorado Clipper.
Thos. Hawley of the Bush & Tillar ranch was in our city this week. He reports the rain very light at the ranch, only about enough to lay the dust.

Mr. T. J. Coggin, of Merkel, and Mr. Dick Logan of Abilene, came up Monday and went out to Mr. Logan's ranch. Mr. Coggin is figuring on purchasing same.

S. W. Abney of Charleston, West Virginia, was here Wednesday. Mr. Abney has reaching interests in Borden county, and reports cattle in splendid condition and plenty of rain in that section.

News reached town Thursday evening that the Brennan and prominent ranchman of the Westbrook community, had been seriously injured by a horse falling with him.

As best we can learn Mr. Brennan rode out into his pasture to look after some stock, and when he failed to return within a reasonable length of time his family became uneasy and began to investigate the cause of the delay. At a late hour Mr. Brennan was found in an unconscious condition, his horse having fallen with him, inflicting serious injuries in his head.

Drs. Homan and Smith were summoned to the rescue of the injured man and have not returned up to this (Friday) morning.

IN TAYLOR COUNTY

Abilene Reporter.
Lo Fletcher, who put 150 head of cattle on feed at the Abilene oil mill the first of last week, finds them very kindly disposed to their new rations, eating in a manner very promising for putting on flesh rapidly.

Col. Parramore is having some trouble with a herd of 220 cattle he is feeding at his farm on Elm. A few days ago they got a fright and stamped, and they have repeated the performance once or twice. About 70 were out of pocket Saturday, but they will all probably be recovered.

M. M. Mayfield and R. O. Walters got home this morning from Fort Worth where they sold two and four loads, respectively, of fat steers. They found the market unsatisfactory, without any apparent cause. This was the finest of three lots Mr. Walters has recently sold there, but they brought 15 cents less than the inferior shipments.

IN FISHER COUNTY

Roby Banner.
The heavy rain on upper Cottonwood Wednesday night put the creek out of banks here on Thursday.

H. M. Goode returned Tuesday from Galveston where he had been with a car of horses. He says work on the sea wall is progressing nicely and that about four miles of it has been completed.

Rabe Davis' restaurant was burglarized last Tuesday night. A cow broke in and stayed all night. Rabe caught her in there so he will have no trouble making a case against her.

We have plenty of water now, and if we had plenty of grass stock would go through all O. K. But they are doing nicely and we know of no losses as yet from poverty.

IN SÜRRY COUNTY

Snyder Coming West.
Manager Garrett, of the Faussett

ranch, was in Monday and reported the loss of a small number of calves from blackleg.

Three sections of school land came on the market in this county last Thursday. Applications to purchase two of the sections were made by M. W. Scribner and the third was applied for by A. H. Griggs. The land is located in the Dermott community.

J. N. Eickie while driving horses Monday morning was painfully hurt, the horse he was riding stepping in to a dog hole and throwing Mr. Eickie to the ground with such violence as to render him unconscious for some time. His wounds are not serious.

MEXICO'S FLOOD OF CATTLE

At intervals in times past alarms have been raised lest Mexico, relieved of tariff handicap might flood American market with cheap beef, but Mexico does not seem to figure as a menace to the American stock raiser.

The tariff has, of course, materially decreased our importations of Mexican stock but the fact is patent that Mexico does not possess the kind of cattle we require. Many Mexican steers carry ticks and these are rigidly excluded. Northern grazers who have invested in young Mexican cattle seldom repeat the experience as they do not develop profitably. The Mexican lacks capacity to breed up his stock as the Texas ranchman has done and after importing pure bred bulls invariably uses their progeny for breeding purposes, a policy that cannot fail to be productive of scrubs.

Mexico is not to be feared in the sphere of beef making either in the domestic or foreign markets.—Chicago Live Stock World.

COBURN DENIES STORY

A special dispatch from Washington was published in one of the Chicago live stock papers saying that the World's fair management has taken action on the range cattle exhibit question and had ordered a modification of the classification so as to admit range bred cattle to the fair, in carload lots. It told how Eugene Grubb of Colorado, who has been at the head of the agitation against Chief Coburn's decision had through his great energy and ability and other great resources succeeded in having the World's fair directors take the matter into their own hands and issue an order over Mr. Coburn's head that carloads of range cattle should be exhibited at the fair. It told about how Mr. Grubb was packing up his grip in preparation for a triumphal return to Colorado.

Chief Coburn was interviewed by the Reporter this morning and absolutely denied that there was any truth whatever in the story. "I have heard of no such order," he said, "and I suppose I would be very apt to hear of it should it be given, for in this case I would be the one to be ordered. The matter stands just the same as it has always stood. The ruling has been made that no carload range cattle exhibit shall be made at the fair and there has been no modification of it in any way."

It was a good story, all right, but in the light of developments it looks like some one put up a joke on the live stock paper that published it.—St. Louis Reporter.

A SOUTH DAKOTA EVENT

A Mitchell, S. D. dispatch says: The following is the program for the annual convention of the South Dakota Improved Live Stock Breeders' association, on Tuesday, February 2, and continue until the fourth:

Address of welcome by Mayor Geo. A. Silby.

Response on behalf of the association, Edward Spurling, Brookings.

President's address, J. M. Erion of Mitchell.

"Advantages in South Dakota for Raising Pure Bred Horses," J. A. Davy, Roy.

"Winter Care of the Breeding Ewe," J. C. Hall of Ordway.

"My Experience With Registered Cattle in South Dakota," J. W. Reedy of Beresford.

"Benefit of Artesian Water to the Live Stock Industry," John H. King of Huron.

"What is a Hog?" P. W. Peterson of Vermillion.

"What the Government is Doing for the Live Stock Industry," Hon. J. H. Brigham, assistant secretary of agriculture, of Washington, D. C.

"The Breeding and Care of Pure Bred Cattle," George McEathron of Huron.

"Profits in Poultry," A. J. Keith of Sioux Falls.

"Economic Production of Mutton Sheep on Dakota Farms," M. F. Greeley, Gary.

"Best Kind of Poultry for the Farm or to Keep," T. T. White, Mitchell.

"Value of the Live Stock Journal," N. E. Carnine of Aberdeen.

"The Horse for the Farm," J. M. Dunmire of Scotland.

"The Industry," Prof. James W. Wilson of Brookings Agricultural college.

SOUTHWEST TEXAS NOTES
San Antonio Express.
M. R. Powell of Pettus came up Wednesday afternoon, having just closed a deal for a half carload of sugar mules and a half car of breed naves to go to Mexico. About a month ago Mr. Powell sold to Dr. George H. Lee of Galveston, who controls the Hacienda Rascon, in the state of San Luis Potosi, a carload of mules to be used on the sugar plantation and the sales of Wednesday was a confirmation of the Texas mules' ability to meet all the requirements. Mr. Powell stated to The Express that during the past forty days he had sold \$30,000 worth of mules in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas and Mexico. Speaking of his former recent visits to some of the states east of us, he said: "The people are taking a great interest in raising the standard of their herds back there and they are quite generally realizing that it is cheaper to buy immune animals than to take the risk of inoculating northern cattle. I was so impressed with their correctness in this respect that on Feb. 27, I will dispatch a car of registered Shorthorn bulls and a car of registered Shorthorn cows at public auction in Union Springs, Ala. Texas has reached that stage where she is able to supply a portion of the de-

mand, at least, and the inducements are sufficient for me to contribute my mite towards showing them how readily she is willing to respond to the demand." Mr. Powell sold a few days since to John McClane of Corpus Christi a carload of high grade Shorthorn cows at \$30 per head and a bull for \$100, which the purchaser has placed on his ranch near that place.

W. P. Walker of Luling was in the city Wednesday on his way home from a trip to Austin. His ranch is in Jeff Davis county and he came in from there about January 1, at which time he stated that cattle were in a very satisfactory condition. "I am not feeding anything, either at Luling or out west. The long haul on feed is decidedly against any extensive feeding operations out west, and the market just now is not so promising as to be of much encouragement to feeders anyway."

A. F. Ferguson and wife of Lott, Tex., were in the city Wednesday en route to Hacienda Rascon, San Luis Potosi, Mex. Mr. Ferguson has formed a copartnership with Dr. George H. Lee of Galveston in the property above mentioned and will engage in the sugar industry.

THE MAKING OF MUTTON

How Northern Feeders Handle Sheep So as to Get the Very Best Results From Them When They Reach the Leading Markets of the Country.

J. A. Leaming of Cicero, Ind., marketed a double deck 105-pound western yearlings on Jan. 18 that were prime in quality and went to the packer at \$5.25. These sheep had been on feed for two months, during which time they were increased from 87 pounds to a weight sufficient to stand shrinkage and land here at 105 pounds per head for the time while they were strictly on feed. These yearlings were purchased in Chicago on Oct. 15. Previous to Nov. 15, when they were put on feed, they were on grass. They were blackfaced, carrying considerable Merino blood. They were in form so that sizing was not necessary.

Feeding was done in a yard with free access to shelter, but they were not shut in at any time. Their grain ration consisted of equal parts of shelled corn and screenings. Clover hay was fed to them in racks. Mr. Leaming is well pleased with the results following the feeding of the screenings. All grain fed was purchased. Running water was before the feeders at all times; likewise salt was always at hand. During the three months that they were in Mr. Leaming's possession there was practically no trouble of any kind, and not a sheep was lost from disease, overfeeding or otherwise.

Michigan Fed Western Lambs
On Jan. 7 Proctor, Meredith & Harsch of Tekonsha, Mich., were here with a double of 91-pound Michigan-fed western lambs that sold to the packer at \$6.25 per hundredweight. These lambs were purchased in Chicago and taken to Michigan, where they were marketed on Tuesday, Jan. 15, when they were taken up and fed grain. When purchased here they averaged 57 pounds, indicating that the gain for each lamb on grass and grain amounted to thirty-three pounds.

Grain fed to these lambs after they were taken up was corn, oats and oatmeal. The latter made up about one-third of the grain ration. All feeding was done in the barn. These lambs were well fed and regarded here as very choice. The result from feeding was evidently very satisfactory to the feeders and owners.

Western Ewes at \$4.40
John Reilly of Rochelle, Ill., sold a double-deck of very choice silage-fed western ewes here on Jan. 13, averaging 108 pounds, at \$4.40. Outside of the sale of a bunch for export these are the best western ewes sold here to date. This fact indicates that they were of high quality. Ages varied from 2 years upward. Some twenty-nine days previous to shipping to Chicago, when the ewes were put on full grain feed, the bunch averaged 94 pounds. This shows an increase of 14 pounds, or better than one-half pound a day, including the period necessary to get them safely started off on their grain rations.

The ewes were originally from Casper, Wyo., but were shipped to Rochelle, Ill., where Mr. Reilly purchased them on Nov. 10. In breeding they were black faces; evidently well-bred Shropshires. The bunch was not remarkably uniform in size, but no attempt was made to size them up. They were all strong and hardy, each one able to care for itself, so that further sorting did not seem necessary.

Corn silage was the roughage fed. Grain for the most part consisted of screenings. Later some cracked corn was added. No hay or any desiccated material was fed. The silage was made upon Mr. Reilly's farm, but the screenings and what corn was fed were purchased. The latter proved to be a very satisfactory feed, and Mr. Reilly consequently is well pleased with the result.

Loss was very light, being in the ratio of 1 in 500 on feed; the cause is unknown. Plenty of salt was kept before the feeders. Water was always at hand in the barn where the feeding was done, being supplied from underground pipes.—Drovers Journal.

Canadian cattlemen are complaining of the invasion of the American scrubs into that country, and that is a pretty heavy slam on those Texas cowmen who were beguiled into transferring their interests to that very inhospitable country.

WENT TO CONSUMER

Armour's Manager Says the Price to That Individual Is Reasonable, While the Profits From the By-Products to the Packers Have Steadily Declined.

The statement has been published in different newspapers that notwithstanding the decline in the price of cattle and hogs, the price of meat to the consumer had not been lowered in proportion, and the further statement has been printed that the large profits were made by the packers and retailers.

Discussing the proposition, Homer A. Judd, manager for Armour & Co. here, said:

"The statement of the butchers to the effect that there has been no reduction in the price of beef since last year is a mistake, and, while the reduction in all cases may not be as great as the reduction in price of the live animals, there has been considerable decrease in price. The actual cost of the dressed carcass of beef to the packer is arrived at by adding to the cost of the live bullock the expense of slaughtering and handling. To this is credited the value of the offal and the by-products obtained from the carcass, such as hides, oleo fats, etc. That there has been a heavy decline in the value of all these by-products since last year is a fact known to those who are familiar with such matters. For instance, the value of hides at the present time is from 3c to 4c per pound less than a year ago. Oleo tallow, one of the products of the oleo fats, is sold for less than half what it was selling for at the time above referred to. This statement also applies to oleo oil. This being the case, it is very easy to see how it is possible for the dead carcass to cost nearly as much now as it did a year ago, although the live animal may cost considerably less.

"The cost of slaughtering is also higher now than it was a year ago, as union labor is now employed, and the public is well aware, in the adjustment of the last strikes at Chicago, liberal concessions were made by the packers, which materially increase the cost of killing. There has also been an increase in the cost of coal and salt. With these facts the public are familiar and, as these items enter into the cost of killing, it is not difficult to see wherein the expense of killing meat is considerably in excess of what it was a year ago.

"The government reports show a reduction of 44 per cent in the amount of oleomargarine used in the country. Adverse legislation is the general cause and this is largely responsible for the heavy decline in the value of by-products from the steer-killer goes into the manufacture of oleo oil. Other things in proportion go to make up the increased cost to the packer of the carcass ready to cut up.

"Even with the cost of handling much higher, it is not true that the price has not been reduced to the butchers. The reduction has been the greatest in the cheaper kinds of meat. There is always a good demand for the best grades of beef and as there is only a limited number of cattle offered for sale which are of this class, the decline in the value of live animals has not been as great on the better class as on the medium and lower grades of cattle. On the cheaper cuts there has been a very material decline in prices charged. For instance, the chuck, which is a very wholesome piece of meat, is sold to the butcher now at 4c and 1/2c for the very best, whereas this time last year this cut brought 7c and 7 1/2c. If the butcher has not made a corresponding reduction to the consumer this is a matter for which the packers should not be held responsible, as they have no way to control the prices which the butcher charges his customers.

"As for pork prices, what has been said of beef can be applied to this article also. A comparison of the prices prevailing at the present time, and those prevailing a year ago will show a very marked reduction all along the line. There has been considerable complaint about the prices prevailing for good hams and bacon. Good bacon is extremely hard to get for the reason that very few light bacon hogs come to market, as most of them are either too heavy to make desirable cuts, or exhausted before they are too thin and not corn fed. The demand for this class of bacon has been such that the packers have been unable to supply it and the class of people who want the best are willing to pay a good price for it. There is a lot of bacon on the market that is good and wholesome which sells at much lower prices than the fancy brands. What has been said of hams also applies to hams, although the present price of hams is very much less than it was some months ago.

"If the public will look at this matter in a reasonable light and consider all points carefully they can not help but arrive at the conclusion that the prices prevailing, at least so far as the packers are concerned, are not unreasonable. The statement is often made by those who are not familiar with existing conditions that a combination of packers exists to fix prices not only at the slaughterhouse but at the STATION FOR SWEETWATER....

Dr. W. K. Lewis of Colorado City, ex-supervisor of the state quarantine line, was in Fort Worth for a few days last week. To a Stockman-Journal representative Mr. Lewis said that summing up conditions in and around Mitchell county, stock was wintering well and that he anticipated little loss from usual winter conditions.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS

WILL PUBLISH FROM ITS FORT WORTH OFFICE MARCH 8, 1904, AN

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Which will go to all of its 15,000 subscribers. Copies will be mailed to all the dealing cattlemen and stock farmers of the country; to all the former subscribers of The Stockman and the Stock Journal, and the remainder distributed on all trains centering here; at the leading hotels and at convention hall and public places during the convention.

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them, and after thirty-five cases had proven fatal it was decided to try dipping. They were placed in the dipping vat Sunday and on Thursday two more head died, making the total loss thirty-seven head.

Mr. Lewis has on feed in his pens at Colorado City 257 head of cattle belonging to Lovelady and Stokes. During the week past their feed was exhausted before a new supply that had been ordered arrived, and as a consequence the cattle fasted for four days, and it is understood Messrs. Lovelady and Stokes will blame the transportation company blameable and attempt to recover damages.

At Sweetwater there are 700 head on feed at the new oil mill and doing well. The recent rain is adding weight to cattle on grass.

Mr. Lewis has made application to the federal bureau of animal industry through Mr. Dean of Kansas City to have Sweetwater recognized as an official dipping station. He says he has received encouragement from certain railroad officials that should the government establish a station at Sweetwater there will be no trouble in getting a dipping vat located on the right of way. As Sweetwater is on the main line and at a very central point, it will be convenient for stockmen, and no doubt be appreciated if Mr. Lewis is successful in securing the proper approvals.

Speaking of the different dips now recognized by the federal bureau Mr. Lewis said that in his opinion it was a great mistake in adopting crude oil as an official dip, as crude oil, when used in the summer time will remain so long that it will practically burn the cattle up, and if used in the winter time will freeze them to death. The South American dip, which was introduced about two years ago from

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CATTLE RAISERS' ASS'N OF TEXAS.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The Texas Stockman-Journal of Fort Worth, the official paper of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, and by the way one of the newest and most able live stock journals published anywhere in this wide, wide world, surprised us this week by doing the "baby act" in regard to the next meeting place of the National Live Stock association, and says that owing to the snub given El Paso the Texas cattlemen are likely to withdraw as members of the National. Texas was represented at Portland by one real live delegate with 200 proxies, a truly wonderful showing to say the least, for an association that boasts of being the wealthiest and strongest state live stock organization in existence. And how about that Mexican band and special train to Portland? In fact, Texas made a grand failure in boosting El Paso at Portland, and it is too late now to be "crying over spilled milk." Be good; stay with the National; come to Denver next year; be neighborly and Colorado will reciprocate by taking the whole state to El Paso in 1906.—Hugo (Colorado) Range Leader.

The Range Leader pays the Stockman-Journal such a neat compliment in the above that we feel strongly tempted to pass the remainder of our article without comment, but in justice to the real situation, cannot afford to do so. This paper has not reported to the baby act in resenting the action of the National Live Stock association in refusing to accept a cordial invitation to hold its next annual meeting in one of the most progressive and hospitable cities of this state. While it may not be true that the snub given to El Paso will cause the withdrawal of the Texas membership from the National association, yet those who are in a position to know, and who understand the real situation, feel that the action of the National people at Portland will but intensify an already fervent desire to withdraw the Texas membership.

Perhaps the Range Leader is unaware of the fact that there has been much opposition to continued membership in the National association for several years, and that for the past two years that membership has only been maintained through the payment of the annual dues each year by a few leading cattlemen, who were liberal enough to go down in their pockets and come up with the coin, not because they believed the Texas membership would realize value from the outlay, but from the belief that the National organization needed the assistance thus rendered in order to maintain its prestige and usefulness. In other words, while it was believed that the National association needed help from that organization, there was enough public spirit among the cattlemen of this state to maintain that membership.

Texas cattlemen have objected to the national organization as it now

stands for two reasons. One of these reasons is that it is too woolly, and the other is that it has too much the semblance of a one-man affair. Its proceedings have been too much on the stereotyped or cut and dried order to please the who make their home on the range, and who have acquired broad and liberal ideas from their long association with nature. When you corral a body of these kind of men in a pen that has an overwhelming odor of sheep and they are further oppressed by the belief that they are not really participating in its proceedings except in the capacity of onlookers, there need be no surprise when the entire bunch stampedes, and instead of "milling" makes back for the moorings where they feel in their hearts they will be perfectly at home.

It is no fault of the people of Texas that the meeting of the National body was held just three jumps this side the jumping off place. It was a strange freak that prompted the delivery of the 1904 meeting to a city as remote as Portland, for about the only inducement that could be held out to attract attendance was the alleged pleasures of a long junketing trip, but that was not sufficient to attract a very heavy representation from the Lone Star state. That lone delegate who traveled so far for the express purpose of laying the invitation to come to Texas before the National body was a hero of purest joy serene. And he was there as the real representative of a great and hospitable people who really desired to cultivate closer relations with the National association in the hope of being able to redeem that body from some of the errors of its ways.

When it is borne in mind that the National association had so much to gain and absolutely nothing to lose by meeting in Texas next year, its action cannot be construed into aught else but either a desire to snub this state or an indifference that practically amounts to the same thing. It is conceded that Texas can get along without the National association better than the National association can get along without Texas. And while the Stockman-Journal would regret very much to see this step taken, yet we know the temper and sentiment of our people well enough to feel perfectly safe in predicting that the parting of the ways is but a little bit ahead.

The invitation to come to Denver next year is duly appreciated, as is the promise to bring the entire state of Colorado to El Paso in 1906. The admission to be good, however, is wholly superfluous, as Texas cattlemen are always good. They like to see a little red paint rubbed on during gala occasions, but they have gotten down on a sedate business plan of procedure at this time very much at variance with the good old ways.

We shall expect a strong delegation down in March from the National association to look after that little mat-
membership.

Another man has declined to serve as president of the Independent Packing company, and the job is still open.

Cattle and sheep may be able to occupy the range together, but when they hit a convention it is difficult to herd them together.

South and Southwest Texas need rain and well informed cattlemen say that the situation will become somewhat serious unless there is precipitation within the next thirty days.

The time is coming when Texas farmers and small stockmen will learn that the hog is a money-making proposition. The hog grower has had the beef producer badly skinned during all of the past year.

One stock shipper says the reason that the railways are being compelled to pay so many damage suits is owing to the fact that their stock trains travel so slow that it is no trouble to overtake them with a judgment.

Grass is getting to be too much of an item in Texas for cattle buyers to figure on cheap cattle from this state. But on the other side of the Rio Grande they are still producing the other kind.

While some stockmen in Texas are complaining of dry weather, over in Southern California the range is so dry that many cattle are being lost. This is an evidence of the fact that even in Texas the situation might be worse.

It is a wise foresight on the part of Texas ranchmen who relieved the overstocked condition of their pastures last fall, even through the process of sacrificing the bulk of their calf crop. It will be readily noticed that the heaviest winter and spring losses always occur in the pastures that are being made to carry too many cattle.

DAMAGE SUIT INDUSTRY

A prominent railway man whose road penetrates the range districts of the state, says that during the past shipping season the total revenue received by his line from cattle shipments amounted to the sum of \$300,000, and the shippers of those cattle have already filed damage suits against the company to the amount of \$280,000.

A study of these figures by a disinterested party will convince the student that there is something radically wrong with the situation, and justice to all interests demands that there should be a remedy found that will ease this situation which is growing intolerable.

The Stockman-Journal is not an apologist for the railways, and the miserable service they have given the shippers for the past two years. That service has been such as to greatly exasperate the public, and has no doubt caused much real loss to the shippers. Cattle have grown thin around shipping pens, and young heifers have become sedate grandmothers while waiting for cars, but those facts are not sufficient within themselves to consume almost the total earnings of the railway company from the transportation of all the cattle it did handle that were destined for market, and the effort to absorb the entire earnings must appear utterly unfair. It places the shippers in the unenviable light of avariciousness and lends more or less color to the theory that cattle shipments may have been made with no other intent but to compel the railways to the price to the rescue by paying the price that should have been netted at the market.

This is the most unfortunate feature of the situation so far as the shipper is concerned, for while he may be perfectly honest and sincere in his contentions, yet the net result is sufficient to place him in a bad light with the public generally.

These conditions have brought about a very unsatisfactory state of affairs between the railways and the cattle shippers of the country. The railways are popularly designated as soulless corporations, but one fact seems to have been lost sight of in this connection, and that is that the railway managers are all human. The great property they represent and control may be inanimate, the managers themselves are not noted for a disposition to turn the other cheek, especially when the smiter is literally peeling the hide with every blow. It is but natural and in perfect consonance with the Adam that is in all men to feel for the solar plexus of the smiter in return, and that is just exactly what the railway managers of the country may be confidently expected to do.

Railways have no revenue except that which they earn from the public in their capacity of public carriers, and if that revenue is consumed in damage suits the roads are either forced into bankruptcy or compelled to resort to other methods of digging the required revenue out of the pocket of the public. This fact serves to explain why at various times there has been such rapid fire advances in freight rates, why they returned the transportation, and other privileges heretofore established and enjoyed are being abrogated, and both railways and cattle shippers are being placed on the defensive, and this is peculiarly unfortunate for both interests.

The railways and cattle shippers of Texas are mutually dependent upon each other. Without the shippers the railways' revenue would soon be reduced far below the point of profitable operation, and without the railways the shippers would have to return to the good old days of the open trail, which barbed wire fences so long ago wiped from the face of the earth. The trail is gone, and the great iron highway has taken its place for all time to come. And yet, the railways of the country say they are about reduced to the expedient of making public declaration that they do not care whether or not they move another car of cattle. It is this kind of declaration that hurts, for it evinces the fact that the blame is not altogether with the railways. It shows that they are finding the transportation of cattle a losing proposition, and if the remedy day entirely with them it is logical to assume that it would be speedily applied instead of showing a disposition to throw up their hands and declare that they no longer want this class of business.

The Stockman-Journal believes there is a happy-medium between the willingness of the railways to eschew the movement of cattle entirely and the disposition of cattle shippers to consume all the earnings from that source as damages for unsatisfactory handling of cattle. That happy medium is to be found in a broader and more liberal spirit on both sides, reflected in a genuine effort on the part of the railways to give the shippers a better service, and on the part of the shippers to determine that an appeal to the courts of the country shall be

a last resort in the matter of adjusting claims for damages growing out of delays in cattle shipments. It is hinted that the damage suit industry throughout the range country is being fostered and developed by a class of alleged attorneys, whose eagle eyes are always skinned for opportunity to file and press these suits against the company to the amount of these cormorants.

At the El Paso meeting of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas there was a resolution adopted along the line of arbitrating matters of difference between the railways and members of the association in the matter of claims for damages. That resolution provided for the appointment of a board of arbitration as soon as all parties interested felt the necessity existing for such action. That this necessity has arisen is now clearly patent, and the exigencies of the situation clearly demand that it be speedily disposed of. The Stockman-Journal trusts that at the annual meeting of the association in this city next month the matter will be taken up and acted upon in such manner as will serve to bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs between the shippers and the railways. That board of arbitration should be appointed and proceed to get down to business at once.

The killing of one of the crack ropers of Oklahoma at Quannah recently by having his neck broken while participating in this so-called sport, will not affect the annual crop of ropers, who gain practice and skill through the invasion of enclosed pastures where they annually kill and maim large numbers of cattle. It would be difficult to estimate the annual loss to Texas ranchmen every year from this source, and so annoying has the practice become that a determined effort will be made to put a summary quietus upon it. The next legislature will be appealed to in an effort to have a measure enacted that will afford necessary immunity, and it is a measure of protection that should be speedily provided. What is fun for the boys is death to the cattle and loss to the cattlemen. The time has come when Texas cattle have become a little too valuable to be thus wantonly sacrificed for a form of barbarity that has been popularly designated as sport.

There are many people in Texas who desire to move cattle over the quarantine line this spring and who do not understand how it can be done. Cattle that have been dipped in the decoction recognized by the state live stock sanitary board, under the supervision of an inspector duly appointed by the board, can cross the line at any season or time of the year. But it should be steadily borne in mind that under this provision of the state regulations the cattle must be twice dipped. One immersion will not suffice, and the work must be done at all times under the supervision of a state inspector. Dipping vats will no doubt be constructed this spring at various points along the line convenient to shippers, and the charges for dipping will be reasonable, and to a large extent governed by the size of the bunch to be immersed.

The annual meeting of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas will be held in this city the second Tuesday in March. Several thousand cattlemen are expected to be in attendance, and Fort Worth will receive them arrayed in her best bib and tucker. There is a ring of such generous enthusiasm and cordial affection in the greeting Fort Worth always gives the cattlemen that they can not doubt its genuineness. No other city in Texas is so truly the cowman's home, and no one more fully appreciates this fact than the cowmen themselves. Fort Worth is essentially a stockman's town, and will always remain so.

Canadian cattlemen announced with much gusto last year that they could beat Texas cattle prices by going to Mexico. They were permitted to go and make their investments, and now a howl comes from the Dominion to the effect that the Canadian Northwest is overstocked with scrubs for which there is no demand. This goes to prove the truth of the assertion that there are some people who can not learn even a great truth without experience, and our Canadian friends are getting just that form of experience they so badly need in their business.

The desire to quit the cattle business, which added somewhat to the excessive marketing of cattle last fall, seems to have entirely passed away. It was only the novice who was troubled and afraid. The real cowman had heard a few claps of thunder before.

CATTLE IN WEST TEXAS

West Texas cattle conditions are somewhat hard to diagnose. On the one hand there is abundance of assurance that cattle are none too plentiful and owners are indifferent to the needs of northern graziers this year. Every speck of information on the subject coming from Fort Worth, which purveys most of the information we get regarding Texas live stock matters, is that the West Texas cattlemen is on Easy street and that the northern man will not find him in the humor to talk lower prices.

Dr. T. A. Bray, inspector for the bureau of animal husbandry, was in Kansas City the other day, however, and told a Drovers Telegram reporter that the whole of West Texas is overstocked owing to sharp decrease in the demand for stock from California, which has been a good customer of Texas in recent years. He asserts that many cattle contracted for movement to California, cannot be taken there owing to drought and that Texas owners are in consequence hustling to find pasture for them.

This puts two sides to the story. Texas is, however, such a productive region in a bovine sense, that the presence of plenty of cattle in its pastures is not doubted.—Chicago Live Stock World.

One of the greatest evils that the cattlemen of Texas have had to contend with annually for the past ten years has been the persistency with which the real number of cattle in the state has been misrepresented in the very determined effort to force prices down. All men who are presumed to be in a position to know the real status of affairs are of the opinion that the entire state of Texas is today shorter on all classes of cattle than it has been for several years. Call a man down on the proposition that there are untold millions of cattle roaming the Texas ranges, and forthwith he proceeds to spring that bit of ancient history emanating from the Federal government, and popularly known as the last census report. This worm-eaten document gives to Texas more than nine million head of cattle, when conservative cattlemen know and contend that the true number is in reality somewhere between six and seven million head. The government fabrication has been sufficient, however, to stimulate the gentle art of exaggeration, and the work still goes bravely on.

The cattlemen of West Texas, while feeling perhaps a little blue over the conditions that have prevailed for the past year, are not in a position where they will be compelled to sacrifice any more of their holdings. The wire edge of banking apprehensions has worn entirely off, cattle paper has again come into repute as a very safe collateral, and even the man who is "in the red," as it is expressed out on the range, is going to be given the necessary opportunity to "let 'em grow it out," and it may be very truly said that the cattlemen of the West are today just a little bit nearer Easy Street than they have been before for the past year. They are not in such a position that they will be compelled to sell their cattle at just any old price this spring, and the man who comes down here to buy with such an idea in his cranium is going to find that he has been harboring a snare and a delusion.

Dr. Bray's reference to the overstocked condition of West Texas is doubtless more predicted upon a knowledge of the shortness of the range than upon the large number of cattle remaining in that country. No doubt there are many sections of land in West Texas today that would be overstocked if compelled to carry three geese and a jackrabbit, but that is the direct result of drought, and not from the over-production of cattle, as one who was not well posted might too readily infer. The over-the-West Texas range has been greatly relieved by the shipment and sacrifice of thousands of young stock, and while there may have been some falling off in the demand from California, the business from that state is not of sufficient volume to be much of a real factor in the situation.

That there are plenty of cattle in Texas is also a well established proposition, at least until there has been more rain and a better prospect for spring grass. The ranges are carrying just about all they can be depended upon to provide grazing for, in their present depleted condition, but that does not mean that Texas, or even West Texas, is long on cattle. On the contrary, the story it tells is that the range country is generally very short on grass, as the greater portion of it has been for the greater part of the past year.

When the rains are spotted in extent it always means that the range country is also going to be spotted in the matter of its ability to furnish grazing.

The land question seems to have very largely quieted down in the West, the public having very wisely come to the conclusion that none of them can be moved off except that portion that falls into the clutches of Old Bores.

The losses experienced by cattlemen during the past year as a result of a depreciation in values, may be the result of over-production, but it will be a difficult matter to convince the average producer that it was anything else but market manipulation.

Grayson county, which was once one of the banner stock counties of the state, has become the abiding place of the man with the hoe. It is today one of the banner agriculture counties of the world, but Grayson is not located in West Texas.

There was a time when Texas was really the home of the longhorn, but there was also a time when the United States comprised the home of the red man exclusively. Texas is today no more the home of the Spanish type of cattle than the United States is still the hunting ground of the aborigines. The times have changed.

The premium list of the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, which appeared in the last issue of the Stockman-Journal, shows that the big event to be pulled off in this city next month will be much better in every respect than any of its predecessors. These fat stock shows are doing much for stock interests of Texas and the Southwest.

If you are in need of any fine breeding stock this year to improve their herds and flocks, you should remember that we are now growing them in Texas just as good and perhaps a little better than you will find them anywhere else. It is always a pretty safe proposition to stand by a home institution.

Mr. Stewart Harrison's suggestion that permanent quarters should be provided for the annual fat stock show in this city is a good and true one. The necessary buildings should be erected and they should be commensurate with the importance of the enterprise and the Fort Worth method of doing business.

Texas can raise plenty of feed every year to finish all the cattle for market that can and will be produced within her borders, but cannot be depended upon to do it as long as a small clique of bill speculators can send the price of cotton beyond the 15 cents per pound mark. Men who plant cotton at 4 cents per pound will plant more cotton at 15 cents per pound.

It is said the railways west of Chicago are already figuring on how they may best return that transportation they took from cattle shippers with the dawning of the New Year. While such action would doubtless cause them to feel just a little bit embarrassed, yet it may stimulate them to early and favorable action to learn that no questions will be asked by the shippers.

The demand that is made for school land annually out in the West by alleged homeseekers is more often inspired by a dream of speculation instead of a desire for homes. It is surprising that so many of these new settlers are always ready to part with their homes on such short notice and under such slight provocation.

The shortness of the range has occasioned a considerable demand for pasture this winter, and in some instances prices demanded for grass are unreasonable. The predicate established by the state land commissioner has not been without its effect upon those who were in position to take advantage of the opportunity.

There has been a remarkable dearth of cattle trading in Texas for several months, but it is generally expected that there will be marked improvement in the spring. Just what prices are going to be is causing some concern, but the average ranchman will not make any concessions beyond those of last year. This clamor for lower prices every spring is giving the Texas producer a very bad case of that tired feeling.

The Stockman-Journal will issue an edition of 30,000 copies March 8th, which will be something of an extra edition in honor of the annual meeting of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas. This edition will contain much valuable information of interest to the stockmen of the great Southwest, and advertisers will find it the finest medium for reaching the stockmen of Texas and the Southwest that they can use. Space for advertising purposes should be engaged at once in order to insure the proper position and display.

The Federal government has recognized crude Texas oil as a specific for the fever tick. But those Texas cowmen who have had past experience with oil as a dip have a rather lively recollection of its fatal effect upon the animals compelled to swim through it. Of many cattle that were dipped in oil in this state several years ago, only a few small greasy spots were left within a few days after they were thus treated. Time is presumed to soften all things, but the oil dip is still regarded as a very hard proposition.

Cattle throughout the range country are wintering very well this season. While many of them are thin in flesh and getting a little weak, yet on account of the continued mild and open winter season, they are in fairly good shape and cattlemen are hopeful that they are going to get through without material losses. The two worst months are just ahead, however, and it will require the advent of spring to determine just what the result is to be.

It is estimated by those in a position to know that the real number of cattle to cross the state quarantine line in Texas during the present fall and winter has not actually exceeded 4000 head. From the fuss and feathers displayed during the meeting of the last legislature over the quarantine line question, one would have very readily inferred that at least one million head were being kept back by this imaginary obstacle.

The Fort Worth market is a Texas market, established in answer to the prayer of Texas stockmen that had been going up for 20 years. As the market is here, it must strike the average stockman that his duty now lies with this market, for it is only through his co-operation and loyal support that it can be made what it should be. The great Texas market must always commend itself to the most favorable consideration of the Texas stockman.

There was a great deal of Texas range country that did not receive any of the recent rains, but continues very dry. Where the rain came much good has been done, as it will be something of a starter for the grass in the spring. The cold weather we have had during the past week was not sufficient to do any real harm, although cattle are getting pretty thin in some localities.

Mr. S. R. Williams, who formerly owned the Texas Stock Journal, has sold his stock in the Stockman Publishing company, the corporation publishing the Texas Stockman-Journal, and has no financial interest in the paper at this time. Mr. C. D. Reimers, publisher of The Fort Worth Evening Telegram, has purchased all the stock formerly held by Mr. Williams.

Have you made permanent arrangements concerning the land you expect to use for ranching purposes in the future? If not, then you are losing money every day you put it off making the necessary permanent investment. It will be readily noticed that in the face of the continued depression in cattle values there has been no falling off in the value of ranch lands.

A few of our subscribers are kicking on the price of \$1.50 per annum for this paper, and when we consider the fact that these same subscribers were willing to pay \$1 for the old Texas Stock Journal, we feel tempted to do some kicking ourselves.

With free grass, free transportation, free telegrams and free meals all cut off, the average shipper now feels that he has been run up against a situation that has left him nothing but a hollow mockery of other days.

The Texas-Stockman-Journal has no connection with the Texas Farm Journal, published at Dallas, as both papers are under entirely different ownership and control.

TO RESTRAIN BEEF TRUST

Washington, Jan. 30.—Representative Wade of Iowa yesterday introduced "a bill to suppress monopolies or trusts in restraint of trade in cattle, hogs, other animals, or meats." It prohibits and makes a misdemeanor the transportation of animals or meats between the different states or territories with the purpose of selling the same at such prices as to destroy competition. A maximum fine of \$5,000 is the penalty, and persons convicted shall be deprived of the use of the mails until the postmaster general is satisfied that violations of the act have ceased.

IN THE PECOS VALLEY

E. W. Martindale, live stock agent for the Pecos Valley line was in Fort Worth Thursday en route to his home in Amarillo. "I have not been home for several days," said Mr. Martindale to a Stockman-Journal representative, "but I have received letters in which I was informed that the severe weather did not reach my section with sufficient force to do cattle interests any hurt."

THE HENRIETTA BANK CASE

Patterson and Carver Brought to This City on Charges Connected Therewith, and After Examination Give Bond for Their Future Appearance.

Henry B. Patterson, cashier of the Farmers National bank of Henrietta, and E. B. Carver, former mayor of that city and a stockholder in the same institution, reached the city late Friday evening, accompanied by Deputy United States Marshal Whit Dryden, on a complaint made by the United States district attorney at Dallas on information furnished by National Bank Examiner Miller Weir, charging the embezzlement of \$50,000 of the bank's funds. Mr. Weir closed the bank some weeks ago and Richard L. Van Zandt of this city was made receiver and is at present in charge.

Both Mr. Patterson and Mr. Carver had an examining trial before United States Commissioner N. A. Dodge to-night. The bond of Mr. Patterson was fixed at \$7,500, which he gave, with Col. W. B. Worsham of Henrietta, of the well known banking firm of W. H. Worsham & Co., and Frank Neville, who was president of the Farmers' National bank at the time it was closed, both of Henrietta, and Noah Harding, cashier of the Fort Worth National bank, as sureties.

Mr. Carver's bond was fixed at \$4,000 and his bondsmen include Capt. M. B. Loyd, president, and W. E. Connel, cashier of the First National bank of this city.

Mr. Carver's tonight: "I do not suppose that I was ever so much surprised in my life as I was when I was told by Mr. Dryden that complaint had been made charging us with embezzlement. The facts in the case will not justify the action taken, and this will be clearly shown at the proper time. I am not a director in the bank. I know that the friends of Mr. Patterson as well as mine will not believe such a thing. To say that the people in Henrietta, where I have lived for years, were surprised, puts it mildly. You could not make them believe that either Mr. Patterson or myself are chargeable with the offense which they have complained of. I have said more than I intended to say, but I could hardly refrain from saying that I feel that an injustice has been done in the matter."

Mr. Carver returned to Henrietta the same night.

A BIG LAND SUIT FILED

The Fish Cattle Company, Operating in Dawson County, Is Granted a Mandamus Seeking to Compel the Land Commissioner to Sell the Company Land.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 30.—Application for leave to file a mandamus petition against the land commissioner has been filed in the supreme court by the Fish Cattle company of Fort Worth.

The question involved in this proceeding embraces more acres of land than any suit instituted in the state courts for many a day. The land involved amounts to 185,000 acres, including Dawson, Terry and Linn counties.

The point raised is clearly an action to test the rights of the commissioner to set aside leases so as to enable him to sell the land. The point goes a trifle farther than the findings of the court in the famous West-Terrill case. The cattle company controlled the land by virtue of several leases, which it permitted to expire so as to cover all of its holdings with a blanket lease.

The blanket lease was applied for and the money was deposited to cover the first year rentals. The land commissioner accepted the application, but instead of applying the money to the blanket lease proper, applied it to the several sub-leases. This was done so as to enable him to sell the land which was formerly covered by the several leases.

It is alleged in the petition that in one of the counties the total population does not exceed 150, two-thirds of which are employees of the cattle company, and they are contented under the arrangements provided for by the blanket lease.

It is also learned that Swift & Co. are behind the Fish Cattle company, and that a hard fight is to be made to retain this vast land acreage, as a feeder to the Fort Worth packeries.

of them, it is true, paid 40 cents for soft corn, but those who have been able to buy good corn at the same price are just as anxious to stop the expense as their less fortunate brethren. Poor beef will never make a good market simply for the reason that the people won't eat it.

George W. Saunders says his house in Fort Worth sold two carloads of calves for J. M. Chittim at 50 cents per pound, the best sale ever made in the Fort Worth market. Mr. Saunders says his salesmen are up-to-date and know how to get the top market prices.

A. H. Jones came in from Wagoner, I. T., Tuesday night. He has been to Fort Smith, Ark., where his firm, Naylor & Jones and J. W. Gibson of Wagoner have been feeding a good string of cattle. The last shipment from there, some two hundred head, will be on the market next Monday. He was at Wagoner last Monday where they put 800 head of steers on feed and he says the weather was of a character calculated to make heat to keep warm, the thermometer standing at two degrees below zero when he left there Monday night.

BETTER SERVICE

The Packing House and Stockyards People Are at Work on a Plan to Have the Railways Run Suburban Trains Out There in the Near Future.

"Armour & Co. will, at an early date send a petition to either the Rock Island or the Santa Fe, asking that they run a suburban train from Fort Worth to the stock yards," said M. A. Judd, manager for that company, yesterday morning.

"The service given North Ft. Worth and the stock yards by the Northern Texas Traction company is a poor one, and, although the management is pledged to give us a fifteen minute schedule, it is not maintained. Even though the fifteen-minute schedule were maintained, it would not meet the requirements of the stock yards people.

"The traction company, in order to give us good service, should in the first place have a double track from Fort Worth to Exchange avenue. A better schedule should be put into effect, and a continuous service should be given in the morning between the hours of 6:30 and 8:30. With such a service not only would the employees of the packing houses be assured of getting to work on time, but also the stock yards and commission men. By 8:30 o'clock the big rush would be over. A similar service should be in effect between the hours of 4:30 and 6 in the evening. Such a service would benefit North Fort Worth, or Marine, and make it a more desirable place in which to live.

DALLAS WANTS IT

A Determined Effort Will Be Made to Secure the Next Meeting of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas for That City.

"You can say that the city of Dallas will be in the fight for the 1905 meeting of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association." So spoke Hon. William H. Atwell, United States District Attorney, who was over from the city at the head of Trinity navigation last week.

"And we expect to win, too," he went on to say. "Dallas will show the cattlemen of the state and territories as good a time as any city in Texas. We do not believe that any prejudice exists against our city, and all we ask is an opportunity to show the thousands what a city the size of Dallas in the year 1905 can and will do for them. You must remember that Dallas is a live stock point itself; that is to say we have among our most prominent citizens cattlemen who are members of long standing in the organization, and one of whom, Col. Slaughter, you will remember has served the association in the capacity of president.

"We think that Fort Worth, El Paso and San Antonio should give us a show at the next convention. Dallas and Fort Worth are good friends. The fact of the matter is that we delight to see the people in the Panther City prosper and we feel that the Panthers like to see us get along well. We are of the opinion in Dallas that it will do the cattlemen good to get into

Dallas once in a while and see what a live city we really have. And I want to say for the people of Dallas might now that I can assure the cattlemen that we will simply try ourselves and do better by them even than we did by the Confederate reunion. We expect to have a number of friends of cattlemen here in the shape of a delegation in March, and of a delegation that we can return to Dallas with the glad tidings that we will be honored with next year's gathering of the cattlemen."

DEPRESSION IN CATTLE

The Wise Policy Is for Those Who Can Do So to Secure Foundation Stock From Which Herds May Be Built Up That Will Be Worth Good Money.

In the agricultural and daily press we read much of the depression in the cattle business. Whatever the causes may be, we know that the same effect has been produced in the past and in all probability will be in evidence at various times in the future. The declining prices of the closing months past cattle in the early part of 1903, followed a period of high prices for fat cattle in the early part of 1903, such as has not been known before for as long a period as this. It follows that when market cattle are high in price the values of breeding stock soar skyward even more rapidly than do those of the common stock which is dependent for its improvement upon the select individuals from the farms of smaller breeders. The fact that the smaller breeder has only a limited number of animals to care for is usually the main reason why he is able to produce a higher type.

Although prices of breeding stock correspond in considerable measure with those of market stock the actual carcass value of the breeding animal has nothing to do with it, for no breeder pays a liberal price for a registered animal which is at all likely to go to the shambles before its usefulness is impaired by old age. When steers are bringing good returns there are many men desirous of embarking in a business which promises such good profits. The cattle grower also is better able to invest money in stock that will improve the character of his herd, and can more advantageously dispose of numbers of ordinary merit which he wishes to replace by fresh and better blood. Thus the new and the old ranchman enter the market at the same time and find that they have been preceded by the new breeders who have paid high prices for the best of the stock and thus encouraged the seller to put a higher price on the remainder of his sale stock.

Similarly, in a market of declining values there are no additions to the ranks of the cattle growers, money is less plentiful and orders for bulls are restricted. The demand being lessened the prospects for immediate profit are cut off and the interchange among older breeders who do not care to stay in the business until the return of high prices at the first indication of weakness seek to close out before the bottom is reached, others following their example and offering improperly fitted stock for prices to a still lower level. Few care to enter a business which others seem anxious to abandon and the supply of cattle soon exceeds the demand. The above are some of the reasons why breeding cattle are selling so low now. They were twelve and eighteen months ago. It is generally considered by well informed cattlemen, however, that we are not likely to have a recurrence of the experiences of the early nineties, in fact though prices may not rise very soon they are not likely to go much lower. The slump in market prices has been sufficient to bring the large bull orders that come from the range and prices for females have eased off correspondingly.

Just at present it would appear to be a wise policy for those who can possibly do so to secure foundation stock from which a herd may be built up, breeders can now be induced to part with animals of a kind that could not be gotten out of their hands for any price a few years ago. The farmer who is now raising a variety of crops, such as alfalfa, cow peas and corn, can purchase his foundation stock and carry them cheaply for a few years. Should present prices continue longer than expected he is not a loser, for it will be years before he has many that he can afford to part with. The fact that the best blood can now be procured at reasonable rates should cause the beginner to be satisfied with nothing but the best, for though he might buy more animals with the same money that would be put into a smaller number of good ones and sooner into possession of a large herd, the value of a smaller herd of a higher degree of excellence would be fully as great and the expense of feeding much less. It is the really good cattle that appreciates most in value when prices rise and that suffer least when money is scarce. All things being considered, the present is a very opportune time for the farmer who wishes to have some good stock to sell a few years hence to embark in the raising of pure bred cattle.

CREAMERY ADVANTAGES

While Texas Has Perhaps More Cows Than Any Other State in the Union, We Still Stick to the Practice of Buying Butter Made Elsewhere.

We have people here who own from 100 to 5000 head of cows, and yet they buy butter made in New York, receive the Hidalgo Advance. It has been said, no doubt with truth, that the state of Texas has more cows and produces less milk and butter than any other state in the Union, with which assertion the remark of the Advance is exactly in line. Here at Brownsville, there are several dairies that endeavor to supply the local demand for milk, but as it is at Hidalgo the supply of butter here comes almost entirely from the North. If it pays to make butter in a state a thousand or more miles away and sell it here, it would seem that it surely ought to pay better to make and sell it here.—Brownsville Herald.

Come up, Brother Wheeler, and take a look at our creamery, which our German farmers keep up in such a highly progressing state, and then go and get your creamery and a lot of German farmers. You will have milk and butter, too, then, and of a prime quality. There is no use in talking, the average American is too lazy to milk cows, or feed them, either.—Cuero Star.

A gentleman in Lockhart, who deals exclusively in country produce, told us Saturday night that he was buying country butter at 10 cents a pound. The entire output of the Lockhart creamery is bought as fast as it is made, with orders at all times ahead at 25 cents a pound f. o. b. Lockhart. This 10-cent butter could easily be converted into 25-cent butter, but many of our good people persist in refusing to see the advantage of the creamery, notwithstanding the fact that it has gone successfully against every obstacle and is forging rapidly to the front, a boon to its patrons and a satisfaction to those interested.—Lockhart Post.

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THE ANNUAL INVITATION

The following invitations are being sent out from the office of Capt. John T. Lytle, secretary and general manager of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas:

Association Offices: Fort Worth, Texas.

Officers, 1903-4.

W. W. Turney, President.

I. T. Pryor, First Vice President.

Richard Walsh, Second Vice President.

S. B. Birtwell, Treasurer.

Jno. T. Lytle, Secretary.

S. H. Cowan and I. H. Burney, Alternates.

Executive Committee, 1903-4.

W. W. Turney, I. T. Pryor, Richard Walsh, A. G. Boyce, S. B. Burnett, J. D. Jackson, R. H. Harris, Dr. E. B. Frayser, D. B. Gardner, R. J. Kleberg, T. C. Coleman, R. D. Gage, M. C. Campbell, H. E. Crowley, Jno. T. Lytle.

The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas most cordially invites you to attend its Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting, March the Eighth and Ninth, Fort Worth, Texas, 1904.

GROWTH OF ALFALFA

It is a Democratic Plant Especially Adapted to Our Republican Form of Government, Smiling Alike on the Rich and Poor, Who Cultivate It.

R. E. Smith, of Sherman, the "alfalfa king of Texas," who is recognized authority on the growing, harvesting and marketing of this greatest of forage plants, on a recent occasion said: "Alfalfa is a democratic plant which seems especially adapted to our republican form of government, smiling alike on the rich and the poor. It never dies from old age and never falls from grace. Ten years ago I sowed my first small patch and each recurring spring has found me enlarging and expanding until it has reached its present huge size, and I have no thought of stopping yet. A legume and perennial in one, the value of alfalfa as a forage plant cannot be overestimated. This wonderful plant not only draws largely upon the nitrogen in the air for its supply of food for its own growth, but stores vast quantities of this expensive fertilizer in the soil enriching and renovating it instead of exhausting and impoverishing it as many other crops do. Its long tan roots reaching down at times 125 feet into the bowels of the earth, gather the richest mineral elements all along the line of growth and deposit them upon the surface of the ground, leaving the land subsoiled and honey-combed with innumerable reed-like holes that form ready receptacles for moisture and fertility. The plant once sown is practically sown forever, growing steadily both summer and winter. As a pasture for all stock except cattle and sheep it is unrivaled. The dry hay is eaten with the keenest relish in mid-summer by all stock, hogs thriving upon it during the winter months. But profits are not all to be considered in the

raising of this crop; the pursuit of happiness and the gaining of it, I deem the highest order of profits. One need not be surprised if in the next few years alfalfa completely routes the boll weevil and supplants cotton in the great state of Texas."

SAN SABA RANCH

Mr. F. M. Ramsey, one of San Saba county's largest tax-payers, was told today by San Saba, Tex., that he had bought from San Saba, Tex., in 1875 Mr. Ramsey and three brothers came from Cadiz, Ohio, to Texas and bought 24,000 acres of land in the southwestern part of this county. They stocked this fine ranch with sheep and at one time their flocks numbered 10,000. When Mr. Cleveland was elected president in 1884 they sold their sheep and stocked their ranch with cattle and at that time they began to grade up their herds with Shorthorns from the Sayers & Moore herd in Bastrop county. About twelve years ago they introduced the Herford stock and have continued this fine breed until now the two brothers, F. M. and J. C., who bought the interest of the other two brothers, have herds of about 1,500 each of the best graded cattle in West Texas.

About five years ago the two brothers divided the ranch and cattle equally. Each has a home in Lampasas and also on the ranch. Mr. F. M. Ramsey, perhaps, has the best watered 12,000-acre ranch in the state. He has a number of Colorado river front and about fifty perpetual springs on the ranch and from some of these springs flow considerable creeks.—San Saba News.

CAPTAIN TOD'S VIEWS

Captain John Tod, manager of the Laureles ranch in Nueces county, was here last week. To a Stockman and Farmer representative he said that what it is dry down his way still there is plenty of old grass and cattle are doing fairly well. He reported another Artesian well just in on his ranch at a depth of something over 1,100 feet. This well affords a fine flow of good pure water. Captain Tod is an enthusiast on growing of alfalfa and he has preached alfalfa to farmers and ranchmen in his section for a number of years as he believes it to be the most valuable of all forage crops. He knows it will grow luxuriantly in his section but does not believe it will do well on new land after it is first broken. The land should first be planted to wheat or some other grain for a period of at least three years before it is sown to alfalfa. Captain Tod is a firm believer in better live stock and for many years has been interested in having improved live stock, cattle, horses and sheep and swine on the Texas A. and M. college farm. The legislature has refused so far to make an appropriation looking to the stocking of the college farm with improved breeds of live stock. Captain Tod thinks this is more the fault of the people than the legislature. If every progressive farmer and stockman of the state and the various live stock associations would let their representative know the needs of the college in this particular the captain believes the necessary funds would soon be forthcoming. He thinks some action should be taken in this particular at the meeting of the cattle raisers' association of Texas at Fort Worth, in March, next.—Texas Stockman and Farmer.

FIGHTING THE MANGE

At last the government has decided to take hold of the cattle mange in real earnest and eastern Colorado will be one of the first sections cleaned up. Dr. J. V. Laddey of the bureau of animal industry was in Denver this week consulting with State Veterinary Surgeon Lamb. He will have headquarters at Colorado Springs with an assistant at Pueblo, and under him will be a large number of inspectors. Dr. Laddey is working under Colonel Dean of Kansas City, who has charge of the territory in this state south of the old Arapahoe county line. North of that line the territory is in charge of Colonel Hickox of Salt Lake City.

Dr. Laddey is busy picking out locations for inspectors and is preparing for an active campaign against the scab. It is the intention of the government to permit no cattle to be moved from the eastern part of this state without inspection. Where the cattle have been exposed to mange or any other disease, the cattle cannot be shipped except for immediate slaughter. The government inspectors are instructed to make careful investigations and those cattle owners who have tried to avoid dipping their cattle will be spotted. There will be no temporizing with this disease, but from now on between the state and federal authorities, dipping of mangy cattle will be imperative.

Reports from the range indicate a much better condition of affairs this winter over last, owing to the general dipping the cattle have had, through the efforts of the state authorities. A few cases are reported where cattle had to be dipped several times and are still affected with the disease.—Denver Record-Stockman.

THE OLD TRAIL

During the twenty years from 1867 to 1887, by which date the movement over the trail had nearly ceased, the Denver Field and Farm, it is estimated that not less than six million head of Texas cattle were driven northward and the majority of the stuff necessarily had to pass through Colorado. The largest drive was in 1871, when 600,000 young Texans were turned loose on the pastures of the north. The movement of cattle to the northward still goes on to the extent of about four hundred thousand head annually, but the trail has been superseded by rail roads and it is quite probable that the cornfields are now as much sought as northern pastures.

SHIPMENTS FROM VICTORIA

J. J. Weller made the first shipment of the 600 three year old steers, which he has been feeding this season. There were ten cars in this lot, about 200 head, and they were pronounced by well posted and experienced judges to be the finest lot of steers ever shipped from Victoria. They are three year old Durhams and Herefords and averaged 1,200 pounds.

IMPROVING THEIR HERDS

E. K. Carr purchased from San Antonio breeders a very fine registered thoroughbred Durham bull. Mr. Carr is taking steps in the proper direction. The raising of the grade of cattle in this section by the introduction of fine bulls is an important matter that stockmen can't afford to lose sight of.—Kerrville Sun.

THE FUTURE HOPE

Wm. T. Way, of the newly organized Way-Ware Live Stock Commission Company, Fort Worth, was circulating among his many San Antonio friends last week. In speaking of the low price of cattle he took occasion to remark that well-bred and well finished cattle were bringing good prices and that the greatest howl about low prices is coming from those who have the other kind. Breed and feed, or in other words fewer and better cattle must be the slogan of stockmen and farmers in the future if they want to make money growing cattle.—San Antonio Stockman and Farmer.

SAN SABA COUNTY

J. C. Ramsey shipped last week from his ranch in the southeastern part of the county to the Fort Worth market, 100 fat cows for which at Lampasas he refused \$17.

E. M. Ramsey last spring sold to J. H. Zimmerman, just across the Colorado river from the Ramsey ranch, 100 two year old steers at \$16. Last week Mr. Zimmerman sold the same bunch to a Texas feeder at \$21.

W. B. Biggs sold to Jim Chowning 33 stock cattle for \$350.

B. R. Russell shipped two cars of three and four year old fed steers to the Fort Worth market last week. They averaged 1,024 pounds and sold at \$3.25 per hundred.—San Saba News.

CREEPS IN CATTLE

"Creeps" in cattle rarely occur in creek and river valley pastures. It is on the high rocky lands where this malady prevails. Here is a pointer to those seeking the cause of the disease and it is reasonable to expect someone to discover the cause. Some believe it is a "water masher," others think it is the dry condition of the food they eat; and still others are of the opinion that it is a kind of grass or herb eaten that makes the old sister have stiff joints.

Why not call it rheumatism caused by impure blood and disordered kidneys?

Some people could have a man sent out here by the bureau of animal industry to study this question if they would make the proper effort.—Sterling News-Record.

PRESIDENT SANDERS DECLINES

A. C. Halliwell of the Live Stock World wires his paper from Salt Lake City as follows: B. F. Saunders of Idaho, elected at Portland last week as president of the Independent Packing Company, informs us that, owing to pressure of private business, he will be compelled to decline.

"I am unable to spare a minute from my own affairs," he said today. "John W. Springer was originally selected by the promoters of the enterprise and he is the man who should have charge of it, at least during the organization period. He is well posted, possesses the needed energy and ability and can not afford to refuse."

It looks as though further refusal by Mr. Springer will render the task of carrying out the project difficult.—Denver Record-Stockman.

REEVES COUNTY FEEDING

Stump Robbins came in Monday from his ranch at Saragosa with a car load of fat cows which he loaded out to Fort Worth the evening of his arrival. These cows are the first shipment of about three car loads of old cows that Mr. Robbins decided would not go through the winter without feed and were put on "gyp" corn and cotton seed. Mr. Robbins is about the first venture in this country toward feeding horses and marketing old stuff if it proves successful under present market conditions it is safe to say that hereafter fewer of such stuff will be allowed to go into the winter with no prospect of weathering through. He still has two car loads on feed out at the ranch which are not ready to go to market but will be in condition soon.—Pecos Times.

OKLAHOMA REGULATIONS

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 30.—Secretary Morris of the Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary Commission, today received from the department of agriculture the regulations governing the cattle quarantine districts for the ensuing year. The quarantine line remains the same in Oklahoma as for the last year. The only ruling of importance for the territory is the following:

"That during the continuance of the quarantine line no cattle shall be moved or allowed to move from the counties of Greer, Roger Mills, Washita, Custer, Canadian and that part of the counties of Oklahoma, Logan and Payne, and the Otoe, Missouri and Ponca Indian reservations lying west and north of said line, except after having been inspected and found free of infection by duly authorized inspectors of this department."

This order thus eliminates from the above restriction the counties of Blaine and Noble, which last year were included therein.

BIG PRAIRIE FIRES

Several bad prairie fires have occurred in the lower part of the country within the past week. C. M. Fox has lost about nine hundred acres of good grass, Dr. Stephens several hundred acres, R. L. Hodges and J. K. New a couple of thousand each and J. C. Beasley about 800. Previous to this Commissioner Thomas Welder had several small pastures denuded of grass by fire getting beyond control. The fires have been caused by men destroying a large part of the brush and in singeing the spines from the cactus, making fine cattle food of the latter. A good rain shortly will make good grass much earlier than if the pastures had not been burned.—Beville Bee.

MAKING OF BABY BEEF

Some Practical Suggestions Along Lines of Much Interest to the Texas Producer, Who Must Soon Master the Problem of Finishing His Cattle at Home.

To Wallace's Farmer:—An Arcadia, Iowa, correspondent writes: "Could you give me any advice as to feeding a car load of high grade Angus calves for baby beef? They range from one year to seven months old. Most of them have been or are sucking their dams. What kind of grain feed will it require, and how much, to make them average 1,000 to 1,100 pounds? They average about 475 to 540 pounds now. They have corn and oats for grain feed and timothy hay and shredded corn fodder for roughage. What else do they require to make the best gain, and how long will it take to make them weight 1,000 pounds, and how do such cattle sell compared with older cattle?"

At the present time there is no class of beef selling so well as the well bred and finished yearlings weighing around one thousand pounds. There evidently is a growing demand for this kind of beef, and it is at present one of the best fields for the producer. Not everyone is so situated, however, as to be able to handle this class of cattle at a profit. But under the conditions state above I can see no reason for a man to hesitate to feed this kind if he wants to feed at all.

To say just how much feed it will take, or how long, to make a load of cattle weigh a given number of pounds is quite another matter. The time of year, the kind of weather, the facilities for handling, the quality of feed, and the experience of the feeder, all these must be considered. To the feeds mentioned a little bran and oil meal can be added with good results. If possible grind the ear corn for them and add one-third the bulk of oats for a time at least. To this add one-half pound of oil meal and one pound of bran per head.

Gradually increase the feed until they are at full feed. The better roughness you have the better your calves will do. Instead of taking the corn out of the corn fodder by shredding I prefer to use shredded knives on the ensilage chopper and shred the fodder corn and all. This makes a splendid ration and can be used in the barn as you would grain. This, with clover hay, will make most excellent feed and take less grain than any other way.

Let the animals have access to a dry, warm shed, well bedded at night, with exercise in open yard during the day.

Do not overfeed by making the grain ration a heavy feed such as clear shelled corn or corn meal, but lighten the feed by giving bulk, cob meal, bran and oats. Chopped fodder and clover hay for roughness, and the greater variety of feed the better.

There are a few items to notice in particular. The danger of blackleg, lice, or some skin disease. For blackleg vaccine to prevent it, use sabadilla seed for lice, and a good dip for the skin. With proper feed the calves ought to make at least a gain of two pounds daily.

TURNING TO SWINE

Many of the Stockmen in the Panhandle of Texas Have Come to a Realization of the Fact That Hog Growing Can Be Made a Very Profitable Business.

The stockmen of most of the Panhandle counties are beginning to raise hogs for a livelihood and it is claimed by those who have engaged in the business to any great extent that the raising of hogs produces more real profit to the stockmen than any other class of stock on the farm or ranch. A good brood sow will have pigs at least three times a year in this country and if she is well cared for will raise them all. Hence it can be readily seen that the hog industry is a profitable one and one too, that will be in the lead in the Panhandle within a very few years. This country has the natural facilities, especially along the streams, for the producing of the pure strains of the various swine herds. Pure water is necessary for good health of swine and the Panhandle affords plenty of it. As a consequence hog cholera in the Panhandle is unknown. The only reason that the breeding of swine has not been more generally engaged in before this is because of the great distance to market, but with the building of new railroads throughout the country and the prospect for the building of more these obstacles will soon be overcome and the markets that at one time seemed a great distance with improved facilities for transportation will be near at hand. Our country is improving all along the line every day and ere long the "white man's burden" will be taken up as it should throughout the country and farming will prove more profitable. The raising of hogs will prove an important factor in bringing about this result. Besides adding to the wealth of the country it encourages our people to more thrift. Raise hogs, gentlemen, raise hogs.—Higgins News.

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CATTLE IN THE SOUTH

Washington Authority Maintains That the Time Will Come When the South Will Lead the North in the Production of Beef Cattle

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30, 1904.

The whole South is to be congratulated on the results of a steer feeding experiment just completed by Professor Dodson, of the Louisiana experiment station. He fed a bunch of well-bred steers obtained from Illinois and rendered immune against Texas fever by vaccination, keeping them on the experiment farm from November 23, 1901, to January, 1904, something over two years. During this period they were part of the time on pastures badly infested by ticks, in order to test the effects of ticks on cattle under such conditions. The writer has always maintained that the South would some day lead the North in the production of beef cattle because it could grow more feed to the acre and more kinds of feed that are valuable for beef production. The one thing needed to make this argument effective was to have a car-load of Southern fed steers to the Chicago market. This has now been done, for the carload of steers sent by Professor Dodson sold for 40 cents a hundred more than any other carload of cattle sold that day, and within 10 cents of the highest price paid for any cattle during the previous week. Hereafter there is no excuse for saying that market toppers can not be produced in the South. I can not regard this steer feeding experiment as less than epoch making for the agriculture of the cotton states. It demonstrates that all that is needed is well bred beef cattle to make the South a strong competitor with the North in beef production. Other Southern experiment stations are working on this same problem, and we hope to see many of them repeat the success Professor Dodson has achieved at Baton Rouge.

W. J. SPILLMAN, Agrostologist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

SCIENTIFIC FEEDING

An Instructive Report From the Tennessee Experiment Station on the Subject of Properly Feeding Hogs, with Report on Some of the Experiments Made

Prof. Soule of the Tennessee Experiment station has issued the following bulletin relative to the scientific feeding of swine, which can be studied with much profit:

Where the ration fed was cornmeal it took 4.6 pounds to make 1 pound of gain in 1901, 2.3 pounds in 1902 and 7.1 pounds in 1903, or an average of 4.1 pounds for the three years. From the data presented under the table of rations used it would be an easy matter to estimate the amount of food required for hogs of varying weights. Hogs fed in the ratio of 1 pound of grain to 3, 6, 9 and 12 pounds of skim milk, made the largest gains on from nine to ten pounds of skim milk. The consumption of skim milk reduced the consumption of concentrates considerably, though the cost of a pound of gain was lowest with the consumption of 1 pound of grain to three pounds of skim milk. This shows that animals will often consume larger quantities of food than they can digest and assimilate with the greatest economy.

The largest gain per head per day was made by Groups III and IV, 1.40 pounds, followed closely by Groups I and VI, with a gain of 1.35 pounds. The other groups all gained 1.30 pounds with the exception of the lot fed corn meal and water. The largest gains were made by the groups receiving corn meal and wheat meal, mixed in the ratio of 2 to 1 with skim milk. The ration of grain to skim milk was 1 to 9 with Group III and 1 to 12 with Group IV. This ratio made the best gain, but was not the most economical.

It required 140 pounds of concentrates and 1640 pounds of skim milk to make 100 pounds of gain with Group IV, which received 1 pound of grain and twelve pounds of skim milk. As the ratio between the skim milk and grain decreased the consumption of concentrates increased.

Group I, which received 1 pound of grain to 3 pounds of skim milk, consumed 80 pounds more grain than Group IV and 990 pounds less of skim milk, which makes it evident that the ration of grain to skim milk was too wide in the latter group.

The value of skim milk as an adjunct in hog feeding is shown by the fact that group V consumed 4.1 pounds of corn meal for 1 pound of gain, whereas Groups VI, VII and VIII consumed only 1.6 pound of concentrates with approximately 12 pounds of skim milk per pound of gain. In other words, twelve pounds of skim milk saved 2.12 pounds of corn meal.

The experiment indicates that a bushel of corn produced 13.5 pounds of pork, which at 6 cents would give it a feeding value of 81 cents a bushel; at 5 cents, 65 cents a bushel; and at 7 cents, a feeding value of 95 cents. A farmer often sells his corn at 40 to 50 cents, when fat hogs would bring him 5 to 7 cents per pound, under the

mistaken idea that he cannot afford to feed it. Corn has been purchased at 80 cents a bushel and fed at a profit at this station.

In the case of Group VI it was possible to secure 25 pounds of gain with a consumption of 416.5 pounds of skim milk. On the basis of the gain made from cornmeal and water, 416.5 lbs. of skim milk made 21.4 pounds of gain when fed with cornmeal. This would give it a feeding value of 31 cents when pork sells at 6 cents, of 26 cents when pork sells at 5 cents, and 35 cents when pork sells at 7 cents.

The manure from animals constituting part of the legitimate profits from any feeding experiment, as it takes the place of purchased commercial fertilizers, which are not so satisfactory. When 75 per cent of the fertilizer value of the food stuffs consumed was credited to the animal, the average cost of a pound of gain for all groups was 3.7 cents; when no allowance was made for the manure, 5 cents. There is no reason why at least 75 per cent of the manurial constituents of the foodstuffs should not be returned to the soil under proper management, which according to the figures would reduce the cost of a pound of gain by 1.3 cent.

The highest gross cost of a pound of gain was with group V, fed cornmeal alone, 5.8 cents, or 1.4 cents more than Group I. The cost of a pound of gain was close in all instances and in no case was excessive. The profit per group without considering the manurial value of the excrement was largest with Group I, \$7.63; Groups II and III made a profit of \$5.27 and \$5.62 respectively; Groups VI and VII, \$4.96 and \$4.13; Group VIII, \$3.38. The cost of soy beans in the case of the last group was probably responsible for the small profit shown, which indicates the importance of studying and utilizing those grains best adapted for the cheap production of pork. The price of foodstuffs has a marked influence on the profits from a feeding experiment.

These experiments clearly demonstrate the importance of skim milk as an adjunct food for hogs. The best ratio is 1 pound of grain to 3 to 8 pounds of skim milk.

CATTLE BUSINESS IN CUBA

News has reached Fort Worth that Major W. D. S. Maund, well known in Texas as the buyer of cattle for the British government during the Boer-British war, has made a number of investments in the province of Puer to Principe, Cuba, with the intention of engaging in the cattle business.

WILL SELL MORE STEERS

New Mexico Cattlemen Are Figuring On the Question as to How Many Steers Will Be Gathered for Market in That Section the Coming Spring

CARLSBAD, N. M., Jan. 30.—The Pecos country is more cheerful. Last October the fever of heavy winter losses, on account of the long-continued drought, nearly caused a stampede for market. Now no one figures on any unusual losses. To be sure, no rain or snow has come, and water is certainly far from abundant. But every one has managed to get on beyond expectations. The middle of January finds the stuff in fair condition, and even stiff weather before grass is not likely to cause any considerable loss.

The main topic now when stockmen get together is, How many steers will be gathered for market this spring? The merchant and the banker are making their calculations as to the probable number, as they are vitally interested. The writer has taken pains to get reliable information, and has seen a great number of men from the plains east of the Pecos and the valley, but it is safe to say that 10,000, three and over will be gathered for market in Eddy county alone. Conditions in this county are peculiar. No sales of any consequence have been made in nearly two years, which accounts for the large number of old steers. Men who are well informed think that the number of old steers will go beyond 10,000. In addition comes a large number of ones that are to be sold, and in all probability Eddy county will gather between 20,000 and 25,000 steers this spring. Estimates are not as easily made as formerly, as many small holders have come in the last years. The sum total of their stuff is considerable.

In Chaves county and the country north the proportion of old steers is not so large, as sales have been made every season. The writer has no definite information as to the probable number of steers in the upper valley, but no doubt the number gathered for market will run far into the thousands.

Stockmen Using Better Bulls
The quality of the stuff is considered good. Stockmen are learning that it pays to use good males. Long after the feed of the best bulls that money can buy have been placed on the range of late years, not to mention the large number of bulls raised in the valley. In consequence large bunches of good grade cattle are found where a few years back the "long horn" reigned supreme.

Asked in regard to prices, stockmen as a rule reply that they cannot say. An offer for a bunch of 600 at \$15 for two, \$18 for three, and \$21 for over does not seem tempting, however, at this time. Of course, a large number must sell, as the merchant is not able to carry them for all time. Such men are likely to accept any reasonable offer, and are likely to sell at the earliest opportunity. Men like S. H. Bitting, who often represent many holders of cattle in

negotiating sales, are all noncommittal as to the prices that may be asked. They say emphatically that a large number of steers will be sold when the time comes. No prices are apt to be made until buyers arrive and make a bid. On the whole the outlook for business in cattle is promising for the spring.

Country Full of Horses

The writer has tried to get an estimate of the number of horses in this part of the valley. The usual answer is that the country is full of horses. No one doubts this, as every man, woman and child, Mexican included, seems to have some kind of a horse. Stock horses' saddle, \$5 up; horses broken to saddle, \$20 to \$40, broke "plum gentle," being always in demand at good figures. Heavy work horses are scarce, as little attention has been given to anything else except horses for cow work until very recently. Unbroken horses can be had in railroads on a few days' notice. Prices are usually reasonable.

Mules are scarce. The impression was that the range was full of mules, till one man tried to buy a carload. He finally found enough for a car by making the rounds of practically all the horsemen. More attention is likely to be paid to the mule in the future. The burro, the faithful friend of the Mexican, and at one time the ship of the Western desert, is found in considerable numbers. But no one pays any attention to the raising of the burro. They are sold anywhere from "six bits" to \$20. But the burro is seldom seen outside of the Mexican settlements.

Money continues tight. Bankers and merchants say that no relief is to be expected till sales are made in the spring and stockmen pay their notes at the banks and their accounts with the merchants. But money will not be easy till the market gardener, the dairyman, the poultry and bee man and the small farmer come into the field. Then money will be plentiful the year round, and not like now, when money is plentiful every time cattle are sold.

Farmers Setting Up Range

It is surprising how the best endeavor is encroaching on the range even here, where crops usually can be grown only under irrigation. But men are continually taking up claims outside of the canals. They are, as a rule, bona fide settlers. It is claimed that it will take many years before this condition will be reached in the Pecos country.

The farmers in the irrigated districts are preparing for another season. Ditches, fences, etc., are being put in shape. The irrigation companies are giving their plants the usual winter overhauling and some are making improvements. The Pecos Irrigation company, for instance, is improving its upper reservoir at McMillan and expects to double its capacity. Any improvement like this is always welcomed by the farmer, whose work is dependent on a good supply of water. In the lower valley work will begin earlier than usual. The reservoirs are about full and water will be turned down to the farms to be used for trees, alfalfa and plowing, rather than let it go to waste down the river.

Much alfalfa will be planted this spring. If sowing early enough so as to give it a start before warm weather, spring-sown alfalfa does just as well as fall sown. It is well that the acreage of alfalfa increases. It means much to the farmer, and in time the stockmen will be able to feed and ship their stuff in a finished condition.

OKLAHOMA BREEDERS

The program for the annual meeting of the Improved Stock Breeders' association of Oklahoma, which association will hold a joint convention in Guthrie on Feb. 8 to 12, with the territorial board of agriculture and the territorial horticultural board, has been issued, and is as follows:

Annual address, President F. C. Burtis of Stillwater.

"Draft Horses in Oklahoma," J. D. Snyder of Winfield, Kansas.

Discussion, T. E. Mendenhall, Guthrie.

"Best Methods of Getting Rid of Fever Ticks," Dr. L. J. Allen of Oklahoma City.

Discussion, Thomas Morris of Guthrie.

"Relation of Railroad to Shippers," W. A. Knappe of Perkins.

Discussion, E. J. Murphy of Lone Star.

"Are County Fairs a Benefit to the Breeders?" J. R. Roberts of Deer Creek.

Discussion, J. A. Hensel of Dayton.

"Sheep in Oklahoma," J. W. Allison of Stillwater.

Discussion, V. E. Bath, Oklahoma City.

"Pitting for Sale and Shows," A. J. Henthorn of Oklahoma City.

Discussion, L. O. D. Jewitt of Coyne.

"Management of Nature Pastures," Director John Fields of Stillwater.

Discussion, E. E. Alkire of Lexington.

"Publication for the Breeders," F. D. Northrup of Oklahoma City.

Discussion, C. W. Sutherland of Shawnee.

"Feeds and Feeding in Oklahoma," C. W. Barnes of Cereal.

Discussion, M. A. Watkins of Enid.

THE EL PASO COUNTRY

W. J. Cox, a prominent commission man of El Paso was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Cox says that cattle in his section are wintering better than for many years. There are no cattle on feed there, as hay is too high, but he expects alfalfa to be coming in soon, when some of the stockmen will begin to feed. The conditions in West Texas, Arizona and New Mexico are good and cattlemen in general are satisfied with everything but the present low prices. Mr. Cox says there are between 9,000 and 10,000 head on feed in the Salt River valley, and that there is some shipping being done from there to California points.

CATTELEMEN FIGURING

Will Endeavor to Organize a New National Cattle Association That Will Be Free From the Domination of Adverse Influences

If stockmen are able to read signs aright there is going to be something doing soon in cattle circles. When the roll was called at the Portland convention it developed that there were about ten sheep men to one who exclusively represented cattle interests. This occasioned considerable surprise and not a little comment. Where are the cattlemen? was the popular question. Some explained the thinness of their ranks by the fact that the convention was held in a country where sheep interests predominate. There are comparatively few cattle raised west of the Rockies, but vast numbers of sheep are grazed on the government forest reserves.

Sheep men had the best of it at the Salt Lake convention, when there was hot friction between them and the cattlemen of the leasing proposition. They were out in full force at Chicago and Kansas City, and cattlemen have awakened to the realization that much of the legislation being enacted by the National Live Stock association has a decidedly woolly flavor. The government forest reserves have not been able to line up as strong when votes were counted, and at this convention were particularly conspicuous by their absence. It was painfully apparent that it behooved them to do something and do it soon, or else the sheepmen would rule the roost. None of the big cattle companies were represented in force, and the Dakotas and Wyoming, which this association entirely, and there is not much left but the hole. A big holder of cattle said that as long as the sheepmen were in the ascendancy there was little or no hope to get through measures that would redound to their interest. "The National Live Stock association is too sheepy," he said, "and we had to get out. The sheepmen are John W. Springer, or rather his refusal to allow his name to go before the executive committee for recommendation as chief official, and the choosing of Frank Hagenbarth, a sheepman of Salt Lake City, to that position, is a move full of great significance, and is proof positive that sheepmen hold the reins. Mr. Hagenbarth is hardly the skilled parliamentarian or the clever manager of society that John W. Springer is, but he is a man of force and action based on conservative business principles; a man of power rather than magnetism, and thoroughly capable of guiding the destinies of this great national organization. Cattlemen have no objection to Mr. Hagenbarth. They like him and know him to be fair, broad-minded and impartial. They believe in his abundant capacity of holding the tiller true to the pole star of right and justice, but sheepmen have control, and that seems to be enough. Cattle raisers have cold feet and refuse to warm them."

There is no doubt but that a new cattle organization will be launched soon. There was a good deal of wire pulling at this convention, and the air was full of rumors. Men on the ground floor of the new organization, in the East. Nevertheless no one can deny that it is a sure thing. They claim that it is the outgrowth of necessity to fight their own interests and uphold their rights in the kingdom of live stock. The National Wool Growers' association is a power of usefulness in the West, but after all has not influence enough to weigh against the manufacturers in the East. They believe in abundant capacity of holding the tiller true to the pole star of right and justice, but sheepmen have control, and that seems to be enough. Cattle raisers have cold feet and refuse to warm them."

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CONDITIONS IN KANSAS

W. L. Weaver of Salina Passes Through Fort Worth and Talks of Weather and Feed Conditions in His Section

F. L. Weaver, a prominent farmer and stockman of Salina, Kas., passed through Fort Worth Thursday en route to Houston and Galveston on a short pleasure trip. Mr. Weaver says that his section has more cattle on feed this winter than for many years. They have stood the winter remarkably well and Kansas stockmen appear to be in good spirits so far as the rest of the winter is concerned. There has been one or two light snows this winter, but they were of no consequence to the cattle industry. There is plenty of feed stuff that can be had at reasonable prices, and were it not for the low prices of stock that now prevail, Kansas stockmen would have but few troubles to worry them.

This is Mr. Weaver's first visit to Texas, and to a Stockman-Journal representative he remarked that Texas was the "most lied about state in the union. I almost expected to find a barren plain invested with yellow fever germs large enough to break to harness, but find instead, a fertile garden, blossoming with wealth and luxury on every hand. I am more than satisfied with Texas and expect to build me a summer residence somewhere in the southern part of the state."

CASES DISMISSED

All cases against Frank Siegel, former president of the defunct Siegel Sanders Live Stock Commission company, who was charged with embezzlement of seven indentments, were dismissed by the prosecuting attorney Friday. The prosecutor stated that as one of the cases against Siegel had been dismissed there was no chance of convicting him on the others. The charges were instigated by Frank Rockefeller, a brother of John D. Rockefeller, who lost close to \$200,000 in the failure of the firm two years ago.

SOME REMARKS

About chickens—We have for sale 1500 fine one-year-old chickens, full-blooded, guaranteed to score not less than 89 to 90 points, of 30 different varieties. Also have 3000 very fine half-grown chickens of all breeds that we offer for sale now. All of the high-bred stock guaranteed to give good satisfaction on safe arrival. Remember you save express charge if you order chickens now and the weather is very favorable to ship them this fall. Please send for one of our catalogues, in which you will find cuts and laying strain of every breed we offer for sale, also prices and a good many other things useful for poultry raising. Please give us a trial order; we will please you. Our stock is all farm raised and healthy. Price for catalogue is four cents. We also have geese, ducks and turkeys of all breeds for sale, young and old, as preferred. Find price in catalogue. We thank the people of Texas for the many orders they gave us last year, and if any of them are not well pleased, don't be afraid to call on us; we are always willing to make every shipment satisfactory. Yours respectfully, W. SEIDEL, Proprietor, Elroy, Ill.

DAYS ARE NUMBERED

Kansas stockmen should pay more attention to pure bred cattle, was the substance of an address made by Colonel R. E. Edmonson on "The Fu-

ture/Usefulness and Need of Pure Bred Cattle" at the session of the Improved Stock Breeders' association, says the Topeka Capital. The speaker urged upon his hearers the necessity of improving the blood of their cattle for the sole purpose of making a beef of beef for nothing else.

"Verily, the days of scrub cattle are numbered," said the speaker. The best beef developed in the shortest possible time can only be produced from the strains of pure blood. Advancement and progress along this line is as essential to the world's development as the railroad, telegraph, telephone and the improved implements of the farm. Who today would go back to the crude methods of our forefathers; yet retrogression is an easy step and the road is short. It would not take us one-third the time to lapse into the period when the first pure blood was introduced, as it has required to obtain our present standard.

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES

One was pale and sallow and the other fresh and rosy. Whence the difference? She who is blushing with health uses Dr. King's New Life Pills to maintain it. By steadily arousing the lazy organs they compel good digestion and head off constipation. Try them. Only 25c at W. J. Fisher, druggist, and Reeves' Pharmacy.

CREEK NATION PASTURES

J. W. Smith of Holdenville, I. T., who has been farming and ranching in the Creek nation for over two years, spent the day here. Mr. Smith was raised in Carroll county, Missouri. It is a practical farmer and stock raiser, who is making that business a great success in the territory. "There are very few cattle this winter in the Creek Nation," remarked Mr. Smith, "and hogs are also scarce, but cattle and all kinds of stock are wintering splendidly. Rough feed is plentiful, and the winter has been so mild that it has been very easy on stock. The reason for the shortage of cattle in the nation is that they were shipped out at fall and all the big pastures are empty. The Creek Nation is a great pasture ground for Texas cattle during the summer season, but last fall there was a general cleaning out. Judging from the present outlook the price of pasture the coming season will be cheaper than it has been for several years on account of the scarcity of cattle at present. Up to the present time there has been very little inquiry for pasture or leases. Under these conditions the Texas ranchmen may be able to make almost their own terms for pasture this summer."

MORE BIG PRAIRIE FIRES

Beeville, Jan. 30.—Ranches in the lower part of the county have been swept by fires within the past week. Charles Fox has lost about 900 acres, G. M. Stephens 1200 and J. K. New, J. C. Beasley, R. L. Hodges and J. W. Flournoy about 3000 acres each.

STOCK WATER GETTING SCARCE

Copperas Cove, Tex., Jan. 30.—The drought continues. The outlook is gloomy. The earth is as dry as powder; no rain since July, except a few very light showers. There is no stock water except in deep wells.

SCABIES ARE QUARANTINED

Bureau of Animal Industry Has Issued Instructions to Inspectors to Examine All Exposed Cattle Before They Leave the Pastures.

W. D. Jordan, federal quarantine inspector for the Panhandle district with headquarters at Quanah, was in the city Thursday looking after official business.

Mr. Jordan has just returned from an extensive trip through the Panhandle country and the New Mexico country, and stated to a Stockman-Journal representative that cattle were in splendid condition for this season of the year. They are not as fat as in some parts of Arizona and New Mexico, but generally speaking are in a very satisfactory condition. They have wintered well, and so far there has been no losses. Should weather conditions remain favorable stockmen in the Panhandle will fare better this year than for many years past. In many places grass is short, but most of the stockmen have laid up a liberal supply of feed stuff to carry their cattle over the rough weather periods, and as there has been no occasion to draw upon this supply as yet, it is believed that when bad weather does set in, there will be less loss than was experienced last year, when the weather was extremely fierce and feed supplies almost exhausted. February was the worst month for stockmen what year, and as we are just entering that month we can not for what we are to experience in the line of unfavorable weather this winter.

Speaking of the passage of cattle across the quarantine line Mr. Jordan says the movement has been extremely light this fall and roughly estimates the number at approximately 4,000 head. January 31 the line will be closed to all cattle that have not been dipped, and in order to pass for interstate shipment it will be necessary to dip them twice in the South American dip or once in crude oil. Another order that is sweeping in its effect is one recently issued by the bureau of animal industry regarding the treatment and inspection of all cattle infested with scabies or mange as well as all those that have been exposed. But little attention was paid last spring when slight notice was taken and instructions issued to keep close observation on all cattle so affected, but this fall the matter was taken up again and instructions given to be more strict, and finally the instructions that no cattle should leave the pastures, if known that the pasture had been infested last year, until examined by an inspector, this to prevent the shipping pens being placed under quarantine. Cattle must be dipped and if they are then able to stand the inspection will be passed. Scabies has assumed almost the importance of the tick, and is being dealt with even more strict by the bureau in hope of exterminating the plague before it reaches the point where it will be a formidable foe.

LOOKOUT

Here We Come

WITH OUR HANDSOME STRAINS of Birdsong and Redbone hounds, English and Cuban strains of man trailing blood hounds, Blue-rook strain of grey hounds, and a limited number of English Pointer bird dogs. Trained and young stock for sale at all times. We are the largest breeders and shippers in the United States. During the past four and a half years we have shipped to all parts of the United States, Canada and Mexico over four hundred dogs. Send 14c in stamps for our illustrated catalogue and treatise on diseases of the dog, and testimonials from our hundreds of customers, who are using our strains. Trained Wolf, Cat, Fox, Bear and Panther hounds are our SPECIALTY. Address: ROBERT J. POOLE, Mgr., Lock box 4, Aledo, Parker Co., Tex.

J. K. Caraway & Son

Lubbock, Texas.

SUCCESSFUL AND PRACTICAL SPEYERS

Operation performed on animal's side. Refer by permission to A. B. Robertson, Colorado, Texas; Winfield Scott, Fort Worth, Texas; Cowden Bros., Midland, Texas, and any others for whom we have done work.

NEW MEXICO CONDITIONS

Frank Divers, who resides in Roswell, N. M., and who is interested in a cattle ranch near Portales, N. M., where he is wintering 5000 head of cattle, is at the yards looking the market over. For over twenty years Mr. Divers has been engaged in the cattle business in that territory and in addition to ranching is breeding registered cattle. He is an old time patron of the Kansas City yards, and has a wide acquaintance among the stockmen who come to this market. "The Pecos Valley," said Mr. Divers, "is destined to become a great farming and stock raising country, but not until the laws have been changed, as the present federal government laws are against us. If we could become a state and have the laws changed so that the little fellows and all could share alike, then we would make great progress. But as it is, no one outside of a corporation can do business there at a profit. Wherever corporations have gone in and made substantial improvements in the way of irrigating and planting orchards in alfalfa fields, and engaged in the stock raising or farming they have made money. Then the sheepmen who are very numerous, have great advantages over the cattlemen, as they can roam over the country and wherever the water and feed is to be had they can go with their herds, while the cattlemen cannot move around so well. But I look for the time to come when New Mexico will be right up at the front with the rest of the Southwest."

Referring to the cattle conditions, Mr. Divers said: "Cattle are doing well all over the territory so far as I have been and I believe that unless an unusually hard spring comes there will be very few losses. The country is not overstocked, and while grass is a little short in places, stock is doing remarkably well. No cattle will be shipped out until the early spring, when the movement of young steers will begin."—Drovers Telegram.

MORE BIG PRAIRIE FIRES

Beeville, Jan. 30.—Ranches in the lower part of the county have been swept by fires within the past week. Charles Fox has lost about 900 acres, G. M. Stephens 1200 and J. K. New, J. C. Beasley, R. L. Hodges and J. W. Flournoy about 3000 acres each.

STOCK WATER GETTING SCARCE

Copperas Cove, Tex., Jan. 30.—The drought continues. The outlook is gloomy. The earth is as dry as powder; no rain since July, except a few very light showers. There is no stock water except in deep wells.

SCABIES ARE QUARANTINED

Bureau of Animal Industry Has Issued Instructions to Inspectors to Examine All Exposed Cattle Before They Leave the Pastures.

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TEXAS OBACCO RACTS

Write for full information. "Millions for Farmers" So Says Secretary Wilson, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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CUBAN LEAF

Filler and Wrapper Can be Grown in East Texas on the Lh. of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Sells and Climate similar to Famous Yucata Ahahe District of Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., HOUSTON, TEXAS.

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and take advantage of the excellent opportunities which now await capital and developed in the rapidly growing territory traversed by the Southern Railway and Mobile & Ohio Railroad

Our Sixteen Page Illustrated Journal, The Southern Field,

which is sent free upon application, gives authentic information about present available openings for the profitable investment of capital in Manufacturing Plants, Mining Properties, Timber Tracts, Farming Lands, Colony Sites, Residence Locations, and Water Power Developments.

M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway and Mobile & Ohio Railroad, Washington, D. C.

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DALLAS-FORT WORTH

THE GREAT EAST AND WEST LINES EVER

Household Department

VERNIE LAWSON, Editor

This department of the Stockman-Journal is published for the mutual benefit of the wives and daughters of our subscribers and we accordingly invite suggestions and contributions of a nature interesting to them collectively, and we will endeavor to impart the required information as speedily as possible and publish useful hints and helps for and about a woman's kingdom—home.

All correspondence should be addressed to Vernie Lawson, Texas Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

THE ROSE AND ITS THORN

Well I have come to say good-bye,
I leave today you know,
And my heart is sad at parting,
Though I long so much to go.
I shall find my dream-goal yonder,
But there is so much to bind,
My heart and soul forever,
To the things I leave behind.

I have grown to love them fondly,
Hallowed sharers of my bliss,
And I oft shall sigh with longing,
For the things my heart will miss.
And sometimes when idly dreaming,
Of the hopes of yesteryears,
When my eyes are dim and heavy,
With the light of unshed tears.

When I turn in silent longing,
To these happy days and you,
When life is empty, empty,
And my heart is empty too,
Then my fancy flutters backward,
Through the cloud-long long ago,
To the ways I used to wander,
To the things I used to know.

I will leave the crowded city,
Leave the laughter and the song,
Leave the music and go straying,
Where the bright way stretches long.
I will search for you and find you,
In the byways of a dream,
And you'll hold me close and kiss me,
In the mellow half-light's gleam.

You will kiss me, yes I know it,
For my dream will have it so;
And your arms will cling about me,
As they cling now when I go.
I will hear the words long spoken,
That half tell of love for me,
Love that in your heart is thriving,
Like a deep awakening sea.

When sweet reverie shall bring me,
Memory of these happy times,
I shall dream I sit beside you,
In the glowing penning rhymes,
And the window where the north light,
Lay at morn like silvery pall;
I will miss, and each loved object,
But I'll miss you most of all.

Oh, I wonder if the morning,
That breaks dim and cool will bring,
To your heart a sense of loss,
And if the birds will sadder sing,
Will you feel the sting of grieving,
When you find I come no more,
Will your glad feet tread life's highway
Just as lightly as before?

Will the sound of laughter haunt you,
When you round the evening turn,
Will the lesson that awaits you,
Be a bitter one to learn?
Will you ever sigh and wonder,
Where the path she followed led,
Wish the way that coaxed her from you
Had wound by your own instead?

Yes, you will? Ah, no, not long dear,
Time will teach you to forget,
For it is the magic healer,
When our lashes are tear-wet,
When the scent of roses greet you,
When you meet the summer morn,
Lend yourself to joy, forgetting,
That our love was ever born.

—Vernie Lawson

WHICH ARE YOU?

Life's heroes are not only those who fall on the field of battle, or those who yield up their lives that a fellow mortal may live on, but they are also those who bear a burden silently and uncomplainingly that another may be happy—those who sacrifice their all on the altar of love—those who are content to walk the lonely ways that other feet may find the flower strewn path that winds where the elusive phantom called happiness is supposed to be in hiding—those hands bravely grasp and hold the thorns, unmindful of the pain and grief, that another's hands may pluck the roses, forgetful of the cost—those who smile when their hearts are crying, that another may be glad—who forget themselves, their hopes and ambitions, who crush the longing out of their lives, deliberately turning away from the sunshine to dwell among the shadows, asking and hoping for no more than that another life may flourish in the light and blossom into a beautiful flower untouched by a bitter blight, and feeling amply rewarded when the fragrant breath of its perfume tells of its perfecting.

The world is full of these silent heroes, they receive no eulogies, they come and go and are forgotten like the summers that are swept into a dim past. Earth pays no tribute to their memory, but they can well afford the loss of so trivial a gain, for their names are enrolled on a silver-white tablet by angel fingers, and will live forever while earthly glory grows dim and lessens with passing years. They are forgotten here, not only by a world too busy to remember, but often times by those from whose hands the harvest of the rich planting of their lives.

The sacrifice may be prompted by love, but that does not make them less a hero. It is not a selfish love, that particular sort never prompts sublime deeds founded on self sacrifice. Such pitiful love, if one could call it love, accepts the sacrifice of the object of its passion as its own and rightful due, content that its own desires are gratified and that the sunshine warms its own face, even though it is conscious of the cost of its gain. This love has no entrance to the eternal world. It is born of earth, and must die with the earthly.

The giver of love like this blinds himself to everything save the knowledge that he has escaped a passing sorrow. He accepts his happiness at the cost of another's, not passing to

think or understand that true love, heaven-born, holds the happiness of the loved one dearer by far than his own. Yet this is, truthfully speaking, the only love. The other feeling so largely masquerading in love's attire is but a self love without one lofty purpose or one divine attribute.

When we learn to put another before ourselves, when we learn to cast aside the fetters of our own wishes and calmly lift another's burden though we are heavily laden ere we lift it, we learn the first principles of an angelic love and we are, pushing nearer the celestial gates that wait ajar, for us to enter in.

Few of us realize that we are selfish, and yet how few of us are not. How many mothers will clasp their children to their heart and refuse to give them up, when they know that it is for the child's good, and best for it that it should go. She clings to it and allows it to grow up in ignorance unfit to take its place in the world; uneducated, forced to stop at the bottom round and watch with wistful eyes the passing throng going up and beyond it, feeling all the bitterness of its position.

Mothers think that this is love—it may be, but if they will turn up their loving glass upon themselves they will find it a supremely selfish one. The woman who loves her child more than herself will see to it that every advantage is placed within its reach, even though the placing of it there wrings her heart and fills her own life with emptiness.

She knows what love is if she can, for its own sake, take it in her arms and send it from her, that it may reach the place where she would have it to stand in life. These are the mothers that heaven's portals stand open wide waiting to welcome them in—a queen among women, and a queen in heaven. This is love in its immensity and grandeur. This giving up of our own lives for others. This is the altar upon which men offer up their lives for women and women offer up their lives for men. This is the altar upon which the Savior offered up his life for all mankind.

This love that makes the world run smooth and it only needs more of it. Love elevates the world, and tranquilizes life, and the greater, the grander we would be, the more we must love. We can educate ourselves to a higher level if we will but strive and unflinchingly melt the ice about our hearts and let the sunshine of love fall warm on its frozen tendrils.

HINTS TO THE YOUNG HOUSEWIFE

Many women are unhappy and pronounce marriage a failure because of the duties entailed by managing, or trying to manage, a home. They have no system and a great many of them do the best they are capable of and still fail. Their children arrive at maturity influenced by lifetime habits and lack of development they too fail, and thus it continues from one generation to another and each successive one wonders why he is a failure. If a woman, upon entering her new home at the beginning of her married life, the life which is her real life, would sit down and calmly weigh her new responsibilities on the scales of economy and practical management, and determine to avoid the pitfall of many another woman's life by having a place for everything and then see to it that she falls into the commendable habit of putting things in their places she would have already conquered the greatest and most formidable enemy that confronts a woman who does her own work in the home. When a man or woman enters a business they try to displace their competitors. They make a study of it and search for its salient points and then proceed to bring them out. They are quick to improve each and every opportunity for advancement; they wish to succeed, and set out with that determination. How much greater then would be the striving of the woman to have success crown her efforts to make a happy and successful home and children. Of all life's victories a successful home is the grandest achievement, and the woman will bear this fact in mind when the start is made, set her standard high and then strive to attain it, never for one moment retrograding from her lofty ideals, but when she reaches them lift and plant her ensign a little higher still and keep on ascending until she thinks her home has reached the pinnacle of perfection, which, of course, will never be, for perfection is not of earth. To accomplish these things she can not keep house in the generally haphazard way, but must keep to the wheel of the ship to give orders and stay there to see they are obeyed, obeying them herself as religiously as she would have the entirety of her household do.

A firm mother usually gives the world men and women that are a credit to it herself and a blessing to the world. When you plan for your little domain don't forget that you have something to consider other than appearances, and work under the influence of this knowledge. Don't have dinner twenty minutes late every day when your husband is on time, and ten minutes early when he happens to be behind, but have it at the same time every day, and save both yourself and him annoyance. This is easily done with a little well applied effort and a little common sense.

Arrange things so they CAN be managed and then go to work to manage them. In order to do this one must look to the smaller things. Plan each meal at least twenty-four hours before it arrives and get ready for it. Don't let your meals drive you, but step in front and lead them.

Procure needful articles and your groceries in quantities that will obviate the necessity of visiting the grocers every day, not to speak of the days you make two or three trips. This is absolutely essential to the success of your undertaking, and a safeguard against a burst of temper when

you find yourself inconvenienced by needing something that you find yourself without, it will prevent the souring of the sweet disposition that your lover married you for. A worried, woman can't be a sweet one, so draw a mark through fretfulness and remove the cause of it, the greatest one, which can be done by having a store room in the house and replenishing it at regular intervals. With your groceries reposing on the pantry shelf ready for you, the preparation of meals is robbed of half its trials. This room must be fitted up with drawers, shelves, nets, hooks and boxes. The ham should be suspended from a hook and the lemons placed in the nets. These should not be purchased in extensive lots, but care should be taken that they are always in the house. Likewise oranges and all dried fruits should be bought in small amounts to prevent loss. Not more than a month's provisions should be obtained at once, but it should be complete. This room must be very dry and one corner should be curtained off and darkened for the storing of fruits, jams, pickles and preserves should be kept in the coolest part of the room. There should be everything in this room necessary to good cooking and the should be liberally supplied with her expense money when purchasing spices, flavorings, etc., for on these the failure or success of her meals depend. There should be a drawer for good recipes and in this day of household departments in the leading papers they are not difficult to obtain and should be treasured. With a knack of "handling things," plenty of good recipes, an up-to-date store room and a grim determination to succeed, the young wife will be able to set an example that many an older one would do well to follow.

Mrs. Marsh:

By all means send your recipes and any suggestions that you wish to make. That is what we want, each and every one to send us something for this page. Don't stand back and wait for someone else to write first.

Tell us about home, what it is and what you want it to be.

Tell us about your babies. I know there are mothers who read these lines that will be interested as well as you and I. Let us work together and help each other and I am sure we will be glad when we become closer acquainted.

Mrs. Hillman:

Thank you for your sweet and sympathetic letter. I assure you I appreciate it much indeed and wish I could know you personally. The ones who come in daily contact with you must feel the better for having met you. Yes you are correct in your surmises. I am a mother, having one little daughter of eight summers and I am living over my girlhood dreams again. Your sentiment is truly noble and your children are fortunate in the possession of such a mother. Please come again and write a letter for the other readers.

FOR CAKE BAKERS

Today is Saturday and as I write I am thinking of the many wives in their pretty homes, with eager-eyed, happy-faced children about them to "taste things," who are deep in the mysteries of cake baking, and I think, too, with a sigh of the many others whose roads lead far from home and the best of woman's life. But perhaps a kind Providence will deal us cake from another's table and we will "eat and be merry." Below are some recipes for this day's use and I trust many will be benefited by them.

Cake making is an exacting task and a woman must learn on herself the art of making both ends meet. No matter how good the mixture if the oven is not right the cake will be a failure.

Only long experience fastens the laurels of "a splendid cake baker" on a woman's brow.

Patience and perseverance are the necessary requisites for success in this field, but once you have gained it, why you have something to be proud of.

Here are a few suggestions that may prove helpful to someone just beginning.

Always be sure that your flour is very dry and well sifted.

Never use any thing but white sugar if you want a good cake.

If the butter is very hard soften, but do not melt it.

Work the butter and sugar to a cream.

Always break eggs separately, so that if one is bad it will not spoil the others; they should be cold to beat well, and a pinch of salt will shorten this tiring process.

When using soda be sure and dissolve it before adding to the mixture. Fruit to be used in cakes should be very dry; as if added to the other ingredients while damp will almost insure its falling.

Dust it with a little flour and stir in just before adding the flour. Your cake will bake nicer if the pan used is lined with buttered paper.

I suppose all readers are familiar with the old but surest method of testing a cake, and I might say that none other will prove more worthy of the confidence placed in it than it will.

NUT CAKE

Two cups of sugar, one cup butter, three cups of flour, one cup of cold water, four eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, and two of cream of tartar; mix well, and last of all add two cups of kernels of hickory nuts or walnuts.

CHOCOLATE CREAM CAKE

One-half pound of sweet vanilla chocolate, grated; one coffee cupful of powdered sugar, yolks of two eggs, and one gill boiling milk. Stir all together until it creams. Make a common sponge cake and bake in layers, spreading this between. You will be pleased with this.

CURRENT CAKE

Five cups of flour, three of sugar, one and a half of butter, six eggs, one cup of milk, a scant teaspoonful of soda, one grated nutmeg and three-quarters of a pound of currants.

JELLY CAKE

Two cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, three eggs beaten separately, one teaspoonful of soda and two of cream of tartar. Flavor with

the rind of a fresh lemon and bake in jelly tins. This will make two cakes of three layers each. It is also nice if baked in a loaf and frosted.

CORN STARCH CAKE

Two cupfuls of sugar, one of butter, two cups of flour, one cup of corn starch, one cup of milk, four eggs, one teaspoonful of soda and two of cream of tartar; sift the flour, corn starch and cream of tartar all together. Flavor this with almond only.

TYPES OF CATTLE

Professor Soule, of the Tennessee Experiment Station, Says a Man Must Be Able to See Defects in the Living Animal Before He Can Become a Successful Breeder

A description of the different types of beef and dairy cattle, how to judge them, and with all general information on this subject, constitutes a valuable bulletin of the department of agriculture, by Andrew M. Soule, vice director of the Tennessee experiment station. The title chosen, "Conformation of Beef and Dairy Cattle," does not seem a popular selection since the word "conformation" in its ordinary sense, does not carry the significance intended in this bulletin, where, in connection with beef and cattle, it means a correct index to their every characteristic and attribute. Unless a man has knowledge of conformation, Mr. Soule says, and is able to perceive defects in the living animal, he is not likely to succeed as a breeder or feeder.

Many feeders put in their stalls, cattle with tremendous development in the fore quarter, where the bone and offal predominate, and furnish the butcher animals small and undeveloped in the region of the loin, and hind quarters where the most valuable and useful cuts are obtained. A knowledge of stock judging would soon eradicate such methods and result in a vast improvement in live stock and a large financial gain to those engaged in feeding cattle. Learning to be a competent judge, says Professor Soule, is not such a difficult matter as one might imagine, and he proceeds to lay down some rules accompanied by numerous cuts and diagrams of cattle for beef and dairy types. Throughout the entire manual, the professor urges improvement of stocks. Especially he says is the South losing millions of dollars annually through feeding scrubs where the same care, attention and cost would produce improved and profitable animals. "When we consider," he concludes, "how readily improvement can be effected on the native stocks of the country through the medium of the pure-bred sire, it is a mystery hard to explain, why so little advancement should be witnessed at the present time. Are we not on the threshold of better things, a more intelligent system of breeding, more thinking in connection with our stock industries? The dollars and cents in the business lie behind the present wall of ignorance and apathy, but they are surely there, and will be there, and we should endeavor to breed and feed stock after a modern and rational system."—Texas Farmer.

NOT HUNTING FOR TROUBLE

"We will now make an effort," said John W. Springer, "to discover whether or not the men who raise the best have sense enough to sell it.

"We are not going about with a stuffed club looking for the packers. We don't desire their complete annihilation, but we do want to stop this hat-rambo business where a few fellows get together and establish a price on the hoof and another on the block at their own pleasure, regardless of the laws of supply and demand. It doesn't seem that we can get a fair market without taking the bill by the horns and putting in our own plants. We can raise \$5,000,000 from among our own membership and an equal amount from cities which want the plants. As matters now stand the cattlemen have no show in the world when they want to market their stock. A blanket rate is made by the trust and it is a foolish waste of breath to talk to more than one buyer. We can only dump our stuff on the market and say 'give us what you feel like paying.' That sort of a condition is ruining the business and unless we take decided action soon we will all be bankrupt."

In the future it may be demonstrated that hogs are as susceptible to disease in Texas as they are in other parts of the world; but so far such has

Stock Brands

W. C. BISHOP

Chicago, Dawson Co., Texas.
C. D. Crowley, Ranch Manager.

W. R. FELKER, Rogers, Ark.

Some cattle branded half circle diamond right side; some TV connected left side; some TU connected left side and lazy S left hip. Mules, P left jaw. Ranch in Mitchell and Sterling Cos., N. D. Thompson, Mgr., Postoffice, Iolanthe, Tex.

VAN TUYL BROS.
Postoffice, Colorado, Texas.
Ranch in Mitchell County.


SAM C. WILKES
Postoffice, Light, Texas.
Ranch in Mitchell and Garza Counties.


SCOGGIN & BROWN.
Postoffice, Claremont, Texas.
Ranch in Kent County.


BEN VAN TUYL.
Postoffice, Colorado, Texas.
Ranch in Mitchell county.


J. M. & W. L. POSTER.
Postoffice, Shreveport, La. Ranch in Howard and Mitchell counties, Texas.

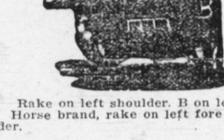
Our brands are F, Fo, or Fos on right side or double pothook on left side.

ROBERTSON & SCOTT.

Ranch in Crosby County, Texas. Ear mark under slope in each ear. Other brands: Hat left side = left thigh. Under slope each ear.
Postoffice address: Colorado, Texas.

JOHN W. GLOVER.
Postoffice, Colorado, Texas.
Ranch in Mitchell county.

Also 4G on left side.

JOHN CARLISLE.
Postoffice, Colorado, Texas.
Ranch between Champion and Silver Creeks, Nolan county, Texas.


BUSH & TILLAR.
Postoffice, Colorado, Texas.
Ranch in Borden and Scurry counties.


I. L. ELLWOOD, DeKalb, Ill.

Steers generally carry same brand on loin. Mark, under half crop each ear.
Ranches in Mitchell, Coke, Sterling, Borden, Lamb and Hockley counties, D. N. ARNETT, General Manager; Postoffice address Colorado, Texas.

J. W. RUSSELL.

Ranch in Scurry County, Texas. Steer brand on left thigh.
Postoffice address: Snyder, Texas.

S. A. PURINTON

Ranch located in Pecos county, Texas.
Garter above knee and left foreleg. Ear mark, split each ear.
Postoffice address: Longfellow, Texas.

SAWYER CATTLE CO.

Ranch located in Reagan and Irion Counties, Texas.
Postoffice address: Sawyer, Texas, and Oshkosh, Wis.

CONNELL, CLARK & SCHARBAUER

Left side.
Ranch in Garza county, E. W. Clark, Manager. Postoffice address, Leforest, Texas.

PROFITABLE BUSINESS

Hog Raising Can Be Made a Paying Avocation in Practically Every Portion of Texas Through the Adopting of the Proper Methods in Each Locality

not been shown to be the case. For it is a fact that swine in Texas are healthier, by which is meant that there is less contagious disease among them than in any other part of the country. No explanation will be attempted here. The fact is as published. There are very few parts of the state where a farmer cannot succeed in making money by raising hogs. The difficulty hitherto met in this industry is in the lack of fencing. One can not raise hogs with profit in a pen. He may raise his meat that way; but when he has to confine hogs for a year at least in a pen he is subjecting himself to the expense which corn and other feed stuffs of that kind entail. There is nothing better for young hogs than sorghum. There is nothing better than Bermuda grass and green wheat and oats in the winter and fall. They thrive immensely on peas and alfalfa. But these things are not raised in pens or small inclosures. To give the hogs the benefit of such crops, fencing to prevent them from trespassing on neighbors and from straying away must be provided. Such fencing costs. That is the reason why the hog industry has not been advanced as its profit warrants more rapidly than it has advanced. But the farmers are buying hog fencing. As they buy the industry becomes larger. In time it will be a main line with them.—Dallas News.

SOUTH DAKOTA EXHIBIT

A Sioux Falls, S. D., dispatch, says: The stock raisers of South Dakota have interested themselves in the matter of having a live stock exhibit at the St. Louis exposition. They are greatly handicapped by the failure of the legislature to appropriate more than \$35,000 for a South Dakota exhibit. As the live stock industry is one of the most important in the state, annually bringing into South Dakota from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000, the stock raisers are very desirous of having the industry represented. They are endeavoring to have the sum of \$5,000 set aside for the purpose by the exposition commissioners of South Dakota. The commissioners, however, in view of the comparatively small sum appropriated for a state exhibit, will not be able to set aside the sum asked for. They have offered to pay the freight on sheep, hogs and from St. Louis. While there probably is not a breeder in South Dakota who will be willing to take the risk of loss and injury to valuable animals and pay all expenses excepting the small item of freight, it is believed some arrangement can yet be made to have a creditable exhibit of South Dakota live stock at the exposition.

Modern Merchandising

Have you ever stopped to think about the question of getting your household supplies to the best advantage? Are you perfectly satisfied with the way things are running—with the prices you pay, the quality of the goods, the range of selection and the general question of making both ends meet? Perhaps you buy your supplies from the cross-road store just because your grandfather did. Perhaps you are tied up to the general store because you can trade in your butter and eggs at a low price and take it out in trade at a high price. Possibly you have never thought about it one way or the other. It is time to think. You have got to live and support your family. Your income is limited to so many dollars per year, and you have got to figure out the expense account so that things will come out right at the end of the year. If you can make both ends meet nicely and lay aside a tidy sum for a rainy day, you are only doing what every head of a family should endeavor to do, and if you don't do it you are simply inviting misery for the next time the crop fails. If a dollar looks as big to you as we think it does, we want you to think over this question of modern merchandising and see just what it means. It means different things to different people. To some it means buying everything on credit, then mortgaging the farm when settlement day comes around. Others think cheap goods the pathway to economy—the cheap, worthless trash that is advertised so brazenly at "the lowest price on earth." Many people send off to the city and get a jack knife at a 25-cent saving and then fall back into the old rut in buying the balance of their supplies. Our idea of modern merchandising is to supply ALL your wants—everything you eat, wear or use—for yourself, your family, and the hired man, at an average saving of 15 to 40 per cent, which means that if your yearly purchases amount to \$200, you can save something like \$50; or \$100 if it costs you \$400 a year to live. Are you so well off that \$100, or even \$50 does not interest you? Then again, consider the advantage. Absolutely reliable merchandise of the very best quality, and an unlimited range of selection. New goods. Prompt service. Prices that spell economy, and the certain knowledge that absolute satisfaction is the keynote to every transaction.

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PREJUDICE GIVES WAY

The Hope of West Texas Lies in the Cultivation and Development of the Stock-farming Idea, Which Has Already Brought Much Prosperity to That Section

There has been something of a movement of cotton raisers from the boll weevil districts of the state out west, and gradually the realm of King Cotton are being yearly extended until at this time they have crossed the foot of the plains, and good grazing land is being ploughed up to-day in far away Lubock county to give place for the fleecy staple. This all means a continued curtailment of demonstrated that the production of cotton is just about as sure a proposition as anything else in the West. Cattle men have actually begun to look upon its production with favor, declaring it to be a great forage crop, the seed furnishing them with what they declare to be the best feed that can be fed to cattle on the range. Over a great deal of the West it is rapidly becoming a recognized and established fact that to meet with the proper degree of success there must be a combination of more or less farming with stock raising. In the irrigated district of the Pecos Valley country cotton raising is becoming quite an item and is proving very remunerative. The development of irrigation will ultimately do much to settle the future of the west.—Texas Stockman-Journal.

As blind prejudice gives way to intelligence, or, is crowded out by it, the world moves forward in progress. For almost a score of years many persons and a few newspapers, the Free Press among them, who have been interested in the all around symmetrical development of Western Texas—the even march of the live stock and agricultural industries—have striven to bring about such conditions as are foreshadowed in the above quotation from the Journal, and while they have made slow but steady and sure advances it is only within the last year or so that any paper representing the live stock industry has admitted the soundness and feasibility of their position. The Free Press has long argued that it was only by the union or blending of the livestock and farming industries that the highest development and greatest profit could be secured from either, and that it was practicable to do it in West Texas. Now that the proposition is admitted by the interests that have long cried it down, we shall confidently expect to see the progress of Western Texas greatly accelerated. And on this same line it is gratifying to note that in another item which we reproduce from the Journal it advocates establishing cotton fields, and north of the quarantine line to facilitate feeding in healthy territory. Let the wheels of progress revolve.—Haskell Free Press.

COMPLETE SUMMARY

Of Prof. Mumford's Latest Bulletin With Regard to the Fattening of Steers of Six Different Grades for Market, Showing the Gain and Development Made

The following summary of Prof. Mumford's latest bulletin from the Missouri experiment station, will be read with interest by all Texas feeders:

Object—To determine the relative rapidity, extent, nature and cost of gains with the six grades of feeding cattle—viz., fancy selected, choice, good, medium, common and inferior.

Plan—Sixteen steers of each grade were fed alike from Nov. 29, 1902, to May 27, 1903, a period of 179 days. Four pigs followed each of the six lots of steers. The feeds used were cracked corn, corn and cob meal, cotton seed meal, old process linseed meal, clover hay, alfalfa, timothy hay and corn stover.

Rapidity of gains—Average daily gain per steer in pounds: Fancy, 2.7; choice, 2.54; good, 2.34; medium, 2.13; common, 2.21; inferior, 1.96. Total gain in pork in pounds for each lot: Fancy, 419; choice, 500; good, 476; medium, 520; common, 420; inferior, 480.

Economy of gains—Average digestible dry matter in pounds required for producing a pound of gain in beef: Fancy, 9.95; choice, 12.09; good, 12.08; medium, 13.05; common, 12.00; inferior, 12.93. Number of pounds gain per bushel of corn consumed: Fancy, 9.74; choice, 7.97; good, 7.99; medium, 7.45; common, 8.13; inferior, 7.61.

Cost of gains per pound, average—Fancy, \$0.067; choice, \$0.082; good, \$0.088; common, \$0.081; inferior, \$0.087.

Nature of gains—As a result of feeding the sixteen fancy feeders (lot 1) until finished there was only one steer that would not grade as prime. This steer lacked slightly in quality, but put principally in condition, and graded as choice. After slaughtering, the beef experts in Armour & Co.'s city beef department graded all the carcasses as No. 1.

Of the sixteen choice feeders (lot 2) fourteen finished as prime, one as choice and one as good. All the carcasses graded as No. 1 beef.

Of the sixteen good feeders (lot 3) three finished as prime, five as choice and eight as good. All the carcasses graded as No. 1.

Of the sixteen medium feeders (lot

4) one finished as choice, four as good, eight as medium and three as common. Four of the carcasses in this lot graded as No. 1 and the remainder as No. 2 tops.

Of the sixteen common feeders (lot 5) five finished the test as good, six as medium and five as common beeves. The grading of the beeves was the same as that in lot 4—namely, four carcasses graded as No. 1 and twelve as No. 2 tops.

Of the sixteen inferior feeders (lot 6) four finished as good, six as medium, and six common. Six carcasses graded as No. 1 light, nine as No. 2 tops and one as No. 3 beef.

Percentage of dressed beef—Average percentage carcass to live weight: Fancy, 61.62; choice, 61.52; good, 60.74; medium, 59.70; common, 59.88; inferior, 59.36.

Profit and loss—Market value as feeders Nov. 29, 1902: Fancy, \$4.75; choice, \$4.55; good, \$4.20; medium, \$3.85; common, \$3.60; inferior, \$5.40.

Market value of finished cattle on basis of steady market from Nov. 29, 1902, to May 28, 1903—Fancy, \$7.00; choice, \$6.90; good, \$6.50; medium, \$5.80; common, \$5.50; inferior, \$5.40.

Profit per steer on basis of steady or stationary market—Fancy, \$18.15; choice, \$15.67; good, \$11.56; medium, \$4.41; common, \$4.09; inferior, \$5.48.

Actual selling prices per hundredweight when marketed May 28, 1903, "Falling market"—Fancy, \$5.40; choice, \$5.40; good, \$5.15; medium, \$4.90; common, \$4.80; inferior, \$4.80.

Loss per steer on basis of actual or falling market—Fancy, \$2.80; choice, \$7.44; good, \$7.56; medium, \$7.95; common, \$5.26; inferior, \$2.37.

Decline in market from beginning to close of the experiment—Fancy, \$1.60; choice, \$1.50; good, \$1.35; medium, \$0.90; common, \$0.70; inferior, \$0.60 per hundredweight.

PARTING OF THE WAYS

Some of the Real Reasons Why It Has Become Necessary to Organize a National Cattlemen's Association That Will be Wholly Devoid of Antagonistic and Discordant Influences

Developments at the Portland meeting of the National Live Stock association, which closed today, have given unmistakable evidence of the need of a national association of cattlemen, that will be able to work as a unit for the national, or even international, interests of cattle raisers. The movement is on foot, and the atmosphere in Portland this week has been impregnated with sentiment in favor of possibly rehabilitating the American Cattle growers' association under the leadership of such a forceful executive and distinguished cattle man as Murdo MacKenzie, who is well known to the leaders in live stock production in nearly all sections of this country.

Representatives in attendance at this year's meeting of the national association in the far west have discovered more necessity for this independent cattle association than ever before.

Comparatively few cattlemen are present. The four leading states in the production of range cattle are absolutely unrepresented, and sheep men have been able to carry all measures to their liking. The relatively few cattlemen in attendance declare the absolute necessity of an association of their own to protect themselves against the legislation that sheepmen are securing in their favor as unmistakable. The sheepmen are banded together in a strong association, under the leadership of Senator Francis Wagon of Wyoming, and that—the National Wool Growers' association—is alive to the interests of the sheepmen and is a power for good in their behalf.

The cattle interests of this great country, which represents investments of capital greater than almost any other industry of the nation, has no accepted national organization devoted exclusively to its interests that can unite the great cattle associations of the various states and territories in one grand, forceful body that shall move unhampered in the interest of the cattle producers of this country. The National Live Stock association has been compelled at each meeting to harmonize factions that were in a measure antagonistic. It has done a remarkable work in this line, and still may live a power for greater good if the affairs of both cattle and sheep men are crystallized into shape by the independent associations of each, before their joint meeting under the National Live Stock association, which may stand as representing the live stock interests of the country in their entirety.—Drovers' Journal.

CATTLE EXPERIMENTS

A bill of importance has been introduced in the house by Representative Brooks of Colorado. It appropriates \$250,000 to enable the secretary of agriculture to conduct experiments in the non-corn growing states and territories in the fattening and finishing of cattle for market and in growing crops and forage plants adapted to this purpose. The money appropriated is to be expended over a series of years, not more than \$15,000 to be used in any one year. The proceeds from the sales of cattle fattened by the government during the experiments are to be applied to the fund.

The purpose of the bill is to devise some system of feeding in the non-corn growing states for fattening cattle so that those states may compete with the corn growing states for a share in the cattle markets.

CLARIDGE ON DECK

The Versatile Stockfarmer Leaves Truck Farming for the Moment and Gracefully Returns to His Mutton in His Usual Concise and Convincing Style

The history of the sheep business, it has long been noted, shows a succession of ups and downs, and it seems to be about the same with cattle, and for the matter of that, with most everything else except interest and taxes. The present depressed values of cattle are in a measure the natural result of the reactionary swing of the speculative pendulum, which always swings too far, both ways. While the meat monopoly is always to be found on the side of the live cattle trade, and while like all bears, is quick to detect weakness, using it to still further aggravate the situation, the dressed meat mangers have not, by any means, all to do with low values of cattle. History is merely repeating itself. Stimulated by enormous increase in gold production, by over one hundred million dollars of new bank notes put in circulation by the national banks, to say nothing of the disposition of every loose dollar in the country to get into something to advance in value of which was caused largely by more money in circulation, speculative influence got busy, then crazy, to the end that stocks and bonds at least, were found to have been on a wild-cat basis when the crash came. And the only reason that the reaction is not felt more in cattle and everything else, is because the banking and business interests of the country are more and more, every year, becoming independent of the stock-gambling centers of the country. It is one of the few encouraging signs of the times. Cattle are simply suffering from a situation made worse by the disposition of the national banks to retire circulation, and of other speculative dollars to crawl into their holes because they can't see anything to get into that is liable to be worth more tomorrow than it is today. Labor is the first thing to feel the effect of such conditions and unemployed labor is bad for beef and everything and everybody. And speaking of the ups and downs of the cattle trade reminds me to say that when stock cattle were \$7 'round, I was a bull-necked "bull." When they went attitudinous, I got shy and got "bull-necked" by a good looking managing editor of the San Antonio Daily Express for trying, in that exceedingly smooth journal, to spike to the earth the coattails of the speculators. And finally, when the limit was reached, and—well, you remember how the boys sat 'round' in front of the hotels at San Antonio and Fort Worth and made it worse by that talk, when the boys and the commission men took a scare at the Spanish war-cloud and wanted their money like the Texan wanted a gun on that historic occasion. Along about this time, a paper which had been booming cattle without sense or reason, let the boys down hard, winding up a tale of woe with the suggestion that "easy money and cheap grass was about all there was to it in the first place." It seemed to me that any man who had ever read a little bit of history, if he'd stop to think a second, must have known that the first effect of war is always to stimulate values. So, partly because I thought there would be such demand for beef and horses and mules and everything else as to at least back the values to which the speculators had sent cattle, and partly because I thought the boys would be braced, I got into print with a "bull-necked" article, boosting cattle to beat the band. In three or four days, one of the largest cattle operators in the West called on me, opening the pot-luck like this: "Claridge, so far as I know, you are the only man in the country who takes the position you do on cattle, and I had a curiosity to pin you down personally, to see if you meant it."

I said to him: "I joke sometimes, and when I do, everybody knows it, when I am not joking, I mean everything I say, and sometimes more." Don't know if our talk had anything to do with it, but he knew of some fellows in the Territory who had their tongues out a foot, more or less, and so he chased up there and bought 7,000 head of three-year-old steers, he sides in the market. I know he made a barrel of money on them, but he never would tell me how much. Well, the fellows who took advantage of the jump to get out of debt, and had sense enough to stay out, are the best fixed people in this country. Those who went in deeper, will have to worry through the rest they can till the turn comes. It won't be long coming in the case of the Russian bear.

P. S.—That was the last chance the smart young man of the Daily Express ever got at me with his blue pencil.—Texas Farm Journal.

Lon Barker, who resides near Fort Worth, and who is a very prominent breeder of Durham cattle, says that the low prices of cattle have prevented many stockmen from improving the grade of their stock. He is of the opinion that when better prices prevail, the cattle raisers of Texas will endeavor to improve their breed.

BETTER THAN GOLD

"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes P. Green of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run-down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by W. J. Fisher, druggist, and Reeves' Pharmacy.

Escaped an awful fate Mr. H. Hastings of Melbourne, Fla., writes: "My doctor told me I had Consumption and nothing could be done for me. I was given up to die. The offer of a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption induced me to try it. Results were startling. I am now on the road to recovery and owe all to Dr. King's New Discovery. It surely saved my life." This great cure is guaranteed for all throat and lung diseases by W. J. Fisher, druggist, and Reeves' Pharmacy. Price 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free.



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John K. Rosson

DEPRESSION IS NATURAL

There Comes a Time When Stagnation Must Be Felt in Every Business Line, and in Dealing With the Cattle Situation Relief Must Come Through Doctoring the Supply

In all lines of business there come times when the pulse of the commercial world seems to cease and waves of business interest are concentrated with this typical moment of depression. Causes for these times of restful stagnation are always sought and alleged to have been found by parties interested in the special commercial line involved. Just now the cattle business, one of our greatest and most industries is experiencing one of these periods of trial. Two great general causes are assigned for this condition. The producers believe the cause to be found in the combination existing among a half dozen powerful corporations to handle and control the beef products of this industry. Statisticians and theoretical economists of world-wide celebrity attribute the condition to general causes, enumerating, over production, curtailment of foreign markets, caused by hostile tariff regulations, and cessation of the Boer war, the refrigeration of both beef and mutton from the South American port, the raising of the embargo caused by foot and mouth disease from those countries and favorable and reciprocal trade relations between Great Britain and her colonies as being mainly responsible for existing conditions. In the language of Grover Cleveland they say "It is not a theory but a condition that confronts us." Whatever the reasons that produce this present condition are, the real question for the producer of cattle to solve is, what is best to do about it?

In this article we shall talk only of that branch of industry known as the fine stock business. There can be no worse business policy than to force into a breaking market larger quantities of any commodity. Last spring the secretary of the American Herd Society acting for the breeders of that organization, and recognizing the truth of this fact, sought to relieve the pressure, forcing downward the price of Hereford bulls by taking to the far west into new fields a train load of these cattle and there placing them without regard to price, because by so doing an opportunity would be left to sell the rest of calves in the usual field. This movement was in the right direction and points out a remedy, though drastic in its nature, to which, should conditions continue as they are, we must all finally come. In other words, we must quit selling till somebody wants to buy, if we expect prices. The breeder is wise who in these times of depression makes beef of all registered animals in his herd that fall below average quality, if breeders want good times and high prices for their cattle, they must let the lower half of each year's crop of calves go to the shambles and there compete with the scrubs in order that the better half of the herd may not only be superior animals, but may be able to bring in the thus limited market a superior price.

This remedy is made applicable to the scrub cattle everywhere by weaning calves, spaying heifers, feeding off baby beef and shipping the stock, but to be available must be carried on, on a gigantic scale, as it is an appeal to the basic law—a curtailment of supply in order to create demand. Bring fine stock, representing as it does, a small proportion in numbers and value of the great cattle industry, the operation of the principle as suggested can be easily carried out, and because of the enhanced price of the remaining portion of the herd, without loss to the breeder, and the effect will be speedily felt; for in times of depression it is the most inferior cattle that suffer most, by a decline in price. Let us all then, while cattle are cheap, weed out the poor ones just as nurserymen pick off the trees of inferior fruit, and by this thinning process improve the quality and enhance the value of the whole product of the tree.

Ease your mind by talking trucks, rap the railroads over the knuckles, charge as common carriers they call, all they can for taking your cattle to market, when you couldn't do it, blow up the "terminal charge" man, shake up the banks for charging two per cent a month in the range districts, talk Dutch to the German Kaiser for protecting by tariff the farmers of the fatherland, give Edward the Seventh a piece of your mind because he is better to his colonies than George the Third was, go right after the Patent Right, sharps, who evolved the scheme of refrigeration.

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